

916 Translation of the St. Petersburg Prophet Codex.

924-40 King Ethelstan gives the masons a charter at York and begins patronizing them.

929 Qarmatians sack Mecca and carry away the Black Stone from the Kaaba.

930 Under Otto I, the Holy Roman Empire is officially revived.

936 Althing, the oldest body of representative government in Europe, is established in Iceland by Vikings.

939-42 Stephen IX induces the Capetian rebels in France to submit (942) to Louis d'Outremer. In Rome, his pontificate is overshadowed by Marozia's son Alberic.

940 Muhammad al-Mahdi, the twelfth imam, disappears. Twelvers still await the future return of the "Hidden Imam." With his death emerges the Babiist sect. See Appendix VII.

942-46 Marinus II is a puppet of Alberic, prince and senator of the Romans.

950 About this time Europe enters the "Dark Ages". Catholicism finally becomes the dominant religion throughout Europe.

About this time six manuscripts known as the Firkowitsch collection (Leningrad) are assembled.

952 Synod of Augsburg decrees clerical celibacy and attacks simony.

955-64 John XII, to save Italy from Berengar II gives the imperial crown (2 Feb, 962) to Otto I who turns out to be Rome's master. He summons a council that deposes (4 Dec, 963) John, raising Leo VIII. Issuance of the *Ottonianum* guaranteeing Carolingian donations to the papacy but requires the pope to take an oath of obedience to the emperor before consecration.

961 St Dunstan (C910-19 May, 988) is appointed bishop of Canterbury. He raises the standard of monastic life; dispossessing all married and concubinary priests, supplanting them with monks.

Alptgin founds the rule of the Ghaznavids.

962 - 963 Restoration of the papacy by Otto the Great but Romans cannot elect a pope without the emperor's consent: The papacy is dominated by both German emperors and the counts of Tusculum.

963-65 Leo VIII is elected at the insistence of Otto I by the synod of Rome that deposes John XII (Feb 964). The emperor leaves Rome and Leo flees and is deposed by John XII. John dies and Benedict V is raised but Otto besieges the city and compels the acceptance of Leo (June 964). His oath of fealty to the emperor forms the basis of the Ottonian Privilege (963).

964 Benedict V elected in May but opposed by Otto I who designates Leo VIII as John XII's successor.

966 Otto enters Rome, deposes Benedict and has John XIII (965-72) elected. He is so subservient to Otto that he is expelled by the Romans and Otto wreaks revenge on them and restores John XIII.

967 Coronation of Otto II by John XIII; Otto is assured of his succession after him.

968 The Byzantines occupy Aleppo.

969 The Fatimids defeat other Moslems and conquer Egypt.

973 Shi'a - Sunni disturbances in Baghdad; power captured in Baghdad by the Turkish General Subuktgin.

974 Death of Benedict VI by strangulation, having lost Otto I's protection. Boniface VII, antipope (pope 984-85) takes Benedict VI's place whom he'd had murdered. He is forced to flee to Constantinople by count Sicco.

980 Otto II crushes Crescentius I, duke of the Romans and restores (981) Benedict VII.

983 – 984 Pope John XIV is designated and completely dominated by emperor Otto II. Boniface returns to Rome, has John thrown into prison and installs himself on the strength of popular opinion as pope.

988 Vladimir I (c. 956 - 1015), grand duke of Kiev, declares Eastern Orthodox Christianity the official state religion of Russia and the conversion of the Russian populace begins.

989 Synods of Aquitaine and Burgundy (where monarchical opposition to feudal anarchy is weak); pronounces anathema on ravagers of the Church and despoilers of the poor.

996 – 1021 Caliphate of the fanatical al-Hakim whom the Druzes (see 1019) consider the final incarnation of the deity.

997 Robert II of France, excommunicated by Gregory V (996-99), submits.

997-98 John XVI, antipope, takes the papal tiara (May) from Crescentius upon Gregory V's flight from Rome. On Otto's advance on Rome, John flees.

1000 Synod of Poitiers decrees clerical celibacy and attacks simony.

About this time Church leaders begin building the massive cathedrals which would come to characterize European Christianity throughout the Middle Ages.

About this time Scandinavia and Hungary are converted to Christianity.

About this time a revival of sorts begins moving through the lower classes. Up to now they had been not actively religious, and the clergy mainly struggled against inertia and complacent ignorance. Now this revival holds a measure of free-thought and religious friction, moving with less control than the clergy would like.

About this time Persian missionary Muhammad ibn-Isma'il al-Jarazi declares al-Hakim, caliph of Egypt, to be the last incarnation of the Deity. The Egyptians are unimpressed so Jarazi (Darazi) goes to Mt Hermon, Lebanon and founds a new sect.

1003-09 John XVIII is controlled by patrician John Crescentius. He eventually abdicates.

1008 Assembly of Codex L from old Cairo (Leningrad). It is the whole Old Testament.

1009 Holy Sepulcher in Jerusalem is destroyed by Muslim armies as caliph Hakim Bi'amrillah has the basilica destroyed and most of the church (of the Holy Sepulcher) hacked up and carried off.

1009 – 1012 As a result of the destruction by Muslims of the Holy Sepulcher in Jerusalem Jewish communities are attacked by mobs in Orleans, Rouen, Limoges and Rome.

Jews who refuse conversion are expelled from Mainz under emperor Henry II in the first serious persecution in Germany.

Sergius IV is a tool in the hands of John Crescentius and the Roman nobles.

1010 The bishop of Limoges has the cities' Jews, who will not convert to Christianity, expelled or killed.

1012 Germany begins to persecute heretics.

1014 Pope Benedict VIII officially adds filioque to the Nicene Creed. It means that the Holy Spirit proceeds from the Father and the Son. He does this to insist on the equality of the deity. But the Eastern Church insists that the Holy Spirit came from the Father through the Son. They are offended that the West alters the Creed without an ecumenical council.

1016-17 Benedict VIII restores feudal papal authority in the Campagna and Roman Tuscany by force of arms, repels a Saracen attack on northern Italy and encourages Norman freebooters to attack Byzantine holdings in the south.

1019 Death of the missionary Darazi who preached the divinity of al-Hakim in Lebanon and Syria. In their theology and cosmogony they retain many of the original Isma'ili doctrines. They indulge in no propaganda, accept no

proselytes, keep their books secret in manuscript form, and divulge their tenets only to the initiated few called *'uqqāl* (wise), as opposed to the mass of their community, termed *juhāl* (ignorant). They practice monogamy, ignore pilgrimage and the other pillars of Islam, and do not observe regular or congregational prayers. The Orthodox consider them extreme heterodoxies.

1021 Assassination of al-Hakim. Hamzah ibn-Ali denies his death, proclaiming he continues to exist in a state of occultation (*ghaybah*), after which he will return at the opportune time to lead his people and usher in a new era of prosperity. His sect is called after him the Druses. He replaces the five pillars of Islam with four articles of faith: Knowledge of God, acknowledgement of Hamzah as the guide (*al-hadi*), recognition of five ministers of faith and acceptance of seven moral precepts.

Rome is struck by an earthquake and a hurricane on Good Friday. A number of Jews are arrested and accused of having put a nail through a host the day before, thereby causing the natural disaster. Under torture they confess to host desecration and are burned to death. Host desecration becomes a widespread charge. It is often made worse by rumors that the host had bled. To the uneducated and superstitious masses it confirms the dogma of the Eucharist.

1022 A group of pious and ascetic mystics who deny key tenets of Christianity are burned as witches in Orleans. Contemporary Christian writers brand them as Devil worshippers who indulge in sex orgies and the murder of children - standard accusations for all dissident groups at the time.

1023 Synod of Seligenstadt decrees clerical celibacy and attacks simony.

1024-32 John XIX upon payment of a large bribe, grants the patriarch of Constantinople the title ecumenical bishop, but he almost immediately withdraws this because of general indignation.

1030 The Umayyad caliphate in Cordoba is defeated by the Christian Reconquista.

1031 Synod of Borges decrees clerical celibacy and attacks simony.

1033 Birth of Anselm, father of scholasticism. He proposes the ontological argument for the existence of God. He argues for the necessity of the Incarnation and Redemption of Christ.

Alberic of Tusculum makes his 20 year old son pope as Benedict IX.

1042 – 1048 A replica of the tomb (of the Holy Sepulcher) is built with added chapels. Financial limitations leave it squat and ungainly. The basilica is not restored.

1045 (Jan) Because of his violent and licentious conduct, Benedict IX (elected 1032) tries to sell his position to Gregory VI in order to get married. Gregory, his godson, agrees in order to save the papacy from its worst scandals. But Sylvester III, supported by a Roman insurrection, also claims the throne but Benedict drives him out. The monk Hildebrand tries to straighten out the mess. Benedict sells the papacy to John Gratian who becomes Gregory VI (May).

1046 Emperor Henry III comes to Italy and (Dec) holds a council at Sutri that deposes all three popes – Gregory is accused of simony and banished to Germany - and appoints a German, Clement II, as pope, but papal misrule continues.

1047 Synod of Rome issues stern decrees against simony and clerical marriage.

Death of Clement. Benedict reenters Rome and installs himself (8 Nov).

1048 (17 July) The marquis of Tuscany drives Benedict from Rome.

1049 – 1054 Pope Leo IX, a kinsman of Henry III, insists on his own canonical election to the papal throne. He begins the restoration of the spiritual primacy of the Holy See: He enjoins (1049) the celibacy of the clergy down to the rank of sub-deacon and pronounces against simony.

1050 By this time, with the moral and ecclesiastical decay of the papacy, its territorial authority has slipped from its domains and its rule is not recognized beyond Rome.

1050 – 1200 The first agricultural revolution of Medieval Europe begins in 1050 CE with a shift to the northern lands for cultivation, a period of improved climate from 700 CE to 1200 CE in western Europe, and the widespread use and perfection of new farming devices. Technological innovations include the use of the heavy plow, the three-field system of crop rotation, the use of mills for processing cloth, brewing beer, crushing pulp for paper manufacture, and the widespread use of iron and horses. With an increase in agricultural advancements, Western towns and trade grow exponentially and Western Europe returns to a money economy.

1052 Henry III grants the duchy of Benevento to the papacy.

1053 Leo IX leads an armed expedition against the Normans of the south, but is defeated (18 June) and taken captive at Benevento. He dies soon after returning to Rome.

1054 Schism between the Western Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox churches finalizes the long-standing split between the churches. Pope Leo IX and Patriarch Michael Cerularius exchange anathemas of excommunication. Leo IX's delegate, Cardinal Humbert, lays a sentence of anathema on the altar of St. Sophia, the most prestigious Eastern Orthodox church.

Normans conquer southern Italy with support from the papacy. They eventually (by 1071) end Byzantine rule in Italy. Italy is a scene of incessant strife: Popes are unable to resist attacks and the oppression of Italian nobles and Norman chiefs. There is disorder in elections, corruption in administration; license in morals become commonplace.

Malcolm III king of Scotland. His wife Margaret further develops medieval church life.

1055 Seljuk Turks take Baghdad; Abbasids now only nominal rulers.

1055-57 Victor II joins the emperor at Florence (May, 1055) and (June) holds a council that condemns clerical marriage, simony and alienation of the states of the church. At the emperor's death (5 Oct, 1056) Victor wields enormous power as the guardian of Henry IV and advisor to empress-regent Agnes.

1057-58 Stephen X shows zeal in enforcing Heldebrand's policy on clerical celibacy.

1059 Synod of the Lateran. The College of Cardinals is established as the body responsible for electing popes, beginning to try to end the practice of having the pope chosen and approved by the emperor.

Synod of Melfi condemns the marriage of clergy.

1058-61 Nicholas II must face Benedict X supported by the Hildebrandine party at Siena, empress-regent Agnes and Godfrey of Lorraine. (Jan, 1059) Benedict is expelled and Nicholas enters Rome. He concludes the Treaty of Melfi (23 Aug, 1059) that invests Robert Guiscard with Apulia and Calabria and lordship of Sicily and Richard of Aversa with Capua in return for which he is to receive assistance.

1061 Nicholas' reform of papal election methods is declared void by German bishops, beginning a contest between the empire and papacy.

1061-72 Honorius II, antipope in opposition to Alexander II. He marches on Rome (1062) but is soon expelled. Attacks again (1063) and is forced to withdraw (1064). He never abandons his claim to the papal chair.

1063 When soldiers on their marches attack Jewish communities during the war to oust the Saracen from Spain, Pope Alexander II warns the French leaders of the armies not to harm the Jews.

1066 William the Conqueror invades England and claims the English throne at the Battle of Hastings. Because William was both the King of England and the Duke of Normandy, The Norman Conquest fuses French and English cultures. The language of England begins to evolve into Middle English with an English syntax and grammar and a heavily French vocabulary.

1071 Turkish armies, Seljuks, are victorious over Byzantine forces in the Battle of Manzikert, taking the Byzantine emperor captive. This begins a sharp decline in the power of the Byzantine Empire.

1073 Hildebrand has himself elected as Pope Gregory VII (to 1085) and begins widespread reforms of church practice, liturgies, and administration. He recalls the clergy to the vows of their profession, and asserts papal claims against the secular powers.

1074 Pope Gregory VII excommunicates all married priests.

1075 An Investiture fight begins between Pope Gregory VII and Holy Roman emperor Henry IV (1050 - 1106), in which Gregory denies Henry the traditional right to appoint bishops. Henry does not accept this quietly; he nominates Tedbald as archbishop of Milan. Gregory demands he be withdrawn. At Worms (9 June) Henry has Gregory deposed and tells the Romans to choose another pope. Gregory deposes Henry. (16 Oct, 1076) Princes meet to choose a new king but Henry (25 Jan, 1077) obtains forgiveness from Gregory.

(Feb) Synod of Rome; Gregory issues *Dictatus Papae* propounding the divine origin of the Holy See and its power entrusted to it by God: (2) Only the pope is universal; (3) only he can dispose or absolve bishops; (12) he can depose emperors; (16) no synod can be called without his consent; (18) the judgments of all are subject to his correction; (19) he is judged by none; (22) the Roman Church has never erred and it shall never err.

1076 First recorded execution in England by the axe: the Earl of Huntingdon.

Pope Gregory VII excommunicates Henry IV over a dispute over who should have the power to name church bishops – church leaders or government officials. Henry is forced to travel to Italy to beg the pope's forgiveness. The pope later brags about his "victory", and soon readmits Henry to the church.

1078 Pope Gregory VII decrees that Jews can not hold office or be superiors to Christians.

1079 Birth of Peter Abelard, the Refiner of Scholasticism. He comes to some heretical conclusions. For example, that the death of Christ was just a moral example for us to follow. His autobiography is called *A History of Calamities*, in part because he was emasculated for having an affair with his young niece.

Under the Seljuk Turks, the Muslims are more determined than previously to keep the Christians from making pilgrimages to the Holy Land

1080 Order of the Hospital of St. John founded in Italy. This special order of knights is dedicated to guarding a pilgrim hospital, or hostel, in Jerusalem.

Pope Gregory VII and Henry IV again squabble. Gregory excommunicates Henry and orders him from the throne, attempting to replace him with German duke Rudolf. (25 June) At council of Brixen, Henry declares Gregory deposed, raising Clement III in his place. (1081, Spring) Henry invades Italy and takes Rome (21 March, 1084), Clement is enthroned in the Lateran and Gregory flees to Salerno.

1081 Alfonso VI of Toledo, Spain, is reprimanded by the Pope for appointing Jews to offices of the state. Jews are required to pay extra taxes to support the church.

1086 Countess Matilda donates some of her allodial lands to the papacy.

The Almoravids defeat the Christians in Spain.

1086-87 Victor III is driven from Rome by supporters of Henry IV, so he retires to Monte Cassino. (Mar, 1087) Convenes a synod at Capua, assumes papal insignia (21 Mar) and is consecrated in St. Peter's (9 May) but he is soon forced to leave by the imperial supported antipope Clement III. He sends an army to Tunis that defeats the Saracens, compelling them to pay tribute to the Holy See.

1088-99 Urban II is faced with imperialist antipope Clement III in the Leonine City. Urban recovers his city (1089) but faces several rule swaps thereafter (to 1095).

1090 Birth of the Neo-Isma'elite sect known as the Assassins (*hashshashin*, cannabis addicts) in Alamut, Persia. The sect spreads into Syria and begin to terrorize the whole land, and harass the Crusaders. After the Crusades it begins to die out, remnants of the sect found today in Syria, Persia, Afghanistan and in India where their leader, the Aga Khan, claims descent from Ali through the Iranian founder of the order.

1090 – 1155 Life of Arnold of Brescia. He first gains prominence in a struggle at Brescia between the bishop and the city government, but he becomes sharply critical of the church, declaring that secular powers only ought to hold property; he opposes the possession of property by the church because he believes it is being tainted by its temporal power. (see 1140)

1091 The Normans conquer the island of Sicily; ending Muslim rule there.

1093 Birth of Bernard of Clairvaux, the most influential person of his day. He helps reform the monasteries. He is a great preacher, in spite of his allegorical exegesis. And he is Augustinian in his doctrines of grace, which later gives Calvin and the other reformers an anchor in the High Middle Ages.

1095 Urban finally secures uncontested rule at Rome and (Mar) receives ambassadors of Byzantine emperor Alexius I pleading for aid against the Turks. At the Council of Clermont, the First Crusade (out of a total of eight official crusades) is called by Urban II against the Muslims to restore Asia Minor to Byzantium and conquer the Holy Land from the Turks. Traditionally, his speech is so persuasive, that the audience shouts "Deus vult! Deus vult!" ("God wills it"). The pope offers the participants two important concessions: Protection for their estates at home while they are gone and plenary indulgence for their sins. The inducements for other Europeans are just as great: Serfs are allowed the leave the land they are bound to, citizens are free from taxation, debtors are given a moratorium on interest, prisoners are released, death sentences are commuted, and much more. The Duke of Lorraine tries to gather an army for the Crusade. To collect money he spread the rumor that he would kill the Jews to avenge the death of Christ. The Jews of the Rhineland pay him 500 pieces of silver as ransom.

Emperor Henry IV orders the knights of his empire not to attack the Jews.

Crusaders slaughter Jews of Rouen and other cities in Lorraine. Jewish communities in Germany supply the army of Peter the Hermit thereby trying to avoid the attacks of the Crusaders.

An estimated 10,000 Jews are massacred in France and Germany. Emich of Leisinger with his band of thousands of Crusaders ignore the order of the emperor and began a terror campaign against the Jews. In Speir (6 May, 1096) he kills twelve. The rest of the community is protected by the Bishop of Speir who punishes some of the murderers by cutting their hands off. Count Emich then moves his band to Worms, where 500 Jews are murdered (18 May) in spite of having paid protection money. The Bishop of Worms is unable to protect the Jews in his diocese, even in his own palace. The Archbishop of Mainz (Mayence) and civil authorities give sanctuary to Jews and close the gates of the city to Count Emich. His soldiers force the gates open and (27 May) kill 1,000 Jews. The Jews of Cologne, hidden in citizen's cellars and then under the archbishop's auspices, had fled to neighboring villages, only two are killed and the synagogue is burned (30 May). When the bands move down through the Rhine Valley an estimated 12,000 Jews are murdered in the cities along the Rhine River. Bands of troops move through the Moselle Valley killing Jews on their way. The Jewish community of Treves is given protection by the Bishop under condition of conversion. Many are baptized, others commit suicide. The Crusaders of William the Carpenter execute others.

The knight Volkmar arrive in Hungary with 10,000 men to join the army of Peter the Hermit. He attacks the Jewish community in Prague. Bishop Cosmos and city leaders try in vain to stop the slaughter. When he tries to attack the Jews in Nitra, the Hungarians come to their defense and defeat the Crusaders. Gottschalk, a knight in the army of Peter the Hermit, leads the section under his command to massacre the Jewish community of Ratisbon.

The crusades are a vehicle by which the pope(s) claim suzerainty over all the temporal rulers of Europe. A long quarrel with the emperor(s) concerning the right of ecclesiastical investitures begins (to 1122).

1096 (First Crusade) English Jews are only slightly affected.

(12 June) Crusaders slay thousands of Jews at Wieselburg, Hungary and (24 June) thousands at Semlin, Hungary.

(9-26 Sept) Crusaders capture Nikaia, Xerigordon (Turkish), and slay thousands of Jews.

1096 – 1099 The First Crusade is actually carried out in an effort to aid Byzantine Christians against Muslim invaders. It is fought for lofty ideals: The pope wants to save Constantinople, save the Byzantine Empire, and thus heal the breach between the Eastern and Western Church. They are able to temporarily regain the Holy Land.

1097 Crusaders kill many Nusayris at Mt. Lebanon.

1098 (Jan) By this time Crusaders have conquered 40 capital cities and 200 castles and have slain an unknown number of people.

(3 June) Crusaders conquer Antiochia and slay 35,000 (±).

(10 June) Peter Bartholomew, a servant of a member of Count Raymond's army, experiences a vision of the Holy Lance being located at Antioch. Also known as the Spear of Destiny or the Spear of Longinus, this artifact is alleged to be the spear that pierced the side of Jesus Christ when he was on the cross. (14 June) He “discovers” the lance subsequent to a vision from Jesus Christ and St. Andrew that it is located in Antioch, recently captured by the Crusaders.

(28 June) Crusaders kill 100,000 Turks, including women and children. According to Fulcher of Chartres, the Christians “did no other harm to the women found in [the enemy’s] tents – save they ran their lances through their bellies”.

(11 Dec) Thousands of infidels are killed at Marra (Maraat an-numan). According to Albert Aquensis, due to the subsequent famine “the already stinking corpses of the enemies were eaten by the Christians”.

1099 (8 April) Long criticized by doubters that he had truly found the Holy Lance, Peter Bartholomew agrees to the suggestion of priest Arnul Malecorne that he undergo a trial by fire in order to prove the relic's authenticity. He dies of his injuries on 20 April, but because he does not die immediately Malecorne declares the trial a success and the Lance genuine.

(8 July) The Crusaders attempt to take Jerusalem by storm but fail. According to reports, they originally attempt to march around the walls under the leadership of priests in the hope that the walls would simply crumble, as did the walls of Jericho in biblical stories. When that fails, unorganized attacks are launched with no effect. (15 July) Crusaders, under Godfrey of Bouillon, conquer and sack Jerusalem, killing more than 40,000. He massacres the Muslims and drives Jews, Rabbanites and Karaites into a synagogue (16 July) and burns them alive. With the establishment of a Latin Kingdom, reconstruction of the insignificantly sized church (of the Holy Sepulcher) begins (actually only the eastern wall and gardens). A bell tower is added. It is dedicated 15 July, 1149. Godfrey founds the Priory of Sion, a group that is supposed to assure the safety of secret documents dating from the days of Christ. It is estimated that one million people were killed in the First Crusade.

One witness of the sack of Jerusalem states, “there [in front of Solomon’s temple] was such a carnage that our people were wading ankle-deep in the blood of our foes”, and after that “happily and crying for joy our people marched to our Savior’s tomb, to honor it and to pay off our debt of gratitude”. The Archbishop of Tyre wrote; “It was impossible to look upon the vast numbers of the slain without horror; everywhere lay fragments of human bodies, and the very ground was covered with the blood of the slain. It was not alone the spectacle of headless bodies and mutilated limbs strewn in all directions that roused the horror of all who looked upon them. Still more dreadful was it to gaze upon the victors themselves, dripping with blood from head to foot, and ominous sight which brought terror to all who met them. It is reported that within the Temple enclosure alone about ten thousand infidels perished”.

(12 August) Battle of Askalon. 200,000 heathens are slaughtered “in the name of Our Lord Jesus Christ”. Meanwhile, by this time, the Moslems have killed about 70,000 crusaders.

1099-1118 Paschal II pursues the struggle against lay investiture: Compromise reached with England and France (1107). Germany remains adamant, against which Paschal has councils of Guastalla (1106), Troyes (1107), Benevento (1108) and the Lenten (1110) condemning lay investiture.

1100 A new asceticism is sought for monks who wish to engage in contemplation and self-examination. Two new orders are created: the Carthusian and the Cistercian. St. Bernard of Clairvaux, leader of the Cistercians, establishes 343 monasteries before he dies.

Accompanying the fervent worship of Jesus during this period is the pronouncement of the Virgin Mary as a saint. This is the first time a woman is given such central significance in Christianity.

Construction of the famous cathedral in Chartres, France, begins (to 1300).

The first pogroms against the Jews in Kiev. In several riots the mobs loot homes and plunder the Jewish section.

Christian chronicler Ekehard of Aura notes “even the following summer [after the fall of Jerusalem] in all of Palestine the air was polluted by the stench of decomposition.

Birth of Peter Lombard, scholastic author of Four Books on the Sentences, the standard theological text for 200 years. It influenced Calvin's Institutes.

About this time St. Bernard states there is a crying need that the Church be reformed.

About this time Henry I issues a Charter of Privileges granting Jews a measure of protection. This protection, however, is conditional upon their economic activities as moneylenders and beneficiary to the crown by special taxes.

By this time Norman ecclesiastics have reformed English cathedrals and monasteries placing the English church in close touch with the continent.

1102 Countess Matilda donates the rest of her allodial lands to the papacy.

1111 Henry V advances into Italy. (Feb) Treaty of Sutri: Paschal II is compelled by Henry to surrender all the possessions and royalties of the church (bishops) and Henry to surrender papal investiture. (April) Henry has the pope seized, forced to concede the right to invest bishops and he then is crowned (13 April). (1112) Paschal repudiates the conversion and much of the German episcopate abandons Henry.

1115 By the will of Matilda, countess of Tuscany (dies July), the papal see is able to claim new territories of great value. But her will grants them to Henry V who occupies them (1117), creating an ongoing conflict between the emperor and pope(s) over ownership. Henry's occupation causes Paschal to flee Rome.

1118 In Spain the Christians capture Saragossa.

1118-19 Gelasius II, elected in January and driven from Rome (8 March) by the emperor who sets up Gregory VIII. At Gaeta, Gelasius excommunicates Henry and the anti-pope (7 April). He returns to Rome (July) under Norman protection but the emperor's supporters (Frangipani) force him once again into exile, arriving Marseilles (Oct) and then to Cluny. Gregory is excommunicated (Oct, 1119) by the synod of Reims. Dies 1121.

1119 Hugues de Payens founds the Order of Knights Templars in Jerusalem. The name comes from the fact that their headquarters are on the site of Solomon's Temple.

Synod of Reims renews the decrees against simony, clerical marriage, and lay investiture, as well as the excommunication of Henry V. Antipope Gregory VIII is also excommunicated. Calixtus II enters Rome (1120) in triumph.

1120 Pope Urban II states that Jews should be tolerated. In his call for the Crusade he speaks favorably about the Jews. Though the Crusades are directed against the Muslims in the Holy Land, the gathering bands of Crusaders marching through the country bring untold suffering to Jews who together with Muslims are seen as the enemies of Christianity.

Turks and Isma'ili's defeat and slaughter 25,000 (Muslim) Nusayris.

1121 Peter Abelard is castrated for his teachings.

1122 Diet of Worms finally brings an end to the long-standing investiture fight. It is a triumph of the church over secular feudalism but with a compromise which retains church authority over Europe: Bishops are to be chosen according to canon law, by the clergy in the presence of the emperor or his delegate; the emperor surrenders the right of investing with the ring and staff. To the emperor is conceded the right to send deputies to the election of German bishops and investing them before Episcopal consecration. Thus begins a growing restlessness of the civil powers. The German princes have forced the emperor to come to terms with the pope.

1123 (18 March) First Lateran Council. Summoned by Pope Callistus II to signal the end of the investiture controversy by confirming the Concordat of Worms (1122), it is held in the Lateran Palace, Rome, making it the first council to be held in Western Europe. Many of the council's decrees become part of the evolving corpus of canon law.

Japan's ex-emperor Shirikawa imposes a Buddhist prohibition against killing any living thing.

1124-30 Honorius II tries to strengthen the church's position in Germany after the death of Henry V (1125). (1128) Excommunicates Lothair's rival Conrad of Hohenstaufen in Lombardy. After a papal army's failure, he invests Roger of Sicily with Apulia. He sanctions the military order of the Knights Templar for the defense of the Latin colonies of the Levant.

1130-43 Pope Innocent II, elected by a minority, is forced to recognize Anacletus II. Innocent refuses and (June) is forced to flee to France. He finds support with Lothair of Germany who invades Italy (Aug 1132) and (Summer, 1133) occupies all Rome except the Leonine City, held by Anacletus. (June 1133) Lothair is crowned and Innocent gives

him the territories of the Countess Matilda of Tuscany who refuses to surrender. Innocent flees to Pisa and at a council condemns Anacletus. (Jan 1138) Death of Anacletus and election of Victor IV who resigns in two months.

During Innocent's reign he issues a bull that affords the Knight's Templar limitless power and declares them "a law unto themselves"; an autonomous army independent of all interference from kings and prelates.

1135 About this time many (lodges of operative stonemasons and architects; Masonic) organizations spurred by rising construction of gothic cathedrals begin to appear.

1135 – 1204 Life of Moses Ben-Maimon, or Maimonides, one of the most influential Jewish philosophers during the Middle Ages. He uses reason to fight growing Jewish mysticism.

1136 The abbé Suger creates the first rose window.

1139 Second Lateran Council. Convened at the Lateran Palace, Rome, by Pope Innocent II, the council attempts to heal the wounds left by the schism of the antipope Anacletus II (d. 1138) and condemns the theories of Arnold of Brescia. A campaign against Roger of Sicily is authorized that sees Innocent captured.

Irish priest Malachy O'Morgain (1094-1148) in the Vatican where he is appointed papal legate for Ireland, makes predictions about the fate of the next 112 popes including and after Celestine II.

At the Lateran Council, use of the crossbow (because knights have complained that it "ruins the character of war" – actually the lowly foot soldier could fell a knight) is outlawed except against infidels. It is deemed a weapon hateful to God and unfit for the use of Christians. It is again stated that charging any interest on a loan is absolutely forbidden as being contrary to divine law, plus usurers are condemned to excommunication..

1140 Synod of Sens, dominated by St. Bernard of Clairvaux, Arnold (of Brescia) and Peter Abelard are adjudged to be in error. Abelard submits, but Arnold continued to preach. Pope Innocent II orders Arnold exiled and his books burned. In 1155 he is tried by the Roman Curia as a political rebel (not a heretic) and executed by secular authorities. To the end he was idolized by the Roman populace.

The *Sefer ha-Kusari* of Spanish rabbi Judah ben Samuel ha-Levi argues that all revealed religious thought is superior to the rational and philosophical.

The Cistercian monk Rudolf enflames people against the Jews in France and Germany. Massacres occur in Cologne, Mainz, Worms, Spier and Strasbourg. The Archbishop of Mainz and Cologne urge Bernard of Clairvaux to silence Rudolf and to order the people not to molest Jews. When this has no effect, Bernard finally goes to Germany and orders Rudolf back into the monastery. Though Bernard opposes the killing of Jews he also demonizes them and calls for the Second Crusade.

Birth of Peter Waldo in Lyons, France. Converted in 1174, he is the founder of an old, old protestant church (300 years before Luther). The Waldensian church still exists in some parts of the world today, but in most countries it merged with the Methodists and Presbyterians. Waldensians stress the authority of scripture and lay preaching. They also come to reject salvation by sacraments

1141 Hugh of St. Victor writes "Didascalicon", which includes a strong denunciation of using or studying magic: *Magic was not accepted as part of philosophy, but stands with a false claim outside it; the mistress of every form of iniquity and malice, lying about the truth and truly infecting men's minds, it seduces them from divine religion, prompts them from the cult of demons, fosters corruption of morals, and impels the minds of its devotees to every wicked and criminal indulgence. ... Sorcerers were those who, with demonic incantations or amulets or any other execrable types of remedies, by the cooperation of the devils or by evil instinct, perform wicked things.*

1143-44 Celestine II removes the interdict Innocent II employed against Louis VII of France.

1144 The first recorded charge of ritual murder against Jews occurs in Norwich, England. Jewish leaders are killed.

Peter the Venerable of Cluny tries to turn Louis VII of France against the Jews. He wants them to finance the Crusades.

Imad ad-Din Zengi of Mosul captures Edessa from the Christians.

1144-45 Lucius II faces the rise of a revolutionary republic in Rome that seeks to deprive the pope of the temporal powers. He signs a peace with Roger II of Sicily. Papal suzerainty over Portugal is recognized.

1146 (31 March) St. Bernard or Clairvaux preaches the merits and necessity of the Second Crusade at Vézelay. Bernard writes in a letter to the Templars: "The Christian who slays the unbeliever in the Holy War is sure of his reward, the more sure if he himself is slain. The Christian glories in the death of the pagan, because Christ is thereby glorified."

The preaching of the monk Rudolf continues to have effect in mob attacks, massacres and forced baptisms all over the Rhine Valley. Simon the Pious of Treves and a Jewish woman in Speir are killed when they refused to be baptized, in spite of attempts of civil and church authorities to protect the Jews.

1147 Second Crusade begins following an appeal by St. Bernard of Clairvaux. It will last until 1149. It is a disastrous failure. The failure is blamed by the Westerners on the lack of commitment of the Eastern Church. Crusaders in Germany murder 20 Jews in Wurzburg. In Belitz all Jews are burned. 150 Jews are murdered in Bohemia. Attacks on Jewish communities also in France.

During the second crusade, English Jews are only slightly affected.

1149 (15 July) The Crusader Church of the Holy Sepulcher is officially dedicated.

1154 -1155 Frederick Barbarossa's first expedition into Italy to restore imperial authority over the Italian states and establish his sway over both laity and clergy, in opposition to Alexander III. He refuses ceremonial service to the pope; Roman hostility to him and the papal pressure forces him to leave.

1155 Pope Adrian IV gives Ireland to Henry II of England.

1157 Torture is reportedly introduced as an official tool in Denmark.

1158 – 1162 Frederick's second expedition into Italy; he is supported by the League of Pavia (Brescia, Cremona, Parma and Piacenza). Milan is reduced. At the Diet of Roncaglia (1159), Frederick assumes extreme assertion of imperial rights, attempting to reduce the pope(s) to a state of dependence on imperial authority. This lasts through Gregory IX and Innocent IV who manage to overcome him.

1159-64 Victor IV, antipope supported by Frederick I in opposition to Alexander III, but the rest of Europe has no desire to see a revival of imperial control over the papacy and remains loyal to Alexander.

1159 – 1181 Alexander III defines marriage: In the popular mind (and in spite of centuries of Church preaching) the traditional idea persists, especially among the masses of country people, that marriage is a private matter, with no special formula or public official involved and no public registration required. Alexander adopts Peter Lombard's view (in opposition to Gratian's position that marriage is initiated by the consent of the parties and rendered indissoluble by sexual intercourse) in which the contract of indissoluble marriage is established by the words of consent. Couples are urged to have parental approval, to have a public announcement made and to have their union blessed by the parish priest at the Church – but marriage is still valid without these.

1163 – 1164 Frederick's third expedition into Italy to put down a Milanese revolt. Lombards ally with the pope and the Byzantines. Frederick is forced to leave.

1164-71 Paschal III, antipope, elected by Rainald of Dassel, chancellor of the empire to perpetuate the schism. (1165) By order of Frederick I he canonizes Charlemagne.

1166 Death of the Persian Abd-al-Qadir al-Jilani who established the Qadirites, one of the many Sufi fraternities or orders to arise throughout Moslem lands.

1166 – 1168 Frederick's fourth expedition into Italy. He captures Rome. The Lombard League is reinstated; Italy is virtually independent. The fort of Alessandria is built.

1167 (July) An imperial army installs Paschal III at Rome and Alexander flees to the Normans. Plague destroys Frederick's army (Aug) and Paschal's position becomes desperate.

1168 Saladin recaptures Cairo, Egypt, from the Fatimids.

1168-78 Calixtus III, protégé of Frederick I Barbarossa, is elected antipope in opposition to Alexander III. The treaty of Anagni (1176) ends the schism in Alexander's favor but Calixtus ignores it. Eventually he submits to Alexander.

1170 Thomas a Becket, archbishop of Canterbury since 1162, is executed for opposing the king's attempts to limit the church's power.

1171 Charge of ritual murder in Blois, France. The entire Jewish community of 34 men and 17 women are tortured and burned.

1174 – 1175 Frederick's fifth expedition into Italy and defeat of Alessandria. Italians are defeated at Legano (1176).

1175 The Waldensians appear, they read the Bible in the vernacular. Regarding themselves as orthodox Catholics, they deny any essential distinction between clergy and laity.

1177 Pope Alexander III and Emperor Frederick Barbarossa enact the "Treaty of Venice," allowing imperial and ecclesiastical forces to stop competing with each other so much and unite in battling heretics as enemies of both church and state.

1179 Third Lateran Council. Convened at the Lateran Palace, Rome, by Pope Alexander III after the Peace of Venice (1178) had reconciled him with Holy Roman Emperor Frederick I, it includes an envoy from the Orthodox Greeks. The most important legislation was the first canon, which confirms that the election of the pope was to be in the hands of the cardinals alone, two thirds being necessary for election.

Two of Waldo's followers (called Waldensians) are laughed out of the Third Lateran Council after being tricked into saying that Mary was the mother of Christ. They didn't know they were agreeing with Nestorius.

1181f Ritual murder charge at Bury St. Edmund, England. 1183 the same in Bristol. 1192 in Winchester.

1181-85 Lucius III is compelled to leave Rome (1182) from the dissension there to exile at Velletri, Anagni and Verona. (1184) In agreement with the emperor, he publishes *Ad abolendam*, condemning the Cathari, Waldensians and Arnoldists; anathemizing all heretics, invoking secular pains and penalties against them.

1182 Philip II banishes Jews from France.

1183 Peace of Constance – Imperial suzerainty of Italy is recognized.

1184 At the Council of Verona, Pope Lucius III declares that the "Poor of Lyons" should be included in the list of heretics condemned for preaching without permission, making them subject to repression and persecution.

The Waldensians are declared heretical.

1185-87 Urban III sees the dispute between papacy and empire aggravated over the lands of Matilda of Tuscany as Frederick has his son Henry married to Constance of Sicily, bringing that island into the empire. Urban refuses to crown Henry, and excommunicates the patriarch of Aquileia for doing so.

1186 Marriage of king Henry of the Romans with Constance of Sicily, threatening the uniting of southern Italy to the German crown.

1187 Saladin wrests Jerusalem from the Christians.

(21 Oct-17 Dec) Gregory VIII tries to make peace between Pisa and Genoa to gain support for a crusade.

1187-91 Clement III urges a third crusade. It manages to capture only Acre.

1188 Clement separates the Scottish church from the jurisdiction of York, making it directly dependent on Rome.

1189 Third Crusade begins, led by Frederick Barbarossa, Philip of France, and Richard of England. Frederick drowns the next year on the way to Palestine - German folklore develops that asserts he was hidden in a mountain waiting to return and lead Germany to a new and brighter future.

(15 July) Richard the Lionheart is crowned king of England in a ceremony at Westminster. When Jews arrive with gifts, they are attacked, stripped naked, and whipped by a mob which then moves on to burn down houses in the Jewish quarter of London and York. Not until Christian houses catch fire do authorities move in to restore order. Richard punished the rioters. Jews who had been forcibly baptized are allowed to return to their faith.

1190 King Richard is able to protect the Jews as long as he was in the country. When he leaves for a new Crusade, the assembled Crusaders in England attacked Jewish communities. The Jewish quarters of the Port of Lynn in Norfolk are burned and the Jews are slaughtered. Norwich Jews take refuge in the royal castle. The Jewish community at Stamford (7 March) is pillaged and those who do not reach the castle are killed. (16 March) 1,500 Jews in York, England, commit mass suicide in order to avoid having to submit to baptism. These in addition to the many slaughtered by Crusaders preparing to set off for the Holy Land. (18 March) Crusaders on a rampage kill 57 Jews in Bury St. Edmunds.

1191 In France the town of Bray is surrounded by king Philip. Jews have the choice between baptism and death. The community commits suicide. Philip burns 100. Children under 13 are spared.

Trying to stop southern Italy from coming under the German crown (see 1186), Clement enfeoffs count Tancred of Lecce with Sicily but dies.

1191-98 Celestine III is forced by Henry VI of Germany to crown him emperor. (1194) Henry seizes the Norman kingdom of Sicily, refuses tribute and the oath of allegiance and begins appointing bishops on his own. Henry gives his brother the estates of Tuscany.

1193 Death of Saladin. Most of the Crusader States have returned to Islam.

1194 A new system of financial transactions with Jews is introduced: The Jews of London must pay three times the amount that Christian citizens must pay toward the ransom of Richard I. Eventually the office of Exchequer of the Jews appears under which the Jews manage the royal money lending monopoly.

1195 A priest, Fulk of Neuilly, who wants to reform the church, preaches all over France against usury and urges usurers to give their earnings back to the poor. Mobs use his sermons to attack Jews (though Christian lenders charge much higher rates), and Barons uses them as an excuse to expel Jews from their realms of authority and confiscate Jewish property.

1198 Death of Averroës (born 1126), Muslim philosopher from Cordoba who sought to integrate Islam with Greek thought.

1198 – 1216 Power of the medieval papacy reaches its height with the reign of Pope Innocent III, chosen to restore the political power of the papacy “over nations and over kingdoms.” To the patriarch of Constantinople he writes “The Lord left to Peter the governance not of the Church only but of the whole world.” To king John of England; “The King of Kings . . . so established the kingship and the priesthood of the Church, that the kingship should be priestly, and the priesthood royal, as is evident from the epistle of Peter and the law of Moses, setting one over all, whom He appointed His vicar on earth.” He views Christianity as a single community in which he aims to combine moral unity with a world-state under papal guidance. Early in his reign he manages the restoration of the Papal States (Spoleto, Ancona and Romagna) but many towns succeed in escaping and keeping their local autonomy (1201). After the death of Henry VI (Sept, 1197) Innocent encourages the anti-German reaction in Italy: The Tuscan League gathers strength under his direction. Henry’s widow Constance acknowledges the pope as overlord of her Sicilian kingdom and in her death (27 Nov, 1198) appoints Innocent guardian of her son Frederick.

13th Century: Appearance of the Adamite philosophy in the Netherlands as the Brethren and Sisters of the Free Spirit and in Bohemia as the Taborites.

1200 About this time the Jewish mystic movement Cabala develops in France and spreads to Spain.

About this time the nations of Europe are becoming restive under the dominion of the Church.

About this time Muslim conquests in India has started a decline of Buddhism in northern India, eventually resulting in its effective elimination in the nation of its origin.

About this time in France complaints are heard that heretics outnumber Catholics.

1201 In the dispute between Philip of Swabia and Otto of Brunswick, Innocent awards the empire to Otto, but he must respect papal temporalities in Italy: Capitulation of Neuss: Emperor Otto IV recognizes papal authority over the whole tract from Radicofani in Tuscany to the pass of Ceperan on the Neapolitan frontier: Exarchate of Ravenna, the Pentapolis, the March of Ancona, the bishopric of Spoleto, Matilda's personal estates and the countship of Brittenora. The territory, however, remains only an object of ambition for the pope(s).

1202 Fourth Crusade is launched.

1204 Venetians convince the soldiers of the Fourth Crusade to attack Constantinople before moving on to the Holy Land. (11 April) After months of not being paid and infuriated at the execution of their ally, Alexius III, soldiers of the Fourth Crusade once again attack Constantinople. Pope Innocent III again orders them not to attack fellow Christians, but the papal letter is suppressed by clergy on the scene. The residents of Constantinople suffer the worst devastation in the city's history: They crusaders sack the city and rape its inhabitants for three straight days - during Easter week: Thousands are killed, many of them Christians. Although Pope Innocent III protests at the behavior of the Crusaders, an action for which he is severely censured, he does not hesitate to accept a formal reunion of the Greek and Latin churches. As a result, Latin domination of the Eastern Church begins. So much for the lofty ideals of the First Crusade.

Peter II of Aragon surrenders his kingdom and receives it back as a papal fief.

1205 Pope Innocent III, in the Bull *Si adversus vos*, forbids any legal help for heretics: *We strictly prohibit you, lawyers and notaries, from assisting in any way, by council or support, all heretics and such as believe in them, adhere to them, render them any assistance or defend them in any way.*

1206 St. Francis of Assisi launches a monastic revolution in the Latin Church.

A rosary is reportedly given to St. Dominic by an apparition of Mary.

1207 Death of Amalric of Bena who advocated a pantheistic Christian theology. His followers (Amalricians) begin to preach that "all things are One, because whatever is, is God." They believe that after an age of the Father (the Patriarchal Age) and an age of the Son (Christianity), a new age of the Holy Spirit is at hand.

(May) Raymond VI of Toulouse (descendant of Raymond IV of Toulouse, a leader of the First Crusade) refuses to assist in the suppression of the Cathars in southern France and is excommunicated by Pope Innocent III.

1208 A papal legate in Southern France who had been making some progress in converting Cathar heretics to orthodox Catholicism is murdered. This sparks an outcry and, later this same year, a violent crusade against Southern France.

Crusade against the Albigensians (also known as Cathars) and Waldensians is launched in southern France by Pope Innocent III. The Albigensians (considered a Christian heresy), of 20,000 people including the Jewish community, are massacred when the city of Beziers (22 July) is stormed. Among those killed are Catholics who refuse to turn over their heretic neighbors and friends. (15 Aug) Carcassonne taken, thousands slain. The crusade continues for another 20 years.

First recorded witchcraft trial in England takes place. Gideon, alleged to be a sorcerer, is acquitted.

1209 Pope Innocent III, considering government leaders to simply be instruments for furthering the church's goals, insists that all kings submit to the church, threatening any with excommunication who disobey. King John of England balks. Innocent excommunicates him and places all of England under "interdict" – a type of mass excommunication of the entire country. Facing the pressure of the peasants who fear the interdiction will deny them church services and thus be a ticket to eternal damnation, king John submits. Innocent lifts the interdiction but only after John agrees to pay a yearly fee.

Innocent III proclaims a "crusade", a papal inquisition, against the Waldensians. (June) Raymond VI of Toulouse agrees to the demands of Pope Innocent III that he act against the Cathars after finding that more than 10,000 Crusaders had gathered at Lyon to lay waste to Cathar areas in southern France. (22 July) The city of Beziers in southern France is sacked and its population of around 10,000 massacred by the Abbot of Citeaux during the Crusade

against the Cathars. Caesar of Heisterbach, the papal representative, records Abbot Arnaud-Amaury saying "Caedite eos! Novit enim Dominus qui sunt eius" (Latin for "Slay them all! God will know his own.") (15 Aug.) The city of Carcassonne surrenders to the Crusaders. Unlike at Beziers the citizens are not killed but they are all forced to leave. Raymond-Roger de Trencavel is executed and Simon de Montfort, commander of the Crusader army, assumes control of the city and surrounding region for himself. (Dec) Crusaders attack the castle of Cabaret but it manages to hold them off.

1210 The order of Franciscans, under the leadership of Francis of Assisi, is recognized by the pope.

Otto invades Apulia; Innocent deposes him and transfers his support to Frederick of Sicily.

An undercover agent of the bishop of Paris betrays the Amalricians and nine are burned at the stake. But the movement survives; later followers reject the Christian concepts of creation and redemption, saying that since all was God, there could be no sin, and any action whatsoever is permitted. They teach the "Freedom of the Spirit" in the sense that the human soul, like God, is considered beyond and above the concepts of Good and Evil, an argument similar to teachings of Tantric Buddhism. They also refer to themselves as *illuminati*.

(March) Crusaders in southern France lay siege to Bram and, after capturing it, kill the Cathars living there.

(22 July) Citizens of the fortified town of Minerve in southern France surrender to the Crusaders seeking out Cathars. Those who are willing to convert are allowed to do so but the 140 who refuse are burned at the stake.

1211 (May) Crusaders capture the castle of Aimery de Montréal, hanging several knights and burning several hundred Cathars who fought there. (Sept) Raymond of Toulouse leads an attack against Simon de Monfort at Castelnaudary. Monfort is able to escape, but Castelnaudary falls to the Cathars and Raymond goes on to liberate over thirty Cathar towns in the province of Toulouse before his counter-Crusade peters out at Lastours.

1212 The Childrens' Crusade is launched. The children felt they could take the Holy Land supernaturally because they were pure in heart. Most of them are drowned, murdered, and more than 50,000 are sold into slavery.

Battle of Las Navas de Tolosa, end of the Almohad rule in Spain. The Almohads suffer defeat by the Christians in Spain at the Las Navas de Tolosa. The Almohad Sultan Muhammad an-Nasir escapes to Morocco.

1213 (12 Sept) Battle of Muret: Peter II of Aragon, I of Catalonia comes to the aid of the Cathars in Toulouse and Languedoc who are being harassed by Crusaders. Peter is killed and his army flees. Raymond is forced to flee to England next year.

John of England renders homage to the pope to ward off a French invasion.

1214 (Nov) Simon de Montfort enters Périgord and captures the Cathar castles of Domme and Montfort.

1215 Fourth Lateran Council declared: In order to discuss and define the central dogmas of Christianity. It is one of the most important councils ever held, and its canons sum up Innocent's ideas for the church. It recognizes the necessity of the Eucharist and penance as sacraments for salvation, requiring annual communion. 3. ...*Convicted heretics shall be handed over for due punishment to their secular superiors, or the latter's agents. ...If a temporal Lord neglects to fulfill the demand of the Church that he shall purge his land of the contamination of heresy, he shall be excommunicated by the metropolitan and other bishops of the province. If he fails to make amends within a year, it shall be reported to the Supreme Pontiff, who shall pronounce his vassals absolved from fealty to him and offer his land to Catholics. The latter shall exterminate the heretics, possess the land without dispute and preserve it in the true faith...*

The council also orders Jews to wear a distinctive yellow badge in the form of a ring. This is the first time in the West that Jews are required to distinguish themselves from the rest of the population by their clothing. (The Code of Omar had decreed this before in Muslim countries). Jews are not allowed to wear their best clothes on Sunday or walk in public on special days such as Easter.

The council also condemns the Waldensians. They are persecuted for the next 600 years. They sought refuge in the Alps, and thus were not directly involved in the Reformation of Luther until later

Pope Innocent III nullifies the Magna Carta, signed this year by king John. Also at the council, Innocent calls for a fifth crusade in the bull *Quia maior*. He does not want European leaders to go off on the Crusade because in the past they had managed to mess things up by looking out for their own interests more than those of the church. Instead, Innocent hopes that individual Christians will answer his call and gather under his own command. Every crusader is promised an indulgence for their sins, even if they simply help fund the expedition and don't enter into any danger themselves.

The council also recognized many abuses within the Church for which discipline is demanded but is never realized.

1216 Spanish theologian Dominic (1170 - 1221) founds the Dominican order of monks, a group dedicated to preaching, scholarship, and teaching. The order is authorized by Pope Innocent III and its purpose is to convert Muslims and Jews and to put an end to heresy. The Dominicans eventually become the main administrators of inquisitorial trials. Their purpose is to oppose heresy with piety, learning and zeal.

(April) Raymond of Toulouse and his son, both Cathar heretics, return to southern France, raise a large force from the various Cathar towns that had been captured by the Crusaders, and begin to strike back.

1217 The Swordbrothers, a Christian army first organized in 1202, invades the region which today makes up Estonia for the purpose of wiping out local pagan beliefs.

(Sept) Raymond of Toulouse recaptures the city of Toulouse from the Crusaders.

1218 King Henry II makes the Fourth Lateran Conciliar decree into a secular one and orders all Jews in England to wear a badge on their outer clothing at all times to distinguish them from Christians.

The Swordbrothers begin their conquest of Estonia.

1219 Death of William Marshal, earl of Pembroke, guardian of Henry III. Upon his death, he designates the pope to be the future king's guardian; the government passes to three including papal legate Pandulph. Hostility toward Jews begins to rise.

1219-1221 The Fifth Crusade. The crusaders temporarily hold Damietta in Egypt. Francis of Assisi (1181/82 – 1226) goes with the crusaders. But where they stopped, Francis keeps going. He goes unarmed into the presence of the sultan and preaches to him.

1220 The Dominicans arrive in England.

1221 (30 August) At the Battle of al-Mansura: Crusaders under the command of Cardinal Pelagius, Papal Legate, are defeated in the Nile Delta and are forced to surrender. The Crusaders had been offered control of Jerusalem and other Christian sites in Palestine in exchange for the return of Damietta, but Cardinal Pelagius refuses and turns a potential victory into a stunning defeat that effectively ends the Fifth Crusade.

1222 András II of Hungary issues "A Golden Bull" exempting clergy from taxation and denying land or offices to Jews or foreigners.

During the Council of Canterbury the English bishops issue an injunction forbidding Christians under pain of ex-communication to sell provisions to Jews. To counteract this, the king's justiciar, Hubert de Burgh issues an order forbidding the king's subjects, under pain of imprisonment, to refuse to provide Jews with the necessities of life.

1223 Franciscan order is begun.

Pagans from the island of Saaremaa revolt against new Christian leaders, recapturing most of Estonia. They would lose it all again by the next year.

In Spain a brother of Almohad Caliph Yusuf II, declares his independence and assumes the title of Al Adil (Abdallah, Almohad Caliph). Abu Muhammad overthrows Al Adil who escapes to Morocco and overthrows Abdul-Wahid I, Almohad Caliph.

1224 In his Constitution of this year, Frederick III declares that heretics convicted by an ecclesiastical court should suffer death by fire.

St. Francis's Stigmata, a mystical experience of the wounds of Christ.

Amaury de Montfort, leader of the Crusade against the Cathars, flees Carcassonne. The son of Raymond-Roger de Trencaval returns from exile and reclaims the area.

The Franciscans arrive in England.

1225 Francis writes "The Canticle of the Sun", which we know as "All Creatures of Our God and King"

(Nov) Raymond, son of Raymond of Toulouse (who died 1222), is excommunicated.

1225 – 1274 Life of theologian Thomas Aquinas, who codifies Catholic theology in works like *Summa Theologica*, marking the high point of the medieval scholastic movement. He is the chief teacher of the Catholic Church. Author of *Summa Contra Gentiles*, an apologetic handbook for Dominican missionaries to Jews, Muslims, and heretics in Spain. The *Summa Theologica*, becomes the theological textbook that supplants Lombard's *Sentences* as the chief theological work of the Middle Ages. He also accepts the teaching of Aristotle that slavery is “*natural*”.

1226 Louis IX orders barons to deal with heretics according to the dictates of duty. (June) The Crusade against Cathars in southern France is renewed.

1227-41 Gregory IX holds the Church exercises eminent domain over the secular power. (29 Sept, 1227) Excommunicates Frederick for neglecting his crusading vows and sends an army against him and encourages insurrections in Germany.

1228 The Sixth Crusade is launched. (21 July) Emperor Frederick II of Hohenstaufen arrives in Cyprus to participate in it. An outbreak of fever among the Crusaders forces Frederick to return, but Pope Gregory IX doesn't accept this as a valid reason - besides, Gregory was looking for an excuse to punish Frederick because for years he had been infringing up on papal lands and power throughout Italy. Frederick is excommunicated and a Crusade is actually preached against him, with his lands around Naples occupied by the pope.

1229 The Inquisition prohibits the reading of the Bible by lay persons.

On the Sixth Crusade, Frederick II regains Jerusalem by making a treaty with sultan Ayyubid Al-Kamil Al Mamun, ruler of Muslim Spain, invades Morocco with Christian help..

(12 April) A peace treaty formally ends the Albigensian Crusade in southern France.

(Nov) The Inquisition is established in Toulouse to eliminate the last of the Cathars hiding in the Languedoc region.

Death of Albert, the third Bishop of Buxtehude (Uexküll). Albert had been a major driving force behind the Baltic Crusade.

1230 Pope Gregory IX begins the Medieval Inquisition by setting up in Toulouse, France, the first permanent tribunal to deal with heresy.

Treaty of An Germano; Frederick makes concessions regarding the immunities of the Sicilian church.

1231 Earliest legislation on the topic of torture is passed in Italy.

(Feb) Pope Gregory IX issues the *Excommunicamus*, resulting in the inclusion into canon law of the harsh 1224 constitution of Frederick II. This explicitly permits the burning of heretics at the stake.

Conrad of Marburg is appointed as the first Inquisitor of Germany, setting a pattern of persecution. In his reign of terror, he claims to uncover many nests of "Devil worshippers" and adopts the motto of: *We would gladly burn a hundred if just one of them was guilty.*

Gregory issues bull *Parens Scientiarum* establishing Paris university as an independent corporation.

1232 Pope Gregory IX establishes the Inquisition in Aragon. In the Bull *Declinante jam mundi* of 26 May, 1232, Archbishop Esparrago and his suffragans were instructed to search for and punish heretics in their dioceses. The Inquisition is to counteract the many Christian heresies that had sprang up due to greater freedoms in the rebirth of European countries. They challenged the authority of the Roman Church. It is to root out heresies before they spread to the masses. Tribunals composed mostly of monks serve as police, prosecution, judge and jury. Secular authorities carry out the torture and burning at the stake of unrepentant heretics, because the Inquisitors were to avoid the shedding of blood. Jews are, of course, especially vulnerable to attacks during these purges.

The Pope complains to the bishops in Germany that the Jews there are treated too well. He forbids friendly relations between Christians and Jews.

Henry III establishes a House for Converted Jews.

1233 The Holy Inquisition is established by Pope Gregory IX in order to abolish heresy wherever it can be found. Dominicans are assigned to carry out the Inquisition.

Pope Gregory IX proclaims Conrad of Marburg a champion of Christendom and promotes his findings in the Papal Bull *Vox in Rama*.

The Inquisition launches a ruthless campaign against the Cathars, burning any that they find and even digging up bodies to burn.

1234 The Teutonic Knights arrive in the Baltic region to assist in fending off invasions from pagan Prussians.

(27 May) About 7,500 (±) men, women and children peasants near Altenesch, Germany, are killed for being unwilling to pay their suffocating church taxes.

1235 The Bishop of Lincoln states that Jews are to be in captivity to the princes of the earth. They have the brand of Cain and are condemned to wander the face of the earth. But they are to have the privilege of Cain also. They should not be killed.

In Fulda, Germany, 34 Jewish men and women are slain.

1236 Jewish communities in Anjou, Poitou, Bordeaux and Angouleme are attacked by Crusaders. 500 Jews choose conversion and over 3,000 are massacred. Pope Gregory IX, who originally had called the Crusade, is outraged about this brutality and criticizes the clergy for not preventing it.

1237 At the Council of Lérida the Inquisition is formally placed under the authority of the Dominicans and the Franciscans.

(12 May) By decree of Pope Gregory IX, the crusading order "The Swordbrothers" is merged into the order, "The Teutonic Knights." Both orders had been heavily involved in Crusades against pagan Prussians; the Swordbrothers, however, had experienced numerous defeats (especially at the Battle of Saule in 1236) and their growing weakness necessitated that they join with the Teutonic Knights.

Battle of Cortnuova; Frederick defeats the Lombard League, beginning a campaign to restore imperial authority in Lombardy: He lays claim to the sovereignty of Rome. (1239) Gregory excommunicates Frederick. (1241) Frederick readies to assault Rome.

1239 On 29 May, 1239, at Montwimer in Champagne, Robert le Bougre one time burns about a hundred and eighty persons whose trial had begun and ended within one week.

Nicholas Donin, a French Jew converted to Christianity, lays before the pope an indictment of the Talmud as containing shameful insults of Christ and the Virgin, and incitations to dishonesty in dealing with Christians. Besides the haggadic portion of the Gemara (which is construed as supporting this view), he adds further charges; that the Talmud considers it permissible to deceive, and meritorious to kill, a Christian, no matter how good; that the Jews are allowed by their rabbis to break promises made under oath; and that any Christian who studied the Jewish Law was to be put to death.

1239 – 1242 By order of Pope Gregory IX all discoverable copies of the Talmud in France, England and Spain are to be turned over to the orders of the Franciscans and Dominicans for examination to see if Donin's charges are true. Jewish books and the Talmud are seized in England and book burnings take place. Pope Innocent IV stops the confiscations and orders the Talmud copies to be returned, though not without first expunging the passages that seem objectionable to the church.

1240 (Oct) Raymond-Roger de Trencavel is defeated at Carcassonne by Crusaders going after the Cathars.

1240 - 1242 Louis IX directs all Jews to surrender their copies of the Talmud on pain of death, and summons four rabbis to Paris to defend the book in public debate before the King, Queen Blanche, Donin and the philosophers William of Auvergne and Albertus Magnus. After a three-day inquiry, Louis orders all copies of the Talmud to be burned. Walter Cornutus, Archbishop of Sens, intercedes for the Jews and the king allows many copies to be restored to their owners. The archbishop, however, soon dies and some monks are of the opinion that this is the judgment of God on the royal leniency. Louis orders the confiscation of all copies of the Talmud; 24 cartloads are burned.

1242 (9 April) Battle of Wahlstatt (Polish: Legnickie Pole): A Crusade against the Mongols is proclaimed after the Teutonic Knights and Henry II the Pious, duke of Poland, are defeated by the Mongols.

1242 At the Synod of Tarragona, Raymund of Pennafort defines the terms *haereticus*, *receptor*, *fautor*, *defensor*, etc., and outlines the penalties to be inflicted.

1244 Jews in London are accused of ritual murder and assessed a high amount of money as punishment.

(16 March) Montsegur, the largest Cathar stronghold, falls after a nine month siege; 20,000 are killed. Minerve is burned; 140 Cathari are killed.

Innocent IV (1243-54) concludes a treaty with Frederick II by which the latter desiring to be absolved from his excommunication, but the pope feels unsafe. (June) He leaves Rome to meet the emperor but, pursued by the emperor's cavalry, flees to Lyons. He calls a council and (17 June) renews Frederick's excommunication and declares him deposed. War erupts; those against Frederick are given crusading indulgences and all vacant German lands are seized by papal agents. The war is unsettled at Frederick's death (13 Dec, 1250).

1245 The Moslems reconquer Jerusalem.

1246 The Council of Béziers forbids Christians to employ Jewish physicians.

1247 When the ritual murder charge becomes more widespread and has caused many atrocities, Pope Innocent IV orders an investigation of the charge that proves it to be an anti-Jewish invention.

1248 The Seventh Crusade is launched. St. Louis IX of France is defeated in Egypt. This is the last crusade. The final result of the crusades is that the western Christians driven a wedge between the Church and the Jews, between the Church and the Muslims, and between the Western and Eastern Church.

A papal legate in France bans possession of the Talmud, beginning the decline of rabbinical studies and Hebrew literature in the country, except in Provence.

1249 In 1249 Count Raymund VII of Toulouse has eighty confessed heretics burned in his presence without giving them a chance to recant.

1250 Abolition of trial by fire or water in England.

Berthold of Regensburg complains that "many thousands" went to hell because they thought themselves to have bought absolution from these "penny-preachers."

1252 Torture to elicit confessions is first authorized by Pope Innocent IV in his Bull *Ad exstirpanda* of 15 May, which is confirmed by Pope Alexander IV on 30 Nov., 1259, and by Pope Clement IV on 3 Nov., 1265. In *Ad exstirpanda* Innocent IV wrote: "When those adjudged guilty of heresy have been given up to the civil power by the bishop or his representative, or the Inquisition, the podestà or chief magistrate of the city shall take them at once, and shall, within five days at the most, execute the laws made against them." He also orders that this Bull and corresponding regulations of Frederick II be entered in every city among the municipal statutes under pain of excommunication, a punishment also visited on those who fail to follow the papal and imperial decrees.

The Teutonic Knights capture the Lithuanian city of Klaipeda from local pagans.

Conrad IV descends into the Regno, puts down a rebellion there and claims the imperial crown. Innocent IV offers the crown of Sicily to Richard of Cornwall, Charles of Anjou and Henry III who accepts it for his son Conradin. Conrad, on the verge of taking Rome, dies (21 May, 1259) and Innocent assumes rule in the name of his infant son Conradin. But as soon as Manfred asks the pope's suzerainty, Innocent ignores Conrad's claims and (Oct) annexes Sicily and Calabria to the states of the Church.

1253 Pagan leader Mindaugas of Lithuania agrees to convert to Christianity.

1254 Pope Innocent IV prohibits perpetual imprisonment or death at the stake without Episcopal consent.

1255 The dead body of Little St. Hugh of Lincoln is discovered in a cesspool near the house of a Jew. Under torture he confesses that Hugh had been murdered for a ritual. King Henry III orders his hanging after he is dragged alive through the streets tied to a horse. 100 Jews are brought to London for trial. 18 are hanged without trial. 79 others are convicted and hanged, 2 are pardoned and one is acquitted.

(May) The last Cathar stronghold - an isolated fort at Quéribus - is captured.

1256 First recorded official use of torture in Spain.

1257 A campaign against Jews (to 1267) begins in Britain; the Jewish communities of London, Canterbury, Northampton, Lincoln, Cambridge and others are exterminated.

1258 Flagellants begin physically punishing themselves in the belief that this will prevent plagues.

Pope Alexander IV declares that Inquisitors should not concern themselves with divination, but only those which "manifestly savored of heresy."

Mongols sack Baghdad.

1259 (27 April) With the decree *Ut Negotium*, Pope Alexander IV allows inquisitors to absolve one another of any "irregularities" they commit while engaged in their work. Pope Urban IV renews this on August 2, 1262, and this is soon interpreted as formal license to continue the examination in the torture chamber itself.

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

Battle of Durbe: Lithuanians defeat the Livonian Teutonic Knights.

Death of St Cher. Outspoken against clerical morals, he stated that clerical vices are naturally reflected and even exaggerated in the laity.

The Mongols are defeated by the Mamluks of Egypt. The Mamluks begin persecuting the Nusayris (to 1518).

1261 Michael Palaeologus (1224 - 1282) finally drives the Latin rulers out of Constantinople and reestablishes Eastern Orthodox Rule.

1261 – 1264 Canterbury students, priests and monks attack the Jewish quarter. Mobs sack the Jewish section of London in 1262 and 1264.

Urban IV tries to solve the disposal of the kingdom of Naples and Sicily, a papal fief, claimed by Manfred, illegal son of Frederick II. He settles on Charles of Anjou but dies before he arrives.

1263 A disputation is held at Barcelona, Spain, before King James I, nobility, bishops and leading monks. Rabbi Moses ben Nachman (Nachmanides) has to defend the Talmud against Raymond of Peñafort, the monk in charge of the Inquisition in Aragon and Castile, assisted by a converted Jew, Pablo Christiani, who tries to prove Christianity's efficacy from the Talmud.

Mindaugas, first and only Christian king of Lithuania, is assassinated by his pagan cousin Treniota.

1263-7 The Baron's War. English Jews are despoiled and reduced almost to impotence.

1264 An ecclesiastical commission commandeers all copies of the Talmud in Aragon, obliterates the anti-Christian passages, and returns the books to their owners. Nachmanides writes an account of the debate that preceded this action, but it seems blasphemous to Raymond who protests to the king. King James banishes Nachmanides in 1266 (dies 1267).

1265-68 Clement IV, trying to extirpate the Hohenstaufens from Italy, invests Charles of Anjou with Sicily. When Manfred dies (Feb, 1266) conflict with Charles arises. (1267) Conradin appears in Italy and Clement excommunicates him.

1266 Eighth crusade; Tunisia is invaded but it ends up a failure.

Death of Berke Khan, the first ruler of the Golden Horde to be converted to Islam.

1267 The Synod of Vienna decrees that Christians are forbidden to attend Jewish ceremonies. Learned Jews are forbidden to dispute with simple Christians. Jews must wear horned hats, called pileum cornutum. People actually believe that Jews have horns which they hide under these hats and that they are children of the devil.

The synod also forbids Jewish physicians to treat Christians. But many prominent Christians from royalty to nunneries employ Jewish physicians because their scientifically base medicine affects results unlike the Christian reliance on relics and the supernatural.

Thomas Aquinas (1226-1274) states that Jews can not be treated as neighbors but should live in perpetual servitude.

Umar, Almohad Caliph, seeks the help of the Christians, and the Spaniards invade Morocco, but are driven away by the Marinids.

1268 Conradin is beheaded, ending papal apprehension over Hohenstaufen efforts to dominate the papacy.

1269 Louis IX of France orders Jews to wear a purple badge.

1270 The Crusades against the Holy Land comes to an end.

Jews are massacred in Germany: Weissenberg, Magdeburg, Sinzig, Erfurt and other cities. In Sinzig the community is locked in the synagogue on the Sabbath and burned alive.

1272 The main synagogue in London is closed. The reason given is that the chanting disturbed the devotion of the monks in the neighborhood. Jews had to gather in private homes but even that is restricted by order of the Bishop of London.

1274 Council of Lyons called by Gregory X (1271-76) to consider the eastern schism, the condition of the Holy Land and abuses in the church, specifically the less than holy life-styles of cloisterers and other clergy. Rudolph of Habsburg renounces all imperial rights in the states of the church.

Death of St Bonaventura. He has been outspoken against clerical morals.

Ninth crusade under Edward I of England. The crusade ends in fiasco and Edward returns to England.

1275 The Statutum Judeismo is passed in England under King Edward I. The law forbids Jews to charge interest, restricts the areas where they could live, orders all Jews from the age of seven to wear the badge and requires those above the age of twelve to pay an annual poll tax at Easter. But the law also allows Jews, for the first time, to lease land for farming and become merchants and artisans.

1276 (21 Jan – 22 June) Innocent V establishes peace between Lucca and Pisa and confirms Charles of Anjou as imperial vicar of Tuscany.

1277 Roger Bacon is imprisoned for heresy.

John XXI (1276-77) entertains diplomatic relations with the Tatars for joint action against the Moslems.

1277-80 Nicholas III negotiates a concordat (Summer, 1278) with Rudolph I guaranteeing the Romagna, exarchate of Ravenna and other territories to the pope. (July) He issues a constitution for Rome in which foreign princes are excluded from holding civil office.

1278 Edward I charges Jews with coin clipping. House-to-house searches take place throughout England and 680 Jews are thrown into the Tower of London. Many are hanged and their property seized by the crown.

1280 A bull from Pope Nicholas III: *...If any, after being seized, wish to repent and do penance, they shall be imprisoned for life. ...All who receive, defend, or aid heretics shall be excommunicated. ...If those who were suspected of heresy cannot prove their innocence, they shall be excommunicated. If they remain under the ban of excommunication for a year, they shall be condemned as heretics. They shall have no right of appeal.*

First appearance of images of a witch riding a broom.

In Poland civic authorities attempt to attract Jews by establishing Jewish life on a rational basis. But the church insists that Jews be isolated from the rest of the population.

The Synod of Buda introduces the Jewish badge.

In Spain Jews are forced to listen to conversion sermons of the monks in their own synagogues. Fanatical mobs attack Jews against the orders of civic authorities.

1281 Most Spanish Jews are arrested in their synagogues on a Sabbath in January, but released again on promise to pay a huge amount of ransom money.

1281-85 Martin IV, unable to control Rome, spends his pontificate at Orvieto, Viterbo and Perugia. (Nov 1281) He excommunicates Michal VIII Palaeologus which weakens the precarious reunion of eastern and western churches. He supports Charles against Peter III of Aragon with all the resources of the papacy hoping to realize a revival of the Latin empire in the east.

1281-1324 Reign of Uthman (Osman) who founds the Ottoman Empire.

1282 The Archbishop of Canterbury closes all synagogues in his diocese.

1283 – 1285 Ten Jews are murdered by a mob in Mainz after they had been charged with ritual murder.

26 Jews are killed as a result of a ritual murder charge in Bacharach.

40 Jews are murdered after a ritual murder charge in Oberwellel.

In Munich 180 Jews are burned alive in the synagogue after a ritual murder charge.

1286 The consuls of Carcassonne complain to the pope, the King of France, and the vicars of the local bishop about the inquisitor Jean Garland, whom they allege had been inflicting torture in an utterly inhuman manner.

1288-92 Nicholas IV issues a constitution for Rome that gives to the cardinals half the income of the Holy See and a share in its financial management, giving the Sacred College a potentially dangerous amount of independence. (Feb, 1291) He concludes the treaty of Brignoles with Alphonso III of Aragon and Charles (whom he crowned king of Sicily and Naples, May, 1289) and Acre (1291) spurs Nicholas to send Giovanni de Monte Corvino to enlist Mongol support against Islam.

1290 In Bohemia (Poland), it is alleged that 10,000 Jews are killed.

(18 July) King Edward I in Council orders all Jews in England under pain of death to leave the country by the first of November.

1291 Saracen armies capture Acre, the last Christian outpost in Palestine, thus officially ending the Crusades.

1294 Pope Boniface VIII and king Philip IV argue over the king's plan to tax the church to pay for his wars. Boniface asserts that the church is required only to support crusades against the Muslims who hold the Holy Land, not conflicts sparked by secular concerns such as squabbles over territory or trade.

Celestine V is in the power of Charles II of Naples, becoming his tool against Aragon. He abdicates (13 Dec).

1294 – 1303 Boniface VIII; the papacy struggles with the secular power of France. Philip the Fair is victorious.

1296 Bull *Clericis Laicus* issued by Boniface in reply to the imprisonment of a papal legate by Philip, declaring the civil authority has no jurisdiction over ecclesiastics. He summons the French clergy to Rome. Philip asserts the pope has no authority over temporals and his collections to benefices are null and void. Boniface insists Philip is subject to the "chief of the Heavenly hierarchy." He is spurned by Philip. The bull forbids the lay power to exhort and the clergy to grant taxes without papal consent, declaring "all law is enclosed in the casket of the pope's breast." This leads to a struggle between Edward I and the archbishop of Canterbury. The bull supports, despite widespread dissatisfaction, tax exemption of the vast holdings of the Church; "that the laity are bitterly hostile to the clergy is a matter of ancient tradition which is also plainly confirmed by the experience of modern times."

1298 Severe persecutions take place in Franconia, Bavaria and Austria. A German nobleman by the name of Rindfleisch (he is called the Judenschlächter) gathers a small army and begins to slaughter Jews from city to city. In about six months he burns and massacres an estimated 100,000 Jews in 140 communities including Wurzburg, Ratisbon, Nuremberg, Augsburg, Heilbronn and Rottingen.

1299 Mongols invade Syria.

14th Century: Appearance of the Adamite philosophy in Germany as the Beghards, where they face firm opposition from mainstream churches. The Beghards celebrate masses naked. Other Christians teach against the Free Spirit as unchristian.

1300 The Montpellier school of Medicine appoints a Jew as regent, bringing down the wrath of the medical authorities in the University of Paris. The school is forced to close its doors in 1301.

By this time the Knights Templar have amassed vast estates in over a dozen countries. They have been extending credit to bankrupt royals – charging interest in return – thereby broadening their wealth and influence.

1302 Pope Boniface VIII issues the papal bull *Unum Sanctum*, declaring that the pope has supreme and final authority in all matters, both civic and spiritual; "...all human beings are subject to the pontiff of Rome; and we assert, define and pronounce this tenet to be essential and necessary to salvation." All governments must submit to the church (see 492). It upholds the principle that anyone outside the church cannot expect salvation; "*We make simple confession that outside the Church there is no salvation or remission of sins...We declare, affirm and define as a truth necessary for salvation that every human being is subject to the Roman pontiff.*" Philip of France charges the pope with heresy and has Guillaume de Nogaret convene a national assembly to depose the pope.

(27 Jan) Dante Alighieri is fined and exiled from Florence by the Catholic Church.

1303 (7 Sept) Nogaret secretly enters Italy and storms Anagni: Pope Boniface VIII is kidnapped by supporters of French King Philip IV (1268- 1314) after threatening to depose Philip who disagrees with the bull. The people arise (9 Sept) against Nogaret, saving the pope. Boniface dies within a month, ending the medieval papacy. No one any longer takes notice of papal claims to give and take away crowns.

1305 The 70-year "Babylonian Captivity" of the papacy begins when Pope Clement V, chosen as a compromise acceptable to Philip IV, moves the papal residence and administrative offices to Avignon (1309) in France in order to escape the political turmoil raging in Italy. The papacy is in Avignon and under the thumb of the King of France. Thus the papacy is pro-France, and Britain is at war with France. In 1305, 1310 and 1312 Clement creates enough French cardinals to assure French domination of the curia and election of a French pope. He is forced to annul all of Boniface's acts against French interests. Clement, alarmed at the power of the Knights Templar, decides to smash them and seize their treasure. A deal is concluded with King Philippe IV of France (see 1307).

1306 Under Philip IV (le Bel) all Jews of his realm, France, approximately 100,000, are imprisoned on July 22. They are told to leave the country within one month. They can only take the clothes on their backs and provisions for one day. Their property left behind is used by Philip to replenish the royal treasury, which had been exhausted through his feud with the Pope and his war against the Flemish. Included in this banishment were Hebrew physicians. But by this time, however, Christian medicine has been revolutionized by Jewish and Moslem example and influence. The Semitic practitioners had long since put behind them the theory of sickness as "possession" by demons; the success of their rational diagnosis and therapy had weakened the belief of the people in the efficacy of relics and other supernatural means of cure.

1307 (Friday, 13 October) A letter from Clement claims that God had visited him in a vision and warned him that the Knights Templar were heretics guilty of devil worship, homosexuality, defiling the cross, sodomy, and other blasphemous behavior. He (the pope) has been asked by God to cleanse the earth by rounding up all the Knights and torturing them until they confessed their crimes against God. Many are captured, tortured mercilessly, and finally burned at the stake as heretics. The Knights, however, were backers of the French crown (see 1312).

1308 The Bishop of Strasbourg, John of Dirpheim, remands the Jews of Sulzmatt and Rufach on the charge of host desecration. They are burned alive.

1309 Transference of the papal court to Avignon and under French influence. Clement, ready to secure more territory for the Holy See, decrees that the resisting Venetians should be sold into slavery.

1310 First reported use of official torture in England: against the Templars.

1311 Bishop Guillaume Durand at the council of Vienne, listing Church abuses, states "a reformation in head [pope] and in numbers [the pope's court downwards] is needed."

1312 (3 April) Clement issues a bull of suppression of the Knights Templars at the council of Vienne. (2 May) A second bull assigns Templar property to the Hospitallers but the chief beneficiary of the suppression is the king of France.

1315 King Louis X calls back the Jews who had been expelled from France. They in turn set conditions which are met. But again they must wear badges.

1316 Eight Dominican monks are sent to Ethiopia in search of Prester John, a legendary Christian emperor.
Raymund Lull is stoned to death

1316-34 John XXII extends the system of papal provision to benefices (all Church benefices belong to the pope) to all parts of the church and issues bull (1317) *Execrabilis* against plurality placing a new reservoir of vacant benefices at his disposal, that is, he may appoint whom he will. The Franciscans oppose this and opposition to John rises. He assumes authority over German succession but Louis wins out and invades Lombardy. John excommunicates him (23 Mar, 1324) and Louis appeals to a council, accusing John of heresy. An ideological controversy sweeps European centers of learning with the doctrine of the lay state argued by William of Occam, John of Paris and Marsilius of Padua.

1320 In a trial held at Pamiers in southern France, Baruch, a converted Jew who is accused of having relapsed into Judaism, argues that he had been forced to submit to baptism under the threat of death. His arguments, however, are rejected by the inquisitorial tribunal on the grounds that Baruch had not been subjected to "absolute coercion," by which appears to have been meant forcible immersion in the baptismal font accompanied by protests on the part of the defendant. Baruch's response that he had not been forcibly held at the font and that he did not protest at the time because he had been told that to protest meant death did not satisfy the inquisitors, who argued that only in such circumstances as they had specified could a defense of coerced baptism be recognized.

John XXII authorizes the Inquisition in Toulouse to begin persecuting sorcery and witchcraft. There and in Perpignan the Talmud is burned.

During the Crusade of the Shepherds 40,000 shepherds and peasants march from Agen to Toulouse and kill any Jew who was not willing to be baptized. In Verdun 500 Jews flee to a tower. When they are besieged they commit suicide. 120 Jewish communities in southern France and northern Spain are wiped out.

Muslims destroy 60 Coptic churches.

1321 About this time *The Divine Comedy*, by Dante Alighieri

1322 John XXII prohibits the playing of contrapuntal music in churches.

1324 Last Cathars are burned at the stake.

Marsilius of Padua asserts that popes had very frequently been the authors of European wars.

1324 – 1325 Lady Alice Kyteler, her son and associates in Kilkenny, Ireland, are tried for witchcraft. For the first time, stories of mating with demons are linked with stories of pacts with Satan. Lady Alice escapes to England, but others are burned.

1327 Born in 1260, German Dominican Master Eckhart defines the individual soul as a "spark" of the divine at its most basic element. Two forms of mysticism arise from Eckhart's theories: heterodox, the belief in the unification of God and man on earth without the aid of priests as intermediaries, and orthodox, the belief in the possibility of joining the soul with God and the awareness of divine presence in everyday life.

The Ottoman Turks capture the city of Nicaea.

1328 Thousands of Jews are murdered by mobs around Estella when a monk preaches inflaming anti-Jewish sermons.

(Jan) Louis enters Rome and is crowned emperor (17 Jan) by Sciarra Colonna, captain of the people. Louis decrees the deposition of John and raises Nicholas V. (Jan 1330) Louis leaves Italy and Nicholas is abandoned. John looks to John of Bohemia to establish a kingdom in northern Italy.

1328-30 Nicholas V, antipope, elected by the Bavarian faction. In two months he withdraws from Rome to Pisa. John XXII excommunicates him (1329). He receives assurance of pardon and remains in honorable imprisonment in the papal palace.

1331 John preaches that the souls of the just do not enjoy the Beatific Vision until after the general resurrection. Some Franciscans accuse him of heresy. His enemies call for a general council to judge him.

1335 Pope Benedict XII issues sweeping reforms of the monastic orders.

1335 – 1355 Inquisitor Havel of Hradec tries over 4,400 people, condemning about 5 percent to be burned at the stake.

1336 The Ottoman Turks capture the state of Karasi.

1337 Starting in Deggendorf, Germany, a Jew-killing craze reaches 51 towns in Bavaria, Austria and Poland.
The Ottoman Turks capture Nicomedia.

1338 Bishop John of Dirpheim causes the massacre of Jews in Strasbourg on the anniversary of the Conversion of St. Paul.

1339 Third of Benedict XII's (1334-42) recalls to the religious orders (first 1335 and second 1336) to their primitive constitutions.

1340 Turks begin the conquest of Bulgaria.

1343 William of Ockham's Dialogues argue for separation of church and state.

1345 Notre Dame Cathedral in Paris, France, is completed.

1346 (April) Clement VI (1342-52) excommunicates emperor Louis and directs the election of Charles of Luxembourg, ending the schism that divided Germany.

1348 Jews are blamed for Black Death, first appeared in Cyprus in 1347 and reached England this year, and systematically persecuted: When the plague rages in Europe, Jews in Spain are charged with planning to poison the wells of Christians. In France, Spain and Switzerland Jews are murdered because people believed they had poisoned the wells or intended to do so. In September Pope Clement VI issued a papal bull declaring the Jews innocent of the charge of causing the plague. He urges the clergy to protect the Jews and even excommunicate murderers. But the mobs can not be stopped. 10,000 Jews are murdered by mobs in the cities bordering Germany in spite of the royal protection given to them by King Casimir. The mayor of Strasbourg, Conrad of Winterthur, together with other authorities defends the Jews against mob attacks and the accusations of the bishop. The Councils of other cities try the same. The king of Tharsis, alarmed at how many of his people are dying of the Black Death – believing the vengeance of God has overtaken his people because of their sinful belief – seeks the pope at Avignon to be baptized a Christian. He soon hears the plague is also killing Christians and so turns back to return to his country. Christians who were following him attack him from the rear and kill 2,000 of his group.

Italian Giovanni Boccaccio (1313-1375 CE) begins writing the *Decameron*, a collection of stories about love, sex, adventure and trickery told by seven ladies and three men on a journey into the country to escape the Black Death. Boccaccio's work is the earliest example of literature written in narrative prose. Moreover, his writing describes the men and women in the stories realistically rather than as one-dimensionally moral or immoral as in earlier romances.

1349 A new period of persecution of Jews sweeps across Germany. The Jewish community of Basle is burned to death in a specially built structure. 2,000 Jews perish in Strasbourg. In Worms 400 Jews are burned. In Oppenheim the Jews burn themselves in fear of torture. The same happens in Frankfurt. In Mainz 6,000 Jews are burned to death when a mob sets fire to their houses. In Erfurt the Jewish community of 3,000 is slaughtered and in Breslau all Jews perish. In Vienna the Jews commit suicide on the advice of their rabbi to avoid torture. The Jewish communities of Augsburg, Wurzburg and Munich are destroyed. Jews were expelled from Heilbronn. The Jews of Nuremberg who had not fled are burned to death in a place that since is known as Judenbühl. The Jews of Konigsberg are murdered. In Brussels approximately 500 Jews die in a massacre.

Death of Thomas Bradwardine, who influenced Wycliffe to adopt Augustine's doctrine of grace and to reject the Semi-Pelagianism of the Roman Catholic church

1350 By this time Clement has purchased Avignon from Queen Joanna of Naples and enlarged the papal palace. He has, however, bankrupted the treasury and has resorted to onerous taxation.

By this time the inquisition, having stolen the assets of almost all the well-to-do it had examined (those left had secured illegal protection) begins to languish from lack of funds.

About this time world population is estimated to be 300 million.

1353 The Ottoman Empire acquires the fortress of Tynpa on the European side of the Hellespont.

1354 Earliest documented evidence of the existence of the Shroud of Turin.
12,000 Jews are murdered in Toledo.
Ottoman Turks seize Gallipoli.

1357 When the plague returns a second time in Franconia, the Jews again are blamed of poisoning the wells. The plague, also called the Black Death, kills thousands. During this time the myth of an international Jewish conspiracy is invented that in spite of its absurdities is still believed by many, even today!

1361 Ottoman ruler Murad conquers a part of Thrace and establishes his capital at Edirne (Hadriaunus).

1362-70 Urban V preaches another crusade (1363) and Alexandria is taken (1365). Yielding to Charles IV and Petrarch, he leaves Avignon and, despite opposition of French cardinals, enters Rome (16 Oct, 1367).

1365 Battle of Matiza. The Ottoman Turks defeat the Christians, and the Byzantine ruler becomes a vassal of the Turks.

1366 The Ottomans move their capital from Bursa to Adrianople.

1366 – 1369 While the Spanish civil war rages between King Pedro and Henry of Trastamora many Jews are killed by mercenaries employed by both sides.

1370 About this time appearance in France of the Turlupins, an Adamite sect.

1370-78 Gregory XI enthusiastically tries to reform the orders and vigorously prosecutes heresy. He revitalizes the inquisition in Provence, Germany and Spain and orders the English to investigate the writings of John Wycliffe. (1375) Florence incites a rebellion in the papal states, savagely put down by cardinal Robert of Genoa. (17 Jan, 1377) Gregory enters Rome.

1371 Ottoman Turks invade Bulgaria, annexing the territory up to the Balkans. They have conquered most of Macedonia. The best lands are distributed among Turkish chiefs. Christian peasants are either driven off or if remaining, pay a tithe to their Moslem lords.

1375 A man named Loffler is burned at the stake in Bern for being a follower of the Bretheren of the Free Spirit. He taunts his executioners by saying they would not have enough wood to burn "Chance, which rules the world."

1376 John Wycliffe, an Oxford don, writes *Civil Dominion* calling for reforms in the Church. He teaches that we must rely altogether on the sufferings of Christ. "Beware of seeking to be justified in any other way than by His righteousness".

1378 The "Great Schism" begins when the election of Pope Urban VI (1378-89) to the papacy. His harsh and ill-tempered reformation measures against the higher clergy are challenged by French cardinals, who, assembling at Anagni (Aug), elect Pope Clement VII to the same office (20 Sept) at Fondi. Urban's election is declared invalid under pressure from the Roman people. Clement becomes known as the "antipope" and resides in Avignon, supported by queen Joanna of Naples, Charles V of France, Scotland, Castile, Aragon, Navarre, Latin enclaves in the east and the count of Flanders. Urban is supported by England, Germany and Hungary. Both Rome and Avignon will have rival popes for the next 40 years. (1378) Urban deposes Joanna I of Naples, giving that kingdom to (1381) Charles, duke of Durazzo. Italy quickly turns against Clement and (May, 1379) he retires to Avignon and tries to get Louis of Anjou to take up his cause. (1384) Naples is given to Louis' son. Toward the end of Urban's reign he has several cardinals tried and put to death for supposed treason.

1380 About this time John Wycliffe begins the first English translation of the Bible. An eminent theologian at Oxford, he makes NT (1380) and OT (with help of Nicholas of Hereford) (1382) translations in English. He states a list of

church abuses, expresses unorthodox views of the sacraments (Penance and Eucharist), the use of relics, and is against celibacy of the clergy.

Death of St Catherine of Siena who stated that clerical vices are naturally reflected and even exaggerated in the laity.

About this time Gerhard Groot (1340-84) founds the "Brothers of Common Life", at Deventer. Members take no vows, they try to reproduce the life of the first Christians described in Acts IV. There are a few priests and clerics, but most are laymen who work at various trades, the idea being to live and work in the world, not be separated from it like the monks. Other houses of the Brothers are rapidly established in the Low Countries and north and central Germany. Some call themselves *Illuminati*.

1381 (May – June) The Peasant's Revolt. 30,000 angry peasants descend on London. In one instance, rebels complain to the king at Blackheath that the lower orders of people have been wretchedly governed, especially by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

1382 John Wycliffe, because of his sympathy for the peasants, is suspected of involvement with the peasant's revolt and so is expelled from Oxford University. Really because of his opposition to traditional Church doctrines. During this period, he and his followers are translating the Bible from the Vulgate (see 405 CE) into English.

1384 John Purvey, follower of John Wycliffe, revises Wycliffe's translation of the Bible.
The Jews in Nordlingen are attacked and massacred.

1387 Turks take Salonika for awhile.

1389 Mobs attack and murder thousands of Jews in Prague.

Turks invade Wallachia and at the (27-28 June) Battle of Kosovo; Christian forces (Serbs and Wallachians) are defeated by them. They begin threatening Hungary.

1389-1404 Boniface IX restores Roman authority to most of the papal states and (1398) ends republican liberties in Rome and wins over Naples from obedience to the anti-pope.

1390 About this time Wycliffe's teachings are condemned repeatedly in England.

1391 Spanish Jews are forced to convert to Catholicism for the sake of "social and sectarian uniformity." The Jewish community of Barcelona is decimated and hundreds of thousands of Jews are either massacred or forced into baptism in Aragon and Castille. In Seville, led by Archbishop Martinez, 4,000 are slain and 25,000 sold as slaves (easily identified by the brightly colored "badges of shame" that all Jews above the age of ten had been forced to wear). From then on into the fifteenth century, Jews continue to be forcefully baptized. Although the Church frowns upon this type of mass compulsory conversion, once the person was converted, any deviation from the true faith on the part of the convert constitutes "heresy." Even so, the Inquisition turns against the Jews who had converted to Christianity. In many cases they secretly continued to practice Judaism and are therefore considered heretics. Throughout the Inquisition an estimated number of 50,000 Jews are killed and another 160,000 forcibly baptized. In many cities in Spain synagogues and mosques are turned into churches and Jewish communities suffer terrible persecution. After 300 Jews are killed or commit suicide in Barcelona, 11,000 Jews allow themselves to be baptized.

Turks take Salonika for awhile.

1392 Thomas a Kempis (1380-1471) lives in a Brothers of Common Life house (to 1399). He is the author of *Imitation of Christ*.

1393 Turks overthrow the Second Bulgarian empire and begin further advances in Wallachia. In 1394 they are held back at the Danube marshes by Mircea.

Christian Rosenkreutz (b 1378) of Germany leaves for Damascus, Egypt, and Morocco where he sits under the masters of the occult arts, supposedly learning from descendants of the followers of Ormus (see 46 CE) the "universal harmonic science".

1394 – 1423 Benedict XIII elected to succeed Clement VII at Avignon hoping he would end the schism by abdicating -- the French appeal to him and 18 cardinals desert him - but he doesn't. The papal palace at Avignon is besieged (1398).

1396 Christian forces of Hungary, Wallachia, France and Burgundians are defeated by Moslems (Turks) at the Battle of Nicopolis.

1398 The theology faculty at the University of Paris declares that all forms of magic or divination involved some sort of pact with the devil and are thus heresy, justifying the persecution of every possible sort of witchcraft.

France withdraws from allegiance to Boniface, strengthening the pope's position.

1399 In England, the death penalty becomes the punishment for heresy, and many Lollards, Wycliffe's lay followers, convert.

In Posen, Poland, a rabbi and 13 elders of the Jewish community are slowly burned to death on the charge of stabbing the host and throwing it into a pit. Rumors had circulated that the host had bled, which, of course, confirmed the dogma of the Eucharist.

1400 Holy Roman Emperor Wenceslas IV is deposed on account of drunkenness.

Czech students of John Wycliffe bring Wycliffism to the Bohemian capital of Prague. Preacher John Hus adopts Wyclif's theories to support his own claims against ecclesiastical extravagance.

By this time the chief sources of revenue for the pope are the fruits of the first year taken from vacant livings and from money left by previous incumbents; annates taken from benefices conferred by the pope; taxes for the confirmation of bishops and for [pallium] fees; taxes for dispensations; Peter's pence; tributes for secular princes and religious institutions placing themselves under the protection of the pope and feudal tax on vassals of the pope.

By this time the Inquisition begins turning toward the suppression of witchcraft.

1401 England introduces *de Heretico Comburendo*, giving the Church power over heresy.

1403 Benedict escapes Avignon and with the support of Louis, duke of Orleans, wins back French support.

Boniface is forced by German princes to confirm the deposition of king Wenceslaus of 1400 and election of Rupert of the Palatinate.

1404-06 Innocent VII's election is opposed by Rome. To avoid war he agrees not to come to terms with antipope Benedict XIII. He calls a council (1404) to heal the schism but it never meets. Romans rise in arms to secure an extension of their liberties and finally, because some of their leaders were murdered by the pope's nephew Ludovico de' Migliorati forces Innocent to take refuge at Viterbo (6 April, 1405). His innocence becomes known and Romans submit (Jan, 1406).

1407 The fiery sermons of the monk and reformer Vincent Ferrer causes oppressive actions against the Jews of Spain and mob attacks. He is credited with 20,000 forced baptisms in Castille and Aragon.

Benedict begins negotiations with Gregory XII for simultaneous abdications.

C. Rosenkreutz returns to Germany and begins the Rosicrucian Order with three monks from the cloister in which he had been raised. In 1409 he completes the House of the Holy Spirit (Spiritus Sanctum). The group is enlarged to eight. When Rosenkreutz dies (1484) he is entombed in it. Location of the Spiritus Sanctum is soon lost (see 1604).

1408 Council of Oxford prohibits translations of the Scriptures into the vernacular unless and until they are fully approved by Church authority, a decision sparked by the publication of the Wycliffite Bible. Sir Thomas More in *A Dialogue against Heresies*; "It neither forbiddith the translations to be read that were already well done of old before Wycliffe's days, nor damneth his because it was new but because it was naught; nor prohibiteth new to be made but provideth that they shall not be read if they be made amiss till they be by good examination amended."

(Nov) Benedict calls a council at Perpignan (to Feb, 1409); he is supported by Aragon (with Sicily), Castile, Navarre, Armagnac and Scotland.

France declares neutrality in the fight between Rome and Avignon.

Gregory XII (1406-15) creates more cardinals; his former cardinals desert him.

Archbishop Arundel proclaims it is heresy to dispute any papal decretal.

1409 (5 June) Council of Pisa: Gregory XII (supported by Naples, Hungary, Bavaria and Rupert) and Benedict XIII are deposed and Alexander V raised. At the synod of Ciridale del Friuh, Benedict and Alexander are banned, but John XXIII (succeeding Alexander) has Gregory banished (31 Oct, 1411) from Naples. He eventually resigns.

Pope Alexander V publicly burns 200 of John Wycliffe's writings.

1410-15 John XXIII (first) is allowed to enter Rome (19 May, 1411) after Louis' victory at Roccasecca. (1412) He abandons Louis and comes to terms with Ladislas. (1413) Ladislas drives him from Rome, putting the city to the sack (June). John goes to Florence and appeals to Sigismund, king of the Romans who tells him to hold a council at Constance. (5 Nov, 1414) John opens the council of Constance but has to take a solemn oath to abdicate if his two rivals Benedict XIII and Gregory XII do the same. (20-21 March, 1415) John escapes to Brisach. Enraged, the council proclaims the superiority of the council over the pope. Frederick IV is forced to abandon John. Taken to Radolfzell, John is deposed (29 May).

1413 – 1415 Don Ferdinand of Aragon convenes disputations in Tortosa. They are supposed to make it easier for Jews to convert to Christianity. The leading Jews of Aragon are forced to debate with a converted Jew, Geronimo de Sante Fe. The disputations last for one year and nine months with negative results for the Jewish communities.

1414 A Lollard uprising in England fails. Some Lollards retreat underground and aid the Protestant Reformation in the sixteenth century.

The citizens of Tabor, Bohemia, supported by their control of the local gold mines, organize a proto-Protestant community – the Taborites. It is a communist-like society. They announce the Millennium of Christ and declare there would be no more servants and masters. They promise people would return to a state of pristine innocence. They reject the outer veneer of the corrupted church and insisted on the normativeness of biblical authority. Even though Taborite theologians are versed in scholastic theology, they are among the first intellectuals to break free from centuries-old scholastic methods. They are particularly zealous in their religious practices and, like other such sects, believe it was their duty to slay all heretics, *i.e.*, non-Taborites. They support a communist-like economy, sharing all food and valuable supplies, but maintain their private property and land rights.

1415 John Hus travels to the Council of Constance to propose his reforms for the Church, which include papal infallibility and indulgences. Rather than listen to him, the Council tries Hus for heresy and burns him to death (6 July). This betrayal of the Emperor's promise of safe conduct and execution prompts further revolt by his followers. The Emperor is told "It is not necessary to keep one's word to a heretic." The council also condemns Wycliffe.

Council of Florence condemns all of Wycliffe's works, but the actual Bibles continue to be used after having the heretical prologue removed, and are possessed by both religious houses and those of the nobility and tacitly accepted by Catholics.

Benedict is forced to refuge in the castle of Peniscola off Valencia.

1417 The Council of Constance, largest Church meeting in medieval history, officially ends the Great Schism. It deposes both popes (only Armagnac and Scotland still support Benedict) and elects a new one, Martin V, thus ending the Great Schism. It tries to put definite constitutional limits on papal aristocracy; it replaces a papal monarchy with a conciliar government, which recognizes a council of prelates as the pope's authority and mandates the frequent meeting of councils. The pope is without any temporal power, and must admit that a general counsel may judge and depose even a supreme pontiff and that the pope cannot legislate without conciliar approval. This new period is known as the Italian territorial papacy and lasts until 1517.

Wallachia falls to the Turks.

1417-31 Martin V "recovers" the Papal States; most of the cities are under their own lords who bear pro forma titles as papal vicars but are actually independent. He counters the council of Constance in forbidding any appeal from the judgment of the sovereign pontiff in matters of faith (10 May, 1418).

1419 Pope Martin V and the Spanish kings restore Jewish rights. Synagogues and Talmud copies are returned to them.

1420 Supporters of John Hus defeat German "crusaders." The lower-class Hussites are led by General John Zizka.

1420 – 1498 Life of Torquemada, true organizer of the Spanish Inquisition.

1421 Hussite leader Ziska nearly exterminates the Bohemian Picards, an Adamite sect, on an island in the river Nezarka. Like the Caproicians, they live in a communistic society in accordance with their beliefs, which included rejection of marriage, holding of wives in common, and the abolition of distinctions of rank and fortune. Some of their detractors claim they strip naked during worship services and engage in licentious behavior.

1422 The Crusade against the Hussites in Bohemia and Moravia causes much harm to Jewish communities. On their march to Prague the army of the German emperor Sigismund with Dutch mercenaries destroys Jewish communities along the Rhine River, in Thuringia and Bavaria, all to avenge the insulted God of the Christians.

1423 (April) Martin V summons a new council at Pavia to consider reunion with the Greeks, but this comes to naught.

1425-29 Clement VIII, antipope, recognized by Alphonso V of Aragon who is hostile to Martin V because he opposes Alphonso's claim to Naples. Alphonso and Martin reconcile (1429) and Clement abdicates.

1427 Thomas a Kempis writes *The Imitation of Christ*, a book directing the individual through Orthodox mysticism. Originally in Latin, it is translated into European languages for the lay audience.

1427 – 1429 A bull issued by Pope Martin V forbids sea captains to transport Jews to the Holy Land. In another bull he also urges the protection of the Jews and establishes community rights, among them allowing Jews to study at universities.

1428 Witch trials of Briançon take place in the Dauphine. About 167 local people are burned as witches between 1428 and 1450.

The Catholic Church burns the bones of Wycliffe and throws them in the Swift river.

1429 Joan of Arc, a peasant girl in France, seeking out the French leaders, tells them about her divinely-inspired mission to drive the English out of France. She takes control of the French troops and liberates much of central France.

1430 Joan of Arc is captured and taken to England. The English accused her of being a witch and condemn her for heresy, publicly burning her to death (1431) in the city of Rouen. Her trial includes allegations of witchcraft.

Turks seize Salonika for good.

1431 A ritual murder charge leads to the destruction of the southern German Jewish communities of Ravensburg, Überlingen and Lindau.

1432 Jews are expelled from Saxony.

1434 The Council of Basle, presided over by Pope Eugenius IV revokes the freedoms Martin V had bestowed. Jews are to live in separate quarters of the cities, attend conversion sermons and are not permitted to attend universities.

(30 May) Battle of Lipany; the Taborites are defeated; 13,000 of their 18,000 man army are killed. They sign a treaty with emperor Sigismund in 1437.

1435 Pope Eugene IV writes a bull to Bishop Ferdinand of Lanzarote titled "*Sicut Dudum*." In it, he notes that the black inhabitants of the Canary Islands have been converted to Christianity and either baptized or promised baptism. Subsequently, many of the inhabitants are taken from their homes and enslaved. He commanded that all enslaved Christians who were inhabitants of the Canary Islands be freed from slavery. The Pope's concern appears to be over the enslavement of Christians by Christians, not the institution of human slavery itself.

1437 Eugenius IV grants Henry IV of Castile permission to have two wives to avoid divorce and give Henry the chance for a male heir.

1438 Pragmatic Sanction. Louis IX claims for the Gallican Church freedom of patrons from papal interference, freedom of election to chapters and immunity from papal taxation without consent of crown and the church.

1439 Council of Florence reunites Constantinople with Rome on what is felt to be humiliating terms for the former.

1439-49 Felix V is chosen pope by the council of Basel. As the conflict between rival popes continues, Felix resigns in favor of Nicholas V.

1440 Notorious trial of Gilles de Rais, who is accused of witchcraft and debaucheries.

1442 Building accounts for Eton college (also 1445-6) distinguish between freemasons and rough masons or row masons (including bricklayers).

Nicholas V issues a bull encouraging Portugal to begin the organized trade in Negro slaves.

1443 Jews in Venice must wear a yellow badge.

1444 Death of St Bernardino of Siena who said "very many" men of his day had no belief in Heaven and looks upon the Christian scriptures as merely interesting figments because of the evil lives of cloisterers and other clergy.

Rise of the anti-Ottoman League of Lezhe in Albania formed by the Albanian prince Scanderbeg in a revolt against the Ottomans.

1447-55 Nicholas V tries a path of conciliation between Felix V and the council of Basel. He succeeds: Felix abdicates (7 April, 1449) and Nicholas is formally raised.

1448 Second Battle of Kossova. The Turks are victorious; Serbia is annexed to Turkey and Bosnia becomes its vassal.

1449 Turks take Epirus.

1450 Gascoigne, chancellor at Oxford, writes "Sinners say nowadays 'I care not how many or what evils I do in God's sight; for I can easily and quickly get plenary remission of all guilt and penalty by an absolution and indulgence granted me by the pope, whose written grant I have bought for 4d or 6d, or have won as a stake for a game of tennis'."

1451 Nicholas V in a bull confirms the old exclusions of Jews from Christian society and all honorable walks of life. John of Capistrano is appointed by the Pope to lead the Inquisition of the Jews. In his sermons he repeats the charges of ritual murder and host desecration which lead to persecutions in Breslau under King Ladislav of Silesia.

1452 Birth of Savonarola, who becomes a great preacher, teaching the authority of scripture and understood the shortcomings of the Church.

(18 June) Pope Nicholas V issues *Dum Diversas* which grants to the kings of Spain and Portugal the right to reduce any "*Saracens [Muslims] and pagans and any other unbelievers*" to perpetual slavery.

1453 Constantinople is captured by the Ottoman Turks: The two halves of the Ottoman Empire are united and the sultan becomes Byzantine "emperor". They begin moving into the Duchy of Athens. Trebizond and Epirus remain Byzantine. Most Greeks favor the Moslems over the Christians of Rome, remembering the Fourth Crusade (1203). Moslem rulers are very tolerant toward their Greek Christian subjects.

1454 When the Polish army is defeated by the Teutonic Order and the Prussians, the clergy, who had been stirred by Capistrano's sermons in Poland, blames the royal leniency toward the Jews for the calamity. Jewish rights are withdrawn and mobs attack Jewish communities.

The Ottoman Turks attack Wallachia which becomes a vassal state of Turkey.

(8 Jan) Pope Nicholas V issues *Romanus Pontifex*, a bull granting the Portuguese a perpetual monopoly in trade with Africa. Nevertheless, Spanish traders begin to bring slaves from Africa to Spain.

1455-58 Calixtus III's master idea is a crusade to recover Constantinople from the Turks, but this fails. He institutes the feast of the Transfiguration (1457) in commemoration of the Turks being repulsed from Belgrade 6 Aug, 1456.

1456 Johann Gutenberg having invented the printing press and pioneered the technology of movable type, creates the first Bible printed with movable type in Mainz, Germany.

Battle of Belgrad; Hungary helps Wallachia oust the Turks: 80,000 Turks are slaughtered for being Moslems, but still, the Ottomans annex Serbia.

1457 Polish troops on march to the Crusade against the Turks attack the Jews of Cracow and kill about 30.

Stephen the Great attempts to rally the west against the Turks, appealing to Poland, Hungary and Venice. The pope titles him "athlete of Christianity".

About this time rise of the Unity of the Brethren (Unitas Fratrum) strongly influenced by Taborite theology.

1458 The Turks seize the Duchy of Athens.

1458-64 Pius II. (Before becoming pope, he said "nothing is to be had at Rome without money".) He opens a congress at Mantua (June, 1459) to promote a crusade against the Turks but receives little support from France and Germany. Believing the decline of papal influence is due to councils, he issues (Jan, 1460) the bull *Execrabilis et in pristinis temporibus inauditus* condemning as heretical the doctrine that councils are superior to the pope; he proclaims anathema to anyone who appeals to one. (Nov, 1461) Louis XI abolishes the Pragmatic Sanction of Bourges (hoping to gain Naples) but Pius supports Ferdinand I: Louis reasserts the liberties of the Gallican Church. (1462) Pius deposes Diether, archbishop of Mainz for calling for a council to settle a quarrel with the Germans: Pius supports Pödebrad of Bohemia against Frederick III. (18 June, 1464) He takes the cross to stimulate the zeal of Christendom, goes to Venice and sails for the east and dies.

1461 Ottoman Turks annex Bosnia and Herzegovina. In 1462 Albania is entered and in 1463 they take the greater part of Bosnia.

1464-71 Paul II declares cardinals can influence a pope only as counsels, not with binding obligations. He opposes the domineering policy of Venice in Italian affairs. (23 Dec, 1466) He excommunicates George of Bohemia for refusing to enforce the Basel agreement against the Ultraquists.

1466 Turks besiege Kruje (Croia), Albania under Skanderbeg falls.

1466 – 1536 Desiderius Erasmus, Dutch scholar, produces a Greek New Testament used in many 16th century translations.

1468 Paul III persuades Corvinus of Hungary to go to war again. Begins negotiations with the emperor for a crusade against the Turks.

1471-84 Sixtus IV sends a fleet against the Turks (1472) that participates in the capture of Smyrna. (1473) Another expedition fails. He negotiates (1474 and 1476) with Ivan III for the reunion of the Roman and Russian churches to oppose the Turks but to no result. Sixtus is one of the founders of the Vatican library (1471).

1473 Sistine Chapel construction begins under supervision of Giovanni de Dolci (to 1481).

1475 Sixtus IV establishes the University of Copenhagen.

The Ottoman Turks annex Crimea and carry out war against Venice. The Ottoman Empire has become the master of the Aegean Sea. At the Battle of Rahova, Stephen defeats the Turks. He defeats them again in 1476.

1477 First printing of Hebrew scriptures, Psalms, at Bologna.

A vernacular translation of the Bible is printed in the Netherlands.

Death of Vlad; Turks retake Wallachia. Resistance continues.

1477-80 Sixtus IV's war with Florence is inglorious and fruitless.

1478 Pope Sixtus IV authorizes the Spanish Inquisition, created by Ferdinand and Isabella with the pope's consent. The Catholic faith is believed to be in danger from pseudo converts from Judaism (Marranos) and Islam (Moriscos). The main goal is to punish and persecute all of the "converted" Jews who still manage to practice their old faith in secret.

1479 Turks take Scutari (Shkoder), ending Venetian rule in Albania.

1481 Sixtus incites the Venetians to attack Ferrara. After being saved from a Neapolitan invasion (1482) he turns upon them, laying them under interdict (1483) for refusing to desist from the hostilities which he had instigated. Abandoned by Ludovico Sforza, the princes and cities of Italy force a peace upon him.

1482 First printing of Hebrew scriptures, Pentateuch and Megilloth (Canticles, Ruth, Ecclesiastes, Esther and Lamentations) at Bologna.

1483 (10 Nov) Martin Luther is born at Eisleben, Germany.

1484 Pope Innocent VIII officially denounces pagan practices: His issues Papal Bull *Summis desiderantes* authorizing Jakob Sprenger, Dean of Cologne University, and Prior Heinrich Kramer, both Dominican monks, to systematize and categorize the persecution of witches. The bull in effect states to question the reality of witchcraft is to question the utterance of the vicar of Christ.

Turks take Chilia and Akkerman.

1485 First printing of Hebrew scriptures, Prophets, at Soncino.

Turks burn the Moldavian capital of Suceava.

1486 Publication of *Malleus Maleficarum* (*Hammer of Witches*) by Sprenger and Kramer. Based upon their experiences in Germany, this manual for witch hunters runs to 40 editions. In their opinion, witchcraft is based upon sexual lust: *All witchcraft comes from carnal lust, which was in women insatiable.* In an interesting twist, it is now declared that not believing in witches is heresy: *A belief that there were such things as witches was so essential a part of Catholic faith that obstinately to maintain the opposite opinion savours of heresy.*

Stephen defeats the Turks at Scheia.

(Feb) On February 11, 1486, and February 6, 1487, Torquemada is given the position of Grand Inquisitor for the kingdoms of Castile, Leon, Aragon, Valencia, etc.

1486 – 1487 First printing of Hebrew scriptures, Kethubhim, at Naples.

1487 Henry VII of England eliminates the right of the accused heretics to know the names of their accusers.

First printing of Hebrew scriptures, Pentateuch, at Faro.

The Inquisition publishes *Malleus Maleficarum* that indoctrinates the world to “the dangers of freethinking women” and instructs the clergy how to locate, torture, and destroy them. Those deemed “witches” by the Church includes all female scholars, priestesses, gypsies, mystics, nature lovers, herb gatherers, and any woman “suspiciously attuned to the natural world.” Midwives also are to be killed for their heretical practice of using medical knowledge to ease the pain of childbirth – a suffering, the Church claims, that is God’s rightful punishment for Eve’s partaking of the Apple of Knowledge, thus giving birth to the idea of Original Sin.

1488 Papal Bull is issued, calling upon European nations to rescue the church because it is "imperiled by the arts of Satan."

First complete Hebrew Bible issued at Naples.

1488 – 1569 Life of Miles Coverdale, an Augustinian friar who leaves the Order, repudiates Catholicism and becomes the first Protestant Bishop of Exeter.

1489 Innocent VIII, unable to raise a crusade against Islam, concludes a treaty with sultan Bayezid II where he pays 40,000 ducats and the gift of the Holy Lance to detain the sultan’s brother Jem in confinement in the Vatican. Later, he deposes Ferdinand of Naples for being arrears of tribute payment.

1490 King Charles VIII issues an edict against fortunetellers, enchanters, necromancers and others engaging in any sort of witchcraft.

1491 – 1556 Life of Ignatius of Loyola, founder of the Jesuit order (see 1534).

1492 Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castile, later benefactors of Christopher Columbus, bring about the fall of Granada, ending Muslim rule in Spain. With the help of Torquemada, Grand Inquisitor, they also force the conversion or expulsion of all Jews in Spain: 150,000 Jews are expelled and many die on their way.

Christopher Columbus discovers the Americas in the name of Spain, launching an era of extensive European exploration and conquest. Within hours of his first landfall, Columbus seizes and carried off six native people who, he says, “ought to be good servants...[and] would easily be made Christians, because it seemed to me that they belonged to no religion”. He describes the natives as “idolators” and “slaves, as many as [the Crown] shall order.” The Italian nobleman Michele de Cuneo, refers to the natives as “beasts” because “they eat when they are hungry,” and made love “openly when they feel like it.”

On this and other landfalls Columbus makes, he plants a cross, “making the declarations that are required” – the *requerimiento* – to claim the ownership for his Catholic patrons in Spain. And “nobody objected.” If the Indians refused or delayed their acceptance (or understanding), the *requerimiento* continued: *I certify to you that, with the help of God, we shall powerfully enter in your country and shall make war against you...and shall subject you to the yoke and obedience of the Church...and shall do you all mischief that we can, as to vassals who do not obey and refuse to receive their lord and resist and contradict him.*

Erasmus ordained. Erasmus's Humanist movement is beginning to stir some members of the church to moral reform.

The name *alumbados* appears in Spain. Assumed to be of Gnostic origin, having come to Spain through Italy, it designates those enthusiasts who claim knowledge of the “light” directly communicated from a higher source, or as resulting from a clarified and exalted condition of the human intelligence.

1492 – 1493 Second complete Hebrew Bible is issued at Naples.

1494 Third complete Hebrew Bible is issued at Brescia.

1496 Already by this time the Spanish adventurers in the Caribbean have caused much havoc. On Hispaniola, the docile Arawak peoples soon mourn 50,000 dead. The surviving Indians are victims of rape, murder, enslavement and Spanish raids. One Spaniard writes, “so many Indians died that they could not be counted, all through the land the Indians lay dead everywhere. The stench was very great and pestiferous.” Indian chief Hatuey flees with his people but is captured and burned alive. As “they were tying him to the stake a Franciscan friar urged him to take Jesus to his heart so that his soul might go to heaven, rather than descent into hell. Hatuey replied that if heaven was where the Christians went, he would rather go to hell.” One eyewitness describes what happened to his people; “The Spaniards found pleasure in inventing all kinds of odd cruelties....They built a long gibbet, long enough for the toes to touch the ground to prevent strangling, and hanged thirteen [natives] at a time in honor of Christ Our Savior and the twelve Apostles...then, straw was wrapped around their torn bodies and they were burned alive.” At another time “The Spaniards cut off the arm of one, the leg or hip of another, and from some their heads at one stroke, like butchers cutting up beef and mutton for market. Six hundred, including the cacique, were thus slain like brute beasts... Vasco [de Balboa] ordered forty of them to be torn to pieces by dogs.”

By this time Hispaniola's population of about eight million have declined by a third to a half. Eventually all the island's natives are exterminated “forcing” the Spaniards to import slaves from other Caribbean islands, who soon suffer the same fate. By 1520 the Caribbean's millions of native people are effectively liquidated; an entire culture of millions of people, thousands of years resident in their homeland, are exterminated.

1497 Jews expelled from Portugal.

1499 Francisco Jimenez forces the mass conversion of Moors.

Switzerland breaks away from the empire.

1500 Inquisitor Heinrich Kramer is empowered to proceed against the Waldensians and Picards.

About this time Marranos (i.e.; crypto-Jews) begin migrating from Spain and Portugal and settling in England for the purposes of trade. They maintain a secret Jewish religious community among themselves.

By this time it has become commonplace that the lives of the clergy are mainly responsible for the increase in heresy. The laity are “improving” far more rapidly than the clergy, giving increasing impetus to criticism of the Church.

By this time the Brethren of the Free Spirit have been suppressed.

1500 – 1530 The Dominicans baptize many Jews. These converts, however, are not much safer from mob attacks. Some of the converts write extremely hostile anti-Jewish volumes, intending to cause damage to Jewry: Victor of Carben 1505, John Pfefferkorn (four vitriolic pieces) 1505-09, Anthony Margharita 1530. The Dominicans also renounce the study of the Hebrew language.

1501 The Church orders books that speak out against papal authority to be burned.

Isma'il (1487-1524) claims to be the Hidden Imam and is proclaimed Shah (king) of Persia. Twelver Shi'ism becomes official religion of Persia.

1502 (Feb) Amerigo Vespucci observes while in South America that "We saw so many other animals that I believe so many species could not have entered Noah's Ark."

1503 – 1513 Pope Julius II is determined to win back those temporal possessions of the church that are in alien hands. (Sept 1504) He concludes the treaty of Blois to enlist the help of Germany and France to recover Frenza, Rimini, et al. (Aug-Oct, 1506) He personally leads forces that restore papal dominion over Perugia and Bologna. The papal see eventually annexes Ravenna, Ancona, Ferrera and other lands. These are known as the Papal States.

1504 Death of Stephen who, realizing the hopelessness of securing united action from Christendom, advised his son Bogdan III to submit to the Turks.

1505 – 1572 Life of John Knox, Protestant reformer in Scotland (see 1560).

1506 Pope Julius II orders the old St Peter's Basilica torn down and authorizes Donato Bramante to plan a new structure. He lays the foundation stone (18 April) for the new St. Peter's. Demolition is completed in 1606. Approximately 3,000 converted Jews are slaughtered in a Lisbon riot.

1507 Martin Luther is ordained and he celebrates his first Mass.

1508 Mass witch trials in Biarn occur.

Michelangelo paints frescoes on the Sistine Chapel's vaulted ceiling (to 1512).

(Dec) Maximilian, Louis and Ferdinand of Aragon conclude the League of Cambrai against Venice; Julius joins (March 1509).

1509 Pope Julius II excommunicates the city of Venice. At the battle of Agnadello (May) Venice is defeated and submits to the pope (Feb, 1510).

Emperor Maximilian authorizes John Pfefferkorn to destroy everything that is blasphemous or hostile to Christianity. He begins in Frankfurt, Main, where he searches Jewish homes and synagogues and confiscates more than 1,500 manuscripts.

1509 – 1564 Life of John Calvin. Calvin preaches predetermination and that good conduct and success are signs of election.

1510 Luther is sent to Rome on monastic business. He sees the corruption of the church.

An ecclesiastical assembly meets at Tours (Sept) and denounces the pope; (July 1511) Julius denounces this and (Nov and Dec) concludes the Holy League with Spain and Venice (joined by England in November) to combat the French. (1512) French armies are forced to leave Italy; Julius is feted as the liberator of Italy.

By this time Ulrich Zwingli (1484-1531) is recognized as opposing moral abuses of both Church and laity.

1511 La Beata de Piedrahita, a laborer's daughter and an alumbrado (see 1492), comes to the notice of the Inquisition. It is claimed she holds colloquies with our Lord the Virgin. She is not charged, but the Inquisition begins bringing the alumbrado under their review.

1512 Ninth world council is held with Church reforms at the forefront. As before, discipline for abuses is demanded but is never realized.

Jacques Lefevre (?1450-1537) publishes a Latin translation of the Pauline epistles with a commentary more or less anticipating Luther's theory of grace and denial of transubstantiation.

1513 From this year to 1531, the Bible is printed in Dutch, Flemish and French in the Netherlands.

Bogdan III is forced to pay tribute to the Turks but secures guarantees for the Christian religion.

1513-21 Leo X, second son of Lorenzo de' Medici, joins the league of Mechlin (5 April, 1513; Maximilian I, Ferdinand and Henry VIII) against Louis XII and Venice. The fifth Lateran Council (19 Dec) ratifies peace with Louis and concludes the Pisan schism. (Jan 1515) Francis I moves to retake Milan and Naples. Leo leagues with Ferdinand and makes Thomas Wolsey a cardinal to gain English support. (14 Sept) Francis win the battle of Marignan. (Oct) Leo agrees to remove his troops from Parma and Piacenza for French protection of the Medici in Florence. (Dec 1515) Conference of Bologna with Francis: Establishment of peace between France, Venice and the empire with view to an expedition against the Turks.

1514 Albrecht becomes archbishop of Mainz and sells indulgences in return for contributions toward building the new St. Peter's Basilica in Rome.

1515 Pope Leo X institutes pre-press censorship, but it is not enforced.

While teaching on Romans, Luther realizes faith and justification are the work of God.

Bishop of London writes to Wolsey, "Assured am I, if my chancellor be tried by any [jury of] 12 men in London, they be so maliciously set in favor of heretical pravity that they will cast and condemn any cleric, though he were as innocent as Abel."

1516 Bishop Fox founds Corpus Cristi college at Oxford. He urges that the Church urgently needs reformation.

More tells Erasmus that the *Epistolae Obscurorum Virorum*, a bitter satire on the monks and the traditional philosophy, is "read everywhere" in England. Publication this year of More's *Utopia*.

(19 Dec) The Lateran Council abolishes the Pragmatic Sanction of Bourges (1438) and confirms the concordat between Leo X and Francis I that regulates relations between the French church and the Holy See: The French church is practically under royal authority. Meanwhile, Leo makes his cousin archbishop of Florence, cardinal and vice-chancellor of the holy see; younger brother and nephew as Roman patricians. (Aug) He dispossess the duke of Urbino, placing his nephew Lorenzo in his place.

1516 – 1517 First Rabbinic Bible (text prepared by Felix Pratensis) issued at Venice.

1517 An archbishop of Mainz promises Leo X 10,000 ducats for permission to hold three archbishoprics at the same time. The money is to be raised by selling indulgences for the building of St. Peter's in Rome.

(31 Oct.) Martin Luther posts his *95 Theses* on indulgences to a church door in Wittenberg, protesting the sale of indulgences and other corrupt church practices. This is the beginning of the Protestant Reformation. Luther preaches that only faith leads to salvation without mediation of clergy or good works. He attacks the authority of the Pope, rejects priestly celibacy and recommends individual study of the Bible. The papacy finds itself psychologically unprepared for a radical and permanent rejection of its authority. This even though for a long time all over Europe much control over the church had been passing, tacitly or explicitly by specific agreement with, or privilege from, the papacy into the hands of the secular power. But the Germans, Swiss and Scandinavians setting up independent state-controlled Protestant churches destroy papal trust and control over princes. But by 1520, popes and emperors are preoccupied with Italian politics.

At the time of the Reformation the Pope issues a bull, "Cum nimis absurdum". It is recognized as the most devastating Christian anti-Jewish document ever written. It requires Jews to wear badges of shame, live in ghettos, and sell any property outside the ghetto walls.

(Jan) The dispossessed duke returns with an army. Leo appeals to Henry VIII for a subsidy and joins with England and Spain against France; by September, the war is over and Lorenzo is unsuccessful, though lawlessness rises in the papal states.

Leo plans a crusade against Selim I: He declares a truce throughout Christendom; the pope will be the arbiter of disputes; the emperor and French king to lead the army; England, Spain and Portugal to furnish the fleet; the combined forces attack Constantinople. Cardinal Wolsey makes England, not the pope, arbiter between France and the empire; crusade money collected for the crusade from tithes and indulgences is spent in other ways.

The Lutheran Reformation interrupts cathedral building. Masonic operations are reduced to minor trade regulation.

In Germany, 37 vernacular books are printed.

1518 At meeting of Augustinians in Heidelberg, Martin Luther defended his theology. (Oct) Luther is commanded to appear before papal legate cardinal Cajetan at Augsburg, but refuses to recant. Finding submission is demanded of him, he publishes his account of the interview, *Acta Augustana*, as an appeal to the German people. (Dec) his prince, Frederick the Wise, refuses to hand him over to Rome.

Zwingli has the indulgence seller of St Peter's expelled from the Swiss canton of Schwyz: The Swiss Reformation begins.

In Germany, 71 books are printed in the vernacular.

Luther's writings are welcomed at once in the Netherlands.

1519 Bartholomew De Las Casas, a Dominican, argues against slavery. "*No one may be deprived of his liberty nor may any person be enslaved*" He is ridiculed, silenced and ignored.

Hungary concludes a three year truce with Selim I.

Christian II of Denmark imports a Lutheran preacher. He publishes new codes of law that no pope would approve.

(1 March) Leo condemns the king of Spain for claiming the right to refuse the publication of papal bulls.

(June) Leo X sends the envoy Meltitz to effect a reconciliation with Luther.

(28 June) Election of Charles V, supported by Leo who in doing so abandons his support of Francis I.

(July) Martin Luther debates Catholic Professor John Eck at Leipzig and denies supreme authority of popes and councils. This becomes known as the Leipzig Disputation.

(July-Dec) Luther discovers a lot of forgeries among the documents that tell against him, and Eck widens the breach farther. Younger university teachers move to Luther's side so he begins to appeal unhesitatingly and unceasingly through the pulpit and the press.

About this time Leo permits Jews to erect a Hebrew printing press in Rome.

1520 Luther, in three treatises, issues his position: A national church, free from papal interference; inspection of monasteries; limitation of holy days and pilgrimages, and marriage for the priesthood as the best remedy for the standing disgrace of concubinage. (June) Papal bull *Exsurge Domine* condemns 41 of Luther's propositions: those who hold or preach any of them are henceforward excommunicate and liable, unless they repent, to all the pains and penalties of heresy. Leo gives Martin Luther 60 days to recant or be excommunicated. The bull is given to Eck but Luther receives greater encouragement from wider segments of society beyond the universities. He is now excommunicate. His writings are burned. Luther publicly burns the bull as well as books of canon law.

Zwingli, campaigning against enlisting young Swiss as mercenaries in foreign countries, preaches "that it is no sin to eat flesh on a feast day, though it is a great sin to sell human flesh for slaughter," bringing him into conflict with the bishop of Constance.

Martin Luther creates his German translation of the New Testament.

Anabaptist movement develops in Switzerland and Germany as Thomas Munzer of Zwickau in Saxony puts forth the doctrine of adult baptism. He soon gains many followers who take part in uprisings. Anabaptists are harshly persecuted by both Catholics and Protestants.

Christian II of Denmark invites Lutheran theologians to Copenhagen to abolish the jurisdiction of Rome.

Leo, trying to add Ferrara, Parma and Piacenza to the papal states, fails to take Ferrara.

By this time Calvinism has won over most of Hungary. The Turks are tolerant but are least favorable to Catholicism.

1520-66 Reign of Suleyman the Magnificent; Ottoman Empire reaches its zenith. Hungary comes under its rule.

1521 J. Lefevre's *Dissertations sur les trois Maries* is condemned as heretical.

Luther's doctrines are condemned in France.

Luther's works find ready acceptance in England. Henry VIII writes a Latin treatise against the heresiarch by which the pope (11 Oct) calls him "Defender of the Faith". Heretical books are burned in St Paul's churchyard and four heretics are burned at Lincoln. 50 more abjure their creed.

(3 Jan) Leo excommunicates Luther.

Charles V (crowned Oct, 1520) calls (Jan) for a diet at Worms; he is determined to uphold the traditions of his ancestors (Catholicism). Luther is brought before the Diet (17 April) and refuses to recant; he is condemned as a heretic and outlaw. (19 April) Charles reads to the Diet his profession of faith. He calls on the Diet to help him in his crusade, but the antagonisms have been clearly stated; both sides profess the inerrancy of the Bible not only in its

spiritual teaching but even on matters of historical fact. Luther asserts that general councils sometimes contradict the Bible: The emperor dissolves the assembly. The princes realize war is eminent. (26 April) Luther is told his safe conduct will expire in 21 days. As he leaves Worms, the elector of Saxony has him seized and imprisoned at Wartburg. (26 May) The emperor signs Luther's condemnation as a pestilent heretic. Even so, Luther's books are being sold with apparent impunity in every marketplace.

(May) Leo issues a bull favoring the Uniate Greeks: Latin clergy are forbidden to celebrate mass in Greek churches and Latin bishops to ordain Greek clergy. Also, this month, he signs a treaty of alliance with the emperor against France: Milan and Genoa would become vassals of the empire and Parma, Piacenza and Ferrara given to the church. Charles takes Florence under his protection and promises to punish all enemies of the Catholic faith. Leo agrees to crown him emperor and aid him against Venice.

(June) Soliman I renews the war, capturing Belgrade and Sabec.

(Nov) Papal troops oust the French from Milan and the Church has her long coveted addition to the papal states.

1521 – 1523 In *The Magnificat* and in his treatise *That Jesus Christ was born a Jew*, Martin Luther reacts against the harsh treatment of Jews, hoping they will eventually convert. The Reformation contributes to more freedom for Jews. In Protestant countries they enjoy greater tolerance and fewer restrictions and are able to develop a more dynamic culture than in Catholic countries. However, Jews continued to live precarious lives everywhere. In Catholic countries ghettoization becomes the norm. Jewish culture is stifled and the new stereotype of the ghetto Jew is added to the many already in existence.

1522 Zwingli joins with ten other priests and petitions the bishop against the law of celibacy on the ground that it is commonly broken in Switzerland.

Martin Luther finishes his New Testament translation, first published in September. In March he comes out of hiding and returns to Wittenberg.

Charles V puts Christian II under the ban of the empire; Christian changes his mind and receives absolution.

Charles V establishes the Inquisition in the empire, this year burning Lutheran books en masse in the Netherlands, but enforcement is difficult as opposition is growing. The Anabaptists are singled out for particularly severe and peculiar tortures, many are slaughtered as they try to emigrate. Thomas Munzer is compelled to leave Zwickau; he goes to Bohemia.

With Hungarian help, the Turks are defeated at Grumatz.

1522-23 Diet at Nuremberg called by Adrian VI. It calls for serious measures be taken against Luther. But the German princes lay before the pope their *Hundred Grievances of the German Nation*, against the economic excesses of the Church: The pope takes from each bishop half of his years income (annates) and proportionally from abbots of great monasteries. Justice is sold in all the Church courts even more frequently than by secular judges. Archdeacons derive a large proportion of their income from bribes.

1523 The bishop of Meaux fulminates against Luther's and other dissident doctrines.

Christian II, having become unpopular, flees Denmark and is reconciled to the pope (1529). Frederick I makes peace with the clergy, but Lutheran doctrines still spread.

Turks take Rhodes.

(Jan) More than 600 clergy and laity representatives decide in Zwingli's favor. (Autumn) In the decision of a second disputation, all church pictures and images are abolished, monasteries are disendowed – their funds devoted to schools and the poor. The neighboring canton of Lucerne warns Zurich of its heresies and Zurich prepares for war.

By this time in Germany 498 books are printed in the vernacular, 180 by Luther himself.

1523-34 Clement VII brings political change in favor of the French king with whom he makes an alliance. (1 April, 1525) He concludes peace with Charles then later breaks it in favor of Girolamo Morone's League of Freedom asserting Italian independence. This is betrayed, however, so Clement again submits to the emperor. (22 May, 1526) He concludes the Holy League of Cognac with Francis I. (May 1527) Imperial forces invade Italy and the Bourbons sack Rome where Clement is compelled to ransom himself with 400,000 scudi and promise to call a council to deal with Lutheranism. (3 Aug, 1529) Treaty of Cambrai after which Charles meets Clement at Bologna and receives his imperial crown from the pope who served in subservience to the emperor. He urges Charles to arrest the progress of the Reformation in Germany while eluding the emperor's demand for a general council for fears his legitimacy would be challenged.

1524 Diet of Speyer begins to plan a Church council for Germany to establish a national church separated from Rome. (June to 1525) A South German peasant uprising, inspired by Luther's reform work and democratic message. At first he supports them but their excesses turn him against them; he publishes *Against the Murdering, Thieving Hordes of Peasants*. The revolt spreads north to the Harz, east to the Tirol and Styria and is joined by cities, knights and even some princes. Other princes and knights, with Luther's support, easily put it down. But this begins 150 years of religious wars. One of the uprising's instigators was Anabaptist Thomas Munzer.

In defiance of the Church, Zwingli marries in a public ceremony.

J. Lefevre revises a French translation of the New Testament. He has created a whole school of students and evangelical preachers.

Gustavus Vasa of Sweden (1523-60), already acquainted with Lutheran preachers, advocates disendowing the Church. A public disputation at the palace decides for the reformers.

(April) Swiss forest cantons form a conservative (Catholic) anti-heretical league. By this time Zwingli is more of a politician than a prophet.

1524 – 1525 Second Rabbinic Bible (with Masorah compiled by Jacob ben Hayyim (Chayyim)) published at Venice. This issue is based on spurious latter day texts (after 1008) but nevertheless gains such authority to be the basis of all future printings until Paul Kahle in 1937 (Stuttgart) takes Leningrad MS Codex L (1008) as the basic text.

1524-33 French parliament takes strong measures against the innovators: Lefevre's testament is burned; he and his friends flee. Heresy spreads rapidly and Francis I favors or punishes it according to the political winds.

1525 The Swiss Brethren began to teach their radical vision of Protestantism.

Luther who first insisted that our responsibilities are to God alone, now begins changing by subordinating Church to State. (July) A league of Catholic princes is formed to quench the Reformation in blood. (Oct) The landgrave Philip of Hesse begins forming a defensive league of Protestant princes. His support is bought by abandoning absolute freedom of judgment, allowing many ecclesiastical endowments to be secularized and allowing him to commit bigamy, all papal acts that previously scandalized the Church.

The *Bondage of the Will*. Many of the essays, discourses, treatises, conversations, etc. that Luther had over the years are collected in his *Table Talk*.

A new form of liturgy is prescribed in Zurich; it is severely puritanical.

J. Lefevre is charged with sympathy with the Reformation and flees to Strasbourg. Under the protection of Francis I, he goes to France and becomes tutor to the royal family. Opposition to his views is still strong and he is forced to seek refuge with Margaret of Navarre (1531).

Dr Barnes, prior of the Austin Friars, preaches a sermon that causes his prosecution for heresy.

(21 Jan) Konrad Grebel (1498-1526), having broken away from Zwingli, founds the Anabaptist movement. Six concepts are adapted: See Appendix VIIIA. It doesn't take long for the Swiss who regard the Anabaptist movement as a heresy of the worst sort, and that it would dissolve the foundation of the established church. So authorities begin to persecute them "unto the death." (15 May) Battle of Frankenhausen; Thomas Munzer and his forces are defeated. He is taken prisoner and executed. But Anabaptism is emboldened by this act, and continues to grow.

1525 – 1534 William Tyndale works on translating the New Testament from the Greek text of Erasmus (1466). He compares against the Vulgate and the Pentateuch from the Hebrew (1525) compares to Vulgate and Luther's German version (1530), first printed edition, used as a vehicle by Tyndale for bitter attacks on the Church, reflects influence of Luther's New Testament of 1522 in rejecting "priest" for "elder", "church" for "congregation"

1526 William Tyndale publishes his English version of the Pentateuch.

In Sweden the Bible begins to be published in the vernacular (to 1541) so that men could judge for themselves between the rival claims.

(May) The canton of Baden votes 82 to 20 against the reformers, but the Protestant movement is spreading rapidly in Switzerland.

(June) Diet of Speyer refuses to execute the edict of Worms and procures the decision that each prince should so act in matters of faith as to be able to answer for his conduct to God and the emperor. This amounts to a decree of tolerance.

(July) Turks take Petervarad. (29 Aug) Battle of Mohacs; Hungary is defeated and Wallachia falls to the Turks. (10 Sept) Buda is taken and the Turks leave the country (Oct).

1527 Frederick of Denmark, thinking he'd been tricked by the pope about the archbishopric of Lund, and with his son Christian and son-in-law Albert of Brandenburg having already declared themselves, states that faith is free, and that each man must follow his conscience.

A diet in Sweden decides in favor of Lutheranism and disendowment of the Church.

Ignatius Loyola is brought before an ecclesiastical cannon at Salamanca on the charge of sympathy with the alumbrados (see 1511). He escapes with an admonition.

1528 Jacob Hutter (dies 1536) begins the Hutterite Brethren, or Hutterites. It is similar to the Amish but live in a Christian form of communality.

The Ottoman Turks capture Buda in Hungary.

1529 The Ottoman Turks besiege Vienna. It is unsuccessful.

Inquisitorial witchcraft trials take place at Luxeuil.

Martin Luther publishes his *Large Catechism* and *Small Catechism*.

At Speyer, the emperor alters the tolerant decree of 1526. Six priests and 14 cities read a solemn protest against this vote, giving their part the name of "Protestant".

A royal decree in Denmark makes Lutheranism the sole religion.

Catholic worship is forbidden in Zurich. (April) Five Swiss forest cantons form a "Christian Union" to counter Zurich's league of the greater Protestant towns: Zurich's league allies with France, the Union with Austria. The two sides face each other (June) at Kappel but reach a truce.

Charles V's envoy Chapuys reports from London, "nearly all the people here hate the priests."

After three years of wrangling over Henry's divorce, the case moves to Rome. Henry takes it to the universities; Paris, Orleans, Bourges, Toulouse, Bologna, Ferrara, Pavia and Padua vote in his favor. Meanwhile, Henry begins allowing the circulation of anti-papal German pamphlets. He hints at further Lutheran developments. Advised by Thomas Cromwell, Henry begins an attack on the clergy: He curtails their exactions of which the lay folk complain. He makes it a penal offense to evade this statute by seeking dispensation from Rome.

The alumbrados of Toledo are scourged and imprisoned.

1530 Luther, as an outlaw, can not attend the Diet of Augsburg, held in an attempt to end the religious division in the Holy Roman Empire. Philipp Melancthon (1497-1560), Luther's co-worker, presents the *Augsburg Confession*, a statement of Lutheran beliefs that minimizes the differences between Lutherans and Catholics and exaggerates those between Luther and Zwingli. Thus is found the Lutheran church. Luther and Zwingli (Swiss Protestant leader) agree on 14 of the 15 articles of faith, but disagree on the significance of the Lord's Supper. The emperor grants a respite until 15 April, 1531.

Coronation of Charles V by Clement VII (1523-34) who turns papal attention back to northern Europe, but it is too late.

Geneva, long neutral, rebels against its bishop.

J. Lefevre issues a translation of the Bible in French.

The Waldensians (Vaudois) of 30 remote mountain villages along the Durance, affiliate themselves with the Lutherans.

Twenty one Lutheran preachers are accused of heresy and offer to dispute publicly in Danish against their accusing bishops, but the bishops refuse to discuss religious questions in the vernacular.

Clement VII suggests that Henry VIII could solve the problem of a necessary male heir without divorce by having two wives.

The bishop of Norwich complains of the impossibility of destroying heretical books so long as many folk believe the king (Henry VIII) to favor them. Henry condemns the clergy of England for having allowed the papal legate to set up his court in England in violation of the Statute of Praemunire. He lays an enormous fine and at the convocation of Canturbury the king is "only and supreme lord [of the clergy], and, as far as the law of Christ allows, even supreme head."

Paracelsus writes *Prognosticatio Eximii Doctoris Paracelsi* containing a reference to, and image of, a double cross over an open rose.

About this time the association of cross and rose appears in Portugal in the Convent of the Order of Christ, home of the Knights Templar, later renamed Order of Christ.

1531 Reported apparition of Mary at Guadalupe, Mexico; considered "worthy of belief" by the Catholic Church.
Earthquake in Lisbon, Portugal (on Sunday) kills 30,000.

The Inquisition begins in Portugal.

Catholic forces attack Protestant forces under the leadership of Zwingli in the Battle of Kappel. Zwingli, acting as minister to the Protestant soldiers, is defeated and slain. A peace reached grants each canton the choice of its own religion and does much to protect minorities: Thus Catholicism reigns mostly in the mountains and Protestantism in the fertile lands and cities of Switzerland.

A comet, eventually named "Haley's" creates waves of superstition.

(15 April) Eight princes and 11 cities form the Schmalkaldic League as a Protestant alliance against the Holy Roman Empire. It is to last six years.

1532 Declaration of the *Carolina Code* in Germany which imposes the penalties of torture and death for witchcraft. This code is technically adopted by the 300-odd small independent states which comprise the Holy Roman Empire.

Henry has parliament accept the convocation of 1530; accept three articles that submit the Church to State in England; a statute abolishing "annates" (a most lucrative source of papal revenue); procures a statute declaring the king supreme head of Church and State and forbidding all appeals to Rome; and declares the nullity of Catherine's marriage. Before parliament adjourns, it passes a statute forbidding all further payments of any kind to "the bishop of Rome," and "an act for the submission of the clergy to the king's majesty."

(July) Harassed by the Turks, the emperor issues the Peace of Nuremberg, guaranteeing the Protestants from molestation until the next general council of the Church.

1532 or 1533 Calvin's conversion.

1532-9 Cromwell, under Henry's orders, issues the Reformation Acts, reforming English monasteries by which Henry acquires their wealth and income.

1533 Henry VIII marries Anne Boleyn and is excommunicated by Pope Clement VII.

Anabaptists J. Bockelson and J. Matthias arrive Munster and despite the magistrate trying to expel them, manage to have a treaty signed giving religious liberty to both parties. Now they turn on their former adversaries and begin driving them out.

(Dec) Francis I decrees instant burning against any man convicted by two witnesses of being a Lutheran.

1534 Luther publishes a complete German Bible.

Clement VII pronounces Henry VIII's marriage to Catherine of Aragon to be valid. After Clement dies Henry breaks England away from the Catholic church, confiscates monastic property, and declares himself its head, thus beginning the Episcopal Church. The Act of Supremacy is passed appointing the king and his successors Protector and only Supreme Head of the Church and Clergy of England.

Jesuit order founded by Ignatius of Loyola, helping to reconvert large areas of Poland, Hungary, and southern Germany. They also send missionaries to the New World, India, and China.

An earthquake collapses the tower of the Church of the Holy Sepulcher.

Geneva enters a contract for joint citizenship with Protestant Berne.

Matthias, who succeeds Bockelson, establishes a government of 12 judges which is soon abolished by Bockelson, calling himself John of Leyden, becomes King of New Zion – as the Anabaptists call their kingdom. Munster now becomes a center of all excess of fanaticism, lust and cruelty.

The Obbenites, an Anabaptist movement, is established in the Netherlands.

(Jan) Francis I signs a secret treaty with the Protestant princes of Germany.

(4 May) John Calvin (10 July, 1509-27 May, 1564) resigns his benefices – i.e.; repudiates the papacy – at Noyon.

1534 – 1535 Radical Anabaptists capture Münster and rule it as a communist theocracy which is soon ended and they are severely persecuted.

1535 John Calvin writes *Institution of Christian Religion*. He insists the orthodox description of the torments of hell aren't really that bad; his description of predestination is softer than that of Aquinas: The book gives a clear and logical structure to up till now formless and disorganized Protestant thought.

(25 June) Munster is taken; its Anabaptist leaders are killed and their kingdom destroyed. Meanwhile, 26 apostles have ranged about the region preaching the Anabaptist doctrine, though they reject polygamy, communal ownership and intolerance.

(Aug) Guillaume Farel, a pupil of Lefevre, preaching in Geneva, sees churches there secured for evangelical preaching.

1535 – 1537 Coverdale's Bible (see 1488), uses Tyndale's (1525) translation along with Latin and German versions. It includes the Apocrypha at the end of the Old Testament (like Luther) as is done in later English versions. The 1537 edition receives royal license, but is banned in 1546.

1536 Martin Luther agrees to the Wittenberg Concord on the Lord's Supper in an attempt to resolve differences with other reformers, but the Zwinglians do not accept it.

John Calvin publishes the first edition of his work *Institutes of the Christian Religion*, destined to become one of the most influential works of Protestantism. The book details his theology of humanity's depravity, the necessity of grace for salvation and predestination. Calvin's reforms in Geneva substitute stern regularity (for the bishop has been driven out) for impulse and caprice. The enforcement of discipline has devolved upon the town council wielding both ecclesiastical and secular authority. Calvin is also trying to bring back the Christianity of its earlier days, but this is too stringent for many.

Tyndale is put to death; strangled and burned at the stake. He leaves his Old Testament translation in manuscript, English ecclesiastical authorities order his Bible burned because it is thought to be part of Lutheran reform.

Menno Simons rejects Catholicism, becomes an Anabaptist, and helps restore that movement back to pacifism.

Geneva formally commits itself to Protestantism; (May) assembled citizens pledge to abandon idolatry, to maintain a school for all children and live according to the Word of God. John Calvin (July) settles there.

Death of J. Lefevre. 200 heretics are in Paris prisons and eight have been burned. Calvin's *Institution* supplies the Protestants with a clear and detailed theory of religion but it sets definite limits both to free enquiry and to individualism. To France, Geneva becomes the Protestant "Rome".

Christian III of Denmark abolishes the bishop's authority, seizes their possessions and imports a disciple of Luther, Bugenhagen, as his chief ecclesiastical advisor. He avoids civil war by doing this, but in Norway and Iceland the people are less ready for change and being forced upon them from above unsettles them.

(And 1539) English monasteries are dissolved.

1536-8 Henry VIII permits but enjoins the popular study of the vernacular Bible.

1536 – 1541 Michelangelo paints the Last Judgment

1537 Andreas Osiander publishes the first extrabiblical Life of Jesus; *Harmony of the Gospels*.

Pope Paul III writes in *Sublimis Deus* that Native Americans are not to be enslaved. Only hostile non-Christians, captured in just wars can become slaves. However, in later years, the enslavement of Native people becomes quite common.

Protestant princes renew the Schmalkalden League and are joined by fresh allies.

A papal commission draws up *Counsel for Amendment of the Church*, insisting that dispensations from Church law should not be so frequent, and never given for money.

Monno Simons (1496?-1561) assumes the function of an Anabaptist preacher of the Obbenites of Netherlands.

(16 Jan) Geneva's Little Council adopts a set of articles for the reform of religion prepared by Calvin and Farel: To prevent profanation of the Eucharist "certain persons of good life and repute" are to be appointed to supervise discipline; use of a short confession of faith and the book *Instruction in Faith*; training of children in psalm-singing; and a commission on marriages.

Appearances of the Rosicrucians (who claim to have been founded in 1422), a secret society combining with the mysteries of alchemy the possession of esoteric principles of religion.

1537 – 1551 Circulation of the Matthew Bible by John Rogers (1500-1555). This translation is based on Tyndale and Coverdale and receives royal license, but is not authorized for use in public worship. There are numerous editions, the 1551 edition contains offensive notes (based on Tyndale).

1538 Martin Luther writes *Against the Jews*.

University professor B. Hubmaier, an Anabaptist theologian who was baptized in 1525, is burned at the stake in Vienna.

Pope Paul III (1534-49) excommunicates Henry VIII and declares a crusade against apostate England, and that all the English to be slaves of the Church; that is, he decrees slavery against all Englishmen who dare to support Henry against the pope. Meanwhile, he aims at political neutrality between Habsburg and Valois. He begins a slow and difficult process of curial reform.

The emperor forms a counter-league at Nuremberg.

Calvin is banished from Geneva.

Use of the English Bible is sanctioned.

(April) Faced with resistance, Calvin and Farel leave Geneva and go to Strasbourg.

1538-40 Severe persecutions of Protestants sweep France. The theological faculty of Paris draws up 26 articles of faith in answer to Calvin's *Institution*, now published in French.

1539 At the Diet of Frankfort, war between the factions is avoided.

Henry VIII issues "Six Articles" which is more or less the medieval creed: To deny transubstantiation is heresy, to deny the other five is felony. Those Protestants rebelling against their repressiveness and aspiring to simplify or "purify" traditional usages because they believe that many of the forms of faith and worship established by law has no warrant in Scripture, come to be called Puritans.

Calvin is called by Geneva to reply to cardinal Sadoletto who wants to return the city to the Church. The magistrates urge him to return.

1539 – 1552 Richard Taverner's (1505-1577) revisions of the Matthew Bible is mostly New Testament revisions since he doesn't know Hebrew; his first edition is the most reliable.

1539 – 1569 Circulation of the Great Bible by Thomas Cromwell. This is the first English Bible to be authorized for public use in English churches. The first edition is prepared by Miles Coverdale. While defective in many places, it is based on Tyndale's New Testament of 1534-1535 and corrected by a Latin version of the Hebrew Old Testament, the Latin Bible of Erasmus, and the Complutensian Polyglot. The last edition appears in 1569; it is never denounced by the Church of England.

1540 The Jesuits are officially founded by Paul III (1534-49). The Catholic Reformation is under way.

A series of conferences begin to find agreement between Protestants and Catholics.

Turks invade Hungary.

1541 John Eck, the Roman Catholic polemicist, writes a treatise against David Gans, a Jew. Gans expected Protestantism to be more tolerant of Judaism. Eck's pamphlet, *Refutation of a Jewish Book*, renews all the ancient charges: ritual killing of infants, host desecration etc. In addition he calls Germany's Protestants "toadies and lovers of Jews."

(13 Sept) John Calvin returns to Geneva and he agrees to obey the city's religious conditions so that he can promulgate *Ecclesiastical Ordinances* and his institution of the *Consistory*. Soon these become the law and are the basis for Presbyterianism. He has become master of the Geneva church and to a large degree of the city itself. He begins disciplining offenders; nonconformers are punished (sometimes to death). He begins to reign in on such offenses as gambling, drunkenness, dancing and singing flippant songs, which begins raising citizen's resentment. He encourages the burning of witches. Many humanists and imminent men become his victims.

1541 – 1564 John Calvin leads a theocratic Protestant government in Geneva, Switzerland.

1542 Bernardino Ochino, head of the Capuchin Order, flees Italy and converts to Protestantism. Almost as soon as he leaves, Swiss presses begin printing and exporting compilations of his works, many of which find their way back into Italy. Fearing that Ochino's words will cause more losses to Catholicism, Pope Paul III bans his writings in Italy.

Pope Paul III establishes the Roman Inquisition. Dominican cardinals try alleged heretics with no legal counsel. The Inquisition theoretically has universal jurisdiction but in practice is confined to Italy, being headed there by cardinal Caraffa.

Henry VIII issues a statute against witchcraft.

A convocation makes an unsuccessful attempt to correct the Great Bible against the Vulgate.

Council of Trent is held; Protestants refuse to attend it. The emperor declares war.

David Joris having worked successfully to unite the discordant bodies of Anabaptists, issues a "Book of Miracles" at Deventer.

1543 Spanish Catholics begin burning Protestants at the stake.

The accusations by Eck may have contributed to Luther's change of attitude towards the Jews, upset over their reluctance to convert to Christianity. He leaks a series of tracts, entitled *On the Jews and their lies, On Shem Hamphoras*, beginning with "What then shall we Christians do with this damned, rejected race of Jews? First, their synagogues should be set on fire... Secondly, their houses should likewise be broken down and destroyed... They ought to be put under one roof or in a stable, like gypsies. Thirdly, they should be deprived of their prayer-books and Talmuds in which such idolatry, lies, cursing, and blasphemy are taught. Fourthly, their rabbis must be forbidden under threat of death to teach any more.... Fifthly, passport and traveling privileges should be absolutely forbidden to the Jews.... Sixthly, they ought to be stopped from usury. All their cash and valuables of silver and gold ought to be taken from them and put aside for safe keeping... Seventhly, let the young and strong Jews and Jewesses be given the flail, the axe, the hoe, the spade, the distaff, and spindle, and let them earn their bread by the sweat of their noses, as is enjoined upon Adam's children.... To sum up, dear princes and nobles who have Jews in your domains, if this advice of mine does not suit you, then find a better one so that you and we may all be free of this unsufferable devilish burden – the Jews." He reverts to a medieval position sensing the danger of Eck's attack against Protestantism and believing Eck's stories that the Jews kill children for their rituals. In a tract, *On the last words of David*, he moderates his position, but follows the tradition of interpreting the Old Testament in Christological terms. These pamphlets prove unpopular and would have been forgotten, if the Nazis had not resurrected them in the Munich Edition (first vol.3, 1934).

Some famous men at the time of the Reformation who are sympathetic towards Jews are John Brenz (1499 - 1570), the Swabian Reformer and the theologians Andrew Osiander (1498 - 1552) and Matthias Flacius (1520 - 1575).

Nikolaus Copernicus refuses to publish *De Revolutionibus Orbitum Coelestium* out of fear of Church censure. This year Paul III establishes censorship.

Parliament bans Tyndale's translation as a "crafty, false and untrue translation", although 80% of the words are in the RV. Permission to study the vernacular Bible is limited to England's higher classes of society, but freedom of private judgment is implied.

About this time Knox is converted.

1544 A new version of the Index of Forbidden Works is created

Sweden makes Lutheranism the official state religion and bans Catholic worship.

Peace of Nuremberg is prolonged for another five years. But Protestantism is continuing to spread, undermining the peace's ability to hold.

Calvin's *Institution* is solemnly burned in France.

1544 – 1547 The Schmalkaldic League is defeated in war with Holy Roman Emperor Charles V.

1545 Martin Luther writes *Against the Papacy at Rome, an Institution of the Devil*.

An army is sent against the Waldensians; 22 villages are burned and 3,000 men, women and children are killed.

1545 – 1563 Council of Trent, [ten sessions 1545-47; six sessions 1551-52 under Julius III; ten sessions 1562-63 under Pius IV] Catholic Reformation, or counter-reformation, meets the Protestant challenge by clearly defining an official theology. The council clarifies Catholic doctrine, tries to secure reconciliation with Protestants and rejects all principle Protestant theses. Lutheran and Calvinists were invited to attend because they insist scripture alone serves as the basis for deliberation (and as the basis for authority in the church), Protestants decline to attend, while Catholics hold that scriptures *AND* tradition serve as the basis for discussion.

Tridentine Decrees attack of abuses (clerical absenteeism, pluralism, simony), admitting the failures of the previous nine councils, by centralizing ecclesiastical discipline. Decree Tametsi (11 Nov, 1563) stipulates for a marriage to be valid, consent must be made publicly before witnesses, one of whom must be a priest. A seminary act (July 1563) attempts to raise the educational level of the clergy with the establishment of seminaries for theological training. This eventually, by the 17th century, develops a clergy whose vocation is religion. With this council, papal power emerges stronger, reinvigorated and much more self assured. The doctrine of marriage is defined.

The decision where to hold the council came after an acrimonious dispute with Francis I after which it opened at Trent (13 Dec, 1545) and then is moved due to plague to Bologna (March, 1547). By this move and Charles V's efforts to conciliate German Protestants, relations between Paul and the emperor remain strained.

1546 King Henry VIII forbids anyone from having a copy of Tyndale's or Coverdale's New Testament.

Auto-da-fe at Meaux consumes 50 persons for having celebrated the Lord's Supper in Protestant fashion. Protestantism, however, is spreading throughout all France except Brittany.

The ruler of Moldavia accepts Islam.

(18 Feb.) Death of Martin Luther.

(3 Aug.) Etienne Dolet is hanged and burnt at the stake as a heretic and blasphemer for printing the works of humanists, including Erasmus.

1547 Repeal of the statute of 1542 during the reign of Edward VI: While the king is young, the Duke of Somerset acts as regent, and many reforms take place. During his reign the Jewish (Marranos) religious community rises to some numerical importance. The Protestant Reformation is vigorously pushed forward. Parliament repeals the Six Articles and archbishop Thomas Cranmer invites foreign Protestants to settle England which becomes a haven for Lutherans, Calvinists and Zwinglians. The orthodox see it becoming "the harbor of all infidelity."

Battle of Muhlberg; Protestants are defeated by the emperor's forces: They promise to send representatives to Trent, but Catholic dissensions prevent this.

Death of Francis I. Henry II creates an anti-heretical committee of the *parlement* of Paris, the *chamber ardente*, which, by 1550, condemns 100 people to death. Provincial *parlements* follow suit. Under Francis, John Calvin's doctrines were championed by one Hugo or Hugues, developing into a Protestant party. Under Henry the party grows in strength.

Hungary is divided; the southern and central portion becomes part of the Turkish (Ottoman) empire.

1548 The Netherlands come under the rule of Charles V of Spain, the Jews are expelled.

Pope Paul III confirms that any individual may freely buy, sell and own slaves. Runaway slaves are to be returned to their owners for punishment.

Diet of Augsburg; Charles draws up the *Interim*, his own sort of compromise.

Edward VI introduces an English liturgy and a Protestant confession of faith in 42 articles and he permits the clergy to marry.

1549 The First Book of Common Prayer (Episcopal Church) is adopted in England, sanctioned under Edward VI, establishing a liturgy and practice for the Church of England.

St. Francis Xavier arrives in Japan and introduces Christianity.

Consensus Tigurinus brings Zwinglians and Calvinists to agreement about communion

1550 John Hooper becomes bishop of Gloucester and protests against the right of the state to interfere with religion. He is burned at the stake in 1555.

About this time St. Thomas More, Cranmer, and Foxe affirm the existence of English versions of portions of the Bible, including the Gospels (11th century), Mark, Luke, Epistles of Paul (14th century), Apocalypse (11th century).

1550-55 Julius III, unable to conciliate Charles V and Henry II, and he is frustrated with Ottavio Farnese of Parma, allies himself with Henry. Concerned with reforming the church, he opens Council of Trent, 11th session (1 May, 1551) but it suspends itself 28 April, 1552.

1551 Protestants send representatives to Trent.

1552 Turks invade Hungary in response to an Hapsburg attempt to take Transylvania.

Taking advantage of the emperor's embarrassment with France and Turkey, Maurice of Saxony turns against him, almost taking him prisoner.

A more Protestant version of the First Book of Common Prayer is issued.

1553 Pontifical Gregorian University founded at Vatican City.

Servetus (born 1511), physician to the archbishop of Vienne, has a book on theology secretly published. The Inquisition moves against him – his Unitarian ideas – but he escapes prison but upon reaching Geneva is seized by Calvin and burned at the stake for heresy.

Edward's death brings Mary, daughter of Henry VIII to the throne. A Catholic, she immediately communicates with Rome. Parliament agrees to return to papal obedience and the anti-papal legislation of Henry VIII and Edward VI are rescinded and (1554) Catholic rule is reestablished. Upon her accession, she dispossesses the Marranos. Many Protestants and Puritans move to Europe along with many English disciples. Four years of bloody persecutions begin.

With Mary's accession, John Knox (1505?-72), English preacher, goes into exile at Geneva where he consults with Calvin.

1553 – 1558 Catholic Queen Mary reigns in England, persecuting Protestants and restoring Catholicism as the official religion. Publications of English Scriptures cease (except for Geneva NT of 1557). Many clerics leave England. Many protestants who flee Mary's reign are deeply impacted by exposure to a more true reformation on the continent. John Knox is among them. Mary has 210 Protestants executed, but sympathy for Protestants and their belief is growing beyond Mary's control.

1554 In Geneva Theodore Beza publishes the book *Why heretics should be punished by the magistrates*. This is a rejoinder to Sebastian Castellio's eloquent plea for religious freedom. Castellio had been removed from Geneva by the Reformer John Calvin because he doubted that the Songs of Songs belonged in the Scriptures.

Charles transfers to his brother Ferdinand of Austria the direction of German affairs. Later, Maurice is killed at Sievershausen and John Frederick of Saxony dies. Protestantism, however, is by this time too firmly rooted to be shaken by these deaths.

To avoid persecution, Anabaptist David Joris, settled in Basel, changes his name to Jan van Brugge (dies 1556).

1555 An assembly at Naumburg, rivaling the Diet of Augsburg, decides to abide by the confession of Augsburg. The Peace of Augsburg consecrates the principle *cuius regio, eius religio*; reduces religious hostilities in the Holy Roman Empire by allowing princes to choose Catholicism or Lutheranism for their subjects. The subjects must submit to that choice or emigrate. By this act, Protestantism is legalized for half of Germany.

Pope Paul IV (1555-59) orders a wall built to create the first Jewish ghetto. He rejects the councilor method of reform for directives, but this carries over into politics – he succumbs to the counsels of his unqualified nephews and his hatred of Spain and the Habsburgs. (Dec) He allies himself with France to drive the “accursed Spanish” from Italy. (1556) He refuses to recognize the abdication of Charles V and the election of Ferdinand as having been done without papal approval. (1557) He attempts to drive the Spanish from Naples but suffers a humiliating disaster with his ally (Aug) at St. Quentin after which the Spanish advance on Rome. The French withdraw. The Spanish restrain themselves and do not sack Rome as Paul comes to terms with them and abandons his French alliance.

Protestantism in France begins to organize with its first reformed congregation (Presbyterian).

Philip II becomes ruler of Netherlands. He opposes Protestantism but his rule is through the regent, William of Orange. Many view this as a foreign tyranny.

By this time Calvin has become master of Geneva; its laws have become more exacting.

1556 Beza's Latin New Testament.

Turks attack Szigetvár against the empire but are repulsed.

(21 Mar) Execution of archbishop Thomas Cranmer, chief architect of the reformed Church of England, an act that strengthens Protestantism.

1557 Toulouse witch trials take place, during which forty witches are condemned and burned.

Scottish protestants make their first covenant and invite Knox's help.

Religious equality is proclaimed between Protestants and Catholics in Transylvania.

1558 Elizabeth I succeeds Mary as Queen of England, the country welcomes her. She carries through the “Reformation Settlement”, a most successful settlement. With many of her subjects Catholic, she knows Protestantism is here to stay, so she gives each equal levels of freedom. Protestantism, though, is the official religion. Everyone must take an oath of royal supremacy. The Puritan movement develops among those dissatisfied with her reforms of

the church. The Marian exiles return. Soon she does away with the collection of Peter's Pence. She restores the Marranos' position in the country.

John Knox publishes *First Blast of the Trumpet Against the Monstrous Regiment of Women*, deploring the authority of women.

From this time, the Academy of Geneva, is a nursery of Calvinism, sending its alumni to all parts of Europe.

1558 – 1603 The Elizabethan Settlement produces some measure of peace among Protestants and Catholics in England.

1559 Pope Paul IV's (formerly cardinal Caraffa) Pauline Index bans over 583 authors. He knows better than to allow any room for argument over the new Index: He makes it clear that its contents are not open for debate. The Pauline Index bans many northern European scientific texts not necessarily because they contain heretical views, but because their author is Protestant. The pope himself condemns the *Counsel....Church* (see 1537) to the Index. He works the Inquisition with increasing severity, though Naples and Venice refuse to grant it full powers.

Elizabethan Settlement: The Act of Uniformity makes the 1549 Book of Common Prayer (further revised this year) the standard in the Church of England and penalizes anyone who fails to use it: The Act combines a catholic church order (bishops, priests and deacons) and a reformed, yet conservative, liturgy with a Protestant confession (the 39 Articles) skillfully worded to avoid a too dogmatic or exclusive Lutheranism or Calvinism. The Church is national and comprehensive, Catholic and reformed. It is not reformed enough for the Puritans. Separatists reject the act and Presbyterianism is established in Scotland by John Knox who returns to Scotland from exile and becomes leader of the Scottish Reformation, i.e. "Presbyterianism". The regent of Scotland uses French troops against them but the revolt is native and popular.

General Synod of Protestants meets, representing 40 to 50 churches, for the Protestant Party (Huguenots) has become a political force headed by the Bourbon family, especially Henry of Navarre and the prince of Conde. The head of the Catholic party is the Guise family; they have been actively persecuting the Huguenots. The government procures papal approbation for a Spanish type Inquisition but the Paris *parlement* doesn't want to go that far. Meanwhile, some of the higher nobility are adopting the new doctrines. In the Conspiracy of Amboise headed by Louis I de Bourbon, the Huguenots try to have the king dismiss the Guises and accept the prince of Conde as regent of the realm. The plot is betrayed and many Huguenots are executed or imprisoned. Anne du Bourg, a distinguished member of the *parlement*, is executed, an act described as "doing more harm to the Catholic Church than 100 ministers could have done."

Accused of profligate doctrine and conduct, the Council of Basel orders the body of Jan van Brugge exhumed and burned.

Founding of the Geneva Academy.

(3 April) Treaty of Cateau-Cambresis ends the war between Charles V and the French kings. With Europe now at peace, for the next 40 years popes devote their whole attention to the spiritual restoration of Catholicism, to the reform of the church's administration and to the fight against Protestantism.

1559-60 Autos-da-fe in Spain at Seville (and at Valladolid where there is a secret Protestant community of nearly 1,000) burns 24 men and women. Two others (1559) burn 27 at Valladolid.

1559-65 Pius IV tacitly withdraws Paul's opposition to the election of Ferdinand.

1560 The Geneva Bible is published. The New Testament is a revision of Matthew's version of Tyndale with the use of Beza's New Testament (1556); the Old Testament is a thorough revision of the Great Bible. It is appointed to be read in Scotland (but not England), and there are at least 140 editions. This version is the one used by Shakespeare and also by the Pilgrims who come to the United States on the Mayflower.

Scottish parliament formally rejects the mass and papal authority. Knox's *Book of Discipline* fixes Scotland in "Presbyterianism", or the Scotch Presbyterian Church is founded by John Knox (1513/15-72). Knox is a follower of Calvin because of his disagreement with Lutherans over sacraments and church government.

Parliament approves the Scot's Confession, penned by the six Johns (including Knox).

Death of Francis II. Queen regent (for Charles IX) Catherine de Medicis encourages the Protestants (Huguenots) in the free expression of their religion to curb the Guises. In the "Tumult of Amboise": A number of Protestant nobles conspire to arrest and imprison the unpopular Guise family, but the plot fails and discredit is heaped on the Protestant cause.

King Eric XIV of Sweden shows preferences for Calvinism.

1561 Pius IV (1559-65) brings the Caraffa, his predecessors nephews to trial; they are executed (March).

Council of Poissy. Protestants represented by 12 ministers and 20 laymen, Catholics by 6 cardinals and 64 prelates, or doctors, with the king presiding. It fails to reach a compromise but an edict is issued granting liberty of conscience within certain definite limitations. This does not satisfy the Protestants but exasperates the Catholics.

Death of Menno Simons. Because of his leadership and influential writings, all Anabaptists come to be called Mennonites.

Mary Stuart enters Scotland and is unable to overthrow the Reformation. Scottish Presbyterians now begin a long struggle against Episcopalians led by Andrew Melville (1545-1622).

1562 (March) Massacre of Vasey as the Duke of Guise expels Protestants (Huguenots) worshipping in a barn: 63 are killed and 100 or more wounded. This begins France's Wars of Religion, which is now more political than spiritual.

1563 Last session of the Council of Trent (4 Dec), resolves to win back Germany from Protestantism to the Catholic Church; intensification of religious struggles and persecutions result.

Queen Elizabeth issues a statute against witchcraft.

Johan Weyer writes *De Praestigiis Daemonum*. This book describes his belief that witches are just mentally disturbed old women and that it was the belief in witches which is caused by Satan. He is forced to leave the Netherlands and his book is denounced by Jean Bodin.

Thirty-nine Articles of faith are adopted by the Anglican Church as orthodox beliefs.

1564 After the last session of the Council of Trent had closed, the Congregation of the Index releases a refined *Tridentine Index*. This new Index, with modifications, would be the model for every Index to be released afterwards. This Index marks the end of the "free press" in all of Italy, including liberal states like Venice, for some time. Naturally, there is an extensive underground book trade in Protestant books during this time.

Upon conclusion of the Council of Trent, Pius IV issues (26 Jan) the bull *Benedictus Deus* which grants exclusive power to the pope to interpret and enforce the decrees of the council. Only Portugal, Poland and Austria accept the decrees without reservations; France absolutely rejects them.

To commute his death sentence from the Inquisition for dissecting human bodies, Andreas Vesalius makes a pilgrimage to the Holy Land.

1565 Philip II publishes the decrees of the Council of Trent in his own name (not the pope's); Holland and Brabant protest this as against their constitutional liberties.

1566 The first Chelmsford witch trials. This trial is the first to appear in a secular court in England and results in the first woman being hanged for witchcraft, Agnes Waterhouse. This trial also produces the first chapbook, or tabloid newspaper, relating to witchcraft.

In the Netherlands, a confederacy of nobles and leading citizens pledge to resist the Inquisition, adopting the name *Gueux*. (July) Philip promises to withdraw the Inquisition and grant such tolerance as his conscience would permit, but he has written to the pope stating this is a ruse just to gain time.

Bullinger writes The Second Helvetic Confession.

Publication of a new catechism by Pius V.

1566-7 Separatists in Fleet Prison organize a church and elect Richard Firz as pastor – it is the First Congregational Church.

1566-72 Pius V, upon election, rapidly issues decrees and ordinances: The papal court becomes a model of sobriety; prostitutes are driven from the city or confined to a certain quarter; penalties assigned to Sunday desecration, profanity and animal baiting; clerical residency enforced, etc. (1566-67) Under vigorous anti-Protestant activity by Pius, many princes relinquish their Protestantism and return to the Church's favor: Princes of Venice, Spain and the Medicis (Pietro Carnesecchi is promised to be grand duke of Tuscany for doing so). (29 March, 1567) Issues constitution *Admonet nos* forbidding reinvestiture of fiefs that should revert to the Holy See and binds the cardinals by oath to observe it.

1567 The duke of Alva, made vice-regent by Philip II, proclaims heresy as high treason and inaugurates a reign of terror. The struggle in the Netherlands now becomes political as William of Orange takes up arms against him; religious discussion is merged in the Netherlands war of independence.

Translation of the New Testament into Welsh.

(19 June) Richard Fitz organizes the first Congregational Church at Plumber's Hall, London.

1567 - 1568 The Vestments Controversy. Puritans do not want the ceremony and ritual symbolized by the robes of the Church of England

1568 Protestant Netherlands rebels against Catholic Spanish rule, but Dutch independence will not be recognized by Spain until 1648. The Spanish Inquisition Tribunal orders the extermination of 3 million rebels, but only a few thousand are slain.

Fourteen persons are burned for heresy at Modena. Many flee this persecution: To an Italian community in Switzerland and some of these are persecuted by the Calvinist for their extreme radicalism, flee into Poland contributing to the spread of Unitarianism.

Truce of Adrianople but frontier warfare in Hungary continues.

King John III of Sweden proposes reunion with the Roman Church. His son has adopted Catholicism.

Publication of a new breviary.

1569 (March) Pius V orders the expulsion of Jews from the papal states. For commercial reasons they are allowed to remain in Rome and Ancona, but only under humiliating conditions.

Thomas Cartwright (1535-1603) is appointed professor at Cambridge. He brings the issues of church organization and ceremonials to a head; defends uniformity and against the constitution and hierarchy of the Church of England: He is Presbyterian. He is deposed in 1570 by John Whitgift, vice chancellor.

1570 Pope Pius V excommunicates (25 Feb) English queen Elizabeth I, that is, denying her right to rule England. This move is later recognized to have been a mistake, for Spain, France and the empire are antagonized.

Publication of a new missal. The use of indulgences and dispensations is restricted.

1571 The Thirty Nine Articles are finalized. Issuance of *Reformatio legum ecclesiasticarum*, a new canon code of law but it is never authorized.

Thomas Cartwright, professor of divinity at Cambridge, openly attacks the Episcopal system in favor of the Genevan discourse. Some sections of the church are organized on Presbyterian lines. But this divides the Puritan party into the Separatists who believe in the "gathered church" and those that support the parish system.

Turks take Cyprus. At the Battle of Lepanto, Greek Christians serve both sides.

(March) Establishment of special Congregation of the Index (of banned books). Hundreds of printers flee to Switzerland and Germany.

(7 Oct) Victory at Lepanto by crusader forces organized by Pius against the Turks, bringing to a close their dominance in the Mediterranean.

By this time French Calvinists have more than 2,100 churches – some quite large – but government policy is hostile and intermittent warfare is beginning.

1572 Catherine de Medicis, now fearing the Protestants (Huguenots) may become a permanent power, makes an alliance with the Guises and (24 Aug) the massacre of St Bartholomew's Day is carried out, signaling for open persecution of Protestants in France. In the next weeks, thousands of French Huguenots (Calvinists) are murdered. Many flee to fortified towns. The country is split into two factions: Protestant – La Cause (the Cause) – and the Catholic – La Sainte Ligue (The Holy League) – bitter and bloody fighting continues.

Bishop's Bible, an inadequate and unsatisfactory revision of the Great Bible somewhat dependent upon the Geneva Version checked against the Hebrew text, is the first to be published in England by Episcopal authority (to 1606).

Publication of *An Admonition to the Parliament* by Thomas Cartwright of Cambridge advocating church government based on Presbyterian principles.

Birth of John Donne, devout Anglican minister and poet.

1572-85 Gregory XIII, unable to unite Christendom against the Turks (Lepanto, 1571) turns from the infidel to the heretic. He uses monies from reversions of defective titles of papal lands to finance secular rulers willing to support

traditional religion; Philip II in his attack of Elizabeth I; the Catholic League in France. During his reign, papal diplomacy increasingly comes under control of Spain: The Catholic counteroffensive dies away.

1573 William of Orange of Netherlands becomes a Calvinist.

Accession of Louis XIII. His policy is increasingly hostile to Protestants.

1574 Henry III unites with Protestant Henry of Navarre against the Guises.

1576 Edmund Grindal (1519?-1583) with first minister William Cecil's ok, mitigates the severity with which nonconformists are treated.

1577 Orthodox creeds of Lutheranism are established when Lutheran churches accept the *Book of Concord*.

1578 Roman catacombs begin to be rediscovered partly stimulating research into Christian history.

1579 The Windsor witch trials; also the second Chelmsford trials.