

1580 Jean Bodin, a French judge, publishes *Daemonomanie des Sorciers* condemning witches. According to Bodin, those denying the existence of witches are actually witches themselves.

The Republic of the Seven Netherlands (Holland) becomes very tolerant of Jews. It becomes a haven for Jews fleeing the Inquisition. There Castelleo's arguments for religious freedom win out over the influence of Beza (to 1620).

(or 1581) Robert Brown, an Anglican priest, gathers a following at Norwich "to join themselves to the Lord in one covenant and fellowship together, and to keep and seek agreement under His laws and government." He is convinced that only by complete separation of church and state could the church be properly ordered according to the mind of Christ. He is persecuted and soon submits to the authorities.

Publication of the *Formula of Concord*, signifies Germany's turn toward a stricter anti-Calvinistic Lutheranism.

1582 Douay Version of the New Testament (English translation) is completed. After the Old Testament translation (which is completed in 1610), this became the first English translation of the Bible authorized by and for Roman Catholics.

In the *Scots Confession* chapter 18, reformer John Knox upholds the original Calvinist tenet of intolerance, distinguishing "the Harlot" (Rome) and "the filthy synagogues" from "the true Kirk".

The General Assembly in Scotland, with Andrew Melville as moderator, ratifies the "Second Book of Discipline." It has been called the Magna Carta of Presbyterianism.

St. Osyth Witches of Essex (case tried at Chelmsford).

Reformation of the calendar by Gregory XIII (1572-85). It is introduced into Roman Catholic countries.

Rheims New Testament, based on Coverdale, Bishops', Geneva, follows Wycliffe

1584 Publication of *Discovery of Witchcraft* by the skeptic Reginald Scot who argues that witches might not exist after all. It is an attack on superstition.

1585 Abdication of Mary and the Church of Scotland is founded.

1585-90 Sixtus V ends lawlessness, economic disarray and begins social restoration in the papal states by stern measures, but makes many enemies in the process. He defines the college of cardinals (3 Dec, 1586), establishing their number at 70, reorganizes the secretariat of state (Jan 1588) and enforces the decrees of the Council of Trent. He rejects the work of a commission he appointed to prepare a revised edition of the Vulgate and takes it into his own hands, producing (May, 1590) the *editio Sixtina*. But it is full of errors and eventually abandoned. He excommunicates Henry of Navarre (1585) and promises subsidies for a Spanish invasion of England.

1587 Christians are persecuted in Japan for the first time.

1588 Pope Sixtus V creates the Congregation of the Holy Roman and Universal Inquisition or Holy Office as one of the 15 permanent congregations in the curia. This new bureaucracy further buttresses papal supremacy, where the cardinals, while they elect the pope, are more completely his servants.

Translation of the complete Bible into Welsh.

1589 Third Chelmsford witch trials.

Fourteen convicted witches at Tours appeal to King Henry III, who is in turn accused of protecting witches.

Assassination of Henry III. Henry of Navarre (Protestant) must struggle with the Guises (Catholic) over the empty throne.

1590 William V begins a witch hunt in Bavaria. The North Berwick witch trials begin when an alleged coven of witches is exposed in 1590-91, resulting in Scotland's most celebrated witch trials and executions. King James VI (who became James I of England), a devout believer in witches, even takes part in the proceedings. The torture applied to the victims is among the most brutal in Scotland's entire history of witchcraft prosecution.

Publication of a Sistine edition of the Vulgate

Michelangelo's dome in St Peter's Basilica completed

Jesuit Robert Bellarmine's book *De controversiis* in which he states papal power is only indirect in temporal matters is placed on the *Index*.

Andrew Melville (1545-1622) becomes rector of St Andrews and introduces Presbyterianism into Scotland. The church, however, includes both Presbyterian and Episcopal elements.

Accession of Fakhr-al-Din II al-Mani, Druze prince of Lebanon (to 1635). He defies the Ottomans and

rules from Antioch plain (northern Syria) where contact is made with Christian monarchies, to Safed in Palestine.

1590-91 Gregory XIV aids the Catholic League in France and excommunicates Henry of Navarre; moderate Catholics come to Henry's support.

1591 Founding of Trinity College in Dublin, the intellectual center of the Anglican Church in Ireland, though most Irish remain Roman Catholic.

1592 Father Cornelius Loos writes of those arrested and accused of witchcraft: *Wretched creatures were compelled by the severity of the torture to confess things they have never done... and so by the cruel butchery innocent lives were taken; and, by a new alchemy, gold and silver are coined from human blood.*

Publication of the Clementine edition of the Vulgate.

H. Barrowe, J. Greenwood and F. Johnson establish a Congregational church and begin writing and speaking in behalf of a free church. They are hanged (1593).

1592-1605 Clement VIII. (1592) Publishes revised text of the Vulgate. (1594) Summons representatives of the Jesuits and Dominicans to Rome to settle a debate about grace and free will. (1595) Grants absolution to Henry IV and frees the papacy from the militant Catholic party in France and Spain. (1598) Ferrara becomes part of the papal states. (1605) Persecutions in England after the Gunpowder Plot (5 Nov) seriously weaken the position of Catholics there.

1593 Henry of Navarre embraces the Catholic religion and becomes king of France as Henry IV.

Warboys witches of Huntingdon are put on trial.

At the synod of Upsala, Sweden, it is decided to accept the Bible as the supreme authority, the Augsburg Confession is adopted and Luther's catechism is restored as the foundation for all religious teaching.

The Separatists John Greenwood, Henry Barrow and John Penry – Congregationalists – are hanged. Penry had suggested the Puritans and Nonconformists emigrate to the American colonies.

Parliament passes the Conventicle Act: Anyone above 16 years of age present at an unlawful conventicle should be committed to prison, then to remain without bail until he makes a declaration of conformity at some place where a Book of Common Prayer is used; anyone refusing will be banished from "this realm of England, and all other of the Queen Majesty's dominion forever."

1593-1606 The "Long War" includes a violent persecution of Protestants in Hungary.

1594 Michael of Craiova, leading the Wallachians, massacres Turkish guards (Nov) and invades Turkish territory, taking (1594-5) Ruschuk, Liliatra and other places on the right bank of the Danube.

1595 Battle of Mantin; the Turks are defeated.

1596 The Ukrainian Catholic Church is formed when Ukrainian subjects of the king of Poland are reunited with Rome, thus creating the largest Byzantine Catholic Church.

Birth of Moses Amyrald, founder of Amyraldianism, which is basically Calvinism minus limited atonement. Amyraldianism becomes the theology of the School of Saumer in France.

Publication of a new version of the 1564 *Index* of prohibited books.

1597 Publication of *Demonology* by James VI of Scotland (later James I of England).

Case of the Burton Boy (Thomas Darling) in Staffordshire.

Wallachia is accepted as a vassal of the Turks.

1598 French king Henry IV (1553 - 1610) issues the Edict of Nantes, ending the bloody Wars of Religion and granting religious freedom to Protestants (the Huguenots). It grants liberty of conscience and right of private worship to all; liberty of public worship wherever previously granted; royal subsidies to Protestant schools and the rights for Protestants to fortify and garrison about 200 cities. This last was seen by Catholic powers as establishing a state-within-a-state. By this time, however, the counter-revolution papacy has failed to win back England, Scotland, Russia, Scandinavia or the bulk of Protestant Germany and Switzerland. It also failed to prevent the Calvinizing of the United Provinces (Netherlands). The papacy, however, still regards the capture of the monarch as the trump card in the technique of national conversion and maintains its full political claims in respect to heretical rulers.

Clement VIII enlarges the papal states by adding the duchy of Ferrara.

1600 (17 Feb) Giordano Bruno, a Dominican monk, after having been incarcerated for seven years, is tried and burned at the stake for heresy on the Campo dei Fiori, Rome.

Death of Richard Hooker (born 1554) who expounded the principle of Establishment defined as a single society of which church and state are two aspects. Every citizen is deemed Christian and a member of the national church.

About this time Masonic operations begin changing character from operative lodges to those purely social, theoretical or speculative.

By this time (since 1550) small groups of radical Puritans impatient with the lack of progress in reforming the English Church, break away forming their own churches: Separatists.

1603 Arminius takes the position that predestination is based on fore-knowledge.

141 canons are added to English church law.

Accession of James I (to 1625) gives new hope to the Free Church. But he favors church government with bishops (preferring Episcopalianism to Presbyterianism) as being more compatible to royal absolutism.

1604 King James commissions the "King James" translation of the Bible. He releases his statute against witchcraft, in which he writes that they were "loathe to confess without torture." He also bans the Jesuits.

The Puritans meet James at Hampton Court. Their hopes are dashed as James is contemptuous of those who refuse to conform and begins a series of repressive legislative acts which leads to further overseas emigration. Soon, William Brewster and John Robinson, leaders of an English congregational church (Pilgrim) at Scrooby, Nottinghamshire, move the church to Leiden, Holland.

Case of the Northwich Boy.

Discovery of Rosenkreutz's Spiritus Sanctum (see 1409) by German Lutheran pastor Johann Valentin Andreae (1586-1654), reviving the Rosicrucian Order.

1605 Abingdon witches and Anne Gunter.

By this time the papal states have become more firmly consolidated and are now the economic support of the papacy. Consequently they are being squeezed to their maximum to supply money and labor for papal projects and campaigns.

1605-21 Paul V, facing a dispute with Venice over the extent of papal jurisdiction inside the Republic, excommunicates the minister of Naples for denying the right of ecclesiastics to be judged in criminal cases by their own order. (May, 1606) He has an interdict laid upon Venice for the same offense; with little effect except to stiffen resistance to papal rule. Neither Spain or France would come to his aid so he accepts the mediation of Henry IV.

1606 Carlo Maderno redesigns St Peter's Basilica into a Latin cross.

(And 1607) Paul V supports the Jesuits in refusing to take the oath of allegiance to James I.

(23 June) Peace of Vienna; religious liberty for Hungary.

1607 "Flight of the Lords"; Irish lords, their rebellion suppressed (1603), leave the country rather than accept the religion and rule of England. English and Scots begin settling in the reconquered area. The Irish church in the area is Episcopalian but most settlers favor Presbyterianism.

1608 Wanting to escape persecution, John Smyth (C1570-1612) (who had joined the Separatist Church at Gainsborough in 1606, demanding church-state separation) and John Robinson lead the Separatists to asylum in Holland; one group is at Leyden (under Smyth) and the other at Amsterdam (under Robinson).

Fakhr-al-Din II al-Mani signs a treaty with Ferdinand I of Tuscany against his suzerain in Constantinople. He opens his country to western influences. The French establish a khan in Sidon, the Florentines a consulate and Catholic missionaries several centers throughout the land.

1609 Christianized Muslims, called Moriscos, are expelled from Spain, depriving Spain of much of its learned class.

John Smyth publishes his views in a tract *The Character of the Beast*, objecting to infant baptism, comes to the conclusion that adult baptism is the baptism that Christ commanded. 36 adherents join him in forming a new church on the principle of baptizing believers only. He baptizes himself and those others in the church who agree with him founding the first Baptist Church.

The London Jewish colony suffers internal disputes and breaks up.

1609 – 1610 Rheims-Douay Bible, 1st Catholic English translation, OT published in two volumes, based on an unofficial Louvain text corrected by Sistine Vulgate (1590), NT is Rheims text of 1582.

1610 Assassination of Henry IV. Under Louis XIII reconciliation between the Huguenots and Catholics is becoming more unlikely.

The Arminians issue the Remonstrance containing 5 articles.

(7 Jan) Having found the moon is not a smooth sphere but has craters, and that the sky is filled with far more stars than thought, Galileo discovers satellites revolving around Jupiter.

About this time John Smyth realizes the existence of Mennonites in Amsterdam and questions the validity of his new church.

1611 King James (Authorized) Version, based on Bishop's Bible of 1572 with use of Rheims NT of 1582 - includes Apocrypha, alterations found in many editions through 1800, the revisers are accused of being "damnable corrupters of God's word".

1612 Lancashire witch trials.

Christian missionaries are evicted from Japan.

Thomas Helwys returns the First Baptist Church to England at Spitalfields, establishing it as "the mother church of the English Baptists." He states "...men's religion is betwixt God and themselves; the king shall not answer for it, neither may the King be judge between God and man. Let them be heretics, Turks, Jews, or whatsoever, it appertains not to the earthly power to punish them in the least measure."

(Spring) Some English colonists find life among the natives attractive enough to leave Jamestown and live among them. governor Thomas Dale had them hunted down and executed, "Some he appointed to be hanged Some burned Some to be broken upon wheles, others to be staked and some shott to deathe." Different punishments were meted out to the natives; "when an Indian was accused by an Englishman of stealing a cup and failing to return it, the English response was to attack the natives in force, burning the entire community down."

1613 Galileo publishes *Letters on the Solar Spots* in Rome, in which he takes up a more decided position with regard to the Copernican theory. Reaction against his heresy begins to grow.

1614 Publication of (anonymously) *Fama Fraternitatis Rosae-Crucis* (*The Fama Fraternitas of the Meritorious Order of the Rosy Cross*) and *Die chymische Hochzeit Christiani Rosenkreutz, anno 1459* by the Rosicrucian order, the latter by Lutheran theologian Johann Valentin Andrea. They are about German knight Christian Rosenkreutz (1378-1484) whose studious researches in Asia and Africa made him adept at Oriental magic, Arabic philosophy and the Cabala. The books describe Rosenkreutz's plan for simultaneous and universal religious, philosophic, scientific, political, and artistic reform. To implement his plan, he united with several disciples (seven at first) to whom he gave the name Rose-Croix. Before he died in Morocco, he imparted his esoteric lore to his disciples under a vow of secrecy. There are seven editions by 1617.

1615 Galileo receives a semi-official warning to avoid theology and limit himself to physical reasoning.

Publication (anonymously) of *The Confession of the Rosicrucian Fraternity* (*Confessio Fraternitatis*).

About this time John Smyth decides the Mennonites constitute a genuine church of God and recommends union with them. Opposed by Thomas Helwys, Smyth and his followers return to England and establish the First Baptist Church. The Amsterdam group soon disappears. But Smyth's group, believing in a general atonement, are called General Baptists. Others, the Particular Baptists are more traditionally Calvinist.

1616 Case of the Leicester Boy (John Smith).

Peter Pazmany becomes primate of Hungary (to 1637) and converts most of the nobles to Catholicism.

Publication (anonymously) of *The Chumical Marriage of Christian Rozenkreutz*, supposedly written by him in 1459. Publication of these three works (1614, 1615 and this) causes immense excitement throughout Europe. They declare the existence of a secret brotherhood of alchemists and sages who are preparing to transform the arts, sciences, religion, political, and intellectual landscape of Europe while wars of politics and religion ravage the continent. Not only are these works re-issued several times, but they are followed by numerous pamphlets, favourable and otherwise, whose authors generally know little of the real aims of the original author and often amuse themselves at the public's expense. The author(s) generally favor Lutheranism, but the relationship is ambiguous. Some claim a connection by suggesting Rosicrucian documents denounce the hypocrisy in the Catholic Church and the symbol of Martin Luther is a cross inside an open rose. The Rosicrucians take the union of the rose

and the cross for their symbol because this union embodies the meaning of their effort and emphasizes the fact that that effort must be made by all men, as the aim of humanity on earth is to attain *divine wisdom*. Only two ways lead to this divine wisdom: knowledge and love. By the rose blooming in the middle of the cross, the whole meaning of the universe is explained: in order to realize its possibilities and become perfect, mankind must develop the capacity for love to the point of loving all creatures and all forms perceptible to the senses; it must enlarge the capacity for knowledge and understanding to the point of comprehending the laws that govern the worlds, and of being able to proceed, through intuition and the loving intelligence of the heart, from every effect to every cause. Some call themselves *illuminati*.

Publication of *Compendius Apology for the Fraternity of the Rosy Cross* by Robert Fludd (1574-1637) of England. There is speculation that Mr. Fludd may be a Mason or that he introduced a Rosicrucian influence into Freemasonry.

(24 Feb) The Church prohibits Galileo from further scientific work: The Qualifiers of the Holy Office conclude that a sun-centered theory is "foolish and absurd in philosophy, and formally heretical, inasmuch as it expressly contradicts the teachings of many passages of Holy Scriptures". That is, the proposition that the sun is immovable in the center of the world and that the earth has a diurnal motion of rotation is heretical. Soon Pope Paul V admonishes Galileo not to "hold, teach or defend" the condemned doctrine.

1618 Protestant uprising in Bohemia initiates the Thirty Years' War (1618-1648) during which the witch hunt throughout Germany is at its height, though the war is between Catholics and Protestants.

The Book of Sports is published. It contradicts the Puritan view of the Sabbath, but Puritans are forced to read it.

1618 - 1619 The Synod of Dort is called in the Netherlands to answer the Arminians. The response forms five point Calvinism.

1619 A Danish Lutheran party of 66 men lands Churchill, Manitoba, but most die during the winter.

Michael Maier (1568-1622) of England retires to Germany. He is an alchemical physician who does much to bring Rosicrucianism and alchemy together.

(9 Feb) Humanist Lucilio Vanini is tortured and burnt at the stake for atheism.

1620 Case of the Bilson Boy (William Perry).

(Summer) English Puritans, known as Pilgrims, leave Leiden, Holland, for England and (6/16 Sept) sail on the *Mayflower* for America. Those Separatists remaining in England are subjected to perpetual hardships and persecution.

By this time many Rosicrucian societies have arisen. The rose and cross symbol (which seems to have derived from Andeae's coat of arms) has become popular. The Rosicrucian groups combine a vision of social transformation, the study of alchemy, Cabalism, and mysticism with otherwise "orthodox" Christian theology. They blend into the larger community of Christian pietism present throughout Germany. The movement begins spreading throughout Europe. In England it is championed by Robert Fludd and Michael Maier. It is asserted that Rosicrucianism has a considerable influence on Anglo-Saxon Masonry.

1621 The Church bans Johann Kepler's *The Epitome of the Copernican Astronomer*.

1622 King Christian IV of Denmark and others invite Jews to reside in their lands, as the Thirty Year War rages in central Europe.

Gregory XV (1621-23) establishes the congregation *de Propaganda Fide* for the spreading of the Catholic faith in heathen lands and other missionary countries such as England.

Pierre de Lancre states, "After God Himself hath spoken of magicians and sorcerers, what infidel dare doubt that they exist?"

Two mysterious posters appear in the walls of Paris within few days from each other. The first one starts with the saying "*We, the Deputies of the Higher College of the Rose-Croix, do make our stay, visibly and invisibly, in this city (...)*" and the second one ends with the words "*The thoughts attached to the real desires of the seeker will lead us to him and him to us.*"

1622 – 1625 Execution of Christian missionaries in Japan reaches its high point.

1623 The Alumbrados movement, after a century of persecution by the Inquisition, reaches France from Seville, known as the Illumines.

1623-44 Urban VIII exercises a pro-French policy and hopes for the ultimate extinction of Protestantism everywhere, considering that even to treat with it would be to recognize its right to exist. He strengthens the material resources of the papacy; fortifies Castel Sant' Angelo (1624-41); erects Fort Urbano at Castelfranco; Civitavecchia is transferred into a port with a military harbor; the arsenal at Tivoli is enlarged. (1626) The duchy of Urbino is acquired by devolution and the papal states become a compact, well-defended bloc dominating central Italy.

1624 The Dutch West India Co. sends 30 French Huguenot families to New Netherlands (New York), some are Lutherans. The doctrine of the Dutch Reformed Church is declared the official religion and Lutherans are forbidden public or private practice of their faith. But Scandinavian Lutherans keep arriving, increasing the pressure for Lutheran success.

Cardinal Richelieu joins the council of ministers and is determined to exterminate the Huguenots on the theory that they are undermining the monarchy as a sort of republic within the kingdom: War against the Huguenots begins.

1625 Charles I becomes King. He too is against the Puritans. His religious policy is dictated by archbishop William Laud, "the little, low, red-faced man," who rejoices in imprisonments, fines, whippings, and mutilations for offenses against the Established Church. He seeks to uphold the divine right of kings, but stirrings of political freedom in England is making this a dangerous policy.

About this time starts the general decline of witch trials in France.

1627 Foundation of the College of Propaganda by Urban VIII (1623-44) to train missionaries of all nationalities – the "Urbanum".

1628 Trial of Johannes Junius, mayor of Bamberg, for witchcraft.

William Laud becomes Bishop of London and steps up oppression of the Puritans.

Fall of La Rochelle ends Protestant's political privileges granted by the Edict of Nantes.

Reformed Church in America founded by Dutch settlers in New Amsterdam as Reformed Protestant Dutch Church.

1628-35 More than 20,000 Congregationalists emigrate to America. Many churches are established.

1629 Pope Urban VIII is personally involved in the purchase of Muslim slaves.

Fall of La Rochelle ends the Huguenot defense. At the Peace of Alais, the Huguenots surrender all of their strongholds but are allowed freedom of conscience under Richelieu and Jules Mazarin.

Congregational form of church government modeled after that of Plymouth established at Salem.

1630 John Winthrop, elected first governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony, and many Puritans migrate to America. His position is "justifieinge the undertakers of the intended Plantation in New England...to carry the Gospell into those parts of the world,...and to raise a Bulworke against the kingdome of the Ante-Christ." This year many Congregationalists arrive Boston and later New Haven and Hartford.

George Rakoczy I of Hungary (to 1648) forces Ferdinand III to grant full autonomy and religious liberty to Catholics and Protestants in Hungary.

1631 Publication of *Cautio Criminalis* by Friedrich von Spee, opposing the witch hunt.

Catholics under Count Tilly sack the city of Magdeburg, Germany. Up to 30,000 Protestants are slain. "In a single church fifty women were found beheaded," reported poet Friedrich Schiller, "and infants still sucking the breasts of their lifeless mothers."

(18 May) Massachusetts Bay General Court declares that none but members of approved Puritan churches shall be freemen, and only freemen may vote for officials of the Company. 118 new members are admitted to the rights of freemen.

1632 Death of the Prince-Bishop of Bamberg marks the end of the persecutions in this principality (1609-1632).

(Jan) Publication of *Dialogo dei due massimi sistemi del mondo* (completed 1632) by Galileo. It is praised by science minded people but the Church begins growing ever more concerned; (Aug) Sales of the book are prohibited and (1 Oct) Galileo is cited to Rome by the Inquisition.

1633 Galileo Galilei is tried and convicted (21 June), being forced by the Inquisition to renounce theories of Copernicus. Descartes stops publishing in France in response to the Church's attacks on Galileo.

Authorized Version published in Scotland.

The Book of Sports is renewed.

A traditionally Calvinist Baptist church is formed in London.

1634 The Illumines in Picardy are joined by Pierre Guerin, cure of St-Georges de Roye whose followers are known as Guerinets.

By this time two thirds of the native population in New England have died of colonist-imported smallpox. To the Christians this was a great sign of "the marvelous goodness and providence of God." The governor writes, "for the natives, they are near all dead of the smallpox, so as the Lord hath cleared our title to what we possess."

1635 The Guerinets are suppressed.

(9 Oct) Roger Williams, preaching separation of church and state, is banished from Massachusetts Bay by the General Court.

1636 (3 March) Massachusetts Bay enacts the provision that new churches can only be established with its consent.

(28 Oct) Harvard founded by Puritans, by a vote of the General Court of Massachusetts Bay which appropriates 400 pounds for it.

1637 Japanese outlaw Christianity, foreign books, and contact with Europeans.

Charles I tries to force the Scots to accept a prayer book more objectionable to them than that of the Church of England.

1638 Christian rebellion is suppressed in Shimabara.

The Scots sign the National Covenant, against Charles I's act of 1637 and restore Presbyterianism. They also twice successfully meet Charles' threat of force.

Roger Williams establishes a Baptist church in Rhode Island.

1639 Foundation of the First Congregational Church in Wales at Llanvaches, Monmouthshire.

1640 A segment of the London Baptist church breaks away, believing baptism should be by immersion.

Rev R. Torkillus arrives New Sweden (Philadelphia), the first Lutheran pastor to preach to American settlers.

Appearance of the Taborites, an Adamite sect, in Bohemia

1641 In a native Irish revolt, Catholics massacre Protestants in Ulster, further injuring Presbyterianism.

Massachusetts issues a Slave Code in which is stated; "There shall never be any bond slavery, villenage, nor captivity among us, unless it be lawful captives, taken in just wars, and such strangers as willingly sell themselves or are sold unto us, and these shall have all the liberties and Christian usages which the law of God established in Israel requires...." [i.e.; Mosaic Law].

Turks capture Azov.

Comenius (1592-1670), in England this year, sees Rosicrucian ideals in the beginnings of English Masonry.

Appearance in London of the Adamites, called Antinomians by Thomas Edward (1599-1647). Adamites are attributed to be in a "divine state of grace" or religious perfectionism as were Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden before the Fall. In principle they reject most civil, moral and social restraints on their behavior. Individuals could regain their innocence by being unfettered of their clothing and the false modesty of Society.

Lord Baltimore extends to Maryland English statute of mortmain to curb land acquisitions by the Jesuits.

1642 Scottish troops put down the Irish revolt, organize church sessions and a presbytery.

Parliament abolishes episcopacy and convenes the Westminster Assembly.

1642 – 1649 Puritans and Presbyterians on one side fight with Anglicans and Catholics on the other side in the English Civil War.

1643 The Solemn League and Covenant: The Westminster Assembly tries to impose a thoroughly Calvinistic church order on England in which "the name of Puritans, Conformists, Separatists and Anabaptists may be suppressed." The Scots join Parliament against Charles.

Accession of Louis XIV. His policy is increasingly hostile to Protestants as legal persecution of the Huguenots begins. Dragoons are sent to force them to abjure their faith.

Lord Baltimore, to attract settlers, sends notice to New England that all creeds will be protected in Maryland.

(2 March) Virginia assembly enacts banishment of non-conforming ministers.

1644 Long Parliament directs that only the Hebrew canon can be read in the Church of England (effectively removing the Apocrypha. See Appendix IA).

Desiring to establish his dominion over Northern Italy, Urban VIII begins the War of Castro against Odoardo Farnese, duke of Parma: It ends (March) in defeat and humiliation.

The Presbyterian Church of England is organized.

Puritans, persecuted by governor Berkeley in Virginia, begin migration to Maryland.

(13 Nov) Massachusetts Bay General Court banishes all Baptists. It also directs county courts to have the Indians in their shires instructed in knowledge and worship of God.

About this time John Campanius translates Luther's *Small Catechism* into the language of the Delaware.

1644-55 Innocent X sets about reversing Urban VIII's program. He condemns the Peace of Westphalia, but no one takes notice. He refuses recognition of Portugal at war with Spain.

1645 Case of the Faversham witches, Kent Witchfinder-general Matthew Hopkins (dies 1646 of tuberculosis) and the Chelmsford (or Manningtree) witch trials.

Pope Innocent X is personally involved in the purchase of Muslim slaves.

The theological faculty in Paris declares Masonic rituals to be blasphemous and their use of watch words a mortal sin.

Parliament forces the execution of William Laud and the Puritan party overturns the established church.

By this time the New England theocracy is firmly established with about 60 ministers, many separate congregations, a college, schools, press and civil magistrates.

About this time John Clarke establishes a Baptist church at Newport.

1646 Presbyterianism is established as the national religion in England by the Long Parliament. This lasts through the English Civil War and, afterward, during the interregnum.

A Catholic mob slays Protestant leader Gaspard de Coligny (born 1584). After his murder, the mob mutilates his body by "cutting off his head, his hands, and his genitals...and then dumped him into the river [but] then, deciding that it was not worthy of being food for the fish, they hauled it out again [and] dragged what was left...to the gallows of Montfalcon 'to be meat and carrion for maggots and crows'."

The General Court of Massachusetts Colony (Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, Hartford and New Haven) is requested to call a synod where by the study of the Scriptures a common form of church life might be planned. It also meets in 1647 and 1648. It draws up *Platform of Church Discipline*, the principle for guiding the Congregational Church. The New England churches have declared their complete independence of England. On 6 May, Dr. Robert Child and friends petition the court for toleration of Presbyterianism, but he is eventually banished from the colony.

1646 – 1647 "The Westminster Confession", by act of the Scottish parliament, supersedes the Scots Confession, defining the church in universal terms with no anti-Roman or anti-Semitic defamations in its chapter on the church.

1647 Publication of *Discovery of Witches* by Matthew Hopkins.

George Fox founds the Society of Friends (Quakers), repudiating the use of violence and oath swearing.

The Scotch Church adopts the Westminster Standard, beginning to abandon its former Calvinism (modified in 1879, 1892 and 1910).

Parliament declares the Church of England to be Presbyterian, but this is not widely implemented.

First witch executed in Hartford. By 1662, 14 are hanged in Massachusetts and Connecticut.

1647-9 Great English army debates; the revisionary groups have full play for their belief in religious freedom. Henry Ireton (Cromwell's son-in-law) challenges the Independents to face gravely the implications of complete toleration. The Independents, led by John Godwin, answer the spiritual presence of Christ alone, and not the temporal ruler, is effective in cleansing men of heresy and error.

1648 Thirty Years' War ends with the Peace of Westphalia, with Germany divided into Catholic and Protestant

states. At least 40% of the population, mostly in Germany, has been decimated. The Catholic Church loses a great deal of territory through the cession of ecclesiastical estates to the Protestants. Innocent X (1644-55) vigorously protests the peace terms but to no avail: The result of this peace is to bring to a head the secularization of politics and the increase of spiritual power of the papacy within the church. Also with the peace, Netherlands is independent; the Reformed church is dominant.

At the Cambridge Synod, Congregational churches approve "for the substance thereof" the statements of the Westminster Assembly.

(June) Margaret Jones is adjudged a witch and hanged in Boston.

1648 – 1649 During the rebellion of the Cossacks and Russian peasants in Poland, Ukraine, White Russia and Lithuania, the most cruel tortures are invented for the Jews. Thousands die under prolonged brutality. Children are not spared. There are reports of rapes and gruesome slaughters, of people being slowly killed with spears, of women being slit open and live cats sewed up in them... In Poland, in the "Chmielnitzki massacres", about 200,000 Jews are slain. The city of Hamburg expels its Jews.

1648-9 An attempt to extend universal tolerance to the Jews of England fails.

1649 Case of the St. Albans witches, Hertfordshire.

John Myles (or Miles; 1621-84) founds the First Baptist Church in Wales.

Execution of Charles I and English Puritans gain control of Parliament. They seek to reorganize the Church of England after the Presbyterian pattern. But the Separatists see the whole idea of a state church foreign to Biblical teachings. Oliver Cromwell is a Presbyterian and begins the suppression of Puritanism. Scotland promptly adopts the Presbyterian standards of the Westminster Confession. Irish Presbyteries protest the execution.

The New Netherlands "Congregation of the Unaltered Augsburg Confession" appeals to Amsterdam to intercede against the rising Lutheran presence.

Publication of *The Glorious Progress of the Gospel among the Indians in New England* by Edward Winslow. On 19 July he incorporates the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England.

(21 April) Toleration Act of Maryland passed, granting protection to all Christians.

1650 Archbishop James Ussher of Ireland uses the Bible to calculate that life emerged on Sunday, October 23, -4004.

By this time New England Puritans have bought into being a Presbyterian Church.

By this time Islamic rule in the Balkans has weakened.

About this time Jeanne Mance, (1606-1673) co-founder of Hôtel-Dieu of Montreal and founder of Hôtel-Dieu of Québec City, owns one of the largest group of slaves in what is now Canada. Almost all are Natives. Her cause has been "*introduced to the Vatican for elevation to sainthood.*"

1652 "Dr. Lamb's Darling": the trial of Anne Bodenham and the trial of the Wapping Witch (Joan Peterson) near London.

1653 Oliver Cromwell, an Independent (Congregationalist) seizes power from the Presbyterian Parliament: Relations between him and Scotland begin to worsen.

1654 On September 22 Peter Stuyvesant sends an anti-Semitic letter home from the Colonies in the New World to the West India Company, which indicates that the Jews there were in trouble too. The Puritans in New England see Jews as a challenge to Christian evangelism.

Conversion of Pascal. He starts collecting notes for an Apology for the Christian Religion. It is unfinished, but his notes are published posthumously as *Pensees*.

(Sept) First Sephardic Jews, refugees from Brazil, 23 men, women and children, arrive New Amsterdam.

1655 Last execution for witchcraft in Cologne (where persecution was already less severe).

Dutch rabbi Manasseh ben Israel opens negotiations for the readmission of his coreligionists to England. Cromwell is unable to obtain support but the Council of State reluctantly grants Jews already in the country the right to maintain their religious observations.

1655-67 Alexander VII carries out a reign of indolence, leaving more and more of the administration of congregations to secretaries who become increasingly important within the Church government.

1656 Oliver Cromwell allows Jews to resettle in England, supposedly as reward for Jewish "Intelligencers" (old English for "spies") which are said to have enabled Cromwell to avert the projected invasion of England planned at Brussels early in 1656 between Charles II and the Spanish government.

Turks begin reestablishing suzerainty over Transylvania.

Quakers arrive at Boston from England and are imprisoned or banished without trial. On 2 Oct, Connecticut passes a law to find and banish Quakers.

(19 June) Ann Hibbins hanged for a witch. Rev. John Norton states "she had more with her than her neighbors."

1657 A synagogue and cemetery are opened in London.

Rev J. E. Gutwasser, a Lutheran, arrives New Netherlands but is prevented from functioning. He is deported in 1659.

Leopold I (to 1705) begins intense religious persecutions. Many Hungarian nobles are executed and recalcitrant Protestant ministers are condemned to slavery in Neapolitan galleys.

(Aug) Five Quakers arrive New Amsterdam, are severely punished and banished to Rhode Island.

1658 Savoy Declaration, before which John Milton pleaded before the Commonwealth Council of State, "Give me the liberty to know, to utter, and to argue freely according to conscience, above all liberties." The Declaration is to show that the 120 Free Churches are not "like so many ships launched singly, and sailing apart and alone in the vast ocean of these tumultuous times...but a fleet making together for the same port."

(Fall) New England Confederation orders the expulsion of Quakers and death if they return.

1660 Stuart dynasty regains the throne of England - Irish presbyteries are the foremost in supporting the restoration - and restores Episcopacy as national religion. Charles II reverses the decision of the Long Parliament of 1644, reinstating the Apocrypha. This reversal is not heeded by non-conformists. He is determined to impose Episcopalianism on Scotland. Presbyterian ministers are ejected from their Church of England livings to suffer numerous disabilities. With the recognition of the established church, Puritanism in England comes to an end.

The Amsterdam Synagogue officially petitions the municipal authorities to denounce Jewish philosopher Baruch Spinoza as a "menace to all piety and morals."

Charles II of Britain urges the *Council for Foreign Plantations* to teach Christianity to slaves.

By this time (since 1640) Baptist preachers have experienced great opportunities and influence. Many Baptist communities have sprung up. The Stuart restoration, however, returns them to persecution.

1661 Pope Alexander VII is personally involved in the purchase of Muslim slaves.

Parliament passes the Corporation Act, excluding nonconformists from municipal offices: Anyone is prevented from holding public office who had not taken the sacraments according to the Established Church.

Virginia gives legal recognition to slavery: "Negroes are incapable of making satisfaction [for time lost in running away] by addition of time."

(Sept) Royal order against putting Quakers to death sent to Massachusetts.

1661 – 1663 John Eliot publishes the Bible in Algonquian, a Native American language. Over the course of his life he also helps plant at least 14 Native American churches.

1661-5 Charles II lends his authority to the Clarendon Code that tries to force the English people into one church mold. Some 2,000 ministers leave the Church of England. The numbers of Separatists and Baptists swell while Puritans are persecuted.

1662 The Bury St. Edmunds witch trials.

*Book of Common Prayer* (further revised this year) is declared the only legal form of worship in England by the Act of Uniformity, it is made binding upon all clergy. Over two thousand Puritan pastors resign from or are forced out of the Anglican Church.

Massachusetts Bay receives from the crown confirmation of charter upon conditions of liberty of worship for Anglicans and franchise for property holders.

(23 March) Virginia passes severe laws against Quakers.

(Sept) Halfway Covenant adopted by Massachusetts synod: Baptized persons of good character, although not church members, may present their children for baptism.

1663 Charles II gives the London Jewish community a written promise of protection.

A company of Welsh Baptists settle at Rehoboth then move to Swansea.  
John Eliot completes translation of the Bible into the Algonquin language.

1664 First women are condemned as witches in the New World.

Parliament passes the Conventicle Act that penalizes nonconformists.

England captures New Netherlands, renaming it New York and grant religious freedom: Lutherans are allowed to call for a pastor to be sent.

(1 Aug) Battle of Szentgothard; the Turks are repelled from the Austrian frontier.

1665 Richard Baxter, an ordained priest of the *Church of England*, criticizes those who: "*catch up poor Negroes...and...make them slaves and sell them...[This is] one of the worst kinds of thefts in the world...such persons are to be taken as the common enemies of mankind.*" He, and a very few others who speak out, have essentially no influence and are ignored by governments and the public alike.

Parliament passes the Five Mile Act further penalizing nonconformists.

A Baptist church is established in Boston.

1667 The Virginia Assembly passes a bill which denies that a Christian baptism grants freedom to slaves.

1667-69 Clement IX and Clement X (1670-76) try to rouse Europe to the menace of the Turks but little come of this because of Louis XIV's understanding with the Sublime Porte to whom he assured would remain neutral if the Porte attacks Leopold I.

Clement IX is outmaneuvered by Louis XIV's ambassador Hugues de Lionne at the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle (1668) where the French king secures all he wanted and at Clement's peace (1669) the interests of the French monarchy are satisfied.

1669 The island of Crete is taken by the Turks despite Clement's plea for French help against them.

1670 Rouen witch trials.

German pastor Philipp Jacob Spener leads the German Pietism movement, which emphasizes pious living and personal experiences of faith.

1673 Roman Catholics and nonconformists in England are deprived of public office by the Test Act: It forbids anyone from holding office under the crown who cannot produce a certificate of attendance at the Church of England sacraments.

1674 Trial of Anne Foster in Northampton.

1675 Philip Jacob Spener's *Pia Desideria* helps begin the pietist movement.

1676-89 Innocent XI elected against opposition of Louis XIV. He upholds the position of two French bishops and Louis replies with a declaration of Gallican liberties (1682).

1678 A Baptist meeting house is constructed in Boston but the General Court has it's doors nailed shut.

A Hungarian rebellion breaks out and the Turks advance.

1679 – 1682 The notorious Chanibre d'ardente affair: Louis XIV's star chamber investigates poison plots and hears evidence of widespread corruption and witchcraft. More than 300 people are arrested and 36 executed. The affair ends with a royal edict which denies the reality of witchcraft and sorcery.

1680 By this time The Roman Catholic church has only placed two restrictions on the purchase and owning of slaves: They must be non-Christian, and they can only be captured during "just" warfare. i.e. in wars involving Christian armies fighting for an honorable cause. French theologian Leander writes, "*It is certainly a matter of faith that this sort of slavery in which a man serves his master as his slave, is altogether lawful. This is proved from Holy Scripture...It is also proved from reason for it is not unreasonable that just as things which are captured in a just war pass into the power and ownership of the victors, so persons captured in war pass into the ownership of the captors... All theologians are unanimous on this.*"

The Anglican Church in Virginia starts a debate, which lasts for 50 years, on whether slaves should be given Christian instruction. They finally decided in the affirmative. However the landowners and slave owners

oppose this program fearing that if the slaves became Christians, there will be public support to grant them freedom. So far in predominately Protestant North America, slaves are considered property and are not allowed to marry. The courts have decided that a slave owner should be free to sell his property as he wishes. This overturned laws which prevented slave families from being broken up and the individuals sold separately.

The Roman Catholic church in South America insists that slaves be allowed to marry. They forbid "*promiscuous relationships between slaves as well as between masters and slaves, and it encouraged marriage instead of informal mating.*"

(April) An exceptionally devout young Mohawk woman, from the community of Kahnawake, dies. Her name is Kateri Tekakwitha, and she is considered by many to be blessed. Over the centuries that follow, the Catholic church comes to recognize her as the first Aboriginal candidate for sainthood.

1682 Gallican Articles; affirmation that conciliar authority is above the pope and *ex cathedra* papal utterances are not irreversible until confirmed by a general council.

1683 The first religious group in the U.S. to raise objections to slavery are the Mennonites, a Christian group which descended from the Anabaptists.

First German Lutheran service in America in Germantown.

Several thousand Swiss Mennonites settle eastern Pennsylvania.

Increase Mather organizes in Boston first scientific society in the colonies to effect "Improvements in Philosophy and Additions to the Stories of Natural History."

(July) Beginning of the Battle of Vienna: Turks besiege the city. They had been urged by the Hungarian Calvinists under Imre Thokoly to attack the Habsburgs. Innocent XI (1676-89) finally persuades Sobieski of Poland to come and help, but he's slow and Charles of Lorraine saves Vienna (12 Sept) defeating them. This marks the end of the Muslim advance into Europe. Ottoman Grand Vizier Kara Mustafa is executed for the failure of the expedition.

1684 Last execution for witchcraft in England (Alice Molland at Exeter).

(23 Oct) The Massachusetts charter is annulled, ending the requirement of church membership in order to vote.

1685 French king Louis XIV, who had not respected Protestant's right to private worship, renounces the Edict of Nantes and denies religious freedom to French Protestants. Although this revocation forbids Protestants from leaving France, many thousands flee to escape persecution, leaving several provinces almost depopulated. Louis begins persecution of the Huguenots. Innocent XI clearly sees that Protestantism has to be tolerated for the sake of general peace and expostulates strongly against Louis's persecution.

A dissenter comments on James II under whom persecutions reach a climax: "The general horror felt at the long rows of tarred and gibbeted Dissenters along the roadsides of Wessex, came the first recoil from the mutual rage against parties that had so long devastated English political and religious life, the first instinctive movement towards a new era of national unity and toleration." During James' reign (1685-88) a proper Roman Catholic ecclesiastical government (government by vicars) is set up with four "districts": Northern, Western, Midland and London. However, new penal laws against Catholics are enacted. He also, like his predecessor, is determined to impose Episcopalianism on Scotland.

1686 Christian forces take Buda.

(15 June) Anglican church worship first set up in Boston.

1687 Death of Turretin. His *Institutes of Elenctic Theology* are published the next year.

The guns of Venetian general Francesco Moresini blow up part of the Parthenon yet the Greeks would rather the Turks rule than the strict Christian Venetians.

1688 William and Mary - eagerly supported by Irish Presbyterians - take the throne: The Glorious Revolution. Puritans are free to preach and establish their own churches. Baptists are freed from the worst of their disabilities but their growth has been checked. The pressure on Scotland to become Episcopalian is checked.

A "*Germantown Protest*" pamphlet is printed by Mennonites in Pennsylvania. (Some sources say Quakers; others say Mennonite Quakers). It states, in part: "*Now, tho' they are black, we cannot conceive there is more liberty to have them slaves, as it is to have other white ones...And those who steal or rob men, and those who buy or purchase them, are they not all alike?*" The document is not well received by the rich slave owners in the region. The Mennonites find themselves rejected and isolated by the rest of Christian society for their radical views. "*They*

got little help from outsiders. Their deprivation was such that Germantown was nicknamed 'Armentown' or Poortown."

Non-operative Freemasonry appears in Dublin, Ireland.

Two Baptist churches are established at Philadelphia.

1689 Dissenters from the Church of England (Free Churches) are granted freedom of worship by the Act of Toleration, but the High Church party becomes suspect when they refuse to take the oath to William III. They must also secure licenses for their meeting houses and still have religious tests for public office. London Confession: The Baptists and Presbyterians (Westminster Confession) issue similar statements of faith.

Catholics are excluded from the English throne by the English Bill of Rights.

Revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1598). Some Huguenots (Protestants) abandon their faith, some emigrate and some remain, though in sharply decreasing numbers.

Louis XIV withdraws from Avignon. Alexander VIII (1689-91) is able to make peace feelers toward the French king.

(18 Apr - 31 July) James' siege of Derry is defeated by the Irish Presbyterians.

1690 Revolution Settlement: The Scotch church is established as Presbyterian.

(1 July) Battle of Boyne; James is overwhelmingly defeated by William; Presbyterians are now the largest Protestant body in northern Ireland and meetings of the synod are resumed.

By this time Presbyterian churches have been founded on the eastern shore of Maryland, Virginia and Delaware.

1692 Salem witch panic and trials occur; 19 are hanged and one is pressed to death.

Innocent XII (1691-1700) condemns nepotism by issuing a bull making it unlawful for any subsequent pope to bestow the cardinalate on more than one of his relatives or to give any of them a benefice bringing in more than a moderate revenue.

The Massachusetts charter grants a degree of toleration to Baptists.

(10 May) The Anglican Church is established as state church of Maryland. This is disallowed by Parliament in 1696.

1693 The king and pope disavow the Gallican Articles, stating they are only good for the occasion that gave them birth. Innocent XII, however, consents to institute the 35 French bishops appointed as a defiant measure by the king. This agreement remains of shaky ground as the Gallican principles remain among the followers of Gallicanism into the 19th century.

Jakob Amman, a Swiss bishop withdraws from the Mennonites in the interest of a stricter discipline, creating the Amish Mennonite Church.

Publication of *Wonders of the Invisible World* by Cotton Mather, defending the execution of witches.

1694 A group of Christian clergy petition the Massachusetts government to pass a bill which would allow slave owners to retain their slaves after the latter are baptized.

A Roman Catholic government similar to that of England under James I is set up in Scotland.

First group of Rosicrucians migrate to America. Known as the Chapter of Perfection, founded by scientist-theologian Johann Jacob Zimmerman, it accepted the invitation of William Penn to come to Pennsylvania. Zimmerman dies before they migrate, his role is assumed by Johannes Kelpius (1673-1708) who leads the small band to Germantown Creek. Their beliefs included a strong millennialism, and a hope for the imminent return of Christ to earth. On top of their building they erect an observatory so as to discern the moment of Christ's second advent.

1696 The *Society of Friends* (the Quakers) threatens any of their members who import slaves with expulsion from the denomination. Meanwhile, the vast majority of Christian denominations (those which were not Anabaptist) are not troubled by slavery; they continue to view and teach it as a spiritually and morally acceptable institution fully supported by the Bible.

Religious freedom for all Christians except Roman Catholics guaranteed by the South Carolina assembly.

1697 Battle of Zenta - final defeat of the Turks.

Trinity Church built in New York

1698 The practice of Judaism in England is implicitly given parliamentary authorization.

The Turks move their Balkan capital to Bucharest.

England opens the slave trade to private merchants, beginning New England's triangular trade with Africa and the Caribbean.

1699 Founding of The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge helps the English church by publishing and circulating Christian literature.

Treaty of Karlowitz confirms first substantial losses of Ottoman Empire in Europe. Hungary becomes part of the Habsburg empire. Venice gains control over the Peloponnesus.

1700 Roman Catholic priests are banished by the Massachusetts General Court. New York takes similar action. (24 June) Samuel Sewall publishes a tract in Boston, *The Selling of Joseph*, condemning the holding of slaves.

By this time about twenty Freemasonry lodges have appeared in Scotland.

By this time Puritanism in America has practically died out, melding more in the way of Calvinistic belief.

About this time world population is estimated to be 600 million.

1700-21 Clement XI is unable to repudiate Philip of Anjou's (grandson of Louis XIV) succession after the death of Charles II (1700). He recognizes Philip, angering Leopold I who accuses him of going over to the French side. French troops occupy Mantua but are ousted by Eugene of Savoy. The War of Spanish Succession begins. (1705) Death of Leopold who is succeeded by his son Joseph I who is even more hostile to Clement: Vienna doesn't hide its dislike of the pope though he refuses to invest Philip as king of Naples. Imperial troops invade the papal states, conquer Naples and force Clement to recognize Charles as king of Spain. Madrid breaks off diplomatic relations with the pope.

1703 Reverend Solomon Stoddard, a New England religious leader, formally proposes to the Massachusetts Governor that the colonists be given the financial wherewithal to purchase and train large packs of dogs "to hunt Indians as they do bears."

First German Lutheran congregation established at Falckner's Swamp (New Hanover). About this time begins a great influx of German immigrants to America.

1703 – 1791 Mohammed ibn-Abd-al-Wahab of Nejd, unfavorably impressed by the new trends in Islamic thought and practice, establishes the Wahabis sect. He aims to restore Islam to the golden age of the Prophet and his early companions by stripping it of all its novel accretions. He rejects consensus of opinion as a source of authority, condemns music and the wearing of silk and jewelry. By his marriage he becomes allied with the house of Saud, the ruling house of Nejd.

1704 Clement condemns Chinese and Malabar rites that leads to a persecution of Chinese Christians and the ruination of many flourishing missions.

Test Act requires partaking of the Anglican Eucharist by all who would hold civil or military office in Ireland. It is adverse to Presbyterian interests.

Roman Catholic services in Maryland are restricted to private homes. This lasts until the Revolution.

1705 Second Vestry Act of North Carolina re-establishes Anglican as the state church.

1706 Irish churchman Francis Makemie (c. 1658 - 1708) establishes the Presbyterian church in America. It is of both Scotch-Irish and New England heritage.

Cotton Mather, a Puritan leader, writes "*The Negro Christianized*", arguing that blacks are human beings and should be given full rights.

(30 Nov) Anglican Church established in South Carolina by assembly.

1707 Act of Union; the church of Scotland is recognized as the national church, as is its Presbyterian character.

Formation of the Philadelphia Baptist Association having no legislative or judicial authority over the churches but caring for the common interests and conducting their missionary activities.

Philadelphia mechanics protest competition of hired Negro slaves.

1708 With the death of Johannes Kelpius, his position is taken over by Conrad Matthai who allows the communal structure to break up, and the small group becomes a community of mystical hermits. The Rosicrucian Order in America dissimilates.

1710 Louis XV. During his reign a new edict repressing Protestantism is issued but so many voices are raised in

favor of toleration that it is revoked.

1711 Occasional Conformity Act; any person holding civil or military office who should be found in a conventicle or in any religious meeting of more than 10 persons other than that of the Church of England should forfeit £40 and be debarred from holding office (repealed in 1717).

War between Turkey and Russia. Russia defeated at the battle of Pruth.

Cary's Rebellion in North Carolina against the establishment of the Anglican Church. The complaint is that there is too much Latin and Greek in the free schools of Boston.

1712 Jane Wenham of Walkern in Herefordshire is the last person convicted of witchcraft in England.

Reintroduction of patronage in Scotland begins a succession crisis as congregations demand the right to choose their own ministers.

(April) Slave revolt in New York city. Twenty Negroes are burned or hanged.

(7 June) Pennsylvania passes a law prohibiting the importation of Negroes.

1713 Peace of Utrecht and (1714) Peace of Rastatt deliver a defeat for the Holy See: It's rights of suzerainty in Naples, Sicily, Parma and Piacenza are completely disregarded.

(8 Sept) Clement issues the bull *unigenitus* against the Jansenists against which there is much opposition.

1714 Authorized Version published in Ireland.

1715 Clement XI's interdict against the duke of Savoy ruling Sicily is treated with contempt.

Turks take over Tenos.

Negroes are forbidden separate meeting houses in North Carolina.

1716 Christian religious teaching is prohibited in China.

First Synod held in New England.

1717 (24 June) Establishment of a Masons Grand Lodge at Goose and Gridiron Ale House in London, called the "Revival Act".

1718 Catholic English version of the New Testament by Dr. Nary, it is much less bulky than the Reims-Douay.

Charles XIII of Sweden opens the country to Jewish immigration. However, economic and travel restrictions are imposed.

In the war against Austria, Turkey suffers defeat. By the treaty of Passarowich Turkey loses Hungary.

1719 Jesuits are expelled from Russia.

Turks retake the Peloponnesus with the acquiescence of the Greek population who felt they were worse off under the Venetians.

1720 – 1760 American colonies experience the Great Awakening, involving widespread conversions to charismatic Protestant churches emphasizing personal piety and individual interpretations of the Bible. Theodore Frelinghuysen preaches in New Jersey. Through Gilbert Tennant, the revival spreads to New Brunswick.

1721-24 Innocent XIII under French pressure raises Guillaume Dubois, archbishop of Cambrai and French prime minister to the cardinalate. He recognizes Steward pretender "James III" and promises subsidies conditional upon the reestablishment of Roman Catholicism in England. He forbids the Jesuits any new members in China in order to mediate their suppression.

1722 Last execution for witchcraft in Scotland.

Innocent XIII invests emperor Charles VI with Naples.

A group of Illumines appears in southern France (to 1794). They have affinities with those known as "French prophets".

1723 England allows Jews to take oaths without the words, "On the true faith of a Christian."

The *German Baptist Brethren* arrive in Pennsylvania. They are known as the *Dunkers* and later as the *Church of the Brethren*. Like their fellow Anabaptists, they actively oppose slavery.

Jansonists of Holland open a schism by raising Cornelius Stenoven to archbishop of Utrecht without

Innocent's authority.

Publication of *The Constitutions of the Free-Masons*. (April) By this time 30 lodges have become represented in the grand lodge. All except two are entirely speculative.

1724 Black Code proclaimed in New Orleans by governor de Bienville for regulation of Negroes and banishment of Jews.

1725 Restoration of the fortified commune of Comacchio considered very necessary for the defense of the papal states.

At the council of Rome, Benedict XIII attacks the luxurious living of the cardinals and worldliness of lesser ecclesiastics, but this has little effect.

About this time a Freemasonry grand lodge appears in Dublin, Ireland. From this year to 1750 the Freemasonry movement spreads, with lodges established in: Spain and Antigua (West Indies) (1728), Fort William, Bengal (1729), Belgium, France, India (Calcutta) and Philadelphia (PA) (1730), Boston and Hamburg (1733), Netherlands and Savannah (GA) (1734), Rome and Sweden (1735), Portugal, Charleston (SC), Portsmouth (NH) and Switzerland (1736), West Indies (1737), Dresden and Nova Scotia (1738), New York, St. Christopher (West Indies), Poland and Turkey (1739), Berlin and Russia (1740), Bayreuth and Virginia (1741), Austria and Jamaica (1742), Frankfurt am Main and Denmark (1743), Newfoundland (1746), Maryland and Newport (RI) (1749).

1727 "The Golden Summer." A revival breaks out among Count Nikolaus Ludwig Zinzendorf and the Hussite Moravian refugees he had taken in. Many Moravian missionaries are sent overseas.

In England Presbyterian, Congregational and Baptist denominations constitute themselves into a formal organization.

1728 Benedict XIII (1724-30) extends the feast of Gregory VII (whom Paul V had canonized) to the universal church, seemingly thereby to reassert claims to depose monarchs and deprive them of their kingdoms. Many secular powers react to this by banning decrees, catholic officials or even calling for the imprisonment of the printer. Benedict declares all these acts to be null and void.

1729 John Wesley (1703-91) and his brother Charles (1707-88) found a movement at Oxford bound together by personal influence and mutually agreed upon habits and usages including the common study of the Greek Testament, regular fasting, regular hours for private devotion, the visitation of the sick and poor, prisoners and institutions of neglected children. They are derisively called Methodists and established churches close their doors to them, their clergy taking offense at their doctrine.

Adopting Act requires qualified subscription to the confession "as being in all the essential and necessary articles, good forms of sound words and systems of Christian doctrine."

1730 Catholic English version of the New Testament, a revision of the Reims NT by Dr. Robert Witham.

Death of Benedict. Riots erupt in Rome against Cardinal Coscia and followers because they had seriously depleted the papal treasury that amassed a debt of 60,000,000 scudi.

1730-40 Clement XII, from a wealthy family, by various means including some of his family's money, restores the depleted treasury. He tries to stay neutral in the war of the Polish Succession (1733-37) which leads to the papal states being invaded by both sides. He assists the emperor against the Turks (1739) but they take Belgrade anyway.

1731 Protestants are expelled from Salzburg.

Extinction of the male line of Farnese dukes. Spain and Austria begin struggling over ownership of Parma and Piacenze, though fiefs of the Holy See. With England as mediator the dispute is settled completely ignoring the pope's protests.

1732 English Presbyterians, Congregationalists and Baptists form a Dissenting Deputies body with the right of approach to the king is set up to extend the civil rights of dissenters.

Seventh-Day Adventist community founded at Ephrata, PA, by Johann Conrad Beissel.

1733 Because of the imposition of lay patronage (1712), Ebenezer Erskine and others organize the Secession Church of Scotland, an independent Presbytery.

1734 Don Carlos of Spain wrests Naples from the Habsburgs. The power behind the throne is violently anti-clerical

Bernardo Tanucci.

The *Great Awakening* starts in Massachusetts. This is a Christian revival that promotes religious fervor among whites and blacks. Blacks are encouraged to join the Methodist and Baptist churches. The Great Awakening continues as Jonathan Edwards preaches in Massachusetts. The revival spreads to Connecticut.

1735 Howell Harris leads a revival movement in Wales which seeks to work within instead of outside the Church of England.

Georgia trustees prohibit slavery and the importation of rum into the colony.

1736 Repeal of Statute of James I (1604).

1738 New Catholic English versions of the New Testament by Dr. Richard Challoner and Francis Blyth O.D.C., Bernard MacMahon, Dr Troy (to 1816).

Clement issues a constitution (28 April) *In Eminenti* condemning the 'depraved and perverted' societies of Free Masonry under heavy ecclesiastical penalties. This is mainly against the lodge in Florence, accused of perverting the temporal power of the pope. He commands that no members of 'the faithful in Christ', whatever their status, laymen or clergy, should join Masonic societies, or give Masons shelter, help them meet, 'afford them counsel, help or favor', assist them to recruit, or 'in any manner aid and promote them'. Those who did would suffer the penalty of excommunication 'without any other declaration; from which no one can obtain the benefit of absolution from any other but us... except at the point of death'. The Holy Inquisition promptly jails a member of the Florence lodge, but Freemasonry continues to grow in Italy.

(24 May) The Aldersgate Experience: John Wesley's heart is "strangely warmed" when listening to a layman read Luther's *Preface to the Epistles to the Romans*. It becomes a motivating experience for him and comes to be considered by Methodists an 'epoch in English history': The Methodist Church is founded. Wesley begins a 53 year mission of preaching throughout the British Isles.

1739 Cardinal Giulio Alberoni annexes San Marino to the papal states but Clement manages to reverse this assuring the little country of its independence.

First and Second Steps taken in establishing the Methodist Church: First is formation of religious societies. Second is formal separation from the Moravians and beginning of the Wesleyan Methodist Society.

1740 George Whitefield joins Edwards. He travels diligently, traveling between England and America 13 times, and is able to reach about 80% of the colonists with the gospel. Their Great Awakening is creating much hysteria almost to the point of frenzy.

Third step in forming the Methodist Church is to administer the sacrament themselves in their own meeting places.

1740-48 War of the Austrian Succession – the papal states, defenseless, are devastated, though Benedict maintained his neutrality.

1741 As a result of the "Great Awakening", American Presbyterianism is divided into a conservative Old Side/ pro-revival New Side controversy. The old becomes the Synod of Philadelphia.

Philip Doddridge sends out a prayer call to Northamptonshire churches for daily prayers "for the advancement of the Gospel in the world."

Fourth Methodist step: Lay preachers are called out to itinerate under Wesley's direction.

1742 Benedict issues bull *Ex quo singulari* ends the controversy on Chinese rites forbidding Christian converts certain observances. It was followed (1744) by the bull *Omnium sollicitudinum* doing the same for the Malabar rites.

Philadelphia Confession; similar to the Baptist statement of faith made in 1689.

Fifth Methodist step: Division of societies into classes with leaders appointed as lay spiritual helpers and subpastors and as stewards of monies.

1743 Pogroms began in Russia.

Massachusetts General Convention adds testimony against the Great Awakening. In Connecticut an attempt is made to curtail the independence of congregations.

Sixth step: Publication of the rules of Methodism *Rules of the United Societies*.

Dissenters from the Revolution Settlement in Scotland (1690) organize the Reformed Presbytery.

American Philosophical Society organized in Philadelphia by Benjamin Franklin and Junto Club members.

1744 Jews are expelled from Bohemia and in 1745 from Moravia under Empress Maria Theresa.

Seventh Methodist step: First annual conference of preachers.

1745 Last execution for witchcraft in France (of Father Louis Debaraz at Lyons).

Eighth Methodist step: Wesley begins to ordain ministers.

"New Lights" or revivalist Presbyterians found the Synod of New York.

By this time the Great Awakening has died out. It did, however, favor tolerance of other religions - for the established churches of New England at this time are practically dictating the civil laws of the colonies. It also broke down sectionalism oriented by colony. It brought the common man into churches that were heretofore largely aristocratic.

1746 Princeton founded by the Presbyterians.

1750 Freemasonry lodges are established in New Haven, Connecticut. At this time the pace of establishing Freemasonry lodges increases to spread around the world.

Organization of the First Baptist Church in Scotland.

About this time the preaching of H. Harris, D. Rowland and W. Williams has led to the formation of religious societies in Wales. They are not yet separatist.

1750-3 A German (Lutheran) colony is established in Lunenburg county, Nova Scotia.

1751 Benjamin Franklin experiments with a kite to determine that lightning is electricity. After this he develops the lightning rod to preserve buildings from being destroyed by lightning. At first religious groups are opposed to the rods as subverting the designs of God, but eventually even churches begin sporting them.

Benedict XIV issues a bull condemning Free Masonry.

1752 Authorized Version published in New World colonies.

George Washington acquires his sister-in-law's share in the Mount Vernon estate. The purchase includes 18 slaves. He adds to his collection; at one time he owns over 300 humans. In his will, he stipulates that at the death of his wife, his slaves would be freed. He also requires that a fund be set up to support aged and infirmed slaves; it appears that the fund is never established. During the 1780s and 1790s, he expresses the wish in his private writings that state governments would legislate "*a gradual Abolition of Slavery.*"

A Masonic lodge is established in Madras, India.

1753 Under the Empress Elizabeth Petrovna about 35,000 Jews are expelled from Russia.

Hardwicke Act in England abolishes the marriage rules laid down by the Council of Trent (1563).

Benedict XIV (1740-58) signs a concordat with Spain - where Philip V is under the influence of Gallican Jesuit confessor who had convinced him the pope is plotting his overthrow - to prevent a schism but encourages Spanish caesaro-papism.

Passage of Jews' Nationalization Bill in England to encourage the immigration of the wealthy but doesn't affect the status of the native born, arousing a storm of ill feeling. It is quickly repealed.

1754 Dartmouth founded for Native Americans.

French Martinists (founded by Martinez Pasqualis) assume the title Illuminati. They are cabalists and allegorists - imbibe the ideas of Jakob Boehme and Emmanuel Swedenborg.

John Woolman publishes *Some Considerations on the Keeping of Negroes Recommended to the Professors of Christianity of Every Denomination.*

1755 Friends withdraw from the Pennsylvania assembly, unwilling to vote for military defense.

1758 Old Side/New Side Presbyterian schism healed as the Synods of Philadelphia and New York reunite on a compromise platform.

The *Philadelphia yearly meeting* of Quakers decides that slavery is inconsistent with Christianity.

A Masonic lodge is established in Bombay, India.

1758-69 Clement XIII begins a pontificate of battling the foes of the Jesuits, also Bourbon absolutists, Jansenists,

*philosophes* and Freemasons. At this time the papacy with diminished prestige as an international power, is being attacked by reforming movements in the national churches as the defender of obscurantism and ally of traditional orders, especially the Jesuits. He tries to reassert temporal power over Parma (1768), has Avignon, Benevento and Ponte Curvo seized and resists a universal call to suppress the Jesuits.

1759 Birth of Charles Simeon, founder of low-church party of Church of England.

Birth of William Wilberforce, an evangelical in the Church of England, who fights against slavery and writes *Real Christianity*.

Jesuits are expelled from Portugal.

1761 Slave traders are excluded from membership in the *Society of Friends* (the Quakers). Some individual Quakers still own slaves at this time.

Also because of lay patronage (1712) Thomas Gillespie and others organize the Relief Presbytery in Scotland.

1764 Brown University is founded by Baptists.

Jesuits expelled from France and French dominions.

1765 Methodism is introduced into Newfoundland by Laurence Coughlan.

1766 Rutgers founded by Dutch Reformed. All these new colleges are fruits of the Great Awakening.

1767 Jesuits are expelled from Spain, Spanish dominions and Naples.

(and 1777) Reformation of the Christian group "Gold und Rosenkreuzer" (Golden and Rosy Cross) of Prague. Its members claim that the leaders of the Rosicrucian Order had invented Freemasonry and only they knew the secret meaning of Masonic symbols. According to this group's legend, the Rosicrucian Order was founded by Egyptian "Ormusse" or "Licht-Weise" who emigrated to Scotland with the name "Builders from the East". Then the original Order disappeared and was supposed to have been resurrected by Oliver Cromwell as "Freemasonry".

1768 Russia's expansion and the defeat of Poland confronts the Russians with large established Jewish communities, who had previously not been under their rule. Czarina Catherine II, the Great, establishes a territory, the so-called Pale of Settlement. It is to prevent the Jewish population from influencing Russian society and to be a buffer between Russia and its western neighbors. Jews need special permits to travel outside the Pale. Persecution of Jews continues violently in Poland, Lithuania and Russia, where Jews had fled from Crusaders and the Inquisition in western Europe.

Lady Huntingdon, who brought Methodism to the upper classes and founded "The Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion", opens Trevecca House as a Methodist Seminary.

Jesuits are expelled from Parma. In all of the Jesuit expulsions, their property is confiscated and their missions in India, the far east and North and South America ruined. The destitute exiles end up in the papal states.

1769 Ambassadors of Spain, Naples and France appear before the pope and demand the complete suppression of the Society of Jesus throughout the world. Clement has a heart attack and dies.

Russians defeat the Turks at Hotin and occupy Wallachia.

1769-74 Clement XIV, under pressure from Spain, France and others, issues the bull (16 Aug, 1773) *Dominus ac Redemptor* (dated 21 July) dissolving the Society of Jesus.

1770 Greek rising begins a long revolution.

1771 (12 July) Virginia house of Burgesses disapproves establishment of Protestant Episcopate in the American colonies.

1772 Birth of Archibald Alexander, who organizes Princeton Theological Seminary.

The Turks are forced to recognize the independence of Wallachia and Moldavia.

In the *Sommersett case*, Chief Justice Lord Mansfield declares a slave is free the instant he sets foot on the soil of England.

1773 Theophilus Lindsey found the First Unitarian congregation in England on the assertion of the unity of God

and the simple humanity of Christ.

From about this time (to 1775) is founded the first black Baptist church in America at Silver Bluff, South Carolina.

Colonization of free Negroes in West Africa is advocated by president Ezra Stiles of Yale and Dr. Samuel Hopkins.

1774 At this time Thomas Jefferson owns 187 slaves on his various farms.

(6 Aug) Ann Lee, founder of the Shaker movement, arrives New York from Liverpool with eight followers.

1775 Last official execution for witchcraft in Germany (of Anna Maria Schwiigel at Kempten in Bavaria).

Quakers are mainly responsible for the founding of the *Pennsylvania Society for the Abolition of Slavery*. This is the first antislavery society in the U.S.

About this time The Roman Catholic church's *Sacred Congregation of the Index* places many anti-slavery tracts on their *Index of Forbidden Books* to prevent them from being read by the public.

1775-99 Pius VI comes to the papacy with the church in urgent need of spiritual and institutional reform with the papacy almost completely bereft of either power or influence. The kings and princes of Catholic Europe are indifferent to its interests, concerned only with using the national churches in their schemes for administrative reform.

1776 David Hartley makes a motion to outlaw slavery in Britain and in British colonies. He calls slavery "*contrary to the laws of God and the rights of man.*" The motion fails.

The American civil war divides the Methodist church.

(1 May) Founding of the Illuminati by Adam Weishaupt at Ingolstadt. They title themselves *Perfectibilists*. Its members are pledged to obedience to their superiors and are divided into three main classes, the first includes "novices", "minervals," and "lesser illuminati." The second of "freemasons," "ordinary," "Scottish" and "Scottish knights." The third or "mystery" class comprises two grades of "priest" and "regent" and of "magus" and "king." It is an endeavor to combine Jesuit methods of education and discipline with ideas from the Enlightenment. Baron Adolf von Knigge tries to attach the movement to the Order of Free Masons. It is claimed to replace Christianity with a religion of pure reason, dethrone tyrants and establish justice.

1777 Christianity is introduced into Korea.

Slavery is abolished in Vermont.

Spiritual control of Balkan Christians falls to the Greek Phanar or ecumenical patriarchate of Constantinople.

1778 Parliament mitigates penal laws against Roman Catholics.

1779 Olney Hymns produced by John Newton and William Cowper. It includes "How Sweet the Name of Jesus Sounds" and "Amazing Grace".

Spiritual control of Balkan Christians falls to the Greek Phanar or ecumenical patriarchate of Constantinople.

1780 The Illuminati establish relations with Masonic lodges of Munich and Freising.

1781 Pius VI visits Joseph II to have him rescind his orders forbidding religious orders to obey foreign general and suppressing all contemplative orders. Pius fails as Joseph II issues (Oct) *Toleranzedikt* giving non-Catholic minorities a large measure of religious toleration and opportunity to enter public service.

Revival of the Adamite's worshipping in the nude in Bohemia after Emperor Joseph II's edict of toleration.

1782 Joseph II dissolves a number of religious houses to provide money for converting the secular priesthood into salaried officials of the state and abolishing private patronage.

First complete English Bible printed in America issued by Robert Aitken, Philadelphia, approved by Congress, 21 Sept.

King's Chapel, Boston, declares for Unitarianism. Adopts revised liturgy in 1785.

(13 June) Congress adopts a final design for the Great Seal of the United States. The back has an untopped pyramid which is the Masonic representation of The Great Architect of the Universe. See 1935.

1783 Wesley releases American Methodists from their British connections.

1784 John Wesley writes the *Deed of Declaration*, the basic work of Methodism. To provide for the continuation of his church, he has Parliament enact a deed poll vesting in trustees for the use of Methodists the legal maintenance of the organization. In the ninth step, with the colonies now independent, Wesley baptizes Thomas Coke, making Methodism a denomination separate from the Church of England. (24 Dec) Tenth step: Approval of the American organization of Methodists at Baltimore, MD. Wesley sends the liturgy and discipline.

The *Christmas Conference* of the *Methodist Church* passes an anti-slavery resolution.

William Carey issues *Prayer Call* to rouse Baptists to action.

Karl Theodor, elector Palatine, bans all secret societies including the Illuminati and Freemasons. Structure of the former soon collapses but many still claim to be members, and since, unlike Freemasonry, one doesn't need to believe in a supreme being to be a member, many atheists and agnostics begin to become members.

(5 Oct) Dutch Reformed Church establishes first theological seminary in New York City. It eventually becomes the New Brunswick Theological Seminary.

1785 The Bavarian government issues an edict against the Illuminati. The movement begins to decline.

1786 The *Society of Friends* (Quakers) mounts legal lawsuits to free slaves who are visiting Philadelphia with their owners. George Washington recommends that visiting slave owners avoid problems by bypassing the city.

By this time about 10% of Methodists are black.

1787 All witchcraft laws in Austria are repealed.

Archibald Alexander at Hampton Sydney College. His arrival may be considered the first early stirrings of the Second Great Awakening.

Richard Allen, a former slave, organizes the *Free African Society* in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

1789 Protestant Episcopal Church is founded in America as an independent branch of Anglicism.

First Presbyterian General Assembly meets in Philadelphia.

About this time there is considerable abolitionist feeling in the Southern Christian churches. Some southern plantation owners, feeling uneasy about slavery, institute educational programs and free many slaves.

1790 The French government confiscates the wealth of the Church and lays out a scheme similar to that of Joseph II, demanding an oath of fidelity to the new constitution. Pius (10 March, 1791) denounces France's civil constitution and the Revolution itself.

A Russian group led by Schwartz of Moscow assumes the title Illuminati. They are cabalists and allegorists - imbibe the ideas of Jakob Boehme and Emmanuel Swedenborg.

(11 Feb) First antislavery petitions submitted to Congress.

(15 Aug) Father John Carroll consecrated Bishop of Baltimore, providing separate status for the Catholic Church in America.

1791 Jews are given citizenship in France. The age of the Enlightenment (or reason) produces a rationalism that is applied to social and economic issues. But during these times the narrowing sense of nationhood brings trouble to the Jews again, because they are living across many nations.

In Canada, the legislature of Upper Canada (now called Ontario) passes a law to gradually abolish slavery. No more slaves can be imported; existing slaves will remain enslaved for life; children of female slaves will receive their freedom at age 25.

Parliament practically abolishes all laws against Roman Catholics.

1792 Denmark becomes the first European country to ban the slave trade.

William Carey preaches "Expect great things from God. Attempt great things for God."

Particular Baptist Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Heathen founded by William Carey (1761-1834), later called the English Baptist Missionary Society. William becomes its first missionary to India.

Birth of Charles Finney, inventor of modern revivalism.

1793 By this time blacks constitute about 25% of Baptists.

Pius VI is on good terms with the allies against France.

1795 London Missionary Society (Baptist) founded.

1796 The Netherlands grants Jews full equality and citizenship.

Napoleon invades his territories and the Papal States disappear; Pius sues for peace. In October a series of conferences in Italy are held to write a constitution for the Cispadane (south of the Po) Republic (to March, 1797).

1797 Abolition of ghetto in Venice and Padua by French occupation forces.

Abbé Augustin Barruél publishes *Memoirs Illustrating the History of Jacobinism* outlining a vivid conspiracy theory involving the Knights Templar, the Rosicrucians, the Jacobins and the Illuminati, during the course of which he blames all of what he regards as the disasters of his times such as the French Revolution on the said groups.

(19 Feb) Peace is granted at Tolentino, but in December a riot erupts in Rome and the French general L. Duphot is killed.

1798 Abolition of ghetto in Mainz.

The French revolution drives many English Catholics and French priests to England.

Georgia abolishes the slave trade.

John Robison, a Scottish Mason and professor of natural history, publishes *Proofs of a Conspiracy Against all the Religions and Governments of Europe*, in which he claims to present evidence of an Illuminati conspiracy striving to replace all world religions with humanism and all nations with a single world government.

(15 Feb) Armies of the Revolution occupy Rome, ending Pius' temporal authority and he is placed in captivity in Venice as a republic is proclaimed in Rome.

1799 Friedrich Schleiermacher (1768 - 1834) publishes *Religion: Speeches to Its Cultural Despisers*, initiating the Romantic movement which emphasizes religious emotions over 18th century rationalism. It is a precursor to liberalism.

Church Missionary Society founded.

A second *Great Awakening* begins in Kentucky. Many slaves become Christians. The religious revival lasts until 1830.

19th century (early). By this time the Wahabis have developed enough power to impose their rule on central and western Arabia including the holy cities. Later their preeminence begins to wane.

1800 The first camp meeting in Kentucky is presided over by Calvinist James McGready.

Virginia passes a law forbidding Afro-Americans from gathering after sunset for religious worship.

Jacob Albright begins an Evangelical movement in Pennsylvania.

At this time German settlers are spreading Lutheranism into Canada, eventually establishing the United Church of Canada.

About this time world population is estimated to be 900 million.

1801 William Carey's Bengali New Testament published.

Plan of Union entered into by Presbyterian and Congregational churches for cooperation in the West.

Pius VII (1800-23) is forced to negotiate a concordat with Napoleon: Supports Napoleon, and to gain certain advantages, waives the claim that Catholicism should be the state religion of France – declaring it to be the religion of the great number of French people (admitting the official sanction for the exercise of other faiths), ok's the liquidation of the pre-Revolutionary church in France, renounces the ecclesiastical property that had been secularized and sets out to reorganize his church. The French government adds (1802) the "organic articles" forbidding the exercise of any papal jurisdiction in France except with the permission of the government. Many of the French priests who had fled to England return.

(6 Aug) The Cane Ridge Revival in Kentucky, a camp meeting, is an early stirring of the Second Great Awakening. It is opened by Presbyterians. At it, one Joseph Smith Sr. claims to have several visions or dreams.

1804 Pius consecrates Napoleon as emperor, using the occasion to protest the organic articles but this gains him more disfavor with the French government.

(15 Feb) New Jersey passes an act for the gradual emancipation of slaves.

1805 Christian literature is forbidden in China.

1806 A French Jesuit Priest, Abbe Barruel, has written a treatise blaming the Masonic Order for the French

Revolution. He later issues a letter alleging that Jews, not the Masons are the guilty party. This triggers a belief in an international Jewish conspiracy in Germany, Poland and some other European countries later in the 19th century.

(Aug) The “Brethren”, five Williams College students, form one of the earliest of America’s missionary societies.

1807 (2 Mar) Congress decrees the importation of slaves to cease 1 Jan, 1808.

1808 King Joseph Bonaparte abrogates the Spanish Inquisition. French troops occupy Rome.

Henry Martyn publishes the New Testament in Hindustani.

Easter celebration candles start a fire; the Church of the Holy Sepulcher is almost ruined. Rebuilding is begun. The 12th century replica of what was thought to be the original tomb is replaced by a new one. The interior remains dark and shapeless.

1808 – 1810 Czar Alexander I wants to integrate Jews into Russian society and orders them to leave the villages where they reside. An estimated 500,000 Jews leave the countryside and flood into the cities, where thousands starve, freeze to death or die of disease. Fear of an epidemic brings about the cancellation of the law.

1809 With Harvard having been lost to Unitarianism, Andover Seminary is founded.

Because Pius refused to join the papal states to Napoleon’s empire, the emperor seizes them. Pius excommunicates Napoleon who has the pope thrown in prison. This act begins arousing pro-papal and anti-Napoleonic feelings in northern Europe.

1810 Abolition of ghetto in Rome.

1811 Dr. Hay's revision of Challoner's version.

Abolition of ghetto in Frankfurt.

First ministers of the Welsh religious societies are ordained, indicating they’ve separated from the established church. They have become Calvinists.

1812 Princeton Seminary founded.

Birth of James Henley Thornwell, the great Southern Presbyterian mind whose influence is still felt in the PCA.

Edict of King Frederick William II of Prussia proclaims Jews “natives of the country and Prussian citizens.”

1813 Formation of Massachusetts Society for the Suppression of Intemperance.

Missionary Adoniran Judson goes to Burma to translate the Bible into Burmese.

(25 Jan) Pius is forced to assent to a humiliating concordat at Fontainebleau, but (March) renounces it.

1814 The Spanish Inquisition is reintroduced by Ferdinand VII and approved by Pope Pius VII.

First modern Shinto group, the Kurozumi sect, is founded in Japan.

Formation of the General Convention of the Baptist Denomination in the United States for foreign Missions.

(May) Pius returns to Rome. This year he restores the Jesuits.

1814 – 1820 Jews in Denmark are granted almost complete emancipation. German cities still regularly expelled Jews: Lübeck, Bremen, Würzburg and many towns in Franconia, Swabia and Bavaria. The so-called HEP! HEP! riots (a Crusader's shout: Hierosolyma est Perdita - Jerusalem is lost) take place in Frankfurt, Darmstadt, Beyreuth, Karlsruhe, Dusseldorf, Heidelberg, Würzburg and even in Copenhagen.

1814-24 Reign of Louis XVIII in which Freemasonry is barely tolerated.

1815 Catholic Bible Society New Testament, based on Challoner's.

The Congress of Vienna (Sept 1814 – June 1815) restores the papal states. Pius now disavows his earlier liberal leanings and now seeks to re-establish the Church on its old foundations. But to do this, including condemning the Revolution is to bring back the old conflicts: Metternich considers the pope as just one of a number of Italian princes whose actions require careful watching lest Austrian interests be endangered. Louis XVIII, like other European monarchs, effects a shallow support because of jealousy of papal interference in their domain. Papal

rule over the papal states is inefficient; the people don't like being governed by priests. Though taxes are light, industry and commerce are undeveloped; most people survive by begging.

Establishment of the Congregational Education Society.

About this time several thousand Mennonites from Alsace, southern Germany and Switzerland settle in western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Ontario, Canada to escape the militarism of Europe.

1816 Founding of the African Methodist Episcopal Church by Richard Allen, a freedman who is the first black Methodist to be ordained as a deacon.

Jacob Albright's movement formally adopts the name Evangelical Associates.

American Colonization Society founded in Washington to deport freed Negroes to Africa.

American Bible Society formed in New York.

The *Boston Recorder* published, first religious newspaper in America.

1816 – 1829 Challoner's 3rd revision, Dr. John Lingard's translation from Greek using Vulgate when possible.

1817 Pius tries to replace the concordat of 1801 with one more favorable to the papacy but this fails by French opposition.

Frederick William III of Prussia creates the United Evangelical Church (Evangelical Union of the Lutheran and Reformed Churches) of Prussia, trying to unite the Lutheran and Reformed people into one faith.

1818 Thomas Jefferson remarks about Judaism; "Your sect by its sufferings has furnished a remarkable proof of the universal spirit of religious intolerance inherent in every sect, disclaimed by all while feeble, and practiced by all when in power."

Congregational churches of Connecticut end the requirement of membership in order to vote and become supporters of the separation of church and state.

1819 German nun Catherine Emmerich (1774-1824) is subjected to a three-week medical examination of her purported "stigmata" she claims to have experienced. It is about this time that she has visions about Jesus' final hours that are far more elaborate and with more intimate details of His final hours than do the gospels (see 2004).

(5 May) William Ellery Channing preaches sermon, "Unitarian Christianity" at ordination of Jared Sparks in Baltimore, marking a break between Unitarians and Trinitarians.

1820 First American missionaries reached Hawaii.

Meeting of the General Synod to try to unify the various versions of North American Lutheranism.

New England missionaries settle in the Hawaiian Islands.

About this time Joseph Smith Jr. has his first vision near his home. It is a vision of "Father and Son (Jesus)" in which he is told his sins are forgiven. Later elaborations of this include being told that all Christian denominations are corrupt. This is not unique as many Americans during this time (early 19th century) report having similar visions. Those charismatics who agree with Smith are a group already part of the Latter Day Saint movement. Smith's vision is considered the beginning of the Mormon church.

1821 Thousands of Jews flee Greece after anti-Jewish riots.

Pius condemns the activities of the Carbonari, a liberal secret society working against the pope's condemnation of Napoleon's liberal social reforms. He condemns Freemasonry.

Roman Catholics in Massachusetts are allowed for the first time to hold office.

1823 Quebec Emancipation Act.

(Sept) Joseph Smith states Moroni, a heavenly messenger, appeared to him revealing a record engraved on golden plates are hidden on Cumorah hill.

1823-29 Leo XII, a supporter of the *zelanti*, those who oppose any concession to modern aspirations, restores authoritarianism in the papal states, provoking a bourgeoisie reaction against "government by priests." He takes measures to prevent the infiltration of liberal ideas and strengthen the efficiency of the inquisition.

1824 Charles Finney leads revivals from Wilmingham to Boston. The Second Great Awakening is underway. In Ohio, Barton W. Stone and Alexander Campbell assert that the division among Christian sects had been caused by a Great Apostacy (or falling away) from the original teachings of Jesus, and that the correct principles of Christianity could be re-established by "restoring" practices described in the New Testament. The Restorationists also intended

to eliminate sectarianism, arguing that there should be only one Christian church, which should be called the "Church of Christ"

Leo XII (1823-29) negotiates a concordat favorable to the papacy with Hanover.  
Organization of the American Baptist Publication Society.  
American Sunday School Union formed.

1824-30 Reign of Charles X under whom Freemasonry is barely tolerated.

1825 French law made sacrilege a capital offense.

Charles Hodge founds the Princeton Review.

Death of Richard Furman (born 1755), South Carolina Baptist, who had written "*The right of holding slaves is clearly established in the Holy Scriptures, both by precept and example.*"

(13 May) Leo XII issues *Quo graviora mala* condemning freemasonry.

1826 Congregational churches establish the American Missionary Society.

American Home Missionary Society formed, uniting several denominations.

American Temperance Society formed.

William Morgan, Free Mason, is accused of revealing secrets of the order, is abducted and killed. His supporters organize the Anti-Masonic party.

1826-7 John Henry Newman preaches *Holiness Necessary for Future Blessedness* and John Keble a 'tractarian' [pamphleteer] theology, founding the Oxford Movement aiming to revive the religious life and doctrine of England on a purer and more primitive basis.

1827 Leo XII negotiates a concordat favorable to the papacy with the Netherlands.

(22 Sept) The Golden Plates are delivered to Joseph Smith and instruments called "interpreters" (*Urim and Thummim*) by which he translates them into what he calls the Book of Mormon.

1828 The Test and Corporation Acts are repealed, removing the civil disabilities of non-Anglicans. But full religious equality is denied: Taxes for church upkeep are levied on Anglican and non-Anglican alike; marriages can be celebrated only by Anglican clergymen; burials in churchyards must be according to the Anglican Prayer Book; most charities and educational endowments are in the hands of Anglicans. Only the Jews remain as the only minority without political and municipal rights. English attitudes, however, are slowly changing.

Russia declares war against Turkey.

1829 Mainly from the agitation of Daniel O'Connell and the Irish, the Catholic Emancipation Act is passed in Britain, removing the last restrictions against Roman Catholics who are now allowed to hold public office.

Pius VIII issues a bull condemning Freemasonry.

(Sept) Treaty of Adrianople; Russia secures the mouth of the Danube and the eastern coast of the Black Sea from Turkey. Greece is independent.

By this time Joseph Smith Jr. claims, after having several more visions, that he was visited by a native American prophet-warrior Maroni. He claims that this angel appeared to him many times, and showed him where to find a set of buried Golden Plates containing ancient writings that the prophet-warrior had sealed in a stone box before his death, together with other artifacts. The writings on the Golden Plates, according to Smith, contained an account of the various nations that inhabited ancient America, and described how they were led to the New World by Jesus, but eventually lost their Christian faith through a series of wars and corruption. At Fayette, NY, Smith organizes (6 April) the Church of Latter-Day Saints (Mormon). Three witnesses come forward claiming (June) to have been shown the plates by an angel. The *Book of Mormon* is published.

1829-30 (20 months) Pius VIII is made to seem as if he supports the absolutist governments of Poland, Italy and Belgium during their risings (1830). He does, however, recognize the July monarchy of France.

Translation of the Golden Plates. Meanwhile, Joseph Smith and one Oliver Cowdry claim they went into the woods (15 May, 1829) near Harmony, Penn. and were visited by an angel that gave them the "Holy Priesthood." Later in the month Smith and Chowdery baptize each other by immersion and (June) begin baptizing many others.

1830 Reported apparition of Mary in Paris, France, considered "worthy of belief" by the Catholic Church.

The Church changes its position on the definition of interest (see 314, 325, 345, 789 and 1139); usury now means lending money at exorbitant rates.

A separate church, the Methodist Protestant Church is founded at Baltimore, MD.

Serbia gains independence from the Ottomans.

(March) Publication of *The Book of Mormon*, purportedly a translation (by Smith's wife and several colleagues) of the Golden Plates found by Joseph Smith Jr. It is not only a purported history of Native Americans, but an attempt to show Native Americans "what great things the Lord has done for their fathers", and to convince "Jew and Gentile that Jesus is the Christ, the Eternal God." It contains doctrinal discussions on numerous themes, including how the pride of the wealthy leads to the downfall of civilization, the dangers of "secret combinations" of people who meet secretly and use secret signs and oaths, God's mercy and protection over his followers, and the meaning of the death and resurrection of Jesus. The book is regarded as the "Stick of Joseph" while the Bible is regarded as the "Stick of Judah".

(6 April) Smith and Cowdry formally organize the Church of Christ into a legal institution in Manchester, New York. Smith is the "First Elder" and Cowdry the "Second Elder". In Autumn missionaries are sent to the Indians on various reservations with the Book of Mormon. See Appendix VIII B.

1831 Romagna and Umbria revolt. Foreign intervention restores order and Gregory (May) is forced to promise reforms, but they are only administrative and don't touch the populace. Opposition continues.

William Miller (1782-1849) having minutely studied the Bible for 15 years, predicts and begins preaching the second coming of Jesus and the end of the world in 1843.

A headquarters for Smith's church is established in Kirtland, Ohio, by Sidney Rigdon. It changes its name to "Church of the Latter Day Saints." Smith urges the opening of another outpost in Missouri. Rigdon soon builds the denomination's first temple at Kirtland which becomes called the "Stake of Zion". The First Presidency is set up and 12 apostles chosen. (Summer) A colony settles in Jackson county, Missouri later designated as the site for the "City of Zion, the new Jerusalem." Differences arise between the northerners (abolitionists) and the Missourians (from slave states).

1831-46 Gregory XVI spends his pontificate fighting the forces of liberalism. He shows little sympathy for Italian nationalism, or having the administration of the papal states modernized: By his reign's end, the very existence of the papal states is threatened. He pushes for an ever widening and more encompassing, native led, missionary program.

1832 Church of Christ (Disciples) is organized. It is primarily comprised of Presbyterians in distress over Protestant factionalism and decline of fervor.

New Hampshire Confession (Baptist) is less strongly Calvinistic. Organization of the American Baptist Home Mission Society.

Organization of the Baptist Union in England.

(15 Aug) Gregory issues the encyclical *Mirari vos* against the separation of church and state, liberty of conscience and freedom of the press. Also this year he condemns Lamennais, a decision upholding the authoritarian papacy. He also condemns Freemasonry.

1833 (9 Sept) JH Newman issues the Oxford (or Tractarian) Movement's first tract, convinced "that ancient religion had well nigh faded out of the land through the political changes of the last 150 years, and it must be restored." The movement is attempting to bring the Church of England closer to Catholicism. It tries to popularize the Via Media.

The Jackson county Mormon colony is forced to leave. 1,200, forced from their homes, die of exposure.

Disestablishment of the Congregational Church in Massachusetts, last state to separate state and church.

United States Temperance Union organized by national convention of temperance workers at Philadelphia.

In 1836 it becomes the American Temperance Union.

1834 The Spanish Inquisition officially ends by being finally abolished.

Death of William Carey, called "the Father of Modern Missions".

A Baptist church is organized in Hamburg.

Congregational churches of Massachusetts end the requirement of membership in order to vote and become supporters of the separation of church and state.

1835 Hodge's Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans.

Finney's Lectures on Revivals.

A Baptist church is organized in Paris.

Publication of *Doctrine and Covenants* by Joseph Smith. He and Cowdry claim the angel that visited them in 1829 was John the Baptist. They also claim to have been visited by Peter, James and John, who restored to them

the "keys of your ministry" and the "keys of the kingdom".

Benjamin Silliman, in a series of lectures on geology before the Boston Society of Natural History, expresses doubts about the Biblical theory of the Creation.

Theodore D. Weld, abolitionist, is refused permission to speak in Episcopal or Presbyterian churches in Circleville, OH.

(16 Dec) Anti-Masons in Pennsylvania state convention at Harrisburg nominate William Henry Harrison for president.

1835 – 1837 Adoniram Judson translates the Bible into Burmese.

1836 Parliament passes the tithe Act; payments in kind are commuted into money payments which are in turn eventually extinguished with the church being compensated by the state.

A Presbyterian synod in connection with the Church of Scotland is organized.

William Miller publishes *Evidence from Scripture and History of the Second Coming of Christ, about the Year 1843*.

Missouri Mormons organize Caldwell county. Members come from Kirtland and other areas.

1837 Old School/New School controversy splits American Presbyterianism.

An Algerian sheikh founds the Senusis (Sanusis) brotherhood, a conservative militant order gaining wide vogue in northern Africa and establishing a theocratic state between Tripoli and Egypt, headquartered in the oasis of Kufra. Its warlike practices is troublesome to African colonial powers.

Organization of the American and Foreign Bible Society (Baptist).

Smith and Rigdon found a bank called the Kirtland Safety Society but it soon fails and the membership become disillusioned. Serious defections occur. A new group takes control of the Kirtland church, renaming it Church of Christ and excommunicates Smith and Rigdon. They head for Missouri followed by hundreds of loyalists. Meanwhile, two of the 12 apostles begin preaching in Preston, Lancashire and other parts of England. Soon several hundred are baptized.

Queen Victoria ascends the throne; being seen nude in public becomes unacceptable.

1837-8 Increasing anti-Mormon sentiment leads to several clashes in Caldwell county; an attempt is made to keep the "Mormons" from voting in Gallatin. There are other incidents.

1838 Sumner, bishop of Chester, condemns the Oxford Movement by "the undermining of the Protestant Church by men who dwell within her walls....who sit in the Reformer's seat and traduce the Reformation."

(30 Oct) Governor L.W. Boggs orders "the Mormons must be exterminated or driven from the state", calling the militia to do so. At Haun's Mill, 17 are killed and many men, women and children are wounded. By December, Joseph Smith and many followers (12 - 15,000) leave Missouri.

1839 Reverend Alexander Campbell (1788-1866) publishes *The Christian System* in which he states "*There is not one verse in the Bible inhibiting slavery, but many regulating it. It is not then, we conclude, immoral.*"

A group of Saxons settle in St. Louis, beginning the spread of Lutheranism in the Middle West.

Joshua V. Himes, a disciple of W Miller, organizes formation of a nation-wide Adventist movement.

Miller travels from town to town, preaching his end of the world message. He draws many followers from Baptist, Christian, Methodist and other churches - his discussions are attended with considerable excitement.

Joseph Smith and followers found Nauvoo, Illinois which soon swells to 20,000 population with a temple. The city receives a charter from the Illinois legislature. Converts from Great Britain arrive.

1840 Gregory XVI reestablishes a concordat with Prussia allowing Catholic priests to officiate at mixed marriages.

(15 Oct) German immigrants, having brought their evangelical beliefs with them, form the Deutscher evangelische Kirchenverein des Westens (German Evangelical Church Society of the West).

By this time the "Tractarians" (Oxford Movement) has become a large party.

1840-1 Mormon missionaries penetrate all the United Kingdom, converting about 5,000 and establishing a shipping agency to carry forward the "gathering of Israel to the Land of Zion." By 1846, 4,000 English converts arrive Nauvoo, Illinois.

1841 The Ottomans, to maintain control over the mountains, stir up trouble between Christians and Druse.

(24 Oct) Orson Hyde, a Mormon, travels to Palestine "for the gathering of the Jews."

1843 The Disruption of the church in Scotland: Formation of the Free Church of Scotland separated from the Church of Scotland, weakening the latter.

Rev James Morison of Kilmarnock, Scotland, with three others founds the Evangelical Union. They are soon joined by ministers of the Congregational Union of Scotland.

The predicted end of the world and Jesus' second coming does not occur. A great comet appears with its tail visible even at noon. Many people convert to Millerism. W Miller fixes the event to occur on 22 Oct., 1844.

B'nai B'rith organized in New York by newly arrived German Jews.

Joseph Smith at Nauvoo, Illinois, declares he had a revelation sanctioning polygamy.

1844 Karl Marx (a Jew) published his treatise "On the Jewish Question", *Zur Judenfrage*, repeating the old stereotypes Christians had used.

Death of Asahel Nettleton, Calvinist leader who opposed Finney's formulaic view of revivalism during the Second Great Awakening.

Formation from out of the Oxford Movement of the Free Church of England.

Methodist Episcopal Church, South, separates from the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Joseph Smith, mayor of Nauvoo, announces himself a candidate for president - one plank being to free the slaves by purchase. Anti-Mormon sentiment, fueled by some who'd withdrawn from the church leads to Smith and others being jailed in Carthage. A mob attacks the jail (27 June) and Smith is killed. Sidney Rigdon assumes leadership. The church breaks into several factions under various leaders.

Baptist Church splits on the question of slavery, into Northern and Southern conventions.

(Oct) In anticipation of the end of the world, thousands abandon their occupation in expectation. After the 22nd, Miller doesn't lose faith, but no longer tries to predict the date of the advent. Many people leave the movement. Some, in New Hampshire, who begin observing the seventh day as the Sabbath - the Seventh-Day Adventists: The return of Christ is imminent and immortality is a gift through him.

1844 – 1845 Mirza Ali Mohammed founds the Persian sect of Babism (the Baha'is or Baha'ism) in Shiraz. It is an offshoot of Shi'ism. There is continuous and progressive Divine revelation. Mirza Ali Mohammed claims descent from al-Husain, the Prophet's grandson and adopts the title of al-Bab (the gate). He appears as a kind of Messiah to establish the imamate Shi'ah over Islam. He reveals a new book abrogating the Koran.

The Baptist General Convention resolves to allow all its members to come to their own conclusions about slavery. Soon the executive board states "If any...missionary, having slaves, should insist on retaining them as his property, we could not appoint him. One thing is certain, we can never be a party to an arrangement which would imply [approval] of slavery."

1845 The French socialist, Alphonse Toussenel, publishes his anti-Semitic attack "The Jews, King of the Time", *Les Juifs Rois de l'epoque*.

John Henry Newman converts to Roman Catholicism.

Gregory consents to a partial dissolution of the Jesuits in France.

Frederick Douglass in his autobiography states "For all slaveholders with whom I have ever met, religious slaveholders are the worst. I have ever found them the meanest and basest, the most cruel and cowardly, of all others. It was my unhappy lot...to belong to a religious slaveholder....He always managed to have one or more of his slaves to whip every Monday morning."

Parliament enacts the Poor Law Amendment Act ending the Church's responsibility for poor relief.

Due to rising dissensions between Miller's followers (Millerites) and established Protestant churches, a separate Adventist Church is established. Also with increasing differences rising among the Adventists themselves, several societies, or churches, emerge: Evangelical Adventists (Advent Christian, Seventh Day Adventists, Church of God, Life and Advent Union and Churches of God in Christ): They refuse to accept the view that the soul of the wicked is mortal: The soul is immortal, the dead will be raised (the wicked last and will be sentenced to everlasting punishment). The dead are in a conscious state.

Methodist Episcopal Church splits over slavery question into Northern and Southern conferences when Bishop James O. Andrew of GA is ordered by the General Conference to give up his slaves or give up his bishopric.

(May) 310 delegates of the Baptist General Convention from the South, disagreeing with the statement of 1844, meet in Augusta, Georgia, and organize the Southern Baptist Convention.

(3 Oct) J H Newman rejects the Oxford Movement and rejoins the Roman Catholic Church; he is followed by many others. The Movement continues under Pusey who deplors Newman's succession to Rome.

1845-9 Great Irish potato famine drives many Irish to England causing rapid growth of many Roman Catholic

congregations.

1846 Reported apparition of Mary in La Salette, France, considered "worthy of belief" by the Catholic Church.

Pius IX condemns Freemasonry.

Congregational churches, actively anti-slavery, set up the American Missionary Association for educational work among the Negroes and Indians. They begin establishing schools for educating Negroes.

With continuing anti-Mormon violence, 12,000 leave Nauvoo, Illinois, heading across Iowa reaching (June) the Missouri River, camping at Council Bluffs on Pottawatomie Indian land. Brigham Young takes the lead.

(19-23 Aug) Formation of a voluntary association of members of the different sections of the Christian Church into the Evangelical Alliance.

1846 – 1878 Pope Pius IX restores all of the previous restrictions against the Jews within the Vatican state. All Jews under Papal control are confined to Rome's ghetto - the last one in Europe until the Nazi era (see 2000). Pius recognizes that the papal administration is inefficient and intolerant; and he resents Austrian interference. (16 July, 1846) He upsets many cardinals by making changes in the papal states: Tariffs lowered, commercial treaties signed with other nations, railroads constructed and local councils set up. He declares a general amnesty and issues a number of reforms: Reorganization of criminal procedure, some financial reforms and mitigation of the censorship. (1847) Political reforms streamlining papal government and supporting Italian nationalism in order to have Austria leave the country. He refuses, however, to make concessions that would improve the lot of the laity because he fears it would limit the Holy See's spiritual independence.

1847 From the textbook *A System of Modern Geography*; "The European or Caucasian is the most noble of the five races of men. It excels all others in learning and the arts, and includes the most powerful nations of ancient and modern times. The most valuable institutions of society, and the most important and useful inventions have originated with the people of this race."

The Relief Church and United Secession Churches of Scotland merge into the United Presbyterian Church.

(April) Brigham Young and company (143 men, three women and two children) leave Iowa territory and arrive Great Salt Lake (24 July). Many others follow.

1848 The revolution is bringing emancipation for the Jews, but already in 1851 the constitutions of Prussia and Austria begin to again include anti-Jewish restrictions.

Birth of Mary Slessor, who the Africans she would minister to call "The Mother of All of Life".

The kingdom of Sardinia removes disabilities against Jews.

German National Assembly at Frankfurt declares that "religious adherence shall not condition or restrict the enjoyment of civic and state rights."

Denmark grants Jews full equality.

Revolution begins in Sicily. Pius is faced with liberal and nationalistic demands beyond what he wants to grant; sympathizing with Italian aspirations he will never agree to play an active role in the war of independence against Austria. (14 Mar) He is compelled to grant a constitution establishing a two-chambered parliament with full legislative and fiscal powers subject only to the pope's veto. On the outset of war (23 Mar) Pius tries to steer a middle course. To prevent revolution from breaking out in Rome he appoints popular ministers, but one, his prime minister, is assassinated (15 Nov) (an act which the revolution's leader, [and Mafia founder] the Freemason Giuseppe Mazzini, deemed 'necessary and just'), a radical ministry is appointed, the Swiss guard are disbanded and the pope becomes a prisoner. (24 Nov) Riots break out and with French help, Pius flees to Gaeta in Naples.

1849 Austrian government suppresses the "communistic Neo-Adamites" by force.

(9 Feb) A newly elected constituent assembly declares the temporal power of the pope at an end and a democratic republic established by Mazzini in Rome and the Papal States receive a constitution. Pius appeals to France, Austria, Spain and Naples for assistance but refuses to concede any reduction of his temporal power. On the part of France and Austria, papal rule is restored.

(March) Provincial state of Deseret is set up by the Mormons but the petition for statehood is rejected.

(10 Nov) Ludwig S. Jacoby arrives Bremen from the US bringing Methodism to Germany.

1850 A riot against Jews in New York City is led by three Irish policemen.

The Persian government has Mirza Ali Mohammed executed at Tabriz. Some 20,000 of his followers are also slaughtered. His remains are transported to Haifa in 1909.

Death of senator John C. Calhoun (SC; born 1782) who, in his "Speech on the Importance of Domestic Slavery" said "liberty, then, when forced on a people unfit for it, would, instead of a blessing, be a curse....[man's]

natural state is...the one for which his Creator made him..."

Standard Roman Catholic hierarchy is established in England, replacing the government by vicars.

The Privy Council issues the Gorham judgment in that belief in Baptismal Regeneration is not necessary to hold a benefice in the Church of England. Many more tractarians leave the Oxford Movement.

(12 April) Pius returns to Rome. He sets about at restoration but foreign troops don't quell popular resentment. With Pius' reforms, however, the papal territories share in the general increase in European prosperity. But his tyrannical rule of the papal states set a barrier in the way of Italian unification. This is exploited by nationalist Camillo Benso, comte di Cavour (1810-61) of Piedmont.

(Sept) The Territory of Utah is established with Brigham Young governor.

About this time all Freemasons are expelled from Portugal.

1851 Young Men's Christian Association established in Boston.

Birth of B.B. Warfield, Princeton theologian who will defend [Biblical] inerrancy.

1852 Birth of Adolf Schlatter, a respected conservative voice in liberal Germany.

Organization of The Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints at Beloit, Wisconsin, founded by Joseph Smith III.

Spiritualists' conventions held in Cleveland, Boston and Worcester.

1852 – 1922 Life of Charles Taze Russell, who founds the Jehovah's Witnesses movement in the 1870s.

1853 Publication of *The Pro-Slavery Argument* by James Henry Hammond (1807-1864), US Senator (1858-1860) in which he states "*The doom of Ham has been branded on the form and features of his African descendants. The hand of fate has united his color and destiny. Man cannot separate what God hath joined.*"

Establishment of the Congregational Church Building Society.

1854 Doctrine of the Immaculate Conception of Mary.

(Nov) Know-Nothing party of "native-born Protestants," holds a national council at Cincinnati. Throughout the year alarming disturbances between Roman Catholics and Know-Nothings have occurred.

1855 Comte de Gobineau publishes his "Essay on the Inequality of the Human Races", *Essai sur l'inegalite des races humaines*. Modern anti-Semitism has used this heavily.

Count Camillo Cavour has a law passed dissolving a large number of religious houses, certain of papal opposition.

Origination of the Advent Christians who oppose the doctrines of the Evangelical Adventists as to the conscious state of the dead and the resurrection of the wicked. Immortality is conditional, granted only to those who accept Christ. His second coming is near at hand.

Publication of *The Doctrine of Transcendental Magic* by Eliphas Levi (1810-1875) of France, giving the Rosicrucian order new impetus there. He also publishes *The Ritual of Transcendental Magic* (1856) and *The History of Magic* (1860).

Inspirationists arrive from Germany to make a communistic settlement in Amana, Iowa.

Prohibition laws are adopted by Iowa, Michigan, Indiana, Delaware, New York and New Hampshire and Nebraska Territory.

1856 Rev. Thorton Stringfellow of Virginia states "...Jesus Christ recognized this institution as one that was lawful among men, and regulated its relative duties....I affirm then, first, (and no man denies,) that Jesus Christ has not abolished slavery by a prohibitory command...."

(20 July) Handcart Migration of Mormons to Salt Lake begins with the first company leaving Florence, Nebraska.

1857 Finney's Lectures to Professing Christians written to influence the practice of "Christian Perfection".

The New School Presbyterian Church divides over the slavery issue, its southern portion withdrawing to form the United Synod of the South. One of their pastors states "*The hope of civilization itself hangs on the defeat of Negro suffrage.*"

Historian WO Blake discussing the Slave Code of Virginia (1682) states "slaves were forbidden to lift a hand against a Christian, even in self defense....Anyone could be a slave, whether converted to Christianity or not, provided they were not of Christian parentage or country."

(11 Sept) Mountain Meadows Massacre, Utah: 120 California bound emigrants are killed by Mormons led

by fanatic John D. Lee. It is blamed on the Indians. This follows President Buchanan's order of removal of Brigham Young as governor of Utah.

1858 Reported apparition of Mary in Lourdes, France, considered "worthy of belief" by the Catholic Church.

Edgardo Mortara is kidnapped, at the age of six, from his Jewish family by Roman Catholic officials after they found out that a maid had secretly baptized him. He is not returned to his family but is raised a Catholic. He eventually becomes a priest.

British House of Commons alters parliamentary oath, allowing Jewish candidates to omit Christian formula in taking office. This year Lionel N. Rothschild becomes the House's first Jewish member.

At Plombieres Cavour agrees with Napoleon III to combine to eliminate Austria from the Italian peninsula and decide Italy's fate between them.

From an article in the *Southern Literary Messenger*; "We assert that in all countries and at all times there must be a class of hewers of wood and drawers of water who must always of necessity be the substratum of society. We affirm that it is best for all that this class should be formed of a race upon whom God himself has placed a mark of physical and mental inferiority."

Pascal Beverly Randolph (1825-75) who, on his third trip to Germany this year is made the Supreme master for the Western World by Eliphas Levi, establishes the first Rosicrucian body in the United States, the Fraternitas Rosae Crucis. In 1860 he travels to Europe and is initiated into the Order of the Rose.

Defiance of the Federal government by Brigham Young and his Mormon followers is finally put down by Federal troops.

Religious Revival is intensified by an economic Panic; it spreads over the country.

YWCA organized in New York as "Ladies' Christian Association."

St Patrick's Cathedral in New York is begun; first great Catholic edifice in America.

1859 Publication of Darwin's *Origin of Species*.

(April) Franco-Austrian war breaks out, Pius declares neutrality, fearing whichever side wins. The Austrians are defeated and at the armistice of Villafranca (11 July) deprives the pope of control over the Romagna. (Winter, 1859-60) Negotiations for an Italian confederation are faced with the pope's refusal to accept any loss of any part of his domain.

The Holy See loses over 50% of its income with a debt of about 24 million francs. To the provinces annexed by Piedmont belongs 18 to 19 millions of interest to be paid. Six weeks after the takeover, there is a push to revive the collection of Peter's Pence in England.

1860 Essays and Reviews published. A liberal manifesto by seven Church of England priests.

Origination of The General Conference Mennonite Church in an effort to amalgamate all the Mennonite groups in North America. Meanwhile, the Mennonite Brethren Church is begun in Russia as a schismatic movement under the influence of Baptist revivalism.

(Jan) Cavour agrees with France to cede Savoy and Nice in return for a free hand everywhere in Italy except Rome. The pope raises an army. (March) Cavour annexes the Romagna. (18 Sept) He defeats a small pontifical army at Castelfidardo and seizes the Marches and Umbria as the papal states are overrun. French troops protect the pope in St. Peter's. Napoleon III extends enough protection so that the pope can keep Rome and Roman Campagna (to 1870).

Massacre of Christians spreads into Damascus. The French send an army to quell the disturbance; Lebanon is organized as an autonomous state under a Christian governor general.

By this time about 2/3 of the entire Lutheran church in America is incorporated in the General Synod.

1861 Spurgeon moves to the Metropolitan Tabernacle. Soon he is preaching to over 6,000 per week.

(18 Feb) Jefferson Davis becomes president of the Confederate States of America. He has written "[Slavery] was established by decree of Almighty God...it is sanctioned in the Bible, in both Testaments, from Genesis to Revelation...it has existed in all ages, has been found among the people of the highest civilization, and in nations of the highest proficiency in the arts."

(18 Mar) Pius IX issues encyclical *Jamdudum cernimus* denouncing all modern political doctrines which encourage non-Catholic religions, allow all freedom to attack the church in print and sought ways to undermine the authority of the Church. Pius is convinced that liberalism in the church must be destroyed, a position that makes liberal Catholics appear to support those who are against him.

(June) Death of Cavour, easing Pius' fears about losing his territories protected by the French garrison.

About this time rabbi M.J. Raphall states "Receiving slavery as one of the conditions of society, the New Testament nowhere interferes with or contradicts the slave code of Moses; it even preserves a letter [to Philemon]"

written by one of the most eminent Christian teachers [St. Paul] to a slave owner on sending back to him his runaway slave.” He further comments that the Ten Commandments place slaves “under the same protection as any other species of lawful property...That the Ten Commandments are the word of God, and as such, of the very highest authority, is acknowledged by Christians as well as by Jews...How dare you, in the face of the sanction and protection afforded to slave property in the Ten Commandments—how dare you denounce slave holding as a sin? When you remember that Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Job – them men with whom the Almighty conversed, with whose names he emphatically connects his own most holy name, and to whom He vouchsafed to give the character of ‘perfect, upright, fearing God and exchewing evil [Job 1:8]’ – that all these men were slaveholders, does it not strike you that you are guilty of something very little short of blasphemy?”

1861-5 Civil War: five Lutheran synods break away, becoming the General Synod South.

1862 Jews of Baden attain civic and political equality.

(1 July) Polygamy in the territories is penalized with fine and imprisonment by act of Congress. In the next 20 years, there are three convictions.

1863 Bahauallah (Splendor of God), a Persian follower of Mirza Ali Mohammed, is accepted as the manifestation of the Divinity heralded by the Bab. He sends out missives condemning war, preaches universal peace and brotherhood and advocates the adoption of a universal language. God is unknowable except through his manifestations, the prophets, revealing the one truth.

Montalembert at Malines defends the concept of a free church in a free state, condemns intolerance, citing as an example the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Pius declares his opposition to these points.

1864 Old School/New School schism healed in the South.

(15 Sept) French and Italian governments agree that the French garrison will withdraw from Rome in two years; Pius begins immediate action against liberalism.

(29 Nov) Massacre of Sand Creek, Colorado: Colonel John Chivington, a former Methodist minister (“I long to be wading in gore”) has a Cheyenne village of about 600, mostly women and children, gunned down despite the chiefs’ waving a white flag: Four to five hundred are killed. An eyewitness states; “There were some thirty or forty squaws collected in a hole for protection; they sent out a little girl about six years old with a white flag on a stick; she had not proceeded but a few steps when she was shot and killed. All the squaws in that hole were afterwards killed.”

(8 Dec) Pius IX issues *Syllabus of Errors* that attacks the very idea of separation of church and state. It recapitulates old papal positions plus Article 80 that stigmatizes as an error the view that “the Roman Pontiff can and should reconcile himself to and agree with progress, liberalism and modern civilization.” He also issues *Quanta Cura* in which he denounces unrestricted freedom of speech and the press. The concept of equal status for all religions is totally rejected. The pope makes known his intense dislike of democratic government, preferring absolute monarchies. He denounces the proponents of freedom of conscience and freedom of religion, as well as “all of those who assert that the Church may not use force.” He recommends prison sentences for non-Catholics preaching in Tuscany.

1865 Pius IX again condemns Freemasonry.

National Council meeting of Congregational churches in Boston approves the [Boriad] Hill Declaration of Belief.

By this time, since 1859, Peter’s Pence has paid 45.6 million francs to the Holy See.

1866 Jews gain equal rights in regards to movement and settlement in Switzerland for both religious and commercial purposes.

First state convention of Negro Baptist churches organized in North Carolina.

The German Evangelical Church Society of the West changes its name to German Evangelical Synod of the West.

Disturbed by the General Synod’s trend toward “liberal American Lutheranism”, the Pennsylvania group withdraws and issues a call to all Lutheran synods holding to the unaltered Augsburg Confession to consider organizing a new general body “on a truly Lutheran basis.” Eleven synod meet in Reading PA and organized the General Council of the Lutheran Church in America.

Robert Wentworth Little (1840-1878) forms Societas Rosicruciana in Anglia, open only to Masons. A Scottish branch is opened a few years later.

(Feb) Mary Baker Eddy (see 1879) survives a near fatal fall, is instantly healed and so hears the call for a

divine healing ministry.

1867 Constitutional changes in Austria and Hungary remove civic and political disabilities against Jews.

1868 Hermann Gödsche publishes his novel *Biarritz* under the pseudonym of Sir John Ratcliffe. A chapter entitled "In the Jewish Cemetery in Prague" he describes a secret midnight meeting of representatives of the 12 tribes of Israel receiving directions from the Devil how to dominate the world. In 1872 only this chapter is reprinted as a pamphlet in St. Petersburg, Russia, with a statement saying that although the story was fiction, it was based on fact. The pamphlet is reprinted later in Moscow, Odessa and Prague.

To help the Vatican meet its expenses, Peter's Pence is revived in the USA.

1869 Jews received equal citizen status in Germany.

Old School/New School schism healed in the North.

Irish Church Act disestablishes the Irish Anglican Church. It is enforced in 1871.

1869 (8 Dec)– 1870 (20 Oct) First Vatican Council, 20th ecumenical, affirmed doctrine of papal infallibility confined to those occasions upon which the pope makes pronouncements *ex cathedra* on faith or morals he does so with the supreme apostolic authority, taking their authority from God and not the consent of the Church, which no Catholic may question or reject. No other divine authority exists in the church except that of the pope.

1870 (July) The Vatican floats a loan of \$200,000 from the House of Rothschild to meet expenses.

(18 July) In Vatican Council I, the main item on the agenda was papal infallibility but only 451 out of 1,000 voted for it. By politicking and threats, the final vote is 533 to 2 for infallibility, when defining a doctrine concerning faith or morals.

(20 Sept) Franco-German war breaks out and Italian troops, against the protests of the pope, enter Rome and (Oct) it is incorporated into the kingdom of Italy.. The Papal States disappear and the pope, regarding himself as a deposed sovereign and refusing to accept this, disappears within the Vatican as a self-constituted prisoner. He refuses any intercourse with the Italian government.

Pius IX proclaims any publisher, editor and author that prints or reads any book on the index is excommunicated. He is against "modernism"; any who question the Church's teaching are anathema. A network of informers are established to hunt and destroy all modernists – a "new" inquisition! Seminaries are closed – those remaining open are monitored: There's a general prohibition against reading newspapers and even the very best journals.

Under Russian pressure, the Sultan creates an autocephalous church for the Bulgarian people, the Bulgarian exarchate: "Christian" and "Greek" are no longer synonymous in European Turkey.

The Ghetto in Rome is formally abolished - against the wishes of Pope Pius IX - and Jews become equal citizens in the kingdom of Italy.

Fifty year celebration of Friedrich August Tholuck's professorship at Halle. Tholuck is the spiritual father of thousands of students, and mentored Charles Hodge.

About this time Jewish colonization of Palestine from Europe begins.

1870-1900 About 20,000 mostly Dutch Mennonites migrate from Russia to North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas and Manitoba, Canada.

1871 (15 May) Italian government issues the Law of Papal Guarantees: (1) The pope is granted the standing of a sovereign power, with a court, the right to send and receive ambassadors, separate postal and telegraph communication with other countries, and an annual grant of 3,225,000 francs from the Italian Treasury; (2) The Vatican and Lateran palaces and Castel Gandolfo are settled on Pope Pius IX and his successors; (3) The placet or exequatur of the king was not to be required as a ratification of the acts of papal authority in ecclesiastical matters. Bishops are not to be required to take an oath of allegiance to the king; (4) The clergy are granted the right of assembly; (5) While the ecclesiastical courts are to have the right to decide cases brought before them without any appeal against their decisions in the civil courts, the aid of such courts in enforcing her decisions is denied to the church. Liberals think this measure gives the pope too much independence. The pope rejects it mainly because it is unilateral, giving the Italian state the right to regulate the local and international position of the papacy, and to make the pope a subject of the Italian crown. From this time until 1929, Italy and the Holy See are on unfriendly terms.

Reported apparition of Mary in Pontmain, France, considered "worthy of belief" by the Catholic Church.

Father August Rohling of Prague publishes his pamphlet "The Talmud Jew", *Der Talmudjude*. It is a vicious anti-Semitic attack widely circulated among Catholics.

German Imperial Constitution adopts the principle abolishing restrictions based upon religious differences.  
University Test Act abolishes all restrictions left against Jews into England's higher universities.  
About this time the great universities are no longer closed to those not subscribing to the doctrines of the Church of England.

(2 Oct) Brigham Young is arrested at Salt Lake City on the charge of polygamy.

1872 Parliament passes the Burgh and Parochial School Act that ends the Church's responsibility for education.  
Several independent Lutheran synods for the Synodal Conference of North America.

1873 The term "*antisemitism*" is first used in a pamphlet by Wilhelm Marr called "Jewry's Victory over Teutonism", *Der Sieg des Judentums über das Germanentum*.

1874 The Christian Doctrine of Justification and Reconciliation by Albrecht Ritschl reduces Christianity to a social gospel.

Revision of the federal constitution of Switzerland proclaims full religious liberty.

Parliament abolishes patronage to the Church of Scotland.

Founding of the Bethany Society in Frankfurt am Main, the root of a German Methodist Church.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union organized in Cleveland, OH.

Young Men's Hebrew Association organized in New York.

1875 Bismarck's Kulturkampf against the Catholics in Germany is interpreted by Catholics as being influenced by Jewish capital as revenge for the Roman persecution of the Jews.

Publication of Mary Baker Eddy's book *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*.

P.B. Randolph is succeeded as head of the Rosicrucians by ex-spiritualist Freeman B. Dowd (to 1907) who establishes temples in Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Denver. He also forms the Rosy Cross Publishing company in San Francisco.

(July) An unsigned commentary against Darwinism in *Scribner's Monthly*, "Darwinism not only robs us of revelation, but removes the very foundation from under the whole structure of natural religion...."

1876 Savage suppression of the Bulgarian revolt by Turkish troops, especially the Bashi-Bazouks. A report (2 Aug.) of Muslim atrocities by J.A MacGahan: "...were the skeletons of two children lying side by side, partly covered with stones, and with frightful saber cuts in their little skulls. The number of children killed in these massacres is something enormous. They were often spitted on bayonets, and we have several stories from eye witnesses who saw little babies carried about the streets, both here and at Otluk-kui, on the point of bayonets. The reason is simple. When a Mahometan has killed a certain number of infidels, he is sure of Paradise, no matter what his sins may be. Mahomet probably intended that only armed men should count, but the ordinary Mussulman takes the precept in broader acceptance, and counts women and children as well. Here in Batak the Bashi-Bazouks, in order to swell the count, ripped open pregnant women, and killed the unborn infants. As we approached the middle of the town, bones, skeletons, and skulls became more numerous. There was not a house beneath the ruins of which we did not perceive human remain, and the street besides was strewn with them."

Cape May Commission recognizes each body - the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Protestant Church as legitimate branches of Methodism with grounds for eventual reunion.

Most of the Reformed Presbyterian Church joins the United Free Church of Scotland.

Formation of the Presbyterian Church of England. It is formed from elements of English Presbyterianism, the Scottish Free Church and United Presbyterians.

1877 Founding of a Freemason lodge to provide for provincial Freemasons in Italy. It is known as Propaganda-Due (P-2).

The geology textbook *The Story of the Rocks: Fourteen Weeks in Popular Geology* by J Dorman Steele proclaims "Everywhere we have found a Divine Hand shaping and moulding to accomplish a Divine ideal...Science and religion alike are His offspring. Both will ultimately vindicate Him and His attributes...and God shall be proclaimed LORD OF ALL!"

The German Evangelical Synod of the West changes its name to German Evangelical Synod of North America.

1878 14-point creed of the Niagara Bible Conference, used by Fundamentalists.

Adolph Stoecker, the founder of the Christian Socialist Workers Party in Germany, is committed to anti-

Semitism. More than 100,000 Rumanian Jews immigrate to the United States to avoid starvation because of discriminatory laws in their country.

The Treaty of Berlin removes disabilities against Jews in Rumania, Bulgaria, Serbia, Montenegro and Turkey. By this treaty, Turkey loses 4/5ths of its territory in Europe: The Balkan states are recognized as independent (3 Mar) by the treaty of San Stefano.

Establishment of the Administration of the Holy See Property responsible to supervise property on Vatican grounds but also for properties spread all over Rome and landholdings in other parts of the world. Most of this property was left to the Holy See after the papal states were annexed to the kingdom of Italy.

The English grand lodge severs relations with the French because the latter had abolished belief in the Great Architect of the Universe as a requirement for membership.

Standard Roman Catholic hierarchy is established in Scotland, replacing the government by vicars.

The Ottomans (Turkey) hand Cyprus over to the British.

1879 Reported apparition of Mary in Knock, Ireland, considered "worthy of belief" by the Catholic Church.

Professor Heinrich von Treitschke at the University of Berlin makes himself a name in the world not only as a historian but also as a modern anti-Semite. In a collection of essays, "A Word about our Jewry", *Ein Wort über unser Judentum*, he states, for example, that anti-Semitism is "a natural reaction of the German national feeling against a foreign element which had usurped too large a place in our life."

John Henry Newman is made a Cardinal.

Mirza Ghulam Ahmad (dies 1908), a native of Qadian in Punjab, establishes the Ahmadiyah sect. It is modernist and reformist. There are missionary centers in the USA and Britain. Christ was taken down from the cross while still alive and made his way into northern India where he spent his last days. Ahmad considers himself carrier of a dual mission: The expected Christian messiah and the Moslem Mahdi. He expounds the holy war (*jihād*) as striving after righteousness in which weapons are spiritual rather than physical.

Founding of Christian Science (*Church of Christ, Scientist*) in Boston by Mary Baker Eddy (1821-1910), which "emphasizes divine healing as practiced by Jesus Christ." (See Appendix IX).

Leo XIII (1878-1903), trying to open a rapprochement with other Christian churches, issues the encyclical *Aeterni Patris* to revive Thomism which he hopes to see reconciled with scientific progress.

Rev RL Dabney in response to the idea of women in the pulpit states, "The woman is not designed by God, nor entitled to all the franchises in society to which the male is entitled...God has disqualified her for any such exercise of them as would benefit herself or society, by the endowments of body, mind, and heart he has given her, and the share he has assigned her in the tasks of social existence."

Professor C.H. Toy forced to resign from the Southern Baptist Seminary, Louisville, KY, because of his scientific interpretation of the Bible.

*Darwinism* by John Fiske published.

This year there is a large Negro exodus from the South to Kansas.

By this time the status of French anticlericalism marks: Education is almost completely secular; divorce is widely granted by the state; civil marriage is compulsory. Leo, however, refuses to regard the Italian government as anything but a usurper beginning a rapid rise of anticlericalism in Italy.

1879-80 Founding of the Societas Rosicruciana in Civitatibus Foederatis (SRICF) in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Burlington, VT, by a group of Masons. One must be a Mason to join.

1880 Leo XIII opens the Vatican archives to historians without regard to creed.

A group of noblemen whose families have been closely allied with the church for centuries founds the Banco de Roma on behalf of the Vatican. It is mostly concerned with the acquisition of real estate.

National Baptist Convention comes into existence.

By this time Charles Taze Russell has founded an organization called Russellites, based upon Isaiah 43:10, "Ye are my witness, saith Jehovah." That is; the Jehova's Witnesses.

1881 Alexander II of Russia is assassinated by radicals. The Jews are blamed. The first of about 200 individual pogroms against the Jews follow. ("Pogrom" is a Russian word meaning "devastation" or "riot." In Russia, a pogrom was typically a mob riot against Jewish individuals, shops, homes or businesses. They are often supported and even organized by the government.) Thousands of Jews become homeless and impoverished. The few who are charged with offenses generally receive very light sentences.

A petition with 250,000 signatures is submitted to Bismarck by the Berlin Movement calling for severe restrictions on Jewish life in Germany. Berlin Movement rallies end in riots of bands moving through streets shouting "Juden raus!", attacking Jews or "Jewish-looking" people, smashing windows of Jewish businesses.

Eugen Duhring publishes his "The Jewish Question as a Problem of Race, Custom and Culture," *Die Judenfrage als Rassen-, Sitten- und Kulturfrage*: "The origin of the general contempt felt for the Jewish race lies in its absolute inferiority in all intellectual fields. Jews show a lack of scientific spirit, a feeble grasp of philosophy, an inability to create in mathematics, art, and even music. Fidelity and reverence with respect to anything great and noble are alien to them. Therefore, the race is inferior and depraved... The duty of the Nordic peoples is to exterminate such parasitic races as we exterminate snakes and beasts of prey."

1881 – 1894 Revised Version of the Bible, called for by Church of England, is created. It's from the combined work of American and English scholars. It uses the Septuagint (B) and (S) as well as the Massoretic text for the Old Testament and includes the Apocrypha. More accurate than previous versions because it uses the most ancient copies of the original scriptures, its scholarship is never disputed.

1882 Mohammed Ahmed of Dongola, Sudan, claims to be the Mahdi ("the guided one" - Islamic equivalent to the Messiah) and leads a bloody rebellion against British-influenced Egyptian rule.

Father E. A. Chabauty publishes "The Jews our Master", *Les Juifs, nos maitres!*, about Christian nations being attacked by a Jewish conspiracy.

The Ottoman government issues orders prohibiting Jewish settlement in Palestine.

The Banco de Roma purchases controlling interest in an English company that supplies water to Rome. It changes its name to La Societo dell' Acqua Pia Antica Marcia. It is soon taken over by the Vatican.

Supplemented by the Edmunds law (22 Mar) and later the Edmunds-Tucker law, vigorous persecutions against polygamists are carried out in Utah, Idaho and Arizona. Polygamists are prohibited from voting or holding office.

1882 – 1904 First Aliyah; immigration of 30,000 Jewish settlers into Palestine. 23 agricultural settlements are established.

1883 (18 Aug) Leo XIII (1878-1903) opens the Vatican archives and Library to research by qualified historians.

1884 Incorporation of the Russellites (Jehova's Witnesses) legal agency, the Watchtower Bible and Tract Society. American Catholic Historical Society organized.

1885 The Banco de Roma purchases control of Rome's trolley and bus system.

Nathan M. Rothschild becomes the first Jewish member of the House of Lords.

Publication of *Evolution and Religion* by Henry Ward Beecher in which harmony is attempted between evolution and the Christian faith.

(20 Feb) Creation of the Evangelical Mission Covenant Church of America in Chicago. Originating in Sweden, it has a Lutheran background.

(1 Nov) Leo issues *Immortale Dei* denouncing democracy as incompatible with the authority of the Church – but the Church doesn't "absolutely condemn" democracy.

1886 The German Anti-Semitic Alliance is formed by rightwing parties. Edouard-Adolphe Drumont publishes his "The Jews of France", *La France Juive*, a violently anti-Semitic work widely circulated.

Abraham Kuyper leads a major secession in the Dutch Reformed Church.

The Student Volunteer Movement.

Lutherans form the United Synod South.

Stanislas de Guaita, "Au seuil du Mystere" uses Paracelsus' writing (1530), and other examples, to prove the "Fraternity of the Rose Cross" existed far earlier than 1614.

1887 Otto Boeckel, one of the leaders of the German Anti-Semitic Alliance is elected to the German Reichstag in Berlin. Karl Lügner, a leftist politician, makes his anti-Semitism public. He becomes a major leader of Austrian anti-Semitism. In *Mein Kampf* Hitler attributes his anti-Semitism to Lügner's influence.

Leo XIII establishes the Administration of Religious Works to gather and administer funds for religious works; it is in no sense a bank.

1888 Responding to rising anti-Catholic sentiments, "JC" writes in *Why Should Priests Wed?* "Celibacy contributed to the independence of the Church and aided the Sovereign Pontiffs in building up that compact, well-organized hierarchy, which brought so many blessings upon European society in the ages of transition from barbarism to modern civilization .... The reasons which have impelled the Church to impose celibacy upon the clergy are plain,

simple, and cogent, and may be summed up thus: first, that they may serve God with less restraint, and with undivided heart; and second, that, being called to the altar, they may embrace the life of continence, which is holier than that of marriage.”

A group of French writers announce the revival of the cabalistic order of the Rosy-Cross, with anti-clerical views.

(20 June) Leo XIII issues *Libertas* asserting personal freedom is most successfully pursued through adherence to Catholic Christianity.

1889 Max Liebermann von Sonnenberg who has been a leader in the Berlin Movement founds the German Social Anti-Semitic Party, Deutsch-Soziale Antisemitische Partei, in Bochum, Westphalia. The first anti-Semitic newspaper in Hungary appears in Pressburg.

1890 (Beginning, and for a few years afterward) Four million Jews flee to Western Europe and America due to persecutions in Eastern Europe. But here too - in the Land of the Free - Jews are restricted and suffer the old accusations. Zionism develops in Europe. Hermann Ahlwardt publishes his "The Aryan Peoples' Battle of Despair Against Jewry", *Der Verzweiflungskampf der Arischen Völker mit dem Judentum*, depicting Jewry as an octopus controlling every sector of the German nation. Anti-Semitic parties gain five seats in the German Reichstag.

Rev TD Talmage in *Social Dynamite; or the Wickedness of Modern Society* claims “There will be fashion in heaven as on earth, but it will be a different kind of fashion. It will decide the color of the dress; and the population of that country, by a beautiful law, will wear white.” “...the goddess of fashion has set up her throne in this country.... The old and new testament of her bible are *Madame demorest's Magazine* and *Harper's Bazar* [sic]... This goddess of fashion has become a rival of the Lord of heaven and earth, and it is high time that we come to count the victims of fashion....”

(6 Oct) The Mormon Church in general conference endorses the pledge of its president, William Woodruff, to enforce anti-polygamy laws.

About this time, Leo XIII, stung by Italian anticlericalism, allows Italians to enter municipal but not national politics.

1891 The Organization of the Baptist Union in England is reorganized to include the General Baptists, which now also includes the churches of Wales, Scotland and Ireland.

The Evangelical Association splits, the dissidents becoming (1892) the United Evangelical Church. They are reunited in 1922.

1892 Edouard Drumont founds the French newspaper *La Libre Parole* to popularize his anti-Semitism.

The Ottoman government restricts the ability for Jews to purchase property in Palestine. This is not enforced.

Death of Bahauallah. His eldest son Abbas Effendi succeeds him with the title Abdul Baha (the slave of al-Baha') in Acre (dies in 1921).

Joseph Peladan begins a separate intellectual and aesthetic movement called Catholic Rosicrucianism.

1893 Anti-Semitic parties win sixteen seats in the German Reichstag. Theodor Fritsch publishes his "Antisemitism Chatechism" in Germany.

Leo XIII issues encyclical *Providentissimos Deus* in which Catholics should couch Biblical doctrine in light of modern discoveries.

After 40 years of construction, the Mormon Temple at Salt Lake City is dedicated.

(11 Sept) World's Parliament of Religions opens in Chicago in conjunction with the World's Fair.

1894 Captain Alfred Dreyfus, an officer on the French general staff, is convicted of treason. The evidence against him consists of a piece of paper from his wastebasket with another person's handwriting, and papers forged by anti-Semitic officers. He receives a life sentence on Devil's Island, off the coast of South America. The French government is aware that a Major Esterhazy was actually guilty. The church, government and army unite to suppress the truth. Writer Emile Zola and politician Jean Jaurès fight for justice and human rights. After 10 years, the French government falls and Dreyfus is declared totally innocent. The Dreyfus Affair is world-wide news for years. It motivates Journalist Theodor Herzl to write a book in 1896: "*The Jewish State: A Modern Solution to the Jewish Question*." The book leads to the founding of the Zionist movement which fights for a Jewish Homeland.

1895 In her book *Eighty Years and More: Reminiscences* Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815-97) states “Seeing that the religious superstitions of women perpetuate their bondage more than all other adverse influences, I feel impelled to

reiterate my demands for justice, liberty, and equality in the Church as well as in the State.”

First Church of Christ, Scientist, opens in Boston as the Mother Church of Christian Science.

1896 Billy Sunday, American Presbyterian evangelist, begins preaching. His road shows attract huge crowds and foreshadow the future of evangelists and televangelists in modern America.

The Scot's Evangelical Union is absorbed by the Congregational Union.

Robert G. Ingersoll gives his lecture, “Why I Am an Agnostic.”

(Jan) Territory of Utah is admitted as the 45th state.

1897 Crete withdraws from Turkish administration.

(21-31 Aug.) Theodor Herzl, author of *The Jewish State* (see 1894), calls the first World Zionist Congress at Basel. It sets up Zionist organizations in countries with large Jewish populations. The aim is to reconstitute a Jewish nation in Israel.

1898 Kuyper Stone's lectures urge the development of a Christian worldview encompassing all of life.

Bishop Henry M. Turner of the US African Methodist Episcopal Church states “God is a negro...the bulk of you and all the fool Negros believe that God is a white-skinned, blue-eyed, straight-haired, projecting nosed, compressed lipped and finely robed *white* gentleman, sitting upon a throne in the heavens.”

By this time the Banco de Roma has twice been forced to reduce its capitalization to prevent failure.

1898 – 1904 Twentieth Century New Testament, changes the order of the books to chronological.

1899 Houston Stewart Chamberlain publishes his work *The Foundations of the Nineteenth Century*. He carries Gobineau's racial theory to its logical conclusion proclaiming Germans as the master race and urging a crusade against all Jews.

Negotiations begin to bring Canadian churches into a union.