

Time Line of Christianity

Era of Jesus

The year one is the first year in the *Christian calendar* (there is no year zero), which is the calendar presently used (in unison with the Gregorian calendar) almost everywhere in the world, because of the current dominance of the Western world. Traditionally, this was held to be the year Jesus was born, however most modern scholars argue for an earlier or later date, the most agreed upon being between 6 B.C. and 4 B.C.

- 14-37 Tiberius, Roman Emperor
- 18-36 Caiaphas, appointed High Priest of Herod's Temple by Prefect Valerius Gratus, deposed by Syrian Legate Lucius Vitellius
- 26-36 Pontius Pilate, Prefect (governor) of Iudaea, recalled to Rome by Syrian Legate Vitellius on complaints of excess violence (JA18.4.2)
- 28 or 29 John the Baptist began his ministry in the "15th year of Tiberius" (Luke 3:1-2), saying: "Repent, for the kingdom of heaven is near" (Matt 3:1-2), a relative of Jesus (Luke 1:36), a Nazirite (Luke 1:15), baptized Jesus (Mark 1:4-11), later arrested and beheaded by Herod Antipas (Luke 3:19-20), it's possible that, according to Josephus' chronology, John was not killed until 36 (JA18.5.2)^[4]

Era of the Apostles

Shortly after the Death and Resurrection and Ascension of Jesus, the Jerusalem church was founded as the first Christian church with about 120 Jews and Jewish Proselytes (Acts 1:15), followed by Pentecost (Sivan 6), the Ananias and Sapphira incident, Pharisee Gamaliel's defense of the Apostles (5:34-39), the stoning of Saint Stephen (see also Persecution of Christians) and the subsequent dispersal of the church (7:54-8:8) which led to the baptism of Simon Magus in Samaria (8:9-24), and also an Ethiopian eunuch (8:26-40). Paul's "Road to Damascus" conversion to "Apostle to the Gentiles" is first recorded in 9:13-16, cf. Gal 1:11-24. Peter baptized the Roman Centurion Cornelius, who is traditionally considered the first Gentile convert to Christianity (10). The Antioch church was founded, it was there that the term Christian was first used (11:26).

- 37-41 Crisis under Caligula^[5]
- 44? Saint James the Great: According to ancient local tradition, on 2 January of the year AD 40, the Virgin Mary appeared to James on a Pilar on the bank of the Ebro River at Caesaraugusta, while he was preaching the Gospel in Spain. Following that apparition, St James returned to Judea, where he was beheaded by King Herod Agrippa I in the year 44 during a Passover (Nisan 15) (Acts 12:1-3).
- 45-49? Mission of Barnabas and Paul, (Acts 13:1-14:28), to Cyprus, Pisidian Antioch, Iconium, Lystra and Derbe (there they were called "gods ... in human form"), then return to Syrian Antioch. Map1
- 49 "Since the Jews constantly made disturbances at the instigation of Chrestus,^[6] he [Claudius] expelled them from Rome." (referenced in Acts 18:2)^[7]
- 50 Passover riot in Jerusalem, 20-30,000 killed (JA20.5.3, JW2.12.1)
- 50? Council of Jerusalem and the "Apostolic Decree", Acts 15:1-35, same as Galatians 2:1-10?, which is followed by the Incident at Antioch^[8] at which Paul publicly accused Peter of "Judaizing" (2:11-21), see also Circumcision controversy in early Christianity
- 50-53? Paul's 2nd mission, (Acts 15:36-18:22), split with Barnabas, to Phrygia, Galatia, Macedonia, Philippi, Thessalonica, Berea, Athens, Corinth, "he had his hair cut off at Cenchrea because of a vow he had taken", then return to Antioch; 1 Thessalonians, Galatians written? Map2
- 52? Saint Thomas Christians of India
- 53-57? Paul's 3rd mission, (Acts 18:23-22:30), to Galatia, Phrygia, Corinth, Ephesus, Macedonia, Greece, and Jerusalem where James the Just challenged him about rumor of teaching antinomianism (21:21), he

addressed a crowd in their language (most likely Aramaic), Romans, 1 Corinthians, 2 Corinthians, Philippians written?

- 58? Paul arrested, accused of being a revolutionary, "ringleader of the sect of the Nazarenes", teaching resurrection of the dead, imprisoned in Caesarea (Acts 23-26)
- 59? Paul shipwrecked on Malta, there he was called a god (Acts 28:6)
- 60? Paul in Rome: greeted by many "brothers" (NRSV: "believers"), three days later called together the Jewish leaders, who hadn't received any word from Judea about him, but were curious about "this sect", which everywhere is spoken against; he tried to convince them from the "Law and Prophets", with partial success, said the Gentiles would listen and spent two years proclaiming the Kingdom of God and teaching the "Lord Jesus Christ" (Acts 28:15-31); Epistle to Philemon written?
- 64-68 after July 18 Great Fire of Rome, Nero blamed and persecuted the *Christians* (or Chrestians^[10]), possibly the earliest mention of *Christians*, by that name, in Rome, see also Tacitus on Jesus, Paul beheaded? (Col 1:24, Eph 3:13, 2 Tim 4:6-8, 1 Clem 5:5-7), Peter crucified upside down?

Early Christianity

- 66-73 Great Jewish Revolt: destruction of Herod's Temple, Qumran community destroyed, site of Dead Sea Scrolls found in 1947
- 68-107? Ignatius, third Bishop of Antioch, fed to the lions in the Roman Colosseum, advocated the Bishop (Eph 6:1, Mag 2:1, 6:1, 7:1, 13:2, Tr 3:1, Smy 8:1, 9:1), rejected Sabbath on Saturday in favor of The Lord's Day (Sunday). (Mag 9.1), rejected Judaizing (Mag 10.3), first recorded use of the term catholic (Smy 8:2).
- 70(+/-10)? Gospel of Mark, written in Rome, by Peter's interpreter (1 Peter 5:13), original ending apparently lost, endings added c.400, see Mark 16
- 70-200? Didache;
- 76/79(?) - 88 Pope Anacletus first Greek Pope, who succeeds Linus as Episcopus Romanus (Bishop of Rome)
- 80(+/-20)? Gospel of Matthew, based on Mark and Q, most popular in Early Christianity
- 80(+/-20)? Gospel of Luke, based on Mark and Q, also Acts of the Apostles by same author
- 88-101? Clement, fourth Bishop of Rome, wrote Letter of the Romans to the Corinthians (Apostolic Fathers)
- 90? Council of Jamnia of Judaism (disputed), Domitian applied the Fiscus Iudaicus tax even to those who merely "lived like Jews"^[11]
- 95(+/-30)? Gospel of John and Epistles of John
- 95(+/-10)? Book of Revelation written, by John (son of Zebedee) and/or a disciple of his
- 100(+/-25)? Epistle of James
- 130-250? "Christian Apologists" writings against Roman religion: Justin Martyr, Athenagoras, Apology of Aristides, Theophilus of Antioch, Tatian, Quadratus, Melito of Sardis, Apollinaris Claudius, Marcus Minucius Felix, Arnobius, Epistle to Diognetus
- 223? Tertullian, sometimes called "father of the Latin Church" because he coined trinitas, tres Personae, una Substantia, Vetus Testamentum, Novum Testamentum, convert to Montanism, cited "Western" Gospel text-type (Ante-Nicene Fathers)
- 250? Origen, Jesus and God one substance, adopted at First Council of Nicaea in 325, compiled Hexapla; cites Alexandrian, Caesarean text-type; Eusebius claimed Origen castrated himself for Christ due to Mt 19:12 (EH 6.8.1-3)
- 251-424? Synods of Carthage
- 270? Anthony begins monastic movement
- 303-312 Diocletian's Massacre of Christians, included burning of scriptures (EH 8.2)
- 312 Vision of Constantine: while gazing into the sun he saw a cross with the words by this sign conquer, see also Labarum, he was later called the *13th Apostle* and Equal-to-apostles
- 313 Edict of Milan, Constantine and Licinius end persecution, establish toleration of Christianity
- 313? Lateran Palace given to Pope Miltiades for residence by Constantine

- 314 Council of Arles [9], called by Constantine against Donatist schism
- 321 Constantine decreed Sunday as state "day of rest" (CJ3.12.2),

Era of the Seven Ecumenical Councils

Constantine called the First Council of Nicaea in 325 to unify Christology, also called the first great Christian council by Jerome, the first ecumenical, decreed the Original Nicene Creed, but rejected by Nontrinitarians such as Arius, Theonas, Secundus of Ptolemais, Eusebius of Nicomedia, and Theognis of Nicaea who were excommunicated, also addressed Easter controversy and passed 20 Canon laws such as Canon VII which granted special recognition to Jerusalem.

- 325 The First Council of Nicaea
- 325 The Kingdom of Aksum (Modern Ethiopia) declares Christianity as the official state Religion becoming the second country to do so
- 325 Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem, ordered by Constantine
- 326, November 18 Pope Sylvester I consecrates the Basilica of St. Peter built by Constantine the Great over the tomb of the Apostle.
- 328-373 Athanasius, bishop of Alexandria, first cite of modern 27 book New Testament canon
- 330 Old Church of the Holy Apostles, dedicated by Constantine
- 330, May 11: Constantinople solemnly inaugurated. Constantine moves the capital of the Roman Empire to Byzantium, renaming it New Rome
- 331 Constantine commissioned Eusebius to deliver 50 Bibles for the Church of Constantinople^[14]
- 335 Council in Jerusalem, reversed Nicaea's condemnation of Arius, consecrated Jerusalem Church of the Holy Sepulchre
- 337, May 22: Constantine the Great dies. Baptized shortly prior to his death
- 380, February 27: Emperor Theodosius I issues the edict *De Fide Catolica* declaring Christianity as the official state religion of the Roman Empire^[16]
- 380, November 24: Emperor Theodosius I is baptised.
- 381 First Council of Constantinople, 2nd ecumenical, Jesus had true human soul, Nicene Creed of 381
- 382 Council of Rome under Pope Damasus I sets the Biblical Canon, listing the inspired books of the Old Testament and the New Testament (disputed)
- 396-430 Augustine, bishop of Hippo, considered the founder of formalized Christian theology (Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers)
- 400: Jerome's Vulgate Latin edition and translation of the Bible is published.
- 412-444 Cyril, bishop of Alexandria, coined Hypostatic union
- 420 St. Jerome, Vulgate translations, Latin scholar, cited expanded ending in Mark after Mark 16:8, Pericope of the Adultress addition to John (John 7:53-8:11) (Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers)
- 431 Council of Ephesus, 3rd ecumenical, repudiated Nestorianism, decreed Mary the Mother of God, forbid any changes to Nicene Creed of 381, rejected by Assyrian Church of the East
- 432 St Patrick begins mission in Ireland. Almost the entire nation is Christian by the time of his death in a conversion that is both incredibly successful and largely bloodless.
- 440-461 Pope Leo the Great, sometimes considered the first pope, stopped Attila the Hun at Rome, issued Tome in support of Hypostatic Union, approved Council of Chalcedon but rejected canons in 453
- 449 Second Council of Ephesus, Monophysite: Jesus was divine but not human
- 451 Council of Chalcedon, 4th ecumenical, declared Jesus is a Hypostatic Union: both human and divine in one, Chalcedonian Creed, rejected by Oriental Orthodoxy
- 455: Sack of Rome by the Vandals. The spoils of the Temple of Jerusalem previously taken by Titus are allegedly among the treasures taken to Carthage.
- 484-519 Acacian Schism, over Henoticon divides Eastern (Greek) and Western (Latin) churches
- 500? Incense introduced in Christian church service, first plans of Vatican
- 530 Rule of St Benedict, St. Benedict founds the Benedictines

- 550 St. David converts Wales, crucifix introduced
- 553 Second Council of Constantinople, 5th ecumenical, called by Justinian
- 590-604 Pope Gregory the Great, whom many consider the greatest pope ever, reforms church structure and administration and establishes Gregorian Chant, Seven deadly sins ...
- 640 Library of Alexandria, "The Center of Western Culture," with 300,000 ancient papyrus scrolls, is completely destroyed.
- 698 Fall of Carthage
- 787 Second Council of Nicaea, 7th ecumenical, ends first Iconoclasm
- 793 Sacking of the monastery of Lindisfarne marks the beginning of Viking raids on Christendom.

Middle Ages

- 800 King Charlemagne of the Franks is crowned first Holy Roman Emperor of the West by Pope Leo III.
- 1009 Caliph Al-Hakim bi-Amr Allah destroys the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, built over the tomb of Jesus in Jerusalem
- 1054 East-West Schism split between Eastern (Orthodox Christianity) and Western (Roman Catholic) churches formalized
- 1095-1291 10 Crusades, first called by Pope Urban II at Council of Clermont against Islamic empire to reconquer the Holy Land for Christendom
- 1123 Catholic First Lateran Council
- 1139 Catholic Second Lateran Council
- 1155 Carmelites founded
- 1163 Notre Dame de Paris, construction begun
- 1179 Catholic Third Lateran Council
- 1205 Saint Francis of Assisi becomes a hermit, founding the Franciscan order of friars, renounces wealth and begins his ministry;
- 1214 Rosary is reportedly given to St. Dominic (who founded Dominican Order) by an apparition of Mary
- 1215 Catholic Fourth Lateran Council, decreed special dress for Jews and Muslims
- 1245 Catholic First Council of Lyon
- 1252 May 15, Ad exstirpanda, Pope Innocent IV authorized use of torture in Inquisitions
- 1260 Date which a 1988 Vatican sponsored scientific study places the origin of the Shroud of Turin
- 1274 Summa Theologiae, written by Thomas Aquinas, theologian and philosopher, landmark systematic theology which later became official Catholic doctrine
- 1274 Catholic Second Council of Lyon

Renaissance

- 1304-1321 Divine Comedy (Divina Commedia), by Dante Alighieri; most consensual dates are: *Inferno* written between 1304 and 1307-1308, *Purgatorio* from 1307-1308 to 1313-1314 and last the *Paradiso* from 1313-1314 to 1321 (year of Dante's death).
- 1378-1418 Western Schism in Roman Catholicism
- 1408 Council of Oxford forbids translations of the Scriptures into the vernacular unless and until they were fully approved by Church authority
- 1423-1424 Council of Siena
- 1431 St. Joan of Arc, French national heroine, burned at the stake
- 1453 Fall of Constantinople, overrun by Ottoman Empire
- 1455 Gutenberg Bible, first printed Bible, by Johann Gutenberg
- 1473-1481 Sistine Chapel built
- 1478 Spanish Inquisition established by Pope Sixtus IV
- 1506 Pope Julius II orders the Old St. Peter's Basilica torn down and authorizes Donato Bramante to plan a new structure, demolition completed in 1606, Vatican Swiss Guard founded

- 1508-1512 Michelangelo frescoes the Sistine Chapel's vaulted ceiling
- 1512-1517 Catholic Fifth Council of the Lateran, condemned Conciliarism

Reformation

- 1517 95 Theses of Martin Luther begins German Protestant Reformation
- 1521 Diet of Worms condemns Luther
- 1521 Ferdinand Magellan claims the Philippines for Spain, first mass and subsequent conversion to Catholicism, first in East Asia
- 1522 Luther's NT, German NT translation
- 1525 Anabaptist movement begins
- 1526 Tyndale's NT, English NT translation from 1516 Greek text of Erasmus, first printed edition, used as a vehicle by Tyndale for bitter attacks on Catholicism, reflects influence of Luther's NT in rejecting priest for elder, church for congregation, banned in 1546 by Henry VIII
- 1530 Augsburg Confession, Luther founds the Lutheran Church
- 1531 Our Lady of Guadalupe in Mexico According to tradition, when the roses fell from it the icon of the Virgin of Guadalupe appeared imprinted on the cactus cloth. The sudden, extraordinary success of the evangelizing of ten million Indians in the decade of 1531–1541, which constitutes the most successful evangelization ever.
- 1534 Henry VIII established independent Church of England
- 1534 Jesuit order founded by Ignatius of Loyola, helped reconvert large areas of Poland, Hungary, and S. Germany and sent missionaries to the New World, India, and China
- 1535 Thomas More refused to accept King Henry VIII's claim to be the supreme head of the Church in England, and was executed.
- 1536 Desiderius Erasmus, Dutch scholar, Greek NT used in many 16th century translations
- 1536-1540 Dissolution of the Monasteries in England, Wales and Ireland
- 1537 Christian III of Denmark decreed Lutheranism state religion of Norway and Denmark
- 1536-1541 Michelangelo paints the Last Judgement
- 1542 Roman Inquisition established by Pope Paul III
- 1545-1563 Catholic Council of Trent, counter-reformation against Protestantism, clearly defined an official theology and biblical canon
- 1549 original Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England by Thomas Cranmer
- 1552 Francis Xavier, Jesuit missionary, "Apostle of the Indies"
- 1553 Pontifical Gregorian University founded at Vatican City
- 1553 Michael Servetus founder of Unitarianism, burned at the stake in Geneva
- 1553-1558 Queen Mary I of England persecuted reformers: John Rogers, Hugh Latimer, Nicholas Ridley, Thomas Cranmer; of 238 burned at the stake
- 1555 Peace of Augsburg gives religious freedom in Germany only to Lutheran Protestants
- 1571 Battle of Lepanto saves Christian Europe; Pope Pius V organizes the Holy League lead by Don Juan de Austria to defend Europe from the larger Islamic Ottoman forces (230 galleys and 56 galliots)
- 1572 John Knox, founded Scottish Presbyterian Church, due to disagreement with Lutherans over sacraments and church government
- 1582 St Terese of Avila
- 1582 Gregorian calendar adopted at different times in different regions of the world
- 1587 Toyotomi Hideyoshi expelled Jesuits from Kyūshū
- 1587? Mission Nombre De Dios in St. Augustine, Florida, considered first mission to North America [11]
- 1590 Michelangelo's dome in St Peter's Basilica completed

17th century

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

- 1607 Jamestown, Virginia founded
- 1608 Quebec City founded by Samuel de Champlain
- 1609 Baptist Church founded by John Smyth, due to objections to infant baptism and demands for church-state separation
- 1609-1610 Douay-Rheims Bible, 1st Catholic English translation, OT published in two volumes, based on an unofficial Louvain text corrected by Sistine Vulgate, NT is Rheims text of 1582
- 1611-1800 King James Version (Authorised Version) is released, based primarily on Wycliffe's work & Bishop's Bible of 1572, translators are accused of being "damnable corrupters of God's word", original included Apocrypha
- 1618-1648 Thirty Years' War
- 1620 Plymouth Colony founded
- 1621 Robert Bellarmine
- 1622-1642 Armand Jean du Plessis, Cardinal Richelieu
- 1636 Founding of what was later known as Harvard University as a training school for ministers - the first of thousands of institutions of Christian higher education founded in the USA
- 1636-1638 Cornelius Jansen, bishop of Ypres, founder of Jansenism
- 1638 Anne Hutchinson banished as a heretic from Massachusetts
- 1648 George Fox founds the Quaker movement
- 1650 James Ussher, calculates date of creation as October 23, 4004 B.C.
- 1678 John Bunyan publishes *Pilgrim's Progress*
- 1684 Roger Williams (theologian), advocate of Separation of church and state, founder of Providence, Rhode Island
- 1685 Edict of Fontainebleau outlaws Protestantism in France
- 1685 Orthodoxy introduced to Beijing by Russian Orthodox Church
- 1692 Salem witch trials in Colonial America
- 1693 Jacob Amman founder of Amish

18th century

- 1701 Old Catholic Church of the Netherlands splits with Roman Catholicism
- 1738 Methodist movement, led by John Wesley and his hymn-writing brother Charles, begins
- 1741 Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God, famous Fire and brimstone sermon
- 1754 An Historical Account of Two Notable Corruptions of Scripture, by Isaac Newton, published
- 1767-1815 Suppression of the Jesuits
- 1769 Mission San Diego de Alcalá, first California mission
- 1774 Ann Lee leader of American Shakers
- 1776 Mission Dolores, San Francisco
- 1779 Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom, "Jesus never coerced anyone to follow him, and the imposition of a religion by government officials is impious"
- 1780 Robert Raikes begins Sunday schools to reach poor and uneducated children in England
- 1784 American Methodists form Methodist Episcopal Church at so-called "Christmas Conference", led by bishops Thomas Coke and Francis Asbury
- 1784 Roman Catholicism is re-introduced in Korea and disseminates after almost 200 years since its first introduction in 1593.
- 1789-1815 John Carroll, Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Baltimore, first Roman Catholic US bishop
- 1789-1801 Dechristianisation of France during the French Revolution
- 1791 First Amendment to the United States Constitution
- 1795 The Age of Reason written by Thomas Paine, advocated Deism
- 1796 Treaty with Tripoli (1796), article 11: "the Government of the United States of America is not, in any sense, founded on the Christian religion"

19th century

- 1816 Bishop Richard Allen, a former slave, founds the African Methodist Episcopal Church, the first African-American denomination
- 1819 Thomas Jefferson produced the Jefferson Bible
- 1830 Catherine Laboure receives Miraculous Medal from the Blessed Mother in Paris, France.
- 1830, April 6 Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormonism) founded by Joseph Smith, Jr. as a result of reported visitations and commandment by God the Father, Jesus Christ, and later the Angel Moroni. Book of Mormon also published in 1830.
- 1845 Southern Baptist Convention formed in Augusta, Georgia
- 1846 Bernadette Soubirous received the first of 18 apparitions of Our Lady of Lourdes in Lourdes, France.
- 1854 Immaculate Conception, defined as Catholic dogma
- 1855 Søren Kierkegaard, founder of Christian existentialism
- 1863 Seventh-day Adventist Church officially formed twenty 20 years after the Great Disappointment
- 1865 Methodist preacher William Booth founds the Salvation Army, vowing to bring the gospel into the streets to the most desperate and needy
- 1869-1870 Catholic First Vatican Council, asserted doctrine of Papal Infallibility, rejected by Christian Catholic Church of Switzerland
- 1870 Italy declared war on the Papal States. The Italian Army enters Rome. Papal States ceased to exist.
- 1871 Pontmain, France was saved from advancing German troops with the appearing of Our Lady of Hope
- 1879 Knock, Ireland was location of the apparition of Our Lady, Queen of Ireland.
- 1879 Church of Christ, Scientist founded in Boston by Mary Baker Eddy
- 1884 Charles Taze Russell founded Bible Student movement known today as Jehovah's Witnesses
- 1885 Baltimore Catechism
- 1899 Gideons International founded

20th century

- 1904 Welsh revival
- 1905 French law on the separation of Church and State
- 1906 Albert Schweitzer publishes *The Quest of the Historical Jesus* (English translation 1910)
- 1906-1909 Azusa Street Revival in Los Angeles, CA begins modern Pentecostal movement
- 1915-1917 Armenian Genocide
- 1916 Father Divine founded International Peace Mission movement
- 1916 And did those feet in ancient time
- 1917 Our Lady appear [13] to 3 young people, in Fatima, Portugal. They were Jacinta Marto, Tiago Veloso and Lúcia (Sister Lucia)
- 1917 Miracle of the Sun an event that was witnessed by as many as 100,000 people on 13 October 1917 in the Cova da Iria fields near Fátima, Portugal. How the Sun Danced at Midday at Fátima[14][15]
- 1918 Execution of Holy Martyrs of Russia, including the last tsar, Nicholas II, and his wife, Alexandra Feodorovna
- 1921 Oxford Group founded at Oxford
- 1923 Aimee Semple McPherson built Angelus Temple
- 1925 Scopes Trial, caused division among Fundamentalists
- 1926 Father Charles Coughlin's first radio broadcast
- 1926-1929 Cristero War in Mexico, the Constitution of 1917 brought persecution of Christian practices and anti-clerical laws - approximately 4,000 Catholic Priests were expelled, assassinated or executed
- 1929 Lateran Treaty signed containing three agreements between kingdom of Italy and the papacy.
- 1931 Jehovah's Witnesses founded see 1884 for more information.
- 1931 Christ the Redeemer (statue) in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

- 1932 Our Lady appeared [16] to five school children in Beauraing, Belgium as Lady Virgin of the Poor [17] [18]
- 1933 Catholic Worker Movement founded
- 1934 Herbert W. Armstrong founded Radio Church of God
- 1939 Southern and Northern US branches of the Methodist Episcopal Church, along with the Methodist Protestant Church reunite to form The Methodist Church. Slavery had divided the church in the 1800s.
- 1940 Monumento Nacional de Santa Cruz del Valle de los Caidos, world's largest cross, 152.4 meters high
- 1945 On the Feast of the Annunciation, Our Lady appeared to a simple woman, Ida Peerdeman, in Amsterdam. This was the first of 56 appearances as "Our Lady of All Nations" [19] [20], which took place between 1945 and 1959.
- 1945 Dietrich Bonhoeffer is executed by the Nazis
- 1945 The Nag Hammadi library is discovered.
- 1946-1952 Revised Standard Version, revision of AV "based on consonantal Hebrew text" for OT and best available texts for NT, done in response to changes in English usage
- 1947 Oral Roberts founded Evangelistic Association
- 1947 Dead Sea scrolls discovered
- 1948 World Council of Churches is founded
- 1948 Declaration of the Establishment of the State of Israel, see also Christian Zionism
- 1949 evangelist Billy Graham preaches his first Los Angeles crusade
- 1950 *New World Translation of the Christian Greek Scriptures* released
- 1950 Assumption of Mary decreed by Pope Pius XII
- 1950 Missionaries of Charity founded by Mother Teresa
- 1951 Bishop Fulton Sheen (1919-1979) debuts his television program *Life is Worth Living* on the DuMont Network. His half hour lecture program on Roman Catholic theology remained the number one show on U.S. television for its time slot, winning several Emmys until Sheen ended the program in 1957.
- 1951 *The Last Temptation* a fictional account of the life of Jesus written by Nikos Kazantzakis, wherein Christ's divinity is juxtaposed with his humanity, is published, and promptly banned in many countries.
- 1951 Campus Crusade for Christ founded at UCLA
- 1952 C. S. Lewis' *Mere Christianity*
- 1954 U.S. Pledge of Allegiance modified by act of Congress from "one nation, indivisible" to "one nation under God, indivisible"
- 1956 In God We Trust designated U.S. national motto
- 1956 *The Ten Commandments* (1956 film)
- 1961 Christian Broadcasting Network founded
- 1962 *Engel v. Vitale*, first U.S. Supreme Court decision against School prayer
- 1962-1965 Catholic Second Vatican Council, announced by Pope John XXIII in 1959, produced 16 documents which became official Roman Catholic teaching after approval by the Pope, purpose to renew "ourselves and the flocks committed to us"
- 1963 Martin Luther King leads a civil rights march in Washington, D.C.
- 1963 campaign by Madalyn Murray O'Hair results in U.S. Supreme Court ruling prohibiting reading of Bible in public schools
- 1963 Oral Roberts University founded
- 1966 Raymond E. Brown's *Commentary on the Gospel of John*
- 1968 Zeitoun, Egypt, a bright image of the Virgin Mary as Our Lady of Zeitoun was seen over the Coptic Orthodox Church of Saint Demiana for over a 3 year period. Over six million Egyptians and foreigners saw the image, including Copts, Eastern Orthodox, Roman Catholic, Protestants, Muslims, Jews and people of no particular faith.
- 1968 United Methodist Church formed with union of Methodist Church & Evangelical United Brethren Church, becoming the largest Methodist/Wesleyan church in the world
- 1970s The Jesus movement takes hold in the U.S. One-way.org
- 1970 Mass of Paul VI replaces Tridentine Mass
- 1970 *The Late, Great Planet Earth* futurist book by Hal Lindsey

- 1971 New American Standard Bible
- 1971 *The Exorcist*, a novel of demonic possession and the mysteries of the Catholic faith, is published.
- 1971 Liberty University founded by Jerry Falwell
- 1973 On June 12, 1973, near the city of Akita, Our Lady appeared to Sister Agnes Katsuko Sasagawa. Three messages were given to Sr. Agnes over a period 5 months. Our Lady of Akita [21][22].
- 1973 Trinity Broadcasting Network founded
- 1973 New International Version of the Bible is first published (revised in 1978,1984), using a variety of Greek texts, Masoretic Hebrew texts, and current English style
- 1974 Jim Bakker founds PTL television ministry
- 1977 Focus on the Family founded by James Dobson
- 1978-2005 Pope John Paul II, reaffirmed moral traditions (*The Splendor of Truth*)
- 1979 Moral Majority founded by Jerry Falwell
- 1979 Jesus (1979 film), most watched movie of all time according to New York Times
- 1979-1982? New King James Version, complete revision of 1611 AV, updates archaisms while retaining style
- 1981 Kibeho, Rwanda reported that Our Lady appeared to several teenagers telling them to pray to avoid "rivers of blood" [23][24]. This was an ominous foreshadowing of the Rwanda Genocide of 1994. [25]
- 1981 Mother Angelica launches EWTN. It grows to become one of the largest television networks in the world. The operation expands to radio in 1992.
- 1985 Jesus Seminar founded
- 1985 E. P. Sanders' *Jesus and Judaism*
- 1988 Christian Coalition
- 1988 The Last Temptation of Christ, directed by Martin Scorsese, is released by Universal Pictures, and promptly attacked as heretical by organized Christian and Catholic groups.
- 1989 New Revised Standard Version
- 1991 John P. Meier's series *A Marginal Jew: Rethinking the Historical Jesus*, v. 1
- 1992 Catechism of the Catholic Church

21st century

- 2000 Our Lady appears in Assiut, Upper Egypt [28]; phenomena associated to Our Lady reported again, in 2006, in a Church at the same location during the Mass [29]. Local Coptic priests and then the Coptic Orthodox Church of Assiut issue statements in 2000 and 2006, respectively
- 2005 Death of Pope John Paul II, election of Pope Benedict XVI
- 2006, July 18 World Methodist Council voted unanimously to adopt the Joint Declaration on the Doctrine of Justification [30] [31]
- 2006 Gospel of Judas a 2nd century Gnostic account of Judas is shown on TV (discovered in the 1970s)
- 2007 The Creation Museum opens in Kentucky USA.
- 2007-May 17th The Reunification of the Russian Orthodox Church after 80 years of a schism
- 2008 Conservative Anglicans indicate that they plan to split from liberal Anglicans in "The Jerusalem Declaration" [32]