

ROSE BOOK OF BIBLE & CHRISTIAN HISTORY TIME LINES

MORE THAN 6000 YEARS AT A GLANCE



REMOVABLE 20-FOOT TIME LINE
COMPARE BIBLE AND WORLD HISTORY



ROSE
PUBLISHING

AD 1

AD 100

AD 200

Life of Jesus and Early Church

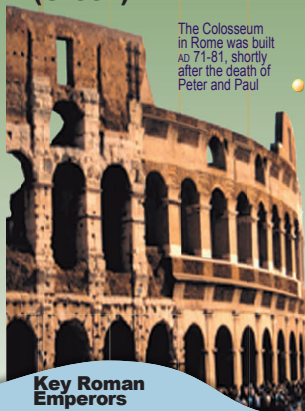
Age of the Apostles and Church Fathers

Christian History (Gold)



Bust of St. Paul by Alessandro Algardi (1598-1654)

World History (Green)



The Colosseum in Rome was built AD 71-81, shortly after the death of Peter and Paul

Key Roman Emperors

- Augustus 27 BC-AD 14
- Tiberius 14-37

- Claudius 41-54
- Caligula 37-41
- Nero 54-68

Year of the Four Emperors: AD 69

- Galba 69
- Otho 69
- Vitellius 69
- Vespasian 69-79

- Titus 79-81
- Domitian 81-96
- Nerva 96-98
- Trajan 98-117

- Hadrian 117-138
- Antoninus Pius 138-161

- Lucius Verus 161-169
- Marcus Aurelius 161-180
- Avidius Cassius 175
- Commodus 177-192

Birth of Jesus Christ in Bethlehem c. 5-4 BC

Beginning of Jesus' public ministry; age 30, teaches, does miracles, claims to be God c. 26

Jesus crucified, resurrected, appears to more than 500 disciples at one time; ascends into heaven 30

- Pentecost: the Holy Spirit descends on Jesus' disciples in Jerusalem 30
- Stephen, the first Christian martyr, is stoned to death in Jerusalem 32

- Conversion of the apostle Paul 37
- Conversion of Roman centurion, Cornelius 41
- Christians persecuted under King Herod Agrippa. James executed, Peter imprisoned 44
- Followers of Christ first called Christians at Antioch 46
- Council of Jerusalem agrees with Paul that Gentile converts are not required to follow Jewish law 49
- Jews expelled from Rome 49

- All New Testament books written 49-96
- One of the earliest Christian churches erected at Corinth 50

- Paul's Letters to the Corinthians written c. 56
- Gospel according to Mark written c. 58
- Gospels according to Matthew and Luke written c. 60-62

- Peter and Paul taken to Rome; executed under Nero 64-68
- Great fire in Rome blamed on Christians; Emperor Nero tortures and kills thousands of Christians 64

Jewish revolt against Romans; Jerusalem captured and destroyed 70
Titus orders destruction of Jerusalem. Of the Temple Mount, only one wall (known today as the "Western Wall") remained. Jews and Christians flee to all parts of the empire.

- Antioch becomes the center for Christianity 70
- Colosseum in Rome built; Christians thrown to beasts 71-81
- Flavius Josephus writes "History of the Jewish War" 75

Domitian becomes emperor; Roman persecution of Christians intensifies; Jews oust followers of Jesus from synagogues 81

- Gospel according to John written 85
- Writings of apostolic fathers (early church leaders) Barnabas, Clement of Rome, Ignatius, Polycarp 85-150

Rise of gnostic heresies within the church 90
Some gnostics deny Jesus' humanity (Docetism), saying that he merely appeared to have a body. Gnostics claim to have secret knowledge beyond divine revelation and faith.

Death of John, the only one of Jesus' 12 disciples to die a natural death; all others are martyred c. 100

Hadrian rules Rome; codifies Roman law, rebuilds Pantheon, establishes postal system, builds wall between England and Scotland 117-138

Trajan rules as emperor; under him, the Roman Empire reaches its greatest geographical extent spreading to Mesopotamia, Arabia, and Balkans 98-117

Final Diaspora (dispersion) of Jews begins 130-150
Earliest known Sanskrit inscriptions in India 150

Marcus Aurelius rules Rome 161-180

The oldest Mayan temples in Central America 164
The Great Plague in the Roman Empire 164-180

Ptolemy draws 26 maps of various countries 170

Division between church and synagogue is complete c. 100

Gnostic heresies gain popularity; gnostic gospels appear and are vigorously refuted by Church leaders such as Justin Martyr, Irenaeus, Theophilus of Antioch, Hippolytus, and Tertullian. 100-250

- Martyrdom of Ignatius, bishop of Antioch c. 107
- Christianity spreads in the Roman Empire despite persecution 197
- Second Jewish rebellion; Jerusalem destroyed 132-135

Marcion excommunicated for heresy by Church of Rome c. 144
Marcion taught that there was no connection between the Old and New Testament, between the God of the Jews and the God of the Christians. He rejected the Old Testament and tried to remove sixteen books from the accepted New Testament collection. The heresy persisted in some areas for several centuries.

Church leader Papias mentions the four Gospels c. 110

The Didache and Apostles' Creed written during this century 100-200

- Justin Martyr, theologian, writes his first Apology c. 155
- Polycarp, bishop of Smyrna and disciple of the apostle John, is burned at the stake c. 155

Montanus of Phrygia leads a controversial renewal movement. c. 156
The Montanists (or the New Prophecy) emphasized the gifts of the Spirit and strict for living. The movement was condemned by Church authorities.

Rylands Fragment: oldest New Testament fragment still in existence today c. 110

Hippolytus, the Roman theologian, records the Apostolic Tradition c. 215
Irenaeus of Lyons writes Against Heresies; lists condemned gnostic writings, including the Gospel of Philip

Easter controversy cond. Western Christians prefer Easter with the Jewish Passover

- Roman persecution intensifies
- The church recognizes the Scriptures have seven languages, in (Egyptian) 200
- The bishopric of Rome becomes the center of the church

Perpetua, young Christian martyr, is executed in Carthage c. 203

When St. Paul traveled through Greece, he commented on the number of gods they worshiped, including the goddess Athena.

Tertullian writes his first work, Against the Heresies, in Carthage c. 200

Silkworms arrive from the East c. 100



Roman coin of Emperor Nero and his mother, Agrippina. Nero blamed Christians for a fire that destroyed much of Rome. He later committed suicide.

AD 300

AD 400

Heresies and Persecution

Christianity Legalized, Nicaea, and Byzantine Era

Fall of the Roman Empire



Jerome translated the Scriptures into Latin in AD 405. Called the Latin Vulgate, it took 23 years to complete and remained the basic Bible for many centuries.

the stake 155
and strict rules



Emperor Constantine legalized Christianity in AD 313, ending the persecution of Christians in the West.



The Madaba Map, a mosaic from the 500s, shows basilicas (churches) built by early Christians in Jerusalem.

Origen, Alexandrian philosopher and theologian, founds a school in Caesarea c. 220
He writes, "The Gospel has been preached in all creation under heaven."
Manichaeism originates in Persia (Iran today) 242
This dualistic heresy denies the humanity of Christ, and reappears in different forms over the centuries.

Augustine, bishop of Hippo (North Africa) 395-430
Augustine authored numerous theological works including *City of God* and arguments against Donatists, Pelagians, and Manichaeans. His writings dominated Christian theology in the West for centuries.

persecution of Christians under Septimius Severus c. 200

recognizes 23 New Testament books as canonical, but it is unlikely these are collected yet into one volume 200

books have been translated into Syriac and Coptic

Canon of Rome is by this time recognized as having the highest honor 200

Anna, young mother and martyr, records early Christian experience in prison diary 203

Constantinian, church father, converted 208

Clement of Alexandria, theologian, dies 215

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He writes, "The Gospel has been preached in all creation under heaven."

Origen writes "Hexapla," the Old Testament in six Hebrew and Greek texts 230

Roman persecution under several emperors; Christianity grows rapidly 235-270

Cyrian, Bishop of Carthage, martyred after refusing to sacrifice to the Roman gods 258

Trade routes from Korea in China, and subsequently in Japan 200

Period of neo-Platonism, last of Greek philosophies 210

Formation of neo-Hebrew language 215
Gnostic Nag Hammadi documents written more than 150 years after New Testament canon is closed 250-450

Goths invade Asia Minor, Persian (Sassanid) empire re-established 220

End of Chinese Han dynasty, followed by four centuries of division 220

Rome celebrates its 1,000th anniversary 248

Diophantus of Alexandria produces the first book on algebra 250

Classic period of Mayan civilization begins; Mayans develop hieroglyphic writing, make advances in art, architecture, science 250-900

Goths, divided into Visigoths and Ostrogoths, invade Black Sea area 257

The Goths sack Athens, Sparta, and Corinth 268

The first form of a compass known to have been used in China 271

Constantine I (The Great) 307-337

Early Christian Expansion



Origen

MARY ANN JEFFREYS

Era of Martyrs: Emperor Diocletian issues edicts leading to the harshest Roman persecution of the church 303-305

Constantine the Great becomes emperor of the western provinces 306

Donatist schism in North Africa: Christians who stayed faithful during Diocletian's persecution oppose leniency toward those who lapsed 311-411

Constantine sees vision of the Cross, which he credits for giving victory in battle 312

Edict of Milan (Tolerance); Christianity is legalized in the Roman Empire 313

Arius claims that Jesus Christ is a created being and not God by nature; this heresy called Arianism 320

Eusebius of Caesarea writes the first history of Christianity 324

Council of Nicaea 325
Emperor Constantine invites every overseer in the Roman Empire to deal with the Arian heresy. The Creed of Nicaea condemns Arianism and confirms the church's belief in the Trinity and the deity of Christ. The Council of Nicaea votes overwhelmingly to condemn Arianism.

Erection of first Church of the Nativity, Bethlehem (destroyed by fire in 529) 325

Helena, mother of Constantine the Great, begins the tradition of pilgrimages to the Holy Land 326

Constantine establishes capital at Byzantium and renames it Constantinople 330

St. Peter's church in Rome erected 330

Constantine baptized a few days before death 337

Ambrose of Milan, preacher and teacher of Augustine 339-397

Severe persecution of Christians in Persia (Iran) 339

Death of Pachomius, father of monasticism in the East 346

John Chrysostom, preacher called "Golden Mouth" 348-407

Eastern church is mostly Arian; Arianism spreads to the Goths; Christianity introduced to Abyssinia 350

Emperor Julian the Apostate attempts unsuccessfully to restore paganism 361

The Great Cappadocians—Basil, bishop of Caesarea, Gregory Nazianzus and Gregory of Nyssa—oppose Arian teachings 364

Canon of the New Testament confirmed in the East by Athanasius, bishop of Alexandria, in his Easter Letter 367; and in the West by the Synod of Carthage 397

Council of Constantinople I finalizes Nicene Creed and condemns heresies about Jesus (most importantly, Apollinarianism, the belief that Jesus had no human mind) 381

Codex Vaticanus and Codex Sinaiticus, the oldest complete Bibles still in existence, in use c. 350

Hymn singing introduced by Ambrose, bishop of Milan 386

The first "Hallelujah" hymns in the Christian church appear 390

Theodosius makes Christianity the official religion and forbids the Olympic games 391

Augustine, bishop of Hippo (North Africa) 395-430
Augustine authored numerous theological works including *City of God* and arguments against Donatists, Pelagians, and Manichaeans. His writings dominated Christian theology in the West for centuries.

John Chrysostom, great orator, becomes bishop of Constantinople 398

Arian Visigoths sack Rome 410

Beginnings of alchemy 410

Barbarians settle in Roman provinces 425

First definite records of Japanese history 400

Goth and barbarian invasions of Roman Empire begin c. 370

Huns invade Russia 378

Huns invade Europe 360

Huns invade Russia 378

Theodosius I Last emperor of a united Roman Empire 379-395

Jerome completes translation of Old and New Testaments into Latin (Vulgate) 405

Nestorius teaches 428

Patrick evangelizes Ireland 432

Leo the Great becomes pope, persuades Attila the Hun to spare a weakened Rome 440

Council of Ephesus condemns Nestorianism and Pelagianism 431
Nestorianism taught that there were two distinct Persons in Jesus Christ (Mary is mother of the human part only), therefore some of Jesus' actions were human and some were divine. Pelagianism claimed that man can attain salvation by works. The Council of Ephesus defined Mary, Jesus' mother, as *Theotokos*, "bearer of God," to show that Jesus has one nature that is fully human and fully divine.

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Attila becomes ruler of the Huns 433

Attila dies 453

Pagan Angles and Saxons invade Christian Britain; Christians flee Wales. c. 440-450

Vandals sack Roman provinces 455

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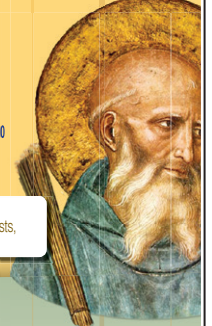
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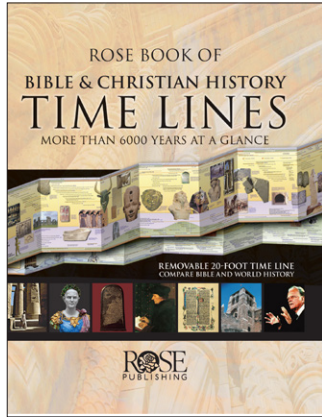
Vandals sack Roman provinces 455

Alternate singing in community is established services after the

Council of Chalcedon focuses on the nature of Christ, (the summary of the Apollinarianism, also known as Eucharistic Divided, the major Nature" churches



Venice founded

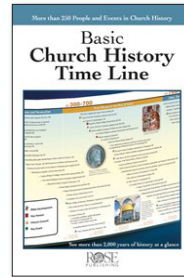


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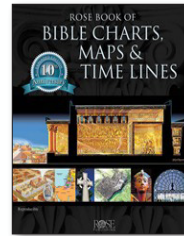
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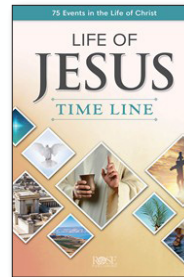
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