

Date	People	Events
c40		Followers of Jesus first called Christians (in Antioch)
64	Nero	Persecution of Christians
c96	Clement, Bp of Rome	defended the ordained ministry of the church
150 - 215	Clement of Alexandria	used Greek philosophy in Christian Theology
155 - 225	Tertullian	African lawyer & theologian writing in Latin about the Trinity
185 - 254	Origen (Alexandria)	systematic theologian, & Biblical scholar
c230		Widespread persecution of Christians

The next 150 years were a time of great doctrinal struggle within Christianity: the main problems were around the identity of Jesus, the orthodox party maintaining that he is both true God and true man, in one person. They also saw a time of systematic persecution, which ended with Constantine.

c293 - 373	Athanasius (Bp of Alexandria)	defender of orthodoxy
303	Diocletian	Last systematic persecution of Christians
305	Alban	first martyr in Britain
312	Constantine made Emperor:	Imperial favour given to Christianity: called:
325		Council of Nicea: against Arianism (Jesus not divine)
330	Basil the Great,	founder of eastern monasticism
337	Constantine	baptised & died
339 - 397	Ambrose (Bp of Milan 374 -	by popular acclamation) converted:
354 - 430	Augustine (Bp of Hippo 396)	spiritual writer, theologian; defended the church against: Manichaeism (God opposed by equally strong evil) Donatism (exclusion of sinners from church) Pelagianism (humans work for God's forgiveness)
381		Council of Constantinople: against Apollinarianism (Jesus not completely human)
412	Cyril Bp of Alexandria (d 444)	systematic exposition of doctrines of Trinity & person of Christ
431		Council of Ephesus: against Nestorianism (Jesus' two natures not united)
451		Council of Chalcedon: against Eutychianism (Jesus not human)
480 - 550	Benedict,	founder of Western monasticism
Conversion of Britain: by Celtic and Roman missionaries		
521 - 597	Columba, Abbot of Iona	Celtic (Irish) missionary to England
540 - 604	Gregory the Great, Pope, (Gregorian chant):	sent, in 597:-
d 604	Augustine, Abp of Canterbury,	&
d 644	Paulinus, Bp of York	
604 - 652	Oswald, King of Northumbria,	converted by monks of St Columba; sent:-
635	Aidan, Bp of Lindisfarne, (d 651)	missionary
664	Hilda	Synod of Whitby resolved differences between Celtic & Roman practices
685 d 687	Cuthbert, Bp of Lindisfarne,	missionary; Durham cathedral built as a shrine for his body
673 - 735	Bede, monk at Jarrow,	founder of English history, translator of Bible into Anglo-Saxon
680 - 735	Boniface (born at Crediton, Devon)	missionary to Germany
735 - 804	Alcuin, (born at York)	inspirer of Carolingian Renaissance and royal tutor to
742 - 814	Charlemagne,	from 800 first Holy Roman Emperor
1054		Split between West (Catholic) and East (Orthodox)

The crusades, an attempt to get Jerusalem for Christians, were partly made necessary because of a divided Christendom. They were not a success militarily, but did create a channel for ancient learning preserved by the Arabs (eg Greek philosophy) and Arab science to get through to the West after the Dark Ages.

1071		Jerusalem captured by Seljuk Turks
1096 - 1099		First Crusade: 1098 capture of Antioch 1100: Baldwin, King of Jerusalem
1147 - 1149		Second Crusade, against incursions by Emir Zengi: a failure
1187		Jerusalem captured by Saladin
1188 - 1192		Third Crusade; Richard I signed a treaty with Saladin allowing pilgrims access
1244		Jerusalem finally in hands of Turks

The Middle Ages saw the flowering of Scholasticism - a method of philosophical and theological speculation by intellectual processes such as analogy, analysis, dialectic and systematisation. It relied heavily on Greek philosophy, especially Aristotle, and on Arab commentaries on Aristotle by such as Avicenna and Averroes.

1033 - 1109	Anselm, Abp of Canterbury, Scholastic theologian and philosopher
1079 - 1142	Peter Abailard, philosopher & theologian
1225 - 1274	Thomas Aquinas, the foremost Scholastic, - primacy of reason (of God as well as man)
1264 - 1308	Duns Scotus (b Roxburgh), Franciscan philosopher, opposed Aquinas: primacy of love and will
1300 - 1349	William of Occam (Surrey), Franciscan: knowledge intuitional & subjective; God cannot be proved

By now, "the cracks were beginning to show" in Medieval systems of thought; the Reformation was on its way

1329 - 1384	Wyclif	Attacked papacy; translated first English Bible
1466 - 1536	Erasmus, scholar, philosopher:	Greek text of Bible; paved way for Reformation
1483 - 1546	Luther	1517: 95 Theses; split from Rome: primacy of Scripture; justification by faith
1489 - 1556	Cranmer	1532: Abp of Canterbury: 1549, 1552 English Prayer Books
1491 - 1547	Henry VIII	1534: split from Rome over Papal authority/marriage to Catharine/need for heir
1494 - 1536	Tyndale	1526: First printed English Bible
1509 - 1564	Calvin	1541: split from Rome: primacy of Scripture; no human freewill - predestination
1537 - 1603	Elizabeth I	Queen from 1558; 1559: reissue of Cranmer's 1549 BCP & 39 Articles
1609		Baptists start separate church in Amsterdam; 1612 in London
1643		Westminster Assembly: Congregationalists (Christ sole head; churches autonomous)
1649	Cromwell	Execution of K Charles I: establishment of Puritan Commonwealth
1630 - 1685	Charles II	1660 C of E restored: 1662 BCP
1698		Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge
1701		Society for the Propagation of the Gospel
1704	Q Anne	Q Anne's Bounty restored endowments seized by Henry VIII to help poor livings
1784		Methodists: John Wesley set up Yearly Conference

In the 19th century, there were revivals in the C of E, which had been at a low ebb during the 18th century.

c1790 -c1813		Clapham Sect: Evangelical
1759 - 1833	W Wilberforce	abolition of the slave trade
1804		British & Foreign Bible Society
1801 - 1885	Shaftesbury	social reformer, factory legislator
c1833 - 1845		Oxford Movement began with Tracts for the Times publ by Newman
1792 - 1866	John Keble	Tractarian, hymnwriter, parish priest
1800 - 1882	Edward Pusey	Regius Professor of Hebrew
1801 - 1890	John Henry Newman	1845 became RC; 1879 cardinal
1835		Ecclesiastical Commissioners to administer church money

The 20th century has seen attempts to reform the government and liturgy of the C of E, and to work more closely with other churches.

1892		National Free Church Council linked free churches
1910		Edinburgh: World Missionary Conference: fore-runner of Ecumenical movement
1920		Church Assembly to replace lay convocation with no power
1927 - 1928		Attempt to reform BCP thwarted by Parliament
1937		Conferences in Lausanne & Edinburgh on Faith & Order: recommended
1948		setting up of World Council of Churches
1948		Church Commissioners replace Q Anne's Bounty & Ecclesiastical Commissioners
1962	Pope John XXIII	Second Vatican Council; continued by Pope Paul VI
1967		Series 2 Services; 1973 Series 3 Communion service (you & your)
1969		General Synod to replace Church Assembly, & (clergy) Convocations
1980		Alternative Service Book