

## Section 3: Exploration and Melding of Culture

From 1500 *anno Domini* to 1699 *anno Domini*

### Worldwide Exchange of Knowledge

#### Sixteenth Century

1500s

(-1630) This period is often referred to as *The Renaissance*.

(-1820) By Islamic jihad, thousands of Christians enslaved throughout northern Africa alone. (refer: Elaboration)

c. 1500

Lucrezia Borgia (Alexander VI's daughter) married three times. The first ended in an arranged divorce. Brother Cesare, agreed to murder the second. She lived happily ever after with number three.

Estimated Christian portion of the world's population is 19%.

*The Vatican Manuscript* located in the Vatican Library is an almost complete Bible in Greek (refer to years c. 320 and 1859).

Amish, a religious sect develops. [Some particulars: Amish are occasionally referred to as Amish Mennonites, now numbering 40,000 and Mennonites with 180,000 members.]

1500

Short of funds, Alexander declared a Holy Year. Pilgrims to Rome made donations and purchased a variety of indulgences. He was the first pope to sell the bricks temporarily sealing the special Holy Door of the Basilica of Saint Peter's.

1502

First hand-held watch designed.

1503

In August, Alexander invited himself to dinner at a rival's residence, that of Cardinal Arian de Corneto. The Pope supplied the food and refreshment with a plan to provide poisoned candy as desert, but de Corneto had bribed Alexander's servant to switch treats. Pope Alexander died; official cause was fever and inept physicians.

**During the Reigns of:**  
**Pius III (Francesco Todeschini) September 22 – October 18, 1503**  
**Julius II (Giuliano dell Rovere)**  
**November 1, 1503 – February 21, 1513**

1503 (continued)

Pius III (Pius II's nephew) reigned for 27 days. Ethically, he had declined an earlier bribe in Alexander's election.

In a two and one-half hour meeting, Giuliano della Rovere is elected. Julius II (Sixtus IV's nephew) had been a cardinal at 18. Breaking all records, he was the third papal nephew in a row elected. Julius II took his name in honor of Julius Caesar. He was known as the warrior pope.

The Pope and French authorities accelerate their disputes.

Thomas a Kempis authors *De imitatione Christ* (*The Imitation of Christ*).

1504

Michelangelo Buonarroti completes his statue *David* in Florence, Italy.

1505

Pope requested 200 Swiss mercenaries to serve as Papal Palace guards.

Julius continues as a patron of Michelangelo Buonarroti and Raphael Santi (Sanzio).

Julius II, nicknamed *Il terribile* (the terrifying one), began referring to himself as *Pontifex Maximus* (Supreme Pontiff).

1506

Julius II directs the replacement of the crumbling Basilica of Saint Peter's. The first Chief Architect is Donato d'Angelo Lazzari (aka Bramante [the Ravenous]).

The project will last 120 years (through 1626) under the reigns of 20 popes. [Some particulars: Under Nicholas V in 1450, a partial foundation had been constructed.

To cover expenses, massive sale of indulgences took place, refining the graduated price tag of these and religious goods based on category (degree) of blessings.]

Explorer Christopher Columbus dies.

1507

Lisa di Anton of Naples poses for Leonardo da Vinci's *Monalisa [LaGioconda]* (*Mona Lisa*).

Martin Waldseemuller (Germany) misunderstands Americus Vespucci as the discoverer, rather than Columbus. He names the continent "America" on his New World map.

Martin Luther ordained in the Catholic Church.

1508

Maximilian I is crowned Holy Roman Emperor. Julius II decrees that future German kings will automatically be given that title.

(-12) Michelangelo Buonarroti creates scenes from Genesis in fresco (fresh), paint on wet plaster, on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel. Pope Julius II often harassed, "When will it be finished?" The artist once said, "I have not received any money from Julius for thirteen months." He wrote his father, "...I am penniless. As a result, I can not be robbed."

1509

Johannes Pfefferkorn, a Dominican monk published *Judenspiegel* (*Mirror of the Jew*), an anti-Semitic book proposing that all Hebrew works, including the Talmud, be burned. Renaissance scholar, Desiderius Erasmus authors *The Praise of Folly* assessing abuses in Catholic doctrine and corrupt clergy practices. (refer: 1517)

(r. - 47) Henry VIII becomes King of England with his wife, Catherine of Aragon, as Queen. She is the daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain. The marriage produced six children, all of whom died except Mary, later Queen Mary (Tudor).

1511

Medici Family regained control of Florence under Cardinal Giovanni de' Medici (had been a cardinal since age 13).

Spain exports African slaves to Cuba.

Thirty-seven London women receive license to perform medical surgery.

1512

French expelled from Italy by papal armies of Julius II

Pope sells indulgences to raise money for rebuilding of the Basilica of Saint Peter's. This practice is later continued by Pope Leo X.

(-17) Eighteenth Ecumenical Council: Lateran V under popes Julius II and Leo X and Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian I

Dealt primarily with disciplinary decrees. A new crusade against the Muslim Turks was planned, but never acted on because of the religious upheaval in Germany by Martin Luther in 1517.

**During the Reign of Leo X (Giovanni de' Medici)  
March 11, 1513 – December 1, 1521**

1513

Cardinal Giovanni de' Medici had feigned life-threatening illness to secure Cardinal Raffaello Riario's (a non-priest) swing-vote for his election as Leo X. (refer: 1523: Clement VII). Later Riario became a priest.

Juan Ponce de Leon explores Florida coast.

Disappointed at Leo The Magnificent's longevity, a few years later, Riario attempted to poison him.

Niccolo Machiavelli authors *Il Principe (The Prince)* using Cesare Borgia as a harsh, but strong leader, protecting Italy from barbarians; "It is much more secure to be feared than to be loved." Book is published in 1532.

Spaniard Vasco Núñez de Balboa is a minor member of the de Bastidas' expedition crossing the Isthmus of Panama. Unaccompanied, he becomes first European to see the Pacific Ocean, naming it *El Mar de Sur (South Sea)*.

1514

Founding of Havana, Cuba

Raphael Santi made Chief Architect of the Basilica of Saint Peter's project (for six years).

1515

Archbishop of Magdeburg (Germany) bought the See (a cathedral town) of Mainz. He received Leo X's permission to sell indulgences. Archbishop's aide, Johann Tetzel, certified that these indulgences would absolve sins.

c. 1516

Leo continues fund-raising by selling cardinal positions and indulgences. Gave King Francis I authority to install all high-office church authorities in France. Leo is quoted, God gave us the Papacy, and now let us enjoy it.

1516

Thomas More authors *Utopia*.

Carlos I becomes King of Aragon, Castile and Navarre (aka Spain). (refer: 1520)

First Jewish ghetto in Europe is Venice's *Ghetto Nuovo*. Two bridges linking the main city are closed at midnight and during Christian festivals. (refer: 1555)

1517

Leo X interviews the cardinals, asking each, "Had you been involved in the conspiracy to poison me?" After intense interrogation, Cardinals Petrucci, Riario, and others confess. Several suddenly pass away. Pope replaces 31 cardinals with relatives, including cousins Giulio de' Medici (later, Clement VII) and Luigi de' Rossi.

Leo calls for a crusade against the Turks. Sends Dominican John Tetzel to Germany on a capital-raising sale of indulgences for reconstruction of the Basilica of Saint Peter's. Desiderius Erasmus writes *Julius Exclusus* and (c. 1519) his edition of the *Greek New Testament*. (refer: 1557)

In October, Martin Luther (1483-1546), an Augustinian monk, denied an opportunity to debate concerns, publishes his 95 Theses, posting them on the door of the Castle Church in Wittenberg. He is questioning papal authority, teachings, and priestly celibacy. Luther also preached that faith alone leads to salvation and encouraged individual study of the Bible. [Editor's note: In all probability, Leo X could have stifled Luther immediately but, being "no Borgia", he hesitated.]

1519

(-21) Hernando Cortez's (Spain) expedition into Mexico.

Aztecs complete conquering all of Meso-America.

(-22) Magellan's expedition circumnavigates the Globe. Mid-way, he was killed by Philippine natives.

c. 1520

Pope Leo's pet monkey keeper, teenager Innocenzo del Monte, is consecrated a cardinal.

1520

Carlos I reigns as King of Aragon, Castile, Navarre, Naples, Sicily and the German states under House of Hapsburg. Carlos, also called Charles V, is crowned Holy Roman Emperor. (refer: 1827)

Leo's *Exsurge Domine* (Rise up, O Lord) excommunicates Martin Luther on 41 counts of heresy.

The condemned Luther said of Leo, "the Antichrist sits in the Temple of God. The Roman Court is the Synagogue of Satan."

After an arranged kidnapping of Luther by his supporters, he begins his German translation and interpretation of the Bible while hiding in Wartburg

Raphael Santi's (or Sanzio) completes the painting, *Transfiguration*.

(r. - 66) Turkish Sultan Suleiman (aka Suleyman) the Magnificent

Henry VIII (England) writes *Defense of the Seven Sacraments*, a negative reply to Luther and in support of the Papacy. Pope Leo continues to refer to him as *Defender of the Faith* (initiated by Julius II, the title is still used in Anglican England).

Aztec king Montezuma II dies during his attack on Cortez's garrison.

William Tyndale translates the Bible from Latin into English. Condemned as a heretic by both the Catholic Church and the newly established Church of England, he flees to Germany. (refer: 1536)

1521

Diet of Worms called by Emperor Charles V declares Luther to be a heretic and bans all his writings. Leo had excommunicated him but, by that time, Luther's revolutionary theology had become popular.

Luther and Leo continue to dub one another Antichrist.

Suleiman captures Belgrade.

Missionaries' baptisms in Philippines establish the first Asian Christian nation.  
Cortez appointed Captain-general of New Spain and ruler of the Aztecs.  
Thomas Munzer, a Lutheran, preaches the invalidity of infant Baptism.

**During the Reigns of:**  
**ADRIAN VI (HADRIAN VI) (Adrian Florensz Dedal)**  
**January 9, 1522 – September 14, 1523**  
**Clement VII (Giulio de' Medici)**  
**November 19, 1523 – September 25, 1534**

1522

Martin Luther publishes his German translation and interpretation of the New Testament.

1523

Sweden secedes from the Scandinavian Union.

Huldreich (Ulrich) Zwingli of Zurich, a former priest, publishes 67 articles condemning priest celibacy and Lenten fasting rules, a variety of papal dictates, and transubstantiation (the physical body of Christ is present in the Eucharist).

Zwingli considered Mass to be a ceremony, a symbolic commemoration of Jesus' death. His *Marburg Colloquy* resulted in theological differences between Lutherans and Reformed Protestants. In 1531 he was murdered by quartering.

At Adrian VI's (Hadrian's) death, joyful Romans placed flowers at the door of his bungling physician.

Martin Luther's *That Christ Was Born a Jew* defines all Jews as enemies of German Christians.

Clement VII is the second de'Medici pope. (refer: 1559)

1524

With the rise in Luther's popularity, some 4000 religious-subject pamphlets and single-page broadsheets (containing text and sketches) were available in the Germanic lands. *The Distinction Between True and False Religion* comparing Luther's new pure and good beliefs to the papacy's corrupt and evil was one of the most published broadsheets.

Giovanni da Verrazano explores the coastline from Nova Scotia to the Carolinas.

(-83) Birth of Thomas Erastus (aka Lieber); Swiss theologian and follower of Zwingli.

c. 1525

Anabaptist (Greek for Rebaptizers) denomination in Switzerland, rejects infant baptism. Only adults are permitted to join the church. (Current examples include Mennonites and Amish.)

Clement installs his 19-year-old son, Alessandro de' Medici, as Duke of Florence.  
Modern ice skates (with metal runners instead of bone) developed by the Dutch.

1525

Luther marries Katharina von Bora, a nun. They move into the Augustinian monastery in Wittenberg and produce six offspring.

*Confession of Ausburg* constitutes the formal presentation of Martin Luther's teachings.

1526

Suleiman overwhelms the Hungarian army.

1527

Charles V (aka Carlos I) invades Rome, massacres 147 guards defending Clement VII (a Medici pope). During The Sack of Rome, Protestant Germans slaughter more than 50,000 including children, nuns, and priests (until we tired).

Pope was taken prisoner (held for seven months at Cartel Sant' Angelo). He pays off Carlos with money, Papal lands and civic controls.

Martin Cellarius pioneers what becomes the Universalist Association (aka Unitarianism).

He denies Jesus as the Son of God. (refer: Elaboration-Unitarian).

Henry VIII wrote to Anne Boleyn, "Henceforward, my heart shall be dedicated to you alone..." (refer: 1533 and 1535)

Clement commissions Michelangelo Buonarroti's *Last Judgment* on the wall of the Sistine Chapel.

Seeking a male heir, King Henry, with assistance from Cardinal Thomas Wolsey (his Chief Minister), claimed that Julius II had erred in previously granting him a dispensation (against Church law) allowing that marriage to his brother's widow, Catherine. They sought an annulment from current pope, Clement VII.

Since Emperor Carlos I was a dominant influence in Italy and Catherine's nephew, Pope Clement avoided making a decision.

1528

Patrick Hamilton, first Scot Protestant martyr, burned at the stake as a heretic (St. Andrews, Scotland).

1529

Henry VIII removes Cardinal Wolsey as Lord Chancellor (he had failed to secure a papal annulment of the marriage with Catherine of Aragon), replaced with Thomas More. (refer: 1535)

Name Protestantism derives from the protests over Diet of Speyer's rulings, which forbade the discussion in all Catholic states of any of Martin Luther's ideas.

Suleiman the Magnificent lays unsuccessful siege to Vienna. (refer: 1547)

Cornelius Agrippa von Nettesheim publishes *On the Nobility and Excellence of Women*. All souls are "the same and of an equal condition. Women and men have the same gifts of spirit, reason, and the use of words."

1530

Portuguese settle Brazil.

1531

Juan Diego, Mexico, sees Mary. A cloak with her image is enshrined as *Our Lady of Guadalupe*. (refer: 1754)

1532

Through 1535, Francisco Pizarro of Spain assails the Incas.

1533

Henry VIII cuts off financial payments to Rome, promotes Thomas Cranmer to Archbishop of Canterbury who, in turn, nullified Henry's marriage to Catherine of Aragon.

Cranmer officiates at Henry's wedding to Anne Boleyn, Catherine's former lady-in-waiting. It endures for two years. (refer: 1535)

Catholic Nicholas Cop, Rector of the University of Paris, publicly supports Martin Luther's call for Church reform. He flees to avoid prosecution.

**During the Reign of Paul III (Alessandro Farnese)  
October 13, 1534 – November 10, 1549**

1534

England's Parliament passes the Act of Succession; Catherine's marriage is invalid, Anne is the new queen, and any public questioning or doubt is a capital crime.

Henry VIII, with the Act of Supremacy, declares himself the supreme head of the Ecclesia Anglicana (aka Church of England).

Clement VII dies after eating poisoned mushrooms.

Alessandro Farnese, a brother of one of Clement's ten mistresses, becomes Paul III. In November, Paul III addresses the need for reform of the College of Cardinals then, 25 days later, he consecrates two grandchildren (ages 14 and 16) as the newest members.

Explorer Jacques Cartier claims an area in the New World, la-Nouvelle-France (New France).

Affair of the Placards takes place all over France. Protestants erect signs attacking the Catholic Mass, Eucharist and papal supremacy.

Martin Luther publishes his German translation and selectively-modified interpretation of the entire Bible.

Henry VIII's Act of Supremacy declares king head of the Church of England.



Ignatius of Guipuzcoa, Spanish Basque country [b.1491-d.1556] is wounded in a war against France (1521); he recovered at the Castle of Loyola.  
At the University of Paris he and six others (as The Company of Jesus) vow to lead lives of poverty, chastity, and special obedience to the pope. (refer: 1540)

1535

Thomas More is murdered by beheading, after refusing to swear an oath of supremacy (as were thousands of other Catholics).  
Michaelangelo begins the Sistine Chapel's *Last Judgement*.  
Henry VIII orders the execution by beheading of his wife, Queen Anne Boleyn.

1536

John Calvin's, *Institute of the Christian Religion*, rejects free will adhering to predestination. Through 1645, this was the dominant theology of the Anglican Church.  
William Tyndale is burned at the stake in Belgium.

1537

Lutheranism becomes Norway's official religion. (refer: Elaboration)

1538

Universidad Autonoma de Santo Domingo (now in the Dominican Republic) founded.

1539

Paul III excommunicates Henry VIII over the divorce of Catherine of Aragon.  
Henry has Parliament pass the *Six Articles* (of older Catholic Faith including *Transubstantiation*). Protestants who denied any of these articles were executed.

c. 1540

Curling was first played on frozen ponds of Scotland.

1540

Paul III issues the papal bull, *Regimini Militantis Ecclesiae*, establishing the Society of Jesus (approving their Constitution in 1548). Ignatius Loyola becomes the first superior general. The term Jesuit, one who uses the name of Jesus too frequently, was initially used to publicly criticize members.  
Ambroise Pare develops artificial limbs.  
Bishop Giampietro Carafa (later, Pope Paul IV) heads the Roman Inquisition.  
Francisco Vasquez de Coronado explores the southwest (of present U.S.).  
Antonio da Sangallo the Younger completes construction of Cappella Paolina (Pauline Chapel), the Pope's private chapel.

1541

Hernando de Soto crosses the Mississippi River.  
Henry VIII appoints himself head of the Church of Ireland.

1542

Portuguese trading company arrives in Japan.

Francis Xavier, the first Jesuit missionary, preaches in Portugal and India, then travels to Japan in 1550 dying off the coast of China in 1552.

Paul renames the Roman Inquisition *The Holy Office of the Inquisition for "censorship and investigation."* (Also mentioned, is the *Sacred Congregation of the Universal Inquisition*) (refer:1908)

1543

Martin Luther writes *On the Jews and their Lies*, calling them a brood of vipers. (This is the same term used by John the Baptist in his preaching against the Pharisees.)

Luther wrote, "As Christians, we must not allow Talmudic writings to exist. Their synagogues should be burned, property seized, and all Jews be placed into forced labor, exiled, or put to death." (refer: Elaboration)

Martin Luther sanctions the death penalty for all heretics.

Mikolaj Kopernik (b. 1473 – d. 1553), a Polish Catholic priest (name Latinized to Nicolaus Copernicus) publishes *De Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium (On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Spheres)*. He discusses the heliostatic/heliocentric theory by which planets revolved in a circular orbit around a stationary sun. Not generally accepted until mid 1600s; several revisions over the last 500 years. (refer: 1616)

1545

(- 63) Nineteenth Ecumenical Council: Trent (Council of Trent) during 18 years (suspended in November, 1549 with Paul III's death and again in 1552) explored these and many other topics:

Reaffirmed 1000 year-old version of Jerome's Latin *Vulgate* bible. Objected to any theological or liturgical indictments by Martin Luther or others reformers (no possibility of reconciliation).

Limited the privileges of archdeacons who had had jurisdiction over large portions of dioceses. Disallowed cardinal appointments of their own children as bishops (nephews were still allowed that opportunity even if they happened to fall in the first category).

Established seven Sacraments.

Only ordained clergy could consecrate the bread and wine. Valid marriages required priest participation. Authenticated the concept of indulgences.

The majority vote, the premise of the Immaculate Conception of Mary was shelved. (refer: 1854)

Latin became the Church's official language. Mass could no longer be celebrated in the vernacular.

Non-ordained (naturally, always male) participation in Church issues or decisions was eliminated, again.

The Virtues of Faith, Hope, and Charity, received at Baptism were inculcated.

A minor discussion as to the question of women possessing souls remained unresolved.

(refer: Appendage-Roman Catholic Church Councils)

1546

Calvinist preacher, George Wishart, burned as a heretic (St. Andrews, Scotland).

John Heywood wrote in *Dialogue of Proverbs*, "a man may well bryng [sic] a horse to the water, but he can not make hym drynke [sic] without he will."

Catholic Cardinal David Beaton murdered by Calvinists (St. Andrews, Scotland).

1547

Henry II (France) marries Catherine de Medicis (Caterina Maria Romola di Lorenzo de Medici of Florence, Lorenzo's daughter).

Paul III assigns the Basilica's dome project to Michelangelo Buonarroti.

Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent allows King Ferdinand to keep thirty-five counties in Hungary providing that he pays annual fees as tribute. The rest of Hungary becomes a Turkish province.

Henry VIII dies. Edward VI, his 10-year-old son by 3<sup>rd</sup> wife, Jane Seymour, reigns under regents through 1553. He continues moving the English into Protestantism.

(r. - 84) Ivan IV (the Terrible) becomes first Tsar of Muscovy.

c. 1548

Michelangelo Buonarroti is appointed Chief Architect to the on-going Basilica of Saint Peter's replacement project.

1548

Martin Luther dies.

1549

*Book of Common Prayer* published by the Church of England (revised in 1552).

**During the Reigns of:**  
**Julius III (Giovanni Maria Ciocchi del Monte)**  
**February 8, 1550 – March 23, 1555**  
**Marcellus II (Marcello Cervini) April 9 – May 1, 1555**  
**Paul IV (Giampietro Carafa) May 23, 1555 – August 18, 1559**

c. 1550

European gunsmiths fashion the wrench and screwdriver.

1550

Holy Roman Emperor Carlos I and Pope Julius establish death penalty for all heretics as defined by Inquisitions throughout Europe.

In March, Julius III recalls the Council of Trent. Henry II of France refused to allow clergy attendance so in 1552, Council was suspended again. (refer: 1562)

Robert Brown founds Congregationalism, which maintains absolute independence of each local church.

Jesuits challenge the traditional belief that absolution of sins requires a donation to the priest-confessor. Giampietro Carafa (future Pope Paul IV) considers Ignatius Loyola to be a heretic.

Michelangelo Buonarroti completes fresco's, *Conversion of Saul* and *Martyrdom of Saint Peter* in the *Cappella Paolina* (Pauline Chapel).

1552

Thomas Cranmer, facilitates the move towards Anglicanism with the Latin Catholic service books translated into English in the *Book of Common Prayer*. The altar is called table and the Mass is referred to as Holy Communion or Lord's Supper. Altars, images (statues and paintings) as well as stained-glass windows were removed from all churches.

While there were Lutheran and Calvinist influences, the Anglican Church was a new brand of Protestantism. [Some particulars: Protestants eliminated Limbo from their theology. The Vatican's concurrence will likely be published by 2008.]

1553

Edward VI is forced by the Council of State to name Lady Jane Grey as his successor. She is made Queen on July 10. The accession is immediately revoked.

On July 19<sup>th</sup>, Mary Tudor (daughter of Henry VIII by his first wife, Catherine of Aragon and Elizabeth's half-sister) becomes Queen of England and Ireland. She reestablishes Catholicism. Heresy laws were revived and some 250 people were put to death for various violations.

Twice Archbishop Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, recants his Protestant beliefs. (refer: 1558)

Julius III welcomes England back into the Church.

After Islamic conquests as far as southern France, Ogier Ghiselin de Busbecq, Imperial Ambassador to Suleiman's court, was concerned over the fate of the rest of Europe. (refer: 1683)

1554

Paramo, an officer of the Roman Inquisition, confirms that at least 30,000 witches had been burned in past 150 years, saving the world from destruction.

Lady Jane Grey beheaded for treason.

Princess Juana de' Austria, Regent of Spain, (the emperor's daughter) becomes a Jesuit scholastic. A special papal dispensation had authorized her secret vows in The Society of Jesus.

1555

Religious Peace of Augsburg- German Catholics and Protestants agree to co-exist. English Calvinists produce the *Geneva Bible* that is anti-royalty. Later, the Puritans use the same version.

Marcellus II reigns for 22 days (April 9 - May 1).

In another 22 days, Paul IV (a Medici) is elected.

Carlo Carafa (Paul's nephew) is made a cardinal with papal office responsibilities. (refer:1560)

Paul IV issues bull, *Cum Nimis Absurdum*. Jews must live in ghettos in Rome and in all papal cities. He directs that copies of the *Talmud* and all other sacred Jewish writings be destroyed.

Jews are forbidden to practice medicine, own real estate, or work in banking. "Jew" identification badges are required (Ghetto-housing continued in Rome through 1870).

Michel de Nostredame (aka Nostradamus) publishes *Les Propheties*, predictions of world events. [Editor's note: To date there has been no documentation of validity.]

1556

Without Pope Paul's consultation, Ferdinand I of Germany becomes Holy Roman Emperor.

World's most violent recorded earthquake at Shaanxi, China (estimated 830,000 died)

Ignatius Loyola dies; Diego Laynez becomes the 2<sup>nd</sup> Superior General of the Society of Jesus.

1557

Presbyterian Church founded by John Knox.

Paul IV charges and imprisons Papal Administrator Cardinal Morone for unspecified heresy. (refer: 1559)

Bernard Palissy formulates enamel.

Sultan Suleiman orders architect, Sinan, to construct the Suleiman Mosque (aka Suleymaniye Camii) in Istanbul.

Paul orders the Rome Inquisition to develop a list of books and letters that were to be burned. Specific attention was directed to all works of Desiderius Erasmus.

1558

(r. - 1603) Elizabeth I (daughter of Henry VIII by his second wife, Anne Boleyn) becomes Queen of England and Ireland. She is to be the last ruler from the House of Tudor. Elizabeth reinstates Anglicanism. Thomas Cranmer becomes a Protestant again. John Knox authors *First Blast of the Trumpet against the Monstrous Regiment of Women*. This combined anti-Catholicism with the unnatural action of women ruling over men (highlighting Mary Tudor of England and Queen Mother of Scotland, Mary of Guise.).

Vatican publishes *Index Librorum Prohibitorum (Index of Prohibited Books)*, a list of dangerous and heretical books. Catholics were forbidden to read these (except with papal permission). Ignoring the rule would result in severe punishment. All Inquisitions were directed to enforce this necessary directive. (refer: 1966-Paul VI)

### **During the Reign of Pius IV (Giovanni Angelo Medici) December 25, 1559 – December 9, 1565**

1559

Vatican control returns to de' Medici family with the election of Pius IV. (refer: 1605)  
Parliament passes acts of Supremacy (making Elizabeth head of the English Church) and of Uniformity (defining common rituals).

Although there was no approved version of the Bible, under Elizabeth, the *Bishop's Bible* became popular. (refer: 1604)

Pius IV releases innocent Cardinal Morone.

1560

Cardinal Carafa is executed.

Within five days in office, Pius IV appoints 22 year old de' Medici nephew, Charles Borromeo, a cardinal, Secretary of State and Milan's administrator (he becomes a priest and bishop in 1563). (refer: 1610)

Calvinist guideline, *First Book of Discipline*, distributed.

Scottish Reformation Parliament adopts Calvinist Protestantism as the Nation's religion. [Some particulars: This action was not legal, but accepted.]

1561

Mary Queen of Scots (Mary Stuart) assumed leadership. [Some background: She had been declared Queen when six days old and crowned at nine months (1542) but had not reigned actively.]

c. 1562

Teresa Davila y Ahumada (Teresa of Avila) founded a convent for discalced (barefooted) Carmelites. One of her prayers was, "God preserve us from stupid nuns." She authored devotional literature and classical Catholic mysticism; *The Interior Castle* (1577) and *The Way of Perfection*. During a painful illness Teresa humorously said to God, "If this is the way you treat your friends, no wonder you don't have many." She is the Patroness of Spain. Her body remains incorrupt, entombed at Avila. (refer: Elaboration-Doctors of the Church)

1562

Council of Trent reopens.

Civil war erupts in France between Huguenots (Protestant nobles and merchants) and Catholics.

Calvinist *Book of Common Order* published.

1563

Council of Trent closes.

Publishing of *Thirty-nine Articles of Religion* by the Anglican Church defines their doctrine.

1564

Council of Trent reconvenes. Confirms Church's position that marriage is secondary to a religious or a chaste life.

Michelangelo Buonarroti dies.

(-1616) William Shakespeare born.

(-1642) Galileo Galilei born.

1565

The city of Saint Augustine (Florida) is founded by Pedro Menendez.

Konrad Gesner develops the graphite pencil.

Jacopo Tintoretto paints the *Crucifixion*, permanently housed in Sculo Grande di San Rocco, Venice.

Francis Borgia becomes the 3<sup>rd</sup> Superior General of The Society of Jesus.

**During the Reign of Pius V (Michele Ghislieri)  
January 7, 1566 – May 1, 1572**

1566

Over the next few years, Pius V publishes a book of services for clergy (*Breviary*), issues a catechism and an up-dated Mass ritual. He directs that priests must be residents of their parishes and orders an increased usage of the *Index of Books*.

Calvinists ransack monasteries and churches in Flanders. Commonly, they subscribe to death for heretics.

Pius publishes *The Catechism of the Council of Trent (The Roman Catechism)* to provide clergy more uniformity in teaching. (refer: 1884)

*The Table Talk of Martin Luther*, a collection of dialogue with his students, is published 20 years after his death. (refer: Elaboration-Luther)

Pius appointed a new Dominican as Inquisitor General of the Roman Inquisition charged with the elimination of all heresy by any means available.

Queen Elizabeth imprisons her cousin Mary, Queen of Scots. (refer: 1587)

1568

A portion of the *Ave Maria* (originally c. 1427) is adopted into the Roman breviary (a book of prayers and psalms).

Scholars, driven out of England, found *Catholic College* at Douay in Flanders, later moving it to Rheims, France.

Thomas Aquinas, Athanasius, Basil, John Chrysostom, and Gregory Nazianzus are conferred as *Doctores Ecclesiae (Doctors of the Church)*. (refer: Elaboration)

1570

Pius V's *Quo Primum* is the Apostolic Constitution on the Tridentine Mass. Introduces the Roman Missal.

Pope excommunicates Elizabeth.

Ivan the Terrible (Tsar of Muscovy) devastates the city of Great Novgorod; plunders churches, homes, and farms within 100-mile radius, murdering hundreds each day.

Thomas Howell's *New Sonnets* cautions, "Counte not thy chickens that vnhatched [sic] be."

French grant Huguenots (Protestants) amnesty (refer: 1572)

Netherlands rebel against Spain, founding a republic.

1571

In the naval Battle of Lepanto the Fleet of the Holy League stops the Ottoman invasion of the Mediterranean (30,000 Turks killed, 10,000 prisoners, 100 boats destroyed and 150 captured. Fourteen thousand Catholic slaves freed.

Pius V creates the *Sacred Congregation of the Index*, which is responsible for up-dating the list of prohibited books. (refer: Elaboration-Curia)

All Jews, previously confined to living in *Grosser Juedenhof* (Jew's Court), are expelled from Berlin.



1572

Jesuits establish a province in Mexico and open a college.

On the feast of Saint Bartholomew, France's Catherine de' Medici (Pope Gregory XIII's cousin) persuades her son, King Charles IX, to order the massacre of thousands of Huguenots.

In Rome, Jesuit's first church was Santa Maria della Strada (later named Gesu).

Commemorating the event, Pope celebrates Mass of Thanksgiving in the Basilica of Saint Peter's.

**During the Reign of Gregory XIII (Ugo Boncompagni)  
May 14, 1572 – April 10, 1585**

1574

(r. - 1589) France's King Henry III is assassinated; last of House of Valois.

1578

Mostly forgotten after the 900s, catacombs in Rome are rediscovered. (refer: 1849) *Shroud of Turin*, believed to be Jesus' face on a linen burial cloth, is located in the cathedral, Duomo di San Giovanni Battista. (refer: c. 35 and c. 525)

[Some particulars: In the 1990s, testing determined that the blood stain is a mercury sulfide-based paint pigment.]

1579

Sir Francis Drake enters San Francisco Bay claiming the area for Britain.

1580

Spain absorbs Portugal.

1582

Pope's Bull *Inter gravissimas* replaces the Julian calendar (Julius Caesar's 46 BC) with the Gregorian. It is immediately adopted by Italy, Portugal and Spain. The day following October 4, 1582 became October 15<sup>th</sup>.

George Whetstone wrote in *Heptameron of Civil Discourse*, "The dashe of a Pen is more greeuous then the counter use of a Launce." [sic]

English version of New Testament published at Rheims (refer: years 405, 1609-10, 1750 and 1970).

c. 1583

Jesuits open 20 colleges to train priests in counter-revolt (reformation) techniques.

**During the Reigns of:**  
**Sixtus V (Felice Peretti) April 24, 1585 – August 27, 1590**  
**Urban VII (Giambattista Castagna) September 15 – 27, 1590**  
**Gregory XIV (Niccolo Sfondrati)**  
**December 5, 1590 – October 16, 1591**  
**Innocent IX (Giovanni Antonio Fachinetti)**  
**October 29 – December 30, 1591**

1586

The Egyptian obelisk, formally located at Emperor Nero's Circus, is moved to the square at the construction site of Saint Peter's.  
Sacred College at Vatican numbers 70 cardinals.

1587

Mary (Stuart), Queen of Scots, is beheaded by order of her cousin, Queen Elizabeth.  
Virginia Dare is first baby born of English parents in America.  
The Vatican has a letter by Mary to Pope Sixtus V saying, "Today I have had a message...that I must prepare myself to receive death."

1588

Foul weather and poor leadership is responsible for the defeat of the Spanish Armada (during the reigns of Queen Elizabeth I, England and Phillip II, Spain). (Second Armada in 1597 is also scattered by storms)

Christopher Marlowe produces *Doctor Faustus*.

Sixtus establishes several Sacred Congregations:

- of Rites*-supervising worship ceremonies and to review qualifications for sainthood;
- of Religious*-oversees religious communities;
- of the Consistory*-regulates dioceses and appoints bishops;
- of Ceremonies*-in papal chapels and by cardinals outside the papacy. (refer: Elaboration- Curia)

1589

The English dictionary's definition for the pope is "head bishop of the church malignant, Satan's chief vicar on earth."

(r. - 1610) French King Henry IV (de Navarre), is first of House of Bourbon (which lasted until 1792). Henry converted from Calvinism to Catholicism. He was assassinated.

Some credit the flush toilet to Sir John Harington.

Establishment of the independent Russian Orthodox Church. Bishop Metropolitan Job becomes first patriarch of Muscovy and Russia.

1590

Sixtus V was so unpopular that at his death, Romans tore down his statues.

Pope Urban VII reigns 11 days.

Gregory XIV has a 15-month reign (d. October, 1591).

1591

Trinity College established in Dublin, Ireland.

Pope Innocent IX reigns 62 days.

**During the Reign of: Clement VIII (Ippolito Aldobrandini)  
January 30, 1592 – March 5, 1605**

1592

Thomas Kyd wrote in *The Spanish Tragedy*, “ewill newes flie faster still than good.” [sic]

1593

Galileo Galilei invents the thermometer.

King Henry IV’s Edict of Nantes essentially ends French Wars of Religion.

c. 1595

Poland shifts from Eastern Orthodox to Roman Catholic.

1597

Japan, fearful of European influence, persecutes Christian converts.

Domenicos Theotocopoulos (aka El Greco) paints *View of Toledo*.

1598

Henry IV (France), a Protestant, decides to pacify opposition by converting to Catholicism. He initiates the *Edict of Nantes*. This allows the Huguenots (Protestants) private worship, public worship in two hundred towns and full civil and political rights (the edit was revoked in 1685 under pressure by Pope Innocent XI).

James VI of Scotland writes *True Law of free Monarchies* claiming kings to be gods, appointed by and answerable only to God. (refer: 1603)

1599

William Shakespeare’s *Much Ado about Nothing*

## Seventieth Century

c. 1600

Clement consecrates his grand-nephew (14 years old) and two 18-year-old nephews as cardinals. He uses the Roman Inquisition to execute a variety of philosophers and the “other troublesome”.

Europe’s population is over 100 million.

Michelangelo Merisi da Caravaggio paints *The Crucifixion of Saint Peter*, presently in Rome’s Church of Santa Maria del Popolo.

1600

Monk Giordano Bruno publishes *On the Infinite Universe and Worlds*. After eight years of Inquisition and torture in Rome, he is burned at the stake for grievances against the Holy Church.

Japanese murder Jesuit missionary Peter Kibe and 188 Catholic converts.

Clement disregards attempts to ban the devil’s drink (Muslim’s coffee). After a cup, Pope is quoted, “So delicious that it would be a pity to let the infidels have exclusive use of it. We shall cheat Satan by baptizing it.”

1601

Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, a long-time friend of Queen Elizabeth fails to quell the Irish Rebellion led by Hugh O’Neill, Earl of Tyrone. Devereux attempts a rebellion to compel Elizabeth to name James VI of Scotland as her monarchical heir. She orders his execution.

William Shakespeare presents *Hamlet*.

(-43) Louis XIII reigns in France.

c. 1603

Clement VIII continued the selective banishment and persecution of the Jews.

1603

Tokugawa dynasty rules Japan.

Elizabeth dies (age 69).

(-25) James I (England) had been Scotland’s King James VI, son of Mary, Queen of Scots. He is the first to call himself King of Great Britain (term uniting England and Scotland).

1604

Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra authors *The Ingenious Hidalgo Don Quixote de la Mancha*.

Russia begins settlement of Liberia.

**During the Reigns of:**

**Leo XI (Alessandro Ottaviano de' Medici) April 1 – 27, 1605**  
**Paul V (Camillo Borghese) March 16, 1605 – January 28, 1621**

1605

Leo XI (last Medici pope) reigns 27 days.

Vincent de Paul sold as a slave by Turkish Muslims. He escapes and founds several missions for poor and ransoming slaves.

Guy Fawkes attempts to blow up the British Parliament.

Venice's civil court tries two priests of gross misconduct.

Paul V initiates Interdict (ecclesiastical censure, denial of the sacraments) against Venice inhabitants. Religious authorities ignore the ruling.

1607

Captain John Smith begins the first permanent English settlement in New World at Jamestowne. (refer: 1622)

1608

Samuel de Champlain founds Quebec, France's first permanent colony in Canada.

Edward Topshell authors *The Historie of Serpents including Dragon*.

Society of Jesus denies admission to anyone of Jewish ancestry tracing back five full generations.

Pocahontas, a Powhatan and daughter of Chief Wahunsonacook, saves Captain John Smith of England from execution.

1609

Bank of Amsterdam is established, becoming the first financial institution to have worldwide impact.

Fleeing Church of England oppression, imprisonment and torture, William Brewster leads a group of separatists to The Netherlands and publishes pamphlets outlining their beliefs. [Some detail: Much later, this became the Pilgrim Press.] King James I sought the arrest and return "of these vile people".

Another Separatist, William Brewster, had founded the *Perth Assembly* in Amsterdam.

Galileo Galilei designs the astronomical telescope.

Johannes Kepler's *Astronomia nova* defines planetary motion in elliptical orbit.

English version of Old Testament completed at Douay.

1610

The completion of the *Douay-Rheims Bible*, the first English Catholic version (based on *Latin Vulgate* version). (refer: years 405, 1582, 1750, 1970)

*Olympick* [sic] *Games*, a revival of the Greek tradition is still held annually in Cotswold, England.

Henry Hudson's exploration includes a major Western Hemisphere bay.

Charles Borromeo canonized.

1611

The *King James Version* of the *English Bible*. First complete text in that language is published. Differs from *Douay (Catholic) Version*; for example, omits seven books (Wisdom, Machabees, etc.) and part of two other books of Old Testament; changes Revelations to Apucalypse.

John Smyth leaves the Church of England founding the General Baptist religion in Amsterdam, Holland. Initially, this was an offshoot of the Calvinistic based, Puritan-Separatist movement.

Thomas Helmeys leads a group back to England and sends King James a copy of his book, *The Mystery of Iniquity*. He is imprisoned and dies in 1616. (refer: 1638-Williams)

1614

The *Rights of Exorcism* are updated. Characteristics of the possessed include abnormal strength and knowledge, resistance to holy items and ability to speak in foreign languages (both current and ancient).

John Napier of Scotland develops logarithms (tables to calculate math problems). He later develops the decimal point.

c. 1615

Peter Paul Rubens paints the *Devil in the Lion's Den*.

Salomon de Caux develops a solar-powered motor.

1616

The Inquisition condemns Nicolaus Copernicus' *Coelestium*, proposal that earth revolves around the sun. (refer: 1632 and 1757)

1617

Parliament designates Teresa of Avila (1515-82) Patroness of Spain.

1618

Ferdinand II, King of Bohemia and Hungary, is crowned Holy Roman Emperor.

Lutherans and Calvinists depose him, electing Frederick V.

1618

(-48) The Thirty Years' War during which Germany is devastated by local and foreign (French and Spanish) armies

1620

Period of Giovanni Lorenzo Bernini and Italian Baroque art.

Puritan separatists, after 60 days at sea, land at Plymouth, Cape Cod. They sign the *Mayflower Compact*, detailing governing regulations for Plymouth Colony. Pilgrims meet members of the native Wampanoag Tribe.

1621

In October, Governor Bradford initiates a Day of Thanksgiving celebrating the first harvest. (refer: 1863)

**During the Reigns of:  
Gregory XV (Alessandro Ludovisi)  
February 9, 1621 – July 8, 1623  
Urban VIII (Mafeo Barberini) August 6, 1623 – July 29, 1644**

c. 1620

Cornelis Drebbel designs a submarine.

1620

Offices of Governor and the Assembly are founded in Bermuda; oldest legislative bodies among the British dependencies.

c. 1621

Maximilian I (Bavaria) sells contents of library of Heidelberg to Vatican Archives. Cardinal Ludovisi (Pope Gregory's nephew) is in charge of Vatican art acquisitions.

1622

Gregory XV establishes *De Propaganda Fide* (*Sacred Congregation of the Propagation of the Faith*) to spread world Catholicism through missionary activity.

(refer: Elaboration-Curia)

William Oughtred invents the slide rule.

France's King Louis XIII nominates, and Gregory appoints Armand Jean du Plessis de Richelieu a cardinal (Cardinal Duc de Richelieu), Louis' chief minister until his death In 1642.

Powhatan Indians launch a surprise raid on the James River Settlement's farm families murdering 347 colonists.

1623

Mafeo (Maffeo) Barberini, because of his fondness for Rome chooses as his papal name *Urbs* (the city).

New Netherland (later, New York) founded by the Dutch.

1624

Galileo Galilei designs a microscope.

1625

(-49) Reign of Britain's Charles I (beheaded)

1626

After 126 years, the Renaissance Basilica is completed. Dedicated by Urban VIII, this new Basilica of Saint Peter's is the largest church in the world.

French colonize the Caribbean.

Peter Minuit, director of the New Netherland Colony buys Manhattan Island from some Indians (who had just been passing through and not native to the area).

1627

Rembrandt Harmenszoon van Rijn (Ryn) paints *Saint Paul in Prison*.

1628

Rene Descartes, philosopher and mathematician, develops analytical geometry.

1629

Giovanni Lorenzo Bernini is made Chief Architect of Basilica of Saint Peter's on-going projects until his death 51 years later.

c. 1630

Urban VIII retains magician, Tommaso Campanella (former Dominican and ex-heretic), to protect him from the evils of lunar eclipses. Both conduct full-scale magical rituals in the Lateran Palace.

c. 1631

Rene Descartes writes, *Cogito ergo sum* (I think, therefore I am).



1631

John Smith of New England writes, "The brave Spanish Souldiers brag, The Sunne never sets in the Spanish dominions." (refer: 1830-Christopher North)

Galileo Galilei authors *Dialogue* expanding the physical theory for ocean tides.

Mathematician William Oughtred establishes the multiplication (x) sign.

1632

Urban sanctions the Rome Inquisition's finding that Galileo Galilei is guilty of upholding Copernicus. He is imprisoned with the threat of torture and excommunication. Galileo disavows his belief, but while leaving he is heard to say "*E pur sip muove* (and yet it does move)." (refer: 1757 and Elaboration)

1630

(-53) Shah Jehan directed the construction of *Taj Mahal* in Agra, India for his wife, Arjuman Begum.

1633

*L'Observatore Romano* reports, "Now that Signor Galilei, albeit under slight inducement, has renounced his heretical belief in the earth's rotation, perhaps students of physics will return to the practical problems of armaments and navigation and leave the solution of cosmological problems to those learned in the infallible sacred texts."

Rembrandt Harmenszoon van Rijn (Ryn) paints *Christ in the Storm on the Sea of Galilee*.

Bernini's *Baldacchino* (Canopy), a nine-year project, encircles the high altar above Saint Peter's tomb.

1634

In Germany, first *Oberammergau* (passion play) performed.

Maryland founded as a Catholic colony, followed in 1649 by a grant of religious toleration. (refer: 1702)

Jean Nicolet is first Catholic to arrive in what is now Green Bay, Wisconsin.

c. 1635

George Fox founds group Inner Light. Formal name is Religious Society of Friends (aka Quakers). (refer: Elaboration- Protestant Churches)

Sir Anthony van Dyck (aka Vandyke) paints *Charles I of England*.

1636

Harvard University founded.

Self-ruled, Providence of Rhode Island founded by Roger Williams.

1637

Rene' Descartes, teacher of analytic geometry and author of the first modern philosophical assertion of existence (1641) *Cogito ergo sum* (I think, therefore I am).

Dutch tulip futures market collapses causing a financial disaster. High price for a single *Viceroy* bulb was 1000 pounds of cheese, four oxen, eight pigs, 12 sheep, a bed and a new suit of clothes.

1638

Roger Williams brings Baptist religion to Rhode Island; presently estimated at 30 million members world-wide.

Japan's Shimabara Rebellion leads to the murders and repression of all Catholics and Christians.

Micrometer designed by William Gascoigne.

1639

Blaise Pascal, France, at age 16, devises a mechanical numerical-wheel calculator. [Editor's note: Some consider this to be the first computer.] (refer: c. 1650)

1640

Japan imposes strict isolation.

Revolution restores Portuguese independence from Spain.

Baptism by immersion is further developed by the sect, Particular Baptist.

*Bay Psalm* is the first book published in the American Colonies.

Jansenism heresy denies freedom of will to accept or reject grace.

1641

Rembrandt Harmenszoon van Rijn paints *Portrait of Agatha Bas*.

c. 1642

Cornelius Jansen suggests that individual conscience should measure the appropriateness of the multitude of Church laws. (refer: 1713)

1642

(-49) A rebellion takes place in England's Parliament. The Roundheads (Puritans) eventually defeat the Cavaliers (Royalists). (refer: 1649)

(r. - 93) Sultan Mehmed IV expands Muslim conquests. (refer: 1683).

Rene' Goupil, Jesuit missionary and physician, captured by the Iroquois, is tortured and murdered.

1643

Torricelli and Viviani design the Barometer (Torricellian Tube).

(r. - 1715) Louis XIV of France ("I am the State") rules for 72 years; has associations with nine popes.

Louis evoked the Edict of Nantes in 1685, causing the emigration of the Huguenots to Holland, England and Germany. (refer: 1685)

**During the Reign of Innocent X (Giambattista Pamfili)  
September 15, 1644 – January 1, 1655**

1644

Manchus dynasty expands Chinese control to central and Southeast Asia.

1646

Isaac Jogues is the first Catholic priest on Manhattan Island. Near Lake Superior, he is enslaved, tortured, and murdered by the Iroquois.

1647

Hevelius (Johannes Hewelcke) catalogs the star system and maps the moon.  
*Westminster Confession of Faith* published as Calvinist orthodoxy's standard of doctrine

1648

At the end of the Thirty Years' War, Innocent X issues a Bull, voiding any portion of the British-French treaty that he considers detrimental to the Papacy. Both countries ignored him.

(-58) More than 200,000 Jews slaughtered in Poland.

Blaise Pascal designs the hydraulic press.

Olimpia Maidalchini-Pamfili (Innocent's sister-in-law) sells religious, civil, and military positions to the highest bidders. Has her son appointed as a cardinal. She generally runs the papacy for eight of the ten years of Innocent's reign.

1649

Puritan Oliver Cromwell's New Model army defeats King Charles I. John Cooke, England's Puritan solicitor-general runs treason-trial of Charles I who is beheaded.

(refer: 1660)

(-58) Cromwell becomes Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, ruling the Commonwealth as a military dictatorship. Author John Milton is his Latin-language secretary. (refer: 1667)

England begins the systematic massacre of the Irish Catholics.

c. 1650

La Peyrere, a Calvinist, argued that Gentiles descended from Preadamites, inhabitants of the earth before Adam, and therefore were free of his original sin. (refer: c. 1847)

Blaise Pascal writes *Provincial Letters*, defending Jansenism against Jesuit criticism.

1650

Thomas Fuller authors *A Pisgah Sight of Palestine* warning, "It is always darkest just before the Day dawneth."

1651

Thomas Hobbes authors *Leviathan*, analyzing the foundation of societies and governments.

1652

Giovanni Lorenzo Bernini completes work *The Ecstasy of Saint Teresa* [of Avila] located in the church of Santa Maria della Vittoria, Rome.

1653

Publishing of Izaak Walton's *The Compleat Angler, or the Contemplative Man's Recreation: Being a Discourse of Fish and Fishing not unworthy the perusal of most anglers: "Simon Peter said, 'I go a-fishing;' and they said, 'We also will go with thee.' "* - *John xxi.3*. [Editor's note: considered to be one of the longest book titles in history] (refer: 1676)

Calvinism combined with common law forms the basis for popular (rather than royal) sovereignty. This Puritan concept implies citizen participation in governmental affairs. These same Puritans ignore Cromwell's slaughter of Irish-Catholics at Drogheda.

**During the Reign of Alexander VII (Fabio Chigi)  
April 7, 1655 – May 22, 1667**

1655

Bernini's painting *Habakkuk and the Angel*; the prophet who had complained to God that He wasn't listening to the pleas of His people.  
Pope Alexander baptizes Queen Christina of Sweden.

1656

Baruch de Spinoza writes of political and intellectual and spiritual freedom with *Ethics*. (refer: Elaboration)

Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, allows the return of the Jews to England.

Pendulum clock introduced.

1658

Johann Wepfer writes that strokes are caused by broken blood vessels in the brain. (r. - 1705) Leopold I (Austria) becomes Holy Roman Emperor.

Jewish families arrive in Rhode Island. [Some particulars: Non-Christians were tolerated, but not granted full citizenship or permitted to vote.] (refer: 1763)

1659

James Howell writes in *Proverbs*, “No weeping for shed milk.”

1660

Navigation Act by Britain controls all colonial commerce. (refer: 1696)  
(r. - 85) England’s Charles II (Charles I’s son). The House of Stuart is restored.  
John Milton imprisoned for his participation in the revolution.  
Charles II orders Solicitor-General Cooke to be slow -tortured and executed.

1661

Rene Menard, a Jesuit, celebrates the first Mass in Wisconsin.

1662

The Royal Society of London, a scientific research institute established; re-chartered the following year as The Royal Society of London for the Improvement of Natural Knowledge. The motto remains *Nullius in Verba* (on no one’s word).

1664

Britain takes Dutch New Netherland and New Amsterdam (the city). They rename it New York. Dutch retake in 1673, losing the area to the British again in 1674.

1665

Isaac Newton develops calculus; publishes in 1704. (refer: 1674 - von Leibniz)  
Jewish mystic, Shabbetai Zevi (aka Tzui) verbalizes the ineffable (never to be uttered) name of God and proclaims himself to be the Messiah. Later, he is converted to Islam.

1666

Fire in London destroys St. Paul’s Cathedral and almost the entire city. Architect, Sir Christopher Wren, designs the Church’s reconstruction as well as many other new structures. (refer: 1708)

1667

King Louis XIV (France) approves Louise De Marillac’s Congregation of Sisters of Charity. In 1668, Clement IX sanctions the group.

**During the Reigns of:**  
**Clement IX (Giulio Rospigliosi) June 20, 1667 – December 9, 1669**  
**Clement X (Emilio Altieri) April 29, 1670 – July 22, 1676**

1667 (continued)

John Milton publishes religious epic, *Paradise Lost*, in which the Devil clashes with God and humans.

Isaac Newton is credited with the reflecting telescope.

The first blood transfusion (lamb-to-boy) is performed by Jean-Baptiste Denys of France.

1669

Niels Stensen, a Catholic priest, comparing fossilized to more recent sharks' teeth, expands the origin of earth by many thousands of years.

1670

(-76) Cardinal Paluzzi manages Pope Clement's papacy.

1672

Synod of Jerusalem (aka Synod of Bethlehem) is called by Greek Orthodox Patriarch Dosithesus. It upholds transubstantiation and the existence of purgatory. Objecting to the Roman Catholic belief, the Synod held that the Holy Ghost proceeds from God the Father. Dosithesus consecrates the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem.

1673

John Sobieski defeats the Turkish Muslim attack on Poland; elected king in 1674. Jesuit missionary Jacques Marquette and Louis Joliet become first Europeans to enter the upper Mississippi River.

1674

A French colony is established in India.

Gottfried von Leibniz independently discovers calculus. (refer: 1684)

Robert Boyle publishes *Excellency of Theology, Compar'd with Natural Philosophy*. This study of natural events strengthens the spiritual. He also authored *The Christian Virtuoso*.

**During the Reign of Innocent XI (Benedetto Odescalchi)**  
**June 20, 1667 – December 9, 1689**

1676

The first geographical map of Australia is depicted by Father Vittorio Ricci.

Jean-Baptiste Colbert, French finance minister to Louis XIV, asked business owners what government can do for them. Their reply was, “Laissez-nous faire” (“leave us alone”).

At Izaak Walton’s invitation, Charles Cotton added second part to *The Compleat Angler*, entitled, *Instructions How to Angle for a Trout or Grayling in a Clear Stream*.

1677

(-87) The church, *Saint Peter Upon Cornhill*, is constructed over the site of the first Christian place of worship in Britain (179).

1679

By the *Habeas Corpus Act*, England’s Parliament obliges judges to request cause for imprisonment. Act is suspended by William III in 1696.

Peter the Great becomes Tsar of Russia.

Halley’s Comet discovered.

1680

Antonio Stradivari opens a shop in Cremona, Italy. Stradivarius (or Strad) violins produced from 1698 to 1720 are considered the finest. [Some detail: Current prices range up to \$270,000.]

1681

British capture, Oliver Plunket, Archbishop of Armagh in Ireland. Taken to London, he is inappropriately accused of raising money to support the French and Irish to fight England. Plunket was found guilty of false religion and high treason and hung.

John Bunyan publishes *The Pilgrim’s Progress*.

1682

Robert Cavalier, Sieur de La Salle claims the lower Mississippi River area, naming it, Louisiana.

Spanish are the first Europeans to settle in Texas, in the area of present El Paso.

1683

Turk Muslim Grand Vizier Merzifonlu Kara Mustafa Pasha’s 200,000-force besieged Vienna; defended by 10,000 Hapsburg soldiers.

King John (Jan) III Sobieski of Poland and his Holy League’s victory (Battle of Vienna) is the turning point of Islamic conquests. Instead of winning every conflict, Sultan Mehmed IV’s forces begin to relinquish their occupations, ending the threat to central Europe.

First Germans to immigrate to U.S.; settle near Philadelphia

1684

von Leibniz publishes ideas on calculus (Newton does the same in 1704).

1685

Louis XIV (France) cancels the Edict of Nantes and initiates the persecution of Huguenots (Calvinist Protestants).

(-1750) Life of Johann Sebastian Bach, Baroque organist and composer  
British judges adopt use of bench wigs and the ceremonial full-bottomed (bigwig) version. King Charles II had initiated this fashion trend.

1686

Britain establishes the Dominion of New England.

1687

Newton presents his *Principia Mathematica*; force equals mass times acceleration [F=ma].

1688

Scotland's Catholic King James VII (aka James II of England) avoids assassination by escaping to France. His Dutch Protestant son-in-law, William III, replaces James. England's Glorious Revolution confirms supremacy of Parliament and Protestantism. Escalation of French persecution of Huguenots forces thousands to flee to Franschoek (*French Corner*) near Cape Town, South Africa.

**During the Reigns of:  
Alexander VIII (Pietro Ottoboni)  
October 6, 1689 – February 1, 1691  
Innocent XII (Antonio Pignatelli)  
July 12, 1691 – September 27, 1700**

1689

Pietro Ottoboni, former Grand Inquisitor of Rome, is elected Pope Alexander VIII.

Through parliamentary procedure, English citizens are granted a Bill of Rights.

The Bill, in part, included that the king must be Anglican and that Parliament consent was necessary for levying taxes.

England's Toleration Act gave dissenting Protestant sects full freedom and the right to public worship, even while imposing severe restrictions and fines on all Catholic faith-practices.



1690

*Publick Occurrences* is the first colonial newspaper, surviving for only one issue. In Boston, the Governour [sic] and Council, "having had perusal finding ...sundry doubtful and uncertain reports, order it be suppressed."

Philosopher John Locke authors *Essay Concerning Human Understanding*.

Battle of the Boyne completes the Protestant conquest of Ireland.

Colonial schools begin using the *New England Primer*. (refer: 1710)

Denis Papin invents the steam engine; in 1696, some similar design by England's Savery.

1691

Alexander VIII dies. Five months later, Pope Innocent XII is elected.

1692

Innocent XII's decree forbids subsequent popes from giving papacy land, money, and political or religious offices to relatives. [Some particulars: This decree was generally ignored.]

Population of Mexico City is 100,000 and Boston 6,000.

In Salem, Massachusetts, Protestant clergyman Samuel Parries, quoting Exodus 22:19, says, "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live," and initiates the pressing to death of one and the hanging of nineteen other women.

Cotton Mather, U.S. clergyman, authors *The Wonders of the Invisible World*.

Thomas Neale, under British contract, establishes the North American Postal Service, first in the Colonies. (refer: 1710)

1694

Bank of England established.

1695

Philosopher John Locke presents his essay, *Reasonableness of Christianity*. [Editor's note: Locke's religious toleration excluded Roman Catholicism and Islam. Each faith had allegiance to foreign authority, a pope or caliph.]

Thomas Ken composed *Awake my soul, and with the sun* (Praise God, from whom all blessings flow).

1696

Captain William Kidd, pirate, captured; hung in England in 1701.

Francois Pinet, S.J. founds *La Mission de l'Ange Gardien* (Guardian Angel Mission) in Chicagou (Chicago). Following multiple raids by the Maumee (Miami) Indians, the mission was abandoned in 1703.

England's Navigation Act prohibits American Colonies from directly exporting products to Ireland or Scotland (the Woolens Act follows in 1699).

1697

Frankford Avenue Bridge, a stone-arch design, is oldest U.S. bridge in continuous use.