

# THE FIRST TWENTY-ONE CENTURIES OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

1-100 A.D.	101-200	201-300	301-400	401-500	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annunciation to the Virgin Mary, <i>Luke</i> 1:26-38 (circa 1 B.C.)</li> <li>Nativity of OUR SAVIOR JESUS CHRIST, <i>Luke</i> 2:7 (c. 1 A.D.)</li> <li>Baptism of Christ, <i>Matthew</i> 3:13-17 (c. 30)</li> <li>Start of Christ's earthly ministry, <i>John</i> 2:1-11 (c. 30)</li> <li>Christ gives "the keys" to Saint Peter, <i>Matthew</i> 16:18-19 (c. 32)</li> <li>Last Supper, <i>Matthew</i> 26:26-28 (Holy Thursday, c. 33)</li> <li>Crucifixion and death of Christ, <i>Luke</i> 23:33 (Good Friday)</li> <li>Resurrection of Christ, <i>Luke</i> 24:1-7 (Easter Sunday)</li> <li>Ascension of Christ, <i>Acts of the Apostles</i> 1:9 (40 days after Easter)</li> <li>Pentecost, "birthday" of the Church, <i>Acts</i> 2:1-4 (10 days later)</li> <li>Stoning of Saint Stephen, first Christian martyr, <i>Acts</i> 7:58 (c. 34)</li> <li>Conversion of Saint Paul, <i>Acts</i> 9:1-22 (c. 34)</li> <li>Believers first called "Christians" at Antioch, <i>Acts</i> 11:26 (c. 42)</li> <li>Composition of the books of the New Testament (c. 45-100)</li> <li>Council of Jerusalem, <i>Acts</i> 15 (c. 49)</li> <li>Assumption of Mary into heaven, <i>Revelation</i> 12:1, 5-6, 14 (c. 49)</li> <li>Martyrdom of Peter and Paul in Rome under Emperor Nero (c. 67)</li> <li>Saint Linus succeeds Peter as Bishop of Rome (i.e., Pope) (c. 67)</li> <li>Destruction of the Temple in Jerusalem by General Titus (70)</li> <li><i>Didache</i> gives instructions on Baptism (by immersion or pouring), refers to Eucharistic Sacrifice, and prohibits abortion (c. 70)</li> <li>Pope Saint Clement I writes of the inspiration of the Bible, the Eucharistic Sacrifice, the ministerial priesthood, and the authority of the Church of Rome, <i>Letter to the Corinthians</i> (c. 96)</li> <li>Death of Saint John, last of the Apostles (c. 100)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Saint Ignatius of Antioch writes of Christ's Divinity, His Real Presence in the Eucharist, and Church hierarchy—first recorded use of title "Catholic Church," <i>Letters</i> (c. 107)</li> <li>Pope Saint Pius I condemns Marcion (c. 144)</li> <li>Saint Justin the Martyr writes of the Trinity and baptismal rebirth, <i>First Apology</i>; the Eucharistic Sacrifice and Mary as New Eve, <i>Dialogue</i> (c. 150)</li> <li>Martyrdom of Saint Polycarp (c. 156)</li> <li>Saint Irenaeus writes of the Trinity, Real Presence, Mary as New Eve, and authority of Church of Rome, <i>Against Heresies</i> (c. 185)</li> <li>Pope St. Victor I declares universal observance of Easter on Sunday (c. 190)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Martyrdom of Sts. Perpetua, Felicitas, and companions; Perpetua records vision of purgatory, <i>Martyrdom of Sts. Perpetua and Felicitas</i> (203)</li> <li>Tertullian becomes a heretic (c. 211)</li> <li>St. Hippolytus describes priestly ordination and Infant Baptism, <i>Apostolic Tradition</i>; calls Mary spotless God-bearer, <i>End of the World</i> (c. 215)</li> <li>Mary appears to St. Gregory Thaumaturgos (c. 243)</li> <li>Sub Tuum Praesidium, first recorded prayer to Mary (c. 250)</li> <li>Death of Origen (c. 254)</li> <li>Martyrdom of Pope Saint Sixtus II during Mass in the catacombs (c. 258)</li> <li>Martyrdom of Saint Cyprian (c. 258)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Martyrdom of St. Agnes (c. 304)</li> <li>Edict of Milan: legalization of Christianity (313)</li> <li>Council of Nicaea defines dogma of the Divinity of Christ (325)</li> <li>Saint Helena recovers the True Cross (c. 327)</li> <li>Emperor Constantine moves capital to Byzantium (330)</li> <li>Saint Athanasius restored as Bishop of Alexandria (366)</li> <li>Saint Basil the Great, <i>Basileias</i>, world's first hospital (373)</li> <li>Council of Constantinople defines dogma of the Divinity of the Holy Spirit (381)</li> <li>Council of Rome declares Canon of the Bible under Pope St. Damasus I (382)</li> <li>St. Jerome translates the Bible into Latin (382-406)</li> <li>Saint Augustine baptized by Saint Ambrose (387)</li> <li>Saint Fabiola, first hospital in Rome (c. 390)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Death of Saint John Chrysostom in exile (407)</li> <li>Visigoths sack Rome (410)</li> <li>Council of Ephesus defines dogma of Mary's Divine Maternity ("Mother of God"), affirming the Divinity of Christ (431)</li> <li>Mission of Saint Patrick to Ireland (432)</li> <li>Council of Chalcedon defines dogma of the Two Perfect Natures in Christ (divine and human) (451)</li> <li>Pope Saint Leo the Great dissuades Attila the Hun from sacking Rome (452)</li> <li>Fall of Roman Empire (476)</li> <li>Pope Saint Gelasius I confirms Canon of the Bible by decree (495)</li> <li>Baptism of King Clovis I of the Franks (496)</li> </ul>	
501-600	601-700	701-800	801-900	901-1000	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Saint Benedict establishes Monte Cassino (c. 525)</li> <li>Dionysius Exiguus sets Christian calendar—uses <i>Anno Domini</i> (A.D.), Latin for "Year of the Lord" (c. 527)</li> <li>Second Council of Orange denounces Semi-Pelagianism, clarifies role of works and necessity of God's grace for salvation (529)</li> <li>Second Council of Constantinople confirms ruling of Chalcedon (553)</li> <li>Mission of Saint Columba to Iona (563)</li> <li>Pope Saint Gregory the Great oversees conversion of the Anglo-Saxons, England (596)</li> <li>Gregory the Great forbids mistreatment of the Jews, <i>Letters</i> (598)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Roman Pantheon transformed into Christian Church, Santa Maria Rotonda (609)</li> <li>Persian King Chosroes steals the True Cross from Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Jerusalem (614)</li> <li>Start of Islam (622)</li> <li>Emperor Heraclius restores the True Cross to Jerusalem (630)</li> <li>Death of Saint Isidore of Seville, last of the Western Fathers (636)</li> <li>Muslim conquest of Jerusalem (637)</li> <li>Muslim conquest of Alexandria (642)</li> <li>Third Council of Constantinople defines dogma of the Two Perfect Wills in Christ (divine and human) (680-681)</li> <li>Miracle of Lanciano: bread and wine change visibly into flesh and blood during Mass—revealed in scientific tests in 1971 to be human heart tissue and blood, type AB; elements remain incorrupt, defying science (c. 700)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Muslim conquest of Spain (711)</li> <li>Christian Reconquest of Spain (722-1492)</li> <li>Iconoclasm: destruction of sacred images in the East over fear of idolatry (726)</li> <li>Pope Gregory III condemns Iconoclasm (731)</li> <li>Saint Bede the Venerable, <i>History of the English Church and People</i> (731)</li> <li>Death of Saint John of Damascus, last of the Eastern Fathers (c. 749)</li> <li>Martyrdom of Saint Boniface, Apostle of Germany (754)</li> <li>Second Council of Nicaea declares veneration of sacred images is not idolatry (787)</li> <li>Viking Period: Irish monks save the Bible and other books, preserving Western culture (795-1014)</li> <li>Charlemagne crowned Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire (800)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Martyrs' Bay: Vikings sack monastery on Iona, killing sixty-eight monks (806)</li> <li>Synod at Constantinople restores sacred images and declares Feast of Orthodoxy (842)</li> <li>Muslims sack Rome (846)</li> <li>Martyrdom of Christians in Córdoba under Muslim rule (850-859)</li> <li>Photian Schism: Photius deposes Saint Ignatius, Patriarch of Constantinople; Pope Saint Nicholas the Great rules in favor of Ignatius; Photius condemns the Western Church (857-878)</li> <li>Mission of Saints Cyril and Methodius to the Slavs; invent Cyrillic alphabet (863)</li> <li>Fourth Council of Constantinople condemns Photius (869)</li> <li>Pope John VIII acknowledges lawful ascent of Photius to Patriarchate after death of Ignatius, ending the schism (878)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>William the Pious, Duke of Aquitaine, establishes the Congregation of Cluny, center of monastic renewal (909)</li> <li>Martyrdom of Saint Wenceslaus, Duke of Bohemia (929)</li> <li>Baptism of Saint Princess Olga of Kiev, Russia (957)</li> <li>Baptism of Duke Mieszko leads to conversion of Poland (966)</li> <li>Roswitha of Gandersheim, nun and poetess, earliest known female playwright, composes numerous Christian works (c. 980)</li> <li>Baptism of Saint Prince Vladimir of Kiev, grandson of Olga, leads to conversion of Russia (988)</li> <li>Pope John XV canonizes Saint Ulrich—first ritual canonization (993)</li> </ul>	
1001-1100	1101-1200	1201-1300	1301-1400	1401-1500	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Muslims under Caliph al-Hakim sack Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Jerusalem (1009)</li> <li>Muslim incursion into Afghanistan (1017)</li> <li>Michael Cerularius, Patriarch of Constantinople, renews condemnation of the Western Church (1043)</li> <li>Schism of the Eastern Church (1054)</li> <li>Pope Saint Gregory VII acts to reform clerical abuses (1074)</li> <li>Investiture Controversy: dispute over relationship between secular and church authorities (1075)</li> <li>Blessed Pope Urban II calls the First Crusade at the Council of Clermont to restore the Holy Land and free Eastern Christians from Muslim aggression (1095)</li> <li>Crusaders retake Jerusalem (1099)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Saint Bernard of Clairvaux establishes monastery (1115)</li> <li>Concordat of Worms: compromise reached in Investiture Controversy (1122)</li> <li>First Lateran Council (1123)</li> <li>Second Lateran Council (1139)</li> <li>Muslims capture Edessa, Christmas Eve (1144)</li> <li>Start of construction of Cathedral of Notre Dame, Paris (1163)</li> <li>Emperor Frederick I Barbarossa besieges Rome (1167)</li> <li>Rise of Catharism, an heretical movement that rejects the humanity of Christ and denounces marriage and child-bearing (1167)</li> <li>Rise of Waldensianism, an anti-clerical movement (1173)</li> <li>Third Lateran Council (1179)</li> <li>Muslims under Saladin conquer Jerusalem (1187)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Crusaders sack Constantinople committing many atrocities (1204)</li> <li>Saint Dominic sent to preach against Catharism in southern France (1206)</li> <li>Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, divides the books of the Bible into chapters (1207)</li> <li>Saint Francis of Assisi denounces wealth (1208)</li> <li>Fourth Lateran Council defines dogma of Transubstantiation (1215)</li> <li>Saint Anthony of Padua canonized one year after death (1232)</li> <li>General Inquisition established to defeat Catharism—torture sanctioned, though with strict limitations (1233)</li> <li>Saint Thomas Aquinas, <i>Summa Theologica</i> (1265-1273)</li> <li>Last Crusade ends with death of St. Louis IX, King of France (1270)</li> <li>Pope Gregory X forbids mistreatment of the Jews, <i>Letter on the Jews</i> (1272)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pope Boniface VIII affirms the authority of the Church of Rome, <i>Unam Sanctam</i> (1302)</li> <li>Avignon Papacy: Popes leave Rome due to political turmoil (1309-1377)</li> <li>Dante, <i>Divine Comedy</i> (1318-1321)</li> <li>Hundred Years' War (1337-1453)</li> <li>Black Death (1347-1353)</li> <li>Saint Catherine of Siena convinces Pope Gregory XI to return to Rome from Avignon (1377)</li> <li>Great Western Schism: true succession of Popes continues at Rome while succession of "antipopes" begins at Avignon (1378-1417)</li> <li>John Wyclif supervises first complete English translation of the Bible (1380-1382)</li> <li>Church condemns Wyclif for numerous heresies including Predestination and denial of the Sacraments (1382)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Council of Constance ends Great Western Schism (1414-1418)</li> <li>John Hus, follower of Wyclif, executed as a heretic (1415)</li> <li>Thomas à Kempis, <i>Imitation of Christ</i> (1418)</li> <li>Pope Martin V forbids mistreatment of the Jews, <i>Protection of the Jews</i> (1422)</li> <li>Saint Joan of Arc executed for political reasons (1431)</li> <li>Council of Basel-Ferrara-Florence temporarily reunites the East and the West (1431-1445)</li> <li>Pope Eugenius IV condemns enslavement of blacks, <i>Sicut Dudum</i> (1435)</li> <li>Gutenberg Bible (1455)</li> <li>Start of the Spanish Inquisition: attempt to identify false converts from Judaism and Islam; many abuses occur (1480)</li> <li>Christopher Columbus discovers the New World (1492)</li> <li>Queen Isabella of Spain forbids enslavement of the natives of Hispaniola (1495)</li> </ul>	
1501-1600	1601-1700	1701-1800	1801-1900	1901-2000	2001-2100
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Martin Luther initiates Protestant Revolt (1517)</li> <li>Mary appears to Saint Juan Diego in Mexico—9 million Aztecs converted (1531)</li> <li>Pope Paul III denounces mistreatment of Native Americans, <i>Sublimis Deus</i> (1537)</li> <li>King Henry VIII breaks England away from the Church (1538)</li> <li>Council of Trent (1545-1563)</li> <li>Catholics persecuted under Queen Elizabeth I of England (1558-1603)</li> <li>Saint Teresa of Avila, <i>Life</i> (1565)</li> <li>Founding of St. Augustine, Florida, oldest city in America (1565)</li> <li>Battle of Lepanto: Rome miraculously saved from Muslim invasion (1571)</li> <li><i>Douay-Rheims Bible</i>: NT (1582); OT (1610)</li> <li>Martyrs of Japan (1597)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>St. Martin de Porres enters the Dominican Order (1603)</li> <li>Saint Vincent de Paul establishes Confraternity of Charity (1617)</li> <li>Galileo censured by the Inquisition for asserting his findings on the solar system disprove the Bible (1633)</li> <li>Founding of Maryland, American Catholic colony (1634)</li> <li>North American Martyrs: Saints Isaac Jogues, John de Brébeuf, and companions (1642-1649)</li> <li>St. Margaret Mary Alacoque receives vision of the Sacred Heart of Jesus (1673)</li> <li>Baptism of Saint Kateri Tekakwitha (1676)</li> <li>Four Gallican Articles denounce Papal authority in France (1682)</li> <li>Gallican Articles withdrawn (1693)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Blessed Junipero Serra and companions establish Indian Missions in California (1767-1782)</li> <li>American Revolution (1775-1783)</li> <li>French Revolution, culmination of atheistic fervor in Europe (1789-1799)</li> <li>Founding of Georgetown, first U.S. Catholic college (1789)</li> <li>John Carroll, first U.S. bishop, works to establish religious rights for American Catholics (1789-1815)</li> <li>President George Washington addresses letter to American Catholics thanking them for their patriotism and service during Revolutionary War (1790)</li> <li>Persecution of the Church in France (1792-1801)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conversion of Saint Elizabeth Ann Seton, first native-born American saint (1805)</li> <li>Napoleon's persecution of Pope Pius VII (1809-1814)</li> <li>Catholic Emancipation Act in England (1829)</li> <li>Mary appears to St. Catherine Labouré, Paris (1830)</li> <li>Pope Gregory XVI condemns enslavement of blacks, <i>In Supremo</i> (1839)</li> <li>Dogma of the Immaculate Conception (1854)</li> <li>Mary appears to Saint Bernadette, Lourdes (1858)</li> <li>First Vatican Council defines dogma of Papal Infallibility (1869-1870)</li> <li>Martyrs of Uganda: Saints Charles Lwanga, Joseph M'kasa, and companions (1885-1886)</li> <li>Saint Thérèse of Lisieux enters convent (1888)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>First World War (1914-1918)</li> <li>Mary appears at Fatima (1917)</li> <li>Communist uprising in Russia (1917)</li> <li>Saint Pio of Pietrelcina receives the stigmata (1918)</li> <li>Martyrdom of Bf. Miguel Pro (1927)</li> <li>Saint Faustina, <i>Divine Mercy in My Soul</i> (1936-1938)</li> <li>Second World War (1939-1945)</li> <li>Martyrdom of St. Maximilian Kolbe at Auschwitz (1941)</li> <li>Blessed Teresa of Calcutta begins work among the poor (1948)</li> <li>Dogma of the Assumption (1950)</li> <li>John F. Kennedy, first U.S. Catholic president (1960)</li> <li>Second Vatican Council (1962-1965)</li> <li>Fall of Communism (1989)</li> <li>Great Jubilee Year (2000)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Islamic terrorists destroy World Trade Center in New York killing thousands (2001)—Father Mychal Judge, first official victim, dies while administering last rites</li> <li>Pope John Paul the Great proposes the Luminous Mysteries of the Holy Rosary, focusing on key events from Christ's earthly ministry, <i>Rosarium Virginis Mariae</i> (2002)</li> </ul>

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