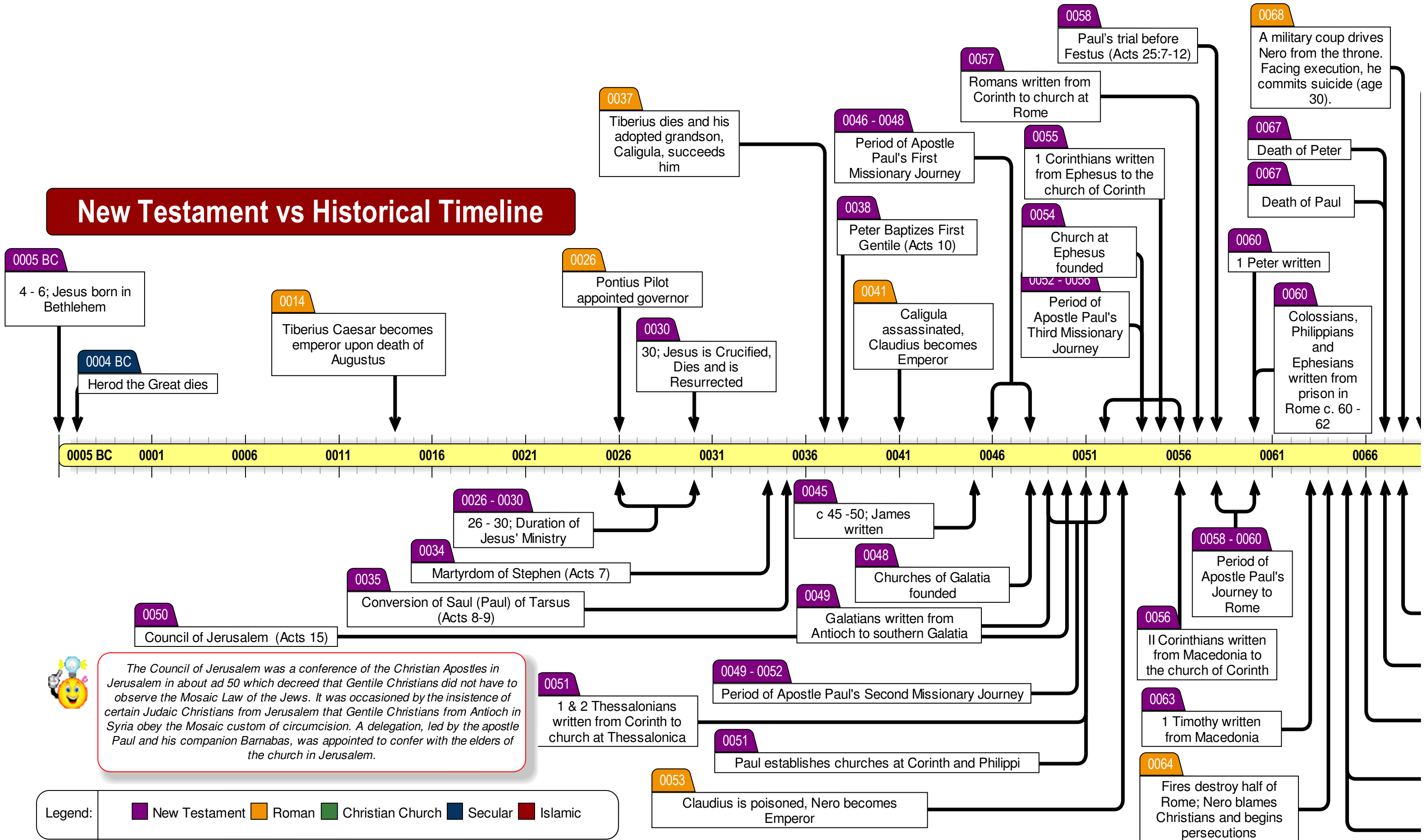
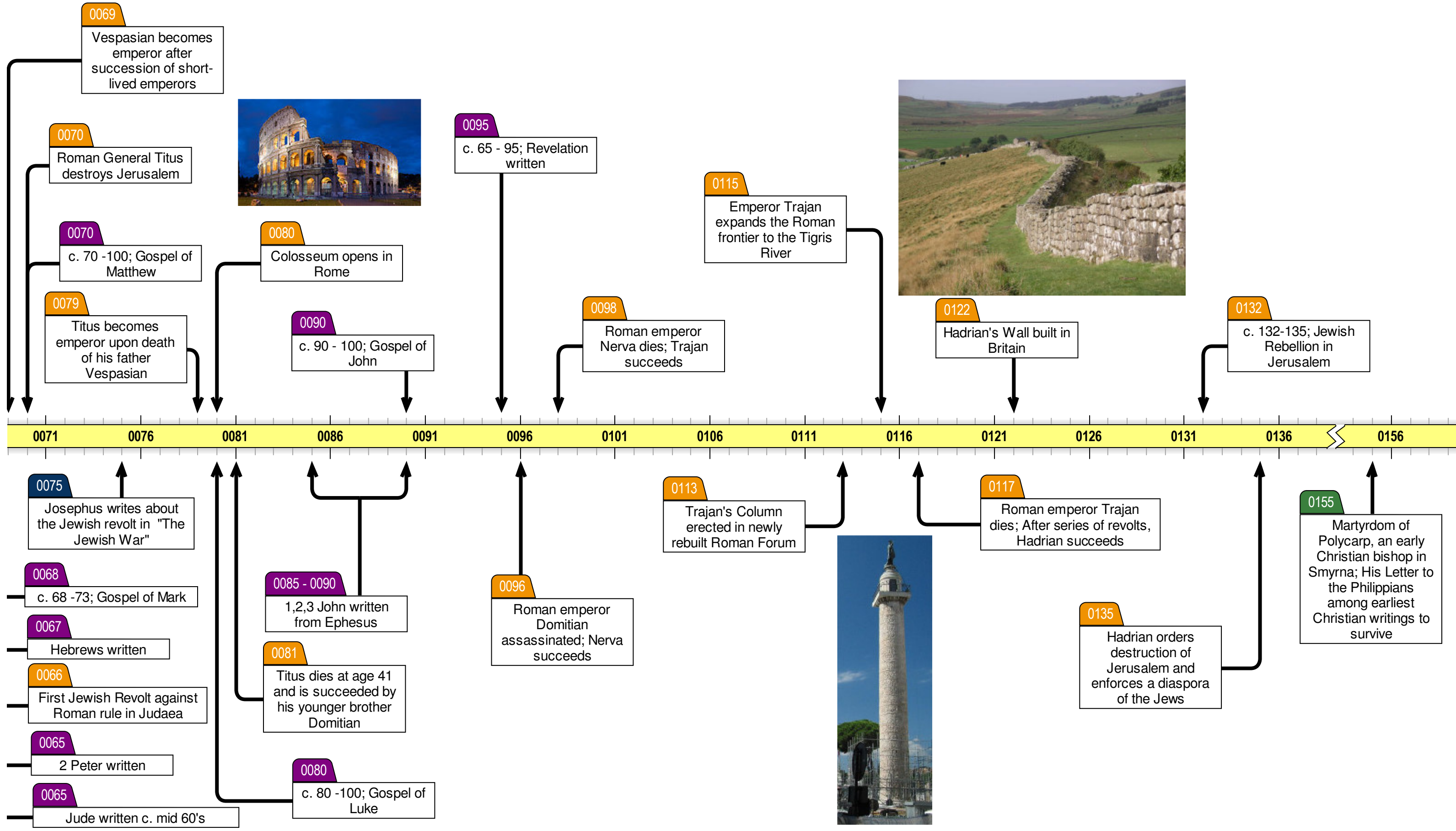


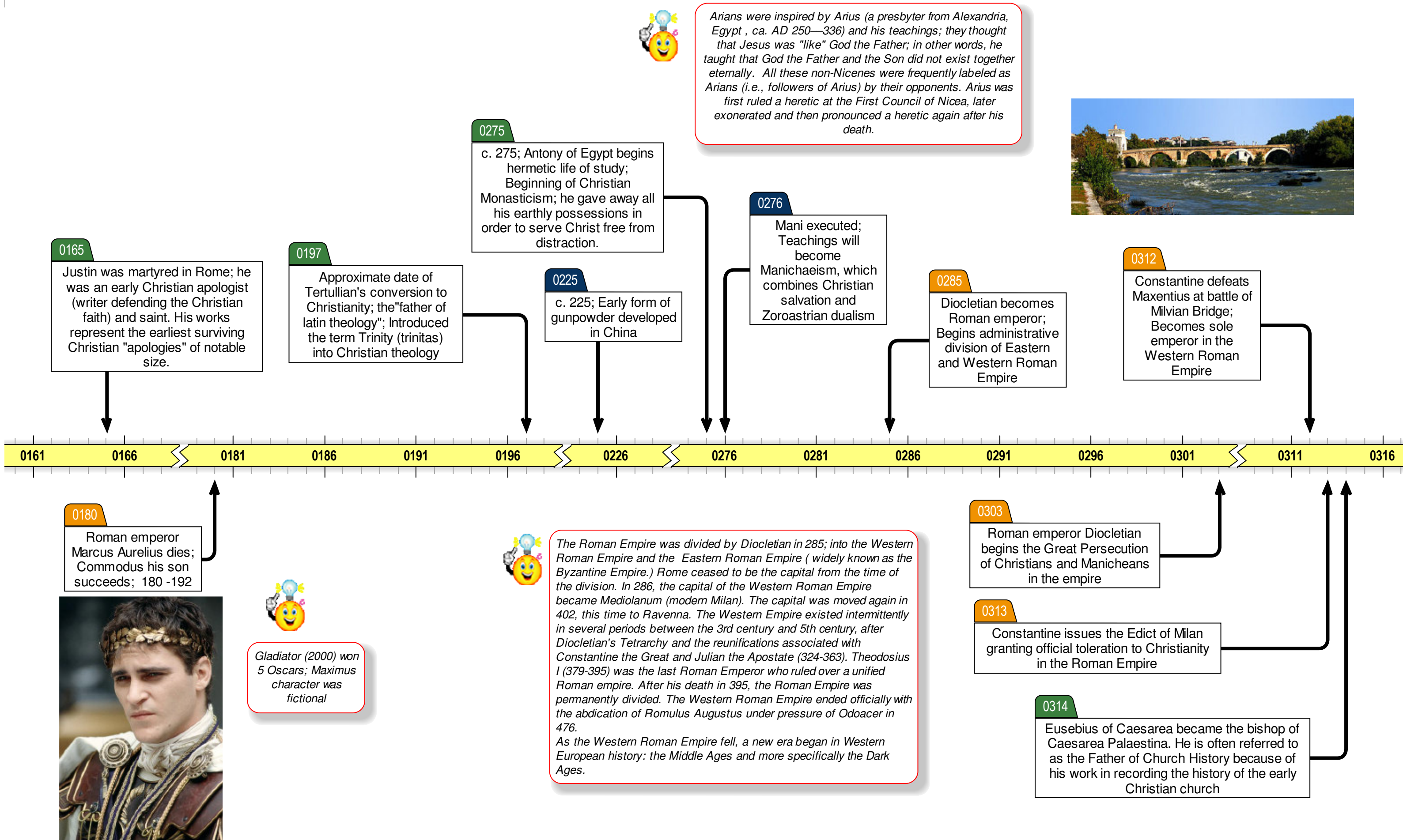
# New Testament vs Historical Timeline

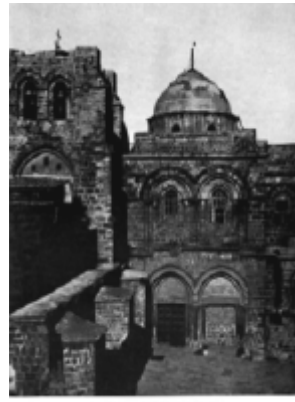


The Council of Jerusalem was a conference of the Christian Apostles in Jerusalem in about ad 50 which decreed that Gentile Christians did not have to observe the Mosaic Law of the Jews. It was occasioned by the insistence of certain Judaic Christians from Jerusalem that Gentile Christians from Antioch in Syria obey the Mosaic custom of circumcision. A delegation, led by the apostle Paul and his companion Barnabas, was appointed to confer with the elders of the church in Jerusalem.

- Legend:
- New Testament
  - Roman
  - Christian Church
  - Secular
  - Islamic

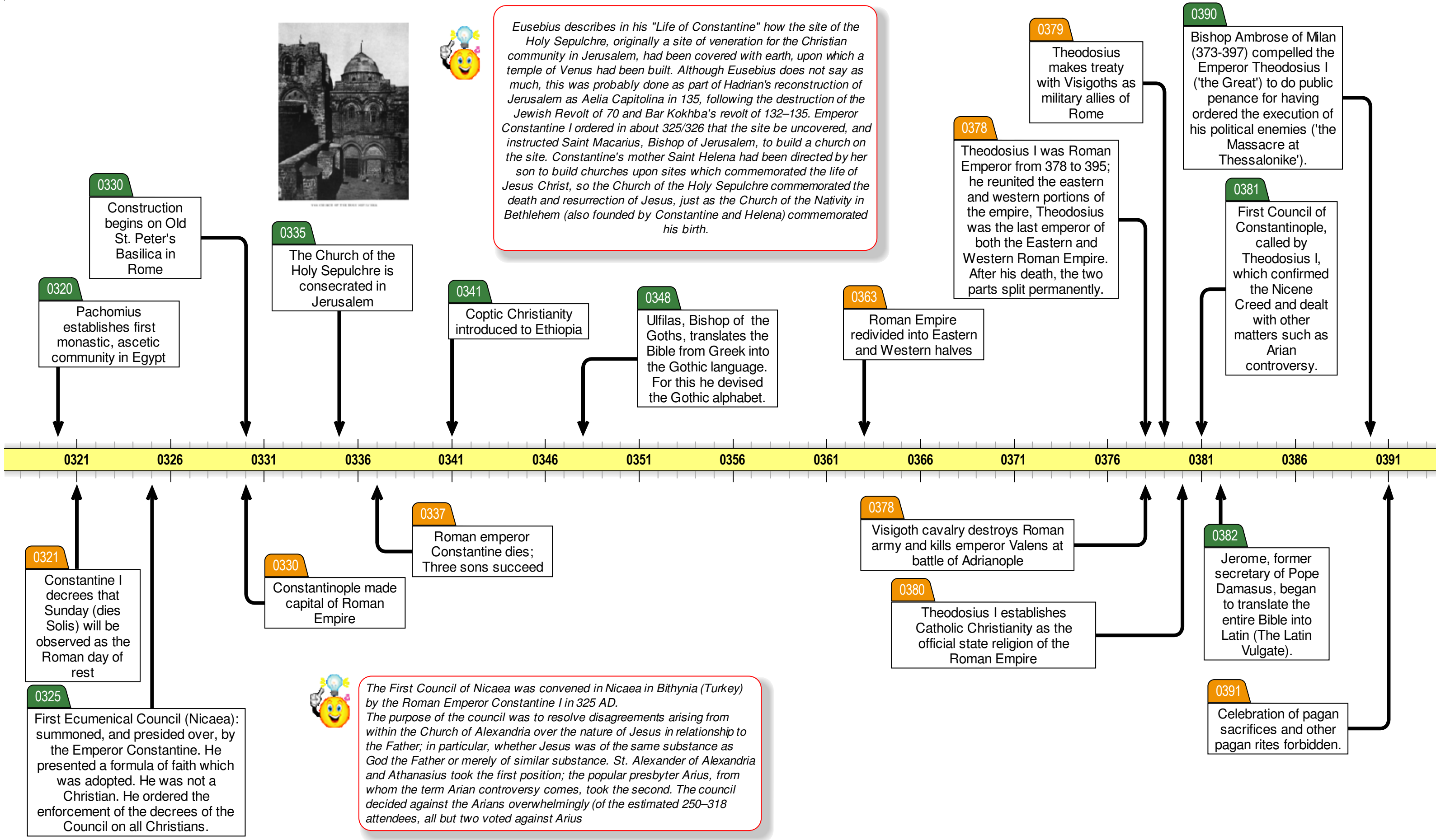






Eusebius describes in his "Life of Constantine" how the site of the Holy Sepulchre, originally a site of veneration for the Christian community in Jerusalem, had been covered with earth, upon which a temple of Venus had been built. Although Eusebius does not say as much, this was probably done as part of Hadrian's reconstruction of Jerusalem as Aelia Capitolina in 135, following the destruction of the Jewish Revolt of 70 and Bar Kokhba's revolt of 132–135. Emperor Constantine I ordered in about 325/326 that the site be uncovered, and instructed Saint Macarius, Bishop of Jerusalem, to build a church on the site. Constantine's mother Saint Helena had been directed by her son to build churches upon sites which commemorated the life of Jesus Christ, so the Church of the Holy Sepulchre commemorated the death and resurrection of Jesus, just as the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem (also founded by Constantine and Helena) commemorated his birth.

The First Council of Nicaea was convened in Nicaea in Bithynia (Turkey) by the Roman Emperor Constantine I in 325 AD. The purpose of the council was to resolve disagreements arising from within the Church of Alexandria over the nature of Jesus in relationship to the Father; in particular, whether Jesus was of the same substance as God the Father or merely of similar substance. St. Alexander of Alexandria and Athanasius took the first position; the popular presbyter Arius, from whom the term Arian controversy comes, took the second. The council decided against the Arians overwhelmingly (of the estimated 250–318 attendees, all but two voted against Arius).



0408

The Emperors Arcadius, Honorius and Theodosius II confirmed the judicial authority of bishops, and authorized the execution of their judgments by civil officials.



The title of Pope (from Latin: "papa" or "father" from Greek pápas) was from the early third century an honorific designation used for any bishop in the West. In the East it was used only for the Bishop of Alexandria. From the 6th century, the imperial chancery of Constantinople normally reserved it for the Bishop of Rome. From the early sixth century it began to be confined in the West to the Bishop of Rome, a practice that was firmly in place by the eleventh century.

0402

Western Roman capital moved to Ravenna

0400

c. 400 -450; Saxons and Angles invade Britain

0406

Vandals invade Gaul, sacking numerous Roman cities

0409

Revolt in Britain marks the end of Roman rule

0410

Visigoths under King Alaric attacks Rome and pillages the city for 3 days; first time in 800 years that Rome had been taken by foreign enemy; Jerome, far away in his Bethlehem monastery, wept

0415

Pagans barred from military and civil offices

0433

Attila becomes leader of the Huns

0440

Leo "The Great" becomes bishop of Rome

0452

Attila invades Italy

0453

Attila dies; Huns expelled from Italy

0476

The barbarian Roman army in Italy revolts, lead by the Goth Odoacer who deposes last Roman emperor Romulus Augustus and becomes King of Italy; Formal end of the Western Roman Empire; Traditional date for the beginning of the Middle Ages in Europe

0396

0401

0406

0411

0416

0421

0426

0431

0436

0441

0446

0451

0456

0471

0476

0397

Augustine's Confessions

0397

John Chrysostom chosen as bishop of Constantinople; known as the greatest of Christian preachers

0411

Augustine's The City of God

0431

Council of Ephesus exiles Nestorius; Emergence of cult of the Virgin Mary

0433

Patrick begins his ministry in Ireland



0451

Attila and Huns defeated in Gaul at battle of Chalons; Last great military campaign by Western Roman Empire

0455

The Vandals lead by Gaiseric, attacks Rome; sacks city for 14 days

0452

Venice founded

0473

King Euric of the Visigoths declares Gaul independent of Roman rule



Augustine of Hippo (AD 354-430) converted to Christianity from Manichaeism, in the year 387. This was shortly after the Roman Emperor Theodosius I had issued a decree of death for Manichaeans in AD 382 and shortly before he declared Christianity to be the only legitimate religion for the Roman Empire in 391. According to his Confessions, after eight or nine years of adhering to the Manichaean faith as a member of the group of "hearers", Augustine became a Christian and a potent adversary of Manichaeism, seeing their beliefs that knowledge was the key to salvation as too passive and not able to effect any change in one's life



0529

Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem built by Emperor Justinian over the traditional site of Jesus' birth



0529

Benedict of Nursia founds monastic order at Monte Casino

0540

Benedict of Nursia writes Regula Benedicti (Rule of St. Benedict) to regulate daily life in the monastery under the authority of an abbot.

0563

Columba leaves Ireland determined to "go on pilgrimage for Christ"; sails to island of Iona on west coast of Scotland and establishes monastery

0590

Gregory I becomes first monk elected pope; Lays down principles of papal authority over secular rulers; Gregory is credited with re-energizing the Church's missionary work among the barbarian peoples of northern Europe. He is most famous for sending a mission under Augustine of Canterbury to evangelize the pagan Anglo-Saxons of England. The mission was successful, and it was from England that missionaries later set out for the Netherlands and Germany.

0603

First St. Paul's Cathedral built in London

0490

c. 490 - 510; The legendary Arthur, may have been the last successful military leader of Britain and its churches against the pagan invaders



0537

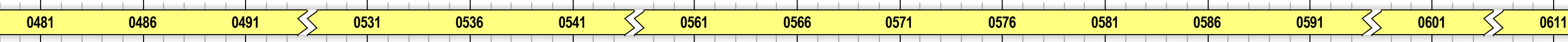
Hagia Sophia completed and dedicated in Constantinople



The Hagia Sophia is famous in particular for its massive dome, it is considered the epitome of Byzantine architecture. It was the largest cathedral ever built in the world for nearly a thousand years, until the completion of the Seville Cathedral in 1520. The current building was originally constructed as a church between A.D. 532 and 537 on the orders of the Byzantine Emperor Justinian, and was in fact the third Church of the Holy Wisdom to occupy the site (the previous two had both been destroyed by riots). It was designed by two architects, Isidore of Miletus and Anthemius of Tralles. The Church contained a large collection of holy relics and featured, among other things, a 50 foot silver iconostasis. It was the patriarchal church of the Patriarch of Constantinople and the religious focal point of the Eastern Orthodox Church for nearly 1000 years. In 1453, Constantinople was conquered by the Ottoman Turks and Sultan Mehmed II ordered the building to be converted into a mosque. The bells, altar, iconostasis, and sacrificial vessels were removed, and many of the mosaics were eventually plastered over. The Islamic features — such as the mihrab, the minbar, and the four minarets outside — were added over the course of its history under the Ottomans. It remained as a mosque until 1935, when it was converted into a museum by the Republic of Turkey.

0610

Muhammad begins preaching in Mecca





Islam is a monotheistic, Abrahamic religion originating with the teachings of the Islamic prophet Muhammad. The word Islam means "submission", or the total surrender of oneself to God (Allah). An adherent of Islam is known as a Muslim, meaning "one who submits [to God]". Muslims believe that God revealed the Qur'an to Muhammad, God's final prophet, through the angel Gabriel, and regard the Qur'an and the Sunnah (words and deeds of Muhammad) as the fundamental sources of Islam. They do not regard Muhammad as the founder of a new religion, but as the restorer of the original monotheistic faith of Abraham, Moses, Jesus, and other prophets. Islamic tradition holds that Jews and Christians distorted the revelations God gave to these prophets by either altering the text, introducing a false interpretation, or both.

0800

Pope Leo III crowns Charlemagne Emperor of the Romans



0862

Byzantine emperor Michael III sends Cyril and Methodius to convert slaves; Origin of Cyrillic alphabet

0836

Vikings sack London

0843

Kenneth MacAlpin unites Scots and Picts, founding the medieval kingdom of Scotland

0661

Caliph Ali assassinated; Sunni and Shi'a branches of Islam split over succession to the Caliphate

0637

Islamic forces capture Jerusalem

0630

Muhammad returns to Mecca with the Koran

0711

Islamic army invades Iberian Peninsula

0621

0631

0636

0641

0661

0681

0711

0756

0766

0801

0836

0841

0861

0622

Muhammad forced to flee Mecca for Medina; Becomes basis for Islamic tradition of the hijra

0632

Muhammad dies

0680

Hussein killed at battle of Karbala; Battlefield will become site for Shiite holy city

0685

Construction on the Dome of the Rock begins

0756

Donation of Pepin creates Papal States and establishes temporal power of the papacy

0768

Pepin the Short (King of the Franks) dies; succeeded by his son Charlemagne ("Charles the Great")

0841

Vikings found Dublin in Ireland



The Dome of the Rock is located at an ancient man-made platform known as the Temple Mount. The platform, greatly enlarged under the rule of Herod the Great, is the site of the Second Jewish Temple which was destroyed during the Roman Siege of Jerusalem in 70 AD. In 637 AD, Jerusalem was conquered by the Rashidun Caliphate army during the Islamic invasion of the Byzantine Empire. The Dome of the Rock was erected between 685 and 691 AD. Umayyad Caliph Abd al-Malik ibn Marwan who initiated construction of the Dome, hoped that it would "house the Muslims from cold and heat" and intended the building to serve as a shrine for pilgrims and not as a mosque for public worship. Historians contend that the Caliph wished to create a structure which would compete with the existing buildings of other religions in the city.



