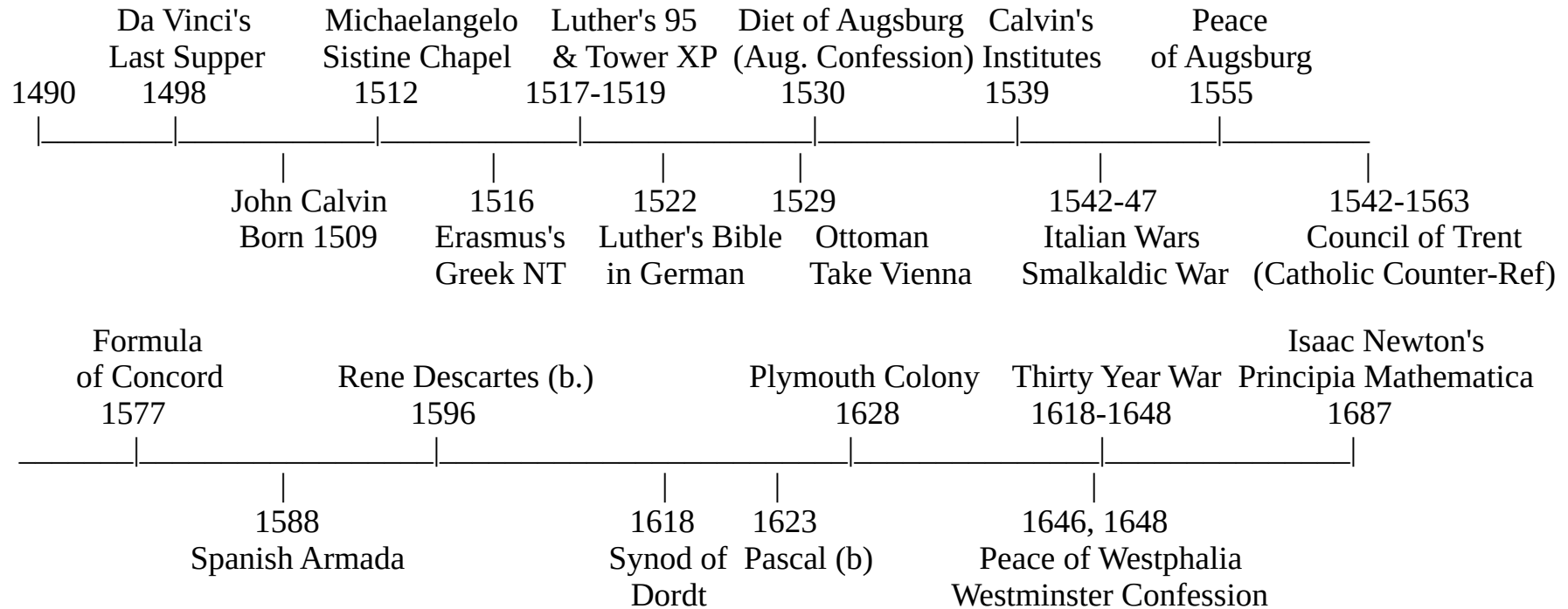


Basic Timeline of High Renaissance to Post Reformation



Notes:

- 1440 – Gutenberg develops the printing press, allowing books to become far more accessible.
- 1492 – Columbus sails to the Americas.
- 1498 – Leonardo Da Vinci finishes “The Last Supper”.
- 1509 – John Calvin, the secondmost influential figure of the Reformation, is born.
- 1512 – Michealangelo finishes the Sistine Chapel.
- 1516 – Desidereous Erasmus complete compiling the Greek New Testament (prior to this the West had used Jerome's

Latin translation from the 5th century AD

1517 – Luther nails the 95 theses to Castle Church of Wittenberg.

1519 – Luther's “Tower Experience” that one is saved by grace through faith in Christ.

1522 – Luther finishes translating the Bible in German from Erasmus's Greek manuscript.

1529 – The Islamic Ottoman Empire conquers Vienna Austria

1530 – In order to unify his realm against the Islamic invasion, Charles V convenes the Diet of Augsburg to settle the theological arguments within the Catholic Church. The Reformers within the Catholic Church bring forward the Augsburg Confession, a document in 28 articles explaining the basics of the Christian faith. No consensus is reached between the Reforming Catholics and the Papal envoys.

The Augsburg Confession becomes a fundamental doctrinal text of the reforming theologians, and remains so among Lutherans to this day.

1539 – Calvin finishes his magnum opus “The Institutes”, which will lay the groundwork for the Protestant churches that will become “Calvinist” in their theology later in the Reformation.

1542 – 1546 – The Italian Wars and the Smalkaldian Wars. Basically war everywhere. War between France, Holy Roman Empire, Italian duchies, and civil war within Holy Roman Empire between Catholics and Lutherans.

1555 – Peace of Augsburg. Lutheran and Catholics in Holy Roman Empire declare peace. Lutheranism is made legal. The Calvinist (Reformed Tradition) and other smaller Protestant sects are still illegal.

1543 – 1563 – Roman Catholic church responds officially to the Augsburg Confession with the Council of Trent.

1577 – Lutherans answer both Reformed (Calvinist) and Roman Catholic concerns in the Formula of Concord. This completes the Lutheran confessional documents.

1588 – The English destroy the much larger Spanish Armada using kamikaze tactics.

1596 – Philosopher and inventor of derivative calculus, Rene Descartes, is born.

1618 – Calvinists settle theological issues at the Synod of Dordt. (This is where we get the TULIP model we're

discussing, however, the original formulation is somewhat different than the current.)

1623 – Philosopher, mathematician, and theologian Blaise Pascal is born.

1628 – Plymouth Colony is established in the Americas by the Plymouth Brethren.

1618 -1648 – Thirty Years War between the Roman Catholics and the Protestant nations devastates Europe.

1646 – Theologians of the Reformed Tradition adopt the Westminster Confession, which is a binding document to most Calvinist church bodies to this day.

1648 – Peace of Westphalia. Thirty Year War ends. Non-Lutheran Protestant churches are now made legal in their respective lands.

1687 – Isaac Newton finishes his opus magnum on physics, the Principia Mathematica. Age of Reason begins.