

# A Chronology of Events Affecting the Church of Christ from the First Century to the Restoration

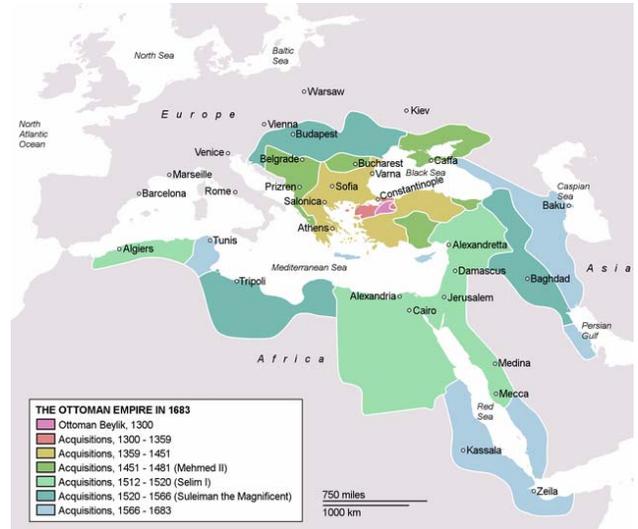
## 6. The Late Middle Ages (1300) to the End of the Middle Ages (1492?)

These notes draw dates and events from timelines of [www.wikipedia.com](http://www.wikipedia.com). The interpretation of events and the application of scripture to these events, as they affect the church of Christ, which was built by the Lord (Matt 16:18), remain the responsibility of this writer.

1300 The Ottoman Empire

The Ottoman Empire: 1300-1683

With Constantinople as its capital city, and vast control of lands around the eastern Mediterranean during the reign of Suleiman the Magnificent



(ruled 1520 to 1566), the Ottoman Empire was, in many respects, an Islamic successor to the Eastern Roman (Byzantine) Empire. Atilim Gunes Baydin, Wikipedia Commons, Public Domain [From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia]

1307 Knights Templar were



rounded up and murdered with the backing of the Pope. Siegel der Tempelritter source: <http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bild:Templarius.jpg> (de:Benutzer:Lysis)

Philip the Fair was hugely in debt to the Knights Templar, a monastic military order. As the popularity of the Crusades had waned, support for the Order had waned, and Philip used a complaint against the Order as an excuse to free himself from his debts to the Knights who had more evolved in money. Philip IV of France previously forced many Templars burned they could mount a



debt to the Knights order. As the popularity of the Crusades had waned, support for the Order as an excuse to free himself from his debts to the Knights who had more evolved in money. Philip used a complaint against the Order as an excuse to free himself from his debts to the Knights who had more evolved in money. Philip IV of France previously forced many Templars burned they could mount a

Siegel der Tempelritter source: <http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bild:Templarius.jpg> (de:Benutzer:Lysis) [From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia]

1305 The Avignon Papacy covered the years 1305 to 1377.



Popes resided at Avignon, France

**Avignon, Palace of the Popes, France**

Permission: "Jean-Marc Rosier (de/from <http://www.cjrosier.com> + <http://www.gordes-immobilier.com>)". [From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia]

Now, the palace is known as the summer palace of the Pope.

1347 The Black Death



Bubonic plague ravaged Europe, killing 30% to 60% of Europe's population. Often thought to have contributed to the religious upheaval lying ahead in the form of the Reformation.

Illustration of the Black Death from the Toggenburg Bible (1411)

**This image is generally interpreted as a depiction of plague – the Black Death.** [From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia]

1361 John Wycliff translated the Bible in English

This translation began making the Bible available in English.

1378 Papacy returned to Rome.

The ecumeniucal Council of Constance declared the French conclave of 1378 to be invalid.

1378-1418 Western Schism

Three Popes were elected simultaneously.

1380-1382 John Wyclif, a theologian and lay preacher, was sometimes called the Morning Star of the Reformation.



With the help on the Old Testament of Nicolas of Hereford, Wyclif translated the Bible into Middle English. He held anti catholic views against the sacrament of Penance and Eucharist, the use of relics, and clerical celibacy.

**Wycliffe and the other Great Reformers**

Wycliffe College Chapel, Toronto, Randy OHC from West Park, New York, USA [From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia]

1388 *Twenty-five Articles* of the Lollards

The Lollards – followers of John Wycliffe – began the movement towards a translation of the Bible into the vernacular which enabled those literate in English to read the Bible. The Lollards looked to Scripture as the basis for their religious ideas. Believing in a lay priesthood, they denied any special authority to the priesthood.

1396 Battle of Nicopolis

The last great crusade failed.

1414-1418 Catholic Council of Constance

The council asked Gregory XII, Benedict XIII, Pisan Pope John XXIII to resign their papal claims, then elected Pope Martin V; condemned John Wycliffe and Jan Hus who was burned at the stake. This council ended the



Western Schism.

1417 Martin V was elected Pope

His election would effectively end the Western Schism.

1453 Constantinople fell to the Ottoman Turk.

The city fell after a seige of 53 days marking the end of the Byzantine Empire which had existed of a 1,000 years.

The Siege of Constantinople. Painted in 1499 [From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia]

1455 Johannes Gutenberg



Scanned from "Die großen Deutschen im Bilde" (1936) by Michael Schönitzer

Johannes Gutenberg (139\*-1468); Kupferstich; 16th century; 19:14 cm

[From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia]

The invention of the printing press eventually leads to the wide spread distribution of the Bible. A Gutenberg-style printing press from 1568. Such presses could make 240 prints *per hour*.



Left in the foreground, a printer removes a printed page from the press. The printer at right is inking the plate. In the background, compositors are using cast type.

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Jost Amman (1539-1591)

Meggs, Philip B. *A History of Graphic Design*. John Wiley & Sons, Inc. 1998. (p 64)

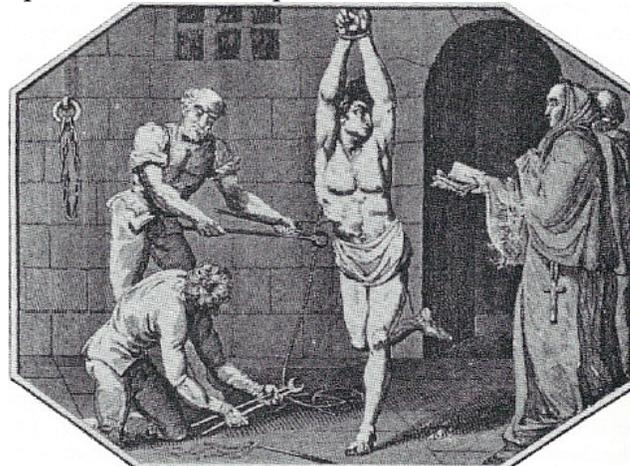
[From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia]

1461 The Empire of Trebizond falls to the Ottoman Turks.

This was the last Roman outpost conquered by the Turks.

1478 Spanish Inquisition

"Two old priests showing the application of torture under the supervision of the Inquisition" 1700 AD



Source:

[www.humnet.ucla.edu/santiago/whipping.gif](http://www.humnet.ucla.edu/santiago/whipping.gif)

[From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia]

1483 Martin Luther is born.

The first reformer and founder of the Lutheran Church. Luther in 1533 by Lucas Cranach the Elder. [From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia]



1492 Christopher Columbus reached the new world.

This event marked the end of the Middle Ages. This Portrait was made by the Florentine painter Ridolfo Ghirlandaio (1483-1561). after the death of Columbus. It is displayed in a showcase of the Museum of the sea and navigation of Genoa, "It Padiglione del Mare e della Navigazione." ca. 1520



[From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia]

1497 Bonfire of the Vanities (Italian: *Falò delle vanità*) refers to the burning of objects that are deemed to be occasions of sin.

The most infamous one took place on 7 February 1497, when supporters of the Dominican priest Girolamo Savonarola collected and publicly burned thousands of objects – such as cosmetics, art, and books – in Florence, Italy, during the Mardi Gras festival.† The phrase was popularized in the 20<sup>th</sup> century by a novel of the same name.