

Ancient Church History Timeline
Rev. Charles R. Biggs

Date	The Roman Empire	Christianity
50 BC	Pompey rules Rome (63) captures Jerusalem	
40 BC	Julius Caesar (d. 44) Herod, King of the Jews (40)	
30 BC	Octavian, Augustus (27 BC-AD14)	
20 BC		
10 BC	Archelaus, ethnarch of Judea, Samaria, and Idumea (4 BC-AD 6)	
0	Christ is born (c. AD 4) Tiberius (14-37)	
20 AD	Caligula (37-41) Pilate's Arrival in Judea (26)	Pentecost (30) Paul's Conversion (33, 34) Clement of Rome (30-100) Gnostic Simon Magus (1 st Century)
40 AD	Claudius (41-54) Nero persecutes Christians (54-68) Historian Tacitus (56-c. 117)	Epistle of James (c. 45) Paul's 1 st Missionary Journey (c. 47-48) Epistle to Galatians (48, 49) Paul's 2 nd Missionary Journey (49-51) 1 st and 2 nd Thessalonians (50-51) Paul's 3 rd Missionary Journey (52-56) 1 st and 2 nd Corinthians (54, 55) Epistle to the Romans (55) Paul appears before Felix (57)
60 AD	Pliny the Younger (61-113) Vespasian (69-79) Titus destroys Jerusalem (70) Historian Seutonius (c. 75-150)	Epistle to the Ephesians (60) Gospel of Luke (60) Acts (61) Epistle to the Philippians (61) Peter in Rome (62) Gospel of Mark (62) 1 st Timothy (62) Titus (62) 1 st Peter (63) 2 nd Timothy (63, 64) Paul's imprisonment and death (64) Peter's death (64) Gospel of Matthew (60's) Epistle to the Hebrews (60's) Papias of Hierapolis(c. 60-c. 130) Polycarp Bishop of Smyrna (c. 69-160) Destruction of Jerusalem (70)

80 AD	Domitian (81-96) Trajan (98-117)	Apostle John's death at Ephesus (98) Rise of Ebionism (Late 1 st Century) Hermas of Rome (Late 1 st – Early 2 nd Century) Barnabas of Alexandria (Late 1 st – Early 2 nd Century) The Didache (Teaching of the Twelve Apostles) (Early 2 nd Century)
100 AD	Hadrian (117-138)	Ignatius of Antioch martyred under Trajan (c.115) Aristides of Athens (Early 2 nd Century) Justin Martyr (c. 100-165) Tatian the Gnostic (110-172) Gnostic Basilides (Early 2 nd Century) Gnostic Saturninus (Early 2 nd Century)
120 AD	Antoninus Pius (138-161)	Athenagoras of Athens (2 nd Century) Montanus (2 nd Century)
140 AD	Polycarp martyred under Antoninus Pius (c.155)	Clement of Alexandria (c. 150-c. 215) Rise of Montanism
160 AD	Marcus Aurelius (161-180) Mob at Lyons (177)- Martyr of Irenaeus	Tertullian of Carthage (c. 160-c. 220) Julius Africanus (c. 160-c. 240) Hippolytus of Rome (c. 170-c. 236) Gnostic Marcion (d. c. 160) Gnostic Valentius (d. c. 160)
180 AD	Theophilus of Antioch (d. 181)	Melito Bishop of Sardis (d. 190) Irenaeus of Smryna/ Gaul (Late 2 nd century) Origen of Alexandria (c. 185-c. 254) Gnostic Cerinthus (Late 2 nd Century) Rise of Manichaeism Mani (215-277)
200 AD	Septimus Severus (202-211)	Cyprian of Carthage (c. 200-c. 270) Gregory Thaumaturgos (c. 213-270)
220 AD	Maximus the Thracian (235-236)	
240 AD	Decius (249-251) Martyrdom of Cyprian (c.258)	Lactantius of Italy and Gaul (c. 240-320)
260 AD	Valerian (257-260)	Eusebius of Caesarea (c.263-c.

		339)
280 AD		Hilary of Poitiers (c. 291-371) Athanasius (c.296-373)
300 AD	Diocletian (303-311)- Galerius is military leader Constantine (306-337) Edict of Milan (313) Council of Arles (314): "Outside the church there is no salvation." Condemned the teachings of Donatus.	
320 AD	Council of Nicea (325): Trinitarian Controversy. Against Arius, Eusebius. Major Leaders: Athanasius, Hosius, Basil the Great, Gregory of Nazianzus, Gregory of Nyssa. Christ is "of same substance with the Father." Father, Son, and Spirit are "coeternal, consubstantial, and coequal." Founding of Constantinople (330)	Basil of Cappadocia (c. 329-379) Gregory of Nyssa (c. 330 -c. 394) Gregory of Nazianzus (c. 330-c, 390) Pachomius (c. 290-346)- Organized the 1 st Monastery at Tabennisi (320)
340 AD	Conversion of the Goths (c. 340): Ulfilas (Arian)	Ambrose of Milan (c. 340-397) Jerome of Rome (c. 345-420) Theodore of Mopsuestia (c. 350-428) Augustine of Hippo (354-430)
360 AD		John Chrysostom (c. 374-407) Cyril of Alexandria (376-444) Pelagius (c. 360-420) Apollinaris, Bishop of Laodicea- "Logos took the place of a human spirit/mind in Christ" (c. 360) Jerome was baptized (360) Athanasius in Easter Lists the canon of the New Testament (367)
380 AD	Council of Constantinople (381): Affirmed Nicea. Formulated the doctrine of the deity of the Holy Spirit. Council of Carthage (397) Theodosius I issued edict and makes Christianity the religion of the Empire (380)	Theodore (c. 350-428) was ordained Presbyter of Antioch (383) Augustine was converted (386), ordained priest (391), was consecrated Bishop of Hippo Regius (396), Wrote 'Confessions' (401), Wrote 'City of God' (413-426)
400 AD	Alaric of the Goths sacks Rome (410) Council of Carthage (418): Condemns Pelagianism in the West	Conversion of the Picts (c.400): Ninian
420 AD	Council of Ephesus (431): Condemned Pelagianism in the West; Condemned Nestorianism in the East. Affirmed that Mary is the "Mother of God."	Conversion of the Irish (c.435): Patrick

440 AD	<p>Council of Ephesus (“Robber Synod”) (449)</p> <p>Council of Chalcedon (451): Christ is “one person in two natures, unmixed, unchanged, undivided, inseparable.”</p> <p>Against Eutychianism, Nestorianism, and Apollinarianism.</p> <p>Leo I is the Roman bishop and claims supremacy over other bishops (440)</p>	
460 AD	Fall of the Western Roman Empire (476)	
480 AD		<p>Gelasius I (494): Claims that God gave both sacred and royal power to the pope and king</p> <p>Conversion of the Franks (c. 496): Clovis</p>
500 AD		<p>Benedict of Nursia (c. 480-543): The great leader of Western monasticism retires to live as a hermit (500)</p>
520 AD		<p>Benedictine Rule, Founding of Monte Cassino (c. 529)</p> <p>Justinian closes the school of philosophy at Athens (529)</p>
540 AD	<p>Council of Constantinople II (553): Condemned “Three Chapters” to gain support of Monophysites. Affirmed Cyrillian interpretation of Chalcedon.</p>	
560 AD		<p>Conversion of the Scots (c. 563): Columba</p>
580 AD		<p>Gregory I, “The Great” (590-604)</p>
600 AD		<p>Conversion of the Angles and Saxons (c. 600): Augustine of Canterbury, Ethelbert</p>