

Chronology V

From the Crucifixion in 30 AD to the Destruction of Jerusalem in 70 AD (All years are reckoned AD)

AD

30

- 1) Christ crucified Passover Day Nisan 14, April 5¹
- 2) Christ resurrected toward the end of the weekly Sabbath Nisan 17
- 3) Christ appears to disciples for forty days from Nisan 18 to His ascension Ivar 18, May 18¹
- 4) Holy Spirit poured out Pentecost Sunday, May 28¹
- 5) Gospel preached in Jerusalem, (Acts 3-5)

31

Gospel preached in Jerusalem Apostles compile Jesus' teachings (Acts 5 and 6)

32

- 1) Martyrdom of Stephen (Acts 6, 7)
- 2) Persecution against Church (Acts 8:1-4)
- 3) Saul's activities as leader of persecution—ravages the Church
- 4) Because of persecutions brethren scatter and preach the word everywhere (Acts 8:4)
- 5) Philip to Samaria; Simon Magus (Acts 8:5-13) Peter and John sent to Samaria (Acts 8:14-25)
- 6) Philip and Ethiopian eunuch (Acts 8:26-40)

33

- 1) Saul breathes out threats and slaughter against disciples, goes to Damascus with letters from high priest (Acts 9:1-2)
- 2) Saul's conversion Spring 33 AD (Acts 9:3-18)
- 3) Saul preaches Christ in Damascus (Acts 9:19-23).
- 4) Plot to kill Saul discovered; Saul escapes by night, departs to Arabia (Acts 9:24-25), taught by Christ for three years (Gal. 1:15-18)

34

Spring 34 AD end of Saul's 1st year in Arabia

35

- 1) Spring 35 AD end of Saul's 2nd year in Arabia
- 2) Gospel of Matthew completed

36

- 1) Spring 36 AD end of Saul's 3rd year in Arabia
- 2) Saul returns to Damascus (Gal. 1:17)
- 3) Saul's first visit to Jerusalem for 15 days (Acts 9:26-30, Gal. 1:18-20)
- 4) Barnabas brings Saul to apostles Peter and James (Acts 9:27). Saul speaks boldly to Greek-speaking Jews in Jerusalem, who seek to kill him (9:28-29)
- 5) Brethren bring Saul to Caesarea and send him to Tarsus, Saul's home in Asia Minor (Acts 9:30)
- 6) Saul remains in Tarsus for four years from summer 36 AD to summer 40 AD
- 7) Churches in Judea, Galilee and Samaria have peace (Acts 9:31)

37-38

- 1) Peter evangelizes in Lydda and Joppa (Acts 9:32-41)
- 2) Peter stays with Simon the tanner many days (Acts 9:42-43)

38

- 1) Cornelius has vision; angel instructs him to send for Peter in Joppa (Acts 10:1-6)
- 2) Peter comes to Cornelius' house and many Gentiles are converted (Acts 10:24-48)
- 3) Peter reports conversion of Gentiles to elders in Jerusalem (Acts 11:1-18)
- 4) Peter remains in Jerusalem from 38 to 44 AD
- 5) Gospel of Mark written between 38 and 44 AD

39-40

- 1) Brethren scattered because of Saul's persecution; preach the Word to Jews as far as Phoenicia, Cyprus and Antioch (Acts 11:19)
- 2) Certain men from Cyprus and Cyrenia preach the Word to Greeks in Antioch (Acts 11:20)
- 3) Many believe and a great number of Gentiles are converted (Acts 11:21)
- 4) Report of this comes to Jerusalem; apostles send Barnabas to Antioch to minister to them (Acts 11:22-24).
- 5) Barnabas goes to Tarsus and finds Saul and brings him to Antioch to help teach Gentiles (Acts 11:25)

40-41

Epistle of James written⁵

41

- 1) Claudius Caesar made Emperor of Rome January 25, 41 AD²
- 2) In Antioch, Barnabas and Saul teach for a whole year—summer to summer (Acts 11:26)
- 3) Herod Agrippa I made king of Judea by Claudius³ in spring 41 AD, reigning three years until spring 44 AD when he dies³ (Acts 12:23)

42-43

- 1) Most of the apostles leave Jerusalem 42 AD to preach the Gospel to the lost sheep of the ten tribes of the house Israel scattered in all the world, as Jesus had commanded Matt. 10:5-23
- 2) In spring 42 AD the prophet Agabus comes from Jerusalem and prophesies of coming three-year famine (43-45 AD) that occurs during years 3-5 of Claudius' reign (Acts 11:27-28)
- 3) Disciples plant and prepare food and relief to send to saints in Jerusalem (Acts 11:29).

44

- 1) In spring 44 AD food and relief sent to Jerusalem by hands of Barnabas and Saul (Acts 11:30)
- 2) Spring 44 AD Herod Agrippa I persecutes Church and beheads the apostle James, brother of John about Passover time (Acts 12:1-2)
- 3) During Feast of Unleavened Bread Herod Agrippa I has the apostle Peter arrested and put in prison (Acts 12:3-5)
- 4) Angels release Peter from prison, he goes to Mary's house the mother of Mark, then escapes to another place (Acts 12:6-17)
- 5) The next day, Herod executes prison guards because Peter had escaped (Acts 12:18)
- 6) Herod goes down to Tyre and Sidon, where God strikes him with worms and he dies—spring 44 AD^{1,3} (Acts 12:19-23)
- 7) Barnabas and Saul return to Antioch and take John Mark with them (Acts 12:25).
- 8) Late spring 44 AD, Barnabas and Saul ordained as apostles (Acts 13:1-3)

44-46

First evangelistic journey—2 ½ years from late spring 44 AD to fall 46 AD (Acts 13:4-52; 14:1-25)

46-49

Paul and Barnabas stay in Antioch for a long time—autumn 46 AD to late summer 49 AD—2 ½ years (Acts 14:26-28)

49

- 1) Pharisaic Judaizers come down to Antioch (Acts 15:1, 5) in summer 49 AD, teaching mandatory circumcision for disciples to be saved
- 2) Paul, Barnabas and certain others sent to the apostles and elders in Jerusalem about this question—Fall 49 AD—Feast of Tabernacles time¹ (Acts 15:2)
- 3) Paul's third visit to Jerusalem with Barnabas. Titus, and one of the certain others, also goes with Paul (Gal. 2:1-2)
- 4) Public welcome for Paul and party by Jerusalem brethren, apostles and elders (Acts 15:4)
- 5) Titus not required to be circumcised (Gal. 2:2-3)
- 6) Paul and Barnabas' private meeting with apostles James, Cephas [Peter] and John about circumcision question (Gal. 2:4-10). They agree circumcision not required for Gentiles. Paul and Barnabas' ministry to Gentiles confirmed
- 7) Discussion and apostles' agreement and James' judgment that Gentiles need not be circumcised (Acts 15:6-22)
- 8) Apostles' letter to Gentiles written by James (Acts 15:23-29)
- 9) Paul's party returns to Antioch with Judas and Silas (Acts 15:30-32)
- 10) Paul and Barnabas stay in Antioch certain days (Acts 15:35-36)
- 11) Paul and Barnabas separate (Acts 15:37-40)

49-52

Paul's second evangelistic journey (Acts 15:40 through 18:23), three years, from late autumn 49 AD to late autumn 52 AD

49

Late autumn 49 AD to late summer 50 AD

- 1) Paul circumcises Timothy and takes him on journey through many cities, Phrygia, Galatia, and on to Troas (Acts 16:1)
- 2) They take a ship from Troas to Neapolis and on to Philippi in Macedonia (Acts 16:9-12)
- 3) On the day of the weeks—Pentecost 50 AD¹—they meet Lydia and baptize her and her household (Acts 16:13-15)
- 4) Paul casts out demon from woman; is arrested and put into prison; earthquake breaks their bonds; jailer and household baptized; released and sees brethren and Lydia, then departs (Acts 16:16-40)
- 5) Paul comes to Thessalonica, preaches in synagogue three Sabbaths. Many are converted (Acts 17:1-4)
- 6) Paul and Silas arrested and let go (Acts 17:5-9)
- 7) Paul and Silas to Brea (Acts 17:10-13) Paul goes to Athens; preaches on Mars' hill (Acts 17:14-34)

50-52

Late summer 50 AD to spring 52 AD Paul at Corinth

- 1) Paul preaches in synagogue every Sabbath Timothy and Silas join him (Acts 18:1-5)
- 2) **Paul writes I Thessalonians from Corinth 50 AD⁶**
- 3) Synagogue splits, new church formed. Paul stays for year and a half (Acts 18:6-11)
- 4) **Paul writes II Thessalonians from Corinth 51 AD⁶** Paul brought before judgment seat of Gallio⁴ (Acts 18:12-18) winter 51 AD and released; remains many more days until spring 52 AD
- 5) Paul goes to Ephesus with Priscilla and Aquila, preaches in synagogue. Priscilla and Aquila remain (Acts 18:18-20). Paul sails from Ephesus, goes to Caesarea and to Jerusalem to visit the church and keep Feast of Tabernacles.
- 6) Autumn 52 AD returns to Antioch (Acts 18:21-22)

52-53

- 1) Paul stays in Antioch for some time—autumn 52 AD to summer 53 AD (Acts 18:23)
- 2) During Feast of Unleavened Bread, apostle Peter comes to Antioch. After certain ones come down from James, he and Barnabas separate themselves from Gentiles to eat with Jews. Paul publicly rebukes Peter and Jews for judaizing (Gal. 2:11-20)
- 3) **Paul writes epistle to the Galatians from Antioch in late spring 53 AD**, because Judaizers are troubling all churches in Galatia, preaching another gospel—gospel of circumcision as requirement for salvation (Gal. 1:1-12)⁹

53-57

Paul's third evangelistic journey four years

- 1) Paul begins third evangelistic journey by going to Galatia first to follow up his epistle and strengthen disciples, then through Phrygia (Acts 18:23)
- 2) Aquila in Ephesus meets Apollos and instructs him more perfectly in the Scriptures to preach Christ (Acts 18:24-28). Apollos leaves Ephesus for Corinth (Acts 19:1)
- 3) Paul comes to Ephesus, stays for a little more than three years from autumn 54 AD to early winter 57 AD (Acts 19:1-20)
- 4) **Paul writes I Corinthians in late winter of 56 AD⁷ before Passover of 57 AD**
- 5) **Paul writes II Corinthians in late summer of 57 AD⁷**
- 6) Riot in Ephesus because Paul's preaching is destroying the idol business (Acts 19:21-41)
- 7) Early winter 57 AD Paul leaves Ephesus and goes to Macedonia, stays three months and visits Corinth (Acts 20:1-3)

8) Paul writes Romans winter 57 AD⁷

58

- 1) Paul and company return through Macedonia to Troas where they keep the Feast of Unleavened Bread. Paul preaches late on Sabbath into the first day of the weeks (Acts 20:3, 5, 7-12)
- 2) Luke and rest of company sail from Philippi after days of Unleavened Bread and meet Paul in Troas (Acts 20:6)
- 3) Paul goes ahead on foot and Luke's company sails to Assos, where they meet Paul, and he goes with them (Acts 20:13-14)
- 4) Paul and company go to Miletus. Paul sends for elders of Ephesian church and warns them of coming apostasy (Acts 20:15-38)
- 5) Paul goes to Caesarea and stays with Philip (Acts 21:1-8)
- 6) Prophet Agabus warns Paul not to go to Jerusalem, but Paul and company go anyway (Acts 21:10-16)
- 7) Paul arrives in Jerusalem late spring 58 AD—perhaps near time of Feast of Pentecost¹ (Acts 21:17)
- 8) Paul visits James and elders, takes charges of men who have vow to complete at the temple. Jews seize Paul, but he is rescued by Roman soldiers (Acts 21:18-40)
- 9) Paul speaks to mob in Hebrew, mob again attacks him, and Roman soldiers rescue him (Acts 22:1-29)
- 10) Paul makes his defense before Sanhedrin (Acts 23:1-10)
- 11) Christ appears to him in a vision. Jews plot to kill Paul. Roman centurion and soldiers take Paul by night out of Jerusalem to Caesarea and keep him in Praetorium of Herod (Acts 23:11-35)

58-60

From early summer 58 AD to early autumn 60 AD Paul a prisoner in Caesarea

- 1) Paul a prisoner for two years, defends himself three times. Found to have done nothing worthy of death or bonds, Paul appeals to Caesar; Agrippa agrees to send Paul to Rome (Acts 24-26)
- 2) Luke has ready access to Paul during Paul's imprisonment and travels to Jerusalem and Palestine
- 3) **Luke writes his Gospel⁹ and begins writing Acts under Paul's supervision.⁹ Luke has access to records and writings from Jerusalem church which he uses to compile his gospel**

60-61

From autumn 60 AD to late winter 61 AD Paul on journey from Caesarea to Rome

- 1) Paul and company journey by ship to Rome (Acts 27:1-28:16)

61-63

Paul in prison two years—late winter 61 AD to early spring 63 AD

- 1) Roman centurion delivers Paul to commander of camp. Paul allowed to stay by himself, guarded by soldiers (Acts 28:16)
- 2) Paul speaks to Jewish religious leaders of Rome (Acts 28:17-29)
- 3) **Paul writes Hebrews in early spring 61 AD.**
- 4) In Jerusalem, James is martyred by zealots at Passover time,^{1,11} 62 AD
- 5) Paul remains in own hired house two years welcoming all and preaching the kingdom of God (Acts 28:30-31)
- 6) Luke finishes book of Acts up to chapter 28:31, intending to write more to be added later, but unable to do so
- 7) **Paul writes Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, and Philemon¹⁰**

End of Book of Acts 63

- 1) Paul is released from prison in Rome and goes to island of Crete (Titus 1:5)

63-67

Five years

- 1) Paul leaves Titus in Crete (Titus 1:5) and goes to Nicopolis in Macedonia (Titus 3:12)
- 2) From Nicopolis Paul writes I Timothy and an epistle to Titus 63 AD
- 3) Peter writes his first epistle 64-65 AD
- 4) Peter writes his second epistle in 65-66 AD
- 5) Paul goes to Spain and Britain 64-67 AD
- 6) **Paul back in prison in Rome and writes II Timothy 67 AD**
- 7) **Nero dies June 9, 68 AD in Greece**
- 8) Is Paul martyred before Nero dies, or is he

released after Nero dies? If so, does he go back to Britain to be martyred there?

67-70

- 1) Jewish revolt against Romans intensifies
- 2) Romans conquer Jerusalem and destroy city and temple AB 9-10, September 3-4, 70 AD

End Notes

- 1) Calculated Hebrew Calendar
- 2) *Unger's Bible Dictionary*, 1963; p. 210
- 3) *The Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible*, 1962; vol. 1, p. 60
- 4) *The Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible*, 1962, vol. 2. P. 351
- 5) *An Introduction to the New Testament*, 1981; vol. 3 p. 53
- 6) *Redating the New Testament*, John A. T. Robinson, 1976
- 7) *Ibid.*, pp. 56-57, 352*
- 8) *Ibid.*, pp. 79, 352 *
- 9) *A Revised Chronology*, Fred R. Coulter 2002
- 10) *Harmony of the Life of St. Paul*, Frank J Goodwin, 1988, pp. 149, 158
- 11) *The Original Bible Restored*, Ernest L Martin, 1991, p. 161

*Note: According to this chronology, in each case, the epistles of I & II Corinthians, Romans and Galatians are placed a year earlier than Robinson's, which Robinson allows for. "It must be stressed again that the absolute datings [of the epistles of Paul] could be a year or so out either way..." (Robinson, *Redating the New Testament*, 1976 ed., p. 84).

Chronology Part VI

From the Jewish/Roman War (67-70 AD) to Printing/Translation of the Greek New Testament (NT)

AD

67-81

- 1) Jewish revolt against Rome intensifies
- 2) **Paul and Peter seal the three Gospels, Acts, Pauline corpus and Petrine Epistles; systematic distribution to churches from Ephesus begins**
- 3) Docetic heresy (denial of Christ's humanity) begins in Asian churches (64-67 AD), I, II and III John address this heresy
- 4) Faithful Jewish Christians, including John, flee to Pella and then to Asia Minor
- 5) Roman emperor Nero dies (68 AD); Galba becomes emperor (68-69 AD)¹
- 6) Otho, Vitellius rule empire (69 AD)
- 7) Vespasian rules empire (69-79 AD)
- 8) Roman army conquers Jerusalem, Titus destroys city and temple AB 9-10 (September 3-4, 70 AD)
- 9) Jewish Christians that survive destruction of Jerusalem apostatize and become Ebionites (belief that Christ is simply a prophet), move to Syria and produce corrupt Aramaic version of Matthew's Gospel
- 10) Titus, Vespasian's son, rules empire (79-81 AD)

81-100

- 1) Domitian, Titus' brother, rules empire (81-96 AD)
- 2) Loss of temple reading of Hebrew Old Testament causes rabbis to question established canon (Ecclesiastes, Esther, Song of Solomon): hold rabbinic discussions 90 and 118 AD
- 3) Domitian begins short, violent persecution of Christians between 94-96 AD
- 4) John exiled to Patmos (95-96) AD; writes Revelation
- 5) Nerva rules empire (96-98 AD); John released from Patmos as part of reparation program
- 6) **John and team of editors at Ephesus: edit, seal and distribute his Gospel, remaining General Epistles and Revelation, 96-99 AD**
- 7) Trajan rules empire (98-117 AD); relative peace for Christians, persecution begins 111 AD²
- 8) John dies ca. 98-100 AD

100-200

- 1) Hadrian rules empire (117-138 AD), persecuted Christians

- 2) Antoninus Pius rules empire (138-161 AD), persecuted Christians
- 3) **Syriac Peshitta NT translated from apostolic Greek NT (ca. 100-150 AD)**
- 4) Martyrdom of Ignatius, bishop of Antioch (ca. 115 AD)
- 5) Papyrus 52 (portion of John 18) copied by Gnostics in Egypt (ca. 125-150 AD)
- 6) Gnostic heretic Marcion in Rome (ca. 140 AD): creates abbreviated canon of corrupted Gospel of Luke and selected Pauline Epistles
- 7) Polycarp travels to Rome over issue of Passover (ca. 155 AD): Polycarp and Anicetus disagree and depart in peace; martyrdom soon after
- 8) **Old Latin (*Itala*) NT translated from apostolic Greek NT (ca. 157 AD)**
- 9) Western text written in Rome between 100-160? AD
- 10) Tatian creates *Diatessaron* (ca. 160 AD), a collection of writings about the life of Jesus adapted from Gospels
- 11) Marcus Aurelius rules empire (161-180 AD), persecuted Christians
- 12) Montanus begins to offer false prophecy using book of Revelation (ca. 172 AD); Eastern churches reject Revelation for nearly 300 years
- 13) Celsus writes *True Discourse* (ca. 178 AD), a literary attack on Bible
- 14) Commodus rules empire (180-192 AD)
- 15) Catechetical School of Alexandria begins (ca. 180 AD): first trace of Christianity in Egypt
- 16) Alexandrian text takes shape between 180-200? AD
- 17) Gnostic Theodotus produces corrupted recension of NT (ca. 190 AD)
- 18) Demetrius reorganizes Egyptian "churches" infiltrated by Gnosticism (ca. 190-200 AD)
- 19) Polycrates writes letter to Victor over Passover controversy (190 AD): Victor excommunicates Polycrates and Asiatic churches
- 20) Muratorian Fragment (ca. 190 AD) offers first suggested reading list
- 21) Civil War ensues in empire (ca. 192-193 AD); all emperors from 192-284 AD appointed by army
- 22) Between 192-284 AD Christianity spreads practically unhindered due to imperial focus upon wars with barbarians³
- 23) Septimius Severus rules empire (193-211 AD), persecuted Christians

24) Coptic NT versions begin: many versions follow in specific dialects

200-300

- 1) Origen heads Catechetical School in Alexandria (ca. 203 AD)
- 2) Caracalla/Elagabalus rule empire (218-222 AD), tolerated Christians
- 3) Alexander Severus rules empire (222-235 AD), favored Christians
- 4) Origen deposed by Demetrius; Origen moves to Caesarea to build theological library (231 AD); produces Hexapla (231-240 AD)
- 5) Maximin rules empire (235-238 AD), persecuted Christians
- 6) Phillips rules empire (244-249 AD), favored Christians
- 7) Decius rules empire (249-251 AD), persecuted Christians
- 8) Valerian rules empire (253-260 AD), persecuted Christians
- 9) Galienus rules empire (260-268 AD), favored Christians
- 10) Aurelian rules empire (270-275 AD), persecuted Christians
- 11) Diocletian rules empire (284-305 AD)
- 12) Edict in 303 AD outlaws Christianity: **last** and most severe persecution of Christians, churches and NT manuscripts burned (303-313 AD)
- 13) Old Syriac NT translation from unknown Greek text during this century

300-400

- 1) Constantine rules empire (306-337 AD): Oct. 27, 312 AD sees vision of flaming cross, defeats opponents; becomes sole emperor in West; pseudo-conversion to Christianity
- 2) Edict of Milan (Toleration) in 313 AD grants Christians freedom of religion, churches built, tax exemption for ministers
- 3) Constantine orders 50 vellum copies of Bible prepared by Eusebius (possibly 400-800 Sinaiticus and Vaticanus part of number)
- 4) **First Copying Revolution:** model papyrus manuscripts copied to vellum, older papyrus manuscripts destroyed
- 5) Constantine issues edict forbidding work on Sunday (321 AD)
- 6) Constantine defeats Licinius (323 AD), becomes sole emperor of entire Roman Empire
- 7) Constantine establishes Hellenized Christianity as official state religion (324 AD)
- 8) Constantine convenes Council of Nicea (325 AD): condemns Arianism, Passover observance becomes a crime
- 9) **Koiné Greek transformed into Byzantine Greek for copying of NT manuscripts** (330-1453 AD),⁴ early lectionary system

- instituted⁵
- 10) Constantine chooses Byzantium as capital and changes name to Constantinople (327 AD)
- 11) Constantius rules empire (351-361 AD), allows Arianism to flourish⁶
- 12) Julian rules empire, seeks to restore paganism (361-363 AD)
- 13) Council of Laodicea (365 AD): forbids keeping of Sabbath; publishes list of authoritative books for public reading in Asian churches: all books listed, except Revelation (cf. canons #59 and #60)
- 14) Jovian rules empire (363-364 AD), reestablishes rights for Hellenized Christianity
- 15) Gratian rules empire (364-378 AD), begins dismantling of Imperial system of worship
Theodosius rules empire (378-395 AD)
Council of Constantinople (381 AD) officially formulates doctrine of Trinity, more specifically the personhood of the Holy Spirit⁷
- 18) Jerome revises Old Latin Gospels (383 AD); rest of NT completed by unknown author or authors over centuries
- 19) Council of Carthage (397 AD), canon #24 establishes authoritative list for public reading in North African churches: all NT books listed; OT apocrypha (Wisdom of Solomon, Tobias, Judith, I and II Maccabees) allowed
- 20) Jerome translates Latin OT from Hebrew (ca. 390-405 AD)
- 21) Chrysostom encounters remnant of apostolic Christianity in Antioch (387 AD)
- 22) Theodosius outlaws paganism, membership in Imperial church compulsory, heathen join churches (394 AD)
- 23) Roman Empire divides (395 AD)
- 24) NT translations made in this century: Gothic, Ethiopic, Armenian (from Old Syriac), Georgian (from Armenian version)

- 1) Ancient forms of Gnosticism disappear during this century; appear in various forms in remaining centuries to present
- 2) Council of Ephesus (431 AD): Nestorianism (denial Jesus was God and man in one person) condemned
- 3) Armenian version revised according to Byzantine Text (ca. 431 AD)
- 4) Mocha of Tiberias adds accent marks and vowel points to Hebrew text (ca. 570 AD)⁸
- 5) Western Empire falls at hands of barbarians (476 AD); Dark Ages begins (476-1300s AD)
- 6) Greek Orthodox church and all Christendom in spiritual decline and unbelief (ca. 500-1500s AD), but Byzantine Text copied through Byzantine Empire by monks and other scribes

- 7) **Second Copying Revolution:** model uncial manuscripts copied into cursive script, creating minuscules; cursive script possibly instituted by Theodore of Studium (ca. 800-813 AD)

900-1611

- 1) Tiberian scholar Aaron ben Moses ben Asher seals first complete codex of Hebrew Bible with one Masoretic accentuation and punctuation system and marginal notes (ca. 930 AD)
- 2) Wycliffe English Bible Translated from Latin Vulgate (1384 AD)
- 3) Eastern Empire falls to Ottoman Empire (1453 AD), Greek scholars flee to Western Europe with Greek manuscripts of NT
- 4) Johann Gutenberg invents first movable printing press in 1450 AD; first Bible printed in Latin (Mazarin) in 1456 AD
- 5) Universities across Europe begin instruction in Greek
- 6) Complete Hebrew Bible first printed in Soncino in 1488 AD; 2nd in Naples in 1491; 3rd in Brescia in 1495
- 7) Desiderius Erasmus (1469-1536 AD) and Johann Froben publish first edition of Greek/Latin NT, 1516 AD; 2nd ed., 1519; 3rd, 1522; 4th, 1527; 5th, 1535⁹
- 8) European Reformation begins with Luther's posting of 95 theses on church door in Wittenberg on Oct. 31, 1517 AD
- 9) Cardinal Ximenes and Stunica begin Complutensian Polyglot in 1502 AD with Vulgate, Greek NT and Hebrew OT, published in 1522 AD after Ximenes' death
- 10) Tyndale (1494?-1536 AD) translates, prints first English version of NT (1525 AD) from Erasmus' 1st edition; revised edition in 1534 AD from Erasmus' 2nd edition
- 11) Coverdale English Bible (1535 AD)
- 12) Thomas Matthew English Bible by Tyndale's protégé John Rogers (1537 AD)
- 13) Great English Bible (1539 AD)
- 14) Robert Stephen (Estienne) prints 1550 Greek text of New Testament, becomes standard text for research and translation in England
- 15) Geneva English Bible (1560 AD)
- 16) Bishop's English Bible (1568 AD)
- 17) Rheims Catholic English Version of NT (1582 AD)
- 18) Authorized or King James Version (1611 AD)

Basics, p. 16

- 5) Cross, *Oxford Dictionary of the Christian Church*, p. 808
- 6) Bromiley, p. 220
- 7) Erickson, *God in Three Persons*, pp. 87-93
- 8) Ginsburg, *The Massoreth Ha-Massoreth of Elias Levita*, p. 62
- 9) Hills, *The King James Version Defended*, p. 198

End Notes:

- 1) Dating for emperors from *Halley's Bible Handbook*
- 2) Bromiley, *The International Standard Bible Encyclopedia*, vol. 4, p. 217
- 3) *Ibid.*, p. 219
- 4) Wallace, *Greek Grammar: Beyond the*