

Timeline of Church History II				
Apostolic Fathers into the Church Fathers				
General History	Rome, North Africa, the West	Alexandria, Antioch, the East	Councils, Schisms, Heresies, Persecutions	Literature and Philosophy
		189-232 Demetrius, bishop of Alexandria		c. 190 Clement of Alexandria writes <i>Miscellanies</i>
		190-209 Serapion, bishop of Antioch	190-220 Monarchian controversies in Rome (Noetus, the Theodoti, Praxeas)	190-220 Tertullian <i>flor.</i>
193 Septimius Severus proclaimed emperor				
193-98 Severus defeats rivals in East and West; siege of Byzantium				
197 Sack of Lyons				
	195 The Easter Controversy; Irenaeus' intervention		c. 197 sporadic persecutions in Carthage	195 Tertullian converts to Christianity
199 Severus's Parthian campaign	199-217 Zephyrinus, bishop of Rome; beginning of catacomb art	200 Abercius inscription		197 Tertullian writes <i>Apology</i>
	200-220 Controversies in Carthage	200-220 Bardesanes <i>flor.</i>		200-220 Tertullian writes against pagans, Gnostics, Marcionites
201 Decius born			202 Severus issues rescript against Jewish and Christian conversions	
			202-206 Persecutions in North Africa (Perpetua and Felicitas), Rome, Alexandria, Antioch, Corinth. Clement quits Alexandria 202.	
203-4 Severus in Africa		203 Origen, head of Catechetical school at Alexandria	203 Leonides martyred	205 Plotinus born
		207 Tertullian joins Montanists; completes <i>Against Marcion</i>		207-220 Tertullian's Montanist writings: <i>On Flight in Persecution</i> ; <i>Concerning the Crown</i> ; <i>On Single Marriage</i> ; <i>On Modesty</i> ; etc.
208-11 Severus's campaign in Scotland; dies at York 211				201-36 Hippolytus of Rome <i>flor.</i>
211 Caracalla, emperor			211-13 Further sporadic outbreaks at Carthage (Scapula)	
212 Geta murdered; <i>Constitutio Antoniniana</i> published				212 Tertullian writes <i>To Scapula</i>

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214 Origen visits governor of Arabia				213 Tertulian writes <i>Against Praxeas</i> against Monarchians
		215 Caracalla orders Egyptians expelled from Alexandria		215 Philostratus writes <i>Life of Apollonius of Tyana</i>
217 Caracalla murdered; Macrinus, emperor		215-19 Origen withdraws from Alexandria	216 Mani born near Basra	
218-22 Elagabalus. Syrian sun worship in Rome.	218-22 Callistus, bishop of Rome	218 Origen visits Rome		
	219 Tertullian with Hippolytus attacks Pope Callistus's edict		c. 220 Agrippinus convenes Council of Carthage (rebaptism); Sabellius <i>flor.</i> in Pentapolis	220-28 Ulpian, Jurist, <i>flor.</i> ; Sextus Julius Africanus <i>flor.</i> ; Minucius Felix, <i>flor.</i> ; Dio Cassius <i>flor.</i> , writes Roman History
222-35 Alexander Severus	222-30 Urban, pope			
224 Sassanian revolution in Persia		c. 225 Origen writes <i>On First Principles</i> ; embarks on Hexapla		
		c. 228 Origen begins Commentary of Gospel of John		
230 First Persian War	230-35 Pontian, pope	229-30 Origen leaves Alexandria for Caesarea	c. 230 Artemon <i>flor.</i>	230-40 Herodian, historian, <i>flor.</i>
		232 Origen visits Julia Mamaea at Antioch; Christian church built at Dura-Europos		232 Porphyry born
		232-47 Heraclas, bishop of Alexandria		233-44 Plotinus at Alexandria
235 Increasing pressure on Rhine frontier from Germanic peoples; Alexander murdered at Mainz (March 22)				
235-38 Maximin of Thrace	235-36 Antherus, pope		235-36 Christian leaders persecuted	
	236-50 Fabian, pope; development of Roman diaconate and catacombs		236 Pontian and Hippolytus die; Christians persecuted in Cappadocia	236 Origen writes <i>Exhortation to Martyrdom</i>
237-38 Persian offensive against East		237-42 Origen and Gregory Thaumaturgus establish contact in Caesarea		
238 Attacks by Goths and Carpi; Revolution in North Africa places Gordian III on throne	238 Civil war in North Africa			
241 Sapor I, king of Persia			240 Mani's mission in Persia begins	240-45 Origen writes and debates against Monarchians
243-44 War against Persia		243 Gregory returns to Cappadocia		
244-49 Philip the Arabian	247 1000-year celebration in Rome	247-64 Dionysius, bishop of Alexandria		

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248 Rome attacked by Goths; Decius restores Moesia and Pannonia to empire		248 Anti-Christian pogrom in Alexandria		248 Origen writes <i>Against Celsus</i>
249-51 Decius, emperor				
250 Gothic War; Constantius born	250-51 Cyprian flees to Carthage	250 Dionysius of Alexandria flees; Babylas of Antioch executed (24 Jan); Antony born	250 Christian leaders arrested; Pope Fabian executed (22 Jan); General order to sacrifice circulated throughout provinces	250 Decian Persecution <i>Libelli</i> in Egypt
251 Decius killed by Goths (June)	251 Cyprian reasserts authority a council (April); problem of lapsed Christians		251 Novatianist Schism	251 Cyprian writes <i>On the Unity of the Catholic Church</i> in support of Cornelius
252-53 Gallus, emperor; persecution briefly restored				
253-60 Valerian, emperor				
254 Persian War renews	254-57 Stephen, pope	254 Origen dies at Tyre		
254-55 European provinces invaded by Goths; Heruli and other peoples invade Black Sea provinces and Greece	254 Spanish congregations of Mérida and Lyon appeal to Cyprian			
	255-57 Rebaptism controversy	255-72 Firmilian of Cappodica <i>flor.</i>		
256 Dura falls to Sassanians			256 Council of eighty-seven bishops at Carthage (1 Sept)	
	257-58 Sixtus, pope	257 Dionysius exiled to Kufrah	257-60 Valerianic persecution: (1) attack on clergy and corporate life of church, (2) Sixtus, Cyprian, Laurence and others executed	
259-74 Gallic Empire				
260 Valerian captured near Edussa (June); Silver currency collapses			260 Toleration	
260-62 Antioch and Eastern provinces lost to Persians	260-68 Dionysius, pope	260-62 Civil War in Egypt		
260-68 Gallienus, emperor		260-63 Two Dionysii (of Alexandria and Rome) debate over Sabellianism		
262-72 Palmyrene ascendancy in Roman East		261-72 Paul of Samosata, bishop of Antioch	261 Rescript of Gallienus to Egyptian bishops	
		c. 263 Porphyry at Rome	264 Council at Antioch directed against Paul of Samosata	c. 265 Dexippus, historian, <i>flor.</i>
268-70 Claudius II, emperor; 269 Goths defeated by Claudius at Nish			268 Council at Antioch condemns Paul as heretic	

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270 Claudius dies of plague	270 Plague	c. 270 <b>Antony</b> establishes himself in desert		270 Plotinus dies
270-75 Aurelian, emperor; empire restored to Rhine, Danube, and Euphrates boundaries; Palmyrenes defeated	270-75 Felix I, pope			
272 Sapor I dies		272 Church at Antioch appeals to Aurelian concerning Paul		
274 Aurelian builds new wall around Rome; dedicates temple to sun god				
	275 Eutychian, pope		275 Aurelian threatens persecution	c. 275 Porphyry writes <i>Against the Christians</i>
276-82 Probus, emperor				
276-93 Bahram II, king of Persia		277 Mani executed at orders of King Bahram		
		c. 280 Pierius of Alexandria		c. 280 Commodian <i>flor.</i> ; Anatolius <i>flor.</i>
		280-300 Manichees active in Egypt and Syria		
282-83 Carus, emperor		282-300 Theonas, bishop of Alexandria		
283-84 Carinus, emperor	283-96 Gaius, pope			
284-305 Diocletian overthrows Carinus, becomes emperor (Nov)				
286 Maximian given rank of Augustus				
288 Carausius revolts in Britain				
293-303 Diocletian institutes reforms: (1) Tetrarchy est. (Diocletian, Maximina as Augustus; Constantius, Galerius as Caesar), (2) provinces decentralized, (3) army reinforced, (4) currency reformed, (5) Edict of Prices (301), (6) taxation reformed		c. 293 Athanasius born		290-305 Arnobius of Sicca <i>flor.</i>
296 Constantius restores Britain to empire	296-304 Marcellinus, pope		297 Anti-Manichean measures by Diocletian; rescript to Julianus, proconsul of Africa	
		298 Persian War; Galerius victorious	298-302 Christians in army forced to resign	
		c. 300 Gregory the Illuminator; conversion of royal house of Armenia		c. 300 Alexander of Lycopolis <i>flor.</i> , Methodius of Olympus <i>flor.</i>
		300-311 Peter, bishop of Alexandria		300-318 Lactantius <i>flor.</i>

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303 Diocletian celebrates vicennalia in Rome; become ill			303 <b>Great Persecution</b> begins (23 Feb); <i>First Edict</i> : books surrendered, buildings destroyed, Christians discriminated against; <i>Second Edict</i> : clergy imprisoned; <i>Third Edict</i> : clergy forced to sacrifice, freed on compliance; <i>Fourth Edict</i> : general sacrifice offered (spring 304)	303-05 Hierocles and other attack Christians; Early work of Eusebius of Caesarea (Chronicle)
304 Galerius assumes power	304 Marcellinus's apostasy; Martyrs of Abitina			
305 Diocletian and Maximian abdicate (May); Constantius, Galerius as Augustus; Maximinus as Caesar			305-06 Intermission of persecution	305 Porphyry dies
306 Constantius dies at York; Constantine hailed as Augustus (25 July); Maxentius accomplishes successful <i>coup d'état</i> in Rome (26 Oct)	306-12 Toleration for Christians in Rome and Africa	306 Fifth edict of persecution in East	306-10 Maximin renews persecution in East; seeks to reorganize pagan cult	
307 Severus dies; Licinius becomes Augustus				
308 Conference at Carnuntum (Nov)	308-11 Period of confusion in Roman church; rebellion in North Africa	308 Sixth edict of persecution in east; Egyptian martyrs in Palestine	c. 308 Meletian Schism begins	308 Ephraem Syrus born
		309-79 Sapor II reigns	c. 309 Council of Elvira	
310 Maximian dies; Meletius of Antioch born		310 Pamphilus martyred in Caesarea		
311 Galerius dies (3 May)			311 Galerius issues <b>Edict of Toleration</b> (30 April)	311 Ulphilas born; Eusebius writes <i>Ecclesiastical History</i> (first ed.)
	311-12 Mensurius of Carthage dies; Caecilian elected; 311-14 Miltiades, pope	311-12 Maximin fails to defeat Armenia	311-12 Maximin continues persecution in dominions, esp. in Egypt; Donatist Schism breaks out; Peter of Alexandria (25 Nov) and Lucian of Antioch (Jan 312) martyred	
312 Constantine defeats Maxentius at Milvian Bridge outside Rome (28 Oct)			312 Anti-Caecilianist Council at Carthage	
312-25 Ossius's influence over Constantine		312-28 Alexander, bishop of Alexandria		
313 Constantine and Licinius meet at Milan; <b>Edict of Milan</b> grants universal toleration (Feb)			313 Anti-Caecilianist appeal to Constantine (April); Maximin defeated and dies (summer); Council of Rome, Caecilian vindicated (Oct)	313 Lactantius writes <i>Divine Institutes</i>

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314 War between Constantine and Licinus	314-35 Sylvester, pope		314 Council of Arles (1 Aug); Council of Ancyra	c. 314 Lactantius writes <i>On the Deaths of the Persecutors</i>
315 Constantine celebrates decennalia; Arch of Constantine at Rome				315 Epiphanius of Salamis born
317 Crispus, Constantine II as Caesar	316 Constantine acquits Caecilian of all charges (Nov)	c. 318 Arian controversy begins		
			321 Donatists granted contemptuous toleration	
			321-24 Persecution in Licinius's domains	
324 Licinius defeated at Chrysopolis; <b>Constantine becomes sole emperor</b> (Sept)			324 Philogonius, bishop of Antioch dies (Dec)	324 Late in the year Eusebius writes <b>Ecclesiastical History</b> (2nd ed.)
		325-26 Euctathius, bishop of Antioch	325 Council of Antioch (Jan); <b>Council of Nicaea</b> (May-July)	
326 Crispus and Fausta murdered			327 Council of Nicaea, second session (Oct)	
		328 Alexander of Alexandria dies; <b>Athanasius</b> elected (June)		
		328-73 Athanasius, bishop of Alexandria		
330 Constantinople dedicated			330-32 Athanasius takes strong action against Meletians	
			330-37 Pressures against pagan centers in East on Constantine's orders	
332 Goths defeated by Constantine			331 Sopater (Neo-Platonist) executed	
			333 Porphyry's works proscribed	
			334 Council of Caesarea	
335 Empire divided between Constantine's sons and nephews; Hannibalianus becomes "King of Armenia"; Constantine celebrates tricennalia at Jerusalem	335-36 Marcus, pope		335 Council of Tyre condemns Athanasius; Athanasius exiled to Trier (7 Nov)	
	c. 336 Donatus holds Council on Rebaptism			336 Eusebius writes <i>Tricennial Oration</i> in praise of Constantine
Constantine baptized; dies (22 May)				