

**HIGH PRIESTS & POPES:
FROM ANTIQUITY TO THE PRESENT**

by Edward A. C. Goodman

The Author asserts his/her moral right to be identified as the Author of the work in relation to all such rights as are granted by the Author to the Publisher under the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

Manuscript published on the internet: 2024.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Edward A. C. Goodman (1945–2024) was a lawyer by profession, a historian by inclination. He served twelve years as a borough councillor and was a parliamentary candidate. He co-authored *Britain: An Unfree Country* (Heterodox, 1986). He worked on a series of history projects before his death. This is one of them. It was not intended as an e-book but as a manuscript for the consideration of publishers. However, it is made available in this format as a resource for other researchers and for general interest.

This work is dedicated to Aaron the Levite, first Hereditary High Priest.



Aaron, High Priest of the Israelites by Anton Kern (1709–1747)

CONTENTS

High Priests and Popes: From Antiquity to the Present	5
Directory of High Priests in the Revered Direct line of Aaron	7
Directory of Canonised Papal High Priests	51
Jewish High Priests and Christian Popes: A Chronology	136
Chronology of the Life and Times of Jewish High Priests	137
Chronology of the Life and Times of Christian Popes	196
Bibliographies and Suggested Reading	278
Appendices	304
Appendix A: Jewish High Priests: 1146 BCE–135 CE	304
Appendix B: Samaritan High Priests: 1256 BCE to the Present Day	311
Appendix C: Popes: 42 CE to the Present Day	321
Appendix D: Papal Armorial: 42 CE to the Present Day	361
Appendix E: Religious Leaders and their Secular Rulers: 1446 BCE– 1914 CE	404
Appendix F: Pontifices Maximi: 509 BCE to the Present Day	433
Index of High Priests in the Line of Aaron and Subsequent Canonised Popes	462

HIGH PRIESTS AND POPES: FROM ANTIQUITY TO THE PRESENT

In 1446 BCE Moses, leader of the Israelites, consecrated his brother, Aaron, as first hereditary High Priest (Exodus 27:21, 28:43, 30:21). The line of Aaron henceforth held the office for one and a half millennia until 135 CE with interruptions, primarily during the Elide (1162–1015 BCE) and Hasmonean (164–37 BCE) dynasties.

The Romans martyred the last High Priest, Ishmael ben Elisha ha-Kohen, as a rebel in 135 CE. The Emperor Hadrian thereupon depatriated the Jews and renamed the Roman province of Judea as Syria Palaestina (Philistine Syria) i.e. Palestine. He also renamed Jerusalem as Aelia Capitolina after himself, Aelius Hadrianus, and the god Jupiter Capitolinus. Henceforth, no circumcised male was allowed to set foot within the city limits on pain of death, except during the three-day Jewish spring Passover Pilgrimage. As Jewish women and children did not travel without a compatriot male, this meant all Jews were excluded from their ancient capital and their High Priesthood could not continue.

Appendix A provides a list of all Jewish High Priests, including those outside of the Line of Aaron, from Aaron the Levite (1446–1406 BCE) to Ishmael Ben Elisha Ha-Kohen (132–135 CE).

The Christian Pope at Rome thereupon assumed the dignity, adopting the High Priestly mitre and robes, but not the breastplate symbolising the twelve tribes of Israel because he was not recognised by Jews. He claimed to be the spiritual heir of Aaron, because Christians had replaced the heretical Jews as the “Chosen People”. In this way, the High Priesthood has endured for three and a half millennia. Its only rival is the Samaritan High Priesthood that also originated with Aaron. The latter, however, has a congregation of less than a thousand, whereas the Pope’s is a billion. Appendix B provides a list of Samaritan High Priests from Sashai ben Abishua (1256–1206 BCE) to the present day.

To illustrate this progression, there follow brief biographies of the High Priests in the revered direct line of Aaron and then of the revered canonised Papal ones.

All dates are CE (AD) unless otherwise stated as BCE (BC). Our knowledge of the distant past can be fragmentary or even contradictory. We do not know the precise order, dates and

even historicity of people dating from thousands of years ago. This is particularly true of the early Jewish High Priests and their Samaritan rivals.

DIRECTORY OF HIGH PRIESTS IN THE REVERED DIRECT LINE OF AARON

The first High Priest, Aaron the Levite, received the crown, breastplate and other garments from Moses, 1446 BCE (Exodus 28)



Aaron the Levite

1446–1406 BCE

1st High Priest

Brother of Moses

Born at Goshen Tumulat, Egypt.

Brother of Moses.

Married Elisheba of Judah.

Assisted brother, Moses, make representations to Pharaoh.

Accompanied Moses, leading Exodus out of Egypt, 1446 BCE.

Inaugurated by Moses as first Hereditary High Priest on Mount Sinai, 1446 BCE.

The Kohathites camped in front and back of the Tabernacle, Gershonites on west, Merarites on north, each carried different plants on the move; Aaron's blossoming almond staff proved priestly prerogative of his Levite tribe (Numbers 17:8).

Died on Mount Hor aged 123 years old and buried there accompanied by thirty days of mourning.

Tomb at Jabal Harun at Petra, Jordan.

His three sons founded priestly clans.

Succeeded by his son Eleazar, 1406 BCE.

(1 Chronicles 14:1, 23:13; Exodus 6:20, 7:4; Quran 6:84, 19:53, 37:120.)

Feast Days: 1st July (Catholic), 30th July (Armenian Apostolic) and 4th September (Eastern Orthodox and Maronite).

Eleazar

1406–1356 BCE

2nd High Priest

Son of Aaron

Born at Goshen Tumulat, Egypt.

Assisted his father, High Priest Aaron, in Sinai.

Performed the ritual of the red heifer.

Dealt with plague after rebellion of Korah (Numbers 16:1-50).

On Mount Hor, Moses clothed him with high priestly vestments on death of Aaron in 1406 BCE.

Inaugurated Joshua as second leader of Israel, 1406 BCE.

Sited Tabernacle at Shiloh (Khirbet Seilun), 1399 BCE.

Assisted Joshua in distributing land Canaan between the Twelve Tribes of Israel, 1398 BCE.

Took over administration of Israel on death of Joshua, 1390 BCE.

Buried at Gibeah (Tell el-Fūl near Jerusalem), 1356 BCE (Joshua 24: 33).

(Exodus 6:23; Leviticus 10:1-7; Numbers 20:25-28; 1 Chronicles 6:3.)

Feast Days: 30th July (Armenian Apostolic) and 2nd September (Eastern Orthodox).

Phineas

1356–1296 BCE

3rd High Priest

Son of Eleazer

Born at Goshen Tumilat, Egypt.

Prosecuted heresy of Peor at Sinai (Numbers 25:1-15).

Defeated Midianites (Numbers 31: 1-24).

Succeeded father, Eleazar, as High Priest at Shiloh (Khirbet Seilun).

Suppressed Transjordanian altar (Joshua 22: 10-34).

Appointed Othniel of Debir as first Judge of Israel.

Reigned sixty years.

Died at Gibeah (Tell el-Fül near Jerusalem), his home, and buried there 1296 BCE.

Ancestor of Maccabees.

(Exodus 6:25; Joshua 22:13, 24:33; Judges 20:27-28; Psalms 106:24; Josephus (AJ) 4:6;

Bowman, 1977.)

Feast Day: 2nd September (Eastern Orthodox).

Abishua

1296–1256 BCE

4th High Priest

Son of Phineas

Son of predecessor, Phinehas, at Shiloh (Khirbet Seilun).

Reigned 40 years during judgeship of Ehud (Bowman, 1951).

Buried at Awarta, Samaria (Bowman, 1977).

(1 Chronicles 6:4-5; Ezra 7:1-6; Josephus (AJ) 8:1.)

Shesha

1256–1206 BCE

5th High Priest

Son of Abishua in Samaritan Bible

Only acknowledged as High Priest by Samaritans as intermediate between father, Abishua, and son, Bukki: not accepted by others.

Assisted Judges Ehud and Shamgar as they served under Canaanite oppression.

Bukki

1206–1171 BCE

6th High Priest

Son of Shesha

Son of Abishua.

Installed as High Priest at Shiloh (Khirbet Seilun) by Ehud the Judge or by Samson, 1206 BCE.

Reigned 35 years (Bowman, 1951).

Died at Shiloh, 1176.

(1 Chronicles 6:4-5; Ezra 7:4; Josephus (AJ) 8:1.)

Uzzi

1171–1162 BCE

7th High Priest

Son of Bukki. Deposed by Eli

Son of Bukki.

Being a youth, was deposed by Eli of cadet branch of line of Aaron (Adler & Seligsohn, 1903).

Then established his seat on Mount Gerizim with an Ark of the Covenant, there exercising pontificate of 25 years.

Died in 1146 BCE, 260 years after entry of Israelites into Canaan in 1406 BCE (Adler & Seligsohn, 1903).

(1 Chronicles 6:5-6, 6:51; Ezra 7:4; Adler & Seligsohn, 1903; Bowman, 1977; Purvis, c. 1960.)

Zadok I

970–930 BCE

13th High Priest

Descendant of Uzzi

Descended from senior line of Eleazar (2 Samuel 8:17; 1 Chronicles 6:4-8; Ezra 7:1-2).

As young man joined David at Hebron (1 Chronicles 12: 28).

Was junior High Priest of Tabernacle at Gibeah (1 Chronicles 16:39]; 2 Samuel 15:24) while Abiathar was senior High Priest with Ark at Jerusalem (1 Chronicles 15:11; 1 Kings 1:8).

Remained at Jerusalem to support Davidic rule during rebellion of Absalom (2 Kings 15:24).

Anointed Solomon as new king, whereupon rival Abiathar deposed as High Priest and expelled from Jerusalem for supporting Adonijah, rival candidate to throne.

Zadok I thereby became sole High Priest (1 Kings 1:8-27).

Died at Jerusalem and succeeded by his son Azariah I, thereby establishing Zadokite dynasty (1 Kings 4:2).

(2 Samuel 8:17, 15:24-29 & 19:11; 1 Chronicles 24:3; Albertz, 1994a & 1994b; Alter, 1999; Anderson & Giles, 2002.)

Ahimaaz

930–925 BCE

14th High Priest

Son of Zadok and brother-in-law of King Rehoboam

Born at Jerusalem, son of predecessor Zadok I and succeeded to the High Priesthood in 930 BCE.

Sister married King Rehoboam.

Died at Jerusalem, 925 BCE.

(2 Samuel 15:27; 1 Chronicles 6:8-9.)

Azariah

925–920 BCE

15th High Priest

Grandson of Ahimaaz

Born at Jerusalem, son of predecessor Ahimaaz.

Succeeded to High Priesthood, 925 BCE.

Unable to prevent apostasy of King Rehoboam.

Died at Jerusalem, 920 BCE.

(1 Kings 4:2; 1 Chronicles 6:9.)

Johanan I (Joram, Joash)

920–890 BCE

16th High Priest

Son of Azariah

Born at Jerusalem, son of predecessor Azariah.

Unable to prevent King Rehoboam taking temple treasure to buy off invading Pharaoh Shishak, 915 BCE.

Assisted King Abisha to depaganise Temple, 913 BCE.

Assisted King Abijah to defeat pagan Israelites, 912 BCE.

Died at Jerusalem, 890 BCE.

(1 Chronicles 6:9-10.)

Jehoiarib (Jesus)

890–868 BCE

17th High Priest

Son of Johanan

Assisted pious King Asa and his successor, Jehoshaphat.

(Josephus (AJ) 10:8; Grossberg, 1910.)

Amariah I (Axiormes)

868–841 BCE

18th High Priest

Son of Jehoiarib

Born at Jerusalem, son of predecessor Jehoiarib, and succeeded as High Priest, 868 BCE.

Assisted King Jehoshaphat's reform.

Died at Jerusalem aged 101, 841 BCE.

(1 Chronicles 6:11; Ezra 7: 3.)

Jehoiada (Joiada)

841–801 BCE

19th High Priest

Son of Amariah and brother-in-law of King Ahaziah

Born at Jerusalem, son of High Priest Amariah.

Aged 90, married Jehosheba, daughter of King Jehoram. Latter died shortly hereafter, 841 BCE.

Rescued his nephew, the infant Prince Jehoash from usurper Queen Athaliah (widow of King Ahaziah), thereby saving Davidic dynasty from extermination, 841 BCE.

His wife, Jehosheba, reared Jehoash (her nephew) secretly in the Temple, 841 BCE.

Jehoiada anointed Jehoash as king whereupon Athaliah was assassinated, 835 BCE.

Jehoiada then suppressed worship of Baal which Queen Athaliah had established.

Chose two wives for King Jehoash (2 Chronicles 24:3).

Guided Jehoash for thirty-five years.

Regulated lands of Judah (2 Chronicles 24:20) and restored Temple (2 Kings 12:4-5; 2 Chronicles 23:16-19).

Died at Jerusalem aged 130 and buried among royal tombs in Citadel of David, 801.

(2 Kings 11:1-16; 2 Chronicles 22:10, 18:15, 24:17; Josephus (AJ) 9:7; Grossberg, 1910; Ginzberg, 2003.)

Pediah (Phideas)

801 BCE

20th High Priest

Son of Jehoiada

Son of Jehoiada.

Reigned only briefly.

(Matthew 23:35; Josephus (AJ) 10:8; Grossberg, 1910.)

Zechariah (Sudeas)

801–797 BCE

21st High Priest

Son of Pedaiah. Martyred by his cousin King Joash

Born at Jerusalem, son of Jehoiada the High Priest who was the saviour of the infant King Jehoash.

Married daughter of Jehoash.

Censured his cousin Jehoash for apostasy, then martyred by stoning in the Temple courtyard by the monarch whom he cursed with the words, “Let God see this and take action”, 797 BCE.

King Jehoash assassinated and denied burial in royal sepulchre, 796 BCE.

Thereafter, priests unable to make divinations in the Temple and, angered, demanded vengeance until Nebuzar-adan, the Babylonian, came to destroy the Temple 252 years later in 586 BCE (Torrey, 1946).

Body buried by priests in tomb of Zechariah in Kidron Valley, Jerusalem.

Zechariah the Prophet named after him, 560 BCE.

Father of St John the Baptist named after him, 50 BCE (Matthew 23:35; Luke 11:50–51). (2 Kings 12:17; 2 Chronicles 12:11, 24:20; Ginzberg, 2003; Torrey, 1946.)

Azariah II (Joel)

797–740 BCE

22nd High Priest

Son of Zechariah

Born at Jerusalem, brother of predecessor Zechariah ben Jehoiada.

Succeeded to High Priesthood because son of predecessor too young, 750 BCE.

Ejected King Uzziah (Azariah) from Temple for sacrilege, the latter thereupon afflicted with leprosy and became a recluse appointing his son Jotham as co-ruler: event marked by an earthquake, 750 BCE.

Died at Jerusalem, 740 BCE.

(1 Chronicles 6:10-11; 2 Chronicles 26:17-20.)

Amaria (Jothan)

740–735 BCE

23rd High Priest

Son of Azariah

Assisted King Jotham of Judah build upper Gate of Temple.

(1 Chronicles 6:7-11; Ezra 7:3.)

Ahitub II (Urijah)

735–715 BCE

24th High Priest

Son of Amaria

Born at Jerusalem, cousin of predecessor, Amaria.

Sister married King Ahaz.

Succeeded to High Priesthood and pilgrims from northern King of Israel allowed for the first time to leave there for Jerusalem.

Idolater at behest of King Ahaz.

Witnessed document of the prophet Isaiah.

Died at Jerusalem, 715 BCE.

(2 Kings 16:10-16; 1 Chronicles 6:11; Isaiah 8:1-2; Nehemiah 11:11.)

Azariah III (Nerias)

715-700 BCE

25th High Priest

Son of Ahitub

Assisted good King Hezekiah of Judah.

(2 Chronicles 31:10-13.)

Zadok II (Odeas)

700–687 BCE

26th High Priest

Son of Azariah III. Martyred by King Manasseh

Born at Jerusalem, son of Azariah III (Nerias).

Deposed by apostate King Manasseh, 687 BCE.

Died at Jerusalem, 687 BCE.

(1 Chronicles 6:3-12; Ezra 7:1-6; Nehemiah 11:10.)

Shallum (Meshullam)

647–625 BCE

27th High Priest

Son of Zadok II

Assisted new King Josiah the Good in 640 BCE.

Died at Jerusalem.

(1 Chronicles 6:1-13, 9:7-12; Ezra 7:2; Nehemiah 11:11.)

Hilkiah

625–609 BCE

28th High Priest

Son of Shallum

Born at Jerusalem, son of predecessor Shallum.

Brother of prophet Jeremiah.

Succeeded to High Priesthood, 625 BCE.

Rediscovered Book of Deuteronomy, took it to King Josiah and then consulted Huldah the prophetess, 625 BCE.

Then, at command of King Josiah, removed from Temple items of worship to god Baal and goddess Asherah then buried them in the Kidron Valley outside Jerusalem.

Father of Jeremiah the prophet.

Died at Jerusalem, 609 BCE.

(2 Kings 22:4-14, 23:4; 1 Chronicles 6:13; 2 Chronicles 34:9-22; Ezra 7:1-6; Landman, 2007; Longman III & Dillard, 2006; Provan, Long & Longman III, 2015.)

Azariah IV

609–590 BCE

29th High Priest

Son of Hilkiah and brother of Prophet Jeremiah

Born at Jerusalem, son of predecessor Hilkiah.

Succeeded to High Priesthood, 609 BC.

Assisted King Jehoiakim.

Died at Jerusalem, 590 BCE.

(1 Chronicles 6:13-14; Ezra 7:1.)

Seraiah the Martyr

590–586 BCE

30th High Priest

Son of Azariah IV. Martyred by King Nebuchadnezzar II the Great

Born at Jerusalem.

Son of predecessor Azariah IV and nephew of Jeremiah the Prophet.

Succeeded to the High Priesthood, c. 590 BCE.

Taken prisoner with Temple staff at Jerusalem by Nebuzaradan, the Babylonian captain of the guard.

Taken to Riblah (now Ribleh in Syria) and there killed by order of King Nebuchadnezzar the Great of Babylon.

Son, Ezra the Scribe, led Third Return to Jerusalem, 458 BCE (Ezra 7:1-8).

(2 Kings 25:18-21; 1 Chronicles 6:14; Ezra 7:1, 8:1; Jeremiah 52:24.)

**High Priest Joshua I received the second crown from the Prophet Zechariah, 520 BCE
(Zechariah 6:9-11)**



Joshua I (Jeshua)

536–490 BCE

31st High Priest

Son of Jehozadak

Grandson of Seraiah.

Born at Babylon.

Sister, Shelomyth Chirazad Hadassah, married King Cyrus the Great of Persia, 539 BCE.

Cousin of Ezra the Scribe.

Restored altar at Jerusalem, 538 BCE.

Crowned Zerubbabel as having authority to rebuild temple by Zechariah the Prophet with a prophecy of a branch or priestly dynasty, 520 BCE.

Dedicated Second Temple with Prince Zerubbabel, 519 BCE.

Served under succession of Persian appointed Jewish Governors of Judea.

Died at Jerusalem, c. 483 BCE.

Succeeded by son, thereby founding Jeshua dynasty of Second Temple High Priests.

(Ezra 2:2, 4:1-3; Nehemiah 12:1-10; Haggai 2:1-5; Zechariah 3:1-10, 6:10-13; Rooke, 2012.)

Joiakim

490–470 BCE

32nd High Priest

Son of Joshua

Born at Babylon.

Son of predecessor, Jeshua I.

Succeeded as High Priest, 483 BCE.

Failed to prevent martyrdom in Temple of Zechariah the Prophet, 480 BCE (Matthew 23:35; Brady, c. 2003).

Saved by intercession of Queen Esther the Jewess at Susa, 474 BCE.

Assisted Ezra the Scribe, 458 BCE.

Died at Jerusalem, 445 BCE aged 100.

(Nehemiah 12:10-12; Esther; Josephus (AJ) 10:5].)

Eliashib

470–432 BCE

33rd High Priest

Son of Joiakim

Son of predecessor, Joiakim.

Helped Nehemiah construct city wall of Jerusalem (Nehemiah 3:1).

Eldest grandson, Manasseh ben Joiada, married daughter of Sanballat the Horonite, Governor of Samaria, and was expelled by Nehemiah, 433 BCE.

Died at Jerusalem, 432 BCE.

(Nehemiah 12:10, 13:28; Josephus (AJ) 11:8.)

Joiada I

432–410 BCE

34th High Priest

Son of Eliashib

Son of predecessor, Eliashib.

His exiled son, Manasseh ben Joiada, appointed High Priest of Samaria.

Died at Jerusalem, 410 BCE.

(Nehemiah 12:10-11; Josephus (AJ) 11:7.)

Johanan

410–370 BCE

35th High Priest

Son of Joiada. Fratricide of brother

Son of predecessor, Joiada, and succeeded as High Priest in 410 BCE.

Received request for assistance from Jews of Elephantine Island in Egypt, c. 410 BCE.

Killed his own brother, Jesus, in the Temple.

Died at Jerusalem, 370 BCE.

(Ezra 10:6; Nehemiah 12:11-23; Josephus (AJ) 11:7; Kraeling, 1953.)

Jaddua

370–323 BCE

36th High Priest

Son of Johanan

Son of predecessor, Johanan.

His brother, Manasseh ben Joiada, married Nikaso, daughter of Sanballat the Horonite, Governor of Samaria, 335 BCE.

Appointed as Ethnarch of the Jews by Alexander the Great who he received at Jerusalem, 332 BCE, after each had appeared to the other in visions, thereby founding Oniad dynasty.

Struck own coins.

His brother, Manasseh, was hereditary High Priest of the Samaritans and built their Temple on Mount Gerizim.

Died at Jerusalem, 323 BCE.

(Nehemiah 12:11-22; Josephus (AJ) 11:8; VanderKam, 2004.)

Onias I

323–300 BCE

37th High Priest

Son of Jaddua

Son of predecessor, Jaddua, and succeeded his father as High Priest in 323 BCE.

Ethnarch of the Jews as vassal of King Ptolemy I Soter of Egypt.

Received letter of friendship from Areus I, King of Sparta.

(1 Maccabees 12:7-8; Josephus (AJ) 11:8.)

Simon I

300–291 BCE

38th High Priest

Son of Onias I

Born at Jerusalem, son of predecessor Onias I, and succeeded his father as High Priest in 300 BCE.

With his grandfather, Jaddua, met Alexander the Great at Sapha near Jerusalem, 333 BCE.

Died at Jerusalem.

Son, Onias II, too young to succeed to High Priesthood so deceased's brother, Eleazar II, did, 291–276 BCE, followed by another brother, Manasseh, 276–250 BCE.

(Josephus (AJ) 11:8; Bacher & Ochser, 1906; Neusner, 1988.)

Onias II Honya

250–217 BCE

41st High Priest

Son of Simon I

Born at Phicol in south Judea; son of Simon I but infant when father died and so functions exercised by uncles.

Refused to account to King Ptolemy III Euergetes of Egypt, therefore replaced as tax collector by his nephew, Joseph the Tobaid.

(Josephus (AJ) 12:4.)

Simon II Zaddik (the Just)

217–195 BCE

42nd High Priest

Son of Onias II

Born at Jerusalem, son of Onias II.

Succeeded father as High Priest and expelled Hyrcanus the Tobaid, pro-Ptolemaic son of Joseph the Tobaid, tax collector for Judea.

Successfully resisted attempt by King Ptolemy IV Philopator from entering the Temple, 217 BCE.

Supported Seleucid (anti- Ptolemaic) party; welcomed King Antiochus III the Great of Asia to Jerusalem and pledged allegiance, 198 BCE; Simon was therefore allowed to repair walls of Jerusalem; also renovated Temple and constructed reservoir at Bethesda with funds provided by Antiochus III.

Became first in the Chain of Sages, adopting maxim “The world exists through three things: the Law, worship, and beneficence” (“the Torah, the Temple, and deeds of kindness”).

Seven miracles occurred during his reign; two sacred red heifers sacrificed to him on Mount of Olives.

Opposed Nazirites (Jewish monks).

Saw black-clothed ghost on his last Day of Atonement ceremony.

Died at Jerusalem where his tomb in the Shimon HaTzadik quarter in East Jerusalem became a place of pilgrimage, 195 BCE.

After his death, men ceased to utter the Tetragrammaton (four-letter name of God) aloud.

Eulogised by Sirach in Book of Ecclesiasticus (Beentjes, 1997).

(3 Maccabees 2; Josephus (AJ) 12:4; Beentjes, 1997; Mulder, 2003; VanderKam, 2004.)

Onias III the Righteous

195–175 BCE

43rd High Priest

Son of Simon II. Deposed and martyred

Son of predecessor, Simon II.

High Priest and Ethnarch, 195 BCE.

Deposed as head of Sanhedrin in favour of first Nasi Patriarch Antigonus of Sokho; saved Temple Treasury from Heliodorus thus incurring hostility of King Antiochus IV Epiphanes, 191 BCE.

Deposed by King Antiochus IV and retired to Antioch; at Jerusalem, his son, Onias IV, was too young to succeed him, 175 BCE.

Treacherously assassinated outside sanctuary of Apollo at Daphne near Antioch at instigation of new High Priest Menelaus, 170 BCE.

Ghost of Onias III appeared to Judas Maccabeus on eve of Day of Nicanor and prayed for a Jewish victory, 160 BCE.

(Daniel 9:26; 2 Maccabees 3:1, 4:34, 15:12; Josephus (AJ) 12:5, 12:9.)

**High Priest Jonathan Apphus received the third crown from King Demetrius I Soter,
152 BCE (1 Maccabees 10:20)**



Ananus I (Ananas) ben Seth

6–15

69th High Priest

Descendant of Onias III. Deposed

Born in Jerusalem, brother of High Priest Joshua ben Sie.

A Sadducee (noble).

Appointed by Quirinius, Roman Governor of Syria, and surrendered custody of High Priestly vestments to Coponius, Prefect of Judea, 6 CE.

Excluded Samaritans from Temple after they desecrated it; deposed by Valerius Gratus, Prefect of Judea, in return for a bribe paid by Ishmael ben Phiabi who was therefore appointed the next High Priest, 15 CE.

However, remained titular High Priest for life *de jure divino* (“of divine law”) and President of the Sanhedrin (Jewish Supreme Council) (Acts IV).

Five sons (Luke 16:28), a son-in-law and a grandson became High Priests creating the last High Priestly dynasty.

Son (1) Eleazar ben Ananus, High Priest, 16–17 (Acts 4:6).

Son-in-law Caiaphas, High Priest, 18–36.

Ananus conducted preliminary investigation of Jesus, 33 CE, and condemned St Peter and John the Divine, 33 BCE (Acts 4:6) and had them flogged, 34 BCE (Acts 5:40), 34 BCE.

Son (2) Jonathan ben Ananus, High Priest, 36–37 (Acts 4:6).

Son (3) Theophilus ben Ananus, High Priest, 37–41.

Son (4) Matthias ben Ananus, High Priest, 43 CE.

Ananus died 44 CE.

Son (5) Ananus ben Ananus, High Priest, 63 CE.

Grandson (1) Simon Cantheras ben Boethus, High Priest, 41–42 CE.

Grandson (2) Elioneus ben Simon Cantheras, High Priest, 43–45 CE.

Grandson (3) Mattathias ben Theophilus, High Priest, 65–66 CE.

Son Ananus ben Ananus assassinated by rebels, 68 CE.

(Matthew 26:3; Luke 2:2, 3:3; John 18:13-24; Acts 4:6; Josephus (AJ) 18:2, 20:9; Josephus (BJ) 4:1; Goodman, 2007; Kokkinos, 1998; Vermes, 2005.)

Theophilus ben Ananus

37–41

75th High Priest

Son of Ananus I. Deposed by King Herod Agrippa I

Born at Jerusalem, second son of Ananus ben Seth.

A Sadducee (noble).

Granddaughter St Johanna healed by Jesus Christ and became a follower, 32 CE (Luke 8:3, 24:10; Romans 16:7).

Appointed High Priest by Marrullus, Prefect of Judea, 37 CE.

Deposed by Herod Agrippa I, King of the Jews, 41 CE.

Possible addressee of Gospel of Luke (Luke 1:3; Acts 1:1).

Ossuary of his granddaughter St Johanna at Jerusalem (Barag & Flusser, 1986).

Mattathias ben Theophilus

64–66

87th High Priest

Son of Theophilus ben Ananus. Martyred

Son of Theophilus ben Ananus.

Appointed High Priest by Herod Agrippa II.

Possible addressee of Gospel of Luke (Luke 1:3; Acts 1:1).

Deposed by Jewish rebels and killed by Simon bar Giora, anti-King of the Jews (Josephus (BJ) 6:2).

His four sons also killed and denied burial.

Succeeded by Phannias ben Samuel, 66–70 CE, a country priest elected by rebels.

Then interbellum interlude without a High Priest, 70–132 CE.

(Josephus (BJ) 4:9, 5:13; Kokkinos, 1998.)

Ishmael Ben Elisha Ha-Kohen

132–135

89th High Priest

Descendant of Mattathias III. Martyred

Descendant of Mattathias ben Theophilus.

Installed as High Priest by rebel leader Simon bar Kokhba.

Officiated in new Temple erected by rebels.

Captured by the Romans and decapitated as one of the Ten Martyrs.

Jews depatriated by Emperor Hadrian.

Tomb in Sajur, Northern Israel. (Rodkinson, 1895; Sedley, 2008.)

DIRECTORY OF CANONISED PAPAL HIGH PRIESTS

ST JAMES THE JUST

33-62



Above: Fuller's club, instrument of martyrdom of St James the Just

Next younger brother of Jesus Christ and elder brother of St Jude.

Enthroned as (married) Davidic Christian first Bishop of Jerusalem after the Crucifixion in 33 as "pillar of the Church".

Wrote Epistle of James.

Illegally lynched for blasphemy in 62 by Orthodox Jews led by High Priest Ananus II the Sadducee who was therefore deposed.

Buried in ossuary near Jerusalem (now in Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto).

Attribute: Fuller's club with which he was martyred.

Feast Day: 3rd May (Catholic), 23rd October (most other denominations).

(Matthew 13:55; Mark 6:3; Acts 12:17; 1 Corinthians 9:5; Galatians 1: 19; James 1:1; Gospel of the Hebrews; Apocryphon of James; Ascents of James; Josephus (AJ) 20:9:1; Eisenman, 1997; Painter, 2003; Shanks & Witherington, 2003.)

ST SIMEON OF JERUSALEM

62–66



Above: Arms of Saint-Siméon, Quebec

Cousin of Jesus.

Elected and enthroned to continue line of David.

Left Jerusalem in 66 on outbreak of Jewish rebellion and settled at Pella in Transjordan.

Returned to Jerusalem in 70 where he was enthroned as Head of Christian Church.

Aged 120 was tortured and crucified by order of Emperor Trajan in 107 because he was Davidic and Christian.

Feast Day: 18th February (Western Christianity), 27th April (Eastern Christianity).

(Matthew 13:55; Tabor, 2006.)

ST HYGINUS

9th Pope

136-140

“Philosopher Pope”



(Source: Ministero della cultura. (2023). *Papa Igino*. [Photograph]. Palazzo Altieri, Oriolo Romano. <https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093581>.)

Born at Athens.

Tolerated by Emperor Antonius Pius.

Interred near Tomb of St Peter, Vatican Hill, 140.

Feast Day: 11th January.

ST PIUS I

10th Pope

140-155

“The Freedman”



(Source: Ministero della cultura. (2023). *Papa Pio I*. [Photograph]. Palazzo Altieri, Oriolo Romano. <https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093582>.)

Martyr.

Third Davidic Pope.

Born at Aquileia.

Tolerated by Antonius Pius.

Interred in Tomb of St Peter, 155.

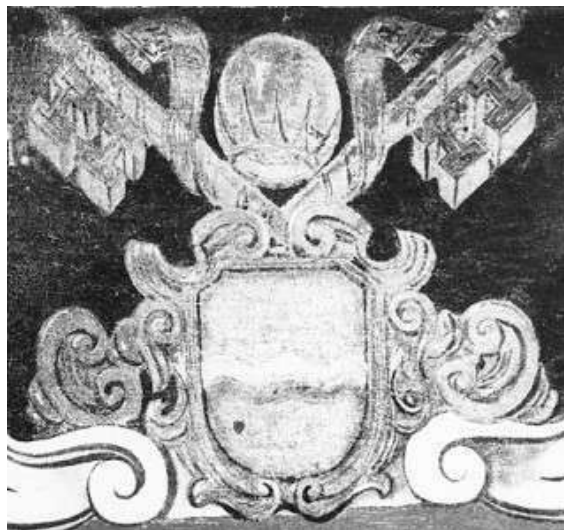
Feast day: 11th July.

ST ANICETUS

11th Pope

155-166

“Anti-Montanist Pope”



(Source: Ministero della cultura. (2023). *Papa Aniceto*. [Photograph]. Palazzo Altieri, Oriolo Romano. <https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093583>.)

Born Emesa, Syria.

Tolerated by Emperor Marcus Aurelius.

Condemned Montanism—the heresy holding to the validity of certain new prophecies and revelations.

Interred in Catacomb of St Callixtus, Rome, 166.

Feast Day: 17th April (suppressed) and latterly 20th April.

ST SOTER

12th Pope

166-175

“Pope of Charity” or “Easter Pope”



(Source: Bunel, 2009.)

Established Easter as annual liturgical feast.

Tolerated by Marcus Aurelius.

Interred in Catacomb of St Callixtus, 175, and translated c. 845 to Church of St Sylvester and then to Church of St Sixtus.

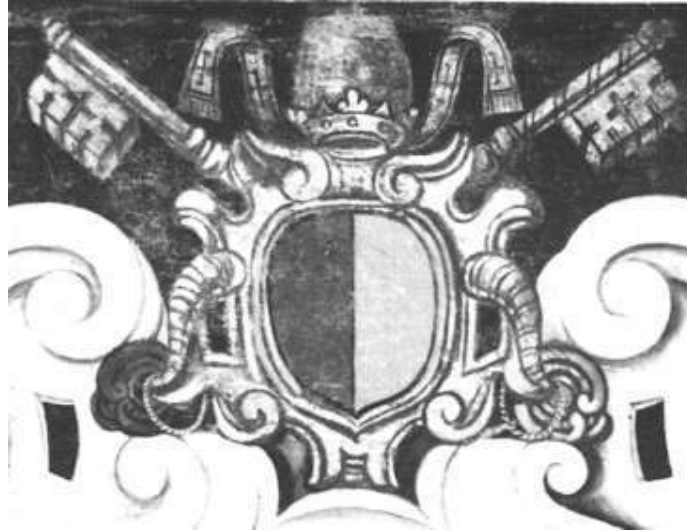
Feast Day: 22nd April.

ST ELEUTHERIUS

13th Pope

175-189

“Anti-Dietary Pope”



(Source: Ministero della cultura. (2023). *Papa Eleutero*. [Photograph]. Palazzo Altieri, Oriolo Romano. <https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093585>.)

Martyr.

Abolished dietary rules inherited from Judaism.

Interred in Chapel of St Peter, 189.

Anti-Dietary Pope Feast Day: 26th May.

ST VICTOR I

14th Pope

189-199

“First African Pope”



(Source: Ministero della cultura. (2023). *Papa Vittore I*. [Photograph]. Palazzo Altieri, Oriolo Romano. <https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093586>.)

Friend of Marcia, mistress of Emperor Commodus.

Martyred by Emperor Septimus Severus.

Interred in Chapel of St Peter, 199.

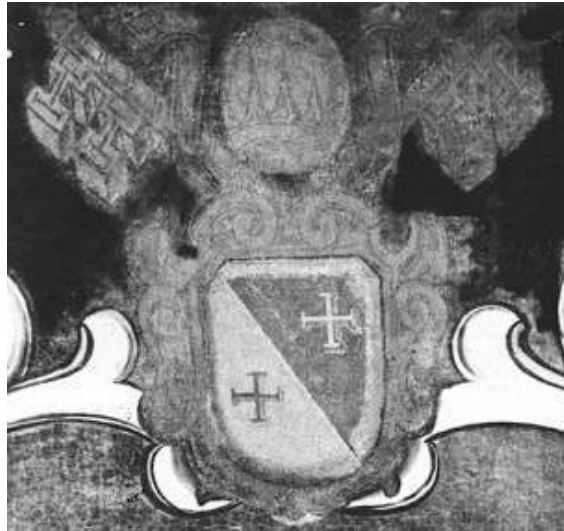
Feast Day: 28th July.

ST ZEPHYRINUS

15th Pope

199-217

“The Unlearned Pope”



(Source: Ministero della cultura. (2023). *Papa Zefirino*. [Photograph]. Palazzo Altieri, Oriolo Romano. <https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093587>.)

Prohibited divorce.

Tolerated by Emperor Caracalla.

Interred in Catacomb of St Callixtus, 217, and translated to Church of San Silvestro in Capite, Rome.

Feast Day: 20th December.

ST CALLIXTUS I

16th Pope

217-222

“Freed Pope”



(Source: Ministero della cultura. (2023). *Papa Callisto I*. [Photograph]. Palazzo Altieri, Oriolo Romano.

<https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093588>.)

Freed slave of Christian master.

Opposed by anti-Pope St Hippolytus.

Lynched and martyred by pagans.

Interred in cemetery of Calepodius on Via Aurelia Way, 222, and translated Church of Santa Maria in Trastevere.

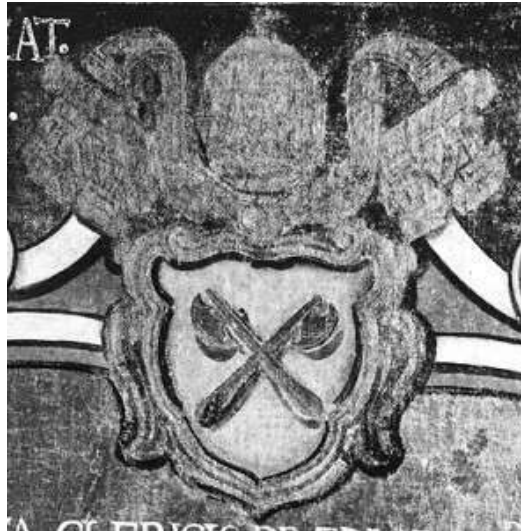
Feast Day: 14th October.

ST URBAN I

17th Pope

222-230

“Silver Pope”



(Source: Ministero della cultura. (2023). *Papa Urbano I*. [Photograph]. Palazzo Altieri, Oriolo Romano.

<https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093589>.)

Tolerated by Emperor Alexander Severus.

Interred by dowager Empress Julia Mamaea in Catacomb of St Callixtus, 230, and translated to Church of Santa Cecilia in Trastevere.

Feast Day: 25th May.

ST PONTIAN

18th Pope

230-235

“Second Abdicating Pope”



(Source: Ministero della cultura. (2023). *Papa Ponziano*. [Photograph]. Palazzo Altieri, Oriolo Romano.

<https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093590>.)

Opposed by anti-Pope St Hippolytus.

Arrested and abdicated.

Martyred by Emperor Maximinus Thrax in mines on Sardinia, 237.

Interred in Catacomb of Callixtus, 235, and translated to Church of Santa Prassede.

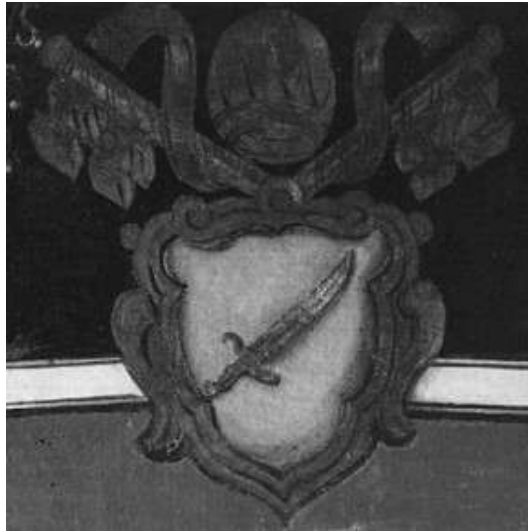
Feast Day: 13th August.

ST ANTERUS

19th Pope

235-236

“The Archivist”



(Source: Ministero della cultura. (2023). *Papa Antero*. [Photograph]. Palazzo Altieri, Oriolo Romano. <https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093591>.)

Commenced collection of canon law in the Scrinium or archival repository.

Martyred by Emperor Maximinus Thrax.

Interred in Catacomb of Callixtus, 236, and translated to Church of San Silvestro in Capite.

Feast Day: 3rd January.

ST FABIAN

20th Pope

236-250

“The Farmer”



(Source: Ministero della cultura. (2023). *Papa Fabiano*. [Photograph]. Palazzo Altieri, Oriolo Romano. <https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093592>.)

Instituted seven deacons of Rome.

Martyred by Emperor Decius.

Interred in Catacomb of Callixtus, 250, and translated to Church of Santa Prassede.

Feast Day: 20th January.

ST CORNELIUS

21st Pope

251-253

“Lapsi Pope”



(Source: Ministero della cultura. (2023). *Papa Cornelio*. [Photograph]. Palazzo Altieri, Oriolo Romano.

<https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093593>.)

Opposed by anti-Pope Novatian.

Readmitted lapsi—apostates who lapsed under Roman persecution—to the Church.

Martyred by Emperor Gallus at Civitavecchia.

Interred there, 253, but translated to Catacomb of Callixtus in 283 and then to Church of Santa Maria in Trastevere.

Feast Day: 16th September.

ST LUCIUS I

22nd Pope

253-254

“Celibacy Pope”



(Source: Ministero della cultura. (2023). *Papa Lucio I*. [Photograph]. Palazzo Altieri, Oriolo Romano. <https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093594>.)

Opposed by anti-Pope Novatian.

Prohibited clerics from cohabiting with deaconesses and laymen cohabiting with females other than wives or close relatives.

Interred at Catacomb of Callixtus, 254, but head translated to Denmark in 1100 whose Patron Saint he became and body Church of Santa Cecilia in Trastevere.

Feast Day (suppressed): 5th March.

ST STEPHEN I

23rd Pope

254-257

“Pro-Libellatic Pope”



(Source: Ministero della cultura. (2023). *Papa Stefano I*. [Photograph]. Palazzo Altieri, Oriolo Romano.

<https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093595>.)

Opposed by anti-Pope Novatian.

Supported libellatic Christians—apostates who had purchased a libellus (warrant) confirming worship of the Roman gods during Decian persecution.

Martyred by Emperor Valerian.

Interred at Catacomb of Callixtus, 257, and translated to Church of San Silvestro in Capite.

Feast Day: 2nd August.

ST SIXTUS II

24th Pope

257-258

“The Peace-lover”



(Source: Ministero della cultura. (2023). *Papa Sisto II*. [Photograph]. Palazzo Altieri, Oriolo Romano. <https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093596>.)

Opposed by anti-Pope Novatian.

Secured reconciliation with anti-libellatics.

Martyred by Emperor Valerian.

Interred at Catacomb of Callixtus, 258, and translated to Church of San Sisto, Vecchio.

ST DIONYSIUS

25th Pope

259-268

“Trinity Pope”



(Source: Ministero della cultura. (2023). *Papa Dionisio I*. [Photograph]. Palazzo Altieri, Oriolo Romano.

<https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093597>.)

Persecuted by Emperor Valerian but tolerated by Gallienus.

Defined the Trinity.

Interred at Catacomb of Callixtus, 268.

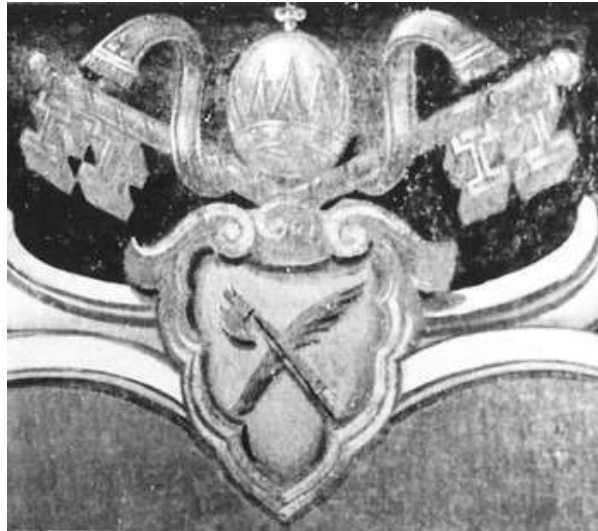
Feast Day: 26th December.

ST FELIX I

26th Pope

269-274

“Second Trinity Pope”



(Source: Ministero della cultura. (2023). *Papa Felice I*. [Photograph]. Palazzo Altieri, Oriolo Romano. <https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093598>.)

Defined the Trinity.

Interred at Catacomb of Callixtus, 274, and translated to Church of Santa Prassede.

Feast Day: 30th May.

ST EUTYCHIAN

27th Pope

275-283

“Offertory Pope”



(Source: Ministero della cultura. (2023). *Papa Eutichiano*. [Photograph]. Palazzo Altieri, Oriolo Romano.

<https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093599>.)

Tolerated by soldier emperors.

Instituted Offertory Mass.

Otherwise little known.

Interred at Catacomb of Callixtus, 283, and translated Cathedral of Sarzana in 1659.

Feast Day: 8th December.

ST CAIUS

28th Pope

283-296

“The Church-Builder”



(Source: Ministero della cultura. (2023). *Papa Caio I*. [Photograph]. Palazzo Altieri, Oriolo Romano. <https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093600>.)

Tolerated by his uncle Emperor Diocletian who let him build churches.

Martyred by Emperor Maximian.

Niece St Susanna martyred, 295.

Interred at Catacomb of Callixtus, 296, with relics translated to Church of St Caius, 1631, and then Barberini Chapel, 1880.

Feat Day: 22nd April.

ST MARCELLINUS

29th Pope

296-304

“The Vacillating Pope”



(Source: Ministero della cultura. (2023). *Papa Marcellino I*. [Photograph]. Palazzo Altieri, Oriolo Romano.

<https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093601>.)

Surrendered sacred books but then repented and was beheaded by order of Emperor Diocletian.

Body left in street for 26 days as a warning until buried by a priest in private Cemetery of Priscilla, 304.

Feast Day: 26th April.

ST MARCELLUS I

30th Pope

308-309

“First Penance Pope”



(Source: Ministero della cultura. (2023). *Papa Marcellus I*. [Photograph]. Palazzo Altieri, Oriolo Romano.

<https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093602>.)

Imposed severe penance on lapsi (lapsed Christians).

Banished by Emperor Maxentius to work as a slave in stables outside Rome and died of maltreatment soon after.

Interred in private Cemetery of Priscilla, 309.

Tomb in Church of San Marcello.

Feast Day: 16th January.

ST EUSEBIUS

31st Pope

310

“Second Penance Pope”



(Source: Ministero della cultura. (2023). *Papa Eusebio*. [Photograph]. Palazzo Altieri, Oriolo Romano. <https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093603>.)

Imposed penance on lapsi.

Banished to Sicily and martyred by Emperor Maxentius.

Relics interred at at Catacomb of Callixtus, 311, and then Church of San Sebastiano Fuori le Mura.

Feast Day: 17th August.

ST MILTIADES

32nd Pope

311-314

“Second African Pope”



(Source: Ministero della cultura. (2023). *Papa Milziade*. [Photograph]. Palazzo Altieri, Oriolo Romano.

<https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093604.>)

Received Lateran Palace from Constantine the Great.

Last Pope interred in Catacomb of Callixtus, 314, with relics in Church of San Silvestro, Capite.

Feast Day: 10th January.

ST SYLVESTER I

33rd Pope

314-355

“Tiara Pope”



(Source: Ministero della cultura. (2023). *Papa Silvestro I*. [Photograph]. Palazzo Altieri, Oriolo Romano.

<https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093605>.)

Given tiara or crown by Constantine the Great.

Interred in Church of San Silvestro, Capite, 355.

Feast Day: 31st December.

ST MARK

34th Pope

336

“Pallium Pope”



(Source: Ministero della cultura. (2023). *Papa Marco I*. [Photograph]. Palazzo Altieri, Oriolo Romano. <https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093606>.)

Introduced pallium or cloak for bishops.

Interred in Catacomb of St Balbina, 336, and translated to Basilica of San Marco in Rome in 1145.

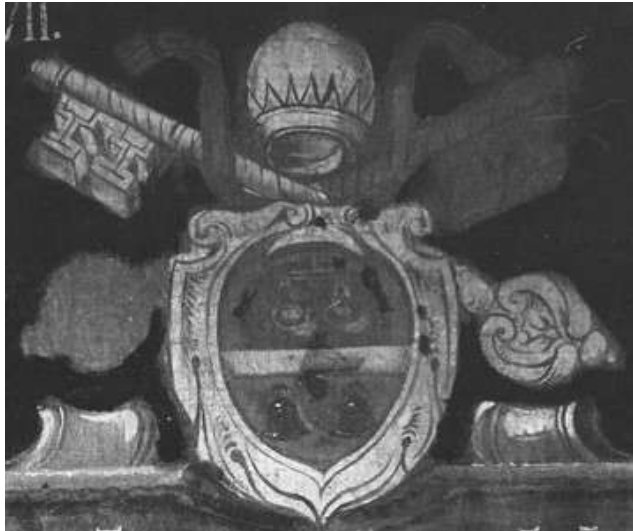
Feast Day: 7th October.

ST JULIUS I

35th Pope

337-352

“Anti-Arian Pope”



(Source: Ministero della cultura. (2023). *Papa Giulio I*. [Photograph]. Palazzo Altieri, Oriolo Romano. <https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093607>.)

Defended Nicene Creed against Arian heresy—the belief that Jesus the Son is not co-eternal with God the Father.

Interred in cemetery of Calepodius, 352, then translated to Church of Santa Maria in Trastevere.

Feast Day: 12th April.

ST DAMASUS I

37th Pope

366-384

“The Ladies' Ear Tickler”



(Source: Ministero della cultura. (2023). *Papa Damaso I*. [Photograph]. Palazzo Altieri, Oriolo Romano.

<https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093609>.)

Born at Idanha-a-Velha, Portugal.

Father became a priest at Rome and Damasus became a deacon in his father's Church of St Lawrence Martyr, Rome.

Followed Pope Liberius in exile, 355, and then took service with anti-Pope Felix II, 356.

Installed as Pope by City Prefect of Rome. Violently opposed by anti-Pope Ursinus, 366.

Charged with adultery, 371.

Catholic Christianity declared state religion by Emperor Theodosius I, 380.

Appointed St Jerome to translate Bible into Latin, 382.

Appointed Pontifex Maximus by Emperor Gratian I, 383.

Died at Rome, 384. Buried in church he built near Via Ardeatina, 384, and later translated to Church of St Lawrence.

Feast Day: 11th December.

ST SIRICIUS

38th Pope

384-399

“Heir to St Peter”



(Source: Ministero della cultura. (2023). *Papa Siricio I.* [Photograph]. Palazzo Altieri, Oriolo Romano.

<https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093610.>)

Born at Rome, 334. Rector, 355, and Deacon, 380.

Unanimously elected Pope, 384.

Opposed by anti-Pope Ursinus but recognised by Emperor Valentinian II who created him Pontifex Maximus and so first official Pope.

Promulgated first decretal (papal letters of decisions in ecclesiastical law).

Imposed clerical celibacy, 385.

Condemned execution of Priscillian, Bishop of Ávila, by Emperor Maximus, 385.

Convened Synod at Rome, 386.

Dedicated Basilica of St Paul Outside the Walls.

Interred in Basilica of San Silvestro, Rome, near Catacomb of Priscilla, 399, and translated to Church of Santa Prassede, Rome, in 1100.

Feast Day: 26th November.

ST ANASTASIUS I

39th Pope

399-401

“Anti-Origenist Pope”



(Source: Ministero della cultura. (2023). *Papa Anastasio I*. [Photograph]. Palazzo Altieri, Oriolo Romano.

<https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093611.>)

Born at Rome as Anastasio de Massimi.

Married and fathered a son who succeeded him as Pope Innocent I.

Elected Pope, 399.

Instructed priests to bow before reading the gospels.

Convened Council to condemn Origenism—the heresy that God was wholly incorporeal rather than possessing a human-like body, 400.

Died in Rome, 401.

Buried in the Catacomb of Pontian on the Via Portuensis, Rome, 401, as was his son.

Feast Day: 19th December.

ST INNOCENT I

40th Pope

401-417

“First Anti-Pelagian Pope”



(Source: Ministero della cultura. (2023). *Papa Innocenzo I*. [Photograph]. Palazzo Altieri, Oriolo Romano.

<https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093612.>)

Son of St Anastasius.

Induced Alaric the Goth to spare Rome from bloodshed.

Condemned Pelagianism—the heresy denying that humanity was tainted by original sin and that instead sin was the result of free will rather than an inherently fallen nature.

Interred along with his father in the Catacomb of Pontian, 417.

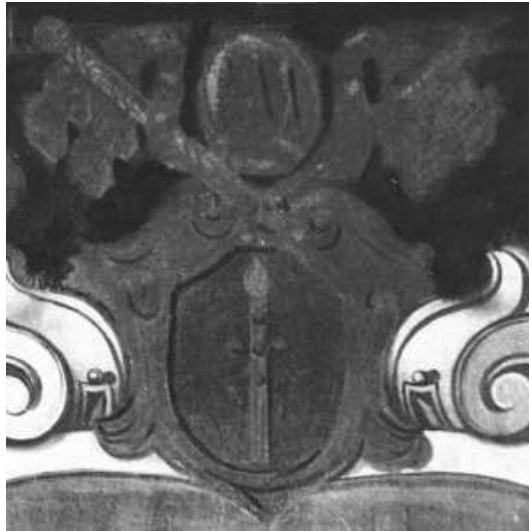
Feast Day: 28th July.

ST ZOSIMUS

41st Pope

417-418

“Second Anti-Pelagian Pope”



(Source: Ministero della cultura. (2023). *Papa Zosimo I.* [Photograph]. Palazzo Altieri, Oriolo Romano.

<https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093613.>)

Born in Rome of Greek origin.

Condemned Pelagianism.

Buried in Basilica of St Lawrence Outside the Walls, 418.

Feast Day: 26th December.

ST BONIFACE I

42nd Pope

418-422

“Third Anti-Pelagian Pope”



(Source: Ministero della cultura. (2023). *Papa Bonifacio I*. [Photograph]. Palazzo Altieri, Oriolo Romano.

<https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093614.>)

Born in Rome, the son of a priest, circa 350.

Ordained by Pope Damasus I.

Representative of Pope Innocent I at Constantinople, 405.

Elected Pope in disputed papal election, opposed by anti-Pope Eulalius, 418, but recognised by Emperor Honorius, 419.

Papal elections regulated by Emperor Honorius at suggestion of Boniface, 420.

Third anti-Pelagian Pope.

Persuaded Emperor Theodosius II to suspend law transferring Prefecture of Illyricum from Pope to Eastern Patriarch, 421.

Died at Rome, 422.

Buried in chapel he had built in Cemetery of Maximus (or St Felicity) on Via Salaria, 422.

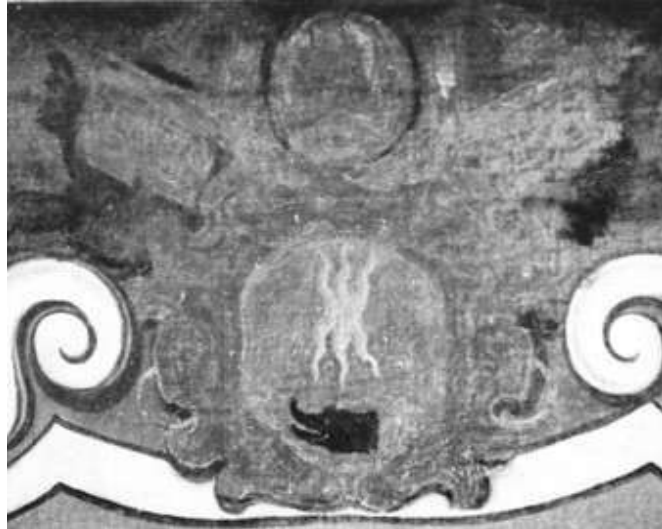
Feast Day: 25th October.

ST CELESTINE I

43rd Pope

422-432

“Fourth Anti-Pelagian Pope”



(Source: Ministero della cultura. (2023). *Papa Celestino I*. [Photograph]. Palazzo Altieri, Oriolo Romano.

<https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093615.>)

Sent legates to Third Ecumenical Council at Ephesus.

Interred in Catacomb of Priscilla on Via Salaria, Rome, 432.

Feast Day 27th July.

ST SIXTUS III

44th Pope

432-440

“Restorer of Rome”



(Source: Bunel, 2009.)

Born at Rome.

Settles Formula of Reunion, a dispute about the nature of Christ, 433.

Dedicated Basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore, Rome.

Died at Rome, 440.

Feast Day: 28th March.

ST LEO I THE GREAT

45th Pope

440-461

“Lion of Rome”



(Source: Ministero della cultura. (2023). *Papa Leone I Magno*. [Photograph]. Palazzo Altieri, Oriolo Romano.

<https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093617.>)

Sent by Emperor Valentinian III to Gaul on diplomatic mission, spring 440.

Elected Pope, August 440, and consecrated Pope, 29th September 440.

Received decree from Valentinian III recognising papal authority over all Western bishops, June 445.

Sent three delegates to “Robber” Council of Ephesus with his Tome condemning Monophysitism—the heresy that Christ only had one nature rather than the two of the divine and human: related to Monothelitism—which Council rejected, August 449.

Sent delegates to Ecumenical Council of Chalcedon (Kadıköy, Turkey) with his Tome, which was endorsed, October 451.

At River Mincio near Mantua, persuaded Attila the Hun to spare Rome and instead accept tribute, 452.

Endorsed decision of Council of Chalcedon except Canon 28 granting Constantinople same patriarchal status as Rome, March 453.

Outside Rome, induced Gaiseric the Vandal to spare Rome from fire, torture and massacre, June 455.

Performed first Western coronation by crowning Majorian as Emperor, April 457.

Died at Rom, November 461, and buried in portico of Basilica of St Peter, 461.

Relics enshrined in main Basilica, June 688.

Declared Doctor of the Church by Pope Benedict XIV, 1754.

Feast Day: 10th November (anniversary of his death).

ST HILARY

46th Pope

461-468

“Second Anti-Arian Pope”



(Source: Ministero della cultura. (2023). *Papa Ilario I*. [Photograph]. Palazzo Altieri, Oriolo Romano.

<https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093618.>)

Born in Sardinia.

Served as Archdeacon to Pope Leo I.

Papal Legate to “Robber” Council of Ephesus, and escaped lynching by hiding in tomb of St John the Evangelist, 449.

Elected Pope, 461.

Built chapel to St John the Evangelist adjacent to Lateran Palace as offering of thanks.

Confronted Emperor Anthemius in St Peter’s Basilica and forced latter to swear not to allow heretics to congregate in Rome, 467.

Died at Rome. Buried in Basilica of St Lawrence Outside the Walls, 468.

Feast Day: 28th February.

ST SIMPLICIUS

47th Pope

468-483

“First Anti-Monophysite Pope”



(Source: Ministero della cultura. (2023). *Papa Simplicio I*. [Photograph]. Palazzo Altieri, Oriolo Romano.

<https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093619.>)

Born at Tivoli, Italy.

Crowned Julius Nepos as Western Emperor, 474, and recognised barbarian Odoacer as King of Italy, 476.

Built Santa Bibiana, Rome.

Called on Emperor Zeno to uphold Chalcedonian doctrine, 479.

Reluctantly accepted uncanonical appointment of Bishop of Antioch, 479.

Died at Rome and buried in Basilica of St Peter, 483.

Feast Day: 10th March.

ST FELIX III

48th Pope

483-492

“First Anicia Pope”



(Source: Bunel, 2009.)

Born at Rome, the son of an aristocratic priest.

Married, fathered two children and then widowed.

Approved by King Odoacer.

Sent embassy to announce his election to Emperor Zeno at Constantinople.

Repudiated Henotikon that had been promulgated by Zeno, 484.

Excommunicated Patriarch Acacius of Constantinople, leading to schism, 484.

Refused communion to apostate Arians in Africa, 487.

Rejected peace overtures from Constantinople, 491.

Died at Rome and buried in Basilica of St Paul, Rome, 492.

Feast day: 1st March.

ST GELASIUS I

49th Pope

492-496

“Father of the Poor”



(Source: Bunel, 2009.)

Born at Rome of African or Berber descent, the third and last such.

Archdeacon.

Continued Acacian schism with Constantinople.

Wrote Duo Sunt (“there are two”) letter to Byzantine Emperor Anastasius I about relationship between temporal and spiritual authority, 494.

Suppressed ancient Roman festival of Lupercalia and encouraged spread Candlemas.

Published decretal regulating clergy, 495.

Died at Rome and buried in Basilica of St Peter, 496.

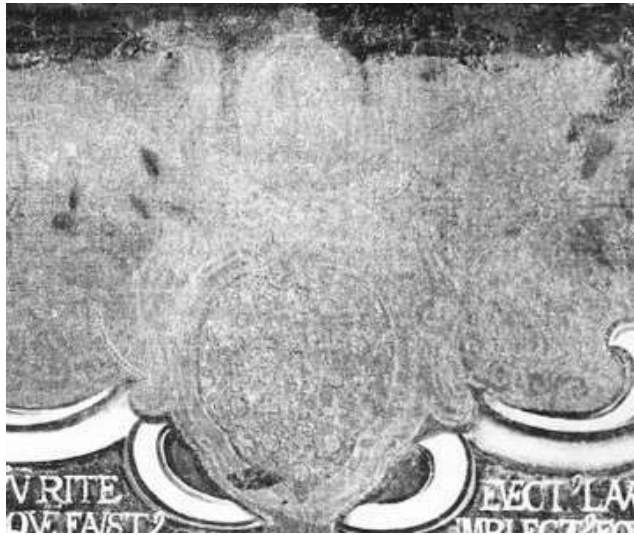
Feast Day: 21st November.

ST SYMMACHUS

51st Pope

498-514

“Second Anti-Monophysite Pope”



(Source: Ministero della cultura. (2023). *Papa Simmaco I*. [Photograph]. Palazzo Altieri, Oriolo Romano.

<https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093623>.)

Born in Sardinia.

Converted from paganism and baptised in Rome.

Archdeacon under Pope Anastasius II, 497. Elected as anti-Acacian Pope but violently opposed by pro-Byzantine anti-Pope Laurentius. Synod at Rome to settle dispute, 499.

Received King Theodoric the Great at Rome, 500.

Refused to go to Ravenna and appear before Theodoric, 500.

Synod at Palmaria confirmed that Pope was only subject to judgement of God, 502.

Laurentius re-installed as anti-Pope in Lateran Palace, Rome, 502. Symmachus forced to take refuge in Old St Peter's Basilica.

Symmachus restored jurisdiction of Archbishop of Arles over Gaul, 514.

Died at Rome and buried in Old St Peter's Basilica, 514.

Feast Day: 19th July.

ST HORMISDAS

52nd Pope

514-523

“The Married Pope”



(Source: Ministero della cultura. (2023). *Papa Ormisda*. [Photograph]. Palazzo Altieri, Oriolo Romano.

<https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093624.>)

Born of aristocratic family at Frosinone, 450.

Widower Deacon.

Elected Pope, 514.

Sent embassies to Constantinople, 515, 517 and 519.

Formula of Hormisdas ended Acacian schism with Eastern Orthodox Church, 519.

Recognised Patriarchate of Constantinople, 521.

Commissioned Dionysius Exiguus to formulate Christian chronology.

Died at Rome and buried in Old St Peter's Basilica, 523.

Feast Day: 6th August.

ST JOHN I

53rd Pope

523-526

“Victim for Christ”



(Source: Ministero della cultura. (2023). *Papa Giovanni I*. [Photograph]. Palazzo Altieri, Oriolo Romano.

<https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093625.>)

Born at Siena.

Senior Deacon.

Initially supported anti-Pope Laurentius instead of Pope Symmachus but then supported latter.

Sent by Theodoric the Great on embassy to Emperor Justinian I at Constantinople, 526.

Detained and martyred on return to Ravenna by Theodoric.

Buried in Old St Peter's Basilica, 526.

Feast Day: 18th May.

ST FELIX IV

54th Pope

526-530

“The Temple-Converter”



(Source: Ministero della cultura. (2023). *Papa Felice IV*. [Photograph]. Palazzo Altieri, Oriolo Romano.

<https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093626.>)

Born at Samnium, Umbria.

Cardinal priest.

Elected Pope on insistence of King Theodoric the Great shortly before latter's death, 526.

Fourth anti-Pelagian Pope.

Granted disused temples in the forum by Queen Amalasuintha, daughter of Theodoric and Ostrogoth regent, and converted them into the basilica of Santi Cosma e Damiano, 527.

Promulgated doctrine on grace and free will, 529.

Fell ill and tried to designate the Ostrogoth Bishop Boniface as successor but prevented by Senate who chose Dioscorus who died after 22 days leading to consecration of Boniface II.

Died, 530.

Feast Day: 30th January.

ST AGAPETUS I

57th Pope

535-536

“Second Anicia Pope”



(Source: Bunel, 2009.)

Born at Rome.

Approved by Theodahad, King of the Ostrogoths.

Visited Emperor Justinian I the Great and forced abdication of Monophysite Patriarch of Constantinople, Anthimus I.

Died at Constantinople and interred in St Peter's Basilica, 536.

Canonised by Pope Gregory the Great, circa 600.

Feast Day: 20th September (West) and 17th April (East).

ST SILVERIUS

58th Pope

536-537

“Second Frosinone Pope”



(Source: Ministero della cultura. (2023). *Papa Celsio Silverio*. [Photograph]. Palazzo Altieri, Oriolo Romano.

<https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093630>.)

Son of Pope Hormisdas.

First deposed Pope.

Approved by Theodahad, King of the Ostrogoths.

Deposed by Byzantine general Belisarius and banished to Palmarola island near Naples where he was starved and interred, 537.

Feast day: 20th June.

ST GREGORY I THE GREAT

64th Pope

590-604

“Consul of God”



(Source: Bunel, 2009.)

Born at Rome, son of Gordianus of the wealthy patrician Anicia family that had already provided two popes, Felix III and Agapetus I, circa 540.

Prefect at Rome, 572–574.

Transformed his house on the Caelian Hill into a monastery of St Andrew and founded six monasteries on family estates in Sicily, 574.

Ordained deacon, 578.

Apocrisiarius (ambassador) of Pope Pelagius II at Constantinople, 579.

Godfather to Theodosius, eldest son on Emperor Maurice Tiberius, 583.

Abbot of monastery of St Andrews in Rome, 585.

Described fair-skinned English slave boys at Rome with pun, “non Angli sed angeli” (“No, not Angles, but angels”), 590.

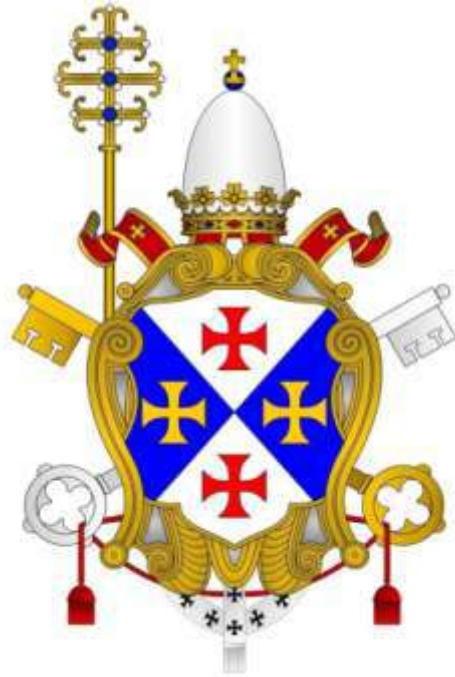
Set off to convert English but returned to Rome to combat plague, 590.
Elected Pope, August 5910.
Consecrated Pope pursuant to arrival of imperial mandate, September 590.
Reorganised patrimony of St Peter (church estates) appointing rector.
Wrote or published Pastoral Care, Homilies on the Gospels and Moralia on Job, 591.
Adopted title Servus Servorum Dei (Servant of the servants of God).
Declared Trajan's Column sacred. Concluded truce with Ariulf, Duke of Spoleto, 592.
Agreed to pay annual tribute to Agilulf, King of the Lombards, 593.
Published Homilies on Ezekiel.
Published Dialogues, 594.
Sent letter to Emperor defending Pastoral Care, June 595.
Sent Augustine of Canterbury and 40 monks to convert England, 596.
Sent more monks to England and conferred pallium (ecclesiastical vestment) on Augustine as first Archbishop of the English, 601.
Welcomed assassination of Emperor Maurice, 602.
Died and buried in St Peter's Basilica, March 604.

ST BONIFACE IV

67th Pope

608-615

“Second Benedictine Pope”



(Source: Bunel, 2009.)

Consecrated Pantheon as a church and formally instituted All Saints Day.

Died and then buried in St Peter's Basilica, 615.

Canonized by Boniface VIII, 1295.

Feast Day: 8th May.

ST ADEODATUS

68th Pope

615-618

“The Healer Pope” or “Third Benedictine Pope”



(Source: Ministero della cultura. (2023). *Papa Deusdedit I*. [Photograph]. Palazzo Altieri, Oriolo Romano.

<https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093640.>)

Born at Rome, circa 550.

Adopted bulla or seals on Papal documents.

Remained loyal to Empire despite revolts in Exarchate of Ravenna.

Died and then buried in St Peter's Basilica, 618.

Feast day is 8th November.

ST MARTIN I

74th Pope

649-654

“Fourth Anti-Monophysite Pope”



(Source: Ministero della cultura. (2023). *Papa Martino I*. [Photograph]. Palazzo Altieri, Oriolo Romano.

<https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093646.>)

Second deposed Pope and last martyr Pope.

Consecrated without seeking approval of Exarch of Ravenna.

Banished and then martyred at Cherson (Sevastopol) in Crimea by order of Constans II.

Interred in Church of St Mary of Blachernae, Constantinople, 654, and translated to Church of San Martino ai Monti at Rome.

Feast Day: 13th April.

ST EUGENE I

75th Pope

654-657

“Fifth Anti-Monophysite Pope”



(Source: Ministero della cultura. (2023). *Papa Eugenio I*. [Photograph]. Palazzo Altieri, Oriolo Romano.

<https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093647.>)

Born at Rome, circa 680.

Rejected monothelism—the heresy that Christ only had one will rather than the two of the divine and human: related to Monophysitism—of Emperor Constans II.

Died and then interred in St Peter’s Basilica, 657.

Canonised, circa 1600.

Church in his honour on Viale della Belle Arti, Rome, consecrated 1951.

Feast Day: 2nd June.

ST VITALIAN

76th Pope

657-672

“Sixth Anti-Monophysite Pope” or “Second Segni Pope”



(Source: Ministero della cultura. (2023). *Papa Vitaliano I*. [Photograph]. Palazzo Altieri, Oriolo Romano.

<https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093648.>)

Received Emperor Constans II at Rome.

Died and then interred in St Peter's Basilica, 672.

Feast Day: 27th January.

ST AGATHO

79th Pope

678-681

“First Greek Pope”



(Source: Ministero della cultura. (2023). *Papa Agatone I.* [Photograph]. Palazzo Altieri, Oriolo Romano.

<https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093651.>)

Allegedly born circa 577, living to over 100.

Professor of Faith.

Sent delegates to Sixth Ecumenical Council at Constantinople.

Died and then interred in St Peter's Basilica, 681.

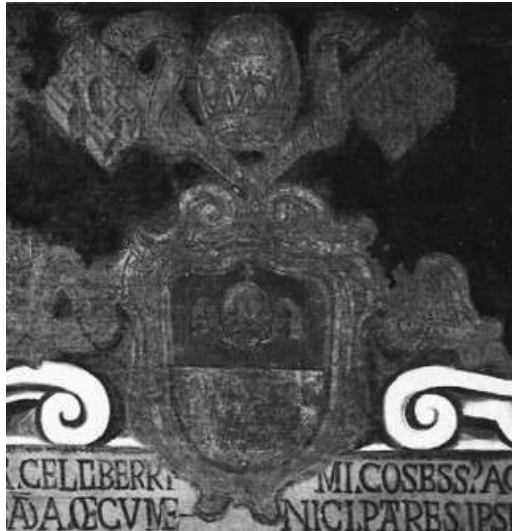
Feast Day: 10th January.

ST LEO II

80th Pope

682-683

“Second Greek Pope”



(Source: Ministero della cultura. (2023). *Papa Leone II*. [Photograph]. Palazzo Altieri, Oriolo Romano.

[https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093652.\)](https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093652.)

Born in Sicily and educated at Papal Choir School at Rome.

Consecrated Pope after delay caused by wait to obtain approval from Emperor Constantine IV at Constantinople.

Wrote to Visigoth King Erwig, bishops, and nobles of Spain to recognise anti-Monothelite decrees of Sixth Ecumenical Council.

Died and then buried at Rome, 683.

Feast Day: 28th June 28 (formerly 3rd July).

ST BENEDICT II

81st Pope

684-685

“First Savelli Pope”



(Source: Bunel, 2009.)

Born at Rome.

Anti-Monothelite.

Election approved by Emperor Constantine IV who then, however, agreed to Benedict's request that future papal elections be ratified by Imperial Exarch at Ravenna as before.

Died and then interred in St Peter's Basilica, 685.

Feast Day: 7th May.

ST SERGIUS I

84th Pope

687-701

“Fifth Greek Pope”



(Source: Ministero della cultura. (2023). *Papa Sergio I*. [Photograph]. Palazzo Altieri, Oriolo Romano.

<https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093656.>)

Of Greek origin, born at Palermo, 650, and educated there before migrating to Rome, 675.

Ordained Cardinal priest of Santa Susanna by Pope Leo II, 683.

Elected Pope but violently opposed by anti-Popes Paschal and Theodore, 687.

Consecrated by John Platyn, Exarch of Ravenna, 687.

Baptised Cædwalla, King of Wessex, in Rome, 689.

Sent legates to Quinisext Council at Constantinople, then rejected its decision, but avoided arrest by Emperor Justinian, 692.

Consecrated Willibrord as first Bishop of the Frisians, 695.

Introduced Agnus Dei (Lamb of God) into the mass.

Died at Rome, 701.

ST GREGORY II

89th Pope

715-731

“Second Savelli Pope”



(Source: Bunel, 2009.)

Approved by Exarch Scholasticus.

Iconodule.

Sent St Boniface to evangelise Germany.

Died and then interred in St Peter's Basilica, 731.

Canonised, 9th century.

Feast Day: 11th February.

ST GREGORY III

90th Pope

731-741

“Ninth Greek Pope”



(Source: Ministero della cultura. (2023). *Papa Gregorio III*. [Photograph]. Palazzo Altieri, Oriolo Romano.

<https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093662.>)

Approved by Exarch Eutychius, the last pope to seek such consent.

Resisted iconoclasm of Emperor Leo III.

Sent Papal Nuncios to Royal Courts of Europe.

Died and then interred in St Peter's Basilica, 741.

Feast Day: 10th December.

ST ZACHARY

91st Pope

741-752

“Last Greek Pope”



(Source: Ministero della cultura. (2023). *Papa Zaccaria*. [Photograph]. Palazzo Altieri, Oriolo Romano.

<https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093663.>)

Did not seek approval of Exarch Eutychius but sent notification of election to Emperor at Constantinople.

Authorised change of dynasty in France.

Died and then interred in St Peter's Basilica, 752.

Feast Day: 15th March (in West) and 5th September (in East).

ST PAUL I

93rd Pope

757-767

“The Mediator between God and Man”



(Source: Ministero della cultura. (2023). *Papa Paolo I.* [Photograph]. Palazzo Altieri, Oriolo Romano.

<https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093666.>)

Brother of predecessor, Pope Stephen II.

Negotiated with Desiderius, King of the Lombards.

Died and then interred in St Peter's Basilica, 767.

Canonised, 14th century.

Feast Day: 28th June.

ST LEO III

96th Pope

795-816

“Creator of the Holy Roman Empire”



(Source: Bunel, 2009.)

Crowned Charlemagne as Emperor.

Died and then interred in St Peter's Basilica, 816.

Canonised, 1673.

Feast Day: 12th June.

ST PASCHAL I

98th Pope

817-824

“Man of the Church”



(Source: Bunel, 2009.)

Born at Rome and educated at the Lateran school.

Second iconodule pope.

Abbot of St Stephen's monastery and then Cardinal Priest of Santa Prassede, both in Rome.

Served in Papal administration.

Emperor Louis the Pious of France promulgated Pactum Ludovicianum guaranteeing Papal autonomy, 817.

Commissioned Archbishop Ebbo to evangelize the Danes, 822.

Crowned and anointed Louis's son Lothair I as co-Emperor at Rome, Easter Sunday, 823.

Took Oath of Purgation before Synod of 34 bishops regarding assassination of Theodore the Chief Notary and his son-in-law Leo, 823.

Died, 824.

Unable to be buried in St Peter's Basilica because of public hostility to his memory, then buried in Santa Prassede by Pope Eugene II and later reburied in St Peter's.

Canonised, 16th century.

Feast Day: 11th February, previously 14th May.

ST LEO IV

103rd Pope

847-855

“Benedictine Pope”



(Source: Bunel, 2009.)

Crowned Louis II as Emperor.

Died and then interred in St Peter's Basilica, 855.

Feast Day: 17th July.

ST NICHOLAS I THE GREAT

105th Pope

858-867

“God’s Representative on Earth”



(Source: Ministero della cultura. (2023). *Papa Niccolò I*. [Photograph]. Palazzo Altieri, Oriolo Romano.

<https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093678.>)

Born at Rome, circa 820.

Refused to recognise Photius I as Patriarch of Constantinople thus commencing the Photian Schism.

Died and interred in St Peter’s Basilica, 867.

Canonised, 1630.

Feast Day: 13th November.

ST ADRIAN III

109th Pope

884-885

“The Reconciler” or “Second Anti-Formosan Pope”



(Source: Bunel, 2009.)

Born at Rome.

Redeposed Formosus (later Pope) as Bishop of Porto and persecuted supporters of late Pope Marinus I.

Died at San Cesario sul Panaro near Modena and interred in nearby Monastery of Nonantola, 885.

Canonisation confirmed, 1891.

Feast day: 8th July.

ST LEO IX

152nd Pope

1049-1054

“Universal Primate”



(Source: Bunel, 2009.)

Born Bruno of Egisheim-Dagsburg at Egisheim, Alsace, son of Count Hugh of Egisheim, 21st June 1002.

Educated at Toul in France. Canon of Toul Cathedral.

Commanded Bishop of Toul's troops in Lombardy on behalf of Emperor Conrad II, 1025–1026.

Bishop of Toul, 1026–1049.

Conducted negotiations between Conrad II and Henry I of France, 1032.

Nominated Pope designate by Emperor Henry III, August 1048.

Attended assembly at Worms, December 1048.

Coronation at Rome: the “Pilgrim Pope” arriving in the clothes of a pilgrim, 12th February 1049.

Synod of Rome: condemned simony, Easter 1049.

Synods at Pavia, Rheims and Mainz, 1049.

Synods at Rome, Siponto, Salerno and Vercelli, 1050.

Synod at Rome, 1051.

Synods at Rome and Bari, 1053.

Excommunicated Patriarch Cerularius of Constantinople, leading to the Great or Eastern Schism after Leo's death, 1054.

Captured at Civitate by Normans of Sicily and imprisoned at Benevento, 18th June 1053.

Released March 1054 but died in Rome the next month.

Interred in St Peter's Basilica, 19th April 1054.

Canonised body disinterred and placed over an altar in St Peter's because of the miracles it caused, 1087.

Feast Day: 19th April.

ST GREGORY VII HILDEBRAND

157th Pope

1073-1085

“Hildebrand Hellfire”



(Source: Bunel, 2009.)

Born Hildebrand (Hellfire) of Sovana in Tuscany, the son of a blacksmith, 1015.

Studied at Monastery of Santa Maria on the Aventine Hill where uncle was an Abbot, 1030.

Became a monk, 1035.

Chaplain to Pope Gregory VI, 1045.

Followed deposed Gregory to exile in Cologne, 1046.

On Gregory's death, moved to Cluny and became a monk there, 1048.

Accompanied Bruno of Egisheim-Dagsburg to Rome where the latter was elected Pope Leo IX and appointed Hildebrand as Cardinal sub-deacon and Papal Legate, 1049.

First mission to France, 1054.

Second mission to France, 1056.

Mission to Germany, 1057.

Archdeacon of Rome, 1059.

Chancellor to Papal election, 1061.

Elected Pope by popular acclaim, in Church of St Peter in Vincoli, Rome.

Named after Pope St Gregory the Great then consecrated without seeking approval of Emperor Henry IV, 1073.

First Lenton Synod, 1074.

Wrote Dictatus Papae (Sayings of the Pope) declaring superiority of Pope over Kings, 1075.

Excommunicated Henry IV, 1076.

Received penance Henry IV at Canossa, Italy, 1077.

Excommunicated Henry IV again, 1080.

Fled to Castel Sant'Angelo, Rome, and replaced by anti-Pope Clement III, 1084.

Last words, "I have loved justice and hated iniquity, therefore, I die in exile" (rephrasing Psalm 45).

Died and then buried in church of St Matthew at Salerno, 1085.

Tomb in Salerno Cathedral, 1088.

Beatified by Pope Gregory XIII, 1584.

Canonised by Pope Benedict XIII, 1728.

Feast Day: 25th May.

ST CELESTINE V

192nd Pope

1294

“The Angel Pope”



(Source: Bunel, 2009.)

Born the 11th child of peasants as Pietro Angelerio at Sant'Angelo Limosano, Molise, 1215.

Became Benedictine monk in monastery of Santa Maria di Faifula, Benevento, circa 1232.

Became a hermit in a solitary cave on Monte Morrone, 1239, later moving with companions to remote location on heights of Majella.

Ordained priest at Rome, 1245.

Became a Benedictine monk at Faizola, 1246.

Hermit on Monte Morrone, 1246–1251, there founding a community of hermits and, in 1259, building church of Santa Maria.

At Lyons, obtained from Pope Gregory IX recognition of his order of Celestines as part of the Benedictine Order, 1264.

Abbot of Santa Maria di Faifula and prior of Santo Spirito a Majella, 1276.

Moved back to Morrone and built monastery, 1293.

Elected in his absence as “angel pope” at Perugia after sending message to cardinals threatening God’s wrath if they did not complete election that day, 5th July 1294.

Rode in Aquila on a donkey led by Kings Andrew III of Hungary and Charles II of Naples and acclaimed by a crowd of 200,000.

Crowned in own church of Santa Maria di Collemaggio, Aquila 29th August 1294.

Created twelve cardinals nominated by Charles II, 18th September 1294.

Ratified Treaty of La Junquera, 1st October 1294.

Took up residence in Naples, November 1294, and abdicated there becoming “Brother Peter”, 13th December 1294.

Arrested by new Pope Boniface VIII, fled and attempted to resume monastic life, but captured and imprisoned by Boniface in tower of castle of Fumone, Ferentino: “I wanted nothing in this world but a cell, and a cell they have given me”, 1295.

Died there, 19th May 1296.

Canonised as patron saint of bookbinders, 5th May 1313.

Buried at Ferentino but translated to the Basilica of Santa Maria di Collemaggio at Aquila, 1317.

Feast Day: 19th May.

ST PIUS V

225th Pope

1566-1572

“The Reforming Pope”



(Source: Bunel, 2009.)

Born Antonio Ghislieri after Archangel Gabriel to poor parents near Alessandria, 17th January 1504.

Shepherd in Apennine Hills of Liguria.

Became Dominican monk as Brother Michele, 1520.

Studied at Bologna.

Ordained as priest, 1528, and then sent to lecture at Pavia for sixteen years.

Inquisitor for Como and Bergamo, 1544, and Milan and Lombardy, 1556, before becoming Grand Inquisitor, 1557.

Became Bishop of Mondovi in Piedmont, 1560.

Protector of the Barnabites.

Elected pope through support of the rigorist cardinals, 7th January 1566.

At coronation ten days later, retained white Dominican habit, thus starting the tradition that popes wear white robes.

Dedicated his pontificate to initiating the reforms adopted by the Council of Trent.

Re-established Inquisition and often personally supervised trial and torture of Protestant heretics.

Reformed Roman Breviary, 1568.

Prohibited indulgences, 1569.

Banished most Jews, 1569.

Excommunicated Queen Elizabeth I of England and relieved her subjects from allegiance, 1570.

Formed Holy League against Muslim Ottomans, 1571.

Died 1st May 1572 with body translated to Santa Maria Maggiore, Rome, 1672.

Beatified on centenary of his death for his promulgation of reforms of the Council of Trent, 1672.

Canonised, 22nd May 1712.

ST PIUS X

257th Pope

1903-1914

“The Pastoral Pope”



(Source: Bunel, 2009.)

Born at Riese, Treviso, as Giuseppe Melchiorre Sarto, second son of a shoemaker and postman and his dressmaker wife, 2nd June 1835.

Entered seminary at Padua, 1850, and ordained, 1858.

Archpriest of Salzano, 1867.

Bishop of Mantua, 1884.

Patriarch of Venice and made cardinal, 1893.

Elected pope five days after the Austrian veto against Cardinal Rampolla, 4th August 1903.

Coronation in St Peter's Basilica, Rome, 9th August 1903.

Took name Pius in regard to fortitude of Pope Pius IX.

Adopted motto “To restore all things to Christ” (Ephesians 1:10).

Issued constitution *Commissum Nobis* abjuring veto by Catholic powers at papal elections, 20th January 1904.

Refused to receive Theodore Roosevelt, 1910.

On his 11th anniversary, Pius predicted that “present wickedness of the world” would be followed by far more awful tribulations, 4th August 1914.

Died at Rome, deeply depressed at outbreak of First World War, 20th August 1914. Buried in crypt of St Peter’s Basilica.

Monument in St Peter’s by Florestano Di Fausto and Pietro Astorri, 1923.

Beatified at St Peter’s, 3rd June 1951, and canonised there, 29th May 1954.

Feast Day: 21st August.

ST JOHN XXIII

261st Pope

1958-1963

“The Smiling Pope”



(Source: Bunel, 2009.)

Born at Sotto il Monte, Bergamo, as Angelo Giuseppe Roncalli to a peasant family, 25th November 1881.

Entered minor seminary at Bergamo, 1894.

Attended seminary in Rome, 1901.

Awarded Doctor of Theology at Rome, 1904, and ordained priest that year.

Appointed secretary to Bishop of Bergamo, 1905.

Conscript soldier serving as medic and chaplain, 1915–1919.

National Director of Italian Society for the Propagation of the Faith, 1921.

Vatican diplomatic service, 1925.

Consecrated bishop and appointed Apostolic Visitor to Bulgaria, 1925.

Apostolic Delegate to Turkey and Greece, 1934.

Issued 4,000 baptismal certificates to Jews in Balkans to enable them avoid deportation to Nazi death camps, 1943.

Nuncio to France, 1944, and negotiated retirement of collaborating bishops, 1945.

Permanent Observer for the Holy See to UNESCO, Paris, 1952.

Created Cardinal and appointed Patriarch of Venice with red biretta bestowed by French President Vincent Auriol who later appointed him Commander of the Legion of Honour, 12th January 1953.

Elected Pope at Rome on 12th ballot as compromise, 26th October 1958, with coronation at St Peter's, 4th November 1958.

Removed adjective "perfidious" to describe Jews in Good Friday liturgy and published prayer of atonement for anti-Semitism that year, 1960.

Opened Second Vatican Council in St Peter's Basilica, 11th October 1962.

Awarded Balzan Foundation Peace Prize, 1963.

Died, 3rd June 1963.

Tomb in Grotto Vaticano.

Monument in St Peter's by Emilio Greco. Beatified, 2000, and canonised, 2014.

Feast Day: 11th October.

ST PAUL VI

262nd Pope

1963-1978

“The Pilgrim Pope” or “Reforming Pope”



(Source: Bunel, 2009.)

Born at Concesio, Brescia, 1887.

Crowned in St Peter's Basilica.

Adopted name of St Paul the Apostle.

Promulgated several Apostolic Constitutions on running of the Church.

Died, 1978.

Tomb in Vatican Grotto.

Canonised in 2018.

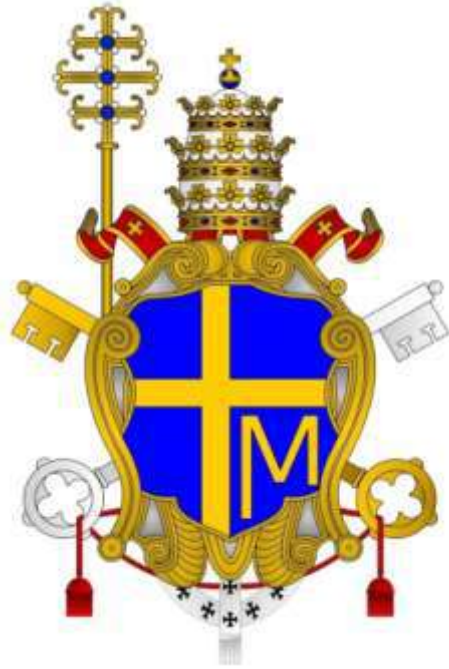
Feast Day: 29th May.

ST JOHN PAUL II THE GREAT

264th Pope

1978-2005

“The People’s Pope”



(Source: Bunel, 2009.)

Born at Wadowice, Poland, 1920.

Inaugurated in St Peter’s Basilica in 1978.

Adopted names of his predecessor.

Helped liberate his native Poland from Communism.

Visited 179 countries.

Died, 2005.

Tomb in Vatican Grotto.

Declared as “the Great” in 2005, Beatified in 2011 and Canonised in 2014.

Feast day: 22nd October

JEWISH HIGH PRIESTS AND CHRISTIAN POPES: A CHRONOLOGY

CHRONOLOGY OF THE LIFE AND TIMES OF JEWISH HIGH PRIESTS

Pre-History: 4112–1876 BCE

- 4112 BCE.** Adam born in Iraq.
- 3990 BCE.** The Fall: Adam expelled from Eden.
- 3982 BCE.** Enosh born in Iraq.
- 3840 BCE.** Enosh adopted idolatry.
- 3787 BCE.** Kenan born in Iraq.
- 3717 BCE.** Mahalalel born in Iraq.
- 3670 BCE.** Mahalalel founded Babylon.
- 3652 BCE.** Jared born in Iraq.
- 3490 BCE.** Enoch born in Iraq.
- 3450 BCE.** Enoch discovered astrology.
- 3425 BCE.** Methuselah born in Iraq.
- 3238 BCE.** Lamech born in Iraq.
- 3220 BCE.** Lamech accidentally killed Cain.
- 3056 BCE.** Noah born in Iraq.
- 2554 BCE.** Shem born in Iraq.
- 2456 BCE.** The Deluge.
- 2454 BCE.** Arpachshad born in Iraq.
- 2450 BCE.** Nimrod the Hunter founded first empire.
- 2419 BCE.** Shelah born in Iraq.
- 2389 BCE.** Eber born in Iraq.
- 2355 BCE.** Peleg born in Iraq.
- 2354 BCE.** Founding of Tower of Babel at Babylon.
- 2325 BCE.** Reu born in Iraq.
- 2297 BCE.** Completion of Tower of Babel at Babylon.
- 2295 BCE.** Serug born in Iraq.
- 2290 BCE.** Ashor, son of Shem, founded Assyria.
- 2265 BCE.** Nahor born in Iraq.
- 2236 BCE.** Terah born.
- 2210 BCE.** Terah becomes first moon-priest at Ur.
- 2166 BCE.** Abraham born in Iraq.
- 2091 BCE.** Abraham migrates to Canaan.
- 2090 BCE.** Famine in Canaan.

2085 BCE. Abraham and his nephew Lot part.

2084 BCE. Abraham saves Lot.

2081 BCE. Divine Covenant with Abraham.

2080 BCE. Ishmael born.

2066 BCE. Isaac born.

2050 BCE. Abraham offers Isaac for sacrifice.

2008 BCE. Jacob and Esau born in Canaan.

1991 BCE. Abraham dies.vAccession of son Isaac.

1981 BCE. Amenemhat I succeeded as Pharaoh. Later built Pyramid at Lisht.

1971 BCE. Jacob's Ladder dream.

1970 BCE. Jacob settled in Laban.

1963 BCE. Jacob married Leah and her sister, Rachel.

1962 BCE. Birth of Rueben.

1961 BCE. Birth of Simeon.

1960 BCE. Birth of Levi.

1959 BCE. Birth of Judah.

1952 BCE. Amenemhat I assassinated.

1950 BCE. Jacob and family moved from Haran to Sukkoth.

1929 BCE. Jacob flees to Haran.

1917 BCE. Amenemhat II succeeded as Pharaoh.

1898 BCE. Joseph sold into Egypt.

1886 BCE. Death of Isaac in Canan. Accession of Jacob.

1885 BCE. Joseph appointed Chief Minister of Egypt by Pharaoh Amenemhat II. Seven plentiful years in Egypt. Sensusret II succeeded as Pharaoh and later enslaved Israelites.

1877 BCE. Kohath born.

Egyptian Rule: 1876–1382 BCE

1876 BCE. Famine. Jacob and his family settled in Egypt. Commencement of 430-year Sojourn in Egypt.

1864 BCE. Jacob varied his succession in favour of Joseph's sons, Ephraim and Manasseh.

1859 BCE. Jacob died in Egypt. Accession of Joseph. Commencement of Jewish Sojourn in Egypt.

1805 BCE. Joseph died in Egypt. Queen Sobekneferu succeeded as Pharaoh.

1802 BCE. Death of Queen Sobekneferu.

1780 BCE. Wegaf succeeded as Pharaoh.

1770 BCE. Ameny Intef IV succeeded as Pharaoh.

1760 BCE. Hor succeeded as Pharaoh.

1750 BCE. Sobekhotep II succeeded as Pharaoh.

1745 BCE. Khendjer succeeded as Pharaoh followed by Sobekhotep III.

1735 BCE. Neferhotep I succeeded as Pharaoh.

1730 BCE. Second Oppression by Hyksos. Sobekhotep IV succeeded as Pharaoh.

1720 BCE. Ay succeeded as Pharaoh.

1657 BCE. Hyksos (Sea Peoples) appeared.

1550 BCE. Amhose I succeeded as Pharaoh.

1529 BCE. Birth of Aaron.

1526 BCE. Moses born in Egypt just after Pharaoh Ahmose ordered killing of all newborn Hebrew boys.

1525 BCE. Amenhotep I succeeded as Pharaoh.

1504 BCE. Thutmose I succeeded as Pharaoh.

1492 BCE. Thutmose II succeeded as Pharaoh.

1486 BCE. Moses fled from Egypt to Midian, Arabia.

1485 BCE. Moses entered service of Jethro the Priest as a shepherd.

1484 BCE. Moses married Jethro's daughter, Zipporah.

1483 BCE. Birth of Gershom, eldest son of Moses and Zipporah.

1482 BCE. Birth of Eliezer, second son of Moses and Zipporah.

1479 BCE. Queen Hatshepsut succeeded as Pharaoh.

1458 BCE. Thutmose III succeeded as Pharaoh.

1447 BCE. Prophetic Burning Bush vision of Moses at Mount Horeb, Sinai.

1446 BCE. Moses returned to Egypt and organised the Exodus by Israelites from Raamses (Qantir). Number of Israelites circa 20,000. Moses led the Israelites from Pihahiroth (Jebel Ataqah) in Egypt across the Red Sea to Mount Sinai. There Moses founded the Jewish religion and appointed his brother, Aaron, as High Priest.

1445 BCE. Moses wrote Books of Genesis and Exodus in Sinai. Israelites at Sukkoth (Wadi Tumilat) and then Etham (Ismailia). Golden Calf rebellion.

1444 BCE. Moses wrote Book of Leviticus and dedicated Tabernacle. Israelites at Pi-Hahiroth (Arsinoe). Israelites proceeded to Sin Wilderness.

1443 BCE. Israelites proceeded to Dophkah (Sarabit el-Khadim).

1442 BCE. Israelites proceeded to Alush.

1441 BCE. Israelites continued to Rephidim (Wadi Refayied) where Moses produced water from rock face and Joshua defeated Amalekite (Arab) attackers.

1440 BCE. Israelites at Alush (Red Sea shore).

1439 BCE. Israelites at Rephidim (Wadi Feiran).

1438 BCE. Israelites at Sinai Wilderness.

1437 BCE. Israelites at Kibroth-Hattaavah (Sinai Desert). Miracle of the quail.

1436 BCE. Israelites at Hazeroth (Sinai Desert). Aaron and Miriam (his sister) opposed Moses and she was struck with leprosy.

1435 BCE. Israelites at Rithmah (Sinai Desert). Rebellion of Korah and 250 Israelites, who were killed by an earthquake.

1434 BCE. Israelites at Rimmon-Perez.

1433 BCE. Israelites at Libnah.

1432 BCE. Israelites at Rissah.

1431 BCE. Israelites at Kehelathah.

1430 BCE. Israelites at Mount Shapher.

1429 BCE. Israelites at Haradah (northeast of Jebel Araif en-Nakah).

1428 BCE. Israelites at Makheloth.

1427 BCE. Israelites at Tahath.

1426 BCE. Israelites at Terah.

1425 BCE. Israelites at Mithcah. Amenhotep II succeeded as Pharaoh.

1424 BCE. Israelites at Hashmonah.

1423 BCE. Israelites at Moseroth.

1422 BCE. Israelites at Bene-Jaakan.

1421 BCE. Israelites at Hor Haggidgad.

1420 BCE. Israelites at Jotbathah.

1419 BCE. Israelites at Abronah.

1418 BCE. Israelites at Ezion-Geber (Tell el-Kheleifeh).

1417 BCE. Israelites at Kadesh (Tell el-Qudeirat).

1416 BCE. Israelites at Mount Hor (south of Dead Sea).

1415 BCE. Israelites at Zalmonah (Wadi Feynan).

1414 BCE. Israelites at Punon.

1413 BCE. Israelites at Oboth.

1412 BCE. Israelites at Iye Abarim.

1411 BCE. Israelites at Dibon Gad (Dhiban, Jordan).

1410 BCE. Israelites at Diblathaim.

1409 BCE. Israelites at Abarim Mountains (Mount Nebo, Jordan) and then proceeded to Ezion Geber (Tell el-Kheleifeh).

1408 BCE. Israelites at Plains of Moab (Transjordan).

1407 BCE. Israelites proceeded to Kadesh (Darb el-Shur).

1406 BCE. Moses wrote Books of Numbers, Deuteronomy and Job in Transjordan then died. Death of Aaron: succeeded as High Priest by Eleazar at Gilgal then Bethel. Commencement of leadership of Joshua until 1390 BCE. Invasion of Southern Canaan. First census: Total

number of Israelites only 20,000.

1405 BCE. First full year of leadership of Joshua. Joshua builds altar on Mount Ebal. Ceremony of Blessing and Cursing. Joshua took Jericho.

1404 BCE. Battle of Ai.

1403 BCE. Joshua dedicated an altar on Mount Hood.

1402 BCE. Battle of Gibeon. Conquest of South Canaan.

1401 BCE. Battle of Merom. Conquest of North Canaan.

1400 BCE. Thutmose IV succeeded as Pharaoh. Joshua decides to try to conquer Philistia near Lebanon.

1399 BCE. Completion of the conquest of Canaan.

1398 BCE. Tabernacle sited at Gilgal.

1397 BCE. Manasseh unable to conquer its allotment of land,

1396 BCE. Joshua awarded extra land to Ephraim and Manasseh.

1395 BCE. Joshua established seat at Shiloh.

1394 BCE. Joshua sent three representatives from each of the seven remaining tribes to survey unconquered part of Canaan.

1393 BCE. The Tabernacle moved to Shiloh.

1392 BCE. Remaining seven tribes allotted to Central Canaan.

1391 BCE. Alliance between tribes of Judah and Simeon to help conquer their allotted lands.

1390 BCE. Amenhotep III succeeded as Pharaoh. The tribe of Judah attacked Jerusalem but unable to take it. Death of Joshua aged 110. Israel administered by Elders.

1389 BCE. The tribe of Judah took Hebron.

1388 BCE. Othaniel of Judah took Kirjath-Sepher in southern Canaan.

1387 BCE. Fourth year of administration of Elders.

1386 BCE. Fifth year of administration of Elders.

1385 BCE. Danites take Laish from Ephraimites and rename it Dan. Micah established pagan tabernacle there. Punitive raid against Benjaminites by rest of Israelites.

1384 BCE. Seventh year of administration of Elders.

1383 BCE. Eighth year of administration of Elders.

INDEPENDENT COMMONWEALTH: 1382–1050 BCE

1382 BCE. Commencement of Mesopotamian oppression.

1381 BCE. Second year of Mesopotamian oppression.

1380 BCE. Third year of Mesopotamian oppression.

1379 BCE. Fourth year of Mesopotamian oppression.

1378 BCE. Fifth year of Mesopotamian oppression.

1377 BCE. Sixth year of Mesopotamian oppression.

1376 BCE. Seventh of Mesopotamian oppression.

1375 BCE. Eighth year of Mesopotamian oppression.

1374 BCE. Judgeship of Othniel the Kenizzite at Debis in Judah for 40 years.

1373 BCE. Second year of Judgeship of Othniel.

1372 BCE. Third year of Judgeship of Othniel.

1371 BCE. Fourth year of Judgeship of Othniel.

1370 BCE. Fifth year of Judgeship of Othniel.

1369 BCE. Sixth year of Judgeship of Othniel.

1368 BCE. Seventh year of Judgeship of Othniel.

1367 BCE. Eighth year of Judgeship of Othniel.

1366 BCE. Ninth year of Judgeship of Othniel.

1365 BCE. Tenth year of Judgeship of Othniel.

1364 BCE. Eleventh year of Judgeship of Othniel.

1363 BCE. Twelfth year of Judgeship of Othniel.

1362 BCE. Thirteenth year of Judgeship of Othniel.

1361 BCE. Fourteenth year of Judgeship of Othniel.

1360 BCE. Fifteenth year of Judgeship of Othniel.

1359 BCE. Sixteenth year of Judgeship of Othniel.

1358 BCE. Seventeenth year of Judgeship of Othniel.

1357 BCE. Eighteenth year of Judgeship of Othniel.

1356 BCE. Phineas is third High Priest at Shiloh for 60 years.

1355 BCE. Twentieth year of Judgeship of Othniel.

1354 BCE. Twenty-first year of Judgeship of Othniel.

1353 BCE. Amarna letters to Pharaoh Amenhotep III from Canaan, complaining of Hebrews, but he refused to help.

1352 BCE. Akhenaten (Amenhotep IV) succeeded as Pharaoh.

1351 BCE. Twenty-fourth year of Judgeship of Othniel.

1350 BCE. Reports from rulers of Canaanite towns to Pharaoh Akhenaten complained about Hebrew raiders.

1349 BCE. Twenty-sixth year of Judgeship of Othniel.

1348 BCE. Twenty-seventh year of Judgeship of Othniel.

1347 BCE. Twenty-eighth year of Judgeship of Othniel.

1346 BCE. Twenty-ninth year of Judgeship of Othniel.

1345 BCE. Thirtieth year of Judgeship of Othniel.

1344 BCE. Thirty-first year of Judgeship of Othniel.

1343 BCE. Thirty-second year of Judgeship of Othniel.

1342 BCE. Thirty-third year of Judgeship of Othniel.
1341 BCE. Thirty-fourth year of Judgeship of Othniel.
1340 BCE. Thirty-fifth year of Judgeship of Othniel.
1339 BCE. Thirty-sixth year of Judgeship of Othniel.
1338 BCE. Thirty-seventh year of Judgeship of Othniel.
1337 BCE. Thirty-eighth year of Judgeship of Othniel.
1336 BCE. Tutankhamun succeeded as Pharaoh.
1335 BCE. Fortieth and last whole year of Judgeship of Othniel.
1334 BCE. End of Judgeship of Othniel. Moabite Oppression.
1333 BCE. Second year of Moabite Oppression.
1332 BCE. Third year of Moabite Oppression.
1331 BCE. Fourth year of Moabite Oppression.
1330 BCE. Fifth year of Moabite Oppression.
1329 BCE. Sixth year of Moabite Oppression.
1328 BCE. Seventh year of Moabite Oppression.
1327 BCE. Ay succeeded as Pharaoh.
1326 BCE. Ninth year of Moabite Oppression.
1325 BCE. Tenth year of Moabite Oppression.
1324 BCE. Eleventh year of Moabite Oppression.
1323 BCE. Horemheb succeeded as Pharaoh.
1322 BCE. Thirteenth year of Moabite Oppression.
1321 BCE. Fourteenth year of Moabite Oppression.
1320 BCE. Fifteenth year of Moabite Oppression.
1319 BCE. Sixteenth year of Moabite Oppression.
1318 BCE. Seventeenth year of Moabite Oppression.
1317 BCE. Last year of eighteen-year Moabite Oppression.
1316 BCE. Judgeship of Ehud.
1315 BCE. Peace Treaty between Pharaoh and Muršili II King of Hittites. Canaan and Phoenicia recognised as Egyptian and Syria remained Hittite.
1314 BCE. Third year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1313 BCE. Fourth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1312 BCE. Fifth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1311 BCE. Sixth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1310 BCE. Seventh year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1309 BCE. Eighth year of Judgeship of Ehud.

1308 BCE. Ninth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1307 BCE. Tenth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1306 BCE. Eleventh year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1305 BCE. Twelfth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1304 BCE. Thirteenth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1303 BCE. Fourteenth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1302 BCE. Fifteenth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1301 BCE. Sixteenth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1300 BCE. Seventeenth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1299 BCE. Eighteenth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1298 BCE. Nineteenth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1297 BCE. Twentieth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1296 BCE. Abishua is High Priest at Shiloh for 40 years.
1295 BCE. Ramesses I succeeded as Pharaoh.
1294 BCE. Seti I succeeded as Pharaoh and initiated series of wars in Syria and Nubia.
1293 BCE. Twenty-fourth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1292 BCE. Twenty-fifth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1291 BCE. Twenty-sixth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1290 BCE. Twenty-seventh year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1289 BCE. Twenty-eighth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1288 BCE. Twenty-ninth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1287 BCE. Thirtieth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1286 BCE. Thirty-first year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1285 BCE. Thirty-second year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1284 BCE. Thirty-third year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1283 BCE. Seti I took Kadesh from Hittites.
1282 BCE. Thirty-fifth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1281 BCE. Thirty-sixth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1280 BCE. Thirty-seventh year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1279 BCE. Ramesses II succeeded as Pharaoh.
1278 BCE. Thirty-ninth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1277 BCE. Fortieth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1276 BCE. Forty-first year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1275 BCE. Forty-second year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1274 BCE. Pharaoh Ramesses II the Great invaded Hittite Syria and Hittite Anatolia at Battle

of Kadesh.

- 1273 BCE.** Forty-fourth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
- 1272 BCE.** Forty-fifth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
- 1271 BCE.** Forty-sixth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
- 1270 BCE.** Forty-seventh year of Judgeship of Ehud.
- 1269 BCE.** Forty-eighth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
- 1268 BCE.** Forty-ninth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
- 1267 BCE.** Fiftieth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
- 1266 BCE.** Fifty-first year of Judgeship of Ehud.
- 1265 BCE.** Fifty-second year of Judgeship of Ehud.
- 1264 BCE.** Fifty-third year of Judgeship of Ehud.
- 1263 BCE.** Fifty-fourth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
- 1262 BCE.** Fifty-fifth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
- 1261 BCE.** Fifty-sixth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
- 1260 BCE.** Fifty-seventh year of Judgeship of Ehud.
- 1259 BCE.** Fifty-eighth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
- 1258 BCE.** Fifty-ninth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
- 1257 BCE.** Sixtieth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
- 1256 BCE.** Shesha is High Priest at Shiloh for 50 years.
- 1255 BCE.** Sixty-second year of Judgeship of Ehud.
- 1254 BCE.** Sixty-third year of Judgeship of Ehud.
- 1253 BCE.** Sixty-fourth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
- 1252 BCE.** Sixty-fifth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
- 1251 BCE.** Sixty-sixth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
- 1250 BCE.** Sixty-seventh year of Judgeship of Ehud.
- 1249 BCE.** Sixty-eighth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
- 1248 BCE.** Sixty-ninth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
- 1247 BCE.** Seventieth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
- 1246 BCE.** Seventy-first year of Judgeship of Ehud.
- 1245 BCE.** Seventy-second year of Judgeship of Ehud.
- 1244 BCE.** Seventy-third year of Judgeship of Ehud.
- 1243 BCE.** Seventy-fourth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
- 1242 BCE.** Seventy-fifth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
- 1241 BCE.** Seventy-sixth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
- 1240 BCE.** Seventy-seventh year of Judgeship of Ehud.

1239 BCE. Seventy-eighth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1238 BCE. Seventy-ninth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1237 BCE. Eightieth year of Judgeship of Ehud.
1236 BCE. End of Peace of Ehud. Judgeship of Shamgar.
1235 BCE. Canaanite oppression for 20 years.
1234 BCE. Second year of Canaanite oppression.
1233 BCE. Third year of Canaanite oppression.
1232 BCE. Fourth year of Canaanite oppression.
1231 BCE. Fifth year of Canaanite oppression.
1230 BCE. Six year of Canaanite oppression.
1229 BCE. Seventh year of Canaanite oppression.
1228 BCE. Eighth year of Canaanite oppression.
1227 BCE. Ninth year of Canaanite oppression.
1226 BCE. Tenth year of Canaanite oppression.
1225 BCE. Eleventh year of Canaanite oppression.
1224 BCE. Twelfth year of Canaanite oppression.
1223 BCE. Thirteenth year of Canaanite oppression.
1222 BCE. Fourteenth year of Canaanite oppression.
1221 BCE. Fifteenth year of Canaanite oppression.
1220 BCE. Sixteenth year of Canaanite oppression.
1219 BCE. Seventeenth year of Canaanite oppression.
1218 BCE. Eighteenth year of Canaanite oppression.
1217 BCE. Nineteenth year of Canaanite oppression.
1216 BCE. Judgeship of Deborah for 40 years. Battle of Mount Tabor: Deborah the Prophetess and General Barak defeat the Canaanites.
1215 BCE. Second year of Judgeship of Deborah.
1214 BCE. Third year of Judgeship of Deborah.
1213 BCE. Merneptah succeeded as Pharaoh and erected victory Israel Stele.
1212 BCE. Fifth year of Judgeship of Deborah.
1211 BCE. Sixth year of Judgeship of Deborah.
1210 BCE. Seventh year of Judgeship of Deborah.
1209 BCE. Eighth year of Judgeship of Deborah.
1208 BCE. Merneptah stele erected at Thebes recording victory over Israelites.
1207 BCE. Tenth year of Judgeship of Deborah.
1206 BCE. Bukki High Priest at Shiloh for 35 years.

1205 BCE. Twelfth year of Judgeship of Deborah.

1204 BCE. Thirteenth year of Judgeship of Deborah.

1203 BCE. Amenmesses succeeded as Pharaoh.

1202 BCE. Fifteenth year of Judgeship of Deborah.

1201 BCE. Sixteenth year of Judgeship of Deborah.

1200 BCE. Seti II succeeded as Pharaoh. Stele of Pharaoh Merneptah mentioned Israelites in Canaan.

1199 BCE. Eighteenth year of Judgeship of Deborah.

1198 BCE. Nineteenth year of Judgeship of Deborah.

1197 BCE. Twentieth year of Judgeship of Deborah.

1196 BCE. Twenty-first year of Judgeship of Deborah.

1195 BCE. Twenty-second year of Judgeship of Deborah.

1194 BCE. Siptah succeeded as Pharaoh.

1193 BCE. Twenty-fourth year of Judgeship of Deborah.

1192 BCE. Twenty-fifth year of Judgeship of Deborah.

1191 BCE. Twenty-sixth year of Judgeship of Deborah.

1190 BCE. Twenty-seventh year of Judgeship of Deborah.

1189 BCE. Twenty-eighth year of Judgeship of Deborah.

1188 BCE. Queen Twosret succeeded as Pharaoh.

1187 BCE. Thirtieth year of Judgeship of Deborah.

1186 BCE. Setnakhte succeeded as Pharaoh.

1185 BCE. Thirty-second year of Judgeship of Deborah.

1184 BCE. Ramesses III succeeded as Pharaoh.

1183 BCE. Thirty-fourth year of Judgeship of Deborah.

1182 BCE. Thirty-fifth year of Judgeship of Deborah.

1181 BCE. Thirty-sixth year of Judgeship of Deborah.

1180 BCE. Thirty-seventh year of Judgeship of Deborah.

1179 BCE. Thirty-eighth year of Judgeship of Deborah.

1178 BCE. Battle of Djahy: Pharaoh Ramesses III defeated the Sea Peoples.

1177 BCE. Fortieth year of Judgeship of Deborah.

1176 BCE. Death of Deborah followed by Midianite Oppression by first camaleer raiders for seven years.

1175 BCE. Second year of of Midianite Oppression.

1174 BCE. Third year of Midianite Oppression.

1173 BCE. Fourth year of Midianite Oppression.

1172 BCE. Fifth year of Midianite Oppression.

1171 BCE. Uzzi High Priest at Shiloh.

1170 BCE. Seventh year of Midianite Oppression.

1169 BCE. Gideon liberated Israel and commenced forty-year Judgeship at Sheoham.

1168 BCE. Second year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1167 BCE. Third year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1166 BCE. Fourth year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1165 BCE. Fifth year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1164 BCE. Six year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1163 BCE. Seventh year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1162 BCE. Uzzi deposed and replaced by Eli; Uzzi remained as Counter-High Priest at Mount Girizim in Samaria.

1161 BCE. Ninth year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1160 BCE. Tenth year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1159 BCE. Possible date of Hekla 3 eruption in Iceland during reign of Pharaoh Ramesses III leading to famine.

1158 BCE. Twelfth year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1157 BCE. Thirteenth year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1156 BCE. Fourteenth year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1155 BCE. Fifteenth year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1154 BCE. Sixteenth year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1153 BCE. Assassination of Pharaoh Ramesses III the Great: succeeded by Ramesses IV.

1152 BCE. Eighteenth year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1151 BCE. Nineteenth year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1150 BCE. Twentieth year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1149 BCE. Twenty-first year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1148 BCE. Twenty-second year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1147 BCE. Ramesses V succeeded as Pharaoh.

1146 BCE. Twenty-fourth year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1145 BCE. Twenty-fifth year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1144 BCE. Twenty-sixth year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1143 BCE. Ramesses VI succeeded as Pharaoh.

1142 BCE. Twenty-eighth year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1141 BCE. Twenty-ninth year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1140 BCE. Thirtieth year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1139 BCE. Thirty-first year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1138 BCE. Thirty-second year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1137 BCE. Thirty-third year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1136 BCE. Ramesses VII succeeded as Pharaoh.

1135 BCE. Thirty-fifth year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1134 BCE. Thirty-sixth year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1133 BCE. Thirty-seventh year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1132 BCE. Thirty-eighth year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1131 BCE. Thirty-ninth year of Judgeship of Gideon.

1130 BCE. Fortieth and last full year of Judgeship of Gideon. Boaz of Bethlehem married Ruth the Moabitess.

1129 BCE. Death of Gideon. Self-proclaimed three-year Kingship of his son, Abimelech the Tyrant. Ramesses VIII succeeded as Pharaoh.

1128 BCE. Second year of Tyranny of Abimelech.

1127 BCE. Third year of Tyranny of Abimelech.

1126 BCE. Abimelech at Shechem killed by rebels at Thebez. Judgeship of Tola of Ephraim at Shamir. Ramesses IX succeeded as Pharaoh.

1125 BCE. Second year of Judgeship of Tola.

1124 BCE. Third year of Judgeship of Tola.

1123 BCE. Fourth year of Judgeship of Tola.

1122 BCE. Battle of Aphek: Philistines defeat Israelites and capture Ark of the Covenant. Death of High Priest Eli: succeeded by Ahitub at Nob.

1121 BCE. Sixth year of Judgeship of Tola.

1120 BCE. Seventh year of Judgeship of Tola.

1119 BCE. Eighth year of Judgeship of Tola.

1118 BCE. Ninth year of Judgeship of Tola.

1117 BCE. Tenth year of Judgeship of Tola.

1116 BCE. Eleventh year of Judgeship of Tola.

1115 BCE. Twelfth year of Judgeship of Tola.

1114 BCE. Thirteenth year of Judgeship of Tola.

1113 BCE. Fourteenth year of Judgeship of Tola.

1112 BCE. Fifteenth year of Judgeship of Tola.

1111 BCE. Sixteenth year of Judgeship of Tola.

1110 BCE. Seventeenth year of Judgeship of Tola.

1109 BCE. Eighteenth year of Judgeship of Tola.

1108 BCE. Ramesses X succeeded as Pharaoh.

1107 BCE. Twentieth year of Judgeship of Tola.

1106 BCE. Twenty-first year of Judgeship of Tola.

1105 BCE. Twenty-second year of Judgeship of Tola.

1104 BCE. Twenty-third year of Judgeship of Tola.

1103 BCE. Ammonite Oppression in Transjordan. Judgeship of Jephthah the Oath-Taker at Mizpah in Gilead.

1102 BCE. Second year of Judgeship of Jephthah.

1101 BCE. Third year of Judgeship of Jephthah.

1100 BCE. Fourth year of Judgeship of Jephthah.

1099 BCE. Ramesses XI succeeded as Pharaoh.

1098 BCE. Sixth year of Judgeship of Jephthah.

1097 BCE. Seventh year of Judgeship of Jephthah.

1096 BCE. Commencement of Judgeships of Ibzan of Bethlehem and Abdon the Pirathonite until 1086 BCE and Elon of Zebulun until 1088 BCE.

1095 BCE. Second year of Judgeships of Ibzan, Abdon and Elon.

1094 BCE. Tabernacle removed from Shiloh to Nob.

1093 BCE. Fourth year of Judgeships of Ibzan, Abdon and Elon.

1092 BCE. Fifth year of Judgeships of Ibzan, Abdon and Elon.

1091 BCE. Sixth year of Judgeships of Ibzan, Abdon and Elon.

1090 BCE. Seventh year of Judgeships of Ibzan, Abdon and Elon.

1089 BCE. Eighth year of Judgeships of Ibzan, Abdon and Elon.

1088 BCE. Ninth year of Judgeships of Ibzan, Abdon and Elon.

1087 BCE. Tenth year of Judgeships of Ibzan and Abdon.

1086 BCE. Eleventh and last year of Judgeships of Ibzan and Abdon.

1085 BCE. Philistine Oppression.

1084 BCE. Philistine Oppression.

1083 BCE. Twenty-year Judgeship of Samson the Nazirite at Zorah in Dan.

1082 BCE. Second year of Judgeship of Samson.

1081 BCE. Third year of Judgeship of Samson.

1080 BCE. Fourth year of Judgeship of Samson.

1079 BCE. Fifth year of Judgeship of Samson.

1078 BCE. Sixth year of Judgeship of Samson.

1077 BCE. Seventh year of Judgeship of Samson.

1076 BCE. Eighth year of Judgeship of Samson.

1075 BCE. Ninth year of Judgeship of Samson.

1074 BCE. Tenth year of Judgeship of Samson.

1073 BCE. Eleventh year of Judgeship of Samson.

1072 BCE. Twelfth year of Judgeship of Samson.

1071 BCE. Thirteenth year of Judgeship of Samson.

1070 BCE. Smendes succeeded as Pharaoh.

1069 BCE. Fifteenth year of Judgeship of Samson.

1068 BCE. Sixteenth year of Judgeship of Samson.

1067 BCE. Seventeenth year of Judgeship of Samson.

1066 BCE. Eighteenth year of Judgeship of Samson.

1065 BCE. Nineteenth year of Judgeship of Samson.

1064 BCE. Twentieth and final full year of Judgeship of Samson.

1063 BCE. Judgeship of Samuel the Prophet at Ramathaim-Zophim.

1062 BCE. Samuel the Prophet convened assembly at Mizpah. It declared Samuel as ruler of Israel. Philistine attack repulsed.

1061 BCE. Second year of administration of Samuel. He demarcated frontier with Philistines who made no further incursions.

1060 BCE. Ekron reannexed from Philistines.

1059 BCE. Fourth year of administration of Samuel.

1058 BCE. Fifth year of administration of Samuel.

1057 BCE. Sixth year of administration of Samuel.

1056 BCE. Seventh year of administration of Samuel.

1055 BCE. Eighth year of administration of Samuel.

1054 BCE. Ninth year of administration of Samuel.

1053 BCE. Tenth year of administration of Samuel.

1052 BCE. Eleventh year of administration of Samuel.

1051 BCE. Twelfth year of administration of Samuel.

INDEPENDENT KINGDOM: 1050–586 BCE

1050 BCE. Final year of Judgeship of Samuel. Samuel anointed Saul as first King of Israel. Total population of Israel only 55,000.

1049 BCE. Saul attacked Ammonites.

1048 BCE. Coronation of Saul at Gilgal.

1047 BCE. Saul King of Israel at Gibeah.

1046 BCE. King Saul defeated the Ammonites.

1045 BCE. At Gilgal, Samuel reaffirmed Saul as King. Aaron's two eldest sons died after committing sacrilege.

1044 BCE. King Saul rebuked Samuel for sacrilege. Aaron's staff blossomed into almonds, symbolising his dynasty, and it was placed in the Ark of the Covenant.

1043 BCE. Battle of Geba: Philistines defeated by Jonathan, Saul's son.

1042 BCE. Philistines forced out of Judean Hills.

1041 BCE. Battle of Michmash: Saul attacked Philistines.

1040 BCE. Birth of David at Bethlehem. Philistines defeated by earthquake

1039 BCE. Twelfth year of Kingship of Saul. Philistines forced out of Judean Valley to coast.

1038 BCE. King Saul defeated Moabites.

1037 BCE. King Saul defeated Edom.

1036 BCE. King Saul defeated Moabites.

1035 BCE. King Saul defeated Zobah.

1034 BCE. King Saul waged war against Philistines on coast.

1033 BCE. King Saul defeated Philistines.

1032 BCE. King Saul defeated Amalekites.

1031 BCE. King Saul killed Agag, King of the Amalekites.

1030 BCE. War continued against Philistines on coast. Ahijah became tenth High Priest of Israel at Shiloh.

1029 BCE. Israel ruled Jordan Valley and Judean Hills.

1028 BCE. Doeg the Edomite appointed Saul's steward.

1027 BCE. Samuel denounced King Saul.

1026 BCE. David anointed as future King Samuel.

1025 BCE. King Saul sent David back to Bethlehem.

1024 BCE. David killed Goliath of Gath, the Philistine giant. David appointed harpist to King Saul.

1023 BCE. King Saul jealous of David and tried to kill him.

1022 BCE. David promised hand of King Saul's daughter Michal for impossible bride price of 100 Philistine foreskins.

1021 BCE. Thirtieth year of Kingship of Saul. David brought 200 Philistine foreskins to King Saul at Gibeah and was married to latter's daughter Michal.

1020 BCE. David, a fugitive from the jealousy of King Saul, took refuge with Prophet Samuel at Ramah.

1019 BCE. David received by High Priest Ahimelech at Nob, from whom he received Goliath's sword.

1018 BCE. David granted asylum by Achish, Philistine King of Gath, but fled on being recognised as slayer of Goliath.

1017 BCE. David gathered army in cave of Adullam and secured asylum for his parents in Moab.

1016 BCE. Thirty-fifth year of Kingship of Saul. Saul massacred priests at Nob for having helped David, but High Priest Ahimelech's son Abiathar escaped.

1015 BCE. King Saul chased David's force into wilderness of Ziph but they were miraculously saved a Philistine attack on Saul.

1014 BCE. High Priest Ahimelech martyred by King Saul at Nob. Intersacerdotum until 1010 BCE. David, an exile in wilderness of Paran, married Abigail of Carmel.

1013 BCE. Thirty-eighth year of Kingship of Saul. David married Maacah, daughter of King Talmai of Geshur in Syria.

1012 BCE. Samuel the Prophet died and was given state funeral at his home town of Ramah.

1011 BCE. Fortieth year of Kingship of Saul. Saul consulted Witch of Endor: Ghost of Samuel predicted doom of House of Saul.

1010 BCE. Battle at Mount Gilboa: Philistines defeated King Saul, killing three of his sons whereupon he committed suicide. Ish-bosheth, surviving son of Saul, became King of Israel at Mahanaim in Transjordan. David anointed as King of Judah at Hebron. Abiathar High Priest at Gibeon.

1009 BCE. King David concluded alliance with Philistines against Amalekites. War between David, King of Judah, and Ish-bosheth, King of Israel at Mahanaim in Transjordan.

1008 BCE. Battle of Pool of Gibeon: Judah defeated Israel.

1007 BCE. War continued between Judah and Israel.

1006 BCE. Fifth year of Kingship of David. Abner campaigned in Western Israel for Ish-bosheth.

1005 BCE. Abner conquered Western Israel for Ish-bosheth.

1004 BCE. Judah ruled by King David at Hebron. Israel ruled by Elders at Gibeon.

1003 BCE. Eighth year of Kingship of David. King Ish-bosheth of Israel deserted by his uncle Abner and then assassinated. King David recognized as King of Israel.

1002 BCE. King David's first campaign against Philistines in Central Highlands.

1001 BCE. Tenth year of Kingship of David. David took Jerusalem and made it capital of Israel. He prevented his wife Michal, daughter of late King Saul, from having children so as to stop continuance of that dynasty.

1000 BCE. King David repulsed Philistine invaders. Nathan the Prophet announced to King David that his dynasty would be eternal.

999 BCE. Famine.

998 BCE. Second year of famine.

997 BCE. Third year of famine. To end it, King David granted blood expiation to the Gibeonites by killing seven descendants of their violator, the late King Saul. King David conquered Ammon.

996 BCE. Fifteenth year of Kingship of David. King David conquered Aramea. Mephibosheth, sole surviving grandson of late King Saul, recognised as latter's harmless heir at Jerusalem (because he was son of Jonathan who had helped David).

995 BCE. King David took Gath, metropolis of the Philistines.

994 BCE. Battle of Helam: King David defeated Arameans (Syrians).

993 BCE. King David conquered Zebah (Lebanon).

992 BCE. King David conquered Aram (Syria) and brought gold shields to Jerusalem.

991 BCE. Twentieth year of Kingship of David. Israelites, commanded by Joab, defeated

Ammonites.

990 BCE. King David received tribute from Tou, King of Hamath (Antakya).

989 BCE. King David conquered Edom (Negev).

988 BCE. Seduction of Bathsheba by King David.

987 BCE. As prophesied by Nathan the Prophet, death of child of adultery of King David with Bathsheba.

986 BCE. Birth of Solomon to David and Bathsheba.

985 BCE. Battle of Rabbah: David took crown of King of Amman.

984 BCE. Death of King David's first child by Bathsheba.

983 BCE. Famine in Israel.

982 BCE. King David warned that famine caused by unavenged massacre of Gibeonites (north of Jerusalem) by late King Saul.

981 BCE. Amnon, son of King David, raped his half-sister Tamar. Absalom, brother of Tamar, killed Amnon and then fled.

980 BCE. Absalom granted asylum by his grandfather, King of Geshur in Syria.

979 BCE. Joab, cousin of Absalom and military commander, lobbied for his return.

978 BCE. King David allowed Absalom back into the court.

977 BCE. Absalom took Jerusalem and publically copulated with King David's concubines to demonstrate his kingship. Battle of Forest of Ephraim: Absalom defeated and killed.

976 BCE. Thirty-fifth year of Kingship of David. Suppression of revolt of Sheba who was defeated.

975 BCE. Abandoning faith in divine protection, King David conducted a sacrilegious and unpopular census, which caused a plague: David built an altar to Jerusalem in expiation.

974 BCE. Abishag made concubine of ailing King David, who was proved impotent. Adonijah, eldest surviving son of King David, therefore tried to proclaim himself King at En-Rogal near Jerusalem, but dying King David proclaimed Solomon as his heir.

973 BCE. King David surrendered seven guilty sons of Saul to Gibeonites to be executed: famine ended.

972 BCE. King David publishes his Psalms.

971 BCE. King David designated Solomon as his successor over Adonijah.

970 BCE. Accession of King Solomon. Execution of Adonijah (Solomon's half-brother) for treason. Abiathar deposed as High Priest for having supported Adonijah: replaced by Zadok. Israelite population circa 150,000.

969 BCE. King Solomon received pentacle seal from heaven and adopted it as his signet.

968 BCE. King Solomon married daughter of Pharaoh.

967 BCE. King Solomon concluded alliance with King Hiram of Tyre.

966 BCE. Fifth year of Kingship of Solomon. King Hiram sent cedar, pine and stonemasons to King Solomon in return for what and olive oil. Commencement of building of Temple.

965 BCE. Judgement of Solomon awarding baby to true mother.

964 BCE. King Solomon mined local lime for Temple.

963 BCE. Gold from Tyre used to manufacture Temple vases.

962 BCE. Shimei, relative of late King Saul, executed for treason.

961 BCE. Tenth year of Kingship of Solomon. Walls of Temple completed.

960 BCE. Roof of Temple completed.

959 BCE. Completion of Temple.

958 BCE. Dedication of Temple.

957 BCE. Commencement of building of King Solomon's palace. He recruited sailors from Tyre to sail to Ophir from Ellat.

956 BCE. King Solomon's palace built.

955 BCE. Visit of Queen of Sheba (Sana'a in Yemen).

954 BCE. King Solomon granted twenty towns to King Hiram of Tyre.

953 BCE. Queen Sheba gave birth to King Solomon's son, Menelik.

952 BCE. Queen Sheba returned home with infant Menelik.

951 BCE. Twentieth year of Kingship of Solomon. He constructed fortified cities.

950 BCE. King Solomon constructed storage cities.

949 BCE. King Solomon constructed chariot cities.

948 BCE. King Solomon constructed cavalry cities. He made 200 gold shields for his bodyguards.

947 BCE. King Solomon completed walls around Jerusalem.

946 BCE. King Solomon ordered new royal palace beside Temple using conscript labour.

945 BCE. Shoshenq I (Sheshonk) succeeded as Pharaoh and contrived alliance with King Solomon.

944 BCE. King Solomon's palace completed. Prophet Ahijah predicted that Jeroboam, commander of Joseph's conscripts, would be King. Palace of Solomon built near Temple.

943 BCE. King Solomon married Pharaoh's daughter and built palace for her at Millo.

942 BCE. King Solomon built fort of Tadmor as desert outpost. Solomon married foreign princesses.

941 BCE. Thirtieth year of Kingship of Solomon. King Solomon wrote *Ecclesiastes*, *Proverbs* and *Song of Songs*.

940 BCE. King Solomon wrote some *Psalms*.

939 BCE. King Solomon imported horses from Egypt. *Ecclesiastes* written by Solomon.

938 BCE. King Solomon sold horses to Syria. *Proverbs* written by Solomon.

937 BCE. King Solomon continued to impose heavy taxes.

936 BCE. Thirty-fifth year of Kingship of Solomon. He maintained standing army and wrote *Wisdom of Solomon*.

935 BCE. King Solomon continued to use conscript labour. His household included 700

wives and 300 concubines.

934 BCE. Jeroboam commanded conscript workers from Tribe of Ephraim. Heavy taxation in Israel to support Solomon's court.

933 BCE. Ahijah the Prophet hailed Jeroboam as next King of Israel.

932 BCE. Jeroboam fled to Egypt.

931 BCE. Fortieth and last full year of Kingship of Solomon. Visit of Menelik, son of Queen of Sheba

930 BCE. The Disruption: Death of King Solomon, succeeded by son Rehoboam. Opposed by Northern Ten Tribes of Israel who elected Jeroboam as King. He established capital at Shechem. First Year of Division. Ahimaaz, who married daughter of Solomon, succeed as High Priest at Jerusalem with authority only in Judah. Population of Israel circa 300,000; population of Judah circa 100,000.

929 BCE. King Jeroboam of Israel fortified Peniel in Transjordan.

928 BCE. King Jeroboam of Israel established worship of Golden Calf at Bethel in south and Dan in North.

927 BCE. King Rehoboam of Judah adopted Ammonite religion of his mother.

926 BCE. Raid by King Shoshenq I of Egypt. Temple pillaged to pay ransom.

925 BCE. King Rehoboam restored worship of Jehovah assisted by new High Priest Azariah.

924 BCE. King Rehoboam of Judah fortified cities near Egyptian frontier.

923 BCE. Menelik I (son of Solomon and Queen of Sheba) became King of Ethiopia and progenitor of Falashas.

922 BCE. King Jeroboam of Israel injured while worshipping Golden Calf at Bethel.

921 BCE. Tenth Year of Division. Battle of Zemaraim. Son of King Jeroboam of Israel fell ill.

920 BCE. Prophet Ahijah at Shiloh prophesied end of family Jeroboam. Johanan I succeeded as High Priest of Israel at Jerusalem. Accession of Astartus, King of Tyre.

919 BCE. At Bethel, Man of God warned King Jeroboam I of Israel (while latter was worshipping the Golden Calf there) that the religion of Judah would triumph.

918 BCE. Thirteenth Year of Division.

917 BCE. Birth of Elijah the Prophet in Tishbe in Gilead in Kingdom of Israel.

916 BCE. Population of Judah: 450,000.

915 BCE. Population of Israel: 1,300,000.

914 BCE. King Rehoboam of Judah had a total of 28 sons by 18 wives.

913 BCE. King Rehoboam of Judah distributed gifts to his sons to reconcile them to succession of Abijah. Death of King Rehoboam and accession of King Abijah.

912 BCE. King Abijah of Judah invaded Israel and took Bethel and he restored Ammonite religion of his father.

911 BCE. Twentieth Year of Division. Death of King Abijah. Accession of King Asa of Judah.

910 BCE. Accession of King Nadab of Israel.

909 BCE. Accession of Baasha as King of Israel by assassinating Nadab. Massacre of House of Jeroboam by Baasha, fulfilling prophecy of Ahijah.

908 BCE. War between Israel and Judah.

907 BCE. King Baasha of Israel continued worship of Golden Calf and established capital at Tirzah.

906 BCE. Jehu the Prophet denounced King Baasha of Israel for idolatry and foretold destruction.

905 BCE. King Asa of Judah allowed continuance of sacrifices on hills.

904 BCE. Jews visited Portugal.

903 BCE. Continuous war between Israel and Judah.

902 BCE. Urartu major power in Anatolia.

901 BCE. Thirtieth Year of Division. Battle of Zephath near Maresha: Asa, King of Judah, defeated invading Zerah the Ethiopian.

900 BCE. Azariah the Prophet persuaded Asa, King of Judah, to outlaw paganism.

899 BCE. Ethbaal I, priest of Astarte, usurped throne of Tyre.

898 BCE. Birth of Prophet Elisha at Abel-Meholah on Jordan in Kingdom of Israel.

897 BCE. King Adad-nirari II of Assyria defeated Absalom of Gozan.

896 BCE. Religious assembly of Jerusalem convened by King Asa of Judah: Israelites attended. He destroyed phallic Asherah pole created by his grandmother and made peace with Israel.

895 BCE. King Baasha of Israel closed frontier with Judah and built Fort of Ramah.

894 BCE. King Asa of Judah shut Temple and Royal Treasure to King Ben-Hadad I of Syria, his ally against Israel.

893 BCE. King Ben-Hadad I of Syria drove Israelites out of Ramah and razed it.

892 BCE. King Asa of Judah conscripted manpower and plundered Israeli building materials.

891 BCE. Fortieth Year of Division. King Asa of Judah fortified cities of Geba and Mispah against Israel.

890 BCE. Accession of King Tukulti-Ninurta II of Assyria. Jehoiarib succeeded as High Priest at Jerusalem.

889 BCE. King Asa of Judah reconquered Edom.

888 BCE. King Asa of Judah restored port of Eilat.

887 BCE. Accession of King Elah of Israel, son of late Baasha.

886 BCE. Forty-fifth Year of Division.

885 BCE. Coup of King Zimri in Israel: counter-coup and accession of King Omri and suicide of Zimri. Omri surrendered cities to Assyria and later removed capital from Tizah to Samaria. Massacre of House of Baasha as foretold by Jehu the Prophet.

884 BCE. King Omri of Israel paid tribute to Assyria.

883 BCE. Accession of King Ashurnasirpal II of Assyria. King Omri of Israel waged war against Judah over 63-year-old trade route.

882 BCE. King Omri of Israel invaded Judah whose King Asa concluded alliance with King Ben-Hadad of Syria. Hanani the Seer denounced King Asa of Judah who imprisoned him.

881 BCE. Fiftieth Year of Division. King Omri of Israel renewed treaty with King of Tyre.

880 BCE. King Omri of Israel established peaceful relations with Judah.

879 BCE. King Ashurnasirpal II of Assyria established his capital at Nimrud (Kalhu in Iraq) which he had rebuilt into a great city.

878 BCE. King Asa of Judah struggled against idolatry.

877 BCE. King Asa of Judah afflicted by gout as punishment for imprisoning Hanani the Seer.

876 BCE. King Omri of Israel built his new capital at Samaria.

875 BCE. Using forced labour, King Asa of Judah built border fortresses for protection against Israel.

874 BCE. Accession of King Ahab of Israel.

873 BCE. King Ahab of Israel and his pagan wife, Jezebel of Tyre, imposed worship of Baal.

872 BCE. King Ahab of Israel killed prophets of Jehovah but Obadiah saved 100 by hiding them in caves.

871 BCE. Sixtieth Year of Division. Elijah the Prophet warned King Ahab of Israel of coming punitive drought.

870 BCE. Accession of King Jehoshaphat of Judah. Drought in Israel. Prophet Elijah in hiding.

869 BCE. Drought continued in Israel. King Ahab blamed Elijah the Prophet.

868 BCE. Combat on Mount Carmel. Elijah killed the prophets of Baal. Rains returned.

867 BCE. Elijah the Prophet fled to Mount Horeb to escape vengeance of Jezebel, Queen of Israel.

866 BCE. King Ahab of Israel built Ivory Palace at Samaria and fortified the town.

865 BCE. Siege of Samaria, capital of Israel, by King Ben-Hadad II of Syria.

864 BCE. King Ahab of Israel defeated and then made peace with King Ben-Hadad II.

863 BCE. Micaiah the Prophet denounced King Ahab of Israel.

862 BCE. Queen Jezebel murdered Naboth of Jerusalem and stole his vineyard.

861 BCE. Seventieth Year of Division. Elijah the Prophet predicted dire retribution for King Ahab and Queen Jezebel.

860 BCE. Marriage alliance at Samaria between Jehoram, Crown Prince of Judah, to Athaliah, daughter of King Ahab of Israel.

859 BCE. Accession of King Shalmaneser III of Assyria.

858 BCE. *Book of Joel* the Prophet published.

857 BCE. King Jehoshaphat of Judah's ill-omened shipbuilding partnership with King Ahaziah of Israel.

856 BCE. King Jehoshaphat of Judah controlled Edom (Negev).

855 BCE. King Jehoshaphat of Judah reformed justice system assisted by High Priest Amariah I.

854 BCE. Prophecy of Elisha commenced in Israel.

853 BCE. Death by injury of King Ahaziah of Israel. Succeeded by his brother Jehoram (Joram). Battle of Qarqar, joint attack by King Jehoshaphat of Judah and King Jehoram of Israel against Moab. Armies saved by Prophet Elisha.

852 BCE. Jehoram, new King of Israel, demolished phallic columns of Baal that his father, Ahab, had erected in Temple at Samaria.

851 BCE. Eightieth Year of Division. Repulse of Syrian attack on Judah.

850 BCE. Jerusalem sacked by neighbouring peoples. King Ben-Hadad II of Syria erected monument at Dan proclaiming his annexation of the town.

849 BCE. Elisha the Prophet performed miracles in Israel.

848 BCE. Accession of Jehoram as King of Judah. He bore the same name as his brother-in-law Jehoram (Joram) King of Israel.

847 BCE. Edom (Negev) rebelled against Judah and defeated its King Jehoram.

846 BCE. Eighty-fifth Year of Division. King Shalmaneser III of Assyria defeated King King Ben-Hadad II of Syria.

845 BCE. Eighty-sixth Year of Division. Edom (Negev) secured independence from Judah.

844 BCE. King Jehoram of Israel fought King Mesha of Moab (Jordan).

843 BCE. Both Israel and Judah ruled by Kings called Jehoram who were brothers-in-law.

842 BCE. King Shalmaneser III of Assyria devastated Kingdom of Aram (Damascus).

841 BCE. Ninetieth Year of Division. Ahaziah (new King of Judah) and King Jehoram (Joram) of Israel were both killed by Jehu, who replaced the latter. Athaliah (mother of Ahaziah) became new monarch of Judah. In both countries, the members of the old royal family were massacred.

840 BCE. Accession of Mattan I, King of Tyre.

839 BCE. King Jehu of Israel destroyed Sacred Pillars of Baal.

838 BCE. King Jehu of Israel converted Temple of Baal into public lavatory.

837 BCE. Usurper Queen Athalia ruled at Jerusalem, while her infant nephew (the rightful King Joash) was in hiding.

836 BCE. King Jehu of Israel worshipped Golden Calf to be different from Judah.

835 BCE. Assassination of Queen Athaliah of Judah. Accession of infant King Jehoash (Joash) of Judah on whose behalf his uncle the High Priest Jehoiada administered the realm.

834 BCE. Elisha prophesied that Jehu's Dynasty would only last five generations because of worship of Golden Calf.

833 BCE. Israel harassed by King King Hazael of Aram (Damascus) who took territory in Transjordan.

832 BCE. At Kalhu, King Shalmaneser III of Assyria erected Ziggurat of Ninurta (Mesopotamian war god) Temple

831 BCE. One-hundredth Year of Division. King Hazael of Aram (Damascus) opposed Israel. King Shalmaneser III of Assyria defeated King Hazael. Religious divisions between King Jehu of Israel and King Jehoash of Judah.

830 BCE. King Hazael of Aram (Damascus) looted Jerusalem.

829 BCE. King Hazael of Aram (Damascus) retained his throne but only as a vassal of King Shalmaneser III of Assyria

828 BCE. Marriage of King Jehoash of Judah: two wives.

827 BCE. King Jehoash fathered children, thereby continuing line of David after massacre by late Queen Athaliah.

826 BCE. King Jehoash repaired Temple at Jerusalem.

825 BCE. King Shalmaneser III of Assyria erected Black Obelisk at Nimrud celebrating his suzerainty over 12 kings including Jehu of Israel.

824 BCE. King Jehoash raised money himself for Temple reconstruction. Accession of King Shamshi-Adad V of Assyria.

823 BCE. King Hazael of Syria conquered Israeli Transjordan.

822 BCE. King Jehu of Israel ruled as vassal of King of Aram (Damascus).

821 BCE. One-hundred-and-tenth Year of Division. Elisha prophesied that King Jehu's dynasty would occupy the throne of Israel for four generations.

820 BCE. King Jehu of Israel continued to worship Golden Calf statues at Bethel and Dan.

819 BCE. King Jehu of Israel lost Transjordan to King Hazael of Aram (Damascus).

818 BCE. Judah administered by High Priest Jehoiada on behalf of infant King Jehoash.

817 BCE. King Jehoash attained age of majority.

816 BCE. King Jehoash of Judah sent Levites to villages to raise money for Temple.

815 BCE. King Jehoash of Judah repaired Temple.

814 BCE. Death of King Jehu of Israel. His son, Jehoahaz, succeeded to the throne.

813 BCE. King Jehoahaz of Israel continued to worship phallic Asherah column at Samaria (his capital).

812 BCE. King Hazael of Aram (Damascus) destroyed most of Israelite army.

811 BCE. One-hundredth-and-twentieth Year of Division. King Jehoahaz of Israel reigned as a vassal of King Hazael of Aram (Damascus).

810 BCE. King Jehoahaz of Israel able to resist Syrian invasion and annexed Transjordan.

809 BCE. King Jehoahaz of Israel managed to retain a reduced realm around his capital, Samaria.

808 BCE. King Jehoash of Judah converted to paganism. King Jehoahaz of Israel denounced by Prophet Amos.

807 BCE. King Jehoash of Judah killed his religious cousin Zachariah (son of late High Priest Jehoiada (Joiada)) who cursed him.

806 BCE. As prophesied by Elisha the Prophet, King Jehoahaz of Israel defeated Syrians for third time. Assyrian attack on Kingdom of Aram (Damascus). Ended oppression of latter on

Kingdom of Israel.

805 BCE. War between Aram (Damascus) and Assyria helped Israel.

804 BCE. Second Assyrian attack on Kingdom of Aram (Damascus).

803 BCE. Israel and Judah free from Aramite and Assyrian domination.

802 BCE. Prophet Elisha had performed fifteen miracles in Israel.

801 BCE. One-hundred-and-thirtieth Year of Division. Accession of High Priest Pediah (Phideas) followed by High Priest Zechariah (Sudeas).

800 BCE. Prophet Elisha had eliminated Baal worship in Israel.

799 BCE. King Jehoahaz of Israel retained territory west of the Jordan as a vassal of King of Aram (Damascus).

798 BCE. Accession of King Jehoash of Israel.

797 BCE. High Priest Zechariah killed by his protégé King Jehoash. Azariah II became High Priest at Jerusalem. King Jehoash of Israel consulted Elisha shortly before latter's death.

796 BCE. Assassination of King Jehoash of Judah to avenge his killing of High Priest Zechariah. Accession of King Amazia of Judah.

795 BCE. Miraculous resurrection of dead man on Elisha the Prophet's tomb in Israel. King Amazia of Judah worshipped Jehovah but tolerated paganism.

794 BCE. Battle of Valley of Salt. King Amazia of Judah defeated Edom using Israeli mercenaries. King Amazia of Judah executed assassins of his father, King Jehoash.

793 BCE. Plotting against King Amazia of Judah who was worshipping Edomite gods.

792 BCE. Israelite mercenaries looted Judah and were expelled then given refuge by King Jehoash of Israel. Accession of King Uzziah (Azariah) of Judah as joint ruler with his father King Amaziah until 767 BCE.

791 BCE. One-hundred-and-fortieth Year of Division. King Uzziah (Azariah) of Judah repudiated suzerainty of Israel.

790 BCE. King Uzziah (Azariah) of Judah tolerated pagan worship on hilltops.

789 BCE. King Jehoash of Israel continued to worship Golden Calf statues at Dan and Beersheba.

788 BCE. Israel suffered under oppression by Aramites.

787 BCE. Everyone in Israel suffering injustice from oppression by King Aram (Damascus).

786 BCE. No prophet active since death of Elisha.

785 BCE. Jonah started prophesying in Israel and swallowed by whale near Jaffa.

784 BCE. Jonah went to Nineveh and prophesied to King Adad-nirari III of Assyria.

783 BCE. Jonah reformed Nineveh.

782 BCE. King Jeroboam II becomes sole King of Israel on death of his father, Jehoash.

781 BCE. One-hundred-and-fiftieth Year of Division. Co-regency in Judah of King Amaziah and his son Uzziah

780 BCE. Peace and prosperity in Judah under King Uzziah.

779 BCE. High Priest Azariah II resisted King Uzziah of Judah. Israel prospered under King Jeroboam II.

778 BCE. King Jeroboam II of Israel restored previous borders of Israel.

777 BCE. Judah under suzerainty of King Jeroboam II of Israel.

776 BCE. King Uzziah of Judah repaired walls of Jerusalem and placed projectile machines on towers. Jonah the Prophet published his book of prophecies.

775 BCE. King Uzziah of Judah established cultivation in hills. Death of Jonah the Prophet in Nineveh with tomb at Mosul.

774 BCE. No prophet active.

773 BCE. Accession of King Ashur-dan III of Assyria. No prophet active.

772 BCE. No prophet active. Judea divided into 12 geographical districts each administered by a royal governor.

771 BCE. One-hundred-and-sixtieth Year of Division. King Amaziah of Judah tolerated pagan ceremonies on hilltops.

770 BCE. King Jeroboam II of Israel forced Damascus and Hamath to acknowledge his authority.

769 BCE. King Amaziah of Judah worshipped Edomite idols from Negev.

768 BCE. Plotting against King Amaziah at Jerusalem.

767 BCE. Accession of Uzziah (Azariah) of Judah as sole King on assassination at Lachish of his father King Amaziah who received a state funeral.

766 BCE. King Jeroboam II restored frontiers of Israel by retaking Transjordan from Aramites of Damascus.

765 BCE. King Uzziah of Judah fortified Jerusalem.

764 BCE. King Uzziah raised a large, well-equipped army.

763 BCE. King Uzziah constructed defensive shelters for archers on walls of Jerusalem. Solar eclipse observed in Near East.

762 BCE. King Uzziah conquered Philistia.

761 BCE. One-hundred-and-seventieth Year of Division. King Uzziah defeated Arabs. Accession of King Nabu-shuma-ishkun of Babylon.

760 BCE. King Uzziah fortified Edom (Eilat). Ehbaal II (Ithobaal) King of Tyre.

759 BCE. King Uzziah forced Aramites of Damascus to pay tribute.

758 BCE. King Uzziah sacrilegiously tried to usurp functions of High Priest.

757 BCE. King Uzziah afflicted with leprosy and forced to live in house separate from royal palace and cease attending the Temple.

756 BCE. Earthquake in Israel as prophesied by Amos.

755 BCE. Amos the Prophet expelled from Israel and returned to Judah.

754 BCE. King Jeroboam II of Israel restored its borders.

753 BCE. Accession of King Zechariah of Israel. 60,000 landowners in Israel. Hosea started prophesying in Israel. Hosea the Prophet rescued his adulterous wife Gomer from slavery.

Assyrian conquest of northern Israel.

752 BCE. King Zechariah assassinated after a reign of six months, ending Jehu Dynasty as prophesied by Amos. Accession of King Shallum of Israel followed after one month by King Menahem. Two rival kings in Israel: Menahem at Samaria and Pekah at Gilead.

751 BCE. One-hundred-and-eightieth Year of Division. Last prophecy of Amos.

750 BCE. Death of Amos the Prophet at Tekoa in Judah. Co-regency of Jotham with his father King Uzziah (Azariah) of Judah.

749 BCE. King Uzziah of Judah mentored by Zechariah, a priest.

748 BCE. King Uzziah of Judah conducted census.

747 BCE. Accession of King Nabonassar of Babylon.

746 BCE. King Uzziah of Judah had cisterns dug to irrigate country.

745 BCE. Accession of King Tiglath-Pileser III of Assyria.

744 BCE. King Uzziah of Judah built watchtowers in the desert to protect country.

743 BCE. King Uzziah planted vineyards.

742 BCE. Pekahiah succeeded Menahem as King of Israel at Samaria. Outbreak of war between Israel and Syria.

741 BCE. One-hundred-and-ninetieth Year of Division. Oracle of Immanuel by Isaiah.

740 BCE. End of reign of King Pekahiah of Israel at Samaria, leaving Pekah sole King of Israel. Accession of King Jotham of Judah. Amaria succeeded as High Priest at Jerusalem. Urikki, Hittite King in Anatolia. Micah commenced prophesying, warning of fall of Israel.

739 BCE. King Pekah of Israel and King Rezim of Aram (Damascus) invaded Judah. Rezim annexed Elath (Eilat).

738 BCE. King Ahaz of Judah took Temple treasure to King Tiglath-Pileser III of Assyria to pay for assistance against Aram (Damascus).

737 BCE. King Ahaz of Judah visited pagan altar at Damascus with King Tiglath-Pileser III of Assyria.

736 BCE. On his return to Jerusalem, King Ahaz of Judah erected Assyrian-style altar in front of Temples in place of existing bronze one, which he set as tribute to King Tiglath-Pileser III.

735 BCE. New co-regent of Judah Judah defeated by King Rezim of Aram (Damascus). Ahitub II (Urijah) succeeded as High Priest.

734 BCE. King Pekah of Israel raided Judah and took prisoners back to Samaria where he was persuaded by Obed the Prophet to send them back. King Tiglath-Pileser III of Assyria conquered Galilee from Israel and forced King Ahaz of Judah to pay tribute. Population of Israel 400,000; that of Judah 110,000.

733 BCE. King Pekah of Israel ceased paying tribute to King Tiglath-Pileser III of Assyria. Weakened Judah attacked by Philistines. King Ahaz of Judah practiced pagan human sacrifice by having his eldest son burn alive.

732 BCE. Assassination of King Pekah of Israel and accession of Hoshea installed by Assyrians as king of rump Israel. King Ahaz sole king of Judah.

731 BCE. Two-hundredth Year of Division. King Ahaz of Israel sent furnishings of

Jerusalem Temple to King Tiglath-Pileser III of Assyria with a plea for military assistance.

730 BCE. King Tiglath-Pileser III of Assyria responded by destroying the Kingdom of Aram (Damascus).

729 BCE. King Tiglath-Pileser III of Assyria proclaimed King of Babylon. Hezekiah installed as joint king of Judah by father Ahaz at insistence of Isaiah the Prophet. King Ahaz of Judah erected Assyrian-style pagan altars throughout Israel.

728 BCE. Jewish refugees fled to Jerusalem from Assyrian Empire.

727 BCE. Call for assistance by King Ahaz of Judah to Assyria to fight Philistines. King Hoshea became king of rump Israel refused to pay tribute to new overlord Shalmaneser V of Assyria. End of Kingdom of Aram (Damascus): it is annexed to Assyrian Empire by King Tiglath-Pileser III.

726 BCE. Ahaz ruler of Judah.

725 BCE. King Shalmaneser V of Assyria declared war on King Hoshea of Israel.

724 BCE. Pagan fertility rites performed under large trees in Judah.

723 BCE. Final year of Division. Continuation of Siege of Samaria. *Book of Hosea* written by prophet in Samaria prophesying its doom. Destruction of Kingdom of Israel by new King Sargon II of Assyria. Inhabitants of Samaria deported to Assyria and became 10 Lost Tribes of Israel, numbering one million. Deported Israelites numbered circa 350,000; population of Judah circa 100,000. Hamathites settled in Samaria. *Book of Micha* written in Judah foretelling restoration of Israel.

722 BCE. Hoshea, last King of Israel, “the silly dove”, deposed and imprisoned by his overlord King Shalmaneser V of Assyria. “Fall of Kingdom of Israel”. Refugees from destroyed Northern Kingdom came to Jerusalem.

721 BCE. Expansion of Jerusalem to accommodate refugees from Samaria.

720 BCE. Sargon II of Assyria conquered Damascus and Gaza.

719 BCE. Sargon II organised Levant into provinces.

718 BCE. Ashdod organized as Assyrian province.

717 BCE. Sargon II conquered Carchemish.

716 BCE. Death of King Ahaz leaving King Hezekiah as sole ruler of Judah. He repaired and reopened Temple assisted by Isaiah. Climate change: less rainfall.

715 BCE. Accession of High Priest Azariah III (Nerias). Death of Prophet Hosea at Tekoa in Judea.

714 BCE. Hezekiah (ruler of Judah) invited Northern Israelites to worship at Temple of Jerusalem.

713 BCE. Second rebellion of Hezekiah (ruler of Judah) after warning by Prophet Isaiah.

712 BCE. Sargon II attacked rebel Ashdod.

711 BCE. Rising of King Merodach-Baladan II of Babylon against Assyria. Prophecy of Isaiah.

710 BCE. Sargon II conquered Babylon. Ashdod organized as Assyrian province. Population of Kingdom of Judah circa 300,000.

709 BCE. Sargon II besieged Tyre.

708 BCE. Assyrians took Kummuh (in Turkey).

707 BCE. Tenth year of sole reign of Hezekiah of Judah. Hezekiah built new wall around Jerusalem.

706 BCE. Manasseh installed as junior King of Judah (with father Hezekiah). End of prophesying of Micah in Judah.

705 BCE. Death of Sargon II in battle. His successor, Sennacherib, appointed Ahkar (a Jew) as treasurer.

704 BCE. Hezekiah (ruler of Judah) fortified Jerusalem.

703 BCE. Embassy from Merodach-Baladan II to Judah.

702 BCE. Hezekiah (ruler of Judah) ill but Isaiah the Prophet added fifteen years to his life and he fortified Jerusalem.

701 BCE. On advice of Isaiah, Hezekiah (ruler of Judah) bought off invading Assyrians led by Sennacherib who were suffering from plague.

700 BCE. Accession of High Priest Zadok II.

699 BCE. Further campaign of Sennacherib against Elam (south-west Iran).

698 BCE. Hezekiah (ruler of Judah) commended anti-Assyrian policy.

697 BCE. Tenth year of joint reign of Kings Hezekiah and Manasseh of Judah. Second rebellion of Hezekiah (ruler of Judah) against Sennacherib of Assyria.

696 BCE. Twenty-eighth Year of Reunification. King Hezekiah reigned jointly with son, Manasseh.

695 BCE. Twenty-ninth Year of Reunification. King Hezekiah maintained true religion.

694 BCE. Sennacherib of Assyria invaded Elam.

693 BCE. Battle of Nippur (in Iraq): Babylonians defeated by Assyrians.

692 BCE. Mushezib-Marduk installed as anti-Assyrian rebel King of Babylon.

691 BCE. Prophets of Jehovah put to death. Further campaign of Sennacherib against Elam.

690 BCE. Completion of Book of Isaiah at Jerusalem. He was then sawn in half by Manasseh (ruler of Judah).

689 BCE. Babylon destroyed by Sennacherib.

688 BCE. Manasseh (ruler of Judah) paid tribute to Sennacherib of Assyria and adopted his religion.

687 BCE. Death of King Hezekiah leaving King Manasseh as sole ruler of Judah. He replaced altar in Temple by four-faced idol and martyred Prophet Isaiah and High Priest Zadok II.

686 BCE. Manasseh (ruler of Judah) practised idolatry with no High Priest during intersacerdotium.

685 BCE. Manasseh (ruler of Judah) strengthened walls of Jerusalem.

684 BCE. Manasseh (ruler of Judah) appointed generals to command Jerusalem's walled cities.

683 BCE. King Manasseh (ruler of Judah) erected a phallic Asherah pole in Temple.

courtyard.

682 BCE. Manasseh (ruler of Judah) paid tribute to Assyria. Assyrian invasion of Egypt repulsed.

681 BCE. Assassination of King Sennacherib of Assyria at Nineveh who was then succeeded by son Esarhaddon who appointed Akhtar (Jewish nephew of Tobit) as Treasurer.

680 BCE. Manasseh (ruler of Judah) one of the tribute-paying kings subject to King Esarhaddon of Assyria.

679 BCE. King Esarhaddon of Assyria took Tyre and invaded Egypt reaching Memphis.

678 BCE. Tenth year of sole reign of Manasseh (ruler of Judah). He erected altars to Baal in courtyard.

677 BCE. King Esarhaddon of Assyria conquered Medes (Iran).

676 BCE. Manasseh (ruler of Judah) paid tribute to Assyria. King Esarhaddon imposed suzerainty over Phoenicia.

675 BCE. Urtak acceded as King of Elam (south-west Iran). King Esarhaddon of Assyria concluded alliance with Elam.

674 BCE. Unsuccessful invasion of Egypt by King Esarhaddon of Assyria.

673 BCE. Peace and prosperity of Judah under Manasseh (ruler of Judah).

672 BCE. Revolt against King Esarhaddon of Assyria by Israelites and other subject peoples.

671 BCE. King Esarhaddon of Assyria conquered Egypt. Manasseh (ruler of Judah) built new wall of Jerusalem.

670 BCE. King Manasseh (ruler of Judah) installed pagan altars in Temple.

669 BCE. Death of King Esarhaddon of Assyria.

668 BCE. Twentieth year of sole reign of Manasseh (ruler of Judah). Sacrifices to Jehovah continued on high places in Judah.

667 BCE. Library of Ashurbanipal at Nineveh.

666 BCE. Manasseh (ruler of Judah) worshipped pagan god and sacrificed at Temple of Jerusalem.

665 BCE. Manasseh (ruler of Judah) sacrilegiously constructed huge new idol of himself in Temple of Jerusalem.

664 BCE. Tantamani seized power in Egypt.

663 BCE. Assyrian conquest of Egyptian. Preaching of Nahum against Nineveh there.

662 BCE. Psamtik I ruled as Assyrian vassal Pharaoh.

661 BCE. Pharaoh Psamtik I recruited an army of mercenaries but remained loyal to Assyria.

660 BCE. Pharaoh Psamtik I invaded the Nile Delta.

659 BCE. King Ashurbanipal of Assyria unable to restrain his vassal, Pharaoh Psamtik I.

658 BCE. Manasseh (ruler of Judah) tolerated paganism in Judah to appease his Assyrian overlord.

657 BCE. King Manasseh (ruler of Judah) sacrificed oldest son to Baal in Valley of Ben Hinnom.

656 BCE. Solar eclipse.

655 BCE. Egypt managed to repudiate Assyrian sovereignty, thereby weakening it over Judah.

654 BCE. King Manasseh (ruler of Judah) consulted mediums.

653 BCE. Tammartu I, King of Elam. Birth of Prophet Jeremiah at Anathoth near Jerusalem.

652 BCE. Manasseh (ruler of Judah) joined revolt of King Shamash-shum-ukin of Babylon against King Ashurbanipal of Assyria.

651 BCE. Manasseh (ruler of Judah) removed Ark from Judah in revolt against Assyria.

650 BCE. Manasseh (ruler of Judah) in revolt, captured by Assyrians and led by a hook in his nose whereupon he repented before God.

649 BCE. Indabibi King of Elam.

648 BCE. King Manasseh (ruler of Judah) held captive in Babylon by King Ashurbanipal of Assyria.

647 BCE. Shallum became High Priest following intersacerdotium. Accession of Kandalanu as King of Babylon. King Ashurbanipal of Assyria captured Susa (Iran). End of intersacerdotium by succession of High Priest Shallum (Meshullam).

646 BCE. Manasseh (ruler of Judah) released from captivity at Babylon and returned to Jerusalem where he abolished paganism.

645 BCE. King Ashurbanipal of Assyria conducted punitive raid against Arabians in Transjordan.

644 BCE. Decline in population of Moab as prophesied by Isaiah.

643 BCE. Reformed King Manasseh (ruler of Judah) published Penitential Prayer.

642 BCE. Death of reformed King Manasseh (ruler of Judah): buried in Peace Garden. Succeeded by son, King Amon.

641 BCE. King Amon (ruler of Judah) worshipped idols.

640 BCE. Assassination of King Amon (ruler of Judah), succeeded by his infant son Josiah. King Josiah of Judah adopted worship of Jehovah.

639 BCE. Josiah (ruler of Judah) fathered sons.

638 BCE. Pharaoh Psamtik I of Egypt occupied Egypt. Prophecy of Zedekiah.

637 BCE. Huldah the Prophetess at Jerusalem.

636 BCE. Josiah (ruler of Judah) banned idolatry.

635 BCE. Sixth year of reign of Josiah (ruler of Judah). Zephaniah the Prophet warned of fall of Jerusalem.

634 BCE. Youthful King Josiah of Judah reined as vassal of King Ashurbanipal, last great King of Assyria.

633 BCE. Having reached maturity, King Josiah started studying religion.

632 BCE. On reaching majority, King Josiah of Judah adopted Davidic religion.

631 BCE. Tenth year of reign of Josiah (ruler of Judah). Death of King Ashurbanipal of Assyria. Commencement of break-up of Neo-Assyrian Empire. Josiah (ruler of Judah)

declared independence on death of Ashurbanipal and he removed Assyrian alters from Temple at Jerusalem and desecrated pagan altars elsewhere. Outbreak of war between Assyria and Babylon.

630 BCE. Religious reformation by Josiah (ruler of Judah).

629 BCE. King Josiah of Judah commenced campaign against idolatry.

628 BCE. Assembly of Judah readopted worship of Jehovah: pagan priests suppressed.

627 BCE. Pagan altars destroyed in Judah and Samaria by Josiah (ruler of Judah)

626 BCE. Nabopolassar proclaimed first King of Neo-Babylonian Empire. Assyrians driven out of Babylon. Jeremiah, prophet of doom, started preaching.

625 BCE. Hilkiah succeeded as High Priest. Found lost Book of Deuteronomy in the Temple that he then redacted. Daniel commenced prophesying.

624 BCE. Prophecy of Zephaniah II of Babylonian destruction of Jerusalem.

623 BCE. Josiah (ruler of Judah) repaired and purified Temple. *Book of Nahum* written by that Prophet foretelling fall of Assyria.

622 BCE. Judah celebrated Passover and annexed provinces of Gilead, Megiddo and Samaria.

621 BCE. Twentieth year of reign of Josiah (ruler of Judah). Babylonians besieged Assyrian garrison of Uruk.

620 BCE. Commencement of ministry of Habakkuk.

619 BCE. Fighting in Babylonia between King Nabopolassar of Babylonia and King Sinsharishkun of Assyria.

618 BCE. Scythians (from central Asia) raided Judah but was bought off by Pharaoh Psamtik I.

617 BCE. Assyrians driven out of Babylonia.

616 BCE. Assyria attacked by its former vassals, Babylon and Persia.

615 BCE. First *Book of Kings* written by Jeremiah the Prophet in Judah.

614 BCE. Commencement of prophesying of Daniel.

613 BCE. King Sinsharishkun of Assyria failed to persuade King Nabopolassar of Babylonia to call off attack.

612 BCE. Destruction of Nineveh fulfilling prophecy of Nahum.

611 BCE. Thirtieth year of reign of Josiah (ruler of Judah). Ashur-uballit II, last King of Assyria, ruled at Harran.

610 BCE. Accession of Necho II as Pharaoh. He adopted an anti-Babylonian (pro-Assyrian) policy. Josiah (ruler of Judah) opposed this.

609 BCE. King Josiah (ruler of Judah) killed in battle against Pharaoh Necho II. Succeeded by second son Jehoahaz who was deposed by Necho II after only three months and replaced by older brother Jehoiakim. Azariah IV succeeded as High Priest.

608 BCE. Jehoiakim (ruler of Judah) withheld tribute to Babylon and instead paid it to Egypt. He built new palace at Ramat Rachel and martyred prophet Uriah ben Shemaiah. Cyrus of Persia abandoned at birth by grandfather King Astyages after warning dream.

- 607 BCE.** Red Sea Canal commenced by Pharaoh Necho II.
- 606 BCE.** Jehoiakim (ruler of Judah) rebelled against his overlord, King Nebuchadnezzar the Great of Babylon.
- 605 BCE.** Battle of Carchemish: Egyptians defeated by Nebuchadnezzar the Great to whom Jehoiakim (ruler of Judah) gave some Temple treasure. First deportation to Babylon included young Prince Daniel the Prophet.
- 604 BCE.** *Book of Jeremiah* published.
- 603 BCE.** Jehoiakim (ruler of Judah) ruled as a tyrant at Jerusalem.
- 602 BCE.** Jehoiakim (ruler of Judah) stole wives and property of subjects.
- 601 BCE.** Jehoiakim (ruler of Judah) renounced vassalage to Nebuchadnezzar the Great.
- 600 BCE.** Tenth year of reign of Jehoiakim (ruler of Judah). King Nebuchadnezzar the Great suppressed rebellion in Phoenicia.
- 599 BCE.** King Nebuchadnezzar suppressed rebellion in Samaria.
- 598 BCE.** King Nebuchadnezzar invaded Judah and besieged Jerusalem.
- 597 BCE.** Rebel King Jehoiakim (ruler of Judah) died: body thrown outside Jerusalem fulfilling prophecy of Jeremiah. Succeeded by son Jehoiachin who reigned briefly then succeeded by his uncle Zedekiah. Second deportation to Babylon. Temple Treasures taken from Jerusalem to Babylon.
- 596 BCE.** Zedekiah ruled as King at Jerusalem, subject to his overlord, Nebuchadnezzar the Great, at Babylon.
- 595 BCE.** Abortive revolt against King Nebuchadnezzar which Zedekiah (ruler of Judah) refused to join.
- 594 BCE.** Zedekiah (ruler of Judah) visited Babylon with Seraiah, taking a scroll from Jeremiah.
- 593 BCE.** First vision of Ezekiel at Babylon.
- 592 BCE.** Zedekiah (ruler of Judah) at Jerusalem ignored warnings of prophet Jeremiah.
- 591 BCE.** Second vision of Ezekiel at Babylon and commencement of his ministry.
- 590 BCE.** Ezekiel's vision of a boiling kettle and death of his wife. Seraiah succeeded as High Priest.
- 589 BCE.** Accession of Pharaoh Apries (Hophna), vassal of King Nebuchadnezzar the Great at Babylon.
- 588 BCE.** Tenth year of reign of Zedekiah (ruler of Judah). King Nebuchadnezzar marched on Jerusalem.
- 587 BCE.** Jeremiah warned Zedekiah (ruler of Judah) who therefore imprisoned the prophet.

Babylonian Rule: 586–539 BCE

586 BCE. Fall of Jerusalem: Tower and Temple destroyed. Nebuchadnezzar the Great deposed, blinded and imprisoned Zedekiah (ruler of Judah); killed High Priest Seraiah; and appointed Gedaliah Governor of Judah at Mizpah who was advised by Jeremiah. King Nebuchadnezzar commenced 13-year siege of Tyre. Ezekiel's seventh vision at Babylon.

585 BCE. 28th May solar eclipse caused Nebuchadnezzar to conclude battle with Lydians and concluded armistice. End of Jeremiah's prophesying followed by Ezekiel's oracles against Pharaoh.

584 BCE. Third year of Babylonian captivity. King Nebuchadnezzar the Great built fabled Hanging Gardens of Babylon to please his wife Amytis who missed the green hills of her native Media (Iran).

583 BCE. King Nebuchadnezzar built Median Wall north of Babylon to keep out Medes.

582 BCE. Gedaliah (Governor of Judah) assassinated at Mizrah by Jewish rebels who then fled to Tahpanhes in Egypt, taking Jeremiah with them.

581 BCE. Book of Baruch written at Babylon.

580 BCE. Babylonian siege of Tyre continued.

579 BCE. Babylonian siege of Tyre continued.

578 BCE. Babylonian siege of Tyre continued.

577 BCE. King Nebuchadnezzar the Great expanded Babylon, building canal and city walls.

576 BCE. Babylonian siege of Tyre continued.

575 BCE. Babylonian siege of Tyre continued.

574 BCE. Babylonian siege of Tyre continued.

573 BCE. Tyre fell to Babylonians. Ezekiel's vision at Babylon of restoration from captivity.

572 BCE. Ezekiel's last vision (at Babylon against Tyre).

571 BCE. Daniel prophesied seven-year madness of King Nebuchadnezzar.

570 BCE. King Baal II reigned over Tyre as Assyrian vassal.

569 BCE. Oracle of Ezekiel. Insanity of King Nebuchadnezzar: lived like an animal. His son Amel-Marduk administered.

568 BCE. Martyrdom of Prophet Ezekiel at Babylon at hands of apostate Jews.

567 BCE. Twentieth year of Babylonian captivity. Unsuccessful Babylonian invasion of Egypt to restore Pharaoh Apries, who was killed in battle.

566 BCE. Fourth year of madness of Nebuchadnezzar.

565 BCE. Fifth year of madness of Nebuchadnezzar.

564 BCE. Eighteenth Jewish Jubilee.

563 BCE. Nebuchadnezzar repented and restored to sanity and power.

562 BCE. Death of Nebuchadnezzar. Succeeded as King of Babylon by Amel-Marduk (Evil-Merodach), his son.

561 BCE. King Amel-Marduk released ex-kings of Judah Jehoiachin and Zedekiah (ruler of Judah) from prison and made them guests in royal palace at Babylon, but Zedekiah died. Accession of Shealtiel as Exilarch at Babylon.

560 BCE. Assassination of King Amel-Marduk by his brother-in-law Neriglissar. Death of Prophet Jeremiah.

559 BCE. King Neriglissar married sister of late King Amel-Marduk.

558 BCE. Neriglissar restored Temples of Babylon.

557 BCE. Thirtieth year of Babylonian captivity. King Neriglissar restored Temples of Borsippa and he campaigned in Cilicia (Anatolia).

556 BCE. King Neriglissar died. Succeeded by son Labashi-Marduk (grandson of King Nebuchadnezzar). Reigned two months then assassinated by Nabonidus, a general, who married Nitocris, daughter of Nebuchadnezzar.

555 BCE. Nabonidus, new King of Babylon, subdued Cilicia (in Anatolia).

554 BCE. Dream of Nabonidus warned him about Medes of Iran.

553 BCE. Cyrus the Great, defeated and captured King Astyages, King of the Medes. Daniel's vision of four beasts at Babylon represented the Babylonian, Persian, Greek and Roman Empires.

552 BCE. Nabonidus restored his mother's Temple of the Moon God at Harran.

551 BCE. Nabonidus unpopular at Babylon for disloyalty to national god Marduk and severe inflation. Daniel's vision of ram and goat (representing Darius III and Alexander the Great) at Babylon.

550 BCE. In response to a dream, Nabonidus retired to Oasis of Tayma for ten years.

549 BCE. Belshazzar, son of Nabonidus, acted as latter's regent at Babylon.

548 BCE. Cyrus the Great of Persia conquered Central Anatolia and proclaimed himself King.

547 BCE. Fortieth year of Babylonian captivity. Cyrus the Great crossed River Tigris and attacked King Croesus of Lydia.

546 BCE. King Croesus of Lydia (richest man in the world) sent request to King Nabonidus at Tayma for assistance against Cyrus the Great.

545 BCE. Lydia incorporated into Persian Empire. Croesus well-treated. Accession of Zerubabel (Zorobabel) as Exilarch at Babylon.

544 BCE. Cyrus the Great spread his propaganda in Babylonian Empire.

543 BCE. More inflation at Babylonia.

542 BCE. At Oasis of Tayma, Nabonidus supervised Arabian caravan trade.

541 BCE. For ninth successive year, no New Year service at Babylon because of absence of Nabonidus.

540 BCE. Nabonidus returned to Babylon from Tayma.

Persian Rule: 539–332 BCE

539 BCE. Fall of Babylon. Nabonidus defeated in battle by Cyrus the Great of Persia and fled. Persians diverted Euphrates and then took Babylon without a flight whilst Crown Prince Belshazzar was feasting. Vision of Prophet Zechariah at Babylon.

538 BCE. Persian occupation of Jerusalem. Repatriation Decree of Cyrus for restoration of Jews.

537 BCE. Fiftieth year of Babylonian captivity. First return to Yehud of Sheshbazzar: 42,360 pious Jews plus 7,337 slaves and 200 singers. Restoration of Altar of Holocaust.

536 BCE. Restoration. First year of Persian rule. Foundation of Second Temple. End of captivity. First sabbatical year observed since restoration. Temple construction at Jerusalem delayed by Samaritan complaint to King. Vision of Daniel in Persia. Joshua I (Jeshua) became High Priest.

535 BCE. Second year of Persian rule. Nabonidus, exiled last King of Babylon, died mad in exile in Persia.

534 BCE. Completion of *Book of Daniel* at Babylon. Then he died aged 92.

533 BCE. Second return to Jerusalem led by Prince Zerubbabel and High Priest Joshua I.

532 BCE. King Cyrus the Great decreed that Edomites evacuate Yehud.

531 BCE. Babylonian Jews settled Yehud but Egyptian ones did not.

530 BCE. Cyrus the Great killed in battle. Accession of Cambyses II as King of Persia (including Yehud). He halted rebuilding of Temple of Jerusalem following Samaritan complaints.

529 BCE. Pharaoh Ahmose II promised to give his daughter in marriage to King Cambyses II to cement an alliance, but did not.

528 BCE. Athenian “owl” currency used at Jerusalem.

527 BCE. Tenth year of Persian rule. Jewish quarter by River Chebar remained in Babylon in Nippu district. Second sabbatical year since restoration.

526 BCE. Battle of Pelusium: Egyptian army defeated by Cambyses of Persia.

525 BCE. King Cambyses of Persia conquered Egypt.

524 BCE. Persians destroyed temples in Egypt but not the Jewish one at Elephantine.

523 BCE. Persians recruited Jewish mercenaries in Egypt.

522 BCE. Accession of Darius I the Great of Persia, son-in-law of Cyrus the Great.

521 BCE. Persian Empire divided into 20 satrapies with Yehud as Trans-Euphrates Satrapy. Third sabbatical year since restoration.

520 BCE. Governor Zerubbabel sent to Jerusalem. Call of Prophets Haggai and Zechariah and resumption of rebuilding of Temple at Jerusalem. Zechariah bestowed second Crown on High Priest Joshua I.

519 BCE. King Darius I the Great promulgated second decree. He visited Jerusalem on his way to suppress revolt in Egypt: removed Zerubbabel as governor.

518 BCE. Prophecy of Zechariah at Jerusalem.

517 BCE. Twentieth year of Persian rule. King Darius I conquered North-West India. Governor of Abarnahara (Trans-Euphrates) captured.

516 BCE. Scythia expedition of King Darius I. Search of archives at Babylon.

515 BCE. Dedication of Second Temple by Prince Zerubbabel and High Priest Joshua I.

514 BCE. King Darius the Great of Persian (including Yehud) invaded Europe.

513 BCE. King Darius I invaded Europe. Egyptian priests oppressed Jews of Elephantine.

512 BCE. King Darius I forced Thrace and Macedonia to acknowledge Persian suzerainty.

511 BCE. At Susa, Darius supervised building of palace there and at Persepolis.

510 BCE. King Darius I organised road and postal system throughout Persian (Achaemenid) Empire. Accession of Hananiah I as Exilarch at Babylon.

509 BCE. Persepolis established as capital of Persian Empire with Susa as royal residence.

508 BCE. King Darius I worshipped Zoroaster as omnipotent.

507 BCE. Thirtieth year of Persian rule. Athenian ambassadors accepted Persian suzerainty as protection from neighbouring states.

506 BCE. Yehud surrounded by hostile provinces.

505 BCE. Yehud maintained its hostility to Samaria.

504 BCE. “Remnant” (who remained in Yehud when rest of population deported) hostile to returnees from Babylon.

503 BCE. Population of Yehud 70,000.

502 BCE. Heraclitus of Ephesus’ philosophy studied by Jews.

501 BCE. Aramaic used as administrative language of Persian Empire. It became the vernacular lingua franca of south-west Asia (including Yehud) until c. 650 CE. Documents prepared by scribes at Susa, the Persian capital.

500 BCE. King Darius I declared war against Greeks.

499 BCE. Ionian raid on Anatolia. Persians attacked Naxos.

498 BCE. Ionians burned Sardis.

497 BCE. Fortieth year of Persian rule. Persian invasion of Cyprus and Anatolia. Persian palace at Babylon.

496 BCE. King Darius I built precursor to Suez Canal.

495 BCE. Persian advance on Miletus.

494 BCE. Persians defeat Ionians at Battle of Lade.

493 BCE. Persian rule restored in Eastern Aegean. Reform of administration of Persian Empire.

492 BCE. Persian wars: Persian conquest of Thrace and Macedonia.

491 BCE. Thrace submitted to King Darius I who also demanded submission of rest of Greece.

490 BCE. Battle of Marathon: Persians defeated by Greeks. Birchiyah appointed Governor of Yehud and Exilarch at Babylon. Joiakim succeeded as High Priest.

489 BCE. Imitation of Athenian “owl” currency used at Yehud.

488 BCE. Jews of Jerusalem ended using Babylonian names.

487 BCE. Fiftieth year of Persian rule. Samaritans jealous of development of Jerusalem.

486 BCE. Complaint by Governor of Samaria to new King Xerxes I the Great stopped rebuilding of walls of Jerusalem.

485 BCE. King Artaxerxes I of Persia (including Yehud) continued construction of Persepolis. Accession of Hasadiah as Exilarch at Babylon.

484 BCE. Babylonia revolted against Persia. Egyptian revolt suppressed.

483 BCE. King Xerxes divorced Vashti and then assembled fleet to invade Greece.

482 BCE. As punishment for revolt against Persia, walls and Temple of Babylon destroyed.

481 BCE. King Xerxes reached Sardis: Persians defeated by Athenians.

480 BCE. Battle of Salamis: Persians defeated by Athenians. Accession of Yeshaiah as Exilarch at Babylon.

479 BCE. Battles of Plataea and Mycale: Persians defeated by Greeks and retreated.

478 BCE. King Xerxes married Esther the Jewess.

477 BCE. Sixtieth year of Persian rule. Athens assumed leadership of allied forces fighting Persia.

476 BCE. Decline of Persian Empire.

475 BCE. Book of Zechariah published. Accession of Hezekiah I as Exilarch at Babylon.

474 BCE. Taanit feast by Esther, Jewish Queen of Persia at Susa.

473 BCE. Purim festival (14th of Adar): Esther, Jewish Queen of Persia, saved Jews.

472 BCE. Book of Tobit written by Mordecai at Susa.

471 BCE. King Artaxerxes I of Persia (including Yehud) continued construction of Persepolis.

470 BCE. Book of Esther written by Mordecai at Susa. Hezekiah I appointed Governor of Yehud. Eliashib succeeded as High Priest.

469 BCE. Battle of Eurymedon against Greeks: latter defeated Persians.

468 BCE. Yehud under-populated and infested by lions.

467 BCE. Seventieth year of Persian rule. Famine in Yehud.

466 BCE. Aramaic, official language of Persian Empire, replaced by Akkadian amongst Jews.

465 BCE. Accession of Artaxerxes I Longimanus on assassination of father King Xerxes.

464 BCE. Representatives of all parts of Persian Empire bought gifts at Persepolis on the Equinox.

463 BCE. Revolt of Inaros II of Egypt against Persian Empire.

462 BCE. Persian Empire (including Judea) stretched from Thrace (in Europe) to India and included Egypt.

461 BCE. Aramaic became the lingua franca of the Persian Empire (including Judea).

460 BCE. Continuing revolt of Inaros II of Egypt, with Athenian allies, against Persian Empire. Battle of Papremis: Persians defeated.

459 BCE. Siege of Memphis: Persians besieged by Egyptians and Athenians.

458 BCE. Ezra the Scribe led Third Return: 1,500 Jewish families migrated from Susa to Jerusalem. Ezra became Governor of Yehud.

457 BCE. Eightieth year of Persian rule. Report of Ezra's Committee of Investigation sent from Jerusalem to King Artaxerxes I.

456 BCE. Persian forces besieged in Memphis by Egyptian rebels and their Athenian allies.

455 BCE. Continuing Siege of Memphis.

454 BCE. Defeat of Egyptians and Athenians by Persians led by Satrap Megabyzus: Inaros II captured and later executed.

453 BCE. Priestly tribunal occupied special room in Temple for upkeep of genealogical lists.

452 BCE. Cohens (Priests) required to check appropriate ancestry of descent of their intended brides.

451 BCE. Jewish traders at Babylon continued to dominate Jewish community.

450 BCE. Revolt of Megabyzus in Syria. Accession of Rephaiah as Exilarch at Babylon.

449 BCE. Two lines of descent from Governor Zerubbabel became paternal and maternal ancestors of Jesus.

448 BCE. Peace of Callias between Athenians and Persian Empire.

447 BCE. At Jerusalem, Ezra chronicled Jewish history.

446 BCE. Return to Jerusalem led by Nehemiah the Cupbearer from Susa.

445 BCE. Fourth return to Jerusalem led by Nehemiah the Cupbearer who became Governor of Yehud.

444 BCE. Nehemiah rebuilt walls of Jerusalem. Ezra compiled the Talmud. Feast of Tabernacles. Nehemiah conducted a census in Yehud: population 70,000.

443 BCE. Ezra, back in Babylon, published his Biblical book and chronicles.

442 BCE. Province of Yehud ruled by Nehemiah assisted by four District Governors.

441 BCE. Zoroastrians reformed calendar by adopting Persian months.

440 BCE. Samaritan revolt against Persia. Samaritan Temple on Mount Gerizim. *Book of Ezra* written by him at Jerusalem. Accession of Obadiah I as Exilarch at Babylon.

439 BCE. Yehud remained a province in the fifth (Trans-Euphrates) Persian satrapy.

438 BCE. Yehud surrounded by hostile provinces.

437 BCE. One hundredth year of Persian rule. Nehemiah completed walls of Jerusalem.

436 BCE. Nehemiah organised Great Synagogue.

435 BCE. Herodotus of Halicarnassus (Bodrum) wrote of Jews.

434 BCE. Nehemiah recalled from Jerusalem to Susa, capital of the Persian Empire.

433 BCE. Book of Malachi written by last prophet of Jerusalem.

432 BCE. Joiada I succeeded as High Priest.

431 BCE. Nehemiah initiated second Reformation at Jerusalem.

430 BCE. Pissuthnes the Satrap intervened at Colophon.

429 BCE. Hellanicus of Lesbos synchronised different Greek chronologies to a common standard.

428 BCE. Artaxerxes I decided not to intervene in Peloponnesian War.

427 BCE. One hundred-and-tenth year of Persian rule. Egyptian temple built next to Jewish one at Elephantine.

- 426 BCE.** Artaxerxes I built Hall of 100 Columns at Persepolis.
- 425 BCE.** Hannani succeeded his brother Nehemiah as Governor of Yehud.
- 424 BCE.** Death of Artaxerxes I and his wife Damaschia on same day. Xerxes II, their son, succeeded.
- 423 BCE.** Accession of Darius II Nothus as Achaemenid (Persian) Emperor.
- 422 BCE.** Darius II called out a levy.
- 421 BCE.** Darius II permitted rebuilding of Jerusalem walls.
- 420 BCE.** Persian Empire (including Yehud) ruled by Darius II Nothus (Bastard) and his sadistic wife/half-sister, Parysatis. Accession of Schania I as Exilarch at Babylon.
- 419 BCE.** Decree of Darius II on celebration of Passover. Then letter of instruction from Temple at Jerusalem to Temple at Elephantine in Egypt.
- 418 BCE.** Walled area of Jerusalem smaller than pre-existing City because built higher on slope.
- 417 BCE.** One-hundred-and-twentieth year of Persian rule. Rebellion of Arsites, brother of Darius II.
- 416 BCE.** Revolt of Pissuthnes.
- 415 BCE.** Choerilus of Samos wrote of Jews.
- 414 BCE.** Anti-Persian rebellion at Sais in Egypt.
- 413 BCE.** Darius II asked his satraps Tissaphernes and Pharnabazus for assistance.
- 412 BCE.** Treaty between Persia and Sparta: end of revolt.
- 411 BCE.** First rebellion of Amyrtaeus in Egypt.
- 410 BCE.** Bahogi succeeded as Governor of Yehud. New High Priest Johanan received request for assistance from Jews of Elephantine Temple in Egypt. Accession of Shemaya I as Exilarch at Babylon.
- 409 BCE.** Egyptian priests destroyed part of Jewish Temple at Elephantine.
- 408 BCE.** Samaritan Temple on Mount Gerizim rebuilt with permission of Darius II.
- 407 BCE.** One-hundred-and-thirtieth year of Persian rule. Persian mission to Sparta. Bahogi, Governor of Yehud, encouraged rebuilding.
- 406 BCE.** Jewish Temple at Elephantine rebuilt.
- 405 BCE.** Darius II campaigned against rebels in Media.
- 404 BCE.** Revolt of Amyrtaeus in Egypt.
- 403 BCE.** Cyrus the Younger, Satrap of Lydia (in Anatolia), conspired against his brother Artaxerxes II (ruler of Persia and Judea).
- 402 BCE.** Jewish force in Egypt fought for local ruler.
- 401 BCE.** Battle of Cunaxa (near Babylon). Cyrus the Younger, assisted by “The Ten Thousand” (Greek mercenaries) failed to overthrow his brother, Artaxerxes II.
- 400 BCE.** Persian evacuation of Egypt. Accession of Shemida as Exilarch at Babylon.

399 BCE. Revolution in Egypt. 29th Dynasty founded at Mendes by Nepherites I. Establishment of Persian border hyparchy (governorate) of Idumea.

398 BCE. Pharaoh Nepherites I adopted anti-Persian policy.

397 BCE. One-hundred-and-fortieth year of Persian rule. Spartan invasion of Persian Anatolia.

396 BCE. Persians took Rhodes from Spartans, despite Egyptian assistance to latter.

395 BCE. Outbreak of Corinthian War against Sparta. King Artaxerxes II helped Corinthians.

394 BCE. Naval Battle of Cnidus: Spartans defeated by Persians.

393 BCE. Persians expelled Spartans from Ionia (Western Anatolia).

392 BCE. Persian peace conference with Spartans at Susa.

391 BCE. Corinthian War continued in Greece.

390 BCE. One-hundred-and-forty-seventh year of Persian rule. Accession of Hattush as Exilarch at Babylon.

389 BCE. Spartan victory over Arcadia in Greece.

388 BCE. Spartan invasion of Argos in Greece.

387 BCE. One-hundred-and-fiftieth year of Persian rule. Peace of Antalcidas (King's Peace) concluded by King Artaxerxes II (ruler of Persian Empire including Judea) and Athens.

386 BCE. Consequent to King's Peace: Persian control over Eastern Aegean.

385 BCE. Persian invasion of Egypt.

384 BCE. Persian campaign in Egypt.

383 BCE. Persians defeated in Egypt.

382 BCE. Persians expelled from Egypt.

381 BCE. Battle of Citium (Larnaca): Cypriot King fled from Cyprus but returned as Persian vassal.

380 BCE. Sanballat II, Governor of Samaria, built Samaritan Temple on Mount Gerizim. Accession of Igal as Exilarch at Babylon.

379 BCE. Persian war against Caucasians (Elburz Mountains). Greek mercenaries hired for invasion of Egypt.

378 BCE. War between Greek states.

377 BCE. One-hundred-and-sixtieth year of Persian rule. King Artaxerxes II prepared for Persian reconquest of Egypt.

376 BCE. Cyprus agreed to pay tribute to Persia.

375 BCE. Spartans defeated in Greece.

374 BCE. Huge Persian force assembled in Levant.

373 BCE. Unsuccessful Persian attempt to reconquer Egypt.

372 BCE. Great Satraps (Governors) Revolt against King Artaxerxes II; Pharaoh Nectanebo supported rebels.

371 BCE. Pharaoh Nectanebo assisted Great Satraps Revolt against King Artaxerxes II.

370 BCE. Jaddua succeeded as Jewish High Priest in Jerusalem. Baraiah appointed Governor of Yehud. Accession of Baraiah as Exilarch at Babylon.

369 BCE. New Governor of Yehud refused to join Satraps Revolt.

368 BCE. King Artaxerxes II tried to mediate in Theban-Spartan War.

367 BCE. One-hundred-and-seventieth year of Persian rule. Standardised 19-year cycle in Persian rule Empire.

366 BCE. Revolt of Ariobarzanes, satrap of Phrygia in Anatolia.

365 BCE. Athenians took Samos from Persians. Yehud (Judea) joined revolt.

364 BCE. Failure of Persian attempt to intervene in Heracleia in Anatolia.

363 BCE. New Pharaoh Teos solicited assistance of Sparta to attack Persia.

362 BCE. Revolt of Orontes I, Satrap of Armenia. Assassination of Datames (rebel satrap of Cappadocia) in Anatolia.

361 BCE. Sidon revolted against Persian rule supported by Pharaoh Teos.

360 BCE. Nectanebo II seized power in Egypt.

359 BCE. Deposed Pharaoh Teos fled to Susa but sent back to Egypt by King Artaxerxes II.

358 BCE. Death of Artaxerxes II: tomb at Persepolis. Accession of King Artaxerxes III Ochus of Persia.

357 BCE. Mausolus, Satrap of Caria (in Anatolia) in Persian Empire, commenced erection of the first Mausoleum.

356 BCE. Revolt of Ariobarzanes, satrap of Phrygia (Anatolia), suppressed.

355 BCE. Artaxerxes III of Persia (including Yehud) concludes pact with Athens requiring latter to evacuate Anatolia.

354 BCE. Revolt of Artabazos II, satrap of Phrygia.

353 BCE. Artemisia II of Caria (in Anatolia) appointed first female Satrap in Persian Empire (which included Judea) in succession to her late husband.

352 BCE. Aegean revolt against Artemisia II because she was female.

351 BCE. First Egyptian campaign of Artaxerxes III of Persia (including Yehud). Rebellion of Cyprus and Phoenicia.

350 BCE. Persian expedition to Cyprus. Accession of Neriaiah as Exilarch at Babylon.

349 BCE. Artaxerxes III of Persia (including Yehud) besieged rebel city of Sidon.

348 BCE. Continuation of Persian siege of Sidon.

347 BCE. Continuation of Persian siege of Sidon.

346 BCE. Visit of Aristotle to Yehud.

345 BCE. Artaxerxes III of Persia (including Yehud) took Sidon then killed its King, Tennes, and all its leading inhabitants. Jews there banished to Hyrcania (on Caspian Sea) and city burnt to the ground.

344 BCE. Pharaoh Nectanebo II supported Phoenician rebellion against Persia.

343 BCE. Second Egyptian campaign of Artaxerxes III of Persia (including Yehud). Pelusium in Nile Delta taken by Persians. Country conquered and temples looted. Rebellion of Cyprus and Sidon.

342 BCE. Pharaoh Nectanebo II defeated and fled. Artaxerxes III of Persia (including Yehud) entered Memphis.

341 BCE. Pacification of Western Anatolia by Pesinos.

340 BCE. Artemesia, widow of Mausolus, completed his Mausoleum.

339 BCE. Artaxerxes III of Persia (including Yehud) erected palace at Persepolis.

338 BCE. Artaxerxes III of Persia (including Yehud) assassinated by Bagoas the Eunuch: succeeded by his son, Artaxerxes IV Arses. Philip of Macedon conquered Greece.

337 BCE. Two-hundredth year of Persian rule. League of Corinth formed to liberate Anatolia from Persian rule. Bagoas ruled Empire through puppet King Artaxerxes IV.

336 BCE. Artaxerxes IV assassinated by Bagoas the Eunuch: succeeded by his cousin Darius III Codomannus who killed Bagoas. Philip of Macedon assassinated: succeeded by his son Alexander the Great.

335 BCE. Alexander the Great mustered Greek army for invasion of Persia.

334 BCE. Battle of Granicus: Persians defeated by Alexander the Great.

333 BCE. Last year of Persian rule. Battle of Issus: Persians defeated by Alexander the Great.

Greek Rule: 332–129 BCE

332 BCE. First year of Greek rule. Jerusalem opened gates to Alexander the Great. Alexander welcomed by High Priest Jaddua who was appointed as Ethnarch of the Jews in place of Persian-appointed Governor.

331 BCE. Alexander visited oracle of Ammon in Egypt and appointed Laomedon as satrap of Trans-Euphrates (including province of Judea).

330 BCE. Assassination of Darius III of Persia. Alexander the Great undisputed King of Asia.

329 BCE. Alexander conquered Bactria (Central Asia): Bessus, Persian satrap, executed.

328 BCE. Alexander allowed Samaritans to build temple at Mount Gerizim.

327 BCE. Alexander invaded India.

326 BCE. Battle of the Hydaspes: Alexander defeated King Porus of Punjab.

325 BCE. Alexander abandoned attempt to conquer rest of India. Accession of Shaphat as Exilarch at Babylon.

324 BCE. Alexander returned to Susa (Shushan) in Persia.

323 BCE. Tenth year of Greek rule. Death of Alexander the Great at Babylon, his capital. Power struggle between Diadochi (successors). Jerusalem held by Antigonus I Monophthalmus (one-eyed). Onias I succeeded as High Priest.

322 BCE. Ptolemy I, satrap of Egypt, diverted funeral cortege of Alexandra the Great to Alexandria where he was buried. Outbreak of First Diadochi War. Ptolemy I married Eurydice, daughter of Antipater, regent of Macedonia.

321 BCE. Victory of Ptolemy I (satrap of Egypt) over Perdiccas (satrap of Babylon).

320 BCE. Ptolemy I invaded satrapy of Trans-Euphrates (Syria and Judea) and deposed Laomedon its satrap. Ptolemy I took Jerusalem on the Sabbath. Settled Jews on new Egyptian frontier in Syria and at Alexandria. End of First Diadochi War.

319 BCE. Outbreak of Second Diadochi War over Judea between Ptolemy I and Cassander, King of Macedonia.

318 BCE. Eumenes (general and satrap) defeated both Antigonus I Monophthalmus (Regent of the Empire) and Ptolemy I (satrap of Egypt).

317 BCE. Eparchy of Idumea (Negev) created by Ptolemy I (satrap of Egypt) alongside Judea and Samaria. Ptolemy I married Berenice, cousin of King Demetrius I Macedon.

316 BCE. Antigonus I (Regent of the Empire) captured and executed Eumenes.

315 BCE. End of Second Diadochi War between Antigonus I (Regent of the Empire) and other Diadochi.

314 BCE. Outbreak of Third Diadochi War. Antigonus I (Regent of the Empire) took Jerusalem from Ptolemy I (satrap of Egypt). Eparchy of Idumea organised into three toparchies: Marissa, Adora and Jamnia.

313 BCE. Twentieth year of Greek rule. Ptolemy I established Alexandria as capital of Egypt and created a Jewish Quarter called Delta.

312 BCE. Battle of Gaza: Although victorious, Ptolemy forced to evacuate Judea, demolishing the forts there and taking many Jews with him. He, however, maintained his claim to the territory.

311 BCE. Destruction of Edom by Nabatean Arabs (as prophesied by Obadiah the Prophet five hundred years previously). Antigonus I (Regent of the Empire) took Judea from Ptolemy I and settled Greeks there. End of Third Diadochi War.

310 BCE. Renewal of war between Antigonus I (Regent of the Empire) and Diadochi. Ptolemy I of Egypt annexed Cyprus. Accession of Elioenai as Exilarch at Babylon.

309 BCE. Antigonus I (Regent of the Empire) expelled from Persia by Seleucus I Nicator, satrap of Babylon.

308 BCE. Gaza rebuilt by Ptolemy I of Egypt. Outbreak of Fourth Diadochi War.

307 BCE. Ptolemy I founded Library of Alexandria.

306 BCE. Antigonus I (Regent of the Empire) repulsed from Egypt by Ptolemy I.

305 BCE. Ascalon rebuilt by Ptolemy I.

304 BCE. Joppa rebuilt by Ptolemy I. He took the title of Soter (saviour) and King.

303 BCE. Thirtieth year of Greek rule. Beersheba and old forts in Idumea rebuilt by Ptolemy I.

302 BCE. Ptolemy I attacked Jerusalem and planted colonies of veteran soldiers in Idumea.

301 BCE. Battle of Ipsus. Antigonus I (Regent of the Empire) killed. Partition of Alexander the Great's empire between Epigoni (heirs). Ptolemy I of Egypt took Jerusalem on the

Sabbath and demolished walls. End of Fourth Diadochi War. Judea annexed to Ptolemaic Egypt.

300 BCE. Simon I succeeded as High Priest. Jews in Crimea. Sarcophagus of Alexander the Great constructed at Alexandria by King Ptolemy I Soter of Egypt. Accession of Hezekiah II as Exilarch at Babylon.

299 BCE. Eboda in Negev settled by Nabataean Arabs.

298 BCE. Samaria settled by Macedonians.

297 BCE. Ptolemy I's Greek soldiers in Idumea (Negev) cohabited with local females. Ptolemy I founded Museum of Alexandria.

296 BCE. Census of Idumea (Negev) counted 200,000 people. Demetrius I Poliorcetes (Besieger), son of Antigonus I, took Samaria from Ptolemy I.

295 BCE. Ptolemy I of Egypt reconquered Cyprus.

294 BCE. Eparchy of Idumea (Negev) had mixed population of ethnic Edomites, Greeks, Jews and Phoenicians.

293 BCE. Fourtieth year of Greek rule. Seleucus I Nicator (King of Asia), granted Jews citizenship.

292 BCE. Ptolemy I of Egypt established protectorate over Aegean Islands.

291 BCE. Eleazar II succeeded as High Priest and Governor of Judea.

290 BCE. High Priest Eleazar II translated Bible into Greek.

289 BCE. Euhemerus of Messene wrote *Hiera Anagraphê (Sacred History)*.

288 BCE. Ptolemy I (ruler of Egypt and Judea) conquered the Aegean Islands and dominated the Mediterranean.

287 BCE. Ptolemy I favoured Jews, who grew into a third of the population of Alexandria, capital of Egypt (including Judea).

286 BCE. Ptolemy I took Tyre and Sidon from Demetrius I Poliorcetes of Madecon.

285 BCE. Ptolemy II Philadelphus made joint King of Egypt with this father, Ptolemy I.

284 BCE. Jewish settlement in Syria. Marriage of Ptolemy II Philadelphus, joint King of Egypt (including Judea), to Arsine I, daughter of King of Thrace.

283 BCE. Fiftieth year of Greek rule. Death of Ptolemy I Soter: Ptolemy II became sole King of Egypt (including Judea).

282 BCE. Seleucus I Nicator, senior King of Syria, invaded Anatolia.

281 BCE. Assassination of Seleucus I: Antiochus I Soter sole King.

280 BCE. King Ptolemy I posthumously deified. Outbreak of Syrian War of Succession between Ptolemy II Philadelphus and Antiochus I Soter. Accession of Nakhum I as Exilarch at Babylon.

279 BCE. Civil war between Antiochus I and adherents of Ptolemy II (ruler of Egypt and Judea).

278 BCE. Ptolemy II (ruler of Egypt and Judea) conquered Miletus. Jews in Athens.

277 BCE. Galatian invasion of Anatolia. Panic in Judea.

276 BCE. Manasseh succeeded as High Priest. Ptolemy II (ruler of Egypt and Judea), his overlord, defeated by Antiochus I, King of Syria. End of Syrian War of Succession.

275 BCE. End of Babylon as prophesied by Isaiah. Population removed to Seleucia, new capital of Kingdom of Asia.

274 BCE. Outbreak of First Syrian War between Ptolemy II (ruler of Egypt and Judea) and Antiochus I Soter (King of the North).

273 BCE. Sixtieth year of Greek rule. Continuation of the First Syrian War. Ptolemy II (ruler of Egypt and Judea) concluded alliance with Rome.

272 BCE. Ptolemy II (ruler of Egypt and Judea) defeated Antiochus I Soter, King of Asia (Syria), and annexed Phoenicia (Lebanon) and south Anatolia.

271 BCE. End of First Syrian War between victorious Ptolemy II (ruler of Egypt and Judea) and Antiochus I. Victory celebrations of Ptolemy II at Alexandria. Ptolemy II and sister-wife Queen Arsinoe II of Egypt received divine honours.

270 BCE. 30,000 Jews settled in Sinai to protect Egypt. Death and deification of Queen Arsinoe II.

269 BCE. Manetho compiled list of Egyptian dynasties. Farmers reduced to slavery by high taxation in Judea.

268 BCE. Greek translation of Torah in Alexandria.

267 BCE. Coalition by Athens, Egypt and Sparta against Antigonos II Gonatas, King of Macedonia.

266 BCE. Jews in Alexandria bilingual in Aramaic and Greek.

265 BCE. Jews settled in Anatolia.

264 BCE. Jews settled in Pontus on Black Sea.

263 BCE. Seventieth year of Greek rule. Jews settled in Greece.

262 BCE. Ptolemy II (ruler of Egypt and Judea), took Ephesus.

261 BCE. Zeno of Kaunos the scribe arrived in Egypt. King Ptolemy II (ruler of Egypt and Judea) organized census. Accession of Antiochus II Theos as King of Greek Seleucid Empire.

260 BCE. Outbreak of Second Syrian War between Ptolemy II (ruler of Egypt and Judea) and Antiochus II Theos of Syria. Accession of Ezrikam I as Exilarch at Babylon.

259 BCE. Destruction of Nehardea, Babylonian Jewish centre of learning.

258 BCE. Continuation of Second Syrian War between Ptolemy II (ruler of Egypt and Judea) and Antiochus II (King of the North). Ptolemy II lost control of Cyrene where many Jews lived.

257 BCE. Continuation of Second Syrian War. Jews constituted a considerable proportion of population of Antioch, capital of Seleucid Kingdom of Syria.

256 BCE. Continuation of Second Syrian War.

255 BCE. Truce in Second Syrian War between Ptolemy II (ruler of Egypt and Judea) and Antiochus II.

254 BCE. Hermippus of Smyrna alleged that Pythagoras derived his philosophy from Jews.

253 BCE. Eightieth year of Greek rule. End of Second Syrian War.

252 BCE. Antiochus II Theos divorced Laodice I and married Berenice Phernophorus, daughter of King Ptolemy II (ruler of Egypt and Judea), cementing alliance.

251 BCE. Completion of Septuagint Bible at Alexandria.

250 BCE. Onias II Honya succeeded as High Priest. Demetrius the Fair became King of Cyrene, where many Jews lived, but was soon assassinated.

249 BCE. Petra settled by Nabatean Arabs.

248 BCE. Letter of Aristeas written at Alexandria in Egypt.

247 BCE. Commencement of Parthian era by Arsaces I, its new King.

246 BCE. Outbreak of Third Syrian (Laodicean) War between Ptolemy III Euergetes, new King of Egypt (including Judea), and Seleucus II Kallinikos (Gloriously Triumphant), King of Asia, consequent to killing of son of Berenice Phernophorus by Laodice.

245 BCE. Forces of Ptolemy III (ruler of Egypt and Judea) advanced into Syria.

244 BCE. Forces of Ptolemy III (ruler of Egypt and Judea) reached southern Anatolia.

243 BCE. Ninetieth year of Greek rule. Forces of Ptolemy III (ruler of Egypt and Judea) reached central Anatolia.

242 BCE. Forces of Ptolemy III (ruler of Egypt and Judea) reached western Anatolia.

241 BCE. End of Third Syrian (Laodicean) War between Ptolemy III (ruler of Egypt and Judea) and Seleucus II: Ptolemaic kingdom at height of its power.

240 BCE. To ensure payment of taxes, King Ptolemy III (ruler of Egypt and Judea) appointed Joseph the Tobiad prostatis (financial administrator) of Judea. Accession of Hodaviah as Exilarch at Babylon.

239 BCE. War of the Brothers between Seleucus II, King of Syria, and Antiochus Hierax.

238 BCE. Canopus Decree by Ptolemy III (ruler of Egypt and Judea).

237 BCE. Ptolemy III founded Temple of Horus at Edfu.

236 BCE. Egyptians devised 25-year cycle of 309 (ruler of Egypt and Judea) months as civil calendar.

235 BCE. Ptolemy III (ruler of Egypt and Judea) supported rebellion of Antiochus Hierax against latter's brother, Seleucus II, King of Syria.

234 BCE. More Jews in Alexandria than Jerusalem.

233 BCE. One-hundredth year of Greek rule. Jewish Diaspora extended from Egypt to Persia.

232 BCE. Eratosthenes of Cyrene wrote *Geographika* at Alexandria in which he describes Judea.

231 BCE. Expedition of Seleucus II, King of Syria, against Parthia.

230 BCE. War between King Attalus I of Pergamon and Antiochus Hierax in Anatolia.

229 BCE. Accession of Antigonus III Doson in Macedonia.

228 BCE. Battle of the Harpasus: Antiochus Hierax defeated by Attalus I in Anatolia.

227 BCE. Antiochus Hierax invaded Crete but there forced to surrender to King Ptolemy III Euergetes.

226 BCE. Accession of Seleucus III Ceraunus as King of Seleucid Empire.

225 BCE. Synagogue at Kafr el-Dawar, North Alexandria. Debasement of wage of Egypt but not Judea.

224 BCE. 2,000 Jewish families from Babylon settled in Anatolia by Syrian King Seleucus III.

223 BCE. One-hundredth-and-tenth year of Greek rule. Accession of Antiochus III as King of Seleucid Empire.

222 BCE. Accession of Ptolemy IV Philopator as King of Egypt (including Judea) (King of the South).

221 BCE. King Antiochus III (King of the North) prepared for war against Ptolemy IV of Egypt.

220 BCE. *On the Kings of Judea* published by Jewish Demetrius the Chronographer in Egypt.

219 BCE. Outbreak of the Fourth Syrian War between Ptolemy IV (ruler of Egypt and Judea) and Antiochus III, King of the Seleucid Empire. Invasion of Egypt by Antiochus III: Judean contingent defeated him.

218 BCE. Truce between Ptolemy IV (ruler of Egypt and Judea) and Antiochus III, King of the Seleucid Empire.

217 BCE. Battle of Raphia (near Gaza). Failure of attempt by Antiochus, King of Asia, to conquer Egypt. Victorious Ptolemy IV offered sacrifices at Temple of Jerusalem. End of Fourth Syrian War.

216 BCE. Ptolemy IV (ruler of Egypt and Judea) and sister-wife Arsinoe III included into dynastic cult.

215 BCE. Achaeus blockaded at Sardis by own cousin, Antiochus III, King of the Seleucid Empire.

214 BCE. Ptolemy IV (ruler of Egypt and Judea) gave financial assistance to Greek states.

213 BCE. One-hundredth-and-twentieth year of Greek rule. Achaeus captured and put to death by cousin, Antiochus III the Great.

212 BCE. Antiochus III recovered Armenia and settled Jews in Anatolia.

211 BCE. Antiochus III, King of Asia and claimant of Judea, conquered Armenia.

210 BCE. Ptolemy IV Philopator (ruler of Egypt and Judea) descended into bisexual depravity.

209 BCE. Antiochus III, King of Asia, conquered Parthia (Iran).

208 BCE. Joseph the Tobaid became tax guarantor of Judea.

207 BCE. Insurrection in Egypt.

206 BCE. King Antiochus III of the Seleucid Empire made peace with Euthydemus, King of Bactria.

205 BCE. King Antiochus III assumed title of “Great”.

204 BCE. Mount Gerizim held by Samaritans. Accession of Ptolemy V Epiphanes as King of Egypt and Judea.

203 BCE. One-hundredth-and-thirtieth year of Greek rule. King Antiochus III the Great formed coalition with King Philip V King of Macedon against new child-King Ptolemy V (ruler of Egypt and Judea).

202 BCE. Outbreak of Fifth Syrian War between King Ptolemy V (ruler of Egypt and Judea) and Antiochus III the Great, King of the Seleucid Empire. Antiochus III took Sidon.

201 BCE. Jews active in proselytising. Gaza taken by Antiochus III the Great (King of the North).

200 BCE. Battle of Panium: Antiochus III the Great (King of the North) with Jewish soldiers defeated King Ptolemy V (ruler of Egypt and Judea) and took Jerusalem.

199 BCE. King Ptolemy V (ruler of Egypt and Judea) recovered Jerusalem with help of Jewish Tobiad family.

198 BCE. Antiochus III the Great (King of the North) entered Jerusalem and repaired Temple.

197 BCE. Antiochus III the Great in Anatolia. Hasidim at Qumran.

196 BCE. King Ptolemy V (ruler of Egypt and Judea) married Cleopatra I Syra, daughter of Antiochus III the Great.

195 BCE. End of Fifth Syrian War. Judea ceded to Antiochus III the Great. Onias III the Righteous, High Priest and Ethnarch.

194 BCE. One-hundredth-and-thirty-ninth year of Greek rule.

193 BCE. One-hundredth-and-fortieth year of Greek rule. Abortive negotiations between Flamininus (Roman envoy) and Antiochus III the Great, King of the Seleucid Empire.

192 BCE. Outbreak of Roman–Seleucid (Syrian) War: King Antiochus III the Great invaded Greece.

191 BCE. Romans victorious over Antiochus III the Great and Seleucids at Battle of Thermopylae.

190 BCE. Romans victorious over Antiochus III the Great and Seleucids at Battle of Magnesia. *Book of Ecclesiasticus* written by Jesus Sirach (Ben Sira) at Jerusalem.

189 BCE. King Antiochus III the Great made his son, Seleucus IV Philopator, co-ruler.

188 BCE. Treaty of Apamea: End of Roman–Seleucid (Syrian) War. Antiochus III the Great and Seleucids forced to pay huge reparations and cede Western Anatolia.

187 BCE. King Antiochus III the Great killed in Parthia: Seleucus IV Philopator became sole ruler of Seleucid Empire (including Judea). Heliodorus, chancellor, tried to seize funds from Jerusalem temple on behalf King Seleucus IV.

186 BCE. Anthedon founded northwest of Gaza by Seleucus IV (King of the North) and settled by Greeks from Boeotia.

185 BCE. Customs post at Antipatris between Judea and rest of Kingdom of Syria.

184 BCE. Seleucus IV King of Asia (including Judea) paid expenses of Jerusalem temple.

183 BCE. Simon the Biilgah appointed administrator of the Jerusalem temple.

182 BCE. Death of Carthaginian general Hannibal in Bithynia. War in Anatolia between Eumenes II of Pergamon and Pharnaces I of Pontus.

181 BCE. Accession of Ptolemy VI Philometor in Egypt. He settled dispute between Jews and Samaritans.

180 BCE. Simon the Bilgah, administrator of the Jerusalem temple, tried to undermine authority of High Priest Onias III the Righteous.

179 BCE. Jewish tradition gave way to Hellenism in Judea.

178 BCE. Antiochus IV Epiphanes, released from Rome and replaced as hostage by his nephew Demetrius I.

177 BCE. Marriage of Laodice V, daughter of King Seleucus IV, to King Perseus of Macedon.

176 BCE. Heliodorus, minister of King Seleucus IV, failed to seize Temple funds at Jerusalem to pay reparations to Rome. Nessana in Negev settled by Nabatean Arabs.

175 BCE. Heliodorus assassinated King Seleucus IV. Latter's infant son Antiochus succeeded as King of Syria swiftly followed by Antiochus IV Epiphanes, son of Antiochus III the Great. King Antiochus IV Epiphanes deposed High Priest Onias III and appointed latter's brother Jason as High Priest who Hellenized Jerusalem.

174 BCE. High Priest Jason built gymnasium and ephebeum in citadel of Jerusalem.

173 BCE. One-hundredth-and-sixtieth year of Greek rule. King Antiochus IV Epiphanes, King of Asia (and Judea), entertained at Jerusalem by Jason. City renamed Antiochia.

172 BCE. Menelaus the Bilgah bribed King Antiochus IV (ruler of Asia and Judea) to appoint him High Priest and Ethnarch in place of Jason.

171 BCE. King Antiochus IV in Judea preparing for invasion of Egypt.

170 BCE. Outbreak of Sixth Syrian War between Antiochus IV (ruler of Asia and Judea) and Ptolemy VI Philometor of Egypt (King of the South). Antiochus IV invaded Egypt. Revolt in Jerusalem.

169 BCE. Antiochus IV Epiphanes (ruler of Asia and Judea) withdrew from Egypt to Jerusalem and plundered Temple.

168 BCE. Second invasion of Egypt by Antiochus IV (ruler of Asia and Judea). Day of Eleusis. Antiochus IV forced to leave by Roman ultimatum. End of Sixth Syrian War. Revolt at Jerusalem.

167 BCE. Revolt at Jerusalem. Abomination of Desolation: Altar of Zeus Olympia erected in Temple by King Antiochus IV (ruler of Asia and Judea); Samaritan Temple on Mount Gerizim converted into Temple of Zeus Xenios. Maccabean Revolt led by Mattathias (Mattathias the Hasmonean) the Hasmonean.

166 BCE. Death of Mattathias the Hasmonean. His third son Judas Maccabeus assumed leadership of the Revolt.

165 BCE. Battle of Emmaus: Judas Maccabeus defeated commander Syrian-Seleucid general Gorgias.

164 BCE. Judas Maccabeus took Jerusalem. Hanukkah: Rededication of Temple. Death of King Antiochus IV (ruler of Asia and Judea) in Isfahan. Succeeded by his infant son, Antiochus V Eupator.

163 BCE. One-hundredth-and-seventieth year of Greek rule.

162 BCE. Battle of Beth Zechariah: Seleucid victory: Eleazar Maccabeus, brother of Judas, killed stabbing a Syrian war elephant. Jerusalem taken by Syrians. Peace of Lysius. King Antiochus V granted toleration to the Jews. Killed apostate High Priest Menelaus and appointed Alcimus, a Zadokite, as his successor.

161 BCE. Battle of Adasa: Day of Nicanor: Demetrius I Sofer (new King of Asia) defeated by Judas Maccabeus who concluded alliance with Rome.

160 BCE. Battle of Elasa: Seleucid victory: Defeat and death of Judas Maccabeus. Pro-Seleucid Alcimus restored at Jerusalem as High Priest.

159 BCE. Death of High Priest Alcimus while arranging demolition of Temple Wall. No successor appointed as High Priest by Seleucid King Demetrius I.

158 BCE. Jonathan Apphus (brother of late Judas Maccabeus) took Jerusalem. Hellenism suppressed in Judea.

157 BCE. Treaty between Jonathan Apphus and Bacchides (general of King Demetrius I): Seleucid evacuation of Jerusalem except for Acra fortress.

156 BCE. Pharaoh Ptolemy VI Philometor survived assassination attempt by Ptolemy VIII, who thereupon fled to Rome.

155 BCE. Jonathan Apphus waged guerrilla war.

154 BCE. Jonathan Apphus fortified Beth-Hogla near Jericho.

153 BCE. One-hundredth-and-eightieth year of Greek rule. Jonathan Apphus formally installed as High Priest and fortified Jerusalem.

152 BCE. Alexander Balas, Roman-approved King of Syria, took Acre.

151 BCE. Alexander Balas took Lebanon.

150 BCE. Jonathan Apphus supported and then attended wedding of his new overlord Alexander Balas at Ptolemais (Acre).

149 BCE. Mithridates I of Parthia invaded Seleucid Kingdom of Asia (which included Judea).

148 BCE. Parthians took Persia from Alexander Balas.

147 BCE. Demetrius II Nicator, King of Syria, invaded Syria. Jonathan Apphus assisted and was granted city of Ekron.

146 BCE. Alexander Balas occupied with revolt in Cilicia (Turkey).

145 BCE. Battle of the Oenoparus (Antioch on the Orontes, Turkey). Alexander Balas killed and succeeded as King of Asia by Demetrius II who concluded peace treaty with Jonathan Apphus.

144 BCE. Parthians took Babylon: Exarch became their subject.

143 BCE. One-hundredth-and-ninetieth and final year of Greek rule. Battle of Beth-Shean: Jonathan Apphus captured and executed by Diodotus Tryphon (general of Antiochus VI Dionysus, King of Syria).

142 BCE. First year of Hasmonean era: Dynasty would rule Judea for next centuries. New High Priest Simon Thassi obtained tax exemption from King Demetrius II Nicator (ruler of Asia) at Seleucia.

- 141 BCE.** Syrian garrisons of anti-King Diodotus Tryphon expelled from Acra (citadel) of Jerusalem and port of Joppa by Simon III Thassi.
- 140 BCE.** New High Priest Simon Thassi acclaimed hereditary Ethnarch with palace in Acra.
- 139 BCE.** Alliance between Judea and Rome but Jews expelled from latter for proselytising.
- 138 BCE.** Battle of Kedron: John Hyrcanus, son of Simon Thassi, defeated forces of new King Antiochus VII Sidetes (ruler of Asia). Suicide of Diodotus Tryphon (killer of High Priest Jonathan Apphus).
- 137 BCE.** Forces of Antiochus VII Sidetes tried to conquer Judea.
- 136 BCE.** Forces of Antiochus VII driven out of Judea.
- 135 BCE.** Antiochus VII besieged Jerusalem and demanded tribute from High Priest Simon Thassi.
- 134 BCE.** Comet seen in Rome and elsewhere. High Priest Simon Thassi assassinated in Jericho at instigation of King Antiochus VII. Accession of John Hyrcanus I as Jewish Priest-King.
- 133 BCE.** Tenth year of Hasmonean era. Judea invaded by Antiochus VII (ruler of Asia).
- 132 BCE.** Jerusalem besieged Antiochus VII. First Jewish coins struck by High Priest John Hyrcanus I in Hebrew and Greek. *Ecclesiasticus* published in Egypt by grandson of Jesus Sirach (Ben Sira).
- 131 BCE.** John Hyrcanus I opened tomb of David and took his treasure to pay tribute to Antiochus VII so latter lifted siege of Jerusalem after demolishing its walls.
- 130 BCE.** John Hyrcanus I accompanied King Antiochus VII Sidetes on Parthian campaign.

INDEPENDENT HASMONEAN RULE: 129–62 BCE

- 129 BCE.** King Antiochus VII Sidetes killed by Parthians. End of Seleucid suzerainty over Judea.
- 128 BCE.** High Priest John Hyrcanus I destroyed 200-year-old Samaritan Temple on Mount Gerizim.
- 127 BCE.** John Hyrcanus I refortified Jerusalem.
- 126 BCE.** Alexander II Zabinas (ruler of Asia) recognized independence of Judea. John Hyrcanus I of Judea concluded alliance with Rome to secure his independence from Seleucid King of Asia. [See also next entry.]
- 125 BCE.** John Hyrcanus I of Judea commenced border wars of expansion.
- 124 BCE.** John Hyrcanus I of Judea took Aleppo.
- 123 BCE.** Twentieth year of Hasmonean era. John Hyrcanus I raised mercenary army paying with gold taken from Tomb of David by Zion Gate.
- 122 BCE.** John Hyrcanus I used mercenaries in attempt to conquer coast.
- 121 BCE.** John Hyrcanus I of Judea took territory in Transjordan.
- 120 BCE.** John Hyrcanus I of Judea conquered Samaria and destroyed its temple on Mount Gerizim.

119 BCE. John Hyrcanus I conquered Idumeans (Edomites) of Negev and forcibly converted them Judaism. Continuing border war between John Hyrcanus I of Judea and Antiochus VIII Philometor of Asia.

118 BCE. Struggle between High Priest John Hyrcanus I and the Pharisees.

117 BCE. Continuing border war between John Hyrcanus I of Judea and Antiochus VIII Philometor of Asia.

116 BCE. Death of Ptolemy VIII Physcon of Egypt: accession of Ptolemy IX Soter and Cleopatra III.

115 BCE. Accession of Antiochus IX Cyzicenus of Asia.

114 BCE. Jewish generals Ananias and Helkias in Egypt.

113 BCE. Thirtieth year of Hasmonean era. Continuing border war between John Hyrcanus I of Judea and Antiochus VIII Philometor of Asia.

112 BCE. John Hyrcanus I took coast from Antiochus VIII Philometor of Asia.

111 BCE. John Hyrcanus I lost Jaffa (coast) to King Antiochus IX Cyzicenus of Asia.

110 BCE. John Hyrcanus I conquered coast and Samaria.

109 BCE. John Hyrcanus I destroyed Samaria.

108 BCE. John Hyrcanus I conquered Syrian Greek towns neighbouring Judea.

107 BCE. Pharisees (Jewish sect) demanded that John Hyrcanus I relinquish High Priesthood.

106 BCE. John Hyrcanus I made the Sadducees (Jewish sect) the dominant party.

105 BCE. Peace in Judea.

104 BCE. Death of John Hyrcanus I of Judea: succeeded by eldest son Aristobulus I. Aristobulus I conquered Galilee, forcibly converting Itureans.

103 BCE. Fortieth year of Hasmonean era. Death of Aristobulus I: succeeded as King of Judea by brother Alexander Jannaeus. Ascalon autonomous.

102 BCE. Alexander Jannaeus of Judea commenced campaign of conquest by besieging city of Ptolemais (Acre).

101 BCE. King Alexander Jannaeus took Gaza.

100 BCE. *1 and 3 Maccabees* written in Judea.

99 BCE. Struggle between King Alexander Jannaeus of Judea and the Pharisees.

98 BCE. Continuation of war by King Alexander Jannaeus of Judea against Egypt. Birth of St Joseph of Nazareth.

97 BCE. King Alexander Jannaeus of Judea defeated at Amathus in Transjordan.

96 BCE. Judean Civil War between King Alexander Jannaeus and the Pharisees.

95 BCE. Outbreak of civil war in Judea between King Alexander Jannaeus and Pharisees (supported by King Demetrius III of Asia).

94 BCE. Outrage of Alexander Jannaeus in Temple.

93 BCE. Fiftieth year of Hasmonean era. Outbreak of civil war in Judea between King Alexander Jannaeus and the Pharisees.

- 92 BCE.** Continuing civil war between King Alexander Jannaeus and the Pharisees.
- 91 BCE.** King Alexander Jannaeus defeated by Obodas I, King of the Nabataean Arabs.
- 90 BCE.** In Judean Civil War, Pharisees secured promise of assistance from Demetrius II Eucaerus, King of Asia.
- 89 BCE.** Continuing civil war between King Alexander Jannaeus and the Pharisees.
- 88 BCE.** Pharisees instigated Syrian invasion. Battle of Shechem: King Alexander Jannaeus defeated by Demetrius III Eukarios Philopator Soter, King of Syria, who then withdrew when his Jewish mercenaries deserted. Infant St Joseph orphaned and adopted by his uncle Jacob.
- 87 BCE.** King Alexander Jannaeus crucified 800 Pharisee rebels at Jerusalem: 8,000 others fled abroad.
- 86 BCE.** Founding of Qumran sect: Dead Sea Scrolls.
- 85 BCE.** Aretas III Philhellen, King of the Nabataean Arabs. Jews in Cyrene.
- 84 BCE.** King Alexander Jannaeus of Judea built palisades against Antiochus XII Dionysus, King of Syria.
- 83 BCE.** Sixtieth year of Hasmonean era. Invasion of Syria by Tigranes II, King of Armenia.
- 82 BCE.** Marriage of Antipater (son of Antipas, Governor of Idumea in Judea) to Cypros, Daughter of Aretas III, King of the Nabataean Arabs.
- 81 BCE.** King Alexander Jannaeus of Judea conquered more territory in Galilee.
- 80 BCE.** Judah ben Tabbaï and Simeon ben Shetach (President and Vice-President of Sanhedrin), formulators of oral law.
- 79 BCE.** Settlement of Kurnub-Mampsis in Negev by Nabataean Arabs.
- 78 BCE.** Settlement of Subeita in Negev by Nabataean Arabs.
- 77 BCE.** King Alexander Jannaeus conquered territory in Trans-Jordan.
- 76 BCE.** Death of King Alexander Jannaeus of Judea. Widow Salome Alexandra succeeded as Queen with her eldest son John Hyrcanus II as High Priest.
- 75 BCE.** Antipator succeeded his father Antipas as Strategos (Governor) of Idumea (Negev). Commencement of Herodian dynasty in Judea.
- 74 BCE.** Pharisees introduced into Sanhedrin by Queen Salome Alexandra in place of Sadducees
- 73 BCE.** Seventieth year of Hasmonean era. Antipator, Strategos (Governor) of Idumea (Negev), persuaded his father-in-law King Aretas III of Nabatea to support Aristobulus II of Judea.
- 72 BCE.** Former anti-Pharisee ministers of late King Alexander Jannaeus executed.
- 71 BCE.** Roman invasion of Asia. Defeat of Mithridates VI Eupator: his realm of Pontus (Northern Anatolia) conquered by Rome and he fled to Armenia.
- 70 BCE.** Roman invasion of Armenia.
- 69 BCE.** Roman occupation of Armenia.
- 68 BCE.** Anti-Pharisee opposition supported Aristobulus II brother of High Priest John Hyrcanus II.

67 BCE. Death of Queen Salome Alexandra of Judea: succeeded by her son, High Priest John Hyrcanus II. Latter urged civil war against his brother Aristobulus II.

66 BCE. Battle of Jericho: King John Hyrcanus II defeated and deposed by his brother Aristobulus II. Moab ceded to Kingdom of Nabataean Arabs.

65 BCE. King Aristobulus II (supported by Jewish scholar Honi the Righteous) of Judea besieged at Jerusalem by his brother John Hyrcanus II.

64 BCE. Syria conquered by Pompey who supported claim of John Hyrcanus II to be King of the Jews.

63 BCE. Eightieth year of Hasmonean era. On 28th September (Day of Atonement) Pompey stormed and profaned (but did not loot) Temple, demolished walls of Jerusalem and restored John Hyrcanus II but merely as Ethnarch (not King) of central Judea. Rest of realm annexed to new tributary Roman province of Syria.

Roman Rule: 62–47 BCE

62 BCE. Pompeian settlement of East: Roman client rulers established in Anatolia and Levant including Judea.

61 BCE. Antipator I of Idumea moved to Jerusalem and administered Judea. Deposed King Aristobulus II paraded in Pompey's Triumph at Rome.

60 BCE. Caster of Rhodes synchronized Eastern and Western Chronologies.

59 BCE. John Hyrcanus II officiated as High Priest without secular authority, which was vested in Roman Governor of Syria.

58 BCE. Saint Joseph married Salome at Nazareth.

57 BCE. Rebellion in Judea instigated by Alexander, son ex-King of Judea Aristobulus II, suppressed by Aulus Gabinius (Roman Proconsul of Syria) who annexed Judea to his province. John Hyrcanus II remained High Priest but was no longer Ethnarch.

56 BCE. Rebellion in Judea instigated ex-King of Judea Aristobulus II suppressed by Aulus Gabinius (Roman Proconsul of Syria).

55 BCE. Antipator I of Idumea appointed Procurator (administrator) of Jerusalem. Roman Proconsul Aulus Gabinius plundered Temple to finance attack on Parthia.

54 BCE. Rebellion by Antigonus II Mattathias, nephew of Ethnarch John Hyrcanus II, suppressed by Roman Proconsul Aulus Gabinius.

53 BCE. Ninetieth year of Hasmonean era. Battle of Carrhae: Marcus Licinius Crassus, plundering Governor of Syria, killed by Parthians.

52 BCE. *Apocrypha of Ezekiel* published in Judea. Rebellion in Judea crushed by Gaius Cassius Longinus, Proconsul of Syria.

51 BCE. Accession of Ptolemy XII Auletes and his sister Cleopatra VII Philopator as joint sovereigns of Egypt.

50 BCE. *Book of Wisdom* published at Alexandria. Fights between Jews and Samaritans.

49 BCE. Julius Caesar (Dictator of Rome) appointed Antipater the Idumaeen as Prefect of Judea.

48 BCE. On 28th September (anniversary of his profaning of the Temple at Jerusalem), assassination of Pompey at Alexandria. High Priest John Hyrcanus II assisted Julius Caesar at Ascalon. Antipater the Idumaeen appointed Governor of Judea by Roman Proconsul Aulus Gabinius.

INDEPENDENT HASMONEAN-HERODIAN RULE: 47 BCE–6 CE

47 BCE. In thanks for Judean assistance in Alexandrine War, Julius Caesar visited Judea and restored its nominal independence. He reappointed John Hyrcanus II as Ethnarch and Antipater the Idumaeen as Chief Minister. Also made Judaism a protected religion. Wall of Jerusalem rebuilt by Antipater.

46 BCE. Herod the Great, son of Antipater the Idumaeen (Chief Minister of Judea), appointed Strategos (Governor) of Galilee by John Hyrcanus II, Ethnarch and High Priest.

45 BCE. *Upon the Jews* published by Alexander Polyhistor at Rome. Acquittal of Herod the Great, Strategos of Galilee, on charge of murdering false messiah Hezitas the Robber.

44 BCE. Death of Julius Caesar mourned in Judea, whose autonomy he had restored.

43 BCE. One-hundredth year of Hasmonean era. Civil war in Judea. Assassination of Antipater the Idumaeen (Chief Minister of Judea) by Malichus who was then also assassinated.

42 BCE. Mark Antony (Roman Triumvir) installed Phasael and latter's brother Herod the Great as Tetrarchs in Judea under John Hyrcanus II as Ethnarch.

41 BCE. Mark Antony visited Queen Cleopatra VII Philopator at Alexandria. Parthian attack on Jerusalem.

40 BCE. Parthian conquest of Judea. Antigonus II Mattathias installed as High Priest in place of his brother John Hyrcanus II whom he deposed and mutilated at Rome. Herod the Great designated as Anti-King of the Jews.

39 BCE. Herod the Great invaded Judea with Roman forces.

38 BCE. Last year of Hasmonean era. Herod the Great took Galilee from Antigonus Mattathias, King of Judea (who retreated into Jerusalem).

37 BCE. First year of reign of King Herod the Great. After he took Jerusalem, he married Princess Mariamne I (granddaughter of Hasmonean ex-High Priest John Hyrcanus II) and appointed Ananelus as High Priest in place of deposed Priest-King Antigonus II.

36 BCE. Herod the Great, new King of Judea, was opposed by Queen Cleopatra VII of Egypt, who wanted to annex his realm.

35 BCE. Herod the Great had High Priest Aristobulus III killed and restored Ananelus.

34 BCE. Visit of Queen Cleopatra VII of Egypt to Herod the Great of Judea who ceded Gaza to her.

33 BCE. King Herod the Great married his cousin as additional wife.

32 BCE. Outbreak of war between Herod the Great and Malichus I, King of the Nabataean Arabs (Jordan).

31 BCE. Earthquake in Judea. Victory of Herod the Great in war against Nabataean Arabs. Herod supported Mark Antony against Octavian (Augustus) but then changed sides.

- 30 BCE.** Execution of ex-High Priest John Hyrcanus II. Joshua III ben Phiabi acceded as High Priest. King Herod visited Octavian (Augustus) at Rhodes where he was confirmed as King of the Jews despite previous support for Mark Antony.
- 29 BCE.** King Herod the Great executed his wife, Mariamne I (granddaughter of late Hasmonean High Priest John Hyrcanus II).
- 28 BCE.** Tenth year of reign of King Herod the Great. He executed his mother-in-law Alexandra the Maccabee (daughter of late Hasmonean High Priest John Hyrcanus II).
- 27 BCE.** Construction of Sebaste (Samaria), named after Emperor Augustus (Greek “sebastos” means venerable or “Augustus” in Latin).
- 26 BCE.** King Herod the Great tracked down and executed surviving relatives of late Hasmonean High Priest John Hyrcanus II.
- 25 BCE.** King Herod the Great sent forces with Roman expedition to Yemen. He continued massive building programme including Caesarea Maritima “Little Rome”.
- 24 BCE.** King Herod the Great of Judea continued his programme of public building, paid for by high taxation, enforced by his army of Greek mercenaries.
- 23 BCE.** Appointment as High Priest of Simon IV Boethus (father of Mariamne II, another wife of Herod the Great).
- 22 BCE.** Emperor Augustus granted lands to King Herod the Great.
- 21 BCE.** Emperor Augustus visited Asia. *Treatise of Shem* written in Judea.
- 20 BCE.** King Herod the Great visited Emperor Augustus who ceded Golan to him.
- 19 BCE.** King Herod the Great rebuilt main building of Second Temple at Jerusalem then started construction of courtyards.
- 18 BCE.** Twentieth year of reign of King Herod the Great. Nativity of Virgin Mary.
- 17 BCE.** High Priest Simon IV Boethus attended first birthday of Virgin Mary.
- 16 BCE.** King Herod the Great married Elpis as another wife. Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa sent to inspect Roman provinces in Asia by his father-in-law Emperor Augustus.
- 15 BCE.** Agrippa, heir of Emperor Augustus, sacrificed oxen at Temple in Jerusalem. Virgin Mary dedicated as Temple Virgin.
- 14 BCE.** King Herod the Great toured Anatolia with Agrippa and rendered assistance to Jews there.
- 13 BCE.** King Herod the Great’s eldest son Antipater II went to Rome to be recognised as heir by Augustus. Phillipon, Exilarch at Babylon.
- 12 BCE.** Herod and sons (Alexander III and Aristobukas IV) visited Augustus at Aquileia (Venice).
- 11 BCE.** Dissension in King Herod’s family: Alexander III and Aristobulus IV imprisoned.
- 10 BCE.** Dedication of restored Temple. Herod the Great inaugurated Caesarea and sanctuary of Hebron
- 9 BCE.** Quadrennial Games celebrated by Herod at Caesarea. Augustus rebuked Herod for invading Naratala (Judea).

8 BCE. Reconciliation of Augustus with King Herod the Great. Latter sent his younger sons to Rome to be educated.

7 BCE. King Herod the Great executed two of his sons, Alexander and Aristobulus IV for treason. Tigranus IV Herodii King of Armenia. St Joseph the Worker betrothed to Virgin Mary.

6 BCE. Pharisees refused to take oath to Augustus and King Herod the Great: Antipas, son of Herod, married Phasaelis, daughter of Arestas IV of Natataka.

5 BCE. Arrest of Antipater II. Herod divorced. Mariamne II deposed her father Simon IV Boethus as High Priest and appointed Matthias I.

4 BCE. Lunar eclipse. Death of King Herod the Great: succeeded by sons as rulers of divided kingdom. War of Varus. Uprisings by Athonges the shepherd, Judas of Galilee and Simon of Pheroras.

3 BCE. Herod Archelaus instated as ethnarch of the Jews and ruled as a tyrant. Deposed Joazar as High Priest and appointed brother Eleazar.

2 BCE. Archelaus, deposed High Priest Eleazar and replaced him by Joshua IV.

1 BCE. Armenian war between Rome and Persia. Ethnarch Herod Archelaus rebuilt winter palace at Jericho which had previously been destroyed by rebels.

1 CE. Ethnarch Herod Archelaus deposed High Priest Joazar.

2. Augustus affirmed Jewish rights in Anatolia. Samaritans moved to Nablus from Shechem.

3. Ethnarch Herod Archelaus built new town named after himself near his winter palace at Jericho.

4. Ethnarch Herod Archelaus divorced Marianne IV and illegally married Glaphyra, his ex-sister-in-law.

5. Death of Glaphyra, wife of Ethnarch Herod Archelaus, after her prophetic dream of her husband's deposition

Roman Rule (restored): 6–66

6. Emperor Augustus deposed Ethnarch Herod Archelaus after latter's prophetic dream. Uprisings by Judas the Zealot and Zadok the Pharisee. Quirinius, Roman Governor of Syria, appointed Ananus High Priest.

7. Coponius Prefect at Caesarea. Samaritans defiled Temple.

8. Population of Palestine 2,500,000 of whom 600,000 in Judea. Ananus High Priest.

9. Ambibalus Prefect of Judea. Jews 8% of population of Israel: Two million in Judea, four million elsewhere (Archelais, Azotis, Jamma and Phasaelis).

10. Death of Salome, sister of late Herod the Great: she bequeathed her land to Augustus.

11. *Sibylline Oracles I and II* written in Judea. Jewish Diaspora now six million (one million in Alexandria).

12. Annius Rufus Prefect of Judea. One million Jews in Babylonia (Persian Empire).

13. *Lives of the Prophets* written in Judea. Population of Judea two million.

14. Antipas “the fox” tetrarch of Galilee founded Tiberias in honour of new Roman Empire.

- 15.** Valerius Gratus appointed prefect of Judea. He appointed Ishmael ben Fabus as High Priest. Azrikas II, Exilarch at Babylon.
- 16.** Death at Vienne in Gaul of Herod Archelaus, exiled ex-Etharch of the Jews.
- 17.** Germanicus, on tour of inspection in East, received petition from Judea to reduce taxation.
- 18.** Valerius Gratus, Prefect, appointed as High Priest Caiaphas, son-in-law of ex-High Priest Annas.
- 19.** At instigation of Sejanus, the anti-Semitic Praetorian Prefect Tiberius expelled Jews from Italy for proselytizing upper classes.
- 20.** Herod Antipas, Tetrarch of Galilee and Perea, removed his seat from Sepphoris to Tiberias. Jewish state in Babylonia. Asineus, Exilarch at Babylon.
- 21.** Jewish state in Neharden founded by Hanilai and his brother Hasinai.
- 22.** Parthian calendar altered.
- 23.** *4 Maccabees* written in Judea.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE LIFE AND TIMES OF CHRISTIAN POPES

Pre-Papacy during the Life of Jesus: 24–33

24. Thirtieth year of life of Jesus Christ. Sejanus, Praetorian prefect at Rome, pursued anti-Semitic policy.
25. Herod Antipas, “the Fox”, Tetrarch of Galilee scandalously married his sister-in-law Herodias.
26. Affair of the Standards: new Prefect Pilate forced to stop displaying imperial-medallion busts by Temple.
27. Pilate, prefect of Judea, raided Temple treasury to pay for aqueduct, then killed protestors.
28. Ministry of Jesus Christ in Galilee. Death of St Joseph after 36 years marriage to Virgin Mary. Buried in Valley of Josaphat.
29. Ministry of Jesus Christ in Galilee. The Transfiguration.
30. Jesus’ Great Ministry in Galilee.
31. Imprisonment of St John the Baptist at Machaerus. Pilate, Prefect of Judea, ordered by Emperor to remove gilded shields from Jerusalem.
32. Martyrdom of St John the Baptist by order of Herod Antipas “the Fox” tetrarch of Galilee.

Persecuted Papacy: 33–312

33. Last year of Life of Jesus Christ and first year of Persecuted Papacy. Terrorism in Judea. Crucifixion, Resurrection and Ascension of Christ in Judea.
34. Acquittal of Saints Peter and John the Divine before the Sanhedrin in Jerusalem. They were recognised as Priests, then retired to Arabia (*Galatians* 1:17).
35. Martyrdom of St Stephen, protomartyr. Conversion of St Paul. St Peter became first Bishop of Antioch. Episcopal Chair of St Peter.
36. Recall of Pilate, Prefect of Judea. Dismissal of Caiaphas as High Priest: successor his brother-in-law Jonathan III. St Andrew went to Byzantium, St Peter went to Antioch, St John the Divine to Ephesus, and St Thomas to the East.
37. High Priest Jonathan III deposed by Vitellius, Governor of Syria. Suicide of Pilate in exile in Gaul.
38. St Paul visited St Peter at Jerusalem.
39. St Paul in Syria. Herod Antipas “the Fox” deposed as Tetrarch of Galilee.
40. Vision of St Paul at Joppa. Attempt by Emperor Caligula to erect his statue in Temple.
41. Gospel of Matthew published at Jerusalem addressed to Theophilus the High Priest.
42. Miraculous escape of St Peter from prison in Jerusalem. He fled to Rome where he commenced the twenty-five years of his pontificate there.
43. St Barnabas sent from Jerusalem to report on Church at Antioch. Chair of St Peter at Rome, St James the Great in Spain.

44. Martyrdom of St James the Great, cousin of Jesus, at Jerusalem by order of Herod Agrippa I the Great, King of the Jews. St Peter escaped to Rome.
45. Assumption of Virgin Mary at Jerusalem, aged 60. Theudas, False Messiah, executed by Fadus, Procurator of Judea. Christianity based at Antioch led by Sts Peter and Paul
46. Famine relief journey of St Paul from Antioch to Jerusalem.
47. First missionary journey of St Paul: went to Cyprus with St Barnabas then onto Anatolia.
48. Assumption of Virgin Mary at Jerusalem. End of first missionary journey of St Paul, “Apostle of the Nations”, from Antioch.
49. All Jews (including St Peter) expelled from Rome by Emperor Claudius. Apostolic Council at Jerusalem attended by St Peter who remained there for two years.
50. Second Missionary journey of St Paul: he went to Anatolia.
51. At Corinth St Paul sent First Epistle to Thessalonians and to Galatians. Arrival of St Thomas as Madras.
52. At Corinth St Peter sent Second Epistle to Thessalonians. St Thomas the Apostle migrated to India, landing at Kottapuram in India.
53. End of Second Missionary Journey of St Paul. He arrived in Jerusalem.
54. Dispute between Saints Peter and Paul at Jerusalem. Third Missionary Journey of St Paul. Jews allowed back into Rome by new Emperor Nero.
55. St Paul driven out of Ephesus by silversmiths at Temple of Diana. Assumption of Virgin Mary at Ephesus.
56. At Thessalonika St Paul sent First and Second Epistles to Corinthians.
57. At Corinth St Paul sent Epistles to Romans.
58. End of Third Missionary Journey of St Paul. He arrived at Jerusalem where he was assaulted by High Priest Ananias and arrested.
59. St Paul imprisoned at Caesarea Maritima. High Priest Ananias deposed.
60. Shipwreck of St Paul on Malta while being sent to Rome for hearing of his appeal.
61. St Paul arraigned before Emperor Nero and acquitted. *Epistles to Colossians, Philemon, Ephesians and Philippians*.
62. Martyrdom of St James the Just, first Bishop of Jerusalem, (brother of Jesus): lynched by order of High Priest Ananus. *Gospel of St Mark* dictated to him by St Peter in Rome.
63. Fourth missionary journey of St Paul to Spain. He sent First *Epistle* to St Timothy and *Epistles* to Titus and Hebrews. St Peter confronted Simon Magus there.
64. Martyrdom of St Matthias. *St Luke’s Gospel* and *Acts of the Apostles* published. Emperor Nero commenced First Persecution of Christians. Completion of outer courtyard of Temple at Jerusalem: rebuilds completed.
65. Sts Peter and Paul imprisoned at Rome. Latter sent Second Epistle to Timothy.
66. Anti-Roman rebel High Priest Phannias elected. Christians left Jerusalem led by St Simeon, second Bishop (cousin of Jesus). Ex-High Priest Ananus (who had killed St James the Just, first Bishop of Jerusalem) lynched there by Jewish rebels.

67. Martyrdom of St Peter on Vatican Hill and St Paul in central Rome. St Linus, second Pope.
68. Martyrdom of St Mark in Alexandria (his Bishopric). End of First Persecution on suicide of Emperor Nero.
69. Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus at Rome burnt during Civil War there. Martyrdom of St Bartholomew in Armenia (his Bishopric) by being flayed alive.
70. Consecration of new Temple of Jupiter on Capitol at Rome. Destruction of Temple at Jerusalem by Titus. End of High Priesthood. Palestinian Christians, led by St Simeon, second Bishop of Jerusalem, returned to ruined city and re-established Christian church there.
71. Menorah from Temple at Jerusalem paraded through Rome by Vespasian in Triumph.
72. Martyrdom of St Thomas the Apostle at Mylapore in India.
73. Death of St Veronica in Gaul.
74. St Mark's Day: martyrdom at Alexandria.
75. Death of Saint Martha at Aix. Martyrdom of Sts Simon and Jude.
76. Death of Pope St Linus. St Anacletus, third Pope.
77. Martyrdom of St Matthew in Ethiopia.
78. End of first persecution of Christians.
79. Eruption of Vesuvius regarded by Christians as retribution for destruction of Temple of Jerusalem nine years earlier.
80. "Nero Redivivus" legend in East. Anti-Christian Jewish prayer Shemoneh Esreh instituted by Rabbi Gamaliel II.
81. Catacombs (Christian burial ground) on Via Appia became place of pilgrimage.
82. Death of Saint Joseph of Arimathea at Glastonbury.
83. Apostolic succession to bishoprics; assisted by deacons.
84. Martyrdom of St Luke at Thebes in Greece.
85. Jewish Synod of Jamnia adopted anti-Christian curse.
86. Christianity became a gentile urban religion. *Gospel of St John* published by him at Ephesus.
87. Christianity declared illegal by Emperor Domitian. Adherents suspected of sorcery and noxious rites and called "atheists".
88. Martyrdom of Pope St Anacletus. Succeeded by St Clement I, fourth Pope.
89. Four rabbis persuaded Domitian to persecute Christians instead of expelling Jews from Rome.
90. St Clement created seven parishes of Rome. First *Epistle* of St Clement to Corinthians.
91. *Epistles* of St John sent by him from Ephesus. Martyrdom of Christian Consul Acilius Glabrio.
92. Second Persecution of Christians by Emperor Domitian. He was denounced by Christians as "Nero Redivivus".
93. Emperor Diocletian ordered extermination of Christian members of House of David.

- 94.** Domitian acquitted Jesus' cousins of Messiahism. St John the Divine, Bishop of Ephesus, banished to Patmos where he wrote Revelation.
- 95.** Emperor Domitian executed his cousin Clemens and banished his niece Domitilla for Christianity.
- 96.** Assassination of Emperor Domitian: end of second Persecution of Christians. St John the Divine released from Patmos. He returned to Ephesus.
- 97.** St Evaristus, fifth Pope. St John's Gospel published by him at Ephesus.
- 98.** Death of St Mary Magdalene at Aix-en-Provence. Pope Evaristus consecrated parish churches and appointed deacons.
- 99.** Third Persecution of Christians initiated by Trajan.
- 100.** End of anti-Christian Herodian dynasty. Death of Herod Agrippa II childless at Rome. Martyrdom at Ephesus of St John the Divine, last of the Apostles.
- 101.** Commencement of secret Christian worship in catacombs outside Rome: frescoes painted there.
- 102.** Mithraism a rival to Christianity at Rome.
- 103.** Christian missionary activity ceased because of persecution.
- 104.** St Simeon, Christian Bishop of Jerusalem and cousin of Christ, respected as Head of the Church.
- 105.** Martyrdom of Pope St Evaristus. Succeeded by St Alexander I, sixth Pope (first one to be elected).
- 106.** Pope St Alexander I included reference to the Passion in canon of the Mass.
- 107.** Seven letters of St Ignatius of Antioch. Martyrdom of St Simeon (cousin of Christ), the second Bishop of Jerusalem.
- 108.** Martyrdom at Rome of St Ignatius, Bishop of Antioch.
- 109.** Didache (Instruction to missionaries) published at Antioch.
- 110.** Martyrdom of Saints Andochius, Thyrsus and Felix at Saulieu in Gaul. St Zacchaeus (half brother or cousin of Christ) succeeded as Suffragen Bishop Jerusalem.
- 111.** Christian letter to Diognetus (tutor of Marcus Aurelius) published at Athens.
- 112.** Rescript ("reply") of Emperor Trajan to Pliny: Christians not to be sought out for Prosecution.
- 113.** No Christian canon because of belief in imminent Second Coming of the Messiah.
- 114.** Martyrdom of St Eustace in Helvetia.
- 115.** Martyrdom of Pope St Alexander I, succeeded by St Sixtus I, as seventh Pope.
- 116.** St Sixtus I introduced "Sanctus" into Mass.
- 117.** End of third Persecution of Christians on death of Trajan. Christian *Epistle* of Mathetes to Diognetus (tutor of Marcus Aurelius) published at Athens.
- 118.** Christianity became a federation of communities headed by bishops at Rome and in Eastern provinces.
- 119.** Apostolic succession from bishop to successor. Apologist Christian literature published.

120. Christian Letter from Quadratus of Athens to Emperor Hadrian.
121. Apology for Christianity published by Aristides of Athens.
122. Papias, Bishop of Hierapolis in Anatolia, advocated oral Christian tradition.
123. Gospel of Saint Thomas the Israelite.
124. Rescript of Emperor Hadrian on Christians: prosecution only by named accusers under oath.
125. St Telesphorus, eighth Pope.
126. Shepherd published by Hermas: Christian text.
127. Christian oral traditions written in Greek to become New Testament apocrypha.
128. Conversion of Justin Martyr at Nablus.
129. *Epistle* of Barnabas published in Alexandria: allegorical interpretation of Mosaic Law.
130. Emperor Hadrian ordered building of pagan city and Temple to Jupiter on deserted site of Jerusalem. Judah Kyriacos (nephew of Christ) succeeded as fourth Bishop of Jerusalem.
131. *St John's Gospel* book of bound papyrus in Egypt (now at John Rylands Library, Manchester) Christians killed by Jewish rebels in Judea. Christian work Aristides published.
132. 100th year of Persecuted Papacy. Simon bar Kokhba of Judea proclaimed himself Messiah, opposed by Christians. Letter of Barnabas published.
133. Basilides founded heretical Christian sect at Alexandria.
134. *Epistle* of Barnabas published at Alexandria.
135. Arrival at Rome from Alexandria of Valentinus the Heretic. Depatriation of Jews by Emperor Hadrian. Justus (great-nephew of Jesus), Bishop of Jerusalem, expelled. End of Desposyni (Holy Family) Dynasty there.
136. Martyrdom of Pope St Telephorus. Succeeded by St Hyginus ninth Pope.
137. Gnosticist heresy and apocrypha at Rome.
138. Apology to Antoninus Pius published by Aristides the Christian.
139. Odes of Solomon and Gospel of St Thomas published by Christians in Alexandria.
140. Martyrdom of Pope St Hyginus. Succeeded by St Pius I, 10th Pope.
141. Valentinus the Heretic left the Christian community at Rome.
142. Apologies of Justin of Samaria addressed to Emperor Antoninus Pius in defence of Christians.
143. Pope Pius I founded Santa Pudenziana church on Esquiline Hill, the first in Rome.
144. Synod of Rome excommunicated Marcion of Sinope for publishing Gnostic Antithesis.
145. *Letter* to the Philippians by Saint Polycarp, Bishop of Izmir, against Marcionites.
146. *A Treatise Against All Heresies* published by St Justin Martyr.
147. Dispute over canon of Biblical books between Christians and Marcionite heretics.
148. Hermas, brother of St Pius I, published Pastor.
149. Valentinus the Platonist founded Gnostic heresy at Rome.

- 150.** St Justin Martyr published Apology for Christians at Rome.
- 151.** *Diatessaron* published by Tatian in Syria: the four Gospels combined into a single narrative.
- 152.** Pope St Pius I welcomed Jewish converts. Odes of Solomon published by Christians at Alexandria.
- 153.** Heretics Valentinus, Cerdon and Marcian visited Rome to propagate their views.
- 154.** Proselytisation of Gentile Greek artisans in Eastern Roman Empire to create The Great Church.
- 155.** Martyrdom of St Pius I succeeded by St Anicetus I, 11th Pope.
- 156.** Montanus of Phrygia declared he was the Paraclete (Holy Ghost) assisted by Maximilla and Priscilla.
- 157.** St Anicetus condemned Valentinus the heretic.
- 158.** Hegesippus the convert condemned Gnostics.
- 159.** Death at Rome of Marcion the Heretic, but his sect survived especially in Spain.
- 160.** Martyrdom of Sts Pudentia and Praxedes at Rome.
- 161.** Accession of Emperor Marcus Aurelius: persecution of Christians increased, but was not centrally organised.
- 162.** Valentinus the heretic left Rome for Cyprus. Martyrdom of St Felcitas and her seven sons.
- 163.** Valentinus the heretic published *The Gospel of Truth* at Alexandria.
- 164.** Melito, Bishop of Sardis, addressed a discourse to Emperor Marcus Aurelius that latter should make Christianity state religion of Roman Empire because it shared his doctrine.
- 165.** St Justin Martyr beheaded at Rome.
- 166.** Martyrdom of Pope St Anicetus. Succeeded by St Soter, 12th Pope. Fourth Persecution of Christians initiated by Marcus Aurelius.
- 167.** Christians blamed for plague.
- 168.** St Soter condemned Montanist heresy.
- 169.** Melito, Bishop of Sardis, published *Easter Treatise*: the word of God directs course of History.
- 170.** Letter from Dionysius of Corinth. Controversy in Anatolia over dating of Easter festival. Excommunication of Author of Acts of St Paul (published in Asia).
- 171.** Muratorian Canon, list of the books of the *New Testament*, published by Hermes, brother of Pope Pius I
- 172.** Heretical sect of the Encratites founded by Tatian in Syria.
- 173.** Heretical Montanist apocalyptic movement in Phrygia.
- 174.** Miracle of the Lightning Legion in Germany: prayers of Christian soldiers ended drought and therefore Emperor Marcus Aurelius temporarily relaxed persecution.
- 175.** St Eleutherius, 13th Pope.
- 176.** Celsus the Platonist published anti-Christian *The True Doctrine*.

- 177.** Martyrs of Lyons including St Pothinus, first Bishop there.
- 178.** Martyrdom of Saint Concordius at Spoleto. Montanist heresy condemned at Rome.
- 179.** Melito, Bishop of Sardis, published sermon on the Eucharist. In response to a letter from British prince, Lucius, missionaries sent by Pope Pope Eleutherius.
- 180.** Martyrdom of Scillitans at Carthage.
- 181.** Lucius (not the similarly-named British prince), King of Edessa (Urfa, Turkey) wrote to Pope St Eleutherius at Rome requesting recognition as a Christian.
- 182.** Pope St Eleutherius condemned Montanist heresy.
- 183.** Pope St Eleutherius ruled that Easter be celebrated on a Sunday.
- 184.** Pope St Eleutherius ruled that no food be rejected as naturally unclean.
- 185.** Martyrdom of St Apollonarius the Apologist at Izmir.
- 186.** *Adversus Haereses* (Against Heresies) published by St Iranaeus.
- 187.** Ebionites (Jewish Christians) classified as heretics.
- 188.** Christians arrested and sent to mines in Sardinia.
- 189.** Martyrdom of Pope St Eleutherius. Succeeded by St Victor I, fourteenth Pope.
- 190.** End of fourth Persecution of Christians inspired by Marcia, Christian mistress of Commodus.
- 191.** Pope St Victor I convened first Synod of Rome. It demanded uniformity in observance of Easter and made Latin the Church language in place of Greek.
- 192.** Sunday became Christian Sabbath. Emperor Commodus, former persecutor, assassinated at Rome.
- 193.** Muratorian canon of “the 27 texts” adapted as the *New Testament* in Latin.
- 194.** On of advice of St Iranaeus, Pope St Victor I withdrew excommunication of Asian bishops.
- 195.** *Octavius* published at Rome by Minucius Felix, Christian apologist.
- 196.** Tertullian converted from Mithraism to Christianity at Rome.
- 197.** Tertullian published *Apology for Christianity*.
- 198.** Monarchian heresy at Rome.
- 199.** St Zephyrinus fifteenth Pope.
- 200.** Emperor Septimius Severus prohibited conversion to Christianity.
- 201.** *The Small Labyrinth* refuting heresies, published by St Hippolytus, presbyter at Rome.
- 202.** Fifth Persecution of Christianity initiated by Septimus Severus. St Irenaeus of Lyons martyred.
- 203.** Sts Perpetua and Felicity martyred at Carthage.
- 204.** *Commentary on Daniel* published by St Hippolytus at Rome.
- 205.** St Hippolytus condemned Archdeacon St Callixtus (later Pope).
- 206.** Origen of Alexandria combined Pagan philosophy with Christian scripture.

- 207.** Tertullian published *Adversos Marcionem* against the Marcionite heresy at Carthage denouncing Gnostic heresy.
- 208.** Praxeas the Monarchian heretic visited Rome.
- 209.** Martyrdom of St Alban in Britain.
- 210.** Tertullian published *De Exhortatione Castitatis* (On Exhortation to Chastity) at Carthage.
- 211.** Death of Emperor Septimus Severus. End of Fifth Persecution of Christians.
- 212.** Tertullian became a Montanist heretic at Carthage.
- 213.** *De Pudicitia* (On Modesty) published by Tertullian at Carthage.
- 214.** Doctrinal dispute at Rome between presbyters, Saint Hippolytus and Sabellius the heretic.
- 215.** Dispute between St Origen and Demetrius, Bishop of Alexandria.
- 216.** Origen of Alexandria visited Pope St Zephyrinus at Rome.
- 217.** St Callixtus I sixteenth Pope. St Hippolytus antipope.
- 218.** Schism: Hippolytus established rival “church of the pure” in opposition to Pope St Callixtus I.
- 219.** St Callixtus I built catacombs in Via Appia (cemetery of Callixtus) for Christian burials.
- 220.** St Callixtus I ex-communicated Sabellius the heretic for Mondalism.
- 221.** St Callixtus I built Basilica of Santa Maria in Trastevere.
- 222.** Accession of Emperor Severus Alexander. Martyrdom of St Callistus. St Urban I, seventeenth Pope.
- 223.** Schism with Hippolytus continued.
- 224.** Julia Mamaea, mother of Emperor Severus Alexander, protected Christians.
- 225.** Pope St Urban authorised acquisition of land by the Church.
- 226.** At Alexandria Origen published Christian commentaries.
- 227.** St Urban converted St Cecilia, her husband St Valerian and her brother-in-law.
- 228.** Martyrdom of St Lawrence at Rome.
- 229.** Disputation of Athens between Origen and Candidus the Heretic.
- 230.** End of Monarchian controversy at Rome. St Pontian eighteenth Pope.
- 231.** Schism with antipope Hippolytus continued.
- 232.** 200th year of Persecuted Papacy. Synod of Rome condemned Origen of Alexandria.
- 233.** *On Prayer* published at Caesarea by Origen who converted St Gregory Thaumaturgus (Miracle-Worker).
- 234.** Excommunication of Origen at Caesarea Maritima in Palestine but he continued publishing Christian works there.
- 235.** End of schism. Sixth Persecution of Christians by Emperor Maximinus Thrax. Martyrdom of Pope St Pontian and antipope St Hippolytus. End of schism. St Anterus nineteenth Pope.

- 236.** St Fabian, 20th Pope. Elected after dove flew onto his head during election.
- 237.** Martyrdom of St Cecilia.
- 238.** Assassination of Maximinus Thrax. End of sixth Persecution of Christians.
- 239.** Pope St Fabian created seven Roman parishes.
- 240.** Pope St Fabian appointed seven notaries to register acts of martyrs.
- 241.** Mani of Ctesiphon proclaimed himself Messiah in Iran.
- 242.** Pope St Fabian extended Christian cemetery of Callixtus by building Bishop's ghetto. Council of 90 Bishops in Africa.
- 243.** Emperor Gordian III tolerated Christianity.
- 244.** Christian disputation at Caesarea Maritima in Palestine between Origen and Sextus Julius Africanus.
- 245.** Origen published *Hexapla* (Sixfold) at Caesarea Maritima.
- 246.** *Octavius*, a treatise on Christianity, published by Minucius Felix.
- 247.** St Dionysius the Great, ordained at Alexandria.
- 248.** *Contra Celsum* (Against Celsus) published by Origen justifying Christianity.
- 249.** Seventh Persecution of Christians ordered by Emperor Decius.
- 250.** Martyrdom of Pope St Fabian.
- 251.** St Cornelius elected 21st Pope: Novatian schism caused by election of antipope Novatian. End of seventh Persecution on death of Emperor Decius.
- 252.** Emperor Trebonianus Gallus exiles Pope Cornelius to Centumcellae near Rome.
- 253.** St Lucius I, 22nd Pope.
- 254.** St Stephen I, 23rd Pope. Emperor Valerian tolerated Christianity (until 257).
- 255.** Schism with antipope Novatian continued.
- 256.** Synod of Carthage convened by Bishop Cyprian, affirmed Papal primacy.
- 257.** Emperor Valerian commenced eighth Persecution. Martyrdom of Pope St Stephen I and antipope Novatian. Succeeded by St Sixtus II, 24th Pope "the peace-lover".
- 258.** Martyrdom of St Sixtus II.
- 259.** St Dionysius, 25th Pope.
- 260.** End of Eighth Persecution because Emperor Valerian captured by Persians. Minor Peace of the Church until 303.
- 261.** Edict of Toleration by Emperor Gallienus. St Zeno, Bishop of Verona, exorcised daughter of Gallienus who then ended Eighth Persecution of Christians.
- 262.** Martyrs of the Plague at Alexandria. Affair of Two Dionysii. Synod of Rome.
- 263.** St Dionysius allocated Church property restored by Gallienus and rebuilt Churches.
- 264.** Synod of Antioch tried the local bishop, Paul of Samosata, for heresy.
- 265.** Death of St Dionysius of Alexandria. Synod outlawed Sabellianism.

- 266.** St Gregory the Miracle-Worker, Bishop of Neo-Caesarea, completed conversion of province of Pontus.
- 267.** Princess (later Queen) Zenobia of the Eastern Roman Empire, supported Paul, Bishop of Samosata, adoptionist heretic. Martyrdom of St Barbara at Nicomedia.
- 268.** Synod of Antioch again deposed Paul of Samosata for adoptionist heresy and sent decision to Pope St Dionysius, but he died before reading it.
- 269.** St Felix I, 26th Pope.
- 270.** Pope St Felix I sent definitive letter to Maximus, Bishop of Alexandria, defining Trinity.
- 271.** Pope St Felix I instituted celebration of mass over sepulchres of martyrs.
- 272.** Metropolitan Archbishoprics established. St Paul of Samosata finally deposed as Bishop of Antioch.
- 273.** Ninth Persecution of Christians by Emperor Aurelian. Intermittent acts of persecution ensued.
- 274.** Martyrdom of Pope St Felix I.
- 275.** Assassination of Emperor Aurelian: End of ninth Persecution of Christians. St Eutychian, 27th Pope.
- 276.** Pope St Eutychian extended Christian cemeteries at Rome.
- 277.** Pope St Eutychian introduced dalmatic vestments for deacons.
- 278.** Manichean heresy spread from Persia to Roman Empire.
- 279.** Porphyry of Tyre published *Against the Christians* at Rome.
- 280.** Pope St Eutychian instituted Offertory Mass.
- 281.** Desert Fathers in Egypt founded hermitages.
- 282.** New Emperor Carus tolerated Christianity.
- 283.** St Caius, 28th Pope.
284. St Caius tolerated by his uncle, the new Emperor Diocletian but not other Christians.
- 285.** Temptation of St Anthony the Hermit in Egypt, first of Desert Fathers.
- 286.** Martyrdom of St Crispin at Soissons.
- 287.** Martyrdom of St Maurice and the Christian Theban Legion in Valais.
- 288.** Martyrdom of St Sebastian at Rome.
- 289.** St Caius ordered that only ordained priests could become bishops.
- 290.** Martyrdom of St Susanna, niece of Pope St Caius, at Rome.
- 291.** Pope St Caius founded Church of St Susanna at Rome near Quirinal.
- 292.** St Caius assigned a deacon to each of the parishes of Rome.
- 293.** Emperor Diocletian's wife Prisca and his daughter Valeria sympathised with Christians.
- 294.** Conversion of Arnobius the rhetorician in Numidia.
- 295.** Martyrdom of St Maximilian at Tébessa near Carthage.
- 296.** Martyrdom of Pope St Caius. St Marcellinus, 29th Pope.

- 297.** St Marcellinus refurbished cemetery of Callixtus.
- 298.** Martyrdom of Marcellus the Centurion at Tangier. Augurs at Nicomedia blamed ill-omen on Christians.
- 299.** At Nicomedia Emperor Diocletian ordered all soldiers to perform pagan Sacrifices.
- 300.** Martyrdom of St Vitus at Niamedia having cured Diocletian's son.
- 301.** Conversion of Armenia which became the first Christian country in the world. St Gregory baptized King Tiridates the Great who made Christianity the official religion.
- 302.** Army purged of Christians by Diocletian.
- 303.** Emperor Diocletian commenced last (tenth or Great) Persecution of Christians.
- 304.** Martyrdom of St Marcellinus.
- 305.** Interregnum in Papacy due to great persecution.
- 306.** Constantine the Great, new Emperor ruling Britain, Gaul and Spain, tolerated Christianity.
- 307.** Continuation of Papal intersacerdotum because of opposition by Emperor Maxentius at Rome.
- 308.** St Marcellus I, 30th Pope, tolerated by Emperor Maxentius at Rome.
- 309.** Pope St Marcellus I banished by Emperor Maxentius.
- 310.** Pope St Eusebius banished by Emperor Maxentius.
- 311.** Last year of Persecuted Papacy. Death-bed Edict of Emperor Galerius legalised Christianity outside Italy.

Recognised Papacy: 312–483

- 312.** First year of Recognised Papacy. Christian vision of Constantine before his victory at Milvian Bridge over pagan Maxentius.
- 313.** Edict of Milan: End of Great Persecution. Peace of the Church. Council of Rome decided against African Donatists.
- 314.** St Sylvester I, 33rd Pope. Resolution of the Cross. Council of Arles condemned Donatism.
- 315.** Constantine the Great sent Commission of Two Bishops to Africa to investigate Donatism.
- 316.** Constantine the Great ruled in favour of anti-Donatist Bishop of Carthage.
- 317.** Donatists exiled by Constantine the Great.
- 318.** Eight Desposyni (descendants of Holy Family) visited St Sylvester I at Rome and unsuccessfully requested exclusive right to Papacy.
- 319.** Arian heresy at Alexandria propagated by Arius the Heresiarch.
- 320.** Licinius, Eastern Emperor, commenced persecution of Christians. Forty Martyrs of Sebaste.
- 321.** Sunday made a public holiday by Constantine the Great. Arian heresy denounced at Alexandria.

- 322.** Construction of Old St Peter's Basilica at Rome. Wax candles introduced into churches.
- 323.** Acilius Severus appointed as first Christian consul. Arian controversy divided Eastern Bishops.
- 324.** Deposition of Licinius, Eastern Emperor. End of his persecution.
- 325.** First Ecumenical Council at Nicaea convened by Constantine adopted Nicene Creed.
- 326.** Constantine built Papal Basilica of Saint Paul Outside the Walls. He then took Palladium from Rome to Constantinople. Iberia (Georgia) converted to Christianity.
- 327.** Finding of the True Cross at Jerusalem of by St Helena, mother of Emperor Constantine the Great.
- 328.** Pilgrimage Church of Santa Croce in Gerusalemme built in Rome by St Helena to house Holy Cross.
- 329.** St Athanasius, Bishop of Alexandria, refused request from Constantine that communion be restored to Arius the Heresiarch.
- 330.** Donation of Constantine: he granted Pope St Sylvester I the right to wear a mitre. Dedication of Constantinople as Christian city and new imperial residence. Promentius of Alexandria converted Ella Abresha and Ella Asheta, brother Kings of Ethiopia.
- 331.** St Athanasius, Bishop of Alexandria, denounced by anti-Nicene Eusebius of Nicomedia.
- 332.** St Athanasius, Bishop of Alexandria, tried at Constantinople for murder.
- 333.** Emperor Constantine the Great rebuilt Christian churches including St Paul's Basilica. Conversion of Mirian III, King of Georgia, by St Nino, Christian slave-girl.
- 334.** St Athanasius of Alexandria acquitted of murder by Emperor Constantine the Great.
- 335.** Arian Council of Carthage convened by Emperor Constantine condemned St Athanasius of Alexandria.
- 336.** St Mark, 34th Pope, built church of St Mark in Via Lata on land donated by Emperor Constantine the Great.
- 337.** Deathbed baptism of Constantine the Great. St Julius I, 35th Pope.
- 338.** Death of St James, Bishop of Nisibis. King Ezana of Axum in Ethiopia converted to Christianity.
- 339.** St Athanasius, anti-Arian Bishop of Alexandria, fled to Rome and introduced monasticism.
- 340.** Council of Rome declared St Athanasius the anti-Arian innocent.
- 341.** Second *Antiochene Creed*. Eastern Emperor Constantius II adapted Arian heresy.
- 342.** Imperial Edict prohibited destruction of pagan temples. Christian Senate at Rome prohibited same gender marriage.
- 343.** Arian Council of Serdica (Sofia) in Western Empire and anti-Arian Synod of Philippopolis.
- 344.** Eastern Emperor Constantius II appointed Arian bishops.
- 345.** St Athanasius of Alexandria fled to desert from Arian Emperor Constantius II.
- 346.** Synod of Milan: anti-Arian St Athanasius allowed to return to Alexandria as Bishop. There he consecrated St Frumentius as first Bishop of the Ethiopians.

- 347.** Arian schism: at Council of Philippopolis (Plovdiv) eastern bishops excommunicated the anti-Arian Pope Julius I. Persecution of Donatists in Africa.
- 348.** All cases involving clerics sent to ecclesiastical courts. Death of St Spiridon, Bishop of Trimythous (Cyprus). St Athanasius promoted monasticism.
- 349.** Completion of old St Peter's Basilica at Rome.
- 350.** Usurpation of antiemperor Magnentius, a pagan, in Gaul. Saint Agnes Outside the Walls dedicated by Constantia, sister of the Emperor Constantius II. Church of Ethiopia founded.
- 351.** Battle of Mursa Major: defeat of pagan usurper Magnentius.
- 352.** Liberius, 36th Pope. After miraculous snowfall on Esquiline Hill, he built Basilica of Saint Maria Maggiore there.
- 353.** Emperor Constantius II prohibited pagan sacrifices. Council of Arles condemned anti-Arian St Athanasius of Alexandria.
- 354.** *Chronograph of 354* (Calendar of Filocalus) produced. Church of Santa Costanza dedicated by Constantia, sister of the Emperor Constantius II. Festival of Candlemas (28th December) instituted by Pope Liberius.
- 355.** Antipope Felix II at Rome. Constantius II banished Pope Liberius to Thrace.
- 356.** St Athanasius fled to desert to become the invisible patriarch. Death of St Anthony the Great, the desert father, in Egypt aged 105.
- 357.** Synod of Sirmium (Srem) adopted Arian heresy.
- 358.** Pope Liberius allowed to return to Rome as colleague of Arian.
- 359.** Council of Ariminum (Rimini) adopted Arianism.
- 360.** Anchoritism in Palestine. Council of Constantinople: Arianism established.
- 361.** 50th year of Recognised Papacy. Accession at Constantinople of Emperor Julian the Apostate.
- 362.** Pagan reaction of Julian the Apostate. Revival of Donatism in Africa. St Athanasius returned to Alexandria.
- 363.** Death of Julian the Apostate, last Pagan Emperor.
- 364.** Valentinian I, a Catholic, became Western Emperor; his brother Valens, an Arian, Eastern Emperor.
- 365.** Death of antipope St Felix II. Eastern Emperor Valens expelled Catholic bishops.
- 366.** Violent Papal election: 137 killed. St Damasus I, 37th Pope; Antipope Ursinus in opposition.
- 367.** Antipope Ursinus exiled to Gaul.
- 368.** Synod of Rome: refused to condemn anti-Pope Ursinus.
- 369.** Emperor Valentinian I supported Pope St Damasus I against anti-Pope Ursinus.
- 370.** Antipope Ursinus released from custody in Gaul and settled in Northern Italy.
- 371.** Emperor Valentinian I secured acquittal of St Damasus I on a charge of adultery instigated by anti-pope Ursinus.
- 372.** St Saba martyred by Goths. St Martin of Tours founded monastery of Marmoutier.

- 373.** Arian eastern Emperor Valens sent troops to forcibly install an Arian Bishop of Alexandria. Death of St Athanasius of Alexandria.
- 374.** St Ambrose consecrated bishop of Milan: ministry to Imperial Court there.
- 375.** Count Theodosius persecuted Donatists in Africa.
- 376.** Count Theodosius baptised before execution for treason.
- 377.** Emperor Gratian criminalised enemies of the Papacy.
- 378.** Rescript of Emperor Gratian recognising primacy of Pope Damasus.
- 379.** New eastern Emperor Theodosius the Great refused to accept title Pontifex Maximus.
- 380.** Edict of Thessalonica: endowment of Catholic Church.
- 381.** First Ecumenical Council of Constantinople affirmed Nicene Creed and condemned Arianism.
- 382.** Final year of Recognised Papacy. Rome became Apostolic See with primacy over all other bishops. St Jerome commissioned to translate Bible into Latin.

Early Pontifical Papacy

- 383.** First year of Early Pontifical Papacy. Emperor Gratian abjured title Pontifex Maximus and granted it to Pope St Damasus I. Arian delegation to Emperor Theodosius the Great at Constantinople rebuffed.
- 384.** Basilica of San Paulo Fuori Mura consecrated. St Siricius thirty-eighth Pope.
- 385.** Adoption of designation “Pope” by St Siricius: issued first Decretals (directions on church matters).
- 386.** Council of Rome: Pope St Siricius I ordered sexual continence (celibacy) of priests.
- 387.** “When in Rome do as the Romans do”: St Ambrose, Bishop of Milan, to Sts Monica and Augustine.
- 388.** *De Quantitate Animae* (On the Magnitude of the Soul) published by St Augustine of Hippo.
- 389.** Pagan festivities suppressed. Temple of Serapis and its library burned by Theophilus, Bishop, of Alexandria. Holy week holiday instituted.
- 390.** Pope St Siricius consecrated enlarged Basilica of Saint Paul Outside the Walls. Penance of Theodosius the Great imposed upon him by St Ambrose, Bishop of Milan.
- 391.** At instigation of St Ambrose, Bishop of Milan, all pagan temples closed by Emperor Theodosius the Great.
- 392.** Emperor Theodosius the Great prohibited private paganism. In retaliation Pagans proclaimed Eugenius as anti-Emperor at Lyons.
- 393.** Short-lived pagan revival at Rome under anti-Emperor Eugenius.
- 394.** Miracle of Battle of Frigidus: defeat and execution of pro-pagan anti-Emperor Eugenius by Emperor Theodosius the Great.
- 395.** St Arsenius “the weeping monk” withdrew as hermit to Scetes, Egypt, having failed to reform his pupils, new emperors Arcadius and Honorius.

- 396.** Pagan shrine of Eleusis destroyed by monks in retinue of Alaric I the Visigoth.
- 397.** Conversion of Galloway by St Ninian curing king of blindness. Council of Carthage fixed Canon to include Deuterocanonical books. Pagan temples ordered to be demolished.
- 398.** Death of St Marcellina at Milan.
- 399.** St Anastasius I thirty-ninth Pope. Western Emperor Honorius closed schools of gladiators.
- 400.** A rescript (imperial decree) of Honorius recognised Christian festivals and priests. Collapse of Donatism.
- 401.** Confessions by St Augustine of Hippo. St Innocent I, 40th Pope: adopted designation “His Holiness”.
- 402.** Synod of Rome. Pope St Innocent I continued policy of appointing papal vicar over Dacia and Macedonia to defeat claim of Patriarch of Constantinople.
- 403.** Synod of the Oak at Constantinople deposed Patriarch St John Chrysostom.
- 404.** Vulgate Latin Bible published. Letter of Pope Innocent I as successor to Moses to Bishop Victricius of Rouen on qualifications for clergy. Western Emperor Honorius prohibited gladiatorial games.
- 405.** Innocent I summoned Synod of Rome which declared deposition of Patriarch John Chrysostom illegal.
- 406.** Deputation of Bishops from Rome to Constantinople; there insulted and expelled.
- 407.** Western Emperor Honorius granted to Bishops secular jurisdiction in their dioceses. Pagan idols ordered to be torn down.
- 408.** Council of Carthage prohibited appeals to Rome by African clergy. Pope Innocent I allowed pagan sacrifices to ward off Visigoth attack on Rome.
- 409.** Siege of Rome by Visigoths: St Innocent I refused to perform public sacrifice to save city.
- 410.** Sack of Rome by Alaric the Visigoth while Innocent I at Ravenna to arrange truce by Emperor Honorius. Basilicas untouched by Visigoths. Catacombs ceased to be used for burials.
- 411.** Council of Carthage rejected Donatist heresy.
- 412.** Final condemnation of Donatist heresy at Carthage. Pope Innocent I returned to Rome from Ravenna.
- 413.** St Augustine of Hippo published *De civitate Dei* (The City of God) to explain sack of Rome to refugees in Africa.
- 414.** Sectarian violence between Christians and Zoroastrians in Iran.
- 415.** Pope St Innocent I renewed communion with Diocese of Antioch.
- 416.** Councils of Carthage and Milevis sent letters to Pope Innocent I against Paelagianism. Establishment of doctrine *Roma locuta causa fermata*.
- 417.** St Zosimus, 41st Pope.
- 418.** Antipope Eulalius elected Pope.

- 419.** Emperor Honorius recognised St Boniface I as 42nd Pope and expelled antipope Eulalius from Rome.
- 420.** Emperor Honorius decreed that unanimity required in Papal elections.
- 421.** Pope St Boniface I prevented transfer of ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Eastern Illyricum to Patriarch of Constantinople.
- 422.** St Celestine, 43rd Pope.
- 423.** Pope Celestine I asserted Papal authority over Eastern Illyricum.
- 424.** Foundation of Nestorian Church at Nisibis in Persia independent of Papacy.
- 425.** Pope St Celestine I persuaded Emperor Valentinian III to banish astrologers, heretics, Manichees and schismatics.
- 426.** Synod of Carthage asserted autonomy of African bishops. At Constantinople, Emperor Theodosius II ordered demolition of all pagan temples.
- 427.** St Augustine of Hippo started work on *Retractationes* (Retractations).
- 428.** Patriarch Nestorius the Heretic opposed St Cyril of Alexandria.
- 429.** First mission of St Germanus, Bishop of Auxerre, to combat Pelagianist heresy in Britain.
- 430.** Council of Rome issued an ultimatum to Nestorius of Constantinople.
- 431.** Council of Ephesus: Patriarch Nestorius excommunicated for heresy and deposed.
- 432.** Sixtus III, 44th Pope. Basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore founded to celebrate suppression of Nestorianism.
- 433.** 50th year of Early Pontifical Papacy. Conversion of Ireland by St Patrick. Formula of Reunion between Antioch and Alexandria.
- 434.** St Proclus, new Archbishop of Constantinople, in dispute with Papacy.
- 435.** Basilica of St Maria Maggiore consecrated by Sixtus III to venerate Virgin Mary. Pagan temples closed or reconsecrated as Christian churches.
- 436.** Nestorius the Heretic banished to Petra.
- 437.** Pope Sixtus III persuaded Emperor Valentinian III to replace church treasures taken by Goths in 410.
- 438.** Theodosian Code defined heresy as treason deserving death penalty.
- 439.** Shrine to St Stephen outside Jerusalem dedicated by Empress Eudoxia.
- 440.** St Leo the Great, 45th Pope.
- 441.** Church Council of Orange protected ex-slaves emancipated by Church.
- 442.** Church of San Pietro built by Empress Eudoxia to house Saint Peter's chains.
- 443.** Pope St Leo I persecuted the Manichees at Rome.
- 444.** Court presided over by Pope St Leo the Great condemned Manichean heretics. St Patrick appointed first Archbishop of Ireland by Pope St Leo the Great, from whom he received Cross of St Patrick banner.
- 445.** Rescript of Valentinian III gave Pope jurisdiction over all western bishops.

- 446.** Germanus, Bishop of Auxerre, received at Rome by Empress Gala Placida.
- 447.** Second journey of St Germanus, Bishop of Auxerre to Britain, where he banished Pelagian heretics.
- 448.** Leo I condemned Flavian, Patriarch of Constantinople, for appealing to emperor instead of Pope.
- 449.** “Robber” Council of Ephesus accepted Monophysite heresy. St Hilary, Papal legate, physically attacked.
- 450.** Martyrdom of St Ursula and the Eleven Virgins at Cologne by Attila the Hun.
- 451.** Fourth Ecumenical Council of Chalcedon; reversed acceptance of Monophysite heresy.
- 452.** At River Mincio, Pope St Leo the Great, “the Lion of Rome”, persuaded Attila the Hun to spare Rome.
- 453.** Pope St Leo the Great belatedly endorsed decisions of Council of Chalcedon except for status of Patriarch of Constantinople.
- 454.** Gaiseric the Vandal allowed Catholics to elect a Bishop of Carthage.
- 455.** Pope St Leo I the Great persuaded Gaiseric the Vandal to spare Rome from burning and bloodshed. Bronze statue of St Peter made from statue of Jupiter in capital and placed in Vatican as new Palladium.
- 456.** Pilgrimage of Sidonius Apollinaris to Rome.
- 457.** First Imperial Coronation: Pope St Leo the Great crowned Majorian as Western Emperor.
- 458.** Pope Leo I the Great settled dispute of Aquileia (Venice) in favour of returned prisoners of war whose wives had remarried.
- 459.** Anastasius installed as new Patriarch of Jerusalem here.
- 460.** St Patrick blessed infant Fergus Mór, crown prince of Dalriada and prophesied that his line would rule Scotland.
- 461.** St Hilary, 46th Pope.
- 462.** Pope St Hilary built oratory adjoining the Lateran as offering to St John the Apostle for his escape in 449.
- 463.** Pope St Hilary built Chapel of St John the Baptist in Lateran Basilica.
- 464.** Pope St Hilary dedicated Chapel of Holy Cross in Lateran Basilica.
- 465.** Synod of Rome upheld authority of metropolitans and prohibited bishops from designating successors.
- 466.** St Hilary built monastery near Basilica of San Lorenzo fuori le mura.
- 467.** Imperial Coronation of Western Roman Emperor Anthemius at Rome by Pope St Hilary.
- 468.** St Simplicius, 47th Pope.
- 469.** Pope St Simplicius dedicated Basilica of San Stefano Rotondo.
- 470.** Pope St Simplicius dedicated Church of Santa Bibiana.
- 471.** Acacius, controversial theologian, appointed Patriarch of Constantinople.
- 472.** Pope St Simplicius crowned Emperor Olybrius at Rome.

473. Death of St Euthymius the Great, a desert father.
474. Pope St Simplicius crowned Emperor Julius Nepos at Rome.
475. At Constantinople, usurper Basiliscus supported Monophysite heresy against wishes of Patriarch Acacius.
476. End of Western Empire. Barbarian Period in Italy.
477. At Rome, Pope St Simplicius called on Emperor Zeno at Constantinople to uphold Chalcedonian doctrine.
478. Pope Simplicius unable to secure deposition of Peter Mongus, Monophysite Patriarch of Alexandria.
479. Pope Simplicius reluctantly accepted uncanonical appointment to See of Antioch.
480. Dispute between Pope St Simplicius and Acacius, Monophysite Patriarch at Constantinople.
481. St Simplicius converted Hall on Esquiline Hill at Rome into Sant' Andrea Catabarbara church.
482. Last year of Early Pontifical Papacy. Emperor Zeno published his *Monophysite Henotikon* (Act of Union) document.

Barbarian Papacy: 483–537

483. First year of Barbarian Papacy. St Felix III, forty-eighth Pope, approved by King Odoacer the Scirian.
484. Acacian Schism: Synod of Rome excommunicated Acacius, Patriarch of Constantinople.
485. Death of St Marcellus the Righteous, Abbot of the Akimetes at Constantinople.
486. Independent Nestorian Patriarchate established at Mopsuestia in Persia.
487. Western Council. Pope St Felix III imposed severe conditions for restoration of communion to former Arians in Africa.
488. Emperor Zeno sent Theodoric the Great, an Arian, to conquer Italy.
489. Pope St Felix refused to restore communion with Eastern Church.
490. Fravitta, new Patriarch of Constantinople, unsuccessfully offered reconciliation to Pope St Felix III.
491. Pope St Felix III rejected proposed restoration communion by new Patriarch Euphemius.
492. St Gelasius I, forty-ninth Pope, after brief intersacerdotium.
493. Pope St Gelasius I recognised Theodoric the Great as King of the Ostrogoths.
494. Gelasian Decree promulgated by Pope Gelasius I defining content of the Bible.
495. Synod at Rome saluted Pope St Gelasius I as “Vicar of Christ”.
496. Pagan festival of Lupercalia (14th February) suppressed by Pope Gelasius and replaced by St Valentine’s Day. Anastasius II, 50th Pope.
497. Embassy from Rome to Constantinople.

- 498.** Double Election at Rome. St Symmachus, 51st Pope. Laurentius anti-Pope, caused Laurentian Schism. King Theoderic the Great arbitrated in favour of Symmachus.
- 499.** Synod of Rome convened by St Symmachus. *Liber Pontificalis* (Book of Popes) commenced. Adventus of King Theodoric the Great to Rome where he was welcomed by Pope St Symmachus and the Senate.
- 500.** Theodoric the Great preserved separation of Arian Ostrogoths and Catholic Italians.
- 501.** Vatican built by Pope St Symmachus outside Rome with three hospices for pilgrims.
- 502.** Synod of Rome: papal elections declared free of need for royal approval.
- 503.** Pope St Symmachus built church of St Andrew near Basilica of St Peter's.
- 504.** Pope St Symmachus restored Basilica of Saint Paul Outside the Walls.
- 505.** Pope St Symmachus rebuilt Basilica of St Martinus.
- 506.** Council of Agde prohibited marriage between cousins.
- 507.** End of Laurentian Schism. Synod of Dauin: Armenian Church accepted Monophysite Henotikon of Emperor Zeno.
- 508.** Pope St Symmachus founded church of St Pancrazio on Via Aurelia.
- 509.** Pope St Symmachus moved from Vatican to Lateran Palace.
- 510.** Boethius, Catholic philosopher, was consul at Rome under Theodoric the Great, Arian king at Ravenna.
- 511.** Pope St Symmachus enlarged Basilica of St Peter's.
- 512.** Catholic bishops expelled from eastern Sees by Emperor Anastasius.
- 513.** Pope St Symmachus embellished Basilica of St Peter.
- 514.** St Hormisdas, 52nd Pope.
- 515.** Emperor Anastasius I invited Pope St Hormisdas, who instead sent an embassy.
- 516.** Embassy from Emperor Anastasius I to Pope St Hormisdas.
- 517.** Second Embassy from Pope Hormisdas to Pope St Hormisdas.
- 518.** New Emperor Justin I received third embassy from Pope St Hormisdas to Constantinople.
- 519.** End of Acacian Schism: Formula of Hormisdas accepted by Emperor Justin I.
- 520.** St David's Day: Birth of St David the Water Drinker, Patron Saint of Wales.
- 521.** Pope insisted that Emperor Justin I observe his Formula of Hormisdas.
- 522.** Pagan symbols removed from coinage by Emperor Justin I.
- 523.** Death of King Thrasamund of the Vandals allowed reestablishment of Catholic hierarchy in Africa (Tunisia).
- 524.** Catholic St Boethius at Pavia martyred by Arian King Theodoric the Great of Italy.
- 525.** Anno Domini (AD) system of dating compiled by Dionysius Exiguus, a monk to replace pagan system.
- 526.** Pope St John I died while detained at Ravenna by Arian King Theodoric the Great of Italy. Felix IV, 54th Pope.

- 527.** Basilica of Saints Cosmas and Damian consecrated by Pope St Felix IV at Rome in place of Temple of Romulus.
- 528.** Semi-Pelagian heresy in Southern France.
- 529.** Benedictine Order of Monks founded at Monte Cassino near Naples.
- 530.** Boniface II, 55th Pope. Antipope Dioscorus died in Lateran Palace, Rome, after one month.
- 531.** Pope Boniface II confirmed anti-Pelagian acts of Second Council of Orange (529) in Southern France.
- 532.** Commencement of building of Hagia Sophia at Constantinople, largest church in the world by Emperor Justinian the Great.
- 533.** New pope changed his name to John II (from pagan Mercurius) thus establishing precedent of assumption of Pontifical name.
- 534.** Forces of Emperor Justinian the Great conquered North Africa (Tunisia) and retrieved treasures of Jerusalem Temple, which were taken to Constantinople.
- 535.** Commencement of Gothic War: Imperial invasion of Arian Ostrogoth Kingdom of Italy.
- 536.** Pope St Agapetus I attended Council of Constantinople.

Byzantine Papacy: 537–752

- 537.** First year of Byzantine Papacy. Pope Silverius deposed and then martyred on Italian island of Palmarola by order of Emperor Justinian the Great. Vigilius, 59th Pope.
- 538.** Decretal of Pope Vigilius on discipline.
- 539.** Gothic War raged in Italy between Imperial forces of Justinian the Great and Arian Ostrogoth King of Italy.
- 540.** Pope Vigilius sent message pledging loyalty to Emperor Justinian the Great.
- 541.** Totila, new Arian Ostrogoth King of Italy, launched counter offensive against Imperial forces. Emperor Justinian the Great condemned Monophysite heresy.
- 542.** Emperor Justinian the Great ordered that Candlemass be observed.
- 543.** Pope Vigilius signed anti-Origenist Edict of Emperor Justinian the Great. Feast of Presentation of Mary.
- 544.** Pope Vigilius refused to sign anathema of the Three Chapters controversy.
- 545.** Pope Vigilius arrested by Byzantine police and taken to Constantinople for supporting Three Chapters.
- 546.** Pope Vigilius confined to Sicily. Rome taken by Totila the Goth and depopulated.
- 547.** Pope Vigilius taken to Constantinople.
- 548.** Ludicatum (Judgment) issued under duress by Pope Vigilius at Constantinople condemning Three Chapters.
- 549.** Indignation in West against Ludicatum of Pope Vigilius at Constantinople.
- 550.** Synod of Carthage excommunicated Pope Vigilius who therefore withdrew his Ludicatum.

- 551.** Pope Vigilius fled from Constantinople to Chalcedon.
- 552.** Reconciliation at Constantinople between Pope Vigilius and Emperor Justinian the Great.
- 553.** Fifth Ecumenical Council of Constantinople II condemned heresies.
- 554.** Pragmatic sanction promulgated by Emperor Justinian the Great. Election of Pope subject to approval by Emperor.
- 555.** Death of Pope Vigilius at Syracuse (Sicily).
- 556.** Pelagius I, 60th Pope. Elected at insistence of Emperor Justinian the Great.
- 557.** Pope Pelagius I sent pallium (Pope Pelagius I sent pallium to Sapaudus) to Sapaudus as Bishop of Arles and requested aid for destitute Rome.
- 558.** Pope Pelagius I rebuilt Rome.
- 559.** Pope Pelagius I reconstructed Church of SS John and Paul.
- 560.** Pope Pelagius I failed to persuade Narses, Imperial Exarch (Governor) of Italy to imprison schismatics.
- 561.** John III, 61st Pope.
- 562.** John III completed Basilica of the Twelve Apostles to celebrate defeat of Goths.
- 563.** St Columba established monastery on Iona to evangelise Picts.
- 564.** Emperor Justinian the Great promulgated edict supporting Aphanthodocetism (a heresy).
- 565.** Death of St Samson, First Abbot of Dol in Brittany. Death of Emperor Justinian the Great: Justin II new Eastern Emperor.
- 566.** Pope John III resumed control of African Church pursuant to end of Three Chapters controversy.
- 567.** Narses the Eunuch dismissed as Rector of Italy but given shelter at Rome by Pope John III.
- 568.** Lombard invasion of Italy led by Alboin. Pope John III appealed to Emperor Justin II for military assistance. The latter sent the Cross of Justin II (a reliquary of the True Cross).
- 569.** Alboin, King of the Lombards, took Milan.
- 570.** Famine at Rome.
- 571.** Pope John III invited Narses the Eunuch to defend Rome. Pope John III then withdrew to catacombs.
- 572.** Alboin, King of the Lombards, took Pavia. Narses the Eunuch tried to organise protection of Rome.
- 573.** Death of Narses the Eunuch at Rome, under protection of Pope John III.
- 574.** Death of John III. Successor, Pope Benedict I, elected but had to await confirmation by Emperor in Constantinople.
- 575.** Benedict I, 62nd Pope, consecrated pursuant to approval by Emperor at Constantinople.
- 576.** Death of St Germain, Bishop of Paris.

- 577.** Pope Benedict I obtained insufficient military assistance from Emperor Justin II to alleviate Lombard siege of Rome.
- 578.** Emperor Justinian and Empress Sophia sent jewelled piece of True Cross to Pope Benedict I.
- 579.** Siege of Rome by Lombards. Pelagius II, 63rd Pope. Papal Basilica of Saint Lawrence outside the Walls constructed.
- 580.** Pelagius II appealed to Frankish Bishop of Auxerre for help against Lombards.
- 581.** Abortive negotiations to end schism with Patriarch of Aquileia-Grado (Venice).
- 582.** St Gregory (later Pope) Papal Apocrisiarius (ambassador) at Constantinople continued Papal appeals for help against Lombards.
- 583.** Feast of Dormition of the Virgin date decreed by Emperor Maurice.
- 584.** Pope Pelagius II appealed to Emperor Maurice for protection against Authari, King of the Lombards.
- 585.** Exarch of Ravenna arrived from Constantinople to govern Italy and approve Papal elections.
- 586.** 50th year of Byzantine Papacy. Truce with Lombards “Non Angli, sed angeli, si forent Christiani” (“They are not Angles, but angels, if they were Christian”), comment by Abbot St Gregory (Later Pope) on English children at Rome.
- 587.** Conversion of Spain: King Recared I of Visigoths renounced Arianism.
- 588.** Pelagius II protested at use of title “Pope” by Patriarch John IV the Faster of Constantinople.
- 589.** End of truce with Lombards. Omen (flooding and plague at Rome) caused Abbot St Gregory the Great to abort his mission to England.
- 590.** St Gregory I the Great, 64th Pope. While leading procession to St. Peter’s Basilica to pray for aid to plague, Archangel Michael appeared over Hadrian’s Tome which was thus renamed Castel Sant’Angelo. Fixed festival of Christmas.
- 591.** Titles of Servant of the Servants of God and Patriarch of the West and Consul of God adopted by St Gregory the Great.
- 592.** Truce concluded between Pope Gregory the Great and Ariulf, Lombard Duke of Spoleto.
- 593.** Pope St Gregory the Great secured lifting of siege of Rome by Agilulf, King of the Lombards.
- 594.** Pope St Gregory I the Great paid tribute to Lombard invaders to save Rome.
- 595.** St. Gregory the Great condemned use of title “Ecumenical” by Patriarch John the Faster and sent Shroud of St John the Evangelist to Empress Constantia at Constantinople.
- 596.** Embassy to Rome of Cyriacus II, Patriarch of Constantinople.
- 597.** Conversion of England: Bretwalda St Æthelberht, King of Kent, baptised by St Augustine of Canterbury.
- 598.** Peace between Pope Gregory the Great and Agilulf, King of the Lombards.
- 599.** Pope St Gregory the Great negotiated treaty with Lombards and rejected protest of Exilarch of Ravenna.

- 600.** Peace with Lombards. Church of St Teodoro built at Rome.
- 601.** Pope Gregory sent pallium and monks to St Augustine of Canterbury as first Primate of All England and Archbishop of Canterbury.
- 602.** Lombard invasion of Istria. St Gregory unsuccessfully implored Exarch of Ravenna to repair aqueducts of Rome.
- 603.** Conversion of Lombards: Catholic baptism of Adalwald, Crown Prince of Lombardy. Gregory gave the Iron Crown to King of the Lombards.
- 604.** Gregorian Chant instituted by Pope St Gregory I the Great. Sabinian, 65th Pope.
- 605.** Death of St Augustine of Canterbury, the first Primate of All England.
- 606.** Intersacerdotum of one year while Pope-elect Boniface III waited for imperial approval from Constantinople.
- 607.** Boniface III, 66th Pope. Received title “Universal Bishop” from Emperor Phocas.
- 608.** St Boniface IV, 67th Pope.
- 609.** Pope St Boniface IV consecrated Basilica of Santa Maria and Martyrs in Pantheon. All Saints Day instituted.
- 610.** Synod of Rome restored monastic discipline.
- 611.** Famine and pestilence at Rome: reduction in population.
- 612.** Death of St Kentigern (Mungo), first Bishop of Strathclyde.
- 613.** St Columbanus wrote to St Boniface from Bobbio urging acceptance of “Three Chapters”.
- 614.** Holy Cross at Jerusalem taken by Chosroes II of Persia.
- 615.** St Adeodatus I, 68th Pope.
- 616.** John Lemigius the Exarch killed by mutineers but Pope St Adeodatus I remained loyal to Emperor.
- 617.** New Exarch of Ravenna Eleutherius the Eunuch welcomed at Rome by Pope St Adeodatus I.
- 618.** Death of Saint Kevin, Abbot of Glendalough in Ireland.
- 619.** Boniface V, 69th Pope.
- 620.** Pope Boniface V confirmed right of asylum in churches.
- 621.** Catholic Queen mother Theodelinda, Regent of the Lombards.
- 622.** Hijrah: new Islamic religion founded at Medina by Prophet Muhammed. (It was destined to conquer Christian North Africa, Spain and South-West Asia).
- 623.** St Arnulf, Bishop of Metz, was adviser to Dagobert I, King of the Franks.
- 624.** Pope Boniface V sent pallium to Justus, Archbishop of Canterbury.
- 625.** Honorius I, 70th Pope.
- 626.** Pope Honorius I recognised Arioald, new Arian King of the Lombards, who had a Catholic wife.

- 627.** Conversion of Northumbria: baptism of St Edwin, King of Northumbria by Paulinus, Bishop of York.
- 628.** Conversion of East Anglia: baptism of King Eorpwald.
- 629.** Holy (True) Cross returned to Jerusalem by Emperor Heraclius.
- 630.** Holy Cross Day instituted by Emperor Heraclius at Jerusalem. Pope Honorius I ended Istrian schism.
- 631.** Pope Honorius I roofed Basilica of St Peter with bronze tiles of Temple of Rome and Venus.
- 632.** Pope Honorius I built basilica of St Adriano in old Curia (Senate House).
- 633.** Act of Union with Monothelitists of Alexandria by Patriarch there.
- 634.** Patriarch Sergius I of Constantinople wrote to Pope Honorius I on Monothelitism.
- 635.** Conversion of Wessex: King Cynegils baptised by St Birinus.
- 636.** 100th year of Byzantine Papacy. Battle of Yarmak: Emperor Heraclius defeated by Caliph Omar. True Cross taken from Jerusalem to Constantinople for safety.
- 637.** Pope Honorius I built Church of St Lucia in Silici and Basilica of St Vincenzo and Anastasis ad Aquas Silvas.
- 638.** Severinus elected Pope. Pro-Monthelite Ekthesis published by Emperor Heraclius at Constantinople.
- 639.** Embassy from Pope-elect Severinus to Constantinople to secure imperial consent to his inauguration.
- 640.** Severinus, 71st and John IV, 72nd Pope.
- 641.** Conversion of Flanders by St Éloi (Eligius). Pope John IV built Lateran Oratory of St Venantius.
- 642.** Theodore I, 73rd Pope: adopted title “Patriarch of the West”. Appealed to Exarch Isaac of Ravenna to repair aqueducts to Rome.
- 643.** Theodore I completed Lateran Oratory of St Venantius and built Oratory to St Sebastian.
- 644.** Death of St Paulinus of York, first Archbishop there.
- 645.** At Rome Pope Theodore I received Pyrrhus I, deposed Patriarch of Constantinople.
- 646.** Pope Theodore I built Church of St Euplus and Church of St Valentine outside Rome.
- 647.** Pope Theodore I excommunicated Patriarch Paul II of Constantinople over Monothelitism.
- 648.** Papal apocrisiarius (legate) at Constantinople arrested for refusing to sign Typos of Emperor Constans II.
- 649.** Consecration of St Martin I, 74th Pope without Imperial approval. Lateran Council anathematised Typos.
- 650.** Truce between Pope St Martin I and Monthelite Patriarch of Constantinople.
- 651.** Olympius, Exarch of Ravenna, struck blind while attempting to arrange assassination of Pope St Martin I.
- 652.** Olympius, Exarch of Ravenna, died fighting Arabs in Sicily.

- 653.** Pope St Martin I arrested at Rome, taken to Constantinople and there condemned for treason. Aquileian schism.
- 654.** St Eugene I, 75th Pope.
- 655.** Martyrdom of ex-Pope St Martin I at Cherson in Crimea.
- 656.** At Constantinople Emperor Constans II threatened to depose Pope St Eugene for rejecting Typos.
- 657.** St Vitalian, 76th Pope. Received Bible set in gold and diamonds sent by Emperor Constans II at Constantinople.
- 658.** St Vitalian ignored Typos thus ensuring peace with Emperor Constans II.
- 659.** Byzantine Empire Monothelite but Papacy left free.
- 660.** Death of St Éloi (Eligius), Bishop of Noyon-Tournai, Apostle of Flanders.
- 661.** Rome reluctantly remained loyal to Monothelite Byzantine Empire for fear of Lombards.
- 662.** Death of St Maximus the Confessor, anti-Monothelite, in prison at Batum.
- 663.** Emperor Constans II visited Rome with gifts for Pope St Vitalian but plundered Pantheon Church.
- 664.** Synod of Whitby. From Rome Pope St Vitalian supported St Oswy (Oswiu) of Northumbria's imposition of Roman usage.
- 665.** St Wilfrid refused to be consecrated as Archbishop of York by Celtic bishops and went to Gaul for the ceremony.
- 666.** Archbishop of Ravenna granted autocephalous status by Emperor Constans II.
- 667.** Death of St Ildefonsus, Bishop of Toledo.
- 668.** From Rome St Vitalian supported disputed succession of Emperor Constantine IV at Constantinople.
- 669.** St Wilfrid restored as Archbishop of York. St Chad became Bishop of the Mercians at Lichfield.
- 670.** Council of Autun in Burgundy.
- 671.** Revival of anti-Monothelitism at Rome.
- 672.** Adeodatus II, 77th Pope.
- 673.** Pope Adeodatus restored his monastery of St Erasmus on the Caelian Hill.
- 674.** Pope Adeodatus restored church of St Peter on Via Portuensis.
- 675.** Pope Adeodatus rejected synodical letters from Constantine I, new Patriarch of Constantinople.
- 676.** Donus, 78th Pope.
- 677.** Donus forced Theodore II, Archbishop of Ravenna, to abandon autocephalous status.
- 678.** St Agatho, 79th Pope. Ratification of Papal election transferred from Exarch of Ravenna to Emperor of Constantinople.
- 679.** Lateran Synod. Pope St Agatho ordered restoration of St Wilfrid to See of York.

- 680.** Third Council of Constantinople summoned by the Emperor Constantine IV.
- 681.** Council of Constantinople condemned Monothelite heresy.
- 682.** St Leo II, 80th Pope.
- 683.** Death of Pope Leo II. Successor Benedict II elected but had to await imperial confirmation from Constantinople.
- 684.** St Benedict II, 81st Pope. Directed that St Wilfrid be restored to See of York.
- 685.** John V, 82nd Pope pursuant to ratification of his election by Exarch of Ravenna.
- 686.** 150th year of Byzantine Papacy. Conon, 83rd Pope.
- 687.** Antipopes Theodore and Paschal and Pope St Sergius I, 84th Pope.
- 688.** Solemn possession of Feast of Dormition of the Virgin instituted by Pope Sergius I. Tomb of St Leo the Great in St Peter's dedicated.
- 689.** Baptism at Rome of Cædwalla, ex-King of Wessex, by Pope St Sergius I.
- 690.** Death of St Julian, first Bishop of Toledo and St Theodore, Archbishop of Canterbury.
- 691.** Pope St Sergius endowed Church of St Susanna I on Quirinal Hill of which he had been Cardinal.
- 692.** Quinisext Council (Synod of Trullo) at Constantinople adopted crucifix as symbol.
- 693.** Pope St Sergius granted pallium to Beorhtwald (Berhtwald) as Archbishop of Canterbury.
- 694.** Unsuccessful attempt by Imperial Protospatharios to arrest Pope St Sergius I.
- 695.** Pope St Sergius gave pallium to St Willibrord as first Primate of Frisians (Netherlands).
- 696.** Rome "Mother of Nations" and centre of pilgrimage.
- 697.** Council of Birr in Ireland: Irish and Scottish Celtic Churches accepted papal authority.
- 698.** Synod (Council) of Pavia summoned by Cunincpert, King of Lombards. End of Istrian schism of Aquileia (Venice) from Rome.
- 699.** Agnus Dei introduced into Mass by Pope St Sergius.
- 700.** Pope St Sergius ordered that St Wilfrid be restored to See of York.
- 701.** John VI, 85th Pope.
- 702.** Pope John VI persuaded Lombard Duke Gisulf I of Benevento to evacuate Campania.
- 703.** Towns of Acre, Arpias and Sora restored to Papal state by Lombards.
- 704.** Synod of Rome: St Wilfrid of York vindicated and King of Northumbria ordered to readmit him.
- 705.** John VII, 86th Pope.
- 706.** Two bishops from Constantinople brought to Rome the Tome of Emperor Justinian II.
- 707.** At Synod of Rome, Pope John VII approved Tome of Emperor Justinian II.
- 708.** Sisinnius, 87th Pope and Constantine, 88th Pope. Papal camauro (camelaucum) cap adopted.

- 709.** Pilgrimage to Rome by Coenred, King of Mercia and Offa, King of Essex. Kissing of Pope's foot.
- 710.** Pope Constantine left Rome for Constantinople. John III Rizocopus, Exarch of Ravenna, went to Rome and executed four bishops.
- 711.** Pope Constantine returned to Rome with imperial ratification of privileges of the Church.
- 712.** Pope Constantine defied Monothelite Emperor Philippicus Bardanes: Fighting in Rome.
- 713.** New Emperor Anastasius II assured Pope Constantine of Orthodoxy by letter from Constantinople.
- 714.** Peter of Ravenna restored as Imperial Duke of Rome after granting complete amnesty.
- 715.** St Gregory II, 89th Pope.
- 716.** Pilgrimage to Rome of Theodo, Duke of Bavaria. St Boniface of Crediton (then named Winfrid) preaching in Frisia.
- 717.** Pope St Gregory II paid Imperial Duke of Naples to retake Cumae from Lombards.
- 718.** Pope St Gregory II prepared new Lenten Masses and renovated Churches of Rome.
- 719.** Pope St Gregory II commissioned St Boniface of Crediton to evangelise Frisia.
- 720.** Pope St Gregory commissioned Albert Petronax of Brescia to restore monastery of Monte Cassino.
- 721.** Council of Rome convened by Pope St Gregory II.
- 722.** At Rome Pope St Gregory II consecrated St Boniface of Crediton as bishop of the Frisians and missionary to Germany.
- 723.** St Boniface of Crediton felled the sacred pagan oak of Thor at Geismar and built chapel of St Peter with its wood.
- 724.** St Boniface of Crediton founded monastery at Fritzlar.
- 725.** St Boniface of Crediton evangelised Thuringia.
- 726.** Eruption of volcanoes at Thera prompted iconoclastic decree of Emperor Leo III at Constantinople. It was rejected by Pope St Gregory II at Rome who invoked statute of St Peter and was supported by imperial Dux of Rome.
- 727.** Pope Gregory II opposed iconoclasm of Byzantine government. Alliance between Pope Gregory II and rebel Lombard Dukes against King of Lombards and Emperor of Ravenna.
- 728.** Pope Gregory II rebuked King Liutprand of the Lombards.
- 729.** Outside Rome Pope Gregory II concluded agreements with attacking Lombard King Liutprand and the Exarch of Ravenna.
- 730.** Iconoclast Edict of Emperor Leo III at Constantinople but Synod of Rome anathematised iconoclasts.
- 731.** St Gregory III, 90th Pope and last Syrian, condemned iconoclasm.
- 732.** Pope St Gregory III sent pallium to St Boniface of Crediton as first primate of Germany.
- 733.** Pope St Gregory III helped Eutychius the Exarch retake Ravenna from Lombards.

- 734.** Pope St Gregory III annexed Gallese to Duchy of Rome by treaty with Lombard Duke of Spoleto.
- 735.** Pope St Gregory III roofed pantheon in lead to replace bronze tiles taken by Emperor Constans in 663.
- 736.** 200th year of Byzantine Papacy. Pope St Gregory III transferred imperial Duchy of Rome into “Sancta Republica” (Holy Republic) with an elected Duke.
- 737.** Duke Gregory of Benevento and Duke Transamund II of Spoleto declared independence from King of Lombards with support of Pope St Gregory III.
- 738.** Pope St Gregory III gave asylum to Transamund II rebel Lombard Duke of Spoleto.
- 739.** Second siege of Rome by Liutprand, King of the Lombards.
- 740.** Death of St Andrew of Crete. Pope Gregory III appealed for help against Lombards from Charles Martel, Prince of the Franks.
- 741.** St Zachary 91st Pope. St Zachary merely sent notification of his election as Pope to Emperor at Constantinople (instead of seeking approval).
- 742.** Truce of Terni concluded by Pope St Zachary with Luitprand, King of the Lombards.
- 743.** Truce of Pavia negotiated by Pope St Zachary between Luitprand, King of the Lombards and Exarch of Ravenna.
- 744.** Pope St Zachary obtained villages of Normia and Nympha in Latium from Emperor Constantine V Copronymus.
- 745.** Pope Zachary embellished Church of Santa Maria Antiqua in Forum.
- 746.** Pope Zachary built farms in deserted Campagna.
- 747.** Carloman, Mayor of France, transferred power to his brother, Pepin the Short, and retired to a monastery near Rome.
- 748.** St Chrodegang, Archbishop of Metz, founded Abbey of Gorze.
- 749.** Pope St Zachary enlarged Lateran Palace. Pepin the Short, Mayor of France, sent embassy to Rome requesting papal permission to make himself king.
- 750.** St Zachary authorised Pepin The Short to depose King Childeric III as King of the Franks.
- 751.** Last year of Byzantine Papacy. Papal legate anointed Pepin the Short as King of the Franks.

Frankish Papacy: 752–872

- 752.** First year of Frankish Papacy. Stephen II, 92nd Pope. First siege of Rome by Aistulf, King of the Lombards.
- 753.** Stephen II unsuccessfully negotiated with Aistulf, King of the Lombards at latter’s capital, Pavia.
- 754.** Donation of Pepin, King of Franks at Quierzy to Pope Stephen II: basis of foundation of Papal States.
- 755.** Abortive Treaty of Susa with Aistulf, King of the Lombards. Stephen II built Church of San Silvestro in Capite on site of Aurelian’s Temple of the Sun.

- 756.** Papal States established: Treaty of Pavia between Pope Stephen II and Aistulf, King of the Lombards.
- 757.** St Paul I, 93rd Pope. Sent notice of his election to Pepin the Short, King of the Franks instead of the Emperor at Constantinople.
- 758.** Papal States conquered by Desiderius, King of the Lombards.
- 759.** Pope St Paul I appealed to Pepin the Short, King of the Franks, not the Emperor for help against Desiderius, King of the Lombards.
- 760.** Truce between Pope St Paul I and Desiderius, King of the Lombards.
- 761.** Pope St Paul I founded monastery of Sts Stefano and Silvestro.
- 762.** Pope St Paul I completed Chapel of St Petronilla near Basilica of St Peter's.
- 763.** Pope St Paul I, together with Patriarchs of Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem condemned iconoclasm.
- 764.** Pope St Paul I provided refuge for Greek iconodule monks.
- 765.** Imola restored to Papal rule by Desiderius, King of the Lombards.
- 766.** Death of St Chrodegang, first Archbishop of Metz. Emperor Constantine V Copronymus tried to persuade King of Franks to adopt (anti-Papal) iconoclasm.
- 767.** Antipope Constantine II acclaimed at Rome by his brother, Duke Toto of Nepi.
- 768.** Lombard Antipope Philip elected for one day. Stephen III, 94th Pope.
- 769.** Lateran synod excluded laymen from Papal elections and confined them to Bishops.
- 770.** Pope Stephen III anathematised marriage between Charlemagne, King of the Franks and Desiderata, daughter of King of Lombards.
- 771.** Pope Stephen III granted Charlemagne a divorce from Desiderata of Lombardy.
- 772.** Adrian I, 95th Pope.
- 773.** At request of Pope Adrian I, Lombardy invaded by Charlemagne, King of the Franks.
- 774.** At Rome, Charlemagne, King of the Franks invested Pope Adrian I with temporal power. Adrian thus became second founder of the Papal State.
- 775.** Pope Adrian I rebuilt Rome and restored Traiana Aqueduct.
- 776.** Saxon Wars: Charlemagne, King of the Franks, suppressed pagan German revolt.
- 777.** Pope Adrian I opposed authority of Charlemagne, who was Patrician of the Romans. Pope Adrian I claimed temporal power in Italy.
- 778.** Pope Adrian I appealed to Charlemagne, King of the Franks for help against invasion by Lombard Duke of Benevento.
- 779.** Charlemagne campaigning in Germany and thus unable to intervene in Southern Italy.
- 780.** Charlemagne came to Italy with his sons Carloman and Louis the Pious.
- 781.** At Rome Pope Adrian I crowned Charlemagne's sons Louis of Aquitaine and Pepin of Italy.
- 782.** Alcium the monk became secretary to Charlemagne, King of the Franks at Aachen. Years of Pontificate replaced Byzantine ones.

- 783.** Saxon Wars. Battle of the River Hase: Charlemagne, King of the Franks, defeated pagan Germans.
- 784.** Pope Adrian I allowed Charlemagne, King of the Franks to remove some works of art from Ravenna to Aachen.
- 785.** On orders of Charlemagne, King of the Franks, Venetian merchants expelled from Ravenna and the Pentapolis by Pope Adrian I.
- 786.** Fourth visit of Charlemagne to Rome. Iconoclasm at Constantinople prevented ecumenical Council being convened.
- 787.** Seventh Ecumenical Council at Nicaea, last to be accepted by both Eastern and Western Churches: Condemned iconoclasm.
- 788.** Pope Adrian I ordered Tassilo III, Duke of Bavaria to submit to Charlemagne, King of the Franks.
- 789.** *Admonitio generalis* promulgated by Charlemagne, King of the Franks, He proclaimed himself “the new Josiah” and reformed church administration.
- 790.** Pope Adrian I restored colonnade and interior of St Peter’s Basilica.
- 791.** Letter from Pope Adrian I to Charlemagne asking for support. Charlemagne, King of the Franks, defeated the pagan Avars of Hungary.
- 792.** Restoration of Basilica San Marco and of Column of Marcus Aurelius by Pope Adrian I.
- 793.** Pope Adrian I restored three more aqueducts and embellished Basilicas.
- 794.** Council of Frankfurt, two Papal legates present, condemned Adoptionism.
- 795.** St Leo III, 96th Pope.
- 796.** Council of Friuli condemned Adoptionism. Pope St Leo III requested protection from Charlemagne, King of the Franks.
- 797.** Pope Leo III and Charlemagne, King of the Franks refused to recognise Irene as Empress Irene of Constantinople.
- 798.** Pope Leo III excommunicated King Eadberht III Præn of Kent.
- 799.** Last year of the Dark Ages. Revolt at Rome: Pope Leo III fled to Aachen then restored to office by Charlemagne’s forces. Enlarged Lateran Palace.
- 800.** *Translatio imperii*: Imperial Coronation of Charlemagne in St Peter’s by Pope Leo III who appointed him *Patricius Romanorum* (Patrician of Rome).
- 801.** 50th year of Frankish Papacy. Papal legates sent to Constantinople to ask Empress Irene there to marry Charlemagne.
- 802.** Death of St Paulinus II, Bishop of Aquileia (Venice). Empress Irene deposed at Constantinople.
- 803.** Emperor Charlemagne established autonomous monastery of Farfa.
- 804.** Visit by Pope Leo III to Emperor Charlemagne at Rheims.
- 805.** Pope Leo III subject to Pepin, son of Charlemagne and sub-king of Italy.
- 806.** Charlemagne’s Deed of Partition (*Divisio regnorum*) of succession to Empire sent to Leo III for approval.
- 807.** Unresolved border dispute between Pope Leo III and Pepin, sub-king of Italy.

- 808.** Eardwulf II, deposed King of Northumbria, received at Rome and then sent back with a Papal legate.
- 809.** Pope Leo III built Triclinium of St Peter's Basilica.
- 810.** Pope Leo III restored the twenty-one titular churches of Rome.
- 811.** Pope Leo III founded convents in Rome.
- 812.** Bernard, a son of Charlemagne, installed at Pavia as King of Italy (including Rome).
- 813.** Coronation of Louis the Pious at Aachen as co-emperor performed by Charlemagne to exclude Pope.
- 814.** Death of Emperor Charlemagne, Patrician of Rome and protector of Pope. Bequeathed treasure to the 21 metropolitan churches of Frankish Empire.
- 815.** Iconoclastic Synod of Constantinople.
- 816.** Stephen IV, 97th Pope. Imperial Coronation of Louis the Pious in St Peter's Basilica by Pope.
- 817.** Synod of Aachen presided over by St Benedict. St Paschal I, 98th Pope.
- 818.** Pope St Paschal I approved execution of Bernard, deposed sub-king of Italy.
- 819.** Abbey church of Fulda consecrated.
- 820.** Pope St Paschal I rebuilt Church of St Cecilia in Trastevere and built Church of St Zeno for his mother.
- 821.** Death of St Benedict of Aniane, patriarch of Western monasticism.
- 822.** Church of Santa Prassede built by Paschal I to house holy relics from catacombs.
- 823.** Imperial Coronation of Lothair I in Rome by Pope Paschal I.
- 824.** Eugene II, 99th Pope. Emperor Lothair I at Rome promulgated Constitutio Romana (Roman Constitution). Papal elections extended to cover clergy and nobles.
- 825.** Mission from Emperor Louis the Pious to Pope Eugene II on iconoclasm.
- 826.** Synod of Rome promulgated 38 canons (disciplinary decrees).
- 827.** Muslim invasion of Sicily. Valentine, 100th and Gregory IV, 101st Pope.
- 828.** Translation of remains of Saint Mark from Alexandria to Venice, where he was adopted as patron Saint.
- 829.** St Ansgar, Apostle of the North, preached in Sweden.
- 830.** Pope Gregory IV permitted translation of saint's relics to Cathedrals in England, France and Germany.
- 831.** Pope Gregory IV gave pallium to St Ansgar as first Archbishop of Hamburg and Papal Legate to Scandinavia.
- 832.** Pilgrims as penitents flocked to Rome.
- 833.** Conference of Colmar: Pope Gregory IV arbitrated between Emperor Louis the Pious and latter's rebel sons.
- 834.** Lothair I, King of Italy, oppressed papacy.

- 835.** At suggestion of Pope Gregory IV, observance of All Saints Day (1st November) promulgated by Emperor Louis the Pious.
- 836.** Pope Gregory IV secretly corresponded with Louis the Pious, beleaguered Emperor in France.
- 837.** Open relations restored between Emperor Louis the Pious and Pope Gregory IV.
- 838.** Pope Gregory IV rebuilt ruined Ostia as naval fort against Saracen conquerors of Sicily.
- 839.** Pope Gregory IV restored Traiana Aqueduct.
- 840.** Pope Gregory IV tried to mediate between rival Frankish Kings.
- 841.** Pope Gregory IV founded agricultural colony of Draco in Campania.
- 842.** End of Iconoclasm dispute with papacy: icons reinstated in Constantinople churches.
- 843.** End of Iconoclastic schism: Synod of Constantinople revoked decrees.
- 844.** Sergius II, 102nd Pope at Rome. St James the Great appeared at (mythical) Battle of Clavijo in Spain to ensure Christian victory of Muslims.
- 845.** Pope Sergius II permitted simony (sale of ecclesiastical offices to highest bidder).
- 846.** Sack of St Peter's Basilica by Muslim raiders.
- 847.** St Leo IV, 103rd Pope: Performed Miracle of the Borgo by extinguishing fire there.
- 848.** Pope St Leo IV built Leonine wall around Basilica of St Peter's.
- 849.** Battle of Ostia. Pope St Leo IV defeated Muslim invaders. Prisoners taken set to work building walls.
- 850.** Imperial Coronation of Louis II at St Peter's Rome, by Pope St Leo IV. Holy Water instituted.
- 851.** 100th year of Frankish Papacy. Emperor Louis II waged war against Saracens in southern Italy.
- 852.** Pope St Leo IV dedicated walled Leonine City (Vatican).
- 853.** Pagan Vikings raided France.
- 854.** Pilgrimage to Rome by Cyngen ap Cadell, King of Powys in Wales.
- 855.** Antipope Anastasius Bibliothecarius (librarian) and Benedict III, 104th Pope.
- 856.** *De Institutione Clericorum* by Rabanus Maurus.
- 857.** Pope Benedict III denounced deposition of Ignatius as Patriarch of Constantinople.
- 858.** St Nicholas I the Great, 105th Pope. Elected in presence of Emperor Louis II (first Papal Crown and Coronation to symbolise spiritual authority).
- 859.** Photian Schism. Pope St Nicholas I refused to recognise Photius I as patriarch of Constantinople.
- 860.** *Liber Pontificalis* (Book of the Popes) edited by Anastasius Bibliothecarius.
- 861.** Ratislav, King of Moravia, sent letter to Pope St Nicholas I requesting missionaries.
- 862.** Mission of Sts Cyril and Methodius to Slavs from Constantinople.
- 863.** Council of Rome excommunicated Patriarch Photius of Constantinople.

- 864.** St Anskas of Hamburg, Apostle of the North, appointed missionary archbishop of the Danes and Swedes. Emperor Louis II failed to force Pope St Nicholas I to allow former's brother Lothair of Lorraine to divorce and re-marry.
- 865.** In obedience to Pope Nicholas I, King Lothair II of Lorraine took back wife Theutberga.
- 866.** Synod of Constantinople condemned "heresies" of Church of Rome. Photian schism confirmed.
- 867.** End of Photian Schism. Emperor Basil I deposed Photius as Patriarch of Constantinople. Adrian II, 106th Pope.
- 868.** Rome pillaged by Duke of Spoleto. Pope Adrian II's daughter raped and killed by relative of former anti-pope Anastasius.
- 869.** Pope Adrian II declared Emperor Louis II as King of Middle Franks but Charles the Bald seized throne. St Cyril brought remains of Pope St Clement from Crimea to Church, hence named St Clements, at Rome.
- 870.** Eighth Ecumenical Council of the Catholic Church (Fourth Council of Constantinople) supported Papal supremacy and condemned Iconoclasm.
- 871.** Pagan Vikings invaded England.

Formosan Papacy: 872–904

- 872.** First year of Formosan Papacy. Second Imperial Coronation of Louis II at St Peter's Rome performed by Pope Adrian II. John VIII, 107th Pope.
- 873.** By command of Pope John VIII, homage and penance rendered by Adelchis, Duke of Benevento to Emperor Louis II.
- 874.** Pilgrimage to Rome by Burgred, ex-King of Mercia.
- 875.** Imperial Coronation of Charles the Bald at St Peter's Rome performed by Pope John VIII.
- 876.** Emperor Charles the Bald refused to assist Pope John VIII against Saracens and returned to France.
- 877.** Pope John defeated Saracens at sea (Cape Circeo). At Rome, Pope John VIII refused to crown Lambert of Spoleto as Emperor and fled to Provence.
- 878.** At Troyes, Pope John VIII crowned Louis the Stammerer as King of West Franks.
- 879.** At Ravenna, Pope John VIII crowned Charles the Fat as King of Italy.
- 880.** John VIII issued *Industriae Tuae* recognising independence of Moravia with Slavic liturgy.
- 881.** Imperial Coronation of Charles the Fat at St Peter's Basilica Rome by Pope John VIII.
- 882.** Assassination of Pope John VIII. Marinus I, 108th Pope.
- 883.** At request of King Alfred the Great, King of the English, Schola Saxonum at Rome exempted from tax.
- 884.** St Adrian III, 109th Pope.
- 885.** Stephen V, 110th Pope.

- 886.** Pope Stephen V asked Emperor Charles the Fat to fulfil his duty as protector of the Church.
- 887.** Abdication of Emperor Charles the Fat. Papacy left without a protector.
- 888.** Berengar of Friuli crowned King of Italy at Pavia.
- 889.** Civil War in Italy. Guido III of Spoleto crowned anti-King of Italy at Pavia.
- 890.** Pope Stephen V appealed for protection to Arnulf, King of the East Franks.
- 891.** Imperial Coronation of Emperor Guido III at St Peter's Rome, by Pope Stephen V. Formosus, 111th Pope.
- 892.** Imperial coronation at Ravenna of Lambert (son of Guido III) as co-emperor by Pope Formosus.
- 893.** Pope Formosus appealed to Arnulf, King of East Franks, to liberate Rome from Emperor Guido of Spoleto.
- 894.** Continuing pagan Magyar raids into Germany.
- 895.** Bohemia accepted Latin liturgy.
- 896.** Imperial Coronation of Arnulf in St Peter's Rome by Formosus. Boniface VI, 112th Pope and Stephen VI, 113th Pope.
- 897.** Cadaver Synod (Synodus Horrenda) at Rome. Late Pope Formosus's body condemned, then earthquake destroyed Basilica of Saint John Lateran. Pope Stephen VI assassinated. Romanus, 114th Pope and Theodore II, 115th.
- 898.** John IX, 116th Pope: pro-Formosan.
- 899.** Pope John IX recognised Louis the Blind of Provence and invited him to Italy.
- 900.** Benedict IV, 117th Pope. Summoned Lateran Synod which validated acts of former Pope Formosus.
- 901.** Imperial Coronation of Louis the Blind in St Peter's Rome performed by Pope Benedict IV.
- 902.** Emperor Louis the Blind driven out of Italy by Berengar I.
- 903.** Final year of Formosan Papacy. Leo V, 118th Pope, and antipope Christopher. Pope Leo driven out of Rome.

Dark Ages: The Pornocracy (Saeculum obscurum): 904–963

- 904.** Sergius III, 119th Pope. The Pornocracy commenced with nominee of Theodora the Elder, Senatrix of Rome.
- 905.** Pope Sergius III omitted mention of emperor from Papal coinage and impressed his own effigy.
- 906.** Pope Sergius III rededicated earthquake damaged Lateran basilica.
- 907.** Pope Sergius III took as mistress Marozia, daughter of Senatrix Theodora I.
- 908.** Rome ruled by Senatrix Theodora the Elder and her husband Theophylact I, Consul of Rome.
- 909.** Pope Sergius III helped Theophylact I become first Count of Tusculum.

- 910.** Foundation of Abbey of Cluny directly responsible to Pope. Protecting veil of Virgin Mary saved Constantinople from plague.
- 911.** Anastasius III 120th Pope, nominee of Senatrix Theodora the Elder.
- 912.** Schism with Eastern Church because Patriarch Nicholas I rejected Pope's ruling on Eastern Emperor Leo VI's fourth marriage. Conversion of Rollo of Normandy.
- 913.** Lando, 121st Pope, nominee of Senatrix Theodora the Elder.
- 914.** Theodora the Elder, Senatrix of Rome, secured election of her lover, John X, as 122nd Pope.
- 915.** Battle of Garigliano: Pope John X defeated Muslims.
- 916.** Imperial Coronation of Berengar I at St Peter's Rome by Pope John X. Synod of Hohenaltheim presided over by Papal Legate.
- 917.** Theodora the Elder, Senatrix of Rome, ruled there with her husband, Theophylact, Count of Tusculum, while her former lover, John X, reigned as Pope.
- 918.** Emperor Berengar of Friuli protected Papacy.
- 919.** Benedictine monastery of Brogne near Namur founded.
- 920.** John X settled disputed succession to See of Louvain.
- 921.** Conversion of Bohemia: pursuant to accession of St Wenceslas I as King.
- 922.** Invasion of Italy by King Rudolf II of Burgundy.
- 923.** Restoration of communion with Eastern church. Civil war in Italy.
- 924.** Synod of Rome approved Spanish Mozarabic Rite. Assassination of Emperor Berengar I: Interregnum in Italy.
- 925.** Coronation of Tomislav as first King of Croatia with approval of Pope John X.
- 926.** Coronation of Simeon as first Tsar of Bulgaria with recognition of Pope John X.
- 927.** Peter I crowned King of Bulgaria by representatives of Pope John X.
- 928.** Assassination of Peter, Duke of Spoleto, brother of Pope John X by Senatrix Marozia. Leo VI, 123rd Pope and Stephen VII, 124th Pope.
- 929.** Assassination of ex-Pope John X by Senatrix Marozka.
- 930.** Stephen VII puppet of Senatrix Marozka.
- 931.** John XI 125th Pope. Installed by his mother, Senatrix Marozia.
- 932.** Revolution at Rome; Marozia deposed as Senatrix by her son Alberic II and her daughter Theodora II.
- 933.** Papal legates enthroned Theophylact, underaged son of Emperor Romanus I, as Patriarch of Constantinople.
- 934.** Alberic II of Spoleto, Prince and Senator of Rome, ruled city confining Pope John XI to Lateran Palace.
- 935.** Death of Pope John XI.
- 936.** Leo VII 126th Pope appointed by Alberic II, Prince of the Romans.
- 937.** Pope Leo VII sent pallium to Adalag as Archbishop of Bremen-Hamburg.

- 938.** Pope Leo VII renewed privileges of Abbeys of Cluny and Deols.
- 939.** Stephen VIII, 127th Pope nominated by Alberic II, Prince of the Romans.
- 940.** Pope Marinus II was a puppet of Alberic II of Spoleto, Prince of Rome.
- 941.** Two bishops tried to overthrow Alberic II, Prince of the Romans.
- 942.** Marinus II, 128th Pope nominated by Alberic II Prince of the Romans.
- 943.** Hugh of Provence, King of Italy, demanded to be crowned emperor by Pope Marinus II but Alberic II, Prince of the Romans would not allow it.
- 944.** Pope Marinus II confirmed privileges and possessions of Abbey of Monte Cassino.
- 945.** Rebellion against Pope Marinus II. He appointed Abbot Baldwin of Monte Cassino to also be abbot of monastery of St Paul Outside the Walls.
- 946.** Agapitus II, 129th Pope appointed by Alberic II, Prince of the Romans.
- 947.** Alberic II, Prince of the Romans, forcibly changed Abbot of Farfa.
- 948.** Synod of Ingelheim presided over by Papal legate with Otto I of Germany and Louis IV of France.
- 949.** Synod of Rome: Pope Agapitus II ratified decisions of Synod of Ingelheim.
- 950.** Duke Hugh the Great submitted to Louis IV d'Outremer King of the West Franks on pain of excommunication.
- 951.** Pope Agapetus II refused to crown King Otto I of Saxony as emperor because of opposition by Alberic II, Prince of the Romans.
- 952.** Berengar II of Ivrea, King of Italy, abandoned his claim to imperial crown in favour of King Otto I of Germany.
- 953.** Alberic II of Spoleto, Prince of Rome, forced nobles there to swear to elect his son (John XII) as next pope.
- 954.** 50th year of Pornocracy. Agapitus sent pallium to Bruno (brother of King Otto I) as Archbishop of Cologne.
- 955.** John XII 130th Pope eighteen-year-old: son of Alberic II, Prince of the Romans.
- 956.** Dissolute John XII consecrated a deacon in a stable.
- 957.** At Rome John XII presented pallium to Oskytel, as Archbishop of York.
- 958.** Pope John XII tried to capture Benevento and Capua.
- 959.** Berengar II, King of Italy, conquered papal duchy of Spoleto and renewed his claim to imperial crown.
- 960.** At Rome John XII presented pallium to St Dunstan as Archbishop of Canterbury. Pope John XII asked for help against Berengar of Ivrea, King of Italy.
- 961.** At Pope John XII's invitation, King Otto I of Germany invaded Italy to oust Berengar II of Ivrea.
- 962.** Last year of Pornocracy. Imperial coronation of Otto I the Great in St Peter's Rome by Pope John XII who received Donation of Territory.

Ottonian Papacy: 963–1048

- 963.** First year of Ottonian Papacy. Antipope Leo VIII: 963–964 pontificate considered illegitimate. Pope John XII deposed at Synod by Emperor Otto I.
- 964.** Benedict V, 131st Pope: deposed by Emperor Otto I. Leo VIII, 132nd Pope.
- 965.** Conversion of Denmark: baptism of King Harald Bluetooth. John XIII, 133rd Pope.
- 966.** Conversion of Poland: baptism of Duke Mieszko I on his marriage to Doubravka of Bohemia. Revolt at Rome suppressed by John Crescentius the Elder.
- 967.** Imperial Coronation of Otto II as co-Emperor in St Peter's Rome by Pope John XIII.
- 968.** Archbishopric of Magdeburg instituted for Slavs.
- 969.** Pope John XIII bestowed Palestrina on Senatrix Stefania as Papal fief.
- 970.** Production of crucifixes commenced by Archbishop Gero of Cologne.
- 971.** Crescentius the Elder prominent. His daughter was wife of Pope John XIII's nephew Benedict, Count of Sabina.
- 972.** At Rome, Pope John XIII conducted wedding of Emperor Otto II to Princess Theophanu of Constantinople.
- 973.** Benedict VI, 134th Pope and anti-Crescenti.
- 974.** Pope Benedict VI assassinated by Crescenti family. Benedict VII 135th Pope, opposed by antipope Boniface VII Crescenti.
- 975.** Antipope Boniface VII at Constantinople. Pope Benedict VII at Rome granted Archbishop of Mainz right to crown King of the Romans.
- 976.** Pope Benedict VII appointed Thietmar as first Bishop of Prague.
- 977.** Pope Benedict VII refounded monastery of Santi Bonifacio ed Alessio on Aventine Hill.
- 978.** Assassination of St Edward the Martyr, King of the English at Corfe Castle.
- 979.** At Rome Crescentius the Elder plotted for return of antipope Boniface VII from Constantinople.
- 980.** Antipope Boniface VII temporarily installed at Rome.
- 981.** Lateran synod prohibited simony. Otto II, King Conrad of Burgundy and Pope Benedict VII suppressed German See of Merseburg.
- 982.** Antipope Boniface VII in Constantinople, secretly supported by Crescentius the Elder at Rome.
- 983.** John XIV, 136th Pope.
- 984.** Antipope Boniface VII Crescenti seized power at Rome. Assassination of Pope John XV by Crescenti family. Death of Crescentius the Elder: succeeded as Patricius Romanorum by his son, Crescentius the Younger.
- 985.** Death of antipope Boniface VII. John XV 137th Pope, nominee of Crescentius the Younger.
- 986.** Crescentius the Younger governed Rome as Patricius Romanorum.
- 987.** Death of St Pietro I Orseolo, ex-Doge of Venice.
- 988.** Death of St Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury.

- 989.** Visit of Empress Theophanu to Rome.
- 990.** Pope John XV sent St Adalbert of Prague back to latter's troubled diocese.
- 991.** Treaty of Rouen negotiated by papal legate between Æthelred the Unready, King of the English and Richard, Duke of Normandy.
- 992.** Pope John XV received Poland as a papal fief from Duke Mieszko I to protect it from Germany.
- 993.** Canonisation of Ulrich of Augsburg by Pope John XV at Lateran Synod, first to be canonised by a Pope.
- 994.** Pope John XV refused to recognise deposition of Arnulf as Archbishop of Rheims (despite it having been instigated by Hugh Capet, King of France).
- 995.** Canonisation Council of Mouzon presided over by Papal legate, suspended Gerbert of Aurillac, future Pope Sylvester II.
- 996.** Gregory V, 138th Pope. Pope Gregory V crowned Otto III as Emperor in St Peter's Basilica, Rome.
- 997.** Martyrdom of St Adalbert by Prussians. Antipope John XVI appointed by Crescentius the Younger.
- 998.** Deposition of antipope John XVI at Rome by Emperor Otto III. Crescentius the Younger executed.
- 999.** Sylvester II 139th Pope with Otto III as his "new Constantine": Persuaded Olaf I of Norway to adopt Latin script.
- 1000.** Pope Sylvester II raised Duchies of Poland and Hungary to status of kingdoms.
- 1001.** Pope Sylvester II introduced Arabic numerals. Emperor Otto II ceded Pentapolis to Papacy. Conversion of Sweden.
- 1002.** Pope Sylvester II returned to Rome. John Crescentius succeeded his father (executed in 998) as Patricius Romanorum.
- 1003.** John XVII, 140th and John XVIII, 141st Pope: Renewal of Crescenti rule.
- 1004.** Pope John XVIII restored See of Mersburg in Germany. Chancellor and "judges" appointed by Pope John XVIII at Rome.
- 1005.** John Crescentius the Patrician made his brother Prefect and his sister, Rogata, Senatrix.
- 1006.** Pope John XVIII sent pallium to Alphege as Archbishop of Canterbury.
- 1007.** Pope John XVIII confirmed See of Bamberg for missionary work to Slavs.
- 1008.** Pope John XVIII threatened France with interdict if Bishops of Orléans and Sens failed to obey him.
- 1009.** Sergius IV, 142nd Pope. Introduced custom of adopting a Papal name.
- 1010.** Peace and Truce of God proclaimed in France by King Robert II.
- 1011.** John Crescentius the Patricius misappropriated Church property.
- 1012.** 50th year of Ottonian Papacy. Benedict VIII, 143rd Pope, first Tusculum Pope. Antipope Gregory VI supported by Crescenti family.
- 1013.** Pope Benedict VIII recognised by King Henry II of Germany.

- 1014.** Imperial Coronation of Henry II in St Peters Rome by Benedict VIII. Pope Benedict VIII expelled Arab invaders from Italian mainland.
- 1015.** Papal forces expelled Arabs from Sardinia.
- 1016.** Pope Benedict VIII received Count Gisibert the Norman and induced him to invade Byzantine Italy.
- 1017.** Pope Benedict VIII restored papal rule in Italy by force of arms.
- 1018.** Council of Pavia: Pope Benedict VIII prohibited clerical marriage and concubinage. Pope Benedict VIII went to Germany to seek help against Byzantines in Southern Italy.
- 1019.** Pope Benedict VIII visited Germany to seek assistance from Emperor Henry II.
- 1020.** Pope Benedict VIII in Germany: consecrated Bamberg Cathedral with Emperor Henry II.
- 1021.** Expedition of Emperor Henry II and Pope Benedict VIII against Byzantines in Southern Italy.
- 1022.** Synod of Seligenstadt. St Romuald founded monastery of Camaldoli near Arezzo.
- 1023.** Pope Benedict VIII disciplined Aribio, Archbishop of Mainz.
- 1024.** John XIX 144th Pope (brother of predecessor Benedict VIII).
- 1025.** First Polish coronation (of Bolesław I the Brave) with crown sent by Pope John XIX. King Conrad II the Salic entered Italy at invitation of Pope John XIX.
- 1026.** Imperial Coronation of Conrad II in St Peters Basilica performed by Pope John XIX.
- 1027.** Guido of Arezzo gave Pope John XIX an antiphony, thereby founding European music notation.
- 1028.** Theophylact family ruled Rome.
- 1029.** Pope John XIX supported Abbey of Cluny.
- 1030.** Pilgrimage to Rome of Flaithbertach Ua Néill, King of Ailech in Ireland. Pilgrimage to Rome of Canute the Great, King of the English and Denmark.
- 1031.** Pope Benedict VIII canonised Martial, who had been first Bishop of Limoges.
- 1032.** Benedict IX, 145th Pope (nephew of predecessor and son of Alberic III of Tusculum). First reign as a youth. Gregory Theophylact (brother of Pope Benedict IX) Patricius of Rome.
- 1033.** Believed 1,000th anniversary of the crucifixion of Christ causes panic in Europe.
- 1034.** Pope Benedict IX granted Casimir I, a monk, dispensation to ascend Polish throne. Benedict IX profligate, robbing and murdering at Rome. Russia adhered to Patriarchate of Constantinople.
- 1035.** Solar eclipse.
- 1036.** Pope Benedict IX fled from Rome to avoid assassination. Conference of Cremona between Pope Benedict IX and Emperor Conrad II.
- 1037.** Pope Benedict IX returned to Rome and excommunicated Aribert, rebellious Archbishop of Milan. St John Gualbert founder Vallombrosian Order of Monks (grey monks).
- 1038.** Pope Benedict IX protected by his brother Gregory, Senator of the Romans.

- 1039.** Pope Benedict IX used Lateran Palace as a brothel.
- 1040.** Alberic III, Count of Tusculum ruled Rome through his sons Pope Benedict IX and Senator Gregory.
- 1041.** War in Italy between Byzantines and Norman invaders.
- 1042.** St Edward the Confessor, King of the English. Excesses of Pope Benedict IX at Rome provoked scandal throughout Europe.
- 1043.** Dissolute lifestyle of Pope Benedict IX provoked further disgust in Rome.
- 1044.** Synod of Rome. Then Pope Benedict IX fled city because of insurrection.
- 1045.** Sylvester III 146th Pope: deposed at Council of Sutri called by Emperor Henry III. Anti-Tusculum Benedict IX 147th Pope (second reign): also deposed at Council of Sutri. Gregory VI of Tusculum, 148th Pope: also deposed at Council of Sutri. End of Tusculum regime.
- 1046.** Clement II 149th Pope. Imperial Coronation of Henry III in St Peter's Rome by Clement II.
- 1047.** Last year of Ottonian Papacy. Benedict IX 150th Pope (third reign) opposed by Poppo de'Curagnoni (soon Pope Damasus II).

Henrician Papacy: 1048–1061

- 1048.** First year of Henrician Papacy. Damasus II, anti-Tusculum 151st Pope. To represent spiritual power, new Pope Damasus II adopted first crown on Papal Tiara.
- 1049.** St Leo IX 152nd Pope. Council of Rheims proclaimed Pope "universal pontiff". Synod of Mainz presided over by Pope St Leo IX prohibited simony.
- 1050.** Council of Vercelli condemned Berengar of Tours for heresy. Pilgrimage to Rome by Macbeth, King of Scots.
- 1051.** Benevento declared Pope Leo IX as its Duke.
- 1052.** Robert of Jumièges deposed as Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of England without Papal authority.
- 1053.** Battle of Civitate: Pope Leo IX captured by Norman Count of Apulia.
- 1054.** Great Schism between Catholic and Eastern Orthodox Churches.
- 1055.** Victor II, 153rd Pope. Pope Victor II appointed Duke of Spoleto and Marquis of Fermo by Emperor Henry III.
- 1056.** Pope Victor II guardian of Henry IV infant King of the Romans in Germany.
- 1057.** Stephen IX 154th Pope.
- 1058.** Antipope Benedict X of Tusculum. Nicholas II, 155th Pope.
- 1059.** Antipope Benedict X fled from Rome. Lateran Synod decreed that Cardinals should elect future Popes. Treaty of Melfi: Pope Nicholas II invested Robert Guiscard as Duke of Apulia and Calabria and commissioned him to take Sicily from the Muslims.
- 1060.** Last year of Henrician Papacy. Synod of Split convened by Papal legate resolved that all priests know Latin.

Anti-Henrician Papacy: 1061–1119

- 1061.** First Year of Anti-Henrician Papacy. Alexander II, 156th Pope: Norman nominee opposed by antipope Honorius II. Emperor Henry IV appointed antipope Honorius II as Bishop of Parma.
- 1062.** Pope Alexander II withdrew from Rome to Lucca and antipope Honorius II withdrew to Parma.
- 1063.** At Rome, Pope Alexander II visited by pilgrims Donnchad ex-King of Ireland and Harold Godwinson Earl of Wessex.
- 1064.** Synod of Mantua: Pope Alexander II attended and was recognised as Pope.
- 1065.** Pope Alexander II defended Jews in Spain.
- 1066.** Pope Alexander II sent to William the Bastard, Duke of Normandy a Papal banner for Crusade against Harold Godwinson, King of the English because of illegal deposition of Robert of Jumièges as Archbishop of Canterbury.
- 1067.** William the Conqueror sent Pope Alexander II spoils of war, including Banner of Harold Godwinson.
- 1068.** King Sancho I of Aragon placed his realm under Papal suzerainty.
- 1069.** Pope Alexander II prohibited King Henry IV of Germany from divorcing his wife, Bertha.
- 1070.** Papal legates re-crowned William the Conqueror as approved King of the English at Winchester.
- 1071.** Abbey-church of Monte Cassino in Southern Italy fell to Normans and transferred from Patriarchate of Constantinople to Papal authority.
- 1072.** Alexander II granted to Vratislaus II, Duke of Bohemia, right to wear a mitre in return for payment of Peter's pence.
- 1073.** St Gregory VII Hildebrand, 157th Pope. Crowned without necessity for Imperial approval.
- 1074.** First Lenten Synod of Pope St Gregory VII. Robert Guiscard, the Norman Duke of Apulia and Calabria excommunicated. Attempted reconciliation with King Henry IV of Germany.
- 1075.** Second Lenten Synod of Pope St Gregory VII prohibited lay investiture of bishops and abbots.
- 1076.** Synod of Worms: King Henry IV as Patricius and German bishops ineffectually declared deposition of Pope St Gregory VII at Rome.
- 1077.** Norman siege of Papal territory of Benevento. Penance at Canossa by King Henry IV of Germany to Pope St Gregory VII.
- 1078.** Pope St Gregory VII tried to arbitrate between Henry IV King of the Romans and anti-king Rudolf of Swabia.
- 1079.** Jordan I the Norman Prince of Capua swore vassalage to Pope St Gregory VII.
- 1080.** Pope St Gregory VII declared Henry IV King of the Romans deposed. Replaced by Rudolf of Swabia. Antipope Clement III. At Cepano, Robert Guiscard rendered homage to Pope St Gregory VII.

- 1081.** Outbreak of First War between Empire and Pope; Henry IV King of the Romans invaded Italy. William the Conqueror refused to recognize the Pope as his overlord.
- 1082.** Henry IV King of the Romans besieged Rome.
- 1083.** Henry IV King of the Romans took the city. Lateran Synod of Pope St Gregory VII attempted reconciliation with Henry IV.
- 1084.** In St Peter's Basilica, anti-pope Clement III crowned Henry IV as Emperor. In retaliation, Robert Guiscard the Norman sacked Rome. End of first war between Western Empire and Pope. St Bruno of Cologne founded Carthusian Order of Monks (white monks).
- 1085.** Peace of God in Empire. Death of Pope St Gregory VIII at Salerno under protection of Robert Guiscard the Norman.
- 1086.** Bl. Victor III, 158th Pope.
- 1087.** Death of Pope Bl. Victor III.
- 1088.** Bl. Urban II, 159th Pope at Terracina: antipope Clement III at Rome.
- 1089.** Pope Urban II established the Roman Curia (Papal Court). Aragon declared a Papal fief.
- 1090.** Henry IV King of the Romans invaded Papal State. Rosary introduced by Peter the Hermit.
- 1091.** Battle of Tricontai: Emperor Henry IV defeated Matilda of Tuscany, supporter of Pope Urban II.
- 1092.** Pope Urban II at Benevento: antipope Clement III of Rome.
- 1093.** Pope Urban II returned to Rome: antipope Clement II with King Henry IV in Lombardy.
- 1094.** Pope Urban II re-enthroned at Lateran Palace at Rome
- 1095.** Council of Clermont: Pope Urban II excommunicated King Philip I of France for adultery and proclaimed First Crusade.
- 1096.** Battle of Civelot: "People's Crusade" destroyed by Muslims.
- 1097.** First Crusaders arrive at Constantinople and cross Bosphorus. Re-entry of Pope Urban II to Rome.
- 1098.** Battle of Antioch: wearing white armour emblazoned with red cross, Saint George allegedly appeared to First Crusaders.
- 1099.** Paschal II, 160th Pope. First Crusaders took Jerusalem: Godfrey of Bouillon elected Defender of the Holy Sepulchre.
- 1100.** Death of antipope Clement III at Civita Castellana near Rome. Antipope Theoderic. St Anselm, exiled Archbishop of Canterbury, recalled by Henry I, new King of the English.
- 1101.** Antipope Albert at Rome until deposed and imprisoned near Naples. Pope Paschal II invested his vassal, Roger Borsa (son of Roger Guiscard), with Duchy of Apulia.
- 1102.** Matilda, Countess of Tuscany, granted territory to Papal State.
- 1103.** Second exile of St Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of England. He was received at Rome by Pope Paschal II.
- 1104.** Werner, an equerry of Pope Paschal II, ruled as Marquis of Ancona, part of Papal state.

- 1105.** Antipope Sylvester IV installed at Rome by Werner, Marquis of Ancona, but then expelled. Third Battle at Ramleh: First Crusaders defeated Muslim attack on Jerusalem.
- 1106.** Antipope Sylvester IV at Osimo.
- 1107.** Concordat of London: compromise on investiture dispute between Henry I King of the English and St Anselm Archbishop of Canterbury. Bohemond's Crusade to Greece.
- 1108.** Synod of Benevento prohibited lay investiture of prelates.
- 1109.** Crusader State of Tripoli in Lebanon founded by Maronites: adhered to Church of Rome.
- 1110.** 50th year of Anti-Henrican Papacy. Henry V King of the Romans invaded Papal State.
- 1111.** Abdication of Antipope Sylvester: Coronation in St Peter's Rome of Henry V by Pope Paschal II. Treaty of Ponte Mammolo granted Emperor right to invest bishops.
- 1112.** Synod of Vienne: Emperor Henry V excommunicated by future Pope Callixtus II.
- 1113.** Church of St Bartholomew on the Island restored by Pope Paschal II.
- 1114.** Synod of Ceprano: Archbishop Landulf of Benevento deposed and the See placed under a Papal governor.
- 1115.** Death of Matilda, Countess of Tuscany, bequeathing her allodial (independent) territory to Emperor Henry V not Pope Paschal II. St Bernard of Clairvaux founded Cistercian order of monks (white monks).
- 1116.** Church of Santi Quattro Coronati (destroyed in 1084) rebuilt. Synod at Rome condemned Emperor Henry V.
- 1117.** Paschal II fled from Rome to escape advance of Emperor Henry V.
- 1118.** Last Year of Anti-Henrican Papacy. Gelasius II, 161st Pope but Emperor Henry V installed Gregory VIII as new antipope in Rome and Gelasius went to Cluny in France.

Reform Papacy: 1119–1159

- 1119.** First year of Reform Papacy. Pope Gelasius dies France. Callixtus II, 162nd Pope.
- 1120.** Pope Callixtus II issued Sicut Judaeis (As the Jews) protecting the latter.
- 1121.** Capture of antipope Gregory VIII at Sutri: taken to Rome where he was exhibited mounted backwards on a camel. Council of Soissons: theologian Abelard condemned. Pope Callixtus II tried to mediate in war between his Norman vassals in Southern Italy.
- 1122.** Concordat of Worms between Emperor Henry V and Pope Callixtus II. End of Imperial Investiture Contest.
- 1123.** Ninth Ecumenical Council at Lateran Palace convened by Pope Callixtus II.
- 1124.** Antipope Celestine II and Pope Honorius II enthroned successively.
- 1125.** Pope Honorius II encouraged war against Moors. At Mainz, Papal legate secured election of Lothair of Supplingen as King of the Romans. Pope Honorius I led his army into Campagna against rebels.
- 1126.** Pope Honorius II campaigned against rebels in Papal State.
- 1127.** At Troia, Pope Honorius II excommunicated Roger the Norman, King of Sicily.

- 1128.** Pope Honorius II approved rule of Knights Templar. At Benevento, Pope Honorius II invested Roger Duke of Sicily as vassal Duke of Apulia and Calabria.
- 1129.** Honorius II waged war against the Lords of Latium.
- 1130.** Double Papal Election: Pope Innocent II and antipope Anacletus II at Rome with Norman support. At Benevento, antipope Anacletus II raised Sicily to status of Kingdom.
- 1131.** Lothair III, King of the Romans recognised Pope Innocent II at Liege.
- 1132.** Pope Innocent II and Lothair III, King of the Romans, conferred together at Piacenza.
- 1133.** Imperial Coronation of Lothair III in St Peters Rome performed by Pope Innocent II.
- 1134.** Pope Innocent II at Pisa, opposed by antipope Anacletus II at Rome.
- 1135.** In Germany, Papal legate negotiated reconciliation between rival princes.
- 1136.** Crusade by Pope Innocent II against King Roger of Sicily, protector of anti-pope Anacletus II at Rome.
- 1137.** Pope Innocent II and Lothair II, King of the Romans defeated King Roger of Sicily.
- 1138.** Antipope Victor IV at Rome for two months, then abdicated. Then end of Schism.
- 1139.** Tenth Ecumenical Council (Second Lateran) at Lateran Palace in Rome imposed clerical celibacy. Treaty of Mignano: Pope Innocent II recognised Roger of Sicily as King.
- 1140.** At Rome, St Malachy presented his prophecies to Pope Innocent II who appointed him Papal Legate to Ireland
- 1141.** Pope Innocent II laid Interdict on any place which sheltered King Louis VII of France.
- 1142.** Ralph I, Duke of Vermandois, excommunicated for bigamy.
- 1143.** Tivoli surrendered to Pope Innocent II who allowed it autonomy instead of annexing it to Rome. Coronation at Rome of Celestine II, 165th Pope. Restoration of Roman as self-governing city.
- 1144.** Lucius II, 166th Pope.
- 1145.** Bl. Eugene III, 167th Pope: consecrated at Abbey of Farfa, then established his seat at Viterbo. Roman Conclave abolished office of Patricius Romanorum (Patrician of Rome).
- 1146.** Second Crusade proclaimed by Pope Eugene III at Viterbo against Muslims of Palestine and Spain.
- 1147.** Battle of Dorylaeum: Second Crusaders led by Conrad III, King of the Romans defeated by Seljuk Turks. Crusaders capture Lisbon, Portugal. Crusade against Slavic Wends.
- 1148.** Second Crusaders defeated by Muslims at Damascus.
- 1149.** End of Second Crusade. Church of Holy Sepulchre dedicated at Jerusalem. Pope Eugene III tried to establish himself in Rome then returned to Viterbo.
- 1150.** Commune ruled Rome while Pope Eugene III at Viterbo. Concordat of Ceprano between Pope Eugene III and King Roger of Sicily.
- 1151.** At Viterbo, Pope Eugene III summoned Conrad III, King of the Romans from Germany to restore Rome to Holy See.
- 1152.** Pope Eugene III able to return to Rome.

1153. Treaty of Constance between Pope Eugene III and Frederick Barbarossa, then King of Germany: latter agrees to defend Papacy. Mythical Swedish Crusade against Finland. Coronation at Rome of Anastasius IV, 168th Pope at Rome.

1154. Cardinal Nicholas Breakspear became 169th Pope Adrian IV (the only English one).

1155. Imperial Coronation of Frederick Barbarossa in St Peter's Rome by Pope Adrian IV. Donation of Adrian: Pope Adrian IV invested Henry II of England with hereditary government of Ireland.

1156. Treaty of Benevento: King William I of Sicily rendered homage to Pope Adrian IV as overlord.

1157. Holy Roman Empire: Emperor Frederick I Barbarossa added "Holy" to his title to counteract Papal authority.

1158. Last year of Reform Papacy. Battle of Butaiha: Baldwin III of Jerusalem defeated Muslims.

The Six Old Men: 1159–1198

1159. First year of The Six Old Men. Alexander III, 170th Pope at Ninfa, Latina; opposed by antipope Victor IV at Farfa.

1160. Synod of Pavia declared for imperialist antipope Victor IV; Synod of Tours declared for Pope Alexander III.

1161. Pope Alexander III canonised Edward the Confessor, former King of the English.

1162. Antipope Victor IV at Rome. Pope Alexander III moved from Italy to France.

1163. First anointing of King of Norway: Magnus V crowned at Trondheim as vassal of Holy See. Pope Alexander III laid cornerstone of Cathedral of Notre Dame de Paris.

1164. Constitutions of Clarendon: exile of Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of England. New Imperialist antipope Paschal III at Lucca.

1165. Pope Alexander III installed in Rome by Sicilian forces.

1166. Italian expedition of Emperor Frederick I Barbarossa against Pope Alexander III.

1167. Battle of Monte Porzio. Pope Alexander III fled from Rome where Emperor Frederick installed antipope Paschal III. Imperial Coronation of Frederick Barbarossa I in St Peter's by antipope Paschal III.

1168. New antipope Callixtus III arrived at Rome: Alessandria in Lombardy named after Pope Alexander III.

1169. Pope Alexander III at Tusculum.

1170. St Thomas à Becket (Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of All England) martyred at instigation of Henry II (King of the English), who thereupon had to comply with papal demands.

1171. Papal donation of Pope Alexander III: Norman invasion of Ireland.

1172. Compromise of Avranches by King Henry II of England with Papacy.

1173. Pope Alexander III canonised St Thomas à Becket. Imperial forces besieged Ancona in Papal State.

- 1174.** Henry II, King of the English, performed public penance at Canterbury Cathedral for martyrdom of St Thomas à Becket. It then caught fire and was badly damaged.
- 1175.** Treaty of Windsor. High King Rory O'Connor swore allegiance to Henry II, King of the English in his capacity as Papal Lord of Ireland.
- 1176.** Peace of Agnani between Emperor Frederick I Barbarossa and Pope Alexander III.
- 1177.** Treaty of Venice between Emperor Frederick I Barbarossa and Pope Alexander III.
- 1178.** Abdication of antipope Callixtus III at Monte Albano near Rome.
- 1179.** Pope Alexander III created kingdom of Portugal. Third Council of the Lateran: ending of schism.
- 1180.** Deposition of antipope Innocent III at Rome. Pope Alexander III at Civita Castellana.
- 1181.** Lucius III, 171st Pope crowned at Velletri and resided there because of hostilities in Rome.
- 1182.** Pope Lucius III lifted previous year's excommunication of William I, King of Scots and interdict on latter's realm.
- 1183.** Pope Lucius III refused petition by John Lackland (later King John of England), Lord of Ireland, to be elevated to new High King.
- 1184.** Charter of the Inquisition adopted at Verona by Pope Lucius III and Emperor.
- 1185.** Coronation of Urban III, 172nd Pope at Verona because of hostilities in Rome.
- 1186.** Henry VI, King of the Romans occupied Papal states. Pope Urban III isolated at Verona.
- 1187.** Coronation at Ferrara of Gregory VIII, 173rd Pope. Third Crusade proclaimed by Pope Gregory VIII to liberate Jerusalem from Saladin. Clement III, 174th Pope.
- 1188.** Concord Pact between Pope Clement III and the Roman people. Truce of Gisors between King Henry II of England and King Philip II of France to arrange Crusade.
- 1189.** Truce at Château de Chinon between King Henry II of England and King Philip II Augustus of France negotiated by Papal legate.
- 1190.** Third Crusade: Richard I the Lionheart of England and Philip II Augustus of France sailed for Holy Land.
- 1191.** Coronation at Rome of Celestine III, 175th Pope. Imperial Coronation of Henry VI in St Peter's Basilica Rome.
- 1192.** Tancred King of Sicily swore homage to Pope Celestine III. End of Third Crusade: Treaty of Jaffa between Richard I the Lionheart of England and Sultan Saladin.
- 1193.** Pope Celestine III excommunicated Leopold V, Duke of Austria, for having imprisoned Richard the Lionheart, King of the English, in violation of latter's protected status as a returning crusader.
- 1194.** New Kings of Norway and Sicily rejected Papal suzerainty. Henry VI, King of the Romans ravaged Papal State.
- 1195.** Pope Celestine III annulled divorce of King Philip II Augustus of France from wife Ingeborg.
- 1196.** At Rome, Pope Celestine III received Emperor Henry VI but refused latter's request to make imperial crown hereditary.

1197. Last year of The Six Old Man. Pope Celestine III proclaimed Crusade against King Alfonso IX of Leon for attacking Castile.

Anti-Hohenstaufen Papacy: 1198–1254

1198. First year of Anti-Hohenstaufen Papacy. Innocent III, 176th Pope. Fourth Crusade proclaimed by Pope Innocent III to liberate Jerusalem from Muslims.

1199. Pope Innocent III imposed first direct papal tax on church to finance Fourth Crusade.

1200. Pope Innocent III granted divorce to King John of England from Isabella of Gloucester but refused one to Philip II Augustus, King of France.

1201. Donation of Neuss: “birth certificate of the Papal State”. Innocent III recognised Otto IV as King and he later recognised “recuperations” such as Ancona, Romagna and Spoleto as part of Papal state.

1202. Fourth Crusade. Venerabilem: Pope Innocent III proclaimed Papal right to veto candidates for Imperial throne.

1203. Fourth Crusaders took Constantinople.

1204. Sack of Constantinople by Fourth Crusaders: Baldwin of Flanders crowned Catholic Emperor there. Pope Innocent proclaimed Crusade against Albigensians and crowned Peter as vassal King of Aragon.

1205. Crusade against Cathars in France.

1206. Brothers of the Sword (Crusaders) conquered Livonia (North Latvia). Rosary instituted by St Dominic.

1207. Philip of Swabia, anti-king of the Romans, absolved from excommunication. Parliament of Viterbo convened by Pope Innocent III and established sovereignty over Papal States.

1208. Crusade against Albigensians again proclaimed by Innocent III. England placed under Interdict because of behaviour of King John there.

1209. Imperial Coronation of Otto IV in Saint Peter’s Rome by Pope Innocent III. Excommunication of King John of England.

1210. Emperor Otto IV excommunicated by Pope Innocent III for invading Apulia. Pope Innocent III recognised Franciscan order after prophetic dream.

1211. German magnates elected Frederick II to replace Emperor Otto IV.

1212. Children’s Crusade. Third Spanish Crusade (Reconquista) proclaimed by Pope Innocent III. Poor Clares founded by St Clare.

1213. Fifth Crusade proclaimed by Pope Innocent III; *Golden Bull* (Bulla Aurea) of Eger: Emperor Frederick II recognised Church autonomy. Papacy lifted excommunication of King John of England in return for which he acknowledged Papal feudal overlordship. John thereby ceased to be elected sovereign King of the English and instead became hereditary King of England, a vassal of the Pope.

1214. Pope Innocent III organised truce between King John of England and King Philip II Augustus of France.

- 1215.** Twelfth Ecumenical Council (Fourth Lateran) convened by Pope Innocent III. Supported King John of England against rebel barons.
- 1216.** Coronation at Rome of Honorius III, 177th Pope. St Dominic founded Dominican order of friars (white gown and black hood).
- 1217.** Pope Honorius III elevated Serbia to kingdom sending crown to King Stephen (“the First Crowned”). At Rome, Pope Honorius III crowned Peter II de Courtenay as Emperor of Constantinople.
- 1218.** Fifth Crusaders invaded Egypt led by Andrew II, King of Hungary.
- 1219.** Fifth Crusaders took Damietta in Egypt. St Francis preached to Sultan. Dannebrog flag adopted by Danish Crusaders in Baltic.
- 1220.** Imperial coronation of Frederick II in St Peter’s Basilica, Rome by Pope Honorius III.
- 1221.** End of Fifth Crusade at Damietta in Egypt. Papal Legate concluded truce with Muslims.
- 1222.** Bosnian Crusade against Banate heretics by Ugrin Csák, Archbishop of Kalocsa.
- 1223.** Pope Honorius III declared his vassal, King Henry III of England, to be of age. First Christmas crib made by St Francis of Assisi who received stigmata.
- 1224.** Fall of Catholic Kingdom of Thessalonika to Byzantines.
- 1225.** Summoning of Sixth Crusade by Agreement of San Germano between Pope Honorius III and Emperor Frederick II.
- 1226.** Carmelite order recognised by Pope Honorius III. St Paul’s Basilica decorated. Renewal of Albigensian Crusade.
- 1227.** Coronation at Rome of Gregory IX, 178th Pope. He excommunicated Emperor Frederick II and proclaimed crusade in Germany against him. To rehabilitate himself Frederick embarked on Sixth Crusade but was forced to turn back by illness.
- 1228.** Outbreak of War of the Keys between Empire and Pope.
- 1229.** Treaty of Paris ended Albigensian Crusade. Treaty of Jaffa ends Sixth Crusade. Emperor Frederick II crowned King of Jerusalem there.
- 1230.** Treaty of San Germano between Emperor Frederick II and Pope Gregory IX. Swedish Crusade against Finland.
- 1231.** Inquisition instituted by Pope Gregory IX for Germany.
- 1232.** Pope Gregory IX summoned Crusade against Stedinger heretics in Germany.
- 1233.** Papal Inquisition formally instituted by Pope Gregory IX.
- 1234.** *Bull of Rieti*: Prussia declared a Papal fief. Decretales of Pope Gregory IX on perpetual servitude of the Jews.
- 1235.** Pope Gregory IX arranged marriage of Emperor Frederick II to sister of King Henry III of England.
- 1236.** Donation of Constantine (a forged Roman imperial decree transferring authority over western part of the Roman Empire to the Pope) proclaimed by Pope Gregory IX.
- 1237.** At Vienna, Emperor Frederick II forced Prince Electors to make his son, Conrad IV, King of the Romans without Papal consent.

- 1238.** Pope Gregory IX refused to recognize Enzo, son of Emperor Frederick II, as King of Sardinia, a Papal fief.
- 1239.** Pope Gregory IX excommunicated Emperor Frederick II for second time and proclaimed Crusade against him. Also organised Barons' Crusade to Holy Land.
- 1240.** Battle of the Neva: Second Swedish Crusade in Finland halted by Alexander Nevsky of Russia in Karelia.
- 1241.** End of Second War between Empire and Pope. Emperor Frederick II Took Rome. First Conclave held. Celestine IV, 179th Pope.
- 1242.** No Pope: Matteo Rosso Orsini Senator of Rome. First anointing of King of Norway, Haakon IV the Old by Papal legate.
- 1243.** Outbreak of Third War between Empire and Pope. Coronation at Anagni of Innocent IV, 180th Pope.
- 1244.** Final Fall of Jerusalem to Muslims of Egypt. Pope Innocent IV went to Lyon.
- 1245.** First Council of Lyon. Pope Innocent IV declared deposition of Emperor Frederick II.
- 1246.** Landgrave Henry Raspe elected Papalist anti-King of the Romans.
- 1247.** 50th year of Anti-Hohenstaufen Papacy. William II of Holland crowned as new Papalist anti-King of the Romans at Aachen in succession to Henry Raspe.
- 1248.** Battle of Parma: Emperor Frederick II defeated by Lombard Papalists. Seventh Crusade.
- 1249.** St Louis IX, King of France, took Damietta in Egypt from Muslims.
- 1250.** End of Second War between Empire and Papacy on death of Emperor Frederick II. Pope Innocent IV (at Lyon) victorious.
- 1251.** Pope Innocent IV went from Lyon to Perugia to confront Conrad IV, King of the Romans, son of late Emperor Frederick II.
- 1252.** *Ad extirpanda* (To eradicate) bull of Pope Innocent IV ordered torture of heretics by Inquisition.
- 1253.** Last Year of Anti-Hohenstaufen Papacy. Pope Innocent IV returned to Rome and preached Crusade against Conrad IV Hohenstaufen, King of the Romans. Formal conversion of Lithuania. Papal Legate crowned Daniel I as King of Ruthenia at Kiev.

Viterbo Papacy and Interregnum: 1254–1271

- 1254.** First year of Viterbo papacy. Battle of Foggia: Papal army defeated by Manfred Hohenstaufen, Regent of Sicily. Coronation at Naples of Alexander IV, 181st Pope.
- 1255.** Pope Alexander IV proclaimed crusade against Manfred Hohenstaufen, Regent of Sicily.
- 1256.** Pope Alexander IV founded Augustinian hermits.
- 1257.** Owing to turmoil in Rome, Pope Alexander IV removed Holy See to Viterbo "City of the Popes". Double election in Holy Roman Empire. Pope Alexander IV recognised King Alfonso X of Castile.
- 1258.** Manfred Hohenstaufen crowned King of Sicily in defiance of its overlord Pope Alexander IV.

- 1259.** First anointing of King of Poland with Papal approval: infant Przemysł II.
- 1260.** Battle of Montaperti: Manfred Hohenstaufen victorious and invaded Papal state.
- 1261.** Fall of Latin (Catholic) Empire of Constantinople leading to the re-establishment of the Byzantine Empire. Coronation at Viterbo of Urban IV, 182nd Pope.
- 1262.** King Henry III of England published absolution from Provisions of Oxford (designed to make the king adhere to the rule of law) granted to him by late Pope Alexander IV.
- 1263.** Pope Urban IV planned Eighth Crusade at Viterbo.
- 1264.** Feast of Corpus Christi instituted by Pope Urban IV at Viterbo to celebrate sacrament of Eucharist.
- 1265.** Coronation at Viterbo of Clement IV, 183rd pope. He invested Charles I of Anjou as King of Sicily to lead Crusade against Manfred Hohenstaufen.
- 1266.** Battle of Benevento: Manfred Hohenstaufen killed by Charles of Anjou.
- 1267.** Conradin Hohenstaufen (son of Conrad IV of Germany) claimed Kingdom of Sicily from Charles of Anjou.
- 1268.** Last year of Viterbo Papacy. Battle of Tagliacozzo: Conradin Hohenstaufen captured and executed. End of Hohenstaufen dynasty.
- 1269.** First year of Interregnum: Deadlock in first conclave of cardinals at Viterbo, “City of the Popes”.
- 1270.** Eighth Crusade: St Louis IX, King of France, died at Carthage.

Angevin Papacy: 1271–1305

- 1271.** First year of Angevin papacy. Bl. Gregory X, 184th Pope. Prince Edward of England (later King Edward I) joined Eighth Crusade at Acre. Bl. Pope Gregory X received letter via family of Marco Polo from Mongol Kublai Khan requesting 100 Christian missionaries.
- 1272.** Formal end of Eighth Crusade: Truce of Acre with Sultan Baibars of Egypt by Prince Edward of England. Coronation at Rome of Bl. Pope Gregory X.
- 1273.** Papal audience at Rome by Pope Gregory X for returning Crusader King Edward I of England who had succeeded to the throne while on campaign.
- 1274.** Second Ecumenical Council at Lyons (Fourteenth of the Catholic Church): Pope Gregory X introduced tithe to pay for proposed new Crusade. County of Venaissin (Vauclusein France) annexed to Papal States.
- 1275.** Concordat at Lausanne between Pope Gregory X and Rudolf I, King of the Romans.
- 1276.** Coronation at Rome of Bl. Innocent V, 185th Pope. First Dominican Pope. Introduced White Cassock for Popes. Adrian V, 186th Pope. Coronation at Viterbo of John XXI, 187th Pope (No John XX).
- 1277.** Coronation at Rome of Pope Nicholas III, 188th Pope
- 1278.** Sovereignty of Papal State. Recognition of independence of Papal State from Holy Roman Empire by Rudolf, King of the Romans. Pope Nicholas III replaced King Charles of Sicily as Senator of Rome and then promulgated new constitution foreigners from taking civil office. Papal Occupation of Romagna.
- 1279.** Papal sovereignty over Romagna recognised by Rudolf, King of the Romans.

- 1280.** Pope Nicholas III arranged marriage between Charles Martel of Anjou and daughter of Rudolf, King of the Germans.
- 1281.** Coronation at Orvieto of Martin IV, 189th Pope. He declared Emperor Michael VIII of Constantinople deposed as a schismatic.
- 1282.** Sicilian Vespers rebellion: Pope Martin IV proclaimed crusade against Constantinople to be led by Charles of Anjou, King of Sicily.
- 1283.** Pope Martin IV excommunicated King Peter III the Great of Aragon for accepting Sicilian crown.
- 1284.** Sicilian War: Pope Martin IV supported Charles of Anjou (ousted King of Sicily) against Peter III of Aragon his successor.
- 1285.** Coronation at Rome of Honorius IV, 190th Pope. Crusade against Aragon by King Philip III of France.
- 1286.** Pope Honorius IV excommunicated James II of Aragon crowning himself King of Italy.
- 1287.** Battle of the Counts: defeat of pro-Papal French Angevin Crusaders by Aragonese fleet near Naples.
- 1288.** Coronation at Rome of Nicholas IV, 191st Pope. He received ambassador from Arghun Khan of Persia asking for crusade against Mamluk Egypt.
- 1289.** Pope Nicholas IV crowned Charles II the Lame as vassal anti-king of Sicily.
- 1290.** Pope Nicholas IV arranged for Giacomo Colonna to be elected Senator of Rome.
- 1291.** Fall of Acre to Muslims: end of Crusader Presence in Asia. Byzantine Angelos family transported House of Mary from Nazareth to Loreto in Italy.
- 1292.** Death of Pope Nicholas IV. Conclave deadlocked at Rome: unable to reach required two thirds majority.
- 1293.** Conclave reassembled at Perugia.
- 1294.** Coronation at Aquila of Celestine V, 192nd Pope: abdicated same year.
- 1295.** Coronation at Rome of Boniface VIII 193rd, Pope. To represent temporal power, second crown on Papal Tiara adopted by Pope Boniface VIII at his coronation.
- 1296.** Clericis laicos bull of Pope Boniface VIII prohibiting taxation of clergy by King Edward I of England who then repudiated papal suzerainty.
- 1297.** Pope Boniface VIII crusade against Colonna family of Rome.
- 1298.** *Liber Sextus*: Pope Boniface VIII codified canon law.
- 1299.** Pope Boniface VIII brokered Treaty of Montreuil between King Philip IV the Fair of France and future King Edward II of England. Pope Boniface VIII unsuccessfully ordered King Edward I of England to cease hostilities against papal fief of Scotland.
- 1300.** First Holy Year opened by Pope Boniface VIII who declared “I am Caesar, I am the Emperor”.
- 1301.** Poet Dante Alighieri and painter Giotto di Bondone among pilgrims to Rome.
- 1302.** Peace of Caltabellotta ratified by Pope Boniface VIII: end of Sicilian War. Unam Sanctum bull of Pope Boniface VIII asserting Papal authority over temporal rulers.

1303. Coronation at Rome of Bl. Benedict XI, 194th Pope. To represent the Trinity, third crown on Papal Tiara adopted by Pope Benedict XI.

1304. Last year of Angevin papacy. Death of Bl. Pope Benedict XI.

Avignon Papacy: 1305–1378

1305. Coronation at Lyons of Clement V, 195th Pope amid bad omens: crown hit the ground.

1306. Crusade in Piedmont against followers of Fra Dolcino. Robert the Bruce excommunicated for murder in a church. Pope Clement V released King Edward I of England from vow to barons.

1307. Pope Clement V suppressed Knights Templar.

1308. As overlord of Hungary, Pope Clement V settled disputed succession to Hungarian throne by nominating Charles I (Charles Robert). Pope Clement V recognised Henry of Luxembourg as new King of the Romans.

1309. Pope Clement V and curia moved from Rome to Avignon on frontier of Holy Roman Empire but controlled by King of France, Philip IV the Fair. “Our Lady of Europe” title conferred on Blessed Virgin Mary as protectress of Europe.

1310. As overlord of Hungary, Pope Clement V crowned Charles I (Charles Robert) as its new King.

1311. Fifteenth Ecumenical Council at Vienne.

1312. Pope Clement V dissolved Knights Templar. Imperial coronation of Henry VII in Lateran Basilica by three cardinals because St Peter’s Basilica held by King Robert of Naples and Pope Clement V was at Avignon.

1313. Canonisation of Pope Celestine V by Pope Clement V.

1314. *Liber Septimus* (Constitutiones Clementinae) of Pope Clement V published. Jacques de Molay, last Grand Master of Knights Templar, burnt at the stake at Paris for heresy: cursed Pope Clement V and King Philip IV the Fair who both died later that year.

1315. Interegnum: Cardinals left Carpentras in Papal County of Venaissin because of violence there.

1316. Coronation at Lyons of John XXII, 196th Pope. Used his family arms that thereafter became the norm for popes.

1317. Pope John XXII declared himself Vicar of the Holy Roman Empire where throne was vacant.

1318. Papal Army defeated by Ghibellines (Imperialists) in Lombardy. Ludwig the Bavarian (Louis IV) King of the Romans reclaimed Imperial sovereignty over Papal County of Venaissin.

1319. *Decretales Extravagantes* issued by Pope John XXII who was denounced as “Scarlet Whore of Babylon”.

1320. Declaration of Arbroath: Scots Barons sent it to Pope John XXII assenting independence from England.

1321. Pope John XXII excommunicated Robert the Bruce, King of Scots.

- 1322.** War in Italy between Imperial (Ghibelline) and Papal (Guelf) forces. Talmud Burned in Rome by order of Pope John XXII.
- 1323.** Si Fratrum bull of Pope John XXII denouncing Ludwig the Bavarian, King of the Romans for failure to seek Papal approval of his election as King of the Romans.
- 1324.** Pope John XXII excommunicated Ludwig the Bavarian, King of the Romans for refusing to submit to Papal approval of his assumption of that title.
- 1325.** Pope John XXII urged Bohemia, France, Hungary and Poland to wage war against Ludwig the Bavarian, King of the Romans.
- 1326.** Cardinal Giovanni Gaetano Orsini, Papal Legate to Florence, secured Italy for Pope John XXII against Imperialists.
- 1327.** Pope John XXII granted dispensation to King Edward III of England to marry latter's cousin. Crusade against Cathars in Hungary.
- 1328.** Unofficial Imperial coronation of Ludwig the Bavarian in St Peter's Basilica Rome by two excommunicated bishops. Ludwig then crowned Nicholas V as Imperialist antipope at Rome.
- 1329.** Emperor Ludwig the Bavarian (Louis IV) left Italy. Abortive crusade against Moors in Granada.
- 1330.** Imperialist antipope Nicholas V abdicated at Pisa.
- 1331.** First anointing of King of Scots (David II) pursuant to Papal recognition of sovereignty.
- 1332.** Anti-Papal League of Ferrara. War of Lombardy.
- 1333.** King Edward III of England renounced vassalage to Pope and ended payment of feudal dues.
- 1334.** End of War of Lombardy. Pope John XXII accepted defeat. Trinity Sunday instituted. Benedict XII, 197th Pope at Avignon.
- 1335.** Coronation at Avignon of Pope Benedict XII. He reorganised Roman Rota (Papal Tribunal).
- 1336.** At Avignon Pope Benedict XII received Crusader Kings of Bohemia, France and Navarre.
- 1337.** Pope Benedict XII built Papal Palace of Avignon.
- 1338.** Emperor Ludwig the Bavarian (Louis IV) repudiated Papal suzerainty.
- 1339.** Pope Benedict XII received embassy from Emperor Andronicus III of Constantinople regarding reunion of Churches.
- 1340.** Papal rule collapsed in Ancona, Bologna and Romagna.
- 1341.** Petrarch crowned Poet Laureate on Capitol in Rome.
- 1342.** Coronation at Avignon Of Clement VI, 198th Pope.
- 1343.** At Avignon Pope Clement VI received Roman deputation which invited him back.
- 1344.** Crusade to Smyrna (Izmir). Pope Clement VI created Archbishopric of Prague with right to crown Kings of Bohemia.

- 1345.** Stephen II Kotromanić, Ban (Ruler) of Croatia, converted to Catholicism from Eastern Orthodoxy.
- 1346.** At Avignon, Pope Clement VI excommunicated and deposed Emperor Ludwig the Bavarian (Louis IV). Ongoing Northern Crusades.
- 1347.** From Avignon Pope Clement VI deposed and excommunicated Cola di Rienzo, Dictator of Rome.
- 1348.** Aracoeli Steps to Capitol Hill built for penitents of Black Death going to Church of Santa Maria.
- 1349.** Great Earthquake and Black Death regarded as divine retribution for sins of humanity.
- 1350.** Second Holy Year (Jubilee) instituted by Pope Clement VI at Avignon. Thanksgiving by those spared by Black Death.
- 1351.** First Statute of Provisors: Antipapal law in England.
- 1352.** Coronation at Avignon of Innocent VI, 199th Pope.
- 1353.** First Statute of Praemunire prohibited appeals from England to Pope.
- 1354.** 50th year of Avignon Papacy. Cardinal Gil de Albornoz recaptured Papal State. Treaty of Montefiascone there.
- 1355.** Imperial Coronation of Charles IV in St Peter's Rome by Cardinal Bishop of Ostia acting for Pope Innocent VI at Avignon. Peace of Paderno between Papacy and Imperialist Ghibellines.
- 1356.** *Golden Bull* of Emperor Charles IV ended Papal veto in election of King of the Romans.
- 1357.** Cardinal Gil de Albornoz, Papal Legate, reconquered central Italy for Papacy. *Constitutiones Sanctæ Matris Ecclesiæ* (constitution of the Papal States) issued at Fano: Papal vicars administered provinces.
- 1358.** Papal legates brokered Treaty of London between Kings of England and France.
- 1359.** Forlì reincorporated into Papal State.
- 1360.** Treaty of Brétigny ratified in Church of St Nicholas in Calais by Kings of England and France. War of Bologna between Pope and Bernabò Visconti of Milan.
- 1361.** Hugo of Cyprus appointed Senator of Rome by Pope Innocent VI at Avignon. Battle of San Ruffillo: Papal victory over Bernabò Visconti of Milan.
- 1362.** Coronation at Avignon of Bl. Urban V, 200th Pope. Papal war against Visconti continued. Addition of third Papal Crown.
- 1363.** Abortive crusade proclaimed by Pope Urban V at Avignon in presence of Kings of Cyprus and France. Bernabò Visconti proclaimed heretic.
- 1364.** Peace of Milan between Pope Urban V and Bernabò Visconti of Milan.
- 1365.** Visit of Emperor Charles IV to Pope Urban V at Avignon. Alexandrian Crusade led by Peter I of Cyprus controls city for three days.
- 1366.** Pope Urban V demanded payment of 33 years arrears of feudal dues from King Edward III of England. Crusade to Bulgaria by King Amadeus VI of Sicily.
- 1367.** Pope Urban V removed his seat from Avignon to Rome.

- 1368.** At Rome Urban V crowned Empress Elizabeth and heard confession of faith from Emperor John V Palaiologos of Constantinople in Vatican Palace.
- 1369.** Peter I of Cyprus continued to harass coasts of Syria and Egypt until assassinated that year.
- 1370.** Pope Urban V returned to Avignon and died there.
- 1371.** Coronation at Avignon of Gregory XI, 201st Pope. Renewal of war against Visconti.
- 1372.** In Coena Domini bull of Pope Gregory XI reaffirmed Pope as supreme head of Christendom.
- 1373.** Pope Gregory XI laid Interdict on the Visconti Lords of Milan and preached a Crusade against them.
- 1374.** Papal overlordship in Kingdom of England rejected by Council at Westminster of nobles and prelates, chaired by Edward, the Black Prince (heir to the throne).
- 1375.** Peace of Church with Visconti. Rebellion in Papal State: War of the Eight Saints. Pope Gregory XI issued bull commanding all bishops to remain in their sees.
- 1376.** Concordat between Pope Gregory XI and King Edward III of England. Florence placed under interdict. Papal army fighting rebels in Papal State.
- 1377.** Final year of Avignon Papacy. Massacre of Cesena: anti-Papal rebellion suppressed. Pope Gregory XI arrived in Rome and lived in Vatican Palace at insistence of St Catherine of Siena.

Schism Papacy: 1378–1447

- 1378.** First year of Schism Papacy. Great (Western) Schism: Coronation at Rome of Pope Urban VI, 202nd Pope. Coronation at Fondi in Kingdom of Naples of antipope Clement VII.
- 1379.** Battle of Marino. Antipope Clement VII fled from Fondi to Avignon.
- 1380.** Pope Urban VI excommunicated Queen Joanna I of Naples and declared her deposed.
- 1381.** At Rome Pope Urban VI crowned Charles of Durazzo (Charles III) as King of Naples.
- 1382.** Louis I of Anjou, pretender to throne of Naples, invaded Papal State.
- 1383.** Pope Urban VI visited Charles III of Naples there. Pro-Roman Despensers' Crusade against Flanders.
- 1384.** Pope Urban VI fled from Rome to Genoa to escape Charles of Durazzo, King of Naples.
- 1385.** Pope Urban VI preached crusade against Charles of Durazzo, King of Naples and revoked his title.
- 1386.** Assassination of Charles of Durazzo. Pope Urban VI moved from Genoa to Lucca. Pro-Roman John of Gaunt's Crusade against Castile.
- 1387.** Pope Urban VI moved from Lucca to Perugia.
- 1388.** Pope Urban VI Returned to Rome.
- 1389.** Coronation at Rome of Boniface IX, 203rd Pope. Feast of Visitation declared universal by new Pope Boniface IX.
- 1390.** Third Holy Year. Pope Boniface IX crowned Ladislaus of Naples as vassal.

- 1391.** King of Naples at Gaeta as Papal vassal.
- 1392.** Pope Boniface IX denounced proposal to settle Great Schism by an ecumenical council.
- 1393.** Several cardinals deserted antipope Clement VII at Avignon and returned to Rome. Pope Boniface IX took Perugia.
- 1394.** Election at Avignon of Antipope Benedict XIII in succession to Antipope Clement VII. Antipapal Great Statute of Praemunire in England.
- 1395.** Crusade against Nicopolis proclaimed by Pope Boniface IX and Antipope Benedict XIII.
- 1396.** King Richard II of England failed to persuade Pope Boniface IX to abdicate. Battle of Nicopolis: Ottoman victory over Christians.
- 1397.** Ottomans capture Vidin, last independent Bulgarian Christian state.
- 1398.** King Wenceslaus IV of Germany failed to persuade Pope Boniface IX to abdicate. Pope Boniface IX defeated Banderesi rebels at Rome. Assassination of Biordo Michelotti ended Banderesi government at Rome.
- 1399.** Subtraction of Obedience by France from Antipope Benedict XIII at Avignon.
- 1400.** Fourth Holy Year (Jubilee). Antipope Benedict XIII imprisoned in his palace at Avignon.
- 1401.** Heretic Lollard priest burned at the stake at London.
- 1402.** Christian Knights of Saint John at Smyrna refuse to convert to Islam: Tartar King Tamerlane (Timur) massacres population of town.
- 1403.** Antipope Benedict XIII escaped from Avignon.
- 1404.** Coronation at Rome of Innocent VII, 204th Pope, but France restored obedience to Antipope Benedict XIII.
- 1405.** Pope Innocent VII granted civic rights to population at Rome but failed to quell unrest. Coup at Rome by Ludovico Migliorati, nephew of Pope Innocent VII who fled to Viterbo.
- 1406.** Pope Innocent VII retook Rome. He excommunicated and declared deposed King Ladislas of Naples. Gregory XII, 205th Pope.
- 1407.** Pope Gregory XII refused offer of negotiation with antipope Benedict XIII, so Great Schism persisted.
- 1408.** Further unsuccessful negotiations between Pope Gregory XII at Lucca and antipope Benedict XIII at Portovenor.
- 1409.** Coronation at Pisa of Antipope Alexander V. Council of Pisa deposed both rival popes.
- 1410.** Coronation at Pisa of new Antipope John XXIII.
- 1411.** Jan Hus excommunicated at Prague.
- 1412.** Pope Gregory XII at Rimini. Antipope John XXIII at Rome.
- 1413.** Antipope John XXIII accepted demand by Sigismund King of the Romans for a church council and convened Council of Constance. King Ladislaus of Naples reimposed Antipope John XXIII.
- 1414.** Council of Constance commenced under chairmanship of Antipope John XXIII.

- 1415.** Martyrdom of Jan Hus the heretic at Council of Constance. Pope Gregory XII abdicated. Antipope John XXIII fled from Constance and was deposed.
- 1416.** Papal interregnum during Council of Constance.
- 1417.** Coronation of Martin V as 206th Pope at Constance.
- 1418.** Rebellion of Bologna against Papal rule. Close of Council of Constance by Pope Martin V: Seven Reforms published.
- 1419.** Diplomatic contacts between Pope Martin V and Byzantine Emperor Manuel II.
- 1420.** Pope Martin V entered Rome, which was in ruins from neglect and only had a population of 25,000. Pope Martin V proclaimed crusade against Hussites in Bohemia.
- 1421.** *Quae pro ecclesiarum* bull issued by Pope Martin V: birth certificate of the Commissariats of the Holy Land maintaining Holy Places there.
- 1422.** Further crusade against Hussites, which failed. Pope Martin V dominated by Condottiere Braccio da Montone.
- 1423.** Further crusade against Hussites. Antipope Clement VIII elected at Peñiscola.
- 1424.** First Benedict XIV ineffective antipope at Peñiscola. Battle of L'Aquila: Pope Martin V defeated Condottiere Braccio da Montone.
- 1425.** Fifth Holy Year. Antipope Benedict XIV at Rodez In France.
- 1426.** Battle of Aussig (Ústí): Hussites defeated Catholic crusaders. Delayed coronation at Peñiscola of Antipope Clement VIII.
- 1427.** 50th year of Schism Papacy. Battle of Tachov: Hussites defeated crusaders commanded by Cardinal Beaufort. Pope Martin V ordered restoration of Rome.
- 1428.** Rebellion of Bologna in Papal State.
- 1429.** Abdication at Peñiscola Castle in Aragon of Antipope Clement VIII who recognised Pope Martin V: Reunification of Catholic Church.
- 1430.** Public pressure on Pope Martin V to convene Church Council. Second Antipope Benedict XIV.
- 1431.** called by Pope Martin V shortly before latter's death. Coronation at Rome of Eugene IV, 207th Pope. Fifth Crusade against Hussites: Battle of Domažlice: Hussites defeated crusaders led by Cardinal Cesarini.
- 1432.** Council of Florence declared itself superior to Pope.
- 1433.** Pope Eugene IV crowned Sigismund as Holy Roman Emperor. Compact of Prague with Bohemian Moderate Hussites.
- 1434.** Peace Treaty of Forli. Francesco I Sforza appointed Papal Standard-Bearer and Marquis of Ancona for life. Revolt at Rome: Pope Eugene IV fled to Florence. End of Hussite Wars.
- 1435.** Continuing Council of Basle began reform of Church discipline.
- 1436.** Compact of Iglau with Hussites. At Florence Pope Eugene IV denounced Council of Basle.
- 1437.** Pope Eugene IV transferred church Council from Basle to Ferrara. Papal vassal intervened Kingdom of Naples.

- 1438.** Pragmatic Sanction of Bourges: French clergy declared autonomy. Pope Eugene IV Opened Council of Ferrara, Florence.
- 1439.** Council of Florence declared union of Catholic and Orthodox churches. Lorenzo Valla the humanist called on Pope to encourage temporal power.
- 1440.** Coronation at Basle of Antipope Felix V.
- 1441.** Great powers refused to recognise Antipope Felix V.
- 1442.** Aeneas Sylvius (later Pope Pius II) Created Poet Laureate by Frederick III, King of the Romans and left service of Antipope Felix V.
- 1443.** Antipope Felix V at Geneva. Pope Eugene IV returned to Rome from Florence. He proclaimed Varna Crusade against Ottomans. Pope Eugene IV enfeoffed Alfonso V of Aragon as vassal King of Sicily and ceded Benevento to him.
- 1444.** Battle of Varna: Defeat of Crusade against Ottoman Empire.
- 1445.** Fra Angelico, painter, invited to Rome by Pope Eugene IV: Renaissance at Rome.
- 1446.** Last year of Schism Papacy. Pope Eugene IV restored the Archbishops of Trier and Mainz previously removed for supporting Antipope Felix V.

Renaissance Papacy: 1447–1513

- 1447.** First year of Renaissance Papacy. Coronation at Rome of Nicholas V, 208th Pope.
- 1448.** Concordat of Vienna between Pope Nicholas V and Frederick III, King of the Romans. They made war against Francesco I Sforza.
- 1449.** Felix V, last antipope at Geneva, accepted authority of Pope Nicholas V. End of Council of Basle.
- 1450.** Sixth Holy Year instituted by Nicholas V: pilgrims' contributions financed rebuilding of St Peter's Basilica. Population of Rome rose to 35,000.
- 1451.** Pope Nicholas V granted permission to Emperor-Elect Frederick III to settle Jews in his dominions.
- 1452.** Imperial Coronation of Frederick III in St Peter's Rome by Pope Nicholas V. Carmelite nuns (White Ladies) organised.
- 1453.** Fall of Constantinople. End of union with Eastern Orthodox Church: Sultan Mehmed II the Conqueror organised election of new Patriarch of Constantinople.
- 1454.** Peace of Lodi in Italy between Pope Nicholas V and Francesco I Sforza.
- 1455.** Coronation at Rome of Callixtus III, 209th Pope.
- 1456.** Feast of Transfiguration instituted by Pope Callixtus III to commemorate victory over Ottoman Muslims at Belgrade.
- 1457.** Turkish tithes levied by Pope Callixtus III for proposed crusade caused resentment in France and Germany.
- 1458.** Coronation at Rome of Pius II, 210th Pope.
- 1459.** Congress of Mantua Convened by Pope Pius II. Pope Pius II called for crusade against Ottomans.

- 1460.** Pope Pius II published bull *Execrabilis* condemning appealing Papal rulings to ecumenical council. Fortress of Monemvasia in Greece ceded to Pope Pius II by Thomas Palaiologos, heir of last Byzantine Emperor.
- 1461.** *Epistola ad Mahumetem*: Pope Pius II wrote letters to Sultan Mehmed II the Conqueror at Constantinople exhorting him to convert to Christianity. Head of St Andrew given to Pius II.
- 1462.** Pope Pius II granted asylum to the Palaiologoi, former Byzantine royal family.
- 1463.** Pope Pius II proclaimed crusade against Ottoman Turks led by himself.
- 1464.** Coronation at Rome of Paul II, 211th Pope.
- 1465.** Zoe Palaiologina, niece of last Byzantine Emperor, became ward of Pope Paul II at Rome.
- 1466.** Pope Paul II excommunicated and declared deposed Hussite George of Poděbrady as King of Bohemia.
- 1467.** Pope Paul II offered his ward Zoe Palaiologina hand in marriage to Prince of Naples.
- 1468.** Pope Paul II closed Roman Academy for studying paganism.
- 1469.** Pope Paul II revised Statutes of Rome. Pope Paul II offered his ward Zoe Palaiologina hand in marriage to Grand Duke Ivan III of Moscow.
- 1470.** Pope Paul II ordered that Holy Years be celebrated every 25 instead of 50 years.
- 1471.** Coronation at Rome of Sixtus IV, 212th Pope.
- 1472.** Pope Sixtus IV paid dowry and solemnized betrothal of his ward Zoe Palaiologina to Grand Duke Ivan III of Moscow.
- 1473.** Pope Sixtus IV commenced construction of Sistine Chapel and rebuilding of Rome.
- 1474.** Nepotism: Girolamo and Giuliano Della Rovere, nephews of Pope Sixtus IV controlled papacy.
- 1475.** Seventh Holy Year opened by Pope Sixtus IV. Pilgrimage to Rome by King Christian I of Denmark and Norway. Visitation: Clarice Orsini, wife of Lorenzo de' Medici (the Magnificent), dreamt she was giving birth to a lion: her baby Giovanni di Lorenzo de' Medici later became Pope Leo X.
- 1476.** Feast of Immaculate Conception instituted by Pope Sixtus IV.
- 1477.** Church of Santa Maria del Popolo rebuilt by Pope Sixtus IV.
- 1478.** Pazzi Conspiracy: Giuliano de' Medici assassinated at instigation of Pope Sixtus IV.
- 1479.** Papal war against Florence.
- 1480.** Peace with Florence.
- 1481.** Pope Sixtus IV proclaimed crusade against Turks, who had taken Otranto. Commencement of Painting of Sistine Chapel in St Peter's Basilica.
- 1482.** Papal mediation between King Louis XI of France and Maximilian of Austria over Burgundy. Pope Sixtus IV commissioned Church of Santa Maria della Pace following bleeding of a Madonna image there.
- 1483.** General Council of the Inquisition created in Spain.

- 1484.** Coronation at Rome of Innocent VIII, 213th Pope. *Summis Desiderantes*: Papal bull against witchcraft.
- 1485.** Peace of Kutná Hora: Hussites granted rights.
- 1486.** Pope Innocent VIII sent bull to King Henry VII of England confirming latter's title to throne and marriage to Elizabeth of York.
- 1487.** Publication of *Malleus Maleficarum* (Hammer of Witches) with preface by Pope Innocent VIII.
- 1488.** Pope Innocent VIII granted asylum to Cem (Djem), refugee son of Sultan Bayezid II.
- 1489.** Pope Innocent VIII excommunicated King Ferdinand I of Naples for failing to pay papal dues.
- 1490.** Inconclusive congress of Christian princes at Rome to discuss crusade against Ottomans.
- 1491.** Church of Santa Maria in Via Lata rebuilt.
- 1492.** Sultan Bayezid II presented Holy Lance to Pope Innocent VIII. Coronation at Rome of Alexander VI, 214th Pope. Peace of Étapes between England and France negotiated by Papal envoy.
- 1493.** Pope Alexander VI issued bull partitioning New World between Spain and Portugal. Juan (Giovanni) Borgia, illegitimate son of Pope Alexander VI, married María Enríquez de Luna, cousin of King Ferdinand VI of Castile.
- 1494.** King Charles VIII of France took Rome: Pope Clement VIII took refuge in Castel Sant'Angelo.
- 1495.** Pope Alexander VI formed Holy League against King Charles VIII of France.
- 1496.** 50th year of Renaissance Papacy. Pope Alexander VI conferred the title of "Catholic Kings" to Ferdinand VI of Castile and Queen Isabella after their defence of Rome.
- 1497.** Pope Alexander VI annulled marriage of his daughter Lucrezia Borgia to Giovanni Sforza, Lord of Pesaro and Gradara.
- 1498.** Pope Alexander VI granted King Louis XII of France annulment of marriage so he could marry Anne, Duchess of Brittany.
- 1499.** Cesare Borgia, son of Pope Alexander VI, married Charlotte D'Albret, sister of King John III of Navarre.
- 1500.** Eighth Holy Year opened by Pope Alexander VI.
- 1501.** Pope Alexander VI created his son Cesare Borgia Duke of Romagna.
- 1502.** Death at Rome of Andrew Palaiologos, nephew of last Byzantine emperor and a papal pensioner.
- 1503.** Coronations at Rome of Pius III, 215th Pope and then Julius II, 216th.
- 1504.** Pope Julius II granted dispensation for marriage of Henry Prince of Wales (later King Henry VIII of England) to Catherine of Aragon.
- 1505.** Spanish Crusade against Morocco.
- 1506.** Pope Julius II founded Swiss Guard, laid foundation stone of new St Peter's Basilica, and revised partition of South America between Spain and Portugal.

1507. Pope Julius II proclaimed plenary indulgence for payments towards rebuilding of St Peter's Basilica. Gift of Sword of State by Pope Julius II to King James IV of Scots.

1508. Proclamation of Trent: Maximilian I declared Emperor Elect by Pope Julius II as former unable to come to Rome for Imperial coronation. Pope Julius II joined League of Cambrai (Holy League) against Republic of Venice.

1509. Pope Julius II sent troops to fight against Venice

1510. Conflict between Pope Julius and Louis XII of France: former allied with Venice to drive French out of Italy.

1511. Establishment of Diocese of Santo Domingo in Caribbean.

1512. Last year of Renaissance Papacy. Pope Julius II retook Bologna. Fifth Lateran Council (Eighteenth Ecumenical Council). Michelangelo completed ceiling of Sistine Chapel in St Peter's Basilica.

Reformation Papacy: 1513–1555

1513. First year of Reformation Papacy. Coronation at Rome of Leo X, 217th Pope.

1514. Peace with King Louis XII of France. End of War of the League of Cambrai (Holy League).

1515. Pope Leo X legalised charging of interest on loans thereby destroyed Jewish banking monopoly.

1516. Concordat of Bologna between Pope Leo X and Francis I of France: Confirmed Gallican liberties of French Church.

1517. End of Fifth Lateran Council (Eighteenth Ecumenical Council). Reformation Day: Martin Luther published *Ninety-five Theses* at Wittenberg denouncing sale of indulgences.

1518. Treaty of London between Papacy and West European kingdoms against Ottoman Muslims.

1519. Pope Leo X supported election of Charles V of Spain as Holy Roman Emperor.

1520. *Exsurge Domine* bull of Pope Leo X condemning Martin Luther: latter publicly burned it.

1521. Pope conferred title "Defender of the Faith" on King Henry VIII of England for Condemning Luther.

1522. Coronation at Rome of Adrian VI, 218th Pope. Diet of Nuremberg: Promise of Church reform.

1523. Coronation at Rome of Clement VII, 219th Pope.

1524. Pope Clement VII conferred with Emperor Charles V at Bologna about Lutheranism.

1525. Ninth Holy Year opened by Pope Clement VII.

1526. Pope Clement VII formed League of Cognac against Emperor Charles V.

1527. Sack of Rome by Imperial Forces: "Judgment of God" on corrupt Renaissance. Pope Clement VII fled to Orvieto and then Viterbo.

1528. Pope Clement VII returned to Rome from his refuge at Viterbo.

- 1529.** Treaty of Barcelona between Pope Clement VII and Emperor Charles V. Protestation at Speyer: German princes and representatives of Imperial Free Cities petitioned the Imperial Diet against ban of Martin Luther.
- 1530.** Last coronation of a Holy Roman Emperor by a Pope: Charles V by Pope Clement VII at Bologna.
- 1531.** Appearance of Our Lady of Guadalupe (near Mexico City) later patroness of all the Americas.
- 1532.** Pope Clement VII commanded King Henry VIII of England to take back his wife Katherine of Aragon.
- 1533.** Pope Clement VII excommunicated King Henry VIII of England.
- 1534.** Coronation at Rome of Paul III, 220th POPE. King Henry VIII of England declared head on earth of Church of England.
- 1535.** English Martyrs killed by King Henry VIII of England: St Richard Reynolds (condemned father-confessor of Syon Abbey) prophesied “Dogs will lick his bones as they did Ahab’s”. Crusade against Turin led by Emperor Charles VI.
- 1536.** Heretic King Henry VIII of England lamed in a jousting accident. Pope Paul III hailed execution of Anne Boleyn, authoress of Reformation. Catholic Pilgrimage of Grace in protest at Henry VIII of England’s break with the Catholic Church.
- 1537.** English Catholic rebels besieged Carlisle. Robert Aske, leader of Pilgrimage of Grace, prophesied decapitation of his opponent, Thomas Cromwell, “Hammer of the Monks”.
- 1538.** Pope Paul III denounced despotism of King Henry VIII of England.
- 1539.** Truce of Frankfurt between Holy Roman Emperor Charles V and Protestants.
- 1540.** Fulfilment of Prophecy by Sir Robert Aske: beheading of Thomas Cromwell, “Hammer of the Monks”. King Henry VIII of England then married Catherine Howard, a Catholic. Pope Paul III recognised Society of Jesus founded by St Ignatius Loyola (Black Army).
- 1541.** Michelangelo completed Last Judgment frescoes of Sistine Chapel for Pope Paul III.
- 1542.** Pope Paul III reorganized the Congregation of the Holy Office of the Inquisition.
- 1543.** Ottomans under Suleiman the Magnificent restart attack on Hungary.
- 1544.** Emperor Charles V began violent repression of Protestants.
- 1545.** Commencement of Council of Trent in response to Protestant Reformation.
- 1546.** Regia (Ancient Roman Palace of Pontius Maximus) in Forum demolished by Pope Paul III.
- 1547.** Council of Trent Removed to Bologna then suspended. Fulfilment of curse of St Richard Reynolds who prophesied “Dogs will lick his bones as they did Ahab’s”: Henry VIII’S coffin burst open and his remains devoured by guard dogs. Assassination of Pier Luigi Farnese, Duke of Parma, illegitimate son of Pope Paul III. Dispute over Succession to Duchy of Parma between Pope And Emperor Charles V
- 1548.** Diet of Augsburg: partial legitimization of Protestantism in Empire.
- 1549.** Temple of Vesta demolished and its marble used for construction of new St Peter’s Basilica.

- 1550.** Tenth Holy Year. Coronation of Julius III, 221st Pope.
- 1551.** Council of Trent reaffirmed Transubstantiation. Conversion of Brazil: establishment of Diocese of Bahia there.
- 1552.** Treaty of Passau: Lutheranism legalised in Empire. Council of Trent again suspended because of revolt of Protestant princes. Execution of Edward Seymour, 1st Duke of Somerset, who had appropriated Syon Abbey.
- 1553.** Accession of Mary I of England and return there of Cardinal Pole, papal legate, who then absolved English nation of schism.
- 1554.** Last year of Reformation Papacy. Marian Reaction: Renunciation by Queen Mary I of England of title “Supreme Head of the Church Of England”.

Counter-Reformation Papacy: 1555–1585

- 1555.** First year of Counter-Reformation Papacy. Coronations at Rome of Marcellus II, 222nd Pope and Paul IV, 223rd Pope. Rome ghetto established. In France Robert Stephens (Estienne) published bible divided into verses.
- 1556.** Disputation of Worms failed to reconcile Lutherans to Church of Rome.
- 1557.** Ferdinand I assumed title of Holy Roman Emperor-elect without Papal coronation.
- 1558.** Ferdinand I assumed title of Holy Roman Emperor without Papal coronation which thereupon ended for Emperors.
- 1559.** Election at Rome of Pius IV, 224th Pope: crowned following year. Queen Elizabeth I of England Declared “Supreme Governor of Church of England”.
- 1560.** Papal authority abolished in Kingdom of Scotland.
- 1561.** Colloquy (conference) of Poissy with Huguenots.
- 1562.** Outbreak of First Huguenot War in France. Grave of Pope Clement VI at La Chaise-Dieu desecrated by Huguenots. Council of Trent (19th Ecumenical Council) reconvened.
- 1563.** End of Council of Trent: Church reform and prohibition of representation of nudity. Edict of Amboise: end of First Huguenot War in France.
- 1564.** *Benedictus Deus* bull published by Pope Pius IV confirming decrees of Council of Trent.
- 1565.** Pope Pius IV granted dispensation to Mary, Queen of Scots to marry her cousin, Lord Darnley.
- 1566.** Coronation at Rome of St Pius V, 225th Pope. “The Reforming Pope” wore white Dominican cassock, which became Papal uniform.
- 1567.** Outbreak of Second Huguenot War in France.
- 1568.** Peace of Longjumeau: end of Second, outbreak of Third Huguenot War in France. Festival of Dedication of Basilica of Saint Maria Maggiore in Rome.
- 1569.** Grand Duchy of Tuscany created by Pope Pius V. Catholic Rising of the North in England.
- 1570.** Peace of Saint-Germain-en-Laye: end of Third Huguenot War. *Regnans in Excelsis* bull of Pope Pius V excommunicated Queen Elizabeth I of England but she crushed Catholic Rising of the North.

- 1571.** Pope Pius V organized Holy League against Ottoman Empire. Feast Our Lady of the Rosary instituted by Pope Pius V as celebration of victory at Lepanto over Muslims.
- 1572.** Coronation at Rome of Gregory XIII, 226th Pope. St. Bartholomew's Day massacre of Huguenots in France and outbreak of Fourth Huguenot War there. Ursulines approved by Pope Gregory XIII.
- 1573.** Edict of Boulogne: end of Fourth Huguenot War in France.
- 1574.** Outbreak of Fifth Huguenot War in France.
- 1575.** Eleventh Holy Year opened by Pope Gregory XIII: 300,000 pilgrims visited Rome.
- 1576.** Edict of Beaulieu: end of Fifth Huguenot War but Catholic League formed in France to fight Huguenots. Outbreak of Sixth Huguenot War.
- 1577.** Treaty of Bergerac: end of Sixth Huguenot War in France.
- 1578.** Cardinal Altemps built Palazzo. Antonio Bosio rediscovered catacombs under Rome. Battle of Gembloux: Calvinist rebels defeated. Crusade to Ireland in support of Catholics.
- 1579.** Outbreak of Seventh Huguenot War in France. Papal legate went to Ireland and led Catholic revolt there. Conversion of Philippines: establishment of Diocese of Manila. Peace of Arras: Southern Spanish Netherlands (Belgium) remained Catholic.
- 1580.** Spanish Catholic Invasion of Ireland. Treaty of Fleix: end of Seventh Huguenot War in France.
- 1581.** Loss of Netherlands: declaration of independence as Protestant republic.
- 1582.** Gregorian calendar promulgated by Pope Gregory XIII. Old New Year's Day became April Fool's Day.
- 1583.** Catholic Throckmorton Plot against Queen Elizabeth I of England. Irish Catholic rebel Earl of Desmond killed. First edition of *Roman Martyrology* published by Pope Gregory XIII: made obligatory following year.
- 1584.** Last year of Counter-Reformation Papacy. Pope Gregory XIII beatified his namesake predecessor Pope Gregory VII.

Baroque Papacy: 1585–1623

- 1585.** First year of Baroque Papacy. Outbreak of Eighth Huguenot War in France: War of the Three Henrys. Coronation at Rome of Sixtus I, 227th Pope, "The Iron Pope". He ordered excommunication of King Henry IV of Navarre. Feast of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Mary reintroduced into Catholic Church by Pope Sixtus V.
- 1586.** Papal "Enterprise of England": Catholic Babington plot to assassinate Queen Elizabeth I of England.
- 1587.** Pope Sixtus V proclaimed Crusade against England.
- 1588.** Defeat of Spanish Armada: no Catholic conquest of England.
- 1589.** Crib relics deposited beneath altar dedicated by Sixtus V. Statue of Marcus Aurelius on his column replaced by that of St Peter by order of Pope Sixtus V.
- 1590.** Coronations at Rome of Urban VII, 228th Pope and Gregory XIV, 229th Pope.
- 1591.** Coronation at Rome of Innocent IX, 230th Pope.

- 1592.** Coronation at Rome of Clement VIII, 231st Pope.
- 1593.** Diet of Uppsala: Church of Sweden (and Finland) adopted Lutheranism.
- 1594.** Outbreak of Catholic Nine Years War (Tyrone's Rebellion) in Ireland against English Protestant rule. Altar of St Peter's Basilica built.
- 1595.** Pope Clement VIII absolved King Henry IV of France from excommunication. Union of Egyptian Coptic Church with Catholic Church.
- 1596.** Synod of Brest-Litovsk: Uniate Church of Ukraine reunited to Catholic Church.
- 1597.** Duchy of Ferrara but not associated Duchy of Modena reverted to Papal rule.
- 1598.** Edict of Nantes: end of Eighth Huguenot War of Three Henrys in France.
- 1599.** Pope Clement VIII granted King Henry IV of France annulment of marriage to Marguerite De Valois.
- 1600.** Twelfth Holy Year opened by Pope Clement VIII: over a million pilgrims visited Rome.
- 1601.** Battle of Kinsale: defeat of Irish-Spanish Catholic forces in Ireland.
- 1602.** Surrender of Irish-Spanish Catholic forces in Ireland to English. Frances de Sales appointed Bishop of Geneva to pursue Counter-Reformation in Switzerland.
- 1603.** Pacta Hibernia: Treaty of Mellifont: End of Catholic Nine Years War (Tyrone's Rebellion) in Ireland.
- 1604.** "False Dimitry I", Pretender to Russian Throne, converted to Catholicism in Poland.
- 1605.** Coronations at Rome of Leo XI, 232nd Pope and Paul V, 233rd Pope. Catholic "Gunpowder Plot" to kill Protestant King James I led by Robert Catesby and Guy Fawkes.
- 1606.** Assassination at Moscow of Catholic Tsar "False Dimitry I".
- 1607.** "Flight of the Earls" (Catholic Chiefs) from Ireland to Rome.
- 1608.** Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone (Irish Catholic leader) became a pensioner of the Pope at Rome.
- 1609.** Catholic League formed at Munich. Beginning of expulsion of Moriscos (descendants of Muslims converted to Christianity) from Spain.
- 1610.** Pope Paul V canonised Charles Borromeo and Frances of Rome and beatified three others.
- 1611.** Edmund Richer, Dean of Sorbonne, advocated Gallicanism (autonomy for Church of France).
- 1612.** Pope Paul V approved Congregation of the Oratory of Saint Philip Neri.
- 1613.** Pope Paul V condemned Gallicanism. Diet of Ratisbon (Regensburg): religious deadlock in Germany.
- 1614.** Gallican declaration by Estates General (Parliament) of France but Papal Nuncios there reasserted Papal authority.
- 1615.** Feast of Guardian Angels instituted.
- 1616.** Pope Paul V censured Galileo for teaching heliocentric model.
- 1617.** Villa Borghese built at Rome by Cardinal Scipione Borghese, nephew of Pope Paul V.

1618. Defenestration of Prague: outbreak of Thirty Years War between German Catholics and Protestants.

1619. Church of Santo Spirito dei Napoletani built at Rome.

1620. Battle of White Mountain: Catholic League defeated Calvinist Bohemian rebels helped by financial contribution from Pope Paul V.

1621. Coronation at Rome of Gregory XV, 234th Pope. He gave massive subsidy to Catholic League in Thirty Years War.

1622. *Decet Romanum Pontificem* bull: Pope Gregory XV reorganised Papal election procedure.

Enlightenment Papacy: 1623–1800

1623. End of Counter-Reformation. First year of Enlightenment Papacy. Coronation at Rome of Urban VIII, 235th Pope. He declared Papal neutrality in Thirty Years War.

1624. Castel Gandolfo Palace built by Pope Urban VIII as Papal summer retreat outside Rome.

1625. Thirteenth Holy Year. Church of Santa Bibiana rebuilt by Bernini. Pope Urban VIII annexed Duchy of Urbino to Papal States but not San Marino.

1626. Pope Urban VIII consecrated new St Peter's Basilica on 1300th anniversary of consecration of old one.

1627. Pope Urban VIII founded Pontificio Collegio Urbano de Propaganda Fide to train missionaries.

1628. Raising of Siege of Stralsund: Catholic defeat in Thirty Years War.

1629. Edict of Restitution: Holy Roman Emperor Ferdinand II ordered all property secularised in Germany since 1555 to be returned to Church of Rome.

1630. Canonisation of late Pope St Nicholas I. Revision of Roman Martyrology by Pope Urban VIII.

1631. Sack of Magdeburg: Protestant city destroyed by Catholic Holy League with 20,000 inhabitants massacred.

1632. Thanksgiving Mass at Rome for killing of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, "Lion of the North", Protestant commander in the Thirty Years War.

1633. At Rome Galileo forced to abjure his heliocentric model.

1634. Pope Urban VIII ordered all bishops to reside in their dioceses. By *Coelestis Jerusalem*, he reserved power of beatification to Holy See.

1635. Pope Urban VIII adopted title "Monarch of Christendom".

1636. Failed conspiracy by Cardinals to remove Pope Urban VIII due to debts incurred during latter's pontificate.

1637. The Blessed Virgin is proclaimed Queen of Republic of Genoa: latter granted title of "Most Serene".

1638. Vow of King Louis XIII of France: he placed his realm under protection of Virgin of the Assumption.

- 1639.** *Commissum Nobis* bull Of Pope Urban VIII prohibited slavery in Americas. Nepotism of Pope Urban VIII.
- 1640.** Jansenism: heresy of Cornelius Jansen, Bishop of Ypres, who published *Augustinus* at Louvain.
- 1641.** Pope Urban VIII joined war against Odoardo Farnese of Castro, a rebellious Papal vassal.
- 1642.** Catholic Confederacy of Ireland formed at Kilkenny as rebel government: Great Rebellion against English Protestant rule.
- 1643.** *In Eminenti* bull of Pope Urban VIII censured Jansenism.
- 1644.** Rejoicing in Rome at death of Pope Urban VIII. Coronation at Rome of Innocent X, 236th Pope.
- 1645.** Pope Innocent X sent Archbishop Rinuccini as Papal Nuncio to Catholic Confederates of Ireland with armaments.
- 1646.** Synod of Waterford: Papal Nuncio Archbishop Rinuccini became president of Catholic Confederates of Ireland.
- 1647.** Defeat of Catholic Confederates of Ireland.
- 1648.** End of Thirty Years War: Treaty of Westphalia concluded despite opposition of Pope Innocent X: Lutheranism recognised in Empire.
- 1649.** Massacre of Drogheda by Oliver Cromwell: suppression of Catholic Confederates of Ireland by “Curse of Cromwell”.
- 1650.** Fourteenth Holy Year.
- 1651.** *Leviathan* published by Thomas Hobbes. He declared that “The Papacy is not other than the Ghost of the deceased Roman Empire, sitting crowned upon the grave thereof.”
- 1652.** Cromwellian Act for the Settlement of Ireland: Catholic landowners dispossessed by Protestant settlers.
- 1653.** *Cum Occasione* bull of Pope Innocent X condemning Jansenism.
- 1654.** France supported claims by Este and Farnese families to Papal territories.
- 1655.** Coronation at Rome of Alexander VII, 227th Pope. Ex-Queen Christina of Sweden (daughter of anti-Catholic Gustav Adolphus) settled in Rome as a Catholic.
- 1656.** Pope Alexander VII commissioned Bernini to build colonnades of St Peter’s Basilica. *Ad sanctam beati Petri sedem* of Pope Alexander VII condemning Jansenism.
- 1657.** Nephews of Pope Alexander VII appointed Cardinals.
- 1658.** Pope Alexander VII helped secure election of Leopold I as Holy Roman Emperor.
- 1659.** King Louis XIV of France rejected Papal mediation when concluding Peace of Pyrenees with Spain. Palazzo Chigi built by Felice Delia Greca for Pope Alexander VII.
- 1660.** Pope Alexander VII removed bronze doors from ancient Curia (Senate) to Basilica of St John Lateran.
- 1661.** Pope Alexander VII beatified Francis de Sales.
- 1662.** Ancient Arco Di Portogallo in the Corso demolished by Pope Alexander VII.
- 1663.** King Louis XIV of France occupied Papal counties of Avignon and Venaissin.

- 1664.** Treaty of Pisa: Pope Alexander VII forced to send apology to King Louis XIV of France in order to regain Papal counties of Avignon and Venaissin.
- 1665.** Pope Alexander VII issued continuation *Regiminis Apostolici* against Jansenism. Pope Alexander VII canonised Francis de Sales.
- 1666.** Great Fire of London blamed on Catholics.
- 1667.** Coronation at Rome of Clement IX, 238th Pope.
- 1668.** Pope Clement IX organised international expedition to save Crete from Ottoman Muslims.
- 1669.** “Clementine Peace” compromise between Pope Clement IX and Jansenists of Paris.
- 1670.** Coronation at Rome of Clement X, 239th Pope. Secret Treaty of Dover: “Grand Design” of King Charles II of Britain to declare himself a Catholic.
- 1671.** Paluzzo Altieri, cardinal-nephew of Pope Clement X controlled Papal affairs.
- 1672.** 50th year of Enlightenment Papacy. Beatification of late Pope Pius V. Declaration of Indulgence for Catholics by King Charles II of Britain.
- 1673.** Battle of Khotyn on the Dniester: King John III Sobieski of Poland defeated Muslims with assistance from Pope.
- 1674.** Chapel in Church of San Francesco a Ripa at Rome built by Bernini.
- 1675.** Fifteenth Holy Year. Apse of Santa Maria Maggiore Church in Rome rebuilt by Pope Clement X.
- 1676.** Coronation at Rome of Bl. Innocent XI, 240th Pope.
- 1677.** Twin churches of Santa Maria dei Miracoli and Santa Maria di Montesanto built in Rome.
- 1678.** “Popish Plot” hysteria in London.
- 1679.** Decrees of Bl. Pope Innocent XI on frequent communion and on morality.
- 1680.** Lord Stafford executed in London for compliance in fabricated “Popish Plot”.
- 1681.** Revision of *Roman Martyrology*. King Charles II of Britain ruled without parliament to protect Catholic succession to throne.
- 1682.** Four Articles of Gallicanism: French Church declared itself autonomous: Bl. Pope Innocent XI refused recognition.
- 1683.** Ottoman Muslim Siege of Vienna. Bl. Pope Innocent XI negotiated anti-Muslim alliance between Emperor Leopold I and King John III Sobieski of Poland. Scutum constellation later named in honour of battle.
- 1684.** Bl. Pope Innocent formed Holy League against Ottoman Turks: it liberated Hungary.
- 1685.** James II became Catholic King of Britain. Revocation of the Edict of Nantes: Huguenots suppressed in France.
- 1686.** Holy League took Buda from Ottoman Muslims.
- 1687.** Declaration of Indulgence: King James II of Britain granted toleration to Catholics and nonconformist Protestants.
- 1688.** Glorious Revolution in Britain: Catholic King James II deposed.

- 1689.** Protestant succession in Britain: proclamation of William III of Orange and Mary II Stuart as King and Queen. Coronation at Rome of Alexander VIII, 241st Pope.
- 1690.** Battle of the Boyne: Protestant victory in Ireland.
- 1691.** Coronation at Rome of Innocent XII, 242nd Pope. He ended simony and nepotism. Broken Treaty of Limerick: pretended toleration for Irish Catholics.
- 1692.** Naval Battle of La Hogue: defeat of attempt to restore James II, Catholic ex-King of Britain.
- 1693.** Papal rapprochement with France: Pope Innocent XII accepted Gallicanism (autonomy of French Church).
- 1694.** Palazzo Montecitorio at Rome completed and used for Curia apostolica (papal law courts).
- 1695.** Penal “Popery” code enacted against Irish Catholics in breach of Treaty of Limerick.
- 1696.** Catholic assassination plot to kill William III of Orange, Protestant King of Britain, and restore Catholic James II waiting at Calais.
- 1697.** Treaty of Ryswick: King Louis XIV of France agreed to recognize William III as King of England.
- 1698.** Catholic clergy expelled from Ireland.
- 1699.** Cardinal-Archbishop of Toledo induced childless King Charles II of Spain to nominate Philip of Anjou as heir.
- 1700.** Sixteenth Holy Year. Coronation at Rome of Clement XI, 243rd Pope.
- 1701.** Pope Clement XI protested at elevation of Prussia to a kingdom without Papal consent.
- 1702.** Pope Clement XI commissioned a monument by Carlo Fontana for Queen Christina of Sweden in St Peter’s Basilica.
- 1703.** Scottish (Queensberry) plot for Catholic Jacobite restoration in Britain.
- 1704.** Pope Clement XI condemned Chinese rites of Eastern missionaries.
- 1705.** Vineam Domini Sabaoth: Pope Clement XI condemned all Jansenist propositions.
- 1706.** Basilica of San Clemente restored by Carlo Fontana for Pope Clement XI.
- 1707.** Imperial forces took Naples: Papal States surrounded.
- 1708.** Pope Clement XI prescribed Feast of the Conception of the Virgin Mary.
- 1709.** Imperial forces invaded Papal States. Pope Clement XI forced to recognise Archduke Charles as King of Spain.
- 1710.** Pope Clement recovered from serious illness.
- 1711.** Obelisk of Pantheon removed to Piazza della Rotonda by Pope Clement XI.
- 1712.** Canonisation of late Bl. Pope Pius V.
- 1713.** Pope represented at signing of Treaty of Utrecht ending War of Spanish Succession. *Unigenitus dei filius* anti-Jansenist bull of Pope Clement XI.
- 1714.** Pope Clement XI tried to form anti-Turkish alliance to assist Republic of Venice.
- 1715.** First Jacobite Rebellion in Britain led by James, Catholic Old Pretender to the British throne.

- 1716.** Failure of first Jacobite Rebellion: James, Catholic Old Pretender returned to Rome.
- 1717.** Pope Clement XI equipped a Spanish fleet to fight Turks but it was used against Sardinia.
- 1718.** Jacobites at Rome. Pope Clement XI excommunicated Jansenist clergy in France including four bishops and 100 priests.
- 1719.** Jacobite uprising in Scottish highlands by local Catholics assisted by Spanish forces.
- 1720.** Bonnie Prince Charlie, heir of Catholic pretender to British throne, born at Rome and baptised by Pope Clement XI.
- 1721.** Coronation at Rome of Innocent XIII, 244th Pope. Elected after Imperial veto on Bourbon candidate. He rejected and censured Jansenist petition from seven French bishops. He called for Catholics to observe the Feast of the Holy Name of Our Lord Jesus Christ.
- 1722.** 100th year of Enlightenment Papacy. Pope Innocent XIII received oath of allegiance from Emperor Charles VI, King of the Two Sicilies.
- 1723.** Pope Innocent XIII failed to prevent Emperor Charles VI exerting authority over Sicilian Church.
- 1724.** Coronation at Rome of Benedict XIII, 245th Pope. He instructed Dominicans to respect Doctrines of Grace and Predestination.
- 1725.** Seventeenth Holy Year. Pope Benedict XIII recognised elevation of Sardinia to a kingdom in 1720.
- 1726.** Cardinal Coscia corruptly controlled Papal affairs. Pope Benedict XIII reconsecrated Basilica of St John Lateran.
- 1727.** *Pretiosus* bull of Pope Benedict XIII condemning Jansenism. He prescribed the Feast of Our Lady of Compassion, commemorating the Virgin Mary.
- 1728.** Submission of Cardinal De Noailles, Archbishop of Paris, to anti-Jansenism.
- 1729.** Pope Benedict XIII continued to oppose Jansenism.
- 1730.** Coronation at Rome of Clement XII, 246th POPE.
- 1731.** Emperor Charles VI asserted Imperial instead of Papal suzerainty over Duchy of Parma and Piacenza instead of Clementine.
- 1732.** Pope Clement XII went blind. Franciscans granted custodianship of Holy Places in Jerusalem.
- 1733.** Pope Clement XII created Capitoline Museum.
- 1734.** Pope Clement XII opened Palazzo Nuovo in Rome as world's first public museum.
- 1735.** State Funeral at Rome of Clementine, wife of James the Catholic Old Pretender to British throne.
- 1736.** Kingdoms of Spain and the Two Sicilies broke off diplomatic relations with Holy See over Papal claim to Parma. Beatification of late Pope Benedict XI.
- 1737.** Papal concordat with Spain.
- 1738.** Pope Clement XII recognised Don Carlos as (Spanish) King of the Two Sicilies (a papal fief).
- 1739.** Attempt to annex Republic of San Marino by Cardinal Giulio Alberoni.

- 1740.** Pope Clement XII withdrew Papal claim to San Marino and recognised its independence. Coronation at Rome of Benedict XIV, 248th Pope. He belatedly recognised elevation of Prussia to kingdom.
- 1741.** Matrimonia decree of Pope Benedict XIV allowing marriage of Catholics to Protestants, providing any issue reared as Catholic.
- 1742.** Pope Benedict XIV recognised Charles Albert VII of Bavaria as Holy Roman Emperor.
- 1743.** Church of Santa Croce in Gerusalemme rebuilt at Rome by Pope Benedict XIV.
- 1744.** Bull of Pope Benedict XIV suppressed Malabar (India) rite.
- 1745.** Second Jacobite Rebellion in Britain led by Bonnie Prince Charlie, Catholic Young Pretender.
- 1746.** Battle of Culloden: defeat of Bonnie Prince Charlie: end of Catholic Jacobite Rebellion in Britain.
- 1747.** Henry of York, younger brother of Bonnie Prince Charlie, Catholic Young Pretender, created cardinal.
- 1748.** Loss of Parma and Piacenza as states of the Church at the Treaty of Aachen that ended the War of the Austrian Succession.
- 1749.** Pope Benedict XIV granted to King John V of Portugal title “His Most Faithful Majesty”.
- 1750.** Eighteenth Holy Year. Façade of Santa Maria Maggiore rebuilt by Pope Benedict XIV.
- 1751.** Pope Benedict XIV denounced Freemasonry.
- 1752.** Pope Benedict XIV condemned Enlightenment. He revised *Caeremoniale Episcoporum* describing church services.
- 1753.** New Papal concordat with Spain following substantial payments by latter.
- 1754.** Pope Benedict XIV reformed Breviary setting out canonical hours.
- 1755.** Negotiations on creation of a church fund between Empress Maria Theresa and Pope Benedict XIV.
- 1756.** Letter from Pope Benedict XIV to the French bishops on Jansenism. Museo Sacro founded at Rome.
- 1757.** Ottoman Sultan transferred custodianship of holy places at Jerusalem from Church of Rome to Eastern Orthodox Church.
- 1758.** Coronation at Rome of Clement XIII, 249th Pope because French veto prevented election of pro-Jesuit Pope.
- 1759.** Papal Nuncio and Jesuits expelled from Portugal.
- 1760.** Breaking of diplomatic relations between Holy See and Portugal.
- 1761.** Henry Stuart of York (son of James, the Catholic Old Pretender to British throne) made Cardinal Bishop of Frascati.
- 1762.** France demanded a separate Vicar-General.
- 1763.** Anti-papal Febronianism Germany.
- 1764.** Jesuits expelled from France.

- 1765.** Feast of the Sacred Heart instituted by Pope Clement XIII.
- 1766.** State Funeral at Rome of James the Old Pretender (Catholic claimant to British Throne).
- 1767.** Jesuits expelled from Malta, Sicily and Spain.
- 1768.** Papal Territories of Benevento and Pontecorvo occupied by Bourbon Kingdom of Sicily and Papal Territory of Venaissin occupied by Bourbon Kingdom France. Pope Clement XIII pronounced anathema against Bourbon family.
- 1769.** French and Spanish Ambassadors to Holy See secured election as pope of anti-Jesuit Clement XIV.
- 1770.** Pope Clement XIV lifted anathema against Bourbon family.
- 1771.** Pope Clement XIV received Marc Simeon, Patriarch of the Nestorian Church, into union with Rome.
- 1772.** 150th year of Enlightenment Papacy. Pope Clement XIV tried to prevent First Partition of Poland.
- 1773.** Succumbing to Bourbon threats, Pope Clement XIV abolished Jesuit Order.
- 1774.** France evacuated Papal County of Venaissini (Avignon). Death of Pope Clement XIV: suspected poisoning by Jesuits.
- 1775.** Nineteenth Holy Year. Coronation at Rome of Pius VI, 250th Pope.
- 1776.** Nepotism of Pope Pius VI.
- 1777.** Queen Maria I stopped anticlericalism in Portugal.
- 1778.** Catholic Relief Act in Britain.
- 1779.** Prince Kaunitz, Austrian Chancellor, introduced new state-church system here.
- 1780.** Anti-Catholic Gordon Riots in London: 850 people killed.
- 1781.** “Josephism” in Austria: Emperor Joseph II dissolved over 400 monasteries.
- 1782.** “Canossa in Revenue” Pope Pius VI visited Emperor Joseph II at Vienna to plead for church rights.
- 1783.** At Rome Pope Pius VI granted Emperor Joseph II right to nominate Bishop of Milan.
- 1784.** Emperor Joseph II visited Rome. Concordat with Holy Roman Emperor.
- 1785.** Secret wedding of George, Prince of Wales (heir to British throne), To Mrs Fitzherbert, a Catholic.
- 1786.** Punctation of Ems: Imperial Archbishop Electors abolished appeals to Pope from Germany.
- 1787.** Death of St Alphonsus Liguori at Nocera dei Pagani.
- 1788.** Death at Rome of Bonnie Prince Charlie, Catholic Young Pretender to British Throne.
- 1789.** Pope Pius VI censured French Declaration of the Rights of Man.
- 1790.** Civil Constitution of Gallican (French) Clergy promulgated: Papal jurisdiction abolished. Revolution at Avignon.
- 1791.** France annexed Papal County of Venaissin (Avignon). Half of French clergy took oath of obedience to Civil Constitution despite fact that Pope Pius VI condemned it.

- 1792.** Pope Pius VI joined First Coalition against France.
- 1793.** Catholics given vote in Britain. Pope Pius VI refused to assist Poland to resist Russian invasion.
- 1794.** Christianity abolished in France and replaced by worship of the Cult of the Supreme Being.
- 1795.** Pope Pius VI ordered Polish hierarchy to cooperate in partition of Poland.
- 1796.** Papal Armistice of Bologna with French invaders commanded by Napoleon Bonaparte.
- 1797.** Treaty of Tolentino with France. Loss of Venaisin (Avignon) and Papal Legations (Bologna, Ferrara and Ravenna). Pope Pius VI formally recognised George III as rightful King of Britain.
- 1798.** Fall of Papal State: proclamation of Roman Republic.
- 1799.** Last year of Enlightenment Papacy. Death of Pope Pius VI imprisoned at Valence in France. Pro-Papal revolt at Rome.

Counter-Revolution Papacy: 1800–1869

- 1800.** First year of Counter-Revolutionary Papacy. No Holy Year because of French invasion. Coronation at Venice of Pius VII, 251st Pope followed by first restoration of Papal State: Pope Pius VII arrived from Venice.
- 1801.** Treaty of Lunéville. Second loss of Papal Legations of Bologna, Ferrara and Ravenna. Concordat between Napoleon Bonaparte and Pope Pius VII.
- 1802.** “Restoration of the Altars” in France: publication of Concordat of 1801.
- 1803.** Joseph Fesch, uncle of Napoleon (First Consul of France), created Cardinal by Pope Pius VII.
- 1804.** Pope Pius VII attended Imperial Coronation of Napoleon I (Napoleon Bonaparte) in Notre Dame De Paris.
- 1805.** At St Cloud Pope Pius VII received a tiara from Napoleon I and christened Napoléon-Charles Bonaparte, nephew of Napoleon I. Concordat with new Napoleonic Kingdom of Italy.
- 1806.** Loss of Papal Duchies of Benevento and Pontecorvo to France: Abolition of Holy Roman Empire.
- 1807.** Death at Rome of Henry IX Stuart “Cardinal Duke of York” last Catholic Stuart Pretender to British throne. Some jewels sent to Prince of Wales (later George IV) without formal renunciation of Jacobite cause although no claims were made by successors.
- 1808.** Loss of Papal Marches (Ancona) and French occupation of Rome.
- 1809.** Second Fall of Papal States: Pope Pius VII arrested: he excommunicated Napoleon.
- 1810.** Pope Pius VII a prisoner at Savona. Rome declared second city of empire of the French.
- 1811.** Newborn Napoleon II created King of Rome while Pope Pius VII a prisoner at Savona.
- 1812.** Pope Pius VII removed from Savona to Fontainbleu.
- 1813.** Concordat at Fontainebleau with France by Pope Pius VII under duress.

- 1814.** Pope Pius VII introduced Feast of Our Lady of Sorrows. Second Restoration of Papal States (excluding Venaissin and Avignon).
- 1815.** Pope Pius VII instituted Feast of Our Lady Help of Christians in gratitude for his release from captivity.
- 1816.** *Motu Proprio* of Pope Pius VII granted constitution to Papal States.
- 1817.** New Concordat with France based on that of 1801. Concordats with Bavaria and Sardinia.
- 1818.** Concordats with Russia and Sicily.
- 1819.** Death at Rome of ex-King Carlos IV of Spain.
- 1820.** Revolt in Papal State and elsewhere in Europe.
- 1821.** Ex-Emperor Napoleon I received Last Rites on St Helena from chaplain sent by Pope Pius VII despite excommunication.
- 1822.** José Cienfuegos, envoy of Chile (Spanish colony in revolt), arrived in Rome and obtained apostolic vicarate for his country.
- 1823.** Coronation at Rome of Leo XII, 252nd Pope because election of Cardinal Severoli vetoed by Austria.
- 1824.** Pope Leo XII protested to King Louis XVIII that the French Concordat of 1817 not being validated.
- 1825.** Twentieth Holy Year.
- 1826.** Ignacio Sánchez de Tejada, envoy of Columbia (Spanish colony in revolt) at Rome.
- 1827.** Pope Leo XII accorded de facto recognition to new Latin American republics.
- 1828.** Concordat with Switzerland.
- 1829.** Pius VIII, 253rd Pope. *Traditi humilitati*: he attacked Protestantism and secret societies.
- 1830.** Pope Pius VIII Denounced Belgian, Irish and Polish revolts but accepted French July Revolution.
- 1831.** Revolts in Papal States suppressed by Austrian Forces. Coronation at Rome of Gregory XVI, 254th Pope.
- 1832.** Pope Gregory XVI condemned Polish uprising but also Russian brutality in its suppression.
- 1833.** *Quo graviora* encyclical: addressed to bishops of Rhineland by Pope Gregory XVI concerning the movement for reforms there.
- 1834.** Dom Miguel I, Pretender to Portuguese throne, granted asylum in Rome by Pope Gregory XVI. *Singulari Nos* encyclical: Pope Gregory XVI condemned French priest Lamennais for advocating separation of church and state.
- 1835.** Pope Gregory XVI restored ordinary hierarchy in new Latin American rebel republics.
- 1836.** Metternich, Chancellor of Austria, forced Pope Gregory XVI to appoint Cardinal Lambruschini as Papal Secretary Of State.
- 1837.** Cologne Church struggle: Catholic Archbishop arrested by Prussian government for resistance to mixed marriages.
- 1838.** *Multa Praeclara* Papal brief limiting jurisdiction of Archbishop of Goa.

- 1839.** *In supremo apostolatus* bull of Pope Gregory XVI condemning slavery and the slave trade.
- 1840.** Raprochement between Pope Gregory XVI and Portugal.
- 1841.** End of Cologne Church Struggle: Prussia gave up interference in Catholic Church.
- 1842.** Marie-Alphonse Ratisbonne saw a vision of the Virgin Mary at Rome, converted from Judaism, and founded Congregation of Our Lady of Sion.
- 1843.** Liberal conspirators condemned at Rome: Seven executed, 50 condemned to galleys.
- 1844.** Pope Gregory XVI discouraged Irish Catholic clergy from political activity against British rule.
- 1845.** Catholic Sonderbund formed in Switzerland. Pope Gregory XVI protested to Emperor Nicholas I of Russia about persecution of Catholics in Russian Empire including Catholic Poland.
- 1846.** Coronation at Rome of Bl. Pius IX, 255th Pope. He declared amnesty for political prisoners and exiles in Papal States.
- 1847.** Bl. Pope Pius IX reformed administration of Papal States. Sonderbund War in Switzerland between Catholic Rebels and Government Forces.
- 1848.** Bl. Pope Pius IX fled from Rome to Gaeta in Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.
- 1849.** Third Fall of Papal States: proclamation of Roman Republic.
- 1850.** No Holy Year because of Roman Republic. Third Restoration of Papal States: Bl. Pope Pius IX re-entered Rome.
- 1851.** “Papal Aggression”: Catholic ecclesiastical titles restored in Britain by Bl. Pope Pius IX. Concordat with Spain.
- 1852.** Catholic Monks granted custody of Church of Nativity on Holy Land by Ottoman Sultan.
- 1853.** Outbreak of Crimean War because Russian Emperor Nicholas I demanded transfer of Holy Places from Catholic to Eastern Orthodox control.
- 1854.** Immaculate Conception of Virgin Mary promulgated by Bl. Pope Pius X. He received a tiara as a gift from Queen Isabella II of Spain.
- 1855.** Concordat with Austrian Empire.
- 1856.** Bl. Pope Pius IX became godfather to newborn Prince Imperial of France Louis-Napoléon (titular Napoleon IV).
- 1857.** Colonna dell’Immacolata monument at Rome inaugurated by Pope Pius IX to celebrate Doctrine of Immaculate Conception.
- 1858.** Our Lady of Lourdes: appearance of Virgin Mary at Lourdes to St Bernadette.
- 1859.** Papal Legations (Bologna, Ferrara, and Ravenna) declared independence.
- 1860.** Bl. Pope Pius IX cursed King Victor Emmanuel II of Sardinia for annexing Papal legations (Bologna, Ferrara and Ravenna).
- 1861.** Bl. Pope Pius IX denounced new Kingdom of Italy.
- 1862.** Bl. Pope Pius IX declined British offer of papal residence in Malta.
- 1863.** Attempted resignation of Cardinal Giacomo Antonelli, Papal Secretary of State.

- 1864.** Bl. Pope Pius IX condemned Russian suppression of Catholic Polish Rebellion.
- 1865.** Restoration of Basilica of San Lorenzo fuori le mura.
- 1866.** Outbreak of Third Italian War of Independence.
- 1867.** Special Jubilee Year commemorating 18th centenary of martyrdom of Sts. Peter and Paul. Battle of Mentana: Franco-Papal forces repelled Garibaldi's Redshirt invasion of Patrimony of St Peter (Lazio).
- 1868.** Non Expedit: Bl. Pope Pius IX prohibited Catholics from participation in politics of Kingdom of Italy.
- 1869.** Vatican I: 20th Ecumenical Council opened in Vatican Palace.

Prisoners in the Vatican: 1870–1929

- 1870.** Beatification of late Pope Urban V. Papal Infallibility declared by Ecumenical Council. Fourth Fall of Papal States. Rome annexed to Kingdom of Italy. Bl. Pope Pius IX became "Prisoner in the Vatican".
- 1871.** Roman Question: Bl. Pope Pius IX rejected Italian Law of Guarantees.
- 1872.** "We will not go to Canossa": Bismarck, German Chancellor, statement to Reichstag advocating anticlericalism.
- 1873.** Kulturkampf against Catholics in Germany: May Laws there.
- 1874.** Kulturkampf against Catholics in Switzerland.
- 1875.** Twenty-first Holy Year opened by Bl. Pope Pius IX.
- 1876.** Basilica of the Immaculate Conception at Lourdes consecrated. Statue of Virgin Mary there crowned by Papal Nuncio.
- 1877.** Pope Pius IX issued allocution (warning) against Italian government.
- 1878.** Coronation at Rome of Leo XIII, 256th Pope. *Quod apostolici muneris* encyclical of Pope Leo XIII attacked socialism.
- 1879.** *Aeterni Patris*: Pope Leo XIII directed Catholics to follow philosophy of St Thomas Aquinas.
- 1880.** *Arcanum divinae sapientiae* by Pope Leo XIII on marriage.
- 1881.** Translation of coffin of late Pope Pius IX from St Peter's Basilica to Basilica St Lorenzo fuori de Mura. Anticlericals tried to throw it into River Tiber.
- 1882.** Restoration of diplomatic relations between Holy See and Germany.
- 1883.** Pope Leo XIII opened Vatican Archives to all scholars regardless of creed.
- 1884.** *Nobilissima Gallorum Gens*: Pope Leo XIII supported French Republic against monarchists.
- 1885.** Mediation by Pope Leo XIII in Hispano-German dispute over ownership Caroline Islands in Pacific.
- 1886.** End of Kulturkampf against Catholics in Germany: May laws amended.

- 1887.** Pope Leo XIII ineffectively reasserted territorial rights of Holy See in Italy. Golden jubilee of his priesthood: he received tiaras as gifts from German Emperor Wilhelm I and Empress Elisabeth of Austria.
- 1888.** Pope Leo XIII condemned anti-British boycott by Irish. Pope refused request for a divorce by Crown Prince Rudolf of Austria.
- 1889.** Pope Leo XIII failed to persuade France to become Papal ally (to replace Austria): Catholic Boulangism defeated there. Final funeral of Pope Alexander VI (died 1503).
- 1890.** New Italian Penal Code criminalised priests who incited opposition to the State. Pope Leo XIII rejected request by Princess H  l  ne of Orl  ans (daughter of pretender to French throne) that she be allowed to convert to Church of England and marry Prince Albert Victor, heir to the British throne.
- 1891.** *Rerum novarum* encyclical by Pope Leo XIII supporting social reform: Papal Workers Charter.
- 1892.** Pope Leo XIII appointed first apostolic Delegate to USA and also enjoined obedience to French Republic.
- 1893.** Feast of the Holy Family instituted by Pope Leo XIII.
- 1894.** *Praeclara Gratulationis Publicae* by Pope Leo XIII invited Eastern Orthodox and Protestants to return to Catholicism. Pope Leo XIII received tiaras as gifts from Franz Joseph, Emperor of Austria.
- 1895.** Letter *Ad Anglos* by Pope Leo XIII called for conversion of Anglicans.
- 1896.** Pope Leo XIII excommunicated Prince Ferdinand I of Bulgaria. *Apostolicae curae*: Pope Leo XIII Anglican orders declared invalid.
- 1897.** Pope Leo XIII published new norms for censorship.
- 1898.** Beatification of late Pope Innocent V.
- 1899.** Holy See excluded from Hague Convention at insistence of Italy because of “Roman Question”.
- 1900.** Twenty-Second Holy Year opened by Pope Leo XIII who consecrated human race to Sacred Heart of Jesus.
- 1901.** *Graves de communi re*: Pope Leo XIII affirmed ideals of Christian Democracy.
- 1902.** Pope Leo XIII established permanent Biblical Commission.
- 1903.** Coronation at Rome of St Pius X, 257th Pope pursuant to exercise of veto by Austrian Emperor. Reform of Church music: Gregorian chant restored.
- 1904.** *Commissum Nobis* encyclical of Pope St Pius X ending Catholic monarchs’ right of veto in Papal elections.
- 1905.** *Il Fermo Proposito* encyclical lifted ban on Catholic voting in Kingdom of Italy.
- 1906.** *Gravissimo Officii Munere* encyclical prohibiting compromise with secular government in France.
- 1907.** *Lamentabili sane exitu* decree condemning modernism by Pope St Pius X.
- 1908.** *Sapienti consilio*: church administration reformed by Pope St Pius X.

- 1909.** Pontifical Bible Institute established by Pope St Pius X. Beautification of St Joan of Arc in Cathedral of Notre Dame de Paris.
- 1910.** *Editae Saepe* anti-Reformation encyclical by Pope Pius X.
- 1911.** *Divino Afflatu*: Roman breviary (liturgical book) reformed by Pope St Pius X.
- 1912.** *Lacrimabile statu* encyclical by Pope St Pius X to improve lot of South American Indians.
- 1913.** *Editio Typica* revised Roman martyrology.
- 1914.** *Dum Europa fere*: Pope St Pius X exhorted European Heads of State to seek peace. Coronation at Rome of Benedict XV, 258th Pope.
- 1915.** Secret Treaty of London excluded Holy See from Allied diplomacy. Pope Benedict XV granted that all priests celebrate three Masses on All Souls Day.
- 1916.** Pope Benedict XV offered to mediate in First World War. Octave prayer for Christian Unity observed.
- 1917.** Code of Canon law promulgated. Appearance of Virgin Mary at Fatima in Portugal. Peace Plan of Pope Benedict XV rejected by Allies.
- 1918.** Dr Achille Ratti (later Pius XI) appointed apostolic visitor to new Catholic Republic of Poland and there helped secure defeat of Soviet invasion.
- 1919.** Catholic Italian People's Party party founded in Italy. Allocation on Jerusalem by Pope Benedict XV.
- 1920.** Solar eclipse and birth of Karol Wojtyla (later Pope John Paul II) at Wadowice in Poland.
- 1921.** Feast of the Holy Family instituted by Benedict XV.
- 1922.** Rites of Church refused to Republicans in Irish Civil War. Catholic Action founded. Coronation at Rome of Pius XI, 259th Pope.
- 1923.** Chigi family library donated to Vatican Library by Mussolini.
- 1924.** *Maximam gravissimamque* encyclical: Church-State accommodation in France.
- 1925.** Twenty-Third Holy Year: Feast of Christ the King instituted by Pope Pius XI. Catholic Italian People's Party suppressed in Italy by Fascist government.
- 1926.** Pope Pius XI condemned establishment of Fascist dictatorship in Italy and Action Française.
- 1927.** Pope Pius XI discontinued secret negotiations with Soviet Union.
- 1928.** *Mortalium Animos* encyclical denounced pan-Christianity ecumenicalism.

Vatican State Popes: 1929–Date

- 1929.** End of Imprisonment in the Vatican. 4th Restoration of Papal State: independence of Vatican City: Lateran Treaty with Italy.
- 1930.** Resumption of Papal coinage after sixty years.
- 1931.** *Non Abbiamo Bisogno*: letter denouncing Italian Fascism by Pope Pius XI.

- 1932.** Vatican railway station opened connecting Vatican State to Italian lines. Appearance of Blessed Virgin Mary at Beaurains, Belgium.
- 1933.** Extraordinary 24th Holy Year for 1900th anniversary of Jesus's death and resurrection.
- 1934.** Catholic rule established in Austria.
- 1935.** Concordat with Yugoslavia.
- 1936.** Spanish Crusade against Republican government there.
- 1937.** Pope Pius XI denounced Nazism in encyclical *Mit brennender Sorge* and communism in *Divini Redemptoris*.
- 1938.** Pope Pius XI denounced anti-Semitism.
- 1939.** Coronation at Rome of Pius XII, 260th Pope. He hailed Nationalist victory in Spanish Civil War. Discovery of Tomb of St Peter under High Altar of St Peter's Basilica. Commencement of Second World War.
- 1940.** Pope Pius XII urged peace between Allies and Axis.
- 1941.** Pope Pius XII hailed German invasion of Soviet Union as "Holy Crusade".
- 1942.** Pope Pius XII denounced racial extermination. He consecrated the human race to the Immaculate Heart of Virgin Mary.
- 1943.** Pope Pius XII condemned Allied demand for "unconditional surrender".
- 1944.** Feast of Immaculate Heart of Mary instituted by Pope Pius XII for peace. *Nessuno certamente*: Pope Pius XII condemned concept of collective guilt.
- 1945.** End of Second World War. Christian Democrat parties founded in Germany and Italy.
- 1946.** Pope Pius XII favoured retention of Italian monarchy that nevertheless lost referendum there. Vatican organised "Ratlines" by which 10,000 wanted war criminals found refuge in South America.
- 1947.** Papal support for restoration of Spanish monarchy that secured majority in referendum there.
- 1948.** Pope Pius XII excommunicated those who spread "the materialistic and anti-Christian teachings of Communism" thereby helping ensure electoral decline of Italian Communist Party.
- 1949.** National anthem adopted for Vatican State.
- 1950.** Twenty-fifth Holy Year opened by Pope Pius XII. Feast of Assumption of Virgin Mary imposed as a doctrine by Pope Pius XII.
- 1951.** Holy Week liturgy reformed. Late Pope Pius X beatified.
- 1952.** Pope Pius XII instructed Italian nobility to serve the new Italian republic.
- 1953.** *Christus Dominus* encyclical: Pope Pius XII relaxed Eucharistic fast.
- 1954.** First Marian year: Queenship of Mary. Pope Pius XII defined dogma of Assumption of Virgin Mary. Canonisation of late Pope Pius X.
- 1955.** Feast of St Joseph the Worker instituted by Pope Pius XII. European flag inaugurated containing Marian symbols: crown of 12 stars and colour blue.
- 1956.** Pope Pius X denounced Soviet invasion of Hungary. Beatification of late Pope Innocent XI.

- 1957.** *Miranda Prorsus*: Pope Pius XII defined guidelines for audio-visual media. Order of Pius IX reorganised.
- 1958.** Coronation at Rome of John XXIII, 261st Pope. Election and coronation in St Peter's.
- 1959.** Commencement of 21st Ecumenical Council (Vatican II).
- 1960.** Abolition of Feast of the Circumcision of Christ.
- 1961.** *Mater et Magistra* encyclical supporting welfare state. Berlin Crisis. Pope John XXIII increased Sacred College of Cardinals to 88.
- 1962.** Fidel Castro, President of Cuba, excommunicated.
- 1963.** *Pacem in Terris* encyclical advocating peaceful co-existence. Coronation of Paul VI, 262nd Pope.
- 1964.** Pope Paul VI addressed United Nations at New York. Holy See became permanent observer at United Nations. *Lumen Gentium*: dogmatic constitution of the Church published. Pope Paul VI repatriated relics of St Andrew to Patras in Greece.
- 1965.** Latin liturgy partially replaced by vernacular pursuant to 21st Ecumenical Council (Vatican II).
- 1966.** Extraordinary (five month) twenty-sixth Jubilee for Ecumenical Council's teachings. Index of Forbidden Books abolished.
- 1967.** Pope Paul VI visited Turkey and returned the Ottoman flags captured by Papal forces at Battle of Lepanto in 1571 and met Patriarch Athenagoras, first such meeting for over 1,000 years. *Populorum progressio* encyclical advocating social justice.
- 1968.** *Humanae Vitae* encyclical condemning artificial birth control.
- 1969.** Feast of The Solemnity of Mary Mother of God instituted by Pope Paul VI. Sacred College of Cardinals increased to 134.
- 1970.** Pope Paul VI disbanded all Papal military forces except Swiss Guard. He revised Roman calendar.
- 1971.** International Episcopal Synod The Ministerial Priesthood and Justice in the World convened by Pope Paul VI. Liturgy of the Hours promulgated.
- 1972.** Malta Report on Lutheran-Catholic dialogue.
- 1973.** Abolition of tonsure after 1340 years by Pope Paul VI takes effect. Sacred College of Cardinals increased to 145.
- 1974.** International Episcopal Synod on Evangelization convened by Pope Paul VI.
- 1975.** Twenty-seventh Holy Year opened by Pope Paul VI.
- 1976.** Sacred College of Cardinals reached lower full complement of 120 under Pope Paul VI.
- 1977.** General Assembly of the Synod of Bishops on catechesis (religious instruction) convened by Pope Paul VI.
- 1978.** Inauguration at Rome of John Paul I, 263rd Pope, following his abolition of Papal Coronation. He reigned for just 33 days. Investiture at Rome of John Paul II, 264th Pope. First "Year of Three Popes" since 1605.
- 1979.** Pope John Paul II's first pilgrimage to Poland. Encyclical *Redemptor Hominis*. He visited house of Virgin Mary at Ephesus and declared it a place of pilgrimage.

- 1980.** Pope John Paul II consecrated Abidjan Cathedral in Africa destined to be biggest in world. Pope John Paul II helped prevent Soviet invasion of Poland.
- 1981.** Pope John Paul II survived Bulgarian-sponsored assassination attempt at Rome on anniversary of first apparition of Virgin Mary at Fatima in 1917.
- 1982.** Pope John Paul II visited Fatima in Portugal to thank Virgin Mary for his survival from assassination attempt as revealed in Three Secrets of Fátima in 1917. Holy alliance concluded at Vatican between Pope John Paul II and President Reagan of USA.
- 1983.** Extraordinary twenty-eighth Holy Year for the 1950th anniversary of Redemption (crucifixion of Jesus Christ). Pope John Paul II visited imprisoned Mehmet Ali Ağca, who tried to assassinate him in 1981.
- 1984.** Pope John Paul II mediated between Argentina and Chile on Beagle Channel islands territorial dispute.
- 1985.** New concordat between Vatican City and Italy.
- 1986.** European Community adopted European flag inaugurated containing Marian symbols.
- 1987.** Second Marian year. Third pilgrimage to Poland by Pope John Paul II.
- 1988.** Millennial message to Ukrainian Catholics from Pope John Paul II. Pope John Paul II visited European Parliament and praised unification of Europe.
- 1989.** Solidarity leaders thanked Pope John Paul II for helping overthrow communism in Poland.
- 1990.** Pope John Paul II pilgrimage to Czechoslovakia and Hungary to celebrate fall of communism there.
- 1991.** Pope John Paul II condemned First Gulf War.
- 1992.** In Santo Domingo Pope John Paul II celebrated 500th anniversary of Christian discovery of America. New catechism promulgated by Pope John Paul II.
- 1993.** Pope John Paul II pilgrimage to Catholic Lithuania and also Latvia and Estonia to celebrate fall of communism there. Fundamental Agreement between Holy See and Israel.
- 1994.** Pope John Paul II made pilgrimage to Catholic Croatia on 900th anniversary of Archdiocese of Zagreb and welcomed the country's recent independence.
- 1995.** *Ordinatio Sacerdotalis* letter affirmed exclusion of women from priesthood. Pope John Paul II conducted World Youth Day mass at Manila before largest crowd in history to date: five million.
- 1996.** At Reims Cathedral Pope John Paul II celebrated 1,500th anniversary of baptism of Clovis, first King of France.
- 1997.** Concordat with Israel. 2,750th anniversary of Rome celebrated at statue of Marcus Aurelius. Pope John Paul II made pilgrimage to Poland.
- 1998.** Condemnation of Anti-Judaism and Anti-Semitism by Pope John Paul II. Celebration of 20th anniversary of his Papacy.
- 1999.** Pope John Paul II made further pilgrimage to Poland.
- 2000.** Great Jubilee: Twenty-Ninth Holy Year. Pope John Paul II released Third Secret of Fátima and went on pilgrimage to Holy Land.

- 2001.** In Greece John Paul II apologised for sacking of Constantinople by Fourth Crusaders. Forty-four new cardinals created.
- 2002.** Vatican City adopted the euro (€). Catholic sex abuse scandal in United States.
- 2003.** Pope John Paul II proclaims Year of the Holy Rosary.
- 2004.** US President George W. Bush presented Pope John Paul II with Medal of Freedom. Beatification of late Charles I, last Emperor of Austria (1916–1918). Holy See’s status as a Permanent Observer confirmed by UN General Assembly.
- 2005.** Investiture at Rome of Benedict XVI, 265th Pope. He abjured Papal tiara.
- 2006.** Pope Benedict XVI renounced title “Patriarch of the West” (formally adopted in 642). He criticised Islam but declared support for Turkey’s application to join the European Union.
- 2007.** Pope Benedict XVI defended rights of refugees and exiles.
- 2008.** Pauline Year: 2000th anniversary of St Paul, Apostle of the Gentiles. Pope Benedict XVI joined jubilee pilgrimage to Lourdes on 150th anniversary of the apparition of Blessed Virgin Mary to St Bernadette. Pope Benedict XVI addressed General Assembly of the United Nations at New York.
- 2009.** Pope Benedict XVI laid cornerstone of the Latin Church at Bethany beyond the Jordan, where Christ was baptised.
- 2010.** Pope Benedict XVI visited Turin and described the shroud there as “The Icon of Holy Saturday”.
- 2011.** Pope Benedict XVI visited World Youth Day in Madrid where he was received by King Juan Carlos of Spain.
- 2012.** Pope Benedict XVI proclaimed a “Year of Faith”. “Vati-Leaks” scandal. Pope Benedict XVI’s former butler sentenced to imprisonment for theft of confidential papers.
- 2013.** Abdication of Pope Benedict XVI: the first for centuries. Investiture at Rome of Francis, 266th Pope: first from the Americas or the Southern Hemisphere.
- 2014.** Pope Francis negotiated détente between Cuba and USA.
- 2015.** Synod on the family convened by Pope Francis.
- 2016.** Extraordinary 30th Holy Year for Mercy. *Misericordia et Misera* letter by Pope Francis established World Day of the Poor.
- 2017.** Pilgrimage by Pope Francis to Shrine of Our Lady of Fatima in Portugal for 100th anniversary of Apparition.
- 2018.** Ecumenical Visit of Pope Francis to Geneva.
- 2019.** Apostolic Journey of Pope Francis to Thailand and Japan.
- 2020.** Pope Francis offered prayers for victims of COVID-19 Pandemic.
- 2021.** Pope Francis visited birthplace of Prophet Abraham at Ur in Iraq.
- 2022.** Pope Francis condemned Russian invasion of Ukraine.
- 2023.** Pope Francis opposed criminalization of homosexuality.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES and SUGGESTED READING

Jewish High Priests

- Adler, E. N., & Seligsohn, M. (1903). *Une Nouvelle Chronique Samaritaine*. [A New Samaritan Chronicle also known as *Chronicle Adler*]. Paris: Librairie Durlacher.
- Albertz, R. (1994a). *A History of Israelite Religion in the Old Testament Period, Vol. 1: From the Beginnings to the End of the Monarchy*. London: SCM Press.
- Albertz, R. (1994b). *A History of Israelite Religion in the Old Testament Period, Vol. 2: From the Exile to the Maccabees*. London: SCM Press.
- Alter, R. (1999). *The David story: A Translation with Commentary of 1 and 2 Samuel*. New York, NY: W.W. Norton.
- Bacher, W., & Ochser, S. (1906). *Simeon the Just*. Jewish Encyclopedia.
<https://www.jewishencyclopedia.com/articles/13745-simon-the-just>
- Barag, D., & Flusser, D. (1986). The Ossuary of Yehohanah Granddaughter of the High Priest Theophilus. *Israel Exploration Journal*, 6(1/2), 39-44.
- Beentjes, P.C. (1997). *The Book of Ben Sira in Hebrew: A Text Edition of All Extant Hebrew Manuscripts and a Synopsis of All Parallel Hebrew Ben Sira Texts*. Leiden: Brill.
- Brady, C.M.M. (Trans.). (c. 2003). *Targum Lamentations*. (Original work published c. 1st century CE). <http://targum.info/meg/tglam.htm>
- Ginzberg, L. (2003). *Legends of the Jews*. (H. Szold & P. Radin, Trans.) Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society. (Original work published 1909).
- Goodman, M. (2007). *Rome and Jerusalem: The Clash of Ancient Civilizations*. London: Allen Lane.
- Grainger, J.D. (2019). *Antipater's Dynasty: Alexander the Great's Regent and his Successors*. Barnsley: Pen & Sword.
- Grossberg, M. (Trans.). (1910). *Seder Olam Zutta*. London. (Original work published c. 804).
https://www.sefaria.org/Seder_Olam_Zutta
- Josephus, T.F. (1737/c. 2016). *Antiquities of the Jews (Antiquitates judaicae (AJ))*. Christian Classics Ethereal Library. <https://ccel.org/ccel/josephus/complete/complete.ii.html>. (W. Whiston et al, Trans.) (Author active 1st century CE).

- Josephus, T.F. (1737/c. 2016). *Wars of the Jews (Bellum judaicum(BJ))*. Christian Classics Ethereal Library. <https://ccel.org/ccel/josephus/complete/complete.iii.html>. (W. Whiston et al, Trans.) (Author active 1st century CE).
- Kokkinos, N. (1998). *The Herodian Dynasty: Origins, Role in Society and Eclipse*. Sheffield: Sheffield Academic Press.
- Kraeling, E. G. (1953). *Brooklyn Museum Aramaic Papyri; New Documents of the Fifth Century BC from the Jewish Colony at Elephantine*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press.
- Landman, I. (2007). *Stories of the Prophets*. Teddington: Echo Library.
- Longman III, T., & Dillard, R.B. (2006). *An Introduction to the Old Testament* (2nd ed.). Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan.
- Mulder, O. (2003). *Simon the High Priest in Sirach 50: An Exegetical Study of the Significance of Simon the High Priest as Climax to the Praise of the Fathers in Ben Sira's Concept of the History of Israel*. Leiden: Brill.
- Neusner, J. (1988). *The Mishnah: A New Translation*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press.
- Provan, I., Long, V.P., & Longman III, T. (2015). *A Biblical History of Israel* (2nd ed.). Louisville, KY: Westminster John Knox.
- Rodkinson, M.L. (Trans.). (1895). *Tract Rosh Hashanah of the New Edition of the Original Babylonian Talmud*. USA. (Original work published c. 9th CE).
- Rooke, D.W. (2012). *Zadok's Heirs: The Role and Development of the High Priesthood in Ancient Israel*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Torrey, C.C. (Trans.). (1946). *The Lives of the Prophets*. Eugene, OR: Wipf & Stock. (Original work published c. 1st century CE).
- Sedley, D. (Trans.). (2008). *Eleh Ezkera: The Midrash of the Ten Martyrs*. Jerusalem, Torah Lab. (Original work published c. 6th CE).
- VanderKam, J.C. (2004). *From Joshua to Caiaphas: High Priests After the Exile*. Minneapolis, MN: Augsburg Fortress.
- Vermes, G. (2005). *Who's Who in the Age of Jesus*. London: Penguin.

Samaritan High Priests

Anderson, R.T., & Giles, T. (2002). *The Keepers: An Introduction to the History and Culture of the Samaritans*. Peabody, MA: Hendrickson Publishers.

Bowman, J. (1951). *Transcript of the Original Text of The Samaritan Chronicle Tolidah*. Leeds: University of Leeds Department of Semitic Languages and Literatures.

Bowman, J. (1977). *Samaritan Documents: Relating to Their History, Religion, and Life*. Pittsburgh, PA: Pickwick.

Brindle, W. (1984). *The Origin and History of the Samaritans*. SOR Faculty Publications and Presentations, 72, https://digitalcommons.liberty.edu/sor_fac_pubs/72

Crane, O.T. (Trans.) (1890). *The Samaritan Chronicle or The Book of Joshua the Son of Nun*. New York: Alden.

Purvis, J.D. (c. 1960). *Collection of Samaritania*. Boston University School of Theology Library. <http://www.bu.edu/sthlibrary/archives/james-d-purvis-collection-of-samaritana/series-1-6/>

Christian Popes

Alcantara, J.N., Goghland, M.A., & Ibarra, A.O. (2000). *John Paul II: Pilgrim of the World*. Milan: Vaticanum.

Allen, J.L. (2004). *All the Pope's Men: The Inside Story of How the Vatican Really Thinks*. New York: Doubleday.

Allen, R.H. (1899/2000). *Star Names: Their Lore and Meaning*. Dover Publications.

Andrade, N.J. (2018). *The Journey of Christianity to India in Late Antiquity: Networks and the Movement of Culture*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Andrews, R., & Schellenberger, P. (1996). *The Tomb of God: The Body of Jesus and the Solutions to a 2000-Year-Old Mystery*. London: Little, Brown.

Appelbaum, A. (2013). *The Dynasty of the Jewish Patriarchs*. Tübingen: Mohr Siebeck.

Armstrong, K. (1981). *Through the Narrow Gate*. London: Macmillan.

Armstrong, K. (1983). *The First Christian: Saint Paul's Impact on Christianity*. London: Pan.

- Armstrong, K. (1986). *The Gospel According to Woman: Christianity's Creation of the Sex War in the West*. London: Elm Tree.
- Armstrong, K. (1994). *A History of God: The 4000-Year Quest of Judaism, Christianity and Islam*. London: Mandarin.
- Armstrong, K. (1996). *A History of Jerusalem: One City, Three Faiths*. London: HarperCollins.
- Armstrong, K. (2001). *Holy War: The Crusades and their Impact on Today's World*. New York: Anchor.
- Armstrong, K. (2007). *The Bible: The Biography*. London: Atlantic Books.
- Asbridge, T.S. (2010). *The Crusades: The War for the Holy Land*. London: Simon & Schuster.
- Aslan, R. (2013). *Zealot: The Life and Times of Jesus of Nazareth*. London: Westbourne.
- Attwater, D. (1965). *The Penguin Dictionary of Saints*. London: Penguin.
- Bagan, P.V. (1945). *The Syntax of the Letters of Pope Gelasius I*. Washington, DC: Catholic University of America Press.
- Baigent, M., Leigh, R., & Lincoln, H. (1986). *The Messianic Legacy*. London: Cape.
- Barker, D. (2008). *Godless: How an Evangelical Preacher Became One of America's Leading Atheist*. Berkeley, CA: Ulysses Press.
- Barker, M. (2003). *The Great High Priest: The Temple Roots of Christian Liturgy*. London: T & T Clark.
- Barndollar, W.W. (1963). *Jesus' Title to the Throne of David*. Dunham.
- Barraclough, G. (Ed.). (2003). *The Christian World: A Social and Cultural History of Christianity* (New ed.). Thames and Hudson.
- Bauckham, R. (1990). *Jude and the Relatives of Jesus in the Early Church*. London: T & T Clark.
- Bede, Venerable Saint. (1999). *The Reckoning of Time*. (F. Wallis, Trans.) Liverpool: Liverpool University Press. (Original work published 725).

- Bede, Venerable Saint. (2012). *Bede's Ecclesiastical History of the English People: An Introduction and Selection*. (R. Williams & B. Ward, Eds.) London: Bloomsbury Continuum. (Original work published 731).
- Bell, J.B. (1983). *Roots of Jesus: A Genealogical Investigation*. Garden City, NY: Doubleday.
- Benedict XVI, Pope (J. Ratzinger). (2012). *Jesus of Nazareth: The Infancy Narratives*. (P.J. Whitmore, Trans.) London: Bloomsbury.
- Bernstein, C., & Politi, M. (1997). *His Holiness: John Paul II and the Hidden History of Our Time*. London: Bantam.
- Billings, M. (1987). *The Cross and the Crescent*. London: BBC Publications.
- Bissell, T. (2016). *Apostle: Travels Among the Tombs of the Twelve*. London: Faber & Faber.
- Blech, B., & Doliner, R. (2008). *The Sistine Secrets: Unlocking the Codes in Michelangelo's Defiant Masterpiece*. London: JR.
- Blowers, P.M. (Ed. & Trans.). (1997). *The Bible in Greek Christian Antiquity*. Notre Dame, IN: University of Notre Dame Press.
- [The] *Book of Pontiffs (Liber Pontificalis): The Ancient Biographies of the First Ninety Roman Bishops to AD 715*. (R. Davis, Trans.) (2009). Liverpool: Liverpool University Press.
- Boteach, S. (2012). *Kosher Jesus*. Springfield, NJ: Gefen.
- Brandon, S.G.F. (1968). *The Fall of Jerusalem and the Christian Church: A Study of the Effects of the Jewish Overthrow of AD 70 on Christianity*. London: S.P.C.K.
- Bridge, A. (1980). *The Crusades*. London: Granada.
- Brodd, J., & Reed, J. L. (2011). Rome and Religion: A Cross-Disciplinary Dialogue on the Imperial Cult (Writings from the Greco-Roman world supplement series no. 5). *Journal of Roman Studies*, 23, 279-280.
- Brown, J. (1862/2010). *An Exposition of the Epistle of the Apostle Paul to the Hebrews* (D. Smith, Ed.). Whitefish, MT: Kessinger.
- Brown, P. (2014). *Through the Eye of a Needle: Wealth, the Fall of Rome, and the Making of Christianity in the West, 350–550 AD*. Princeton: Princeton University Press

- Brundage, J.A. (1962). *The Crusades: A Documentary Survey*. Milwaukee, WI: Marquette University Press.
- Bryce, J. (1950). *The Holy Roman Empire*. London: Macmillan.
- Bunel, A. (2009). *Armorial illustré des Papes* [CD Directory]. Héraldique européenne.
- Burchard, J. (1963). *At the Court of the Borgia: Being an Account of the Reign of Pope Alexander VI, Written by his Master of Ceremonies Johann Burchard*. (G. Parker, Ed. & Trans.) London: Folio Society. (Original work published 1506).
- Burstein, D., & de Keijzer, A.J. (Eds.). (2006). *Secrets of Mary Magdalene: The Untold Story of History's Most Misunderstood Woman*. London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson.
- Busine, A. (Ed.). (2015). *Religious Practices and Christianization of the Late Antique City* (4th–7th cent.). Leiden: Brill.
- Butler, Alban. (1886). *Complete General Index to the Lives of the Fathers, Martyrs, and other Principal Saints*. London: T. Richardson & Son.
- Butler, Audrey. (1971). *Everyman's Dictionary of Dates*. London: J M Dent.
- Cambridge History of Christianity* (9 vols.). (2005–2008). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- [New] Cambridge Medieval History* (8 vols.). (1995–2005). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Cameron, A. (1968). Gratian's Repudiation of the Pontifical Robe. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 58(1 & 2), 96–102. <https://doi.org/10.2307/299698>
- Cameron, R. (1982). *The Other Gospels: Non-Canonical Gospel Texts*. Philadelphia: Westminster Press.
- Campbell, S. (2012). *The Rise and Fall of Jesus: The Ultimate Explanation for the Origin of Christianity*. WritersPrintShop.
- Cardinale, H.E. (1976). *The Holy See and the International Order*. Gerrards Cross: Smythe.
- Carrington, P. (1957). *The Early Christian Church*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Cassagnes-Brouquet, A. (2015). *Sur les pas des Papes d'Avignon*. Ouest France.
- Chadwick, H. (1968). *The Early Church*. London: Hodder & Stoughton.

- Chadwick, H., & G. R. Evans, G.R. (Eds.). (1987). *Atlas of the Christian Church*. London: Macmillan.
- Chamberlin, R. (2003). *The Bad Popes*. Stroud: Sutton.
- Chapman, J. (1928). *Studies on the Early Papacy*. London: Sheed and Ward.
- Charlesworth, J.H. (Ed.). (1992). *The Messiah: Developments in Earliest Judaism and Christianity: 1st Symposium on Judaism and Christian Origins*. Minneapolis, MN: Fortress Press.
- Chilton, B.D. (2000). *Rabbi Jesus: An Intimate Biography*. New York, NY: Bantam Doubleday Dell.
- Chilton, B.D. (2004). *Rabbi Paul: An Intellectual Biography*. Image.
- Chilton, B.D. (2006). *Mary Magdalene: A Biography*. Image.
- Choi, J. (2013). *Jewish leadership in Roman Palestine from 70 CE to 135 CE*. Leiden: Brill.
- Churton, T. (2010). *The Missing Family of Jesus: An Inconvenient Truth: How the Church Erased Jesus's Brothers and Sisters from History*. London: Watkins.
- Cole, P.J. (1991). *The Preaching of the Crusades to the Holy Land, 1095–1270*. Medieval Academy of America.
- Comby, J., & MacCulloch, D. (1989). *How to Read Church History Volume Two: From the Reformation to the Present Day*. (J. Bowden & M. Lydamore, Trans.) SCM Press.
- Cornwell, J. (1989). *A Thief in the Night: The Death of Pope John Paul I*. London: Viking.
- Cowdrey, H.E.J. (1998). *Pope Gregory VII, 1073–1085*. Oxford: Clarendon.
- Crawford, J.R. (2007). *The Creation of States in International Law* (2nd ed.). Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Cresswell, P. (2003). *Censored Messiah: The Truth About Jesus Christ*. O Books.
- Cross, F. L., & Livingstone, E. A. (1974). *The Oxford Dictionary of the Christian Church* (2nd ed.). Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Custance, G. (1813). *A Popular Survey of the Reformation, and Fundamental Doctrines of the Church of England*. London: Longman et al.
- Dacy, M. (2010). *The Separation of Early Christianity from Judaism*. Amherst, NY: Cambria.

- Daniel-Rops, H. (1955). *Jesus in his Time*. (R.W. Millar, Trans.) London: Eyre & Spottiswoode. (Original work published 1945).
- Daniel-Rops, H. (1960). *The Church of Apostles and Martyrs*. (A. Butler, Trans.) Dutton.
- Davidson, J. (1995). *The Gospel of Jesus: In Search of His Original Teachings*. Shaftesbury: Element.
- Davies, W.D. (1970). *Paul and Rabbinic Judaism: Some Rabbinic Elements in Pauline Theology* (3rd ed.). London: SPCK.
- Davis, R. (Trans.). (1989). *Liber Pontificalis* [The Book of Pontiffs]. Liverpool: Liverpool University Press.
- De Breffny, B. (1982). *In the Steps of St Patrick*. London: Thames & Hudson.
- De Cesare, R. (1909). *The Last Days of Papal Rome 1850–1870*. London: Archibald Constable.
- Digeser, E.D. (2012). *A Threat to Public Piety: Christians, Platonists, and the Great Persecution*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press.
- Droge, A.J., & Tabor, J.D. (1992). *A Noble Death: Suicide and Martyrdom Among Jews and Christians in the Ancient World*. San Francisco, CA: HarperSanFrancisco.
- Duchesne, L. (1908). *The Beginnings of the Temporal Sovereignty of the Popes, AD 754–1073*. (A.H. Mathew, Trans.) New York: Benziger.
- Duchesne, L. (2009). *Early History of the Christian Church from its Foundation to the End of the Fifth Century*. Slusser
- Dudden, F.H. (1905). *Gregory the Great: His Place in History and Thought* London: Longmans.
- Duffy, E. (1997). *Saints & Sinners: A History of the Popes*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press.
- Duggan, A. (1969). *The Story of the Crusades; 1097–1291*. London: Faber.
- Duggan, C. (2007). *The Force of Destiny: A History of Italy Since 1796*. London: Allen Lane.
- Dunn, J.D.G. (Ed.). (1992). *Jews and Christians: The Parting of the Ways, AD 70 to 135*. Grand Rapids, MI: Willam B. Eerdmans.
- Dunn, G.D. (Ed.). (2016). *The Bishop of Rome in Late Antiquity*. London: Routledge.

- Durrell, L. (1974). *Pope Joan (Translated and Adapted from the Greek of Emmanuel Royidis)*. New York: Penguin.
- [The] *Earliest life of Gregory the Great. By an Anonymous Monk of Whitby.* (1968). (B. Colgrave, Trans.) Lawrence: University of Kansas Press. (Original work published c. 680–704).
- Edbury, P.W. (Ed.). (1985). *Crusade and Settlement: Papers Read at the First Conference of the Society for the Study of Crusades and the Latin East and Presented to R.C. Smail*. Cardiff: University College Cardiff Press.
- Edersheim, A. (1883). *The Life and Times of Jesus the Messiah*. London: Longmans.
- Edwards, M. (2015). *Religions of the Constantinian Empire*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Ehrhardt, A.A.T. (1953). *The Apostolic Succession in the First Two Centuries of the Church*. London: Lutterworth Press.
- Ehrman, B.D. (2006). *The Lost Gospel of Judas Iscariot: A New Look at Betrayer and Betrayed*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Eidelberg, S. (Ed. & Trans.). (1977). *The Jews and the Crusaders: The Hebrew Chronicles of the First and Second Crusades*. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press.
- Einhorn, L. (2007). *The Jesus Mystery: Astonishing Clues to the True Identity of Jesus and Paul*. Lyons Press.
- Einhorn, L. (2016). *A Shift in Time: How Historical Documents Reveal the Surprising Truth about Jesus*. Yucca.
- Eisenman, R.H. (1997). *James, the Brother of Jesus*. London: Faber.
- Eisenman, R.H. (2006). *The New Testament Code: The Cup of the Lord, the Damascus Covenant, and the Blood of Christ*. London: Watkins.
- Ellegard, A. (1999). *Jesus: One Hundred Years Before Christ*. Century.
- Ellis, R. (2002). *Jesus: Last of the Pharaohs* (4th ed). Adventures Unlimited
- Ellis, R. (2012). *Jesus, King of Edessa*. Cheshire: Edfu.
- Elsner, J., & Rutherford, I. (Eds.). (2005). *Pilgrimage in Graeco-Roman and Early Christian Antiquity*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

- Elton, G.R. (1970). *Reformation Europe: 1517–1559*. London: Collins.
- Emmerich, A.C. (1954). *The Life of the Blessed Virgin Mary*. (M. Palairat, Trans.). London: Burns & Oates.
- Epstein, L. (1986). *Kings of the Jews*. London: Penguin.
- Erlanson, G.R., & Bunson, M. (2010). *Pope Benedict XVI and the Sexual Abuse Crisis: Working for Redemption and Renewal: Working for Reform and Renewal*. Huntington, IN: Our Sunday Visitor.
- Eusebius. (1989). *The History of the Church*. (G.A. Williamson, Trans.). London: Penguin.
- Eusebius. (2015). *Chronicle*. Pickerington, OH: Beloved.
- Farmer, D.H. (1978). *The Oxford Dictionary of Saints*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Faulkner, N. (2011). *Apocalypse: The Great Jewish Revolt against Rome, AD 66–73*. Stroud: Amberley.
- Favier, J. (2006). *Les Papes d'Avignon*. [The Popes of Avignon]. Fayard.
- Filocalus. (354). *Chronograph of 354*.
http://www.tertullian.org/fathers/index.htm#Chronography_of_354
- Fitzgerald, D. (2010). *Nailed: Ten Christian Myths That Show Jesus Never Existed at All*. Lulu.
- Foley, D.F. (2000). *Apparitions of Mary: Their Meaning in History*. London: Catholic Truth Society.
- Fox, R.L. (1995). *Pagans and Christians*. San Francisco, CA: HarperSanFrancisco.
- Foxe, J. (1563/2001). *Foxe's Book of Martyrs*. Newberry, FL: Bridge-Logos.
- Fotheringham, J.K. (Trans.). (1905). *The Bodleian Manuscript of Jerome's Version of the Chronicle of Eusebius*. Oxford: Clarendon.
- Frend, W.H.C. (1965). *Martyrdom and Persecution in the Early Church. A Study of a Conflict from the Maccabees to Donatus*. London: Basil Blackwell.
- Frend, W.H.C., & Stevenson, J. (1987). *A New Eusebius: Documents Illustrating the History of the Church to AD 337*. London: SPCK.
- Friedlander, S. (1966). *Pius XII and the Third Reich: A Documentation*. New York: Alfred A Knopf.

- Gaddis, M. (2005). *There Is No Crime For Those Who Have Christ: Religious Violence in the Christian Roman Empire*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.
- Galbreath, D.L., & Briggs, G. (1972). *Papal Heraldry*. London: Heraldry Today.
- Gallatin, HK. (2000). *Church and Society in a Crisis Age: Tenth and Eleventh Century Europe*. tinyurl.com/23kauxfm
- Gardner, L. (2003). *Lost Secrets of the Sacred Ark: Amazing Revelations of the Incredible Power of Gold*. London: Element.
- Gibbon, E. (2013). *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire (Complete and Unabridged)*. New York, NY: Modern Library.
- Giordano, S. (1996). *Carmel in the Holy Land: From Its Beginnings to the Present Day*. ICS Publications.
- Glasfurd, A. (1965). *The Antipope: Peter De Luna, 1342–1423*. Roy Publishers.
- Gontard, F. (1964). *The Popes*. (A.J. Peeler & E.F. Peeler, Trans.) Barrie & Rockliff.
- Goodman, M. (2008). *Rome and Jerusalem: The Clash of Ancient Civilizations*. London: Penguin.
- Goodwin, F.J. (1983). *Harmony of the Life of St Paul*. Revell.
- Grant, M. (1973). *The Jews in the Roman World*. London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson.
- Grant, M. (1976). *Saint Paul*. London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson.
- Grant, M. (1977). *Jesus*. London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson.
- Grant, M. (1985). *The Roman Emperors: A Biographical Guide to the Rulers of Imperial Rome 31 BC–AD 476*. London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson.
- Grant, M. (1994). *Saint Peter*. London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson.
- Gregorovius, F. (1894-1898). *History of the City of Rome in the Middle Ages*. (A. Hamilton, Trans.) London: G. Bell & Sons.
- Grimal, P. (1986). *The Dictionary of Classical Mythology*. (A.R. Maxwell-Hyslop, Trans.) Oxford : Blackwell.
- Grisar, H. (1912). *History of Rome and the Popes in the Middle Ages*. (L. Cappadelta, Trans.) London: Kegan Paul. (Original work published 1911).

- Haigh, C. (1993). *English Reformations : Religion, Politics, and Society Under the Tudors*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Hales, E.E.Y. (1956). *Pio Nono: A Study in European Politics and Religion in the Nineteenth Century*. London: Eyre & Spottiswoode.
- Hansen, M.F. (2015). *The Spolia Churches of Rome: Recycling Antiquity in the Middle Ages*. (B.J. Haveland, Trans.) Aarhus: Aarhus University Press.
- Hanson, K. (2009). *Blood Kin of Jesus: James and the Lost Jewish Church*. Tulsa, OK: Council Oak.
- Harrington, W.J. (1968). *Record of the Fulfillment: The New Testament*. London: G. Chapman.
- Haydn, J. (1898). *Haydn's Dictionary of Dates* (22nd ed.). London: Ward, Lock & Co.
- Haskins, S. (2005). *Mary Magdalen: Myth and Metaphor*. London : Pimlico.
- Hatch, A.P. (1967). *Pope Paul VI: Apostle on the Move*. London: W.H. Allen.
- Heather, P.J. (2013). *The Restoration of Rome: Barbarian Popes & Imperial Pretenders*. London: Macmillan.
- Hebblethwaite, P. (1978). *The Year of Three Popes*. London: Collins.
- Hebblethwaite, P. (1993). *Paul VI: The First Modern Pope*. London: HarperCollins.
- Hebblethwaite, P. (2000). *John XXIII: Pope of the Century*. London: Continuum.
- Hebert, A.G. (1941). *The Throne of David. A Study of the Fulfilment of the Old Testament in Jesus Christ and His Church*. London: Faber & Faber.
- Heim, B.B. (1978). *Heraldry in the Catholic Church: Its Origin, Customs and Laws*. Gerrards Cross: Van Duren.
- Helgeland, J., Daly, R. J., & Burns, J. P. (1987). *Christians and the Military: The Early Experience*. London: SCM.
- Hendriksen, W. (1977). *Survey of the Bible*. Welwyn: Evangelical Press.
- Hennecke, E. (1963–1965). *New Testament Apocrypha: Volumes 1 & 2*. London: Lutterworth.
- Herrin, J. (1987). *The Formation of Christendom*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell.

- Hess, H. (2002). *The Early Development of Canon Law and the Council of Serdica*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Hibbert, C. (1985). *Rome: The Biography of a City*. London: Viking.
- Hindley, G. (2003). *The Crusades: A History of Armed Pilgrimage and Holy War*. London: Constable.
- Hippolytus, (1886). *Refutation of All Heresies*. (J.H. MacMahon, Trans.) New Advent. <https://www.newadvent.org/fathers/0501.htm>. (Author active 3rd century CE).
- Hodgkin, T. (1892–1899). *Italy and her Invaders, Vols. 1–4*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Hoehner, H.W. (1972). *Herod Antipas*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Hoehner, H.W. (2010). *Chronological Aspects of the Life of Christ*. Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan.
- Hoffmann, R.J., & Larue, G.A. (1984). *Jesus in History and Myth*. Buffalo, NY: Prometheus.
- Holleman, A.W.J. (1974). *Pope Gelasius I and the Lupercalia*. Amsterdam: Adolf M. Hakkert.
- Holmes, J.D., & Bickers, B. (2002). *Short History of the Catholic Church*. London: Burns & Oates.
- Horne, C.F. (Ed.). (1908–1909). *The Bible and Its Story, Taught By One Thousand Picture Lessons* (10 vols.). Francis R. Niglutsch.
- Hostetler, B. (2008). *The Bone Box*. New York, NY: Howard.
- Howells, R. (2013). *The Last Pope: Decoding St Malachy's Prophecy on the Fall of the Vatican: Francis and the Fall of the Vatican*. London: Watkins.
- Hughes, D.W. (1979). *The Star of Bethlehem Mystery*. London: Dent.
- Hughes, P. (1958). *Popular history of the Catholic Church*. London: Burns and Oates.
- Hutchinson, R. (2007). *Thomas Cromwell: The Rise and Fall of Henry VIII's Most Notorious Minister*. London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson.
- Ihne, W. (1871). *The History of Rome*. London: Longmans, Green.
- Irenaeus of Lyon. (2020). *Against Heresies*. (A. Roberts & J. Donaldson, Eds.) (New ed.) Ex Fontibus.

- James, M.R. (Trans.). (1975). *The Apocryphal New Testament: Being the Apocryphal Gospels, Acts, Epistles, and Apocalypses, with Other Narratives and Fragments*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Jalland, T.G. (1941). *The Life and Times of St Leo the Great* London: SPCK
- Jedin, H., & Dolan, J. (Eds.). (1965). *Handbook of Church History*. (H. Jedin, Trans.) (3rd ed.) London: Burns & Oates.
- John, E. (Ed.). (1964). *The Popes: A Concise Biographical History*. London: Burns & Oates.
- Johnson, A.H. (1949). *Europe in the Sixteenth Century, 1494–1598*. London: Rivingtons.
- Johnson, P. (Ed.). (1997). *The Papacy*. London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson.
- Jones, A.H.M. (1938). *The Herods of Judaea*. Oxford: Clarendon.
- Jones, C.P. (2014). *Between Pagan and Christian*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
- Jones, D. (2017). *The Templars: The Rise and Spectacular Fall of God's Holy Warriors*. London: Head of Zeus.
- Jowett, G.F. (2001). *The Drama of the Lost Disciples*. London: Covenant.
- Kee, H.C. (1995). *Who are the People of God? Early Christian Models of Community*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press.
- Kelly, J.N.D. (Ed.). (1986). *The Oxford Dictionary of Popes*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Kertzer, D.I. (2001). *Unholy War: The Vatican's Role in the Rise of Modern Anti-Semitism*. London: Macmillan.
- King, N.Q. (1961). *The Emperor Theodosius and the Establishment of Christianity*. London: SCM Press.
- Kinder, H., & Hilgemann, W. (2003). *The Penguin Atlas of World History*. (E.A. Menze, Trans.). London: Penguin. (Original work published 1978).
- Kingsley, S.A. (2006). *God's Gold: The Quest for the Lost Temple Treasure of Jerusalem*. London: John Murray.
- Klauck, H-J. (2000). *Magic and Paganism in Early Christianity: The World of the Acts of the Apostles*. Edinburgh: T & T Clark.

- Kraemer, R.S. (2004). *Women's Religions in the Greco-Roman World: A Sourcebook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- LaMonte, J.L. (1932). *Feudal Monarchy in the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem, 1100 to 1291*. Cambridge, MA: Mediaeval Academy of America.
- Leaney, A.R.C. (1984). *The Jewish and the Christian world 200 BC to AD 200*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Lemprière, J. (1948). *Lemprière's Classical Dictionary (with additions by F.A. Wright)* (New & Revised ed.). London: Routledge & Kegan Paul.
- Lenkeith, N. (1952). *Dante and the Legend of Rome*. London: Warburg Institute, University of London.
- Levillain, P. (Ed.). (2002). *The Papacy: An Encyclopedia*. (J.W. O'Malley, Trans.) London: Routledge.
- Levy Martínez, A. (2012). *El Rey de la cocaína*. [The Cocaine King]. Editorial Debate.
- Lightfoot, R.H. (1935). *History and Interpretation in the Gospels*. London: Hodder & Stoughton.
- Lippold, A. (1965). Ursinus und Damasus. *Historia*, 14(1), 105–128.
- Llewellyn, P. (1971). *Rome in the Dark Ages*. London: Faber.
- Loades, D.M. (2013). *Thomas Cromwell: Servant to Henry VIII*. Stroud: Amberley.
- Lodge, R. (1901). *The Close of the Middle Ages, 1273–1494*. London: Rivingtons.
- Longford, Earl of (Frank Pakenham). (1974). *The Life of Jesus Christ*. London: Sidgwick & Jackson.
- Lopes, A. (2005). *I Papi*. [The Popes]. Rome: Futura Edizioni.
- Low, S., & Pulling, F.S. (1928). *The Dictionary of English History*. London: Cassell.
- Lüdemann, G. (1996). *Heretics: The Other Side of Early Christianity*. London: SCM.
- MacAdam, A. (1998). *Rome and Environs (Blue Guides)* (6th ed.). London: A & C Black.
- Maccoby, H. (1986). *The Mythmaker: Paul and the Invention of Christianity*. New York: Harper & Row.
- Maccoby, H. (1992). *Judas Iscariot and the Myth of Jewish Evil*. London: Peter Halban.

- MacCulloch, D. (2010). *A History of Christianity: The First Three Thousand Years*. New York, NY: Viking.
- Mack Smith, D. (1989). *Italy and its Monarchy*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press.
- McDonnell, M. (2007). *Lost Treasures of the Bible*. Lulu.
- MacMullen, R. (2009). *The Second Church: Popular Christianity, AD 200–400*. Leiden: Brill.
- Maier, P.L. (2014). *The Flames of Rome*. Grand Rapids, MI: Kregel.
- Mann, H.K. (1906–1932). *The Lives of the Popes in the Middle Ages* (19 vols.). London: Kegan Paul.
- Mann, H.K. (1929). *Tombs and Portraits of the Popes in the Middle Ages*. London: Sheed & Ward.
- Marshak, A.K. (2015). *The Many Faces of Herod the Great*. Grand Rapids, MI: William B. Eerdmans.
- Marshall, T. (2012). *The Eternal City: Rome & the Origins of Catholic Christianity*. Dallas, TX: Saint John Press.
- Martel, F. (2019). *In the Closet of the Vatican: Power, Homosexuality, Hypocrisy*. (S. Whiteside, Trans.). London: Bloomsbury Continuum.
- Martin, M. (1981). *The Decline and Fall of the Roman Church*. New York City, NY: Putnam.
- Mauck, J.W. (2001). *Paul on Trial: The Book of Acts as a Defense of Christianity*. Nashville, TN: Thomas Nelson Publishers.
- Mayer, H.E. (1988). *The Crusades*. (G. Gillingham, Trans.). Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- McBrien, R.P. (2013). *Lives of the Popes: The Pontiffs from St Peter to Benedict XVI*. New York, NY: HarperOne.
- McDowell, B. (2008). *Inside the Vatican*. Washington, DC: National Geographic Society.
- McEvedy, C. (1961). *The Penguin Atlas of Mediaeval History*. Harmondsworth: Penguin.
- McEvedy, C. (1972). *The Penguin Atlas of Modern History to 1815*. Harmondsworth: Penguin.
- McMahon, T. (2015). *Quest for the True Cross*. London: Tony McMahon.

- McManners, J. (Ed.). (1993). *The Oxford History of Christianity*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- McNeil, B., Steimer, B., & Parker, M. G. (2001). *The Dictionary of Popes and the Papacy: The Encyclopedia of Theology and Church*. Crossroad.
- Meinardus, O.F.A. (1974). *St John of Patmos and the Seven Churches of the Apocalypse*. Athens: Lycabettus Press.
- Metford, J.C.J. (1983). *Dictionary of Christian Lore and Legend*. London: Thames & Hudson.
- Metzger, B.M., & Coogan, M.D. (Eds.). (1993). *The Oxford Companion to the Bible*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Millar, F. (1971/2012). Paul of Samosata, Zenobia and Aurelian: the Church, Local Culture and Political Allegiance in Third-Century Syria. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 61, <https://doi.org/10.2307/300003>
- Millar, S. (2008). *Vienna 1683: Christian Europe Repels the Ottomans*. Oxford: Osprey.
- Millard, A.R. (1990). *Discoveries from the Time of Jesus*. Oxford: Lion.
- Miller, J.M. (1995). *The Shepherd and the Rock: Origins, Development, and Mission of the Papacy*. Huntington, IN: Our Sunday Visitor.
- Ministero della cultura. (2023). *Catalogo generale dei Beni Culturali* [Palazzo Altieri Oriolo Romano: Galleria dei Papi]. <https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/>
- Missick, A. (2010, September 3). *The Ascents of James*. Aramaic Herald. <http://aramaicherald.blogspot.com/2010/09/ascents-of-james.html>
- Mollat, G. (1963). *The Popes at Avignon: 1305–1378*. London: Thomas Nelson and Sons.
- Morgan, P. (1999). *Italy 1915–1940*. Bedford: Sempringham.
- Morgan, R.W. (1984). *Did the Apostle Paul visit Britain?*. Glendale, CA: Dolores Press.
- Morris, C. (1989). *The Papal Monarchy: The Western Church from 1050 to 1250*. Oxford: Clarendon.
- Morris, L. (1987). *The Book of Revelation: An Introduction and Commentary*. Leicester: Inter-Varsity.

- Morrison, K.F. (1969). *Tradition and Authority in the Western Church, 300–1140*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Morton, H.V. (1937). *In the Steps of St Paul*. London: Methuen.
- Mullins, E. (2007). *Avignon of the Popes: City of Exiles*. Oxford: Signal Books.
- Murdoch, A. (2003). *The Last Pagan: Julian the Apostate and the Death of the Ancient World*. Stroud: Sutton.
- Nielsen, F.K. (1906). *The History of the Papacy in the XIXth Century* (2 vols.). John Murray
- Neusner, J. (1999). *The Rabbinic Traditions about the Pharisees before 70* (2 vols). Scholars Press.
- New Catholic Encyclopedia*. (1967). New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Nixey, C. (2017). *The Darkening Age: The Christian Destruction of the Classical World*. London : Macmillan, 2017.
- Noel, G. (2008). *Pius XII: The Hound of Hitler*. London: Continuum.
- Noonan, J.-C. (1996). *The Church Visible: The Ceremonial Life and Protocol of the Roman Catholic Church*. New York: Viking.
- Noonan, P. (2005). *John Paul the Great: Remembering a Spiritual Father*. New York, NY: Penguin.
- Norton, J. (1983). *The Pope and Britain 597–1982*. Sir Thomas Moore Press.
- Norwich, J.J. (2018). *The Popes: A History*. London: Chatto & Windus.
- Nuzzi, G. (2013). *Ratzinger Was Afraid: The Secret Documents, the Money and the Scandals that Overwhelmed the Pope*. Casaleggio. <https://www.amazon.co.uk/Ratzinger-was-afraid-documents-overwhelmed-ebook/dp/B00BMLDG3O>
- Oakley, F. (1979). *The Western Church in the Later Middle Ages*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press.
- O'Connor, G. (2005). *The Universal Father: A Life of John Paul II*. New York, NY: Bloomsbury.
- Oman, C.W.C. (1908). *The Dark Ages, 476–918*. London: Rivingtons.
- Origen of Alexandria. (1980). *Contra Celsum* [Against Celsus]. (H. Chadwick, Trans.) Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. (Original work published c. 248).

- Pagels, E.H. (1980). *The Gnostic Gospels*. London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson.
- Paget, J.C., & Lieu, J. (Eds.). (2017). *Christianity in the Second Century: Themes and Developments*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Palumbo, A.E. (2004). *The Dead Sea Scrolls and the Personages of Earliest Christianity*. New York, NY: Algora.
- Painter, J. (2003). *Just James: The Brother of Jesus in History and Tradition*. Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina Press.
- Pancevski, B., & Follain, J. (2010, April 4). Former pope John Paul II ‘ignored abuse of 2,000 boys’. *The Times*. <https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/former-pope-john-paul-ii-ignored-abuse-of-2000-boys-prrb6bgt0zs>
- Paris, E. (1975). *The Secret History of the Jesuits*. Chino, CA: Chick.
- Partner, P. (1972). *The Lands of St Peter: The Papal State in the Middle Ages and the Early Renaissance*. London: Eyre Methuen.
- Patterson, M.W. (1925). *History of the Church of England*. London: Longmans, Green.
- Patterson, S.J. (2014). *The Lost Way: How Two Forgotten Gospels are Rewriting the Story of Christian Origins*. New York, NY: HarperOne.
- Payan, P. (2009). *Entre Rome et Avignon: une histoire du Grand Schisme, 1378–1417*. [Between Rome and Avignon: A History of the Great Schism, 1378–1417]. Paris: Flammarion.
- Payne, R. (1952). *The Fathers of the Western Church*. London: William Heinemann.
- Pelikan, J. (1997). *The Illustrated Jesus Through the Centuries*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press.
- Peppard, M. (2011). *The Son of God in the Roman World: Divine Sonship in its Social and Political Context*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Phillips, G. (2000). *The Marian Conspiracy: The Hidden Truth About The Holy Grail, the Real Father of Christ and the Tomb of the Virgin Mary*. London: Sidgwick & Jackson.
- Phillips, J.P. (1996). *Defenders of the Holy Land: Relations Between the Latin East and the West, 1119–1187*. Oxford: Clarendon.

- Phillips, J.P. (2007). *The Second Crusade: Extending the Frontiers of Christendom*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press.
- Phillips, J.P., & Hoch, M. (Eds.). (2001). *The Second Crusade: Scope and Consequences*. Manchester: Manchester University Press.
- Picknett, L. (2003). *Mary Magdalene: Christianity's Hidden Goddess*. London: Robinson.
- Picknett, L., & Prince, C. (1997). *The Templar Revelation: Secret Guardians of the True Identity of Christ*. London: Bantam.
- Picknett, L., & Prince, C. (2008). *The Masks of Christ: Behind the Lies and Cover-Ups About the Man Believed to be God*. London: Sphere.
- Platina, B. (2008). *Lives of the Popes*. (A . F. D'Elia, Trans.). Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press. (Original work published 1470s).
- Prawer, J. (1972). *The Crusaders' Kingdom: European Colonialism in the Middle Ages*. London: Phoenix.
- Rapp, C. (2005). *Holy Bishops in Late Antiquity: The Nature of Christian Leadership in an Age of Transition*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.
- Ratzinger, G. (2012). *My Brother the Pope*. San Francisco, CA: Ignatius.
- Reinhartz, A. (2011). *Caiaphas the High Priest*. Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina Press.
- Renan, E. (1897). *Life of Jesus*. (W . G. Hutchison, Trans.). Walter Scott.
- Rendina, C. (2002). *The Popes: Histories and Secrets*. (P. McCusker , Trans.). Santa Ana, CA: Seven Locks.
- Renehan, E.J. (2006). *Pope John Paul II* (C. Prince, Narr.) [Audiobook]. University Press Audiobooks. <https://www.audible.co.uk/pd/Pope-John-Paul-II-Audiobook/B004IZXFB4>
- Reuters. (2003). *Pope John Paul II: Reaching Out Across Borders*. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Reuters Prentice Hall.
- Ricciotti, G. (1999). *The Age of Martyrs: Christianity from Diocletian (284) to Constantine (337)*. (A. Bull, Trans.). Tan Books.
- Richards, J. (1979). *The Popes and the Papacy in the Early Middle Ages, 476–752*. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul.

- Richards, J. (1980). *Consul of God: The Life and Times of Gregory the Great*. London: Routledge.
- Richardson, P. (1996). *Herod: King of the Jews and Friend of the Romans*. Columbia, SC: University South Carolina Press.
- Richardson, P. (2004). *Building Jewish in the Roman East*. Waco, TX: Baylor University Press.
- Ringdal, N. (2004). *Love for Sale: A Global History of Prostitution*. (R. Daly, Trans.). London: Atlantic.
- Roberts, P.W. (2006). *Journey of the Magi: Travels in Search of the Birth of Jesus*. London: Tauris Parke.
- Robertson, G. (2010). *The Case of the Pope: Vatican Accountability for Human Rights Abuse*. London: Penguin.
- Robinson, F. (1896). *Coptic Apocryphal Gospels*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Robinson, I.S. (1990). *The Papacy 1073–1198: Continuity and Innovation*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Robinson, J.J. (1992). *Dungeon, Fire and Sword: The Knights Templar in the Crusades*. New York, NY: M. Evans.
- Roscoe, W. (1846). *The Life and Pontificate of Leo the Tenth*. London: David Bogue.
- Rousseau, J.J., & Arav, R. (1995). *Jesus and His World: An Archaeological and Cultural Dictionary*. Minneapolis, MN: Fortress Press.
- Rubin, M. (2010). *Mother of God: A History of the Virgin Mary*. London: Penguin Books.
- Runciman, S. (1971). *A History of the Crusades*. Harmondsworth: Penguin.
- Rüpke, J. (2012). *Religion in republican Rome: Rationalization and Ritual Change*. Philadelphia, PA: University of Pennsylvania Press.
- Salzman, M.R. (2002). *The Making of a Christian Aristocracy: Social and Religious Change in the Western Roman Empire*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
- Salzman, M.R., Sághy, M, & Lizzi Testa, R. (Eds.). (2016). *Pagans and Christians in Late Antique Rome: Conflict, Competition, and Coexistence in the Fourth Century*. Cambridge University Press.

- Sanders, E.P. (1993). *The Historical Figure of Jesus*. London: Allen Lane.
- Schonfield, H.J. (1974). *The Pentecost Revolution. The Story of the Jesus Party in Israel, AD 36–66*. London: Macdonald and Jane's.
- Schürer, E. (1979). *The History of the Jewish people in the Age of Jesus Christ (175 BC–AD 135)* (2 vols.). (G. Vermes, Trans.) Edinburgh: T & T Clark.
- Schwartz, D.R. (1992). *Studies in the Jewish Background of Christianity*. Tübingen: Mohr.
- Scroggie, W.G. (1948). *A Guide to the Gospels*. London: Pickering & Inglis.
- Sessa, K. (2012). *The Formation of Papal Authority in Late Antique Italy: Roman Bishops and the Domestic Sphere*. Cambridge University Press.
- Sheen, F.J. (1969). *Life of Christ*. London: Pan.
- Shanks, H., & Witherington, B. (2003). *The Brother of Jesus: The Dramatic Story & Meaning of the First Archaeological Link to Jesus & his Family*. London: Continuum.
- Sinclair, A. (2001). *The Secret Scroll*. London: Sinclair-Stevenson.
- Smallwood, E.M. (1976). *The Jews Under Roman Rule: From Pompey to Diocletian*. Leiden: Brill.
- Smith, M. (1951). *Tannaitic Parallels to the Gospels*. Philadelphia: Society of Biblical Literature.
- Smith, M. (1973). *Clement of Alexandria and a Secret Gospel of Mark*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
- Smith, M. (1974). *The Secret Gospel: The Discovery and Interpretation of the Secret Gospel According to Mark*. London: Gollancz.
- Smith, M. (1985). *Jesus the Magician*. Wellingborough: Aquarian.
- Smith, U. (2013). *Thoughts, critical and practical, on the book of Revelation*. Book on Demand.
- Sours, M.W. (1991). *The Prophecies of Jesus*. Oneworld.
- Spence-Jones, H.D.M. (1910). *The Early Christians in Rome*. London: Methuen.
- Stanford, P. (2015). *Judas: The Troubling History of the Renegade Apostle*. London: Hodder & Stoughton.

- Starbird, M. (1993). *The Woman with the Alabaster Jar: Mary Magdalen and the Holy Grail*. Rochester, VT: Bear.
- Starbird, M. (2001). *The Goddess in the Gospels: Reclaiming the Sacred Feminine*. Rochester, VT: Bear.
- Starbird, M. (2005). *Mary Magdalene, Bride in Exile*. Rochester, VT: Bear.
- Stanley, G.E. (2005). *Pope John Paul II: Young Man of the Church*. New York, NY: Aladdin.
- Stearns, P. N. (2002). *The Encyclopedia of World History* (6th ed.). Cambridge: James Clarke.
- Stourton, E. (2006). *John Paul II: Man of History*. London: Hodder & Stoughton.
- Straw, C. (1988). *Gregory the Great*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.
- Sumner, G.R. (2004). *The First and the Last: The Claim of Jesus Christ and the Claims of Other Religious Traditions*. Grand Rapids, MI: William B. Eerdmans.
- Szulc, T. (2005). *Pope John Paul II: The Biography*. London: Pocket.
- Tabor, J.D. (1987). *Things Unutterable: Paul's Ascent to Paradise in its Greco-Roman, Judaic, and Early Christian Contexts*. London: University Press of America.
- Tabor, J.D. (2006). *The Jesus Dynasty: Stunning New Evidence About the Hidden History of Jesus*. London: HarperElement.
- Tavard, G.H. (1963). *The Quest for Catholicity: A Study in Anglicanism*. London: Burns & Oates.
- Taylor, J.W. (1985). *The Coming of the Saints: Imaginations and Studies in Early Church History and Tradition*. Artisan Sales.
- Taylor, R. (2003). *How to Read a Church: A Guide to Images, Symbols and Meanings in Churches and Cathedrals*. London: Rider.
- Taylor, V. (1937). *Jesus and his Sacrifice. A Study of the Passion-Sayings in the Gospels*. London: Macmillan.
- Tertullian. (1790). *The Address of Q. Sept. Tertullian to Scapula Tertullus, Proconsul of Africa*. (D. Dalrymple, Trans.). Edinburgh: Murray and Cochrane. (Original work published c. 212).

- Tertullian. (2014). *Selected Works*. Beloved. (Author active 3rd century CE.)
- Thiede, C.P., & d'Ancona, M. (2000). *The Quest for the True Cross*. London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson.
- Thompson, J.M. (1988). *Napoleon Bonaparte*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell.
- Tierney, B. (1964). *The Crisis of Church & State, 1050–1300*. Prentice-Hall
- Tout, T.F. (1932). *The Empire and the Papacy, 918–1273*. London: Rivingtons.
- Turner, C.H. (1916). The Papal Chronology of the Third Century. *Journal of Theological Studies*, 17(7), <https://doi.org/10.1093/jts/os-XVII.7.338>
- Twining, E.F. (1960). *A History of the Crown Jewels of Europe*. London: Batsford.
- Tyerman, C. (2006). *God's War: A New History of the Crusades*. London: Allen Lane.
- Ullmann, W. (1960). Leo I and the Theme of Papal Primacy. *Journal of Theological Studies*, 11(1).
- Ullmann, W. (1970). *The Growth of Papal Government in the Middle Ages: A Study in the Ideological Relation of Clerical to Lay Power*. London: Methuen.
- Ullmann, W. (2002). *A Short History of the Papacy in the Middle Ages* (2nd ed.). London: Routledge.
- Verhey, A. (2001). *Remembering Jesus: Christian community, Scripture, and the Moral Life*. Grand Rapids, MI: Eerdmans.
- Vermès, G. (1983). *Jesus the Jew: A Historian's Reading of the Gospels*. London: SCM Press.
- Veyne, P. (2010). *When Our World Became Christian: 312–394*. (J. Lloyd, Trans.). Cambridge: Polity.
- Von Pastor, L. (1891–1913). *History of the Popes From the Close of the Middle Ages* (40 vols. Various translators, editors & publishers).
- Von Ranke, L. (1847). *The History of the Popes*. (E. Foster, Trans.). Bohn.
- Wace, H., & Piercy, W.C. (Eds.). (1911). *A Dictionary of Christian Biography and Literature to the End of the Sixth century AD, with an Account of the Principal Sects and Heresies*. London: John Murray.
- Wakeman, H.O. (1921/2010). *The Ascendancy of France, 1598–1715*. BiblioLife.

- Waley, D.P. (1961). *The Papal State in the Thirteenth Century*. London: Macmillan.
- Walsh, M.A. (Ed.). (2003). *John Paul II: A Light for the World: Essays and Reflections on the Papacy of John Paul II*. Lanham, MD: Sheed & Ward.
- Walsh, M.J. (Ed.). (1998). *Lives of the Popes: Illustrated Biographies of Every Pope From St Peter to the Present*. London: Salamander.
- Ward, B. (1987). *Miracles and the Medieval Mind: Theory, Record and Event 1000–1215*. Aldershot: Scolar.
- Ward, B. (Trans.) (2003). *The Desert Fathers: Sayings of the Early Christian Monks*. London: Penguin Books.
- Ware, T. (Bishop Kallistos of Diokleia) (2015). *The Orthodox Church: An Introduction to Eastern Christianity*. London: Penguin.
- Weigel, G. (2001). *Witness to Hope: The Biography of Pope John Paul II*. London: HarperCollins.
- Wells, G.A. (1986). *Did Jesus Exist?*. London: Pemberton.
- Wilde D. (1982). *George of the Beanhills*. Yes.
- Willey, D. (1992). *God's Politician: John Paul at the Vatican*. London: Faber & Faber.
- Williams, G.L. (1998). *Papal Genealogy: The Families and Descendants of the Popes*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland.
- Wills, G. (2000). *Papal Sin: Structures of Deceit*. London: Darton, Longman & Todd.
- Wilson, I. (1978). *The Turin Shroud*. London: Gollancz.
- Wilson, I. (1984). *Jesus: The Evidence*. London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson.
- Wilson, M.R. (2021). *Our Father Abraham: Jewish Roots of the Christian Faith*. Grand Rapids, MI: Eerdmans.
- Witherington, B. (2001). *New Testament History: A Narrative Account*. Grand Rapids, MI: Baker Academic.
- Wright, L.M. (2000). *Christianity, Astrology and Myth*. Fairview Books.
- Wynen, S.M. (1996). *The Jews in the Time of Jesus: An Introduction*. New York, NY: Paulist.

Yallop, D.A. (1984). *In God's Name: An Investigation Into the Murder of Pope John Paul I*. London: Cape.

Yallop, D.A. (2007). *The Power and the Glory: Inside the Dark Heart of John Paul II's Vatican*. London: Constable.

APPENDIX A: JEWISH HIGH PRIESTS: 1146 BCE–135 CE

High Priests in bold appear above in the Directory of High Priests in the Revered Direct Line of Aaron.

ORDER	NAME	REIGN	ANCESTRY
AARON DYNASTY			
1	Aaron the Levite	1446–1406 BCE	Brother of Moses. In Sinai.
2	Eleazar	1406–1356 BCE	Son of Aaron. At Shiloh.
3	Phinehas	1356–1296 BCE	Son of Eleazer. At Shiloh.
4	Abishua	1296–1256 BCE	Son of Phineas. At Shiloh.
5	Shesha	1256–1206 BCE	Son of Abishua in Samaritan Bible. At Shiloh.
6	Bukki	1206–1171 BCE	Son of Shesha. At Shiloh.
7	Uzzi	1171–1162 BCE	Son of Bukki. Deposed by Eli and moved to Mount Gerizim.
ELIDE DYNASTY			
8	Eli	1162–1122 BCE	Descendant of Ithamar (younger son of Aaron).
9	Ahitub	1122–1070 BCE	Grandson of Eli.
10	Ahijah	1070–1040 BCE	Son of Ahitub. At Nob.
11	Ahimelech	1040–1015 BCE	Son of Ahijah. Martyred by King Saul. At Nob.
INTERSACERDOTIUM CAUSED BY KING SAUL, 1014–1010 BCE			
12	Abiathar	1010–970 BCE	Son of Ahimelech. At Gibeon then Jerusalem. Deposed by Solomon.
ZADOKITE DYNASTY			
13	Zadok I	970–930 BCE	Descendant of Uzzi.
14	Ahimaaz	930–925 BCE	Son of Zadok and brother-in-law of King Rehoboam.
15	Azariah	925–920 BCE	Grandson of Ahimaaz.

16	Johanen I (Joram, Joash)	920–890 BCE	Son of Azariah.
17	Jehoiarib (Jesus)	890–868 BCE	Son of Johanen.
18	Amariah I (Axiormes)	868–841 BCE	Son of Jehoiarib.
19	Jehoiada (Joiada)	841–801 BCE	Son of Amariah and brother-in-law of King Ahaziah.
20	Pediah (Phideas)	801 BCE	Son of Jehoiada.
21	Zechariah (Sudeas)	801–797 BCE	Son of Pediah. Martyred by his cousin King Joash.
22	Azariah II (Joel)	797–740 BCE	Son of Zechariah.
23	Amaria (Jothon)	740–735 BCE	Son of Azariah.
24	Ahitub II (Urijah)	735–715 BCE	Son of Amaria.
25	Azariah III (Nerias)	715–700 BCE	Son of Ahitub.
26	Zadok II (Odeas)	700–687 BCE	Son of Azariah III. Martyred by King Manasseh.
INTER-SACERDOTIUM DURING REIGN OF KING MANASSEH, 687–647 BCE			
27	Shallum (Meshullam)	647–625 BCE	Son of Zadok II.
28	Hilkiah	625–609 BCE	Son of Shallum.
29	Azariah IV	609–590 BCE	Son of Hilkiah and brother of Prophet Jeremiah.
30	Seraiah the Martyr	590–586 BCE	Son of Azariah IV. Martyred by King Nebuchadnezzar II the Great.
INTER-SACERDOTIUM DURING BABYLONIAN CAPTIVITY, 586–536 BCE			
JESHUA DYNASTY			
31	Joshua I (Jeshua)	536–490 BCE	Son of Jehozadak.
32	Joiakim	490–470 BCE	Son of Joshua.
33	Eliashib	470–432 BCE	Son of Joiakim.
34	Joiada I	432–410 BCE	Son of Eliashib.
35	Johanen	410–370 BCE	Son of Joiada. Fratricide of brother.
36	Jaddua	370–323 BCE	Son of Johanen.
37	Onias I	323–300 BCE	Son of Jaddua.

38	Simon I	300–291 BCE	Son of Onias I.
39	Eleazar II	291–276 BCE	Brother of Simon I.
40	Manasseh	276–250 BCE	Uncle of Eleazar II.
41	Onias II Honya	250–217 BCE	Son of Simon I.
42	Simon II Zaddik (the Just)	217–195 BCE	Son of Onias II.
43	Onias III the Righteous	195–175 BCE	Son of Simon II. Deposed and martyred.
44	Jason (Joshua II)	175–172 BCE	Brother of Onias III. Deposed.
45	Menelaus the Bilgah	172–164 BCE	Brother-in-law of Jason. The Wicked Priest. Martyred.
HASMONEAN DYNASTY			
46	Judas Maccabeus	164–162 BCE	Son of Mattathias ben Johanan. Martyred.
INTERLOPER			
47	Alcimus	162–159 BCE	Descendant of Aaron. Appointed by King Antiochus V of Asia.
HASMONEAN DYNASTY (RESTORED)			
48	Jonathan Apphus	159–143 BCE	Son of Mattathias ben Johanan. Martyred.
49	Simon III Thassi	142–134 BCE	Brother of Jonathan Apphus. Martyred.
50	John Hyrcanus I	134–104 BCE	The second David. Son of Simon Thassi. Martyred.
51	Aristobulus I	104–103 BCE	Son of John Hyrcanus. Took title of King.
52	Alexander Jannaeus	103–76 BCE	The Lion of Wrath. Son of John Hyrcanus. Priest-King.

53	John Hyrcanus II	76–66 BCE	Son of Alexander Jannaeus. Not King. Later restored, deposed and martyred.
54	Aristobulus II	66–63 BCE	Son of Alexander Jannaeus. Priest-King. Deposed and martyred.
55	John Hyrcanus II (restored)	63-40 BCE	Not King. Again deposed and then martyred.
56	Antigonus II Mattathias	40–37 BCE	Son of Aristobulus II. Took title of King. Deposed and martyred.
EARLY HERODIAN HIGH PRIESTS (appointed and later deposed by a Herodian ruler)			
57	Ananelus	37–35 BCE	Descendant of Aaron. Appointed and deposed by Herod the Great.
58	Aristobulus III	35 BCE	Grandson of Aristobulus II and Hyrcanus II. Martyred by Herod the Great.
59	Ananelus (restored)	35–30 BCE	Again deposed by Herod the Great.
60	Joshua III ben Phiabi	30–23 BCE	Descendant of Onias III. Appointed and deposed by Herod the Great.
61	Simon IV Boethus	23-5 BCE	Father-in-law of King Herod the Great.
62	Matthias I ben Theophilus	5–4 BCE	Brother-in-law of Simon IV. Appointed and deposed by Herod the Great.
63	Joseph ben Ellem	4 BCE	Cousin of Matthias I. Reigned one day for procedural reason.

64	Matthias I ben Theophilus (restored)	4 BCE	Brother-in-law of Simon IV. Reappointed and redeposed by Herod the Great.
65	Joazar ben Boethus	4 BCE	Son of Simon IV Boethus. Appointed by Herod the Great and deposed by Herod Archelaus.
66	Eleazar III ben Boethus	4 BCE–1 CE	Brother of Joazar ben Boethus. Appointed and deposed by Herod Archelaus.
67	Joshua IV ben Sethi	1–6	Descendant of Onias III. Appointed by Herod the Great and deposed by Herod Archelaus.
68	Joazar ben Boethus (restored)	6	Son of Simon IV Boethus. Reappointed by Herod the Great and deposed by Romans.
ROMAN APPOINTED HIGH PRIESTS			
69	Ananus I (Ananas) ben Seth	6–15	Descendant of Onias III. Deposed.
70	Ishmael I ben Phiabi	15–16	Brother of Joshua IV. Deposed.
71	Eleazar ben Ananus	16–17	Son of Ananus I. Deposed.
72	Simon V ben Camithus	17–18	Cousin of Ananus I. Deposed.
73	Joseph ben Caiaphas	18–36	Son-in-law of Ananus I. Deposed.
	<i>St James the Just</i>	33–62	<i>Brother of Christ. 1st Bishop of Jerusalem. Martyred by Ananus II</i>
74	Jonathan ben Ananus	36–37	Son of Ananus I. Deposed.

75	Theophilus ben Ananus	37–41	Son of Ananus I. Deposed by King Herod Agrippa I
LATER HERODIAN HIGH PRIESTS (appointed and later deposed by a Herodian ruler)			
76	Simon VI Cantatheras ben Boethus	41–42	Brother of Eleazar III ben Boethus. Appointed and deposed by Herod Agrippa I.
77	Matthias ben Ananus	42–43	Son of Ananus I. Appointed and deposed by Herod Agrippa I.
78	Elioneus Cantatheras	43–45	Son of Simon V. Appointed by Herod Agrippa I and deposed by Herod of Chalcis.
79	Jonathan ben Ananus (restored)	45	Son of Ananus I. Appointed and deposed by Herod of Chalcis.
80	Joseph III ben Comei	45–48	Brother of Simon V. Appointed and deposed by Herod of Chalcis.
81	Ananias ben Nedebeus	48–59	Cousin of Joseph III. Appointed by Herod of Chalcis. Persecuted St Paul. Deposed by Herod Agrippa II. Later murdered by rebels. Martyred.
82	Ishmael II ben Phiabi	59–61	Son of Ishmael I. Appointed and deposed by Herod of Agrippa II. Martyred.
83	Joseph IV Cabi ben Simon	61–62	Brother of Joseph III. Appointed and deposed by Herod of Agrippa II.

84	Ananus II ben Ananus	62	Son of Ananus I. The Wicked Priest. Appointed and deposed by Herod of Agrippa II. Martyred.
	<i>St Simeon of Jerusalem</i>	<i>62–107</i>	<i>Cousin of Christ. 2nd Bishop of Jerusalem. Martyred by Trajan.</i>
85	Joshua V (Jesus) ben Damneus	62–63	Descendant of Aaron. Appointed and deposed by Herod of Agrippa II.
86	Joshua VI ben Gamaliel	63–64	Cousin of Ananus I. Appointed and deposed by Herod of Agrippa II. Martyred by rebels.
87	Mattathias ben Theophilus	64–66	Son of Theophilus ben Ananus. Appointed and deposed by Herod of Agrippa II. Martyred by rebels.
88	Phannias ben Samuel	66–70	Descendant of Aaron. Elected by rebels. Martyred.
INTERBELLUM, 70–132			
	<i>Judah Kyriakos</i>	<i>107–135</i>	<i>Great-grand-nephew of Christ. Last Davidic Bishop of Jerusalem. Expelled by Hadrian.</i>
REBEL HIGH PRIEST			
89	Ishmael Ben Elisha Ha-Kohen	132–135	Descendant of Mattathias III. Appointed by Simon bar Kokhba. Martyred.
Jews Depatriated by Emperor Hadrian, 135			

APPENDIX B: SAMARITAN HIGH PRIESTS: 1256 BCE TO THE PRESENT DAY

ORDER	NAME	REIGN	ANCESTRY	COMMENTS
1	Sashai ben Abishua	1256–1206 BCE	Descendant of Aaron	Under Canaanite oppression
2	Bukki ben Abishua	1206–1171 BCE	Brother of predecessor	Probably identical to the Jewish High Priest Bukki at Shiloh
3	Uzzi ben Sashai	1171–1146 BCE	Son of predecessor	Deposed by Eli at Shiloh. Relocated to Mount Gerizim
4	Sashai II		Son of predecessor	Under Judgeship of Gideon
5	Bukki II	c. 1126 BCE	Son of predecessor	Under Judgeship of Tola and Jair
6	Shembet ben Nedab ben Uzzi ben Sashai	c. 1103 BCE	Cousin of predecessor	Under Judgeship of Jephthah
7	Shalom I ben Shembet	c. 1083 BCE	Son of predecessor	Under Judgeship of Samson
8	Hezekiah I ben Pedaiel ben Shembet	c. 1050 BCE	Son of predecessor	Under King Saul
9	Jonathan I ben Abiathar	c. 975 BCE	Cousin of predecessor	King David's messenger during Absalom's rebellion
10	Jair I ben Jonathan	c. 950 BCE	Son of predecessor	Under King Solomon
11	Daliah I ben Hezekiah	c. 930 BCE	Cousin of predecessor	Under King Jeroboam
12	Jair II ben Abiezer ben Jair	c. 900 BCE	Cousin of predecessor	King Omri built Shechem in Samaria as his capital

13	Jonathan II ben Mennah ben Abiezer	c. 880 BCE	Great-nephew of predecessor	Under rule of Israel
14	Ishmael ben Koraiah ben Daliah	c. 870 BCE	Cousin of predecessor	Under rule of Israel
15	Tabia I	c. 860 BCE	Son of predecessor	Under rule of Israel
16	Zedekiah I	c. 845 BCE	Son of predecessor	Under rule of Israel
17	Ahid	c. 830 BCE	Son of predecessor	Under rule of Israel
18	Jair III	c. 815 BCE	Son of predecessor	Under rule of Israel
19	Jehozadak I	c. 800 BCE	Son of predecessor	Under rule of Israel
20	Zadok I	c. 785 BCE	Son of predecessor	Under rule of Israel
21	Amram I	c. 770 BCE	Son of predecessor	Under rule of Israel
22	Hezekiah II	c. 755 BCE	Son of predecessor	Under rule of Israel
23	Amram II	c. 740 BCE	Son of predecessor	Under rule of Israel
24	Akkub	c. 722 BCE	Son of predecessor	Shechem taken by King Sargon II. Samaritans remained there
25	Akkubiah I ben Hoshea	c. 708 BCE	Cousin of predecessor	Shechem raided by King Hezekiah who destroyed altar
26	Hillel I	c. 680 BCE	Son of predecessor	Colonists sent by King Esarhaddon
27	Seriah	c. 669 BCE	Son of predecessor	King Ashurbanipal sent more colonists
28	Levi I	c. 622 BCE	Son of predecessor	Conquered by King Josiah
29	Netaniel I	c. 605 BCE	Son of predecessor	Conquered by King Nebuchadnezzar II the Great
30	Azariah	c. 586 BCE	Son of predecessor	High Priest during the destruction of the First Temple at Jerusalem

31	Aabed I	c. 536 BCE	Son of predecessor	Recognised by King Cyrus the Great but shunned by his Jewish governor of Judea, Zerubbabel
32	Hezekiah III	c. 500 BCE	Son of predecessor	Under Persian rule
33	Hananiah	c. 480 BCE	Son of predecessor	Under Persian rule
34	Amram III	c. 445 BCE	Son of predecessor	Son-in-law of Sanballat the Horonite, Governor of Samaria
35	Hillel II	c. 400 BCE	Son of predecessor	Under Persian rule
36	Hezekiah IV	c. 360 BCE	Son of predecessor	Under Persian rule
37	Daliah II	c. 332 BCE	Son of predecessor	Conquered by King Alexander the Great who allowed rebuilding of temple on Mount Gerizim
38	Akkub II	c. 280 BCE	Son of predecessor	Under Ptolemaic rule
39	Akkubiah II	c. 240 BCE	Son of predecessor	Under Ptolemaic rule
40	Levi II	c. 198 BCE	Son of predecessor	Conquered by King Antiochus III the Great
41	Eleazar II	c. 170 BCE	Son of predecessor	Gerizim Temple rededicated to Zeus by Antiochus IV Epiphanes
42	Manasseh	c. 140 BCE	Son of predecessor	Temple on Mount Gerizim destroyed by John Hyrcanus, 113 BCE
43	Jair IV	c. 110 BCE	Son of predecessor	Revolted against John Hyrcanus.
44	Netaniel II	c. 80 BCE	Son of predecessor	Under King Herod the Great
45	Joachim	c. 50 BCE	Son of predecessor	Under Roman rule

46	Jonathan III	c. 20 BCE	Son of predecessor	Pontius Pilate massacred Samaritans on Mount Gerizim
47	Elishama	c. 10 CE	Son of predecessor	Joined Zealot revolt. Emperor Vespasian then built Flavia Neapolis at Shechem
48	Shemaiah	c. 60	Son of predecessor	Under Roman rule
49	Tabia II	c. 70	Son of predecessor	Under Roman rule
50	Amram IV	c. 100	Son of predecessor	Under Roman rule
51	Akabon I	c. 130	Son of predecessor	Refused to join revolt of Simon Bar Kokhba. Then rebuilt Temple on Mount Gerizim, 132
52	Phinhas II	c. 160	Son of predecessor	Under Roman rule
53	Levi III	c. 130	Son of predecessor	Persecuted by Emperor Commodus
54	Elazar III	c. 200	Son of predecessor	Persecuted by Emperor Severus
55	Baba I	c. 220	Son of predecessor	Under Roman rule
56	Elazar IV	c. 240	Son of predecessor	Under Roman rule
57	Akabon II	c. 270	Son of predecessor	Under Roman rule
58	Netaniel III	c. 300	Son of predecessor	Under Roman rule
59	Baba II Rabba ben Netaniel	308–328	Son of predecessor	Wrote liturgy
60	Akabon III	c. 300	Son of predecessor	Under Byzantine rule. Excommunicated from Judaism
61	Netaniel IV	c. 350	Son of predecessor	Father of Baba the Great
62	Akabon IV	c. 400	Son of predecessor	Under Byzantine rule
63	Elazar V	c. 450	Son of predecessor	Population 1.5 million

64	Akaron V	c. 484	Son of predecessor	Revolted against Emperor Zeno who then built church on Mount Gerizim
65	Elazar VI	c. 529	Son of predecessor	Revolted against Emperor Justinian the Great who built Fort on Mount Gerizim
66	Akaron VI	c. 572	Son of predecessor	Revolted against Emperor Justin II. Faith outlawed and congregation fell from one million to a few thousand
67	Elazar VII	c. 590	Son of predecessor	Under Byzantine rule
68	Netanel V	c. 600	Son of predecessor	Under Byzantine rule
69	Elazar VIII	c. 620	Son of predecessor	Under Byzantine rule
70	Netanel VI	c. 634	Son of predecessor	Muslim conquest. Many Samaritans fled
71	Elazar IX	640–650	Son of predecessor	Under Rashidun Muslim rule
72	Akaron VII	c. 670	Son of predecessor	Under Muslim Umayyad rule
73	Elazar X	c. 680	Son of predecessor	Under Muslim Umayyad rule
74	Akaron VIII	c. 700	Son of predecessor	Under Muslim Umayyad rule
75	Elazar XI	c. 722	Son of predecessor	Congregation down to 100,000
76	Akaron IX	c. 750	Son of predecessor	Under Muslim Abbasid rule
77	Elazar XII	780–810	Son of predecessor	Plague

78	Simeon	c. 835	Son of predecessor	Under Muslim Abbasid rule
79	Levi IV	c. 860	Son of predecessor	Under Muslim Abbasid rule
80	Phinhas III	c. 900	Son of predecessor	Under Muslim Abbasid rule
81	Netaniel VII	c. 969	Son of predecessor	Under Muslim Abbasid rule
82	Baba III	c. 1000	Son of predecessor	Persecution by Fatimid Caliph Al-Hakim
83	Elazar XIII	c. 1021	Son of predecessor	Forced conversion to Islam reduced congregation to a few hundred
84	Netaniel VIII	c. 1040	Son of predecessor	Under Muslim Fatimid rule
85	Elazar XIV	c. 1060	Son of predecessor	Under Muslim Fatimid rule
86	Phinhas IV	c. 1072	Son of predecessor	Under Muslim Seljuk rule
87	Netaniel IX	c. 1110	Son of predecessor	Conquered by Crusaders
88	Aabed-El II	c. 1120	Son of predecessor	Under Crusader rule
89	Elazar XV	c. 1140	Son of predecessor	Under Crusader rule
90	Aabed-El III	c. 1160	Son of predecessor	Under Crusader rule
91	Elazar XVI	c. 1187	Son of predecessor	Conquered by Saladin
92	Aabed-El IV	c. 1200	Son of predecessor	Under Muslim Ayyubid rule
93	Aaharon II	c. 1220	Son of predecessor	Under Muslim Ayyubid rule
94	Eleazer XVII	c. 1230	Son of predecessor	Under Muslim Ayyubid rule
95	Tsedaka I	c. 1250	Son of predecessor	Under Muslim Mamluke rule

96	Amram V	c. 1260	Son of predecessor	Under Muslim Mamluke rule
97	Aaharon III	c. 1270	Son of predecessor	Under Muslim Mamluke rule
98	Amram VI	c. 1275	Son of predecessor	Under Muslim Mamluke rule
99	Uzzi II	c. 1280	Son of predecessor	Under Muslim Mamluke rule
100	Yoseph I	c. 1291	Son of predecessor	Mosque built on Mount Gerizim
101	Phinhas V	1309–1363	Son of predecessor	Forced conversions to Islam
102	Elazar XVII	c. 1363	Son of predecessor	Under Muslim Mamluke rule
103	Phinhas VI, ha Natzri	c. 1400	Son of predecessor	Under Muslim Mamluke rule
104	Abishua II	c. 1420	Son of predecessor	Under Muslim Mamluke rule
105	Elazar XVIII	c. 1440	Son of predecessor	Under Muslim Mamluke rule
106	Itamar I	c. 1465	Son of predecessor	Under Muslim Mamluke rule
107	Amram VII	c. 1480	Son of predecessor	Under Muslim Mamluke rule
108	Uzzi III	c. 1500	Son of predecessor	Under Muslim Mamluke rule
109	Phinhas VII	c. 1516	Son of predecessor	Conquered by Ottoman Sultan Selim I
110	Elazar XIX	c. 1550	Son of predecessor	Under Muslim rule
111	Phinhas IX	c. 1580	Son of predecessor	Under Muslim rule
112	Shalma I ben Phinhas	1613–1624	Son of predecessor	Assassinated leaving no son

113	Tsedaka II ben Tabia ha'Ābtā'I	1624–1650	Eldest descendant of Ithamar, youngest son of Aaron	First High Priest from the House of Ithamar
114	Yitzhaq I ben Tsedaka	1650–1694	Eldest descendant of Ithamar	Under Muslim rule
115	Abram ben Yitzhaq	1694–1732	Eldest descendant of Ithamar	Under Muslim rule
116	Levi V ben Abram	1732–1752	Eldest descendant of Ithamar	Under Muslim rule
117	Tabia III ben Yitzhaq ben Abram	1752–1787	Eldest descendant of Ithamar	Congregation down to 100
118	Shalma II ben Tabia	1787–1855	Eldest descendant of Ithamar	Attempted to rebuild Temple at Mount Gerizim, 1820
119	Amram VIII ben Shalma	1855–1874	Eldest descendant of Ithamar	Under Muslim rule
120	Yaacob I ben Aaharon ben Shalma	1874–1916	Eldest descendant of Ithamar	Under Muslim rule
121	Yitzhaq II ben Amram ben Shalma ben Tabia	1916–1932	Cousin of predecessor	Under British rule. Congregation down to 146 so allowed exogamy
122	Matzliach ben Phinhas ben Yitzhaq ben Shalma	1933–1943	Eldest descendant of Ithamar	Under British rule
123	Abisha III ben Phinhas ben Yittzhaq ben Shalma	1943–1961	Eldest descendant of Ithamar	Under Jordanian rule

124	Amram IX ben Yitzhaq ben Amram ben Shalma	1961–1980	Eldest descendant of Ithamar	Under Israeli rule. Recognised as Palestinian in Israel. Established Samaritan enclave at Holon
125	Asher ben Matzliach ben Phinhas	1980–1982	Eldest descendant of Ithamar	Allowed more exogamy with non-Samaritan women
126	Phinhas X ben Matzliach ben Phinhas	1982–1984	Eldest descendant of Ithamar	Under Israeli rule
127	Yaacob II ben Uzzi ben Yaacob ben Aaharon	1984–1987	Eldest descendant of Ithamar	Negotiated with Pope
128	Yoseph II ben Ab-Hisda ben Yaacov ben Aaharon	1987–1998	Eldest descendant of Ithamar	At Kiryat Luza with congregation granted Israeli citizenship
129	Levi VI ben Abisha ben Phinhas ben Yitzhaq	1998–2001	Eldest descendant of Ithamar	Under Israeli rule
130	Shalom II Cohen	2001–2004	Cousin of predecessor	At Nablus. Elected to Palestinian Legislative Council
131	Elazar XX ben Tsedaka ben Yitzhaq	2004–2010	Cousin of predecessor	Congregation rose to 500
132	Aharon IV ben Ab-Chisda ben Yaacob	2010–2013	Cousin of predecessor	Under Israeli rule

133	Aabed-El V ben Asher ben Matzliach	2013–	Cousin of predecessor	At Nablus
-----	--	-------	--------------------------	-----------

APPENDIX C: POPES: 42 CE TO THE PRESENT DAY

Popes in bold appear above in the Directory of Canonised Papal High Priests.

POPES UNDER PAGAN RULE (42–136)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	COGNOMEN	COMMENTS
1	St Peter of Bethsaida (Al-Araj)	42–67	Prince of the Apostles ¹	Martyred by Emperor Nero.
2	St Linus of Volterrae	67–76	Friend of St Paul ²	Son of ex-King Caratacus of Briton.
3	St Anecletus of Rome	76–88	Founder of St Peter's Church	Founder of St Peter's Basilica. Martyred by Emperor Domitian.
4	St Clement I of Rome	88–99	First Abdicating Pope	Abdicated then martyred by Emperor Trajan.
5	St Evaristus Desposyrus of Bethlehem	99–105	Relative of Christ	Tolerated by Emperor Trajan.
6	St Alexander of Rome	105–115	The Holy Water Pope	Tolerated by Emperor Trajan.
7	St Sixtus I	115–125	The Sanctus Pope	Tolerated by Emperor Hadrian.
8	St Telesphorus of Calabria	125–136	Anti-Gnostic ³ Pope	Martyred by Emperor Hadrian.

¹ See the four Gospels and Acts of the Apostles

² See 2 Timothy 4:21

³ Heretical teachings about the nature of God, Christ, matter and secret knowledge

TOLERATED POPES (136–276)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	COGNOMEN	COMMENTS
9	St Hyginus	136-140	Philosopher Pope	Tolerrated by Emperor Antoninus Pius.
10	St Pius I	140-155	The Freedman	Tolerrated by Emperor Antoninus Pius.
11	St Anicetus	155-166	Anti-Montanist ⁴ Pope	Tolerated by Emperor Marcus Aurelius.
12	St Soter	166-175	Pope of Charity or Easter Pope	Tolerated by Emperor Marcus Aurelius.
13	St Eleutherius	175-189	Anti-Dietary Pope	Tolerated by Emperor Commodus.
14	St Victor I	189-199	First African Pope	Friend of Marcia, mistress of Emperor Commodus.
15	St Zephyrinus	199-217	The Unlearned Pope	Tolerated by Emperor Caracalla
16	St Callixtus I	217-222	Freed Pope	Opposed by Anti-Pope Hippolytus.
17	St Urban I	222-230	Silver Pope	Opposed by Anti-Pope Hippolytus.
18	St Pontian	230-235	Second Abdicating Pope	Opposed by Anti-Pope Hippolytus.
19	St Anterus	235-236	The Archivist	Tolerated by Emperor Maximinus Thrax.

⁴ A heresy: See Biography of Canonised Popes

MARTYRED POPES (236–258)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	COGNOMEN	COMMENTS
20	St Fabian	236-250	The Farmer	Martyred by Emperor Decius.
21	St Cornelius	251-253	Lapsi ⁵ Pope	Martyred by Emperor Gallus.
22	St Lucius I	253-254	Celibacy Pope	Martyred by Emperor Valerian.
23	St Stephen I	254-257	Pro-Libellatic ⁶ Pope	Martyred by Emperor Valerian.
24	St Sixtus II	257-258	The Peace-lover	Martyred by Emperor Valerian.

⁵ A heresy: See Biography of Canonised Popes

⁶ A heresy: See Biography of Canonised Popes

MINOR PEACE OF THE CHURCH (258–296)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	COGNOMEN	COMMENTS
25	St Dionysius	259-268	Trinity Pope	Tolerated by Emperor Gallienus.
26	St Felix I	269-274	Second Trinity Pope	Tolerated by Emperor Aurelian.
27	St Eutychian	275-283	Offertory Pope	Martyred by Emperor Numerian.
28	St Caius	283-296	The Church-BUILDER	Nephew of Emperor Diocletian.

GREAT PERSECUTION POPES (296–310)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	COGNOMEN	COMMENTS
29	St Marcellinus	296-304	The Vacillating Pope	Martyred by Emperor Diocletian.
30	St Marcellus I	308-309	First Penance Pope	Martyred by Emperor Maxentius.
31	St Eusebius	310	Second Penance Pope	Martyred by Emperor Maxentius.

RECOGNISED POPES (311–384)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	COGNOMEN	COMMENTS
32	St Miltiades	311-314	Second African Pope	Received Lateran Palace from Emperor Constantine the Great.
33	St Sylvester I	314-355	Tiara Pope	Given Tiara by Emperor Constantine the Great.
34	St Mark	336	Pallium Pope	Introduced Pallium (ecclesiastical cloak).
35	St Julius I	337-352	Anti-Arian ⁷ Pope	Defended Nicene Creed.
36	Liberius	352–366	Non-canonised Pope	Earliest pope not canonized by the Roman Catholic Church.
37	St Damasus I	366-384	The Ladies' Ear Tickler	Commisioned translation of bible.

⁷ A heresy: See Biography of Canonised Popes

EARLY PONTIFICES MAXIMI (384–483)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	COGNOMEN	COMMENTS
38	St Siricius	384-399	Heir to St Peter	Appointed Pontifex Maximus by Emperor Valentinian II.
39	St Anastasius I	399-401	Anti-Origenist ⁸ Pope	Condemned Origen of Alexandria.
40	St Innocent I	401-417	First Anti-Pelagian ⁹ Pope	Excommunicated Pelagius.
41	St Zosimus	417-418	Second Anti-Pelagian Pope	Disputed with Carthaginian bishops.
42	St Boniface I	418-422	Third Anti-Pelagian Pope	Opposed by Anti-Pope Eulalius.
43	St Celestine I	422-432	Fourth Anti-Pelagian Pope	Sent delegates to Ecumenical Council.
44	St Sixtus III	432-440	Restorer of Rome	Sent St Germanus to Britain.
45	St Leo I the Great	440-461	Lion of Rome	Persuaded Attila the Hun not to attack Rome.
46	St Hilary	461-468	Second Anti-Arian Pope	Consecrated Emperor Anthemius.
47	St Simplicius	468-483	First Anti-Monophysite ¹⁰ Pope	Consecrated Emperor Julius Nepos.

⁸ A heresy: See Biography of Canonised Popes

⁹ A heresy: See Biography of Canonised Popes

¹⁰ A heresy: See Biography of Canonised Popes

EARLY BYZANTINE POPES (483–678)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	COGNOMEN	COMMENTS
48	St Felix III	483-492	First Anicia Pope	Excommunicated Patriarch Acacius of Constantinople.
49	St Gelasius I	492-496	Father of the Poor	Abolished festival of Lupercalia.
50	Anastasius II	496–498	Monophysite Pope and heretic	Accepted Henotikon formula.
51	St Symmachus	498-514	Second Anti-Monophysite Pope	Opposed by Anti-Pope Laurence.
52	St Hormisdas	514-523	The Married Pope	Ended Acacian schism.
53	St John I	523-526	Victim for Christ	Nominated by King Theodoric the Great.
54	St Felix IV	536-530	The Temple-Converter	Built Church of St Cosmas.
55	Boniface II of Rome	530–532	The Gothic Pope	Opposed by anti-Pope Dioscorus.
56	John II	533–535	First Name-Change Pope	Born Mercurius. Obeyed Emperor Justinian the Great.
57	St Agapetus I	535-536	Second Anicia Pope	Visited Emperor Justinian the Great.
58	St Silverius	536-537	Second Frosinoe Pope	Son of St Hormisdas.
59	Vigilius of Rome	537–555	Schism of the Three Chapters Pope	Nominated by Emperor Justinian the Great.
60	Pelagius I of Rome	556–561	Schism of the Three Chapters Pope	Nominated by Emperor Justinian the Great.

61	John III of Rome	561–574	First anti-Lombard Pope	Aided by Emperor Justinian the Great.
62	Benedict I	575–579	Second anti-Lombard Pope	Approved by Emperor Justinian II.
63	Pelagius II of Rome	597–590	Third anti-Lombard Pope	Opposed Patriarch of Constantinople.
64	St Gregory I The Great	590-604	Consul of God	Sent Augustine to Canterbury.
65	Sabinian of Tuscany	604–606	Anti-Gregorian Pope	Approved by Emperor Phocas.
66	Boniface III of Rome	607	Ecumenical Pope	Supported by Emperor Phocas.
67	St Boniface IV	608-615	Second Benedictine Pope	Instituted All Saints Day.
68	St Adeodatus	615-618	The Healer Pope or Third Benedictine Pope	Healed lepers.
69	Boniface V of Naples	619–625	The Humble Pope	Supported by Emperor Heraclius.
70	Honorius I of Campania	625–638	Leader of the Common People	Supported by Emperor Heraclius.
71	Severinus of Rome	640	The Two-Month Pope	Reluctantly approved by by Emperor Heraclius.
72	John IV of Dalmatia	640–642	Second Anti-Monothelism ¹¹ Pope	Dealt with Emperor Constans II.
73	Theodore I of Jerusalem	642–649	Third Anti-Monothelism Pope	Dealt with Emperor Constans II.
74	St Martin I	649-654	Fourth Anti-Monophysite Pope	Martyred by Emperor Constans II.
75	St Eugene I	654-657	Fifth Anti-Monophysite Pope	Rejected Monophysitism of Emperor Constans II.

¹¹ A heresy: See Biography of Canonised Popes

76	St Vitalian	657-672	Sixth Anti-Monophysite Pope or Second Segni Pope	Received Emperor Constans II at Rome.
77	Adeodatus II of Rome	672–676	The Gift of God	Opposed Emperor Constantine IV.
78	Donus of Rome	676–678	Anti-Nestorian ¹² Pope	Supported by Emperor Constantine IV.

¹² Heresy that the divine and human aspects of Christ are separate

THE TEN GREEK POPES AND INTERLOPERS (678–752)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	COGNOMEN	COMMENTS
79	St Agatho	678-681	First Greek Pope	Sent delegates to Sixth Ecumenical Council.
80	St Leo II	682-683	Second Greek Pope	Ratified decisions of Sixth Ecumenical Council.
81	St Benedict II	684-685	First Savelli Pope	Obtained permission for papal elections to be ratified by Exarch at Ravenna.
82	John V of Antioch	685–686	Third Greek Pope	Negotiated with Emperor Constantine IV.
83	Conon of Thrace	686–687	Fourth Greek Pope	Supported by Emperor Justinian II.
84	St Sergius I	687-701	Fifth Greek Pope	Opposed by Anti-Popes Paschal and Theodore.
85	John VI of Ephesus	701–705	Sixth Greek Pope	Supported by Emperor Tiberius III.
86	John VII of Greece	705–707	Seventh Greek Pope	Quarreled with Emperor Justinian II.
87	Sisinnius of Syria	708	Eighth Greek Pope	Reigned 20 days.
88	Constantine	708–715	Victor over Monothelitism	Visited Emperor Justinian II.
89	St Gregory II	715-731	Second Savelli Pope	Excommunicated Emperor Leo III.
90	St Gregory III	731-741	Ninth Greek Pope	Resisted iconoclasm of Emperor Leo III
91	St Zachary	741-752	Last Greek Pope	Authorised change in dynasty in France.

FRANKISH POPES (752–872)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	COGNOMEN	COMMENTS
92	Stephen II of Rome	752–757	Founder of Papal State	Received Papal State from King Pepin the Short.
93	St Paul I	757–767	The Mediator between God and Man	Negotiated with Desiderius, King of the Lombards.
94	Stephen III of Syracuse	768–772	Last anti-Lombard Pope	Opposed by anti-Popes Constantine II and Philip.
95	Adrian I of Colona	772–795	First Colona Pope	Received territorial donation from Charlemagne and adopted first Crown of Papal Tiara.
96	St Leo III	795–816	Creator of the Holy Roman Empire	Crowned Charlamagne as Emperor.
97	Stephen IV of Rome	816–817	Friend of Louis the Pious	Crowned Louis the Pious as Emperor.
98	St Paschal I	817–824	Man of the Church	Crowned Lothair I as Holy Roman Emperor.
99	Eugene II of Rome	824–827	Father of the Afflicted	Resisted Iconoclasm.
100	Valentine of Rome	827	The Forty Day Pope	Died before imperial ratification.
101	Gregory IV of Rome	827–844	The Mediator	Negotiated between Louis the Pious and latter's rebel sons.

102	Sergius II of Rome	844–847	The Broken-Hearted Pope	Cousin of Pope Paschal I. Opposed by anti-Pope John. Crowned Louis II as King of Italy.
103	St Leo IV	847-855	Benedictine Pope	Crowned Louis II as Emperor.
104	Benedict III of Rome	855–858	The Merciful Pope	Opposed by anti-Pope Anastasius Bibliothecarius.
105	St Nicholas I the Great	858-867	God's Representative on Earth	Refused to recognise Photius I as Patriarch of Constantinople.
106	Adrian II of Rome	867–872	The Reconciler	Recrowned Louis II as Emperor.
107	John VIII of Rome	872–882	First anti-Formosan Pope	Assassinated.

FORMOSAN & ANTI-FORMOSAN POPES (872–903)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	COGNOMEN	COMMENTS
108	Marinus I	882–884	First Formosan Pope	Reinstated Formosus as Bishop of Portus.
109	St Adrian III	884–885	The Reconciler or Second Anti-Formosan Pope	Redeposed Formosus as Bishop of Portus.
110	Stephen V of Rome	885–891	Third anti-Formosan Pope	Crowned Guido of Spoleto as Emperor.
111	Formosus of Rome	891–896	The Exumed Pope	Disinterred and posthumously degraded at Cadaver Synod.
112	Boniface VI of Gallese	896	Fourth anti-Formosan Pope	Reigned 15 days.
113	Stephen VI of Rome	896–897	Fifth anti-Formosan Pope	Assassinated.
114	Romanus of Gallese	897	Second Formosan Pope	Deposed.
115	Theodore II of Rome	897	Third Formosan Pope	Rehabilitated Pope Formosus.
116	John IX of Tivoli	898–900	Fourth Formosan Pope	Annuled sentence on Pope Formosus.
117	Benedict IV of Rome	900–903	Fifth Formosan Pope	Crowned Louis the Blind as Emperor.
118	Leo V of Ardea	903	Sixth Formosan Pope	Opposed by anti-Pope Christopher. Assassinated.

DARK AGE POPES (THE PORNOCRACY) (904–964)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	COGNOMEN	COMMENTS
119	Sergius III of Rome	904–911	Sixth anti-Formosan Pope	Affirmed sentence on Pope Formosus.
120	Anastasius III of Rome	911–913	The Mild Pope	Nominee of Senatrix Marozia.
121	Lando of Sabina	913–914	Last name-change Pope (until Francis in 2013)	Nominee of Senatrix Theodora.
122	John X of Tossignano	914–928	Fourth Assassinated Pope	Nominee of Senatrix Theodora. Crowned Berengar as Emperor. Deposed and assassinated by order of Senatrix Marozia.
123	Leo VI of Rome	928	The Modest Pope	Nominee of Senatrix Marozia.
124	Stephen VII of Rome	929–931	The Dual-Numbered Pope	Nominee of Senatrix Marozia. Also known as Stephen VIII.
125	John XI of Rome	931–935	First Tuscolo Pope	Son of Senatrix Marozia.
126	Leo VII of Rome	936–939	The Benedictine Pope	Nominee of Senatrix Marozia.
127	Stephen VIII of Rome	939–942	Fifth Assassinated Pope	Imprisoned and killed by Alberic the Great, Prince of Rome.
128	Marinus II of Rome	942–946	The Gentle Pope	Nominee of Alberic the Great, Prince of Rome.

129	Agapetus II of Rome	946–955	The Proto-Ottonian Pope	Nominee of Alberic the Great, Prince of Rome.
130	John XII of Tusculum	955–964	The Boy Pope	Grandson of Senatrix Marozia. Crowned Otto I as Emperor.
131	Benedict V of Rome	964	Anti-Ottonian Pope	Deposed and degraded by Emperor Otto I.

OTTONIAN POPES (964–1003)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	COGNOMEN	COMMENTS
132	Leo VIII of Rome	964–965	The Disputed Pope	Previously anti-Pope, 963–964. Nominated by Emperor Otto I. Opposed by anti-Pope Benedict V who was validly Pope in 964.
133	John XIII the Good, Episcopus	965–972	Second Ottonian Pope	Nominated by Emperor Otto I.
134	Benedict VI of Rome	973–974	Sixth Assassinated Pope	Nominated by Emperor Otto I. Killed by anti-Pope Boniface VII.
135	Benedict VII of Tusculum	974–983	Third Tusculo Pope	Grandson of Senatrix Marozia. Nominated by Emperor Otto II. Opposed by anti-Pope Boniface VII.
136	John XIV of Canepanova	983–984	Seventh Assassinated Pope	Nominated by Emperor Otto II. Deposed, imprisoned and murdered.
137	John XV of Rome	985–996	Distinguished Doctor	Approved by Emperor Otto III. Opposed by Crescentius II the Younger.

138	Gregory V Bruno	996–999	First German Pope	Nominated by his cousin Emperor Otto III whom he crowned as Emperor. Opposed by anti-Pope John XVI.
139	Sylvester II Gerbert	999–1003	The Wizard Pope	Nominated by his former pupil Emperor Otto III.

CRESCENTIAN POPES (1003–1012)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	COGNOMEN	COMMENTS
140	John XVII Sicco	1003	First Crescentian Pope	Nominee of John II Crescentius, the Patrician of Rome.
141	John XVIII Fasano	1003– 1009	Second Crescentian Pope	Nominee of John II Crescentius, the Patrician of Rome.
142	Sergius IV Buccaporci	1009– 1012	Third Crescentian Pope	Nominee of John II Crescentius, the Patrician of Rome.

TUSCULAN PAPACY (1012–1048)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	COGNOMEN	COMMENTS
143	Benedict VIII of Tusculum	1012– 1024	Anti-Crescentian Pope	Great-grandson of Senatrix Marozia. Opposed by anti-Pope Gregory VI. Crowned Emperor Henry II of Germany.
144	John XIX of Tusculum	1024– 1032	The Corrupt	Brother of predecessor, Benedict VIII. Secured election by bribery. Crowned Emperor Conrad II.
145	Benedict IX of Tusculum	1032– 1044 (first reign)	The Thrice-Reigned Pope	Nephew of John XIX and Benedict VIII. Nominated by father, Alberic III of Tusculum. Abdicated.
146	Sylvester III Sabina	1045	Last Crescentian Pope	Deposed by King Henry III.
147	Benedict IX of Tusculum	1045 (second reign)	The Thrice-Reigned Pope	Restored but then forced to abdicate for second time. Nephew of John XIX.
148	Gregory VI Gratian	1045– 1046	The False Monk	Godfather to Benedict IX. Deposed and incarcerated by King Henry III of Germany.
149	Clement II	1046– 1047	Second German Pope	Nominated by King Henry III of Germany whom he crowned as Emperor.
150	Benedict IX of	1047–	The Magician	Restored by Tusculum

	Tusculum	1048 (third reign)		family but then deposed by Emperor Henry III of Germany.
--	----------	--------------------------	--	--

HENRICIAN PAPACY (1048–1061)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	COGNOMEN	COMMENTS
151	Damasus II Poppo	1048	The Twenty-Three Day Pope	Nominated by Emperor Henry III of Germany.
152	St Leo IX	1049-1054	Universal Primate	Nominated by his relative, Emperor Henry III of Germany.
153	Victor II Gebhard	1055– 1057	Fifth German Pope	Nominated by Emperor Henry III of Germany.
154	Stephen IX Frederic	1057– 1058	Sixth German Pope	Approved by King Henry IV of Germany.
155	Nicholas II Gerard	1058– 1061	The Pantaria or Common People's Pope	Descendant of Senatrix Marozia. Opposed by anti-Pope Benedict X.

ANTI-HERICAN POPES (1061–1119)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	COGNOMEN	COMMENTS
156	Alexander II Anselm	1061– 1073	First anti-Imperial Pope	Opposed by anti-Pope Honorius II.
157	St Gregory VII Hildebrand	1073-1085	Hildebrand Hellfire	Opposed by anti-Pope Clement III. Received submssion of King Henry IV at Canossa.
158	Bl. Victor III Desiderius	1086– 1087	The Refugee Pope	Opposed by anti-Pope Clement III. Fought King Henry IV.
159	Bl. Urban II Odo	1088– 1099	The Crusader Pope	Opposed by anti-Pope Clement III. Fought King Henry IV.
160	Paschal II Ranierius	1099– 1118	Second Benedictine Pope	Opposed by anti-Popes Clement III, Theodoric, Adalbert and Sylvester IV. Crowned Henry V as Emperor.
161	Gelasius II Caetani	1118– 1119	First Caetani Pope	Opposed by anti-Pope Gregory VIII.

REFORM POPES (1119–1159)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	COGNOMEN	COMMENTS
162	Callixtus II of Burgandy	1119– 1124	The Concilatory Pope	Opposed by anti-Pope Gregory VIII.
163	Honorius II Scannabecchi	1124– 1130	First Frangipani Pope	Opposed by anti-Pope Celestine II.
164	Innocent II Papareschi	1130– 1143	Second Frangipani Pope	Opposed by anti-Popes Anacletus II & Victor IV and King Lothair III although finally crowned Lothair III as Emperor.
165	Celestine II Guido	1143– 1144	The Three Month Pope	Granted absolution to King Louis VIII of France.
166	Lucius II Caccianemici	1144– 1145	The Fighting Pope	Killed fighting Senators in Rome.
167	Bl. Eugene III Paganelli	1145– 1153	First Cistercian Pope	Summoned Second Crusade.
168	Anastasius IV della Suburra	1153– 1154	The Popular Pope	Came to terms with the Emperor Frederick I Barbarossa.
169	Adrian IV Breakspear	1154– 1159	The English Pope	Crowned Emperor Frederick I Barbarossa. Granted Ireland to King Henry II of England.

THE SIX OLD MEN (1159–1198)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	COGNOMEN	COMMENTS
170	Alexander III Bandinelli	1159– 1181	First of the Six Old Men	Opposed by anti-Popes Victor IV, Paschal III, Callixtus III & Innocent III (1159–1180).
171	Lucius III Allucignoli	1181– 1185	Second of the Six Old Men	Elected aged 84. Crowned and resided at Velletri.
172	Urban III Crivelli	1185– 1187	Third of the Six Old Men	Crowned and resided in Verona.
173	Gregory VIII de Morra	1187	Fourth of the Six Old Men	Elected aged 87. Crowned and resided at Ferrara.
174	Clement III Scolari	1187– 1191	Fifth of the Six Old Men	Concluded accords with Roman Commune and Emperor Frederick I Barbarossa.
175	Celestine III Bobone	1191– 1198	Last of the Six Old Men	Elected aged 85. Crowned Henry IV as Emperor.

ANTI-HOHENSTAUFEN POPES (1198–1254)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	COGNOMEN	COMMENTS
176	Innocent III dei Conti	1198– 1216	Arbiter of Europe	Crowned Otto IV as Emperor.
177	Honorius III Savelli	1216– 1227	First Lawyer Pope	Crowned Frederick II as Emperor. Summoned Fifth Crusade.
178	Gregory IX Ugolino	1227– 1241	Second Lawyer Pope	Cousin of Innocent III. Excommunicated Emperor Frederick II.
179	Celestine IV Goffredo	1241	The Sixteen-Day Pope	Nephew of Urban III.
180	Innocent IV Fieschi	1243– 1254	Third Lawyer Pope	Fought Emperor Frederick II.

VITERBO POPES (1254–1268)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	COGNOMEN	COMMENTS
181	Alexander IV Rinaldo	1254– 1261	First Viterbo Pope	Nephew of Gregory IX. Supported anti-King William of Germany. Resided at Viterbo.
182	Urban IV Pantaléon	1261– 1264	Second Viterbo Pope	Unable to reside at Rome.
183	Clement IV Gui Faucoi	1265– 1268	Third Viterbo Pope	Summoned Crusade against Manfred Hohenstaufen of Sicily.
	Interregnum	1268– 1271		

ANGEVIN POPES (controlled by Charles of Anjou, Rector of Rome) (1271–1304)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	COGNOMEN	COMMENTS
184	Bl. Gregory X Visconti	1271– 1276	Founder of Sovereign Papal State	Secured independence from Holy Roman Empire
185	Bl. Innocent V de Tarentaise	1276	First Dominican Pope	Crowned Rudolf I as Emperor.
186	Adrian V Ottobuono	1276	Uncrowned Pope	Nephew of Innocent V. Reigned one month.
187	John XXI of Spain	1276– 1277	First mis-numbered Pope	“XX” accidentally omitted. Former doctor to Gregory X.
188	Nicholas III Orsini	1277– 1280	The Bear	Obtained Romagna from King Rudolf I of Habsburg.
189	Martin IV de Brion	1281– 1285	Second Mis- Numbered Pope	Adopted “IV” in error.
190	Honorius IV Savelli	1285– 1287	Fourth Savelli Pope	Great-nephew of Honorius III.
191	Nicholas IV Masci	1288– 1292	The Missionary Pope	Sent monks to China.
	Interregnum	1292– 1294		
192	St Celestine V	1294	The Angel Pope	Abdicated and imprisoned by King Charles of Naples.
193	Boniface VIII Caetani	1294– 1303	First Anti-Colonna Pope	Adopted second Crown on Papal Tiara.
194	Bl. Benedict XI Boccasini	1303– 1304	Second anti-Colonna Pope	Refused number “X” because it had been used by an anti-Pope. Adopted third Crown on Papal Tiara.

AVIGNON POPES (1305–1378)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	COGNOMEN	COMMENTS
195	Clement V de Got	1305– 1314	The “New Jason” (according to Dante)	Elected at Perugia, crowned at Lyons. Established seat at Avignon.
	Interregnum	1314– 1316		
196	John XXII Duèze	1316– 1334	The Trinity Sunday Pope	Opposed by anti-Pope Nicholas V.
197	Benedict XII Fournier	1334– 1342	Second Cistercian Pope	Opposed by Emperor Ludwig IV.
198	Clement VI Roger	1342– 1352	Le Grand Seigneur	Bought Avignon from Counts of Provence.
199	Innocent VI Aubert	1352– 1362	Pacifier of Rome	Authorised coronation at Rome of Emperor Charles IV.
200	Bl. Urban V de Grimoard	1362– 1370	Fourth Benedictine Pope	Temporarily moved to Rome where he converted Byzantine Emperor John V Palaiologos.
201	Gregory XI de Beaufort	1370– 1378	Last Avignon Pope	Nephew of Clement VI. Returned Papacy to Rome.

SCHISM POPES (1378–1447)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	COGNOMEN	COMMENTS
202	Urban VI	1378– 1389	The Wondering Pope	Opposed by anti-Pope Clement VII of Avignon.
203	Boniface IX	1389– 1404	The Annates Perpetuæ Pope	Opposed by anti-Popess Clement VII and Benedict XIII of Avignon.
204	Innocent VII Migliorati	1404– 1406	The Equivocating Pope	Opposed by anti-Pope Benedict XIII of Avignon.
205	Gregory XII Correr	1406– 1415	The Consilationist and Sixth Abdicating Pope	Deposed then abdicated.
	Interregnum	1415– 1417		
206	Martin V Colonna	1417– 1431	Second Colonna Pope	Opposed by Anti-Popes Clement VIII, Benedict XIV (sic) Garnier and Benedict XIV (sic) Carrier.
207	Eugene IV Condulmer	1431– 1447	Third Anti-Colonna Pope	Crowned Sigismund as Holy Roman Emperor. Opposed by Anti-Pope Felix V.

RENAISSANCE POPES (1447–1513)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	COGNOMEN	COMMENTS
208	Nicholas V Parentucelli	1447– 1455	Restorer of Rome	Crowned Frederick III as Holy Roman Emperor. Opposed by Anti-Pope Felix V.
209	Callixtus III Borgia	1455– 1458	First Borgia Pope	Summoned Crusade.
210	Pius II Piccolomini	1458– 1464	The Laureate Pope	Summoned Crusade.
211	Paul II Barbo	1464– 1471	The Barbarian	Nephew of Eugene IV
212	Sixtus IV della Rovere	1471– 1484	First Della Rovere Pope	Summoned Crusade.
213	Innocent VIII Cibo	1484– 1492	The Witch-Hunter	Ordered Inquisition in Germany to persecute witches.
214	Alexander VI Borgia	1492– 1503	The Spanish Bull and Second Borgia Pope	Nephew of Pope Callixtus III.
215	Pius III Todeschini- Piccolomini	1503	Second Piccolomini Pope	Nephew of Pius II.
216	Julius II della Rovere	1503– 1513	The Terrible	Nephew of Pope Sixtus IV.

REFORMATION PAPACY (1513–1555)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	COGNOMEN	COMMENTS
217	Leo X de Medici	1513– 1521	The Hellhound	Son of Lorenzo the Magnificent of Florence.
218	Adrian VI Boeyens	1522– 1523	The Northern Barbarian	Dutch Pope. Exceptionally retained baptismal name.
219	Clement VII de Medici	1523– 1534	Second Medici Pope	Cousin of Pope Leo X. Crowned Emperor Charles V.
220	Paul III Farnese	1534– 1549	The Nepotist Pope	Rebuilder of Rome.
221	Julius III del Monte	1550– 1555	The Vulture	Supported Queen Mary I of England.

COUNTER-REFORMATION PAPACY (1555–1585)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	COGNOMEN	COMMENTS
222	Marcellus II Cervini	1555	The 22-day Pope	Resolved to reform but died.
223	Paul IV Carafa	1555– 1559	The Censoring Pope	Issued Index of Prohibited Books.
224	Pius IV de Medici	1559– 1565	Third Medici Pope	Issued Bull of Tridentine Profession of Faith.
225	St Pius V	1566-1572	The Reforming Pope	Excommunicated Queen Elizabeth I of England.
226	Gregory XIII Boncompagni	1572– 1585	The Calendar Pope	Instituted Gregorian calendar.

BAROQUE PAPACY (1585–1623)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	COGNOMEN	COMMENTS
227	Sixtus V Montalto	1585– 1590	The Iron Pope	Proclaimed crusade against Elizabeth I of England.
228	Urban VII Castagna	1590	The Twelve Day Pope	Died before consecration.
229	Gregory XIV Sfondrati	1590– 1591	The Stubborn Pope	Sent army to fight King Henry IV of France.
230	Innocent IX Facchinetti	1591	Pontifex Clinicus	Reigned two months.
231	Clement VIII Aldobrandini	1592– 1605	The Pious Pope	Ended Huguenot War in France.
232	Leo XI de Medici	1605	The Lightning Pope	Reigned one month.
233	Paul V Borghese	1605– 1621	Rebuilder of Rome	Built St Peter's Basilica
234	Gregory XV Ludovisi	1621– 1623	The Missionary Pope	Founded Congregation for the Evangelization of Peoples.

ENLIGHTENMENT POPES (1623–1800)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	COGNOMEN	COMMENTS
235	Urban VIII Barberini	1623– 1644	Monarch of Christendom	Consecrated new Basilica of St Peter.
236	Innocent X Battista	1644– 1655	Anti-Jansenist ¹³ Pope	Descendent of Pope Alexander VI.
237	Alexander VII Chigi	1655– 1667	Louis XIV's Chaplain	Great-nephew of Pope Paul V.
238	Clement IX Rospigliosi	1667– 1669	Jansenist Pope	Made peace with Jansenists.
239	Clement X Altieri	1670– 1676	The Anti-Ottoman Pope	Assisted King John Sobieski of Poland defeat Ottomans.
240	Bl. Innocent IX Odescalchi	1676– 1689	First Anti-Gallican ¹⁴ Pope	Negotiated anti- Ottoman alliance.
241	Alexander VIII Ottononi	1689– 1691	Second Anti- Gallician Pope	Disputed with King Louis XIV of France.
242	Innocent XII Pignatelli	1691– 1700	Uncle of the Poor	Reached agreement with King Louis XIV of France.
243	Clement XI Albani	1700– 1721	Anti-Jansenist Pope	Instituted Feast of the Immaculate Conception.
244	Innocent XIII dei Conti	1721– 1724	Fourth Conti Pope	Relative of Pope Alexander IV.
245	Benedict XIII Orsini	1724– 1730	Third Orsini Pope and Prince of Pastors	Related to Popes Celestine III and Nicholas III.
246	Clement XII Corsini	1730– 1740	The Blind Pope	Recognised independence of San Marino.
247	Benedict XIV	1740–	The Enlightenment	Granted title of “Most

¹³ Heresy stressing original sin and the intrinsic depravity of humanity

¹⁴ French Nationalist Catholics supported by King Louis XIV of France

	Lambertini	1758	Pope	Faithful Majesty” to King John V of Portugal.
248	Clement XIII Rezzonico	1758– 1769	The Anti- Enlightenment Pope	Condemned Febronianism. ¹⁵
249	Clement XIV Ganganelli	1769– 1774	The Anti-Jesuit Pope	Dissolved Jesuit Order.
250	Pius VI Braschi	1775– 1799	Martyr of the Revolution	Died in prison in France.
	Interregnum	1799– 1800		

¹⁵ German Nationalist Catholicism









COUNTER-REVOLUTION PAPACY (1800–1878)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	COGNOMEN	COMMENTS
251	Pius VII Chiaramonti	1800– 1823	Napoleon’s Chaplain	Attended Napoleon's coronation but later imprisoned by him.
252	Leo XII della Genga	1823– 1829	The Zealous Pope	Approved 20th Holy Year.
253	Pius VIII Castiglioni	1829– 1830	Second Castiglioni Pope	Relative of Pope Celestine IV.
254	Gregory XVI Cappellari	1831– 1846	The Camaldolite Pope	Opposed Catholic revolts in Poland and Ireland.
255	Pius IX Mastai- Ferretti	1846– 1878	Pio No No	Lost Papal States to Italy.







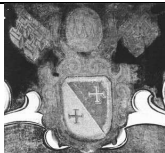

PRISONERS IN THE VATICAN (1878–1922)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	COGNOMEN	COMMENTS
256	Leo XIII Pecci	1878– 1903	Pope of Peace	Issued Rerum novarum
257	St Pius X	1903-1914	The Pastoral Pope	Codified Canon Law
258	Benedict XV Della Chiesa	1914– 1922	The Peacemaker	Tried to mediate in First World War.

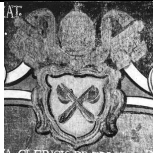


VATICAN STATE POPES (1922–)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	COGNOMEN	COMMENTS
259	Pius XI Ratti	1922– 1939	Founder of the Vatican State	Obtained independence from Italy.
260	Ven. Pius XII Pacelli	1939– 1958	The Silent Pope	Maintained neutrality in Second World War.
261	St John XXIII	1958-1963	The Smiling Pope	Convened 21st Ecumenical Council.
262	St Paul VI	1963-1978	The Pilgrim Pope or Reforming Pope	Promulgated constitution for the Church.
263	Bl. John-Paul I Luciani	1978	Servant of God	Reigned 33 days. Abolished Papal Coronation.
264	St John Paul II the Great	1978-2005	The People's Pope	Helped liberate Poland from Communist rule.
265	Benedict XVI Ratzinger	2005– 2013	The German Shepherd	Replaced Papal Tiara by a Mitre. Abdicated.
266	Francis Bergoglio	2013–	The Jesuit Pope	Argentinian.






APPENDIX D:PAPAL AMORIALS: 42 CE TO THE PRESENT DAY

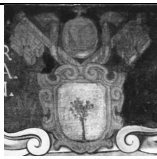
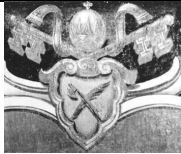


Popes in bold appear above in the Directory of Canonised Papal High Priests.




POPES UNDER PAGAN RULE (42–136)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	ARMORIAL	SOURCE
1	St Peter of Bethsaida (Al-Araj)	42–67		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093572
2	St Linus of Volterrae	67–76		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093573
3	St Anecletus of Rome	76–88		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093574
4	St Clement I of Rome	88–99		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093575
5	St Evaristus Desposyrus of Bethlehem	99–105		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093577
6	St Alexander of Rome	105–115		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093578
7	St Sixtus I	115–125		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093579
8	St Telesphorus of Calabria	125–136		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093580







TOLERATED POPES (136–276)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	ARMORIAL	SOURCE
9	St Hyginus	136-140		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093581
10	St Pius I	140-155		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093582
11	St Anicetus	155-166		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093583
12	St Soter	166-175		Bunel, 2009
13	St Eleutherius	175-189		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093585
14	St Victor I	189-199		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093586
15	St Zephyrinus	199-217		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093587
16	St Callixtus I	217-222		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093588









17	St Urban I	222-230		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093589
18	St Pontian	230-235		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093590
19	St Anterus	235-236		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093591



MARTYRED POPES (236–258)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	ARMORIAL	SOURCE
20	St Fabian	236-250		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093592
21	St Cornelius	251-253		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093593
22	St Lucius I	253-254		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093594
23	St Stephen I	254-257		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093595
24	St Sixtus II	257-258		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093596




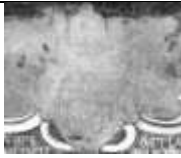

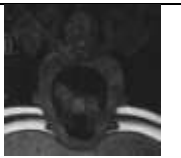




MINOR PEACE OF THE CHURCH (258–296)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	ARMORIAL	SOURCE
25	St Dionysius	259-268		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093597
26	St Felix I	269-274		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093598
27	St Eutychian	275-283		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093599
28	St Caius	283-296		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093600




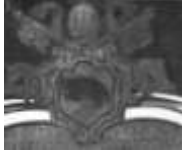





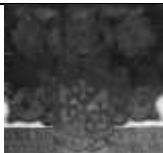
GREAT PERSECUTION POPES (296–310)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	ARMORIAL	SOURCE
29	St Marcellinus	296-304	 The coat of arms of St Marcellinus features a shield with a cross, topped by a mitre and flanked by two keys. The shield is supported by two figures, possibly saints or angels.	https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093601
30	St Marcellus I	308-309	 The coat of arms of St Marcellus I features a shield with a cross, topped by a mitre and flanked by two keys. The shield is supported by two figures, possibly saints or angels.	https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093602
31	St Eusebius	310	 The coat of arms of St Eusebius features a shield with a cross, topped by a mitre and flanked by two keys. The shield is supported by two figures, possibly saints or angels.	https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093603

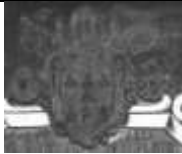


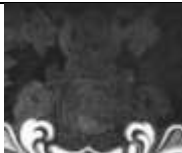




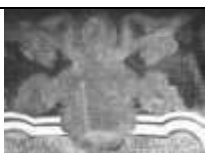

RECOGNISED POPES (311–384)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	ARMORIAL	SOURCE
32	St Miltiades	311-314		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093604
33	St Sylvester I	314-355		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093605
34	St Mark	336		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093606
35	St Julius I	337-352		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093607
36	Liberius	352–366		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093608
37	St Damasus I	366-384		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093609

EARLY PONTIFICES MAXIMI (384–483)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	ARMORIAL	SOURCE
38	St Siricius	384-399		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093610
39	St Anastasius I	399-401		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093611
40	St Innocent I	401-417		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093612
41	St Zosimus	417-418		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093613
42	St Boniface I	418-422		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093614
43	St Celestine I	422-432		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093615
44	St Sixtus III	432-440		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093616
45	St Leo I the Great	440-461		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093617


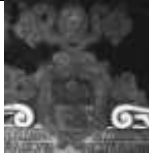


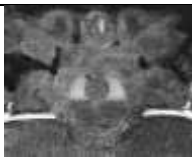





46	St Hilary	461-468		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093618
47	St Simplicius	468-483		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093619



EARLY BYZANTINE POPES (483–678)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	ARMORIAL	SOURCE
48	St Felix III	483-492		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093626
49	St Gelasius I	492-496		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093621
50	Anastasius II	496–498		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093622
51	St Symmachus	498-514		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093623
52	St Hormisdas	514-523		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093624
53	St John I	523-526		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093625
54	St Felix IV	536-530		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093626
55	Boniface II of Rome	530–532		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093627
56	John II	533–535		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093628
57	St Agapetus I	535-536		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093629

58	St Silverius	536-537		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093630
59	Vigilius of Rome	537-555		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093631
60	Pelagius I of Rome	556-561		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093632
61	John III of Rome	561-574		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093633
62	Benedict I	575-579		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093634
63	Pelagius II of Rome	597-590		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093635
64	St Gregory I The Great	590-604		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093636
65	Sabinian of Tuscany	604-606		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093637
66	Boniface III of Rome	607		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093638
67	St Boniface IV	608-615		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093639





68	St Adeodatus	615-618		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093640
69	Boniface V of Naples	619-625		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093641
70	Honorius I of Campania	625-638		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093642
71	Severinus of Rome	640		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093643
72	John IV of Dalmatia	640-642		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093644
73	Theodore I of Jerusalem	642-649		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093645
74	St Martin I	649-654		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093646
75	St Eugene I	654-657		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093647
76	St Vitalian	657-672		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093648
77	Adeodatus II of Rome	672-676		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093649











78	Donus of Rome	676–678		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093650
----	---------------	---------	---	---

THE TEN GREEK POPES AND INTERLOPERS (678–752)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	ARMORIAL	SOURCE
79	St Agatho	678-681		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093651
80	St Leo II	682-683		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093652
81	St Benedict II	684-685		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093653
82	John V of Antioch	685–686		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093654
83	Conon of Thrace	686–687		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093655
84	St Sergius I	687-701		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093656
85	John VI of Ephesus	701–705		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093657
86	John VII of Greece	705–707		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093658
87	Sisinnius of Syria	708		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093659
88	Constantine	708–715		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093660



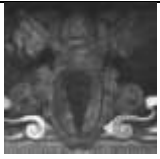



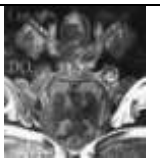



89	St Gregory II	715-731		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093661
90	St Gregory III	731-741		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093662
91	St Zachary	741-752		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093663




FRANKISH POPES (752–872)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	ARMORIAL	SOURCE
92	Stephen II of Rome	752–757		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093664
93	St Paul I	757-767		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093666
94	Stephen III of Syracuse	768–772		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093665
95	Adrian I of Colona	772–795		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093668
96	St Leo III	795-816		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093669
97	Stephen IV of Rome	816–817		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093667
98	St Paschal I	817-824		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093671
99	Eugene II of Rome	824–827		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093672
100	Valentine of Rome	827		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093673
101	Gregory IV of Rome	827–844		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093674









102	Sergius II of Rome	844–847		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093675
103	St Leo IV	847-855		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093676
104	Benedict III of Rome	855–858		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093677
105	St Nicholas I the Great	858-867		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093678
106	Adrian II of Rome	867–872		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093679
107	John VIII of Rome	872–882		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093680


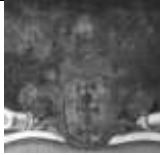

FORMOSAN & ANTI-FORMOSAN POPES (872–903)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	ARMORIAL	SOURCE
108	Marinus I	882–884		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093681
109	St Adrian III	884-885		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093682
110	Stephen V of Rome	885–891		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093683
111	Formosus of Rome	891–896		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093684
112	Boniface VI of Gallese	896		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093685
113	Stephen VI of Rome	896–897		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093686
114	Romanus of Gallese	897		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093687
115	Theodore II of Rome	897		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093688
116	John IX of Tivoli	898–900		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093689
117	Benedict IV of Rome	900–903		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093690









118	Leo V of Ardea	903		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093691
-----	----------------	-----	--	---






DARK AGE POPES (THE PORNOCRACY) (904–964)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	ARMORIAL	SOURCE
119	Sergius III of Rome	904–911		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093693
120	Anastasius III of Rome	911–913		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093694
121	Lando of Sabina	913–914		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093695
122	John X of Tossignano	914–928		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093696
123	Leo VI of Rome	928		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093697
124	Stephen VII of Rome	929–931		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093698
125	John XI of Rome	931–935		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093699
126	Leo VII of Rome	936–939		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093700
127	Stephen VIII of Rome	939–942		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093701
128	Marinus II of Rome	942–946		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093702







129	Agapetus II of Rome	946–955		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093703
130	John XII of Tusculum	955–964		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093704
131	Benedict V of Rome	964		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093705









OTTONIAN POPES (964–1003)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	ARMORIAL	SOURCE
132	Leo VIII of Rome	964–965		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1000015577
133	John XIII the Good, Episcopus	965–972		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093706
134	Benedict VI of Rome	973–974		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093708
135	Benedict VII of Tusculum	974–983		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093709
136	John XIV of Canepanova	983–984		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093711
137	John XV of Rome	985–996		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093712
138	Gregory V Bruno	996–999		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093714
139	Sylvester II Gerbert	999–1003		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093715







CRESCENTIAN POPES (1003–1012)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	ARMORIAL	SOURCE
140	John XVII Sicco	1003		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093716
141	John XVIII Fasano	1003–1009		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093717
142	Sergius IV Buccaporci	1009–1012		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093718






TUSCULAN PAPACY (1012–1048)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	ARMORIAL	SOURCE
143	Benedict VIII of Tusculum	1012–1024		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093719
144	John XIX of Tusculum	1024–1032		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093720
145	Benedict IX of Tusculum	1032–1044 (first reign)		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093721
146	Sylvester III Sabina	1045		Bunel, 2009
147	Benedict IX of Tusculum	1045 (second reign)		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093721
148	Gregory VI Gratian	1045–1046		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093722
149	Clement II	1046–1047		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093723
150	Benedict IX of Tusculum	1047–1048 (third reign)		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093721




HENRICIAN PAPACY (1048–1061)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	ARMORIAL	SOURCE
151	Damasus II Poppo	1048		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093724
152	St Leo IX	1049-1054		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093725
153	Victor II Gebhard	1055–1057		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093726
154	Stephen IX Frederic	1057–1058		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093727
155	Nicholas II Gerard	1058–1061		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093728


ANTI-HERICAN POPES (1061–1119)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	ARMORIAL	SOURCE
156	Alexander II Anselm	1061–1073		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093729
157	St Gregory VII Hildebrand	1073-1085		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093730
158	Bl. Victor III Desiderius	1086–1087		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093731
159	Bl. Urban II Odo	1088–1099		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093732
160	Paschal II Ranierius	1099–1118		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093733
161	Gelasius II Caetani	1118–1119		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093734


REFORM POPES (1119–1159)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	ARMORIAL	SOURCE
162	Callixtus II of Burgandy	1119–1124		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093735
163	Honorius II Scannabecchi	1124–1130		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093736
164	Innocent II Papareschi	1130–1143		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093737
165	Celestine II Guido	1143–1144		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093738
166	Lucius II Caccianemici	1144–1145		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093739
167	Bl. Eugene III Paganelli	1145–1153		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093740
168	Anastasius IV della Suburra	1153–1154		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093741
169	Adrian IV Breakspear	1154–1159		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093742








THE SIX OLD MEN (1159–1198)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	ARMORIAL	SOURCE
170	Alexander III Bandinelli	1159–1181		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Coa_Illustration_Tincture_basic_Or.svg
171	Lucius III Allucignoli	1181–1185		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:%C3%89cu_losang%C3%A9_d%27argent_et_d%27azur.svg
172	Urban III Crivelli	1185–1187		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093745
173	Gregory VIII de Morra	1187		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093746
174	Clement III Scolari	1187–1191		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093747
175	Celestine III Bobone	1191–1198		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Nicolaus_I_II.svg







ANTI-HOHENSTAUFEN POPES (1198–1254)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	ARMORIAL	SOURCE
176	Innocent III dei Conti	1198–1216		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Papal_coats_of_arms
177	Honorius III Savelli	1216–1227		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Savelli_Popes.svg
178	Gregory IX Ugolino	1227–1241		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_popes_Coonti_di_Segni.svg
179	Celestine IV Goffredo	1241		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Celestinus_IV.svg
180	Innocent IV Fieschi	1243–1254		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Fieschi_Popes.svg








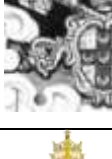

VITERBO POPES (1254–1268)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	ARMORIAL	SOURCE
181	Alexander IV Rinaldo	1254–1261		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_popes_Coonti_di_Segni.svg
182	Urban IV Pantaléon	1261–1264		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Urban_IV.svg
183	Clement IV Gui Faucoi	1265–1268		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Clemens_IV.svg
	Interregnum	1268–1271		






ANGEVIN POPES (controlled by Charles of Anjou, Rector of Rome) (1271–1304)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	ARMORIAL	SOURCE
184	Bl. Gregory X Visconti	1271–1276		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Gregorius_X.svg
185	Bl. Innocent V de Tarentaise	1276		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Innocentius_V.svg
186	Adrian V Ottobuono	1276		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093759
187	John XXI of Spain	1276–1277		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Johannes_XXI.svg
188	Nicholas III Orsini	1277–1280		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Nicolaus_III.svg
189	Martin IV de Brion	1281–1285		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Martinus_IV.svg
190	Honorius IV Savelli	1285–1287		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Savelli_Popes.svg
191	Nicholas IV Masci	1288–1292		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Nicolaus_IV.svg
	Interregnum	1292–1294		
192	St Celestine V	1294		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Celestinus_V.svg
193	Boniface VIII Caetani	1294–1303		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Bonifacius_VIII.svg






194	B1. Benedict XI Boccasini	1303–1304		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Benedictus_XI.svg
-----	------------------------------	-----------	---	---






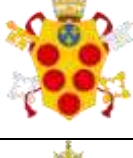


AVIGNON POPES (1305–1378)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	ARMORIAL	SOURCE
195	Clement V de Got	1305–1314		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Clemens_V.svg
	Interregnum	1314–1316		
196	John XXII Duèze	1316–1334		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Johannes_XXII.svg
197	Benedict XII Fournier	1334–1342		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Benedictus_XII.svg
198	Clement VI Roger	1342–1352		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Beaufort_Popes.svg
199	Innocent VI Aubert	1352–1362		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Inocentius_VI.svg
200	Bl. Urban V de Grimoard	1362–1370		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Urbanus_V.svg
201	Gregory XI de Beaufort	1370–1378		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Beaufort_Popes.svg











SCHISM POPES (1378–1447)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	ARMORIAL	SOURCE
202	Urban VI	1378–1389		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Urbanus_VI.svg
203	Boniface IX	1389–1404		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093776
204	Innocent VII Migliorati	1404–1406		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093777
205	Gregory XII Correr	1406–1415		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093778
	Interregnum	1415–1417		
206	Martin V Colonna	1417–1431		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093781
207	Eugene IV Condulmer	1431–1447		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093782







RENAISSANCE POPES (1447–1513)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	ARMORIAL	SOURCE
208	Nicholas V Parentucelli	1447–1455		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Nicolaus_V.svg
209	Callixtus III Borgia	1455–1458		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Coat_of_Arms_of_Pope_Callixtus_III.svg
210	Pius II Piccolomini	1458–1464		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Piccolomini_Popes.svg
211	Paul II Barbo	1464–1471		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Paulus_II.svg
212	Sixtus IV della Rovere	1471–1484		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_popes_Della_Rovere.svg
213	Innocent VIII Cibo	1484–1492		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Inocentius_VIII.svg
214	Alexander VI Borgia	1492–1503		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Alexander_VI.svg
215	Pius III Todeschini- Piccolomini	1503		https://catalogo.beniculturali.it/detail/HistoricOrArtisticProperty/1200093790
216	Julius II della Rovere	1503–1513		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_popes_Della_Rovere.svg






REFORMATION PAPACY (1513–1555)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	ARMORIAL	SOURCE
217	Leo X de Medici	1513–1521		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Medici_popes.svg
218	Adrian VI Boeyens	1522–1523		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Hadrianus_VI.svg
219	Clement VII de Medici	1523–1534		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Medici_popes.svg
220	Paul III Farnese	1534–1549		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Paulus_III.svg
221	Julius III del Monte	1550–1555		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Julius_III.svg




COUNTER-REFORMATION PAPACY (1555–1585)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	ARMORIAL	SOURCE
222	Marcellus II Cervini	1555		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Marcelus_II.svg
223	Paul IV Carafa	1555–1559		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Paulus_IV.svg
224	Pius IV de Medici	1559–1565		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Pius_IV_Coat_of_Arms.svg
225	St Pius V	1566-1572		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Pius_V.svg
226	Gregory XIII Boncompagni	1572–1585		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Gregorius_XIII.svg

BAROQUE PAPACY (1585–1623)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	ARMORIAL	SOURCE
227	Sixtus V Montalto	1585–1590		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Sixtus_V.svg
228	Urban VII Castagna	1590		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Urbanus_VII.svg
229	Gregory XIV Sfondrati	1590–1591		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:GregorioXIV.svg
230	Innocent IX Facchinetti	1591		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Innocentius_IX.svg
231	Clement VIII Aldobrandini	1592–1605		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Clement_VIII.svg
232	Leo XI de Medici	1605		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Medici_popes.svg
233	Paul V Borghese	1605–1621		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Paulus_V.svg
234	Gregory XV Ludovisi	1621–1623		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Gregorius_XV.svg

ENLIGHTENMENT POPES (1623–1800)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	ARMORIAL	SOURCE
235	Urban VIII Barberini	1623–1644		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Urbanus_VIII.svg
236	Innocent X Battista	1644–1655		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Inocentius_X.svg
237	Alexander VII Chigi	1655–1667		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Alexander_VII.svg
238	Clement IX Rospigliosi	1667–1669		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Clemente_m_IX.svg
239	Clement X Altieri	1670–1676		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Clemente_m_X.svg
240	Bl. Innocent IX Odescalchi	1676–1689		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Inocentius_XI.svg
241	Alexander VIII Ottoboni	1689–1691		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Alexander_VIII.svg
242	Innocent XII Pignatelli	1691–1700		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Inocentius_XII.svg
243	Clement XI Albani	1700–1721		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Clemente_m_XI.svg
244	Innocent XIII dei Conti	1721–1724		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Inocentius_XIII.svg

245	Benedict XIII Orsini	1724–1730		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Benedictus_XIII.svg
246	Clement XII Corsini	1730–1740		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Clemente_m_XII.svg
247	Benedict XIV Lambertini	1740–1758		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Benedictus_XIV.svg
248	Clement XIII Rezzonico	1758–1769		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Clemente_m_XIII.svg
249	Clement XIV Ganganelli	1769–1774		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Clemente_m_XIV.svg
250	Pius VI Braschi	1775–1799		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Pius_VI.svg
	Interregnum	1799–1800		

COUNTER-REVOLUTION PAPACY (1800–1878)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	ARMORIAL	SOURCE
251	Pius VII Chiaromonte	1800–1823		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Pius_VII.svg
252	Leo XII della Genga	1823–1829		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Leon_XII.svg
253	Pius VIII Castiglioni	1829–1830		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Pius_VIII.svg
254	Gregory XVI Cappellari	1831–1846		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Gregorius_XVI.svg
255	Pius IX Mastai-Ferretti	1846–1878		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File: Pio_Nono.svg

PRISONERS IN THE VATICAN (1878–1922)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	ARMORIAL	SOURCE
256	Leo XIII Pecci	1878–1903		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:LeoXIII.svg
257	St Pius X	1903-1914		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Pius_X.svg
258	Benedict XV Della Chiesa	1914–1922		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Benedictus_XV.svg

VATICAN STATE POPES (1922–)				
ORDER	NAME	REIGN	ARMORIAL	SOURCE
259	Pius XI Ratti	1922–1939		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Pius_XI.svg
260	Ven. Pius XII Pacelli	1939–1958		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_Pius_XII.svg
261	St John XXIII	1958–1963		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_John_XXIII.svg
262	St Paul VI	1963–1978		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Coat_of_Arms_of_Pope_Paul_VI_(G._Montini).svg
263	Bl. John-Paul I Luciani	1978		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:C_o_a_John_Paul_I.svg
264	St John Paul II the Great	1978–2005		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:John_paul_2_coa.svg
265	Benedict XVI Ratzinger	2005–2013		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Coat_of_Arms_of_Benedictus_XVI.svg
266	Francis Bergoglio	2013–		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Coat_of_arms_of_Franciscus.svg

APPENDIX E: RELIGIOUS LEADERS AND THEIR SECULAR RULERS: 1446 BCE–1914 CE

The following is a list of Jewish High Priests and Christian Popes alongside their associated secular rulers. The list of secular rulers excludes some minor co-rulers or those whose reign was so brief that they had little influence on the contemporary pontiff. Religious leaders in bold appear above in the main Directories.

ORD.	RELIGIOUS LEADER	PONT. REIGN	SECULAR RULER	SECULAR REIGN	COMMENTS
	JEWISH ERA				
			ISRAELITE JUDGES & FOREIGN OPPRESSORS		
1	Aaron the Levite	1446-1406 BCE	Moses the Lawgiver	1446-1406 BCE	Led Exodus from Egypt.
2	Eleazar	1406-1356 BCE	Joshua the Conqueror	1406-1390 BCE	Conquered Promised Land.
	Ibid.	Ibid.	Elders	1390-1382 BCE	Administered Israel.
	Ibid.	Ibid.	Cushan-rishathaim	1382-1374 BCE	King of Mesopotamia.
3	Phinehas	1356-1296 BCE	Othniel the Kenizzite	1374-1334 BCE	Liberated Israel.
	Ibid.	Ibid.	Eglon	1334-1316 BCE	King of Moab. Assassinated by Ehud.
4	Abishua	1296-1256 BCE	Ehud the Left-Handed	1316-1236 BCE	Liberated Israel.
5	Shesha	1256-1206 BCE	Shamgar the Ox-Goad	1236 BCE	Defeated Philistines.
	Ibid.	Ibid.	Jabin II the Wise	1236-1216 BCE	King of Canaan. Killed by Deborah.
6	Bukki	1206-1171 BCE	Deborah the Prophetess	1216-1176 BCE	Prophetess. Liberated Israel.

	Ibid.	Ibid.	Zebah and Zalmunna	1176-1169 BCE	Kings of the Midianites. Captured and executed by Gideon.
7	Uzzi	1171-1162 BCE	Gideon the Defender	1169-1129 BCE	Liberated Israel and then refused kingship.
8	Eli	1127-1082 BCE	Abimelech the Tyrant	1129-1126 BCE	Son of Gideon. Made himself king and then killed.
	Ibid.	Ibid.	Tola of Ephraim and Jair of Gilead	1126-1104 BCE	Each ruled half of Israel.
9	Ahitub	1082-1030 BCE	Jephthah	1103-1096 BCE	Defeated Ammonites then sacrificed daughter in obedience to a vow.
	Ibid.	Ibid.	Abdon the Pirathonite and Elon the Zebulun	1096-1083 BCE	Joint judges
	Ibid.	Ibid.	Samson	1083-1063 BCE	Captured by Philistines then killed himself and his tormentors.
10	Ahijah	1030-1025 BCE	Samuel the Prophet	1063-1050 BCE	Anointed Saul and then David.
			KINGS		
11	Ahimelech	1025-1014 BCE	Saul the Rejected	1050-1010 BCE	King. Killed himself to avoid capture by Philistines.
12	Abiathar	1010-970 BCE	David the Shepherd King	1010-970 BCE	Son of Saul. Took Jerusalem. Wrote Psalms.
13	Zadok I	970-930 BCE	Solomon the Wise	970-930 BCE	Son of David. Deposed Abiathar. Built First Temple. Wrote Biblical books.
14	Ahimaaz	930-925 BCE	Rehoboam the Reprobate	930-913 BCE	Son of Solomon. Lost control of Israel except Judah.

	Ibid.	Ibid.	Abijah the Valiant	913-910 BCE	Son of Rehoboam. Lost control of Israel retaining only Judah.
15	Azariah	925-920 BCE	Asa the Restorer	910-870 BCE	Son of Abijah. Warred against Israel.
16	Johanan I (Joram, Joash)	920-890 BCE	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
17	Jehoiarib (Jesus)	890-868 BCE	Jehoshaphat the Just	870-848 BCE	Son of Asa. Concluded disastrous alliance with Israel.
18	Amariah I (Axiormes)	868-841 BCE	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
19	Jehoiada (Joiada)	841-801 BCE	Jehoram the Leper	848-841 BCE	Son of Jehoshaphat. Married Athaliah, sister of King of Israel.
	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ahaziah the Thistle	841 BCE	Son of Jehoram. Killed by Jehu of Israel.
	Ibid.	Ibid.	Athalia the Usurper	841-835 BCE	Widow of Jehoram and mother of Ahaziah. Usurped throne. Assassinated.
20	Pediah (Phideas)	801 BCE	Jehoash the Apostate	835-796 BCE	Son of Ahaziah. Installed by Jehoiada. Martyred Zechariah then himself assassinated.
21	Zechariah (Sudeas)	801-797 BCE	Amazia the Vassel	796-767 BCE	Subjugated by King of Israel. Assassinated.
22	Azariah II (Joel)	797-740 BCE	Uzziah (Azaria) the Desecrator	767-740 BCE	Son of Amaziah. Committed sacrilege in the Temple and then struck down with leprosy.
23	Amaria (Jothon)	740-735 BCE	Jotham the Builder	740-732 BCE	Son of Uzziah. Conquered Ammon.

24	Ahitub II (Urijah)	735-715 BCE	Ahaz the Apostate	732-715 BCE	Son of Jotham. Sacrificed his sons to pagan gods. Became an Assyrian vassal.
25	Azariah III (Nerias)	715-700 BCE	Hezekiah “the Second Soloman”	715-687	Son of Ahaz. Saved Jerusalem from Sennacherib of Assyria.
26	Zadok II (Odeas)	700-687 BCE	Manasseh the Apostate	687-647	Apostate. Martyred Zadok II. Imprisoned by Assyrians and repented.
	Intersacerdotium during reign of King Manasseh, 687-647				
27	Shallum (Meshullam)	647-625 BCE	Amon the Idolater	647-640 BCE	Assassinated.
28	Hilkiah	625-609 BCE	Josiah the Good	640-609 BCE	Son of Amon. Suppressed idolatry. Conquered Samaria. Killed fighting Egyptian King Necho II.
29	Azariah IV	609-590 BCE	Jehoahaz the Exile	609 BCE	Son of Josiah. Deposed by King Necho II.
	Ibid.	Ibid.	Jehoiakim the Tyrant	609 BCE	Son of Josiah. Installed by Pharaoh. Killed by Nebuchadnezzar the Great.
30	Seraiah the Martyr	590-586 BCE	Jehoiachin the Captive	609-597 BCE	Son of Jehoiakim. Deposed and imprisoned by Nebuchadnezzar the Great.
	Ibid.	Ibid.	Zedekiah	597-586 BCE	Son of Josiah. Installed by Nebuchadnezzar the Great but then blinded for rebelling.

	Intersacerdotium during Babylonian captivity, 586-536 BCE		Nebuchadnezzar II the Great	586-562 BCE	Depatriated Jews to Babylon. Imprisoned ex-kings Jehoiachin and Zedekiah.
	Ibid.		Amel-Marduk	562-560 BCE	Son of Nebuchadnezzar the Great. Released ex-kings Jehoiachin and Zedekiah from prison. Assassinated.
	Ibid.		Neriglissar	560-556 BCE	Usurper.
	Ibid.		Labashi-Marduk	556 BCE	Son of Neriglissar. Assassinated.
	Ibid.		Nabonidus	556-539 BCE	Son-in-law of Nebuchadnezzar the Great. Captured and banished by Cyrus the Great.
			PERSIAN KINGS		
31	Joshua I (Jeshua)	536-490 BCE	Darius the Mede (Cyaxares II)	539-536 BCE	Cousin of Nabonidus. Persecuted Daniel.
	Ibid.	Ibid.	Cyrus the Great	536 (as King of Babylon)-530 BCE	Son-in-law of Darius the Mede. Liberated Jews from Babylonian captivity. Killed in battle.
	Ibid.	Ibid.	Cambyzes II	530-522 BCE	Son of Cyrus the Great.
	Ibid.	Ibid.	Darius I the Great	522-486 BCE	Brother-in-law of Cambyzes II. Allowed building of Second Temple.
32	Joiakim	490-470 BCE	Xerxes I the Great and Queen Esther	486-465 BCE	Son of Darius the Great. Assassinated.

33	Eliashib	470-432 BCE	Artaxerxes I Longimanus	465-424 BCE	Son of Xerxes the Great. Sent Nehemiah and Ezra to Jerusalem.
34	Joiada I	432-410 BCE	Xerxes II the Martyr	424 BCE	Son of Artaxerxes I. Assassinated by Darius II.
	Ibid.	Ibid.	Sogdianus the Usurper	424-423 BCE	Killed by Darius II.
35	Johanah	410-370 BCE	Darius II Nothus	423-404 BCE	Son of Artaxerxes I. Appointed Bagohi as Governor of Judea.
	Ibid.	Ibid.	Artaxerxes II Mnemon	404-358 BCE	Son of Darius II. Lost Egypt. Introduced idolatry.
36	Jaddua	370-323 BCE	Artaxerxes III Ochus	358-338 BCE	Son of Artaxerxes II. Reconquered Egypt. Plundered temples. Assassinated.
	Ibid.	Ibid.	Artaxerxes IV Arses	338-336 BCE	Son of Artaxerxes III. Assassinated.
	Ibid.	Ibid.	Darius III Codomannus	336-330 BCE	Great-grandson of Darius II. Assassinated.
			GREEK KINGS		
37	Onias I	323-300 BCE	Alexander the Great	332-323 BCE	Son-in-law of Darius III. Conquered Persian Empire Installed Onias I as priest- governor of Judea.
	Ibid.	Ibid.	Alexander IV of Macedon	323-309 BCE	Son of Alexander the Great. Infant. Assassinated.
	Ibid.	Ibid.	Antigonus I Monophthalmus	306-301 BCE	General of Alexander the Great. King of Asia. Killed fighting Ptolemy I Soter.
38	Simon I	300-291 BCE	Ptolemy I Soter	301-282 BCE	Purported half-brother of Alexander the Great. King of Egypt. Conquered Judea.

39	Eleazar II	291-276 BCE	Ptolemy II Philadelphus	284-246 BCE	Son of Ptolemy I. Published Septuagint Bible.
40	Manasseh	276-250 BCE	Ptolemy III Euergetes	246-222 BCE	Son of Ptolemy II. Opposed by Onias II.
41	Onias II Honya	250-217 BCE	Ptolemy IV Philopator	221-204 BCE	Son of Ptolemy III. Tried to enter Holy of Holies but effected by a stroke.
42	Simon II Zaddik (the Just)	217-195 BCE	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ptolemy V Epiphanes	204-180 BCE	Son of Ptolemy IV. Lost Judea.
	Ibid.	Ibid.	Antiochus III the Great	198-187 BCE	Father-in-law of Ptolemy V. Conquered Judea and allowed Simon II to repair Temple. Killed in battle.
43	Onias III the Righteous	195-175 BCE	Seleucus IV Philopator	187-175 BCE	Son of Antiochus III the Great. Sent Heliodorus to try to seize Temple wealth but then assassinated by latter.
44	Jason (Joshua II)	175-172 BCE	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
45	Menelaus the Bilgah	172-164 BCE	Antiochus IV Epiphanes	175-164 BCE	Brother of Seleucus IV. Persecuted Jews.
46	Judas Maccabeus	164-162 BCE	Antiochus V Eupator	164-161 BCE	Son of Antiochus IV. Infant.
47	Alcimus	162-159 BCE	Demetrius I Soter	161-150 BCE	Cousin of Antiochus V Eupator. Killed Judas Maccabeus but then himself killed.

48	Jonathan Apphus	159-143 BCE	Alexander Balas	150-145 BCE	Pretended half-brother of Antiochus IV. Gained thrown with help of Jonathan Apphus whom he recognised as Priest. Killed.
	Ibid.	Ibid.	Demetrius II Nicator	145-138 BCE	Son of Demetrius I. Assasinated.
49	Simon III Thassi	142-134 BCE	Antiochus VII Sidetes	138-129 BCE	Brother of Demetrius II Nicator. Killed in battle whereupon Judea declared independence.
50	John Hyrcanus I	134-104 BCE	Judea independent under priest-kings		Priest-King
51	Aristobulus I	104-103 BCE	Judea independent under priest-kings		Priest-King
52	Alexander Jannaeus	103-76 BCE	Judea independent under priest-kings		Priest-King
53	John Hyrcanus II	76-66 BCE	Salome Alexandra	76-67 BCE	Widow of Alexander Jannaeus. Queen of Judea and mother of John Hyrcanus II
54	Aristobulus II	66-63 BCE	Judea independent under priest-kings		Priest-King

			ROMAN RULE		
55	John Hyrcanus II (restored)	63-40 BCE	Pompey the Great	63-49 BCE	Roman pro-consul of the East. Sacrilegiously entered the Holy of Holies. Assassinated. Tomb later destroyed by Jewish rebels.
			Julius Caesar	49-47 BCE	Father-in-law of Pompey. Dictator of Rome. Granted independence to Judea. Assassinated but mourned by Jews.
56	Antigonus II Mattathias	40-37 BCE			Priest-King installed by Parthians
57	Ananelus	37-35 BCE	Herod the Great	37-4 BCE	Installed by Romans. Rebuilt Temple.
58	Aristobulus III	35 BCE	Ibid.	Ibid.	Had Aristobulus III assassinated.
59	Ananelus (restored)	35-30 BCE	Ibid.	Ibid.	
60	Joshua III ben Phiabi	30-23 BCE	Ibid.	Ibid.	
61	Simon IV Boethus	23-5 BCE	Ibid.	Ibid.	Son-in-law of Simon IV.
62	Matthias I ben Theophilus	5-4 BCE	Ibid.	Ibid.	Brother-in-law of Matthias I.
63	Joseph ben Ellem	4 BCE	Ibid.	Ibid.	Brother-in-law of Joseph ben Ellem.
64	Matthias I ben Theophilus (restored)	4 BCE	Ibid.	Ibid.	

65	Joazar ben Boethus	4 BCE	Herod Archelaus	4 BCE-6 CE	Son of Herod the Great. Ethnarch deposed by Emperor Augustus for mismanagement. Exiled. Deposed Joazar ben Boethus.
66	Eleazar III ben Boethus	4 BCE-1 CE	Herod Archelaus	4 BCE-6 CE	Deposed Eleazar III.
67	Joshua IV ben Sethi	1-6	Herod Archelaus	4 BCE-6 CE	Deposed Joshua IV.
			Roman Emperors		
68	Joazar ben Boethus (restored)	6	Augustus	Jun-14	Adopted son of Julius Caesar. Annexed Judea. Deposed Joazar ben Boethus.
69	Ananus I (Ananas) ben Seth	6-15	Tiberius	14-37	Adopted son of Augustus. Appointed his step-son-in-law Pontius Pilate to Governor of Judea. Appointed and deposed Ananus I
70	Ishmael I ben Phiabi	15-16	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
71	Eleazar ben Ananus	16-17	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
72	Simon V ben Camithus	17-18	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
73	Joseph ben Caiaphas	18-36	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
74	Jonathan ben Ananus	36-37	Caligula	37-41	Tried to install statue oh himself in Temple. Assassinated.
75	Theophilus ben Ananus	37-41	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.

76	Simon VI Cantatheras ben Boethus	41-42	Herod Agrippa I	41-44	Grandson of Herod the Great. Installed by Emperor Claudius.
77	Matthias ben Ananus	42-43	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
78	Elioneus Cantatheras	43-45	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
	Ibid.	Ibid.	Claudius	44-54	Uncle of Caligula. Annexed Judea on death of Herod Agrippa. Expelled Jews from Rome. Assassinated.
79	Jonathan ben Ananus (restored)	45	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
80	Josephus III ben Camei	45-48	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
81	Ananias ben Nedebeus	48-59	Nero	54-66	Adoptive son of Claudius. Favoured Jews and Herodian family. Committed suicide.
82	Ishmael II ben Phiabi	59-61	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
83	Joseph IV Cabi ben Simon	61-62	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
84	Ananus II ben Ananus	62	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
85	Joshua V (Jesus) ben Damneus	62-63	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
86	Joshua VI ben Gamaliel	63-64	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
87	Mattathias ben Theophilus	64-66	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.

88	Phannias ben Samuel	66-70	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
	Ibid.		Ananus II and Joshua VI	66-68	Former High Priests and joint Presidents of rebel Jewish Republic. Both assassinated by Zealots.
	Ibid.		John of Giscala	68-69	Zealot rebel. Imprisoned by Romans.
	Ibid.		Simon bar Giora	69-70	Rebel king. Executed by Romans.
	Interbellum during Two Jewish Wars of Independence, 70-132				
	Ibid.		Vespasian	69-79	General. Reconquered Judea. Temple destroyed. Imposed fiscus Iudaicus tax on Jews. Built Colosseum using Jewish prisoners of war.
	Ibid.		Titus	79-81	Son of Vespasian. Completed Colosseum.
	Ibid.		Domitian	81-96	Son of Vespasian. Expanded fiscus Iudaicus. Persecuted Christians. Assassinated.
	Ibid.		Nerva	96-98	Exempted Christians from paying fiscus Iudaicus, thus identifying Judaism and Christianity as separate religions.
	Ibid.		Trajan	98-117	Adoptive son of Nerva. Suppressed Jewish revolt.

89	Ishmael Ben Elisha Ha-Kohen	132-135	Hadrian	117-138	Adoptive son of Emperor Trajan. Outlawed Jewish religion.
	CHRISTIAN ERA				
			ROMAN EMPERORS		
9	St Hyginus	136-140	Emperor Hadrian	117-138	Depatriated Jews but tolerated Christians. Deified.
10	St Pius I	140-155	Emperor Antoninus Pius	138-161	Adoptive son of Hadrian. Tolerated Christians. Deified.
11	St Anicetus	155-166	Emperor Marcus Aurelius	161-180	Adoptive son and son-in-law of Antoninus Pius. Martyred Anicetus but tolerated Soter. Deified.
12	St Soter	166-175	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
13	St Eleutherius	175-189	Emperor Commodus	177-192	Son of Marcus Aurelius. Supported Eleutherius. Assassinated but deified.
14	St Victor I	189-199	Emperor Septimius Severus	193-211	Tolerated Victor. Deified.
15	St Zephyrinus	199-217	Emperor Antoninus (Caracalla)	211-217	Son of Septimius Severus. Tolerated Zephyrinus. Assassinated but deified.
	Ibid.	Ibid.	Emperor Macrinus	217-218	Tolerated Zephyrinus. Assassinated and damnatio memoriae.
16	St Callixtus I	217-222	Emperor Elagabalus	218-222	Purported son of Caracalla. Tolerated Callixtus. Assassinated and damnatio memoriae.

	Ibid.	Ibid.	Emperor Severus Alexander	222-235	Cousin of Elagabalus. Tolerated Callixtus and Urban. Assassinated but deified.
17	St Urban I	222-230	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
18	St Pontian	230-235	Emperor Maximinus Thrax	235-238	General. Martyred Pontian and Anterus. Assassinated and damnatio memoriae.
19	St Anterus	235-236	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
20	St Fabian	236-250	Emperor Gordian III	238-244	Grandson of Gordian I. Tolerated Fabian. Assassinated but deified.
	Ibid.	Ibid.	Emperor Philip I the Arab	244-249	Tolerated Fabian. Killed but deified.
	Ibid.	Ibid.	Emperor Decius	249-251	Tolerated Fabian. Killed but deified.
21	St Cornelius	251-253	Emperor Trebonianus Gallus	251-253	Exiled Cornelius. Assassinated and damnatio memoriae.
22	St Lucius I	253-254	Emperor Valerian	253-260	Tolerated Lucius but martyred Stephen I. Captured by Persians. Deified.
23	St Stephen I	254-257	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
24	St Sixtus II	257-258	Emperor Gallienus	260-268	Son of Valerian. Tolerated Sixtus and Dionysius. Assassinated but deified.
25	St Dionysius	259-268	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
26	St Felix I	269-274	Emperor Claudius Gothicus	268-270	General. Tolerated Felix. Deified.

	Ibid.	Ibid.	Emperor Aurelian	270-275	General. Tolerated Felix. Assassinated but deified.
27	St Eutychian	275-283	Emperor Tacitus	275-276	Tolerated Eutychian. Deified.
	Ibid.	Ibid.	Emperor Probus	276-282	Tolerated Eutychian. Assassinated but deified.
	Ibid.	Ibid.	Emperor Carus	282-283	Tolerated Eutychian. Killed but deified.
	Ibid.	Ibid.	Emperor Carinus	283-285	Son of Carus. Tolerated Eutychian. Assassinated but deified.
28	St Caius	283-296	Emperor Diocletian	284-305	Tolerated Caius but persecuted Marcellinus. Abdicated and committed suicide. Deified.
29	St Marcellinus	296-304	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
30	St Marcellus I	308-309	Emperor Maxentius	306-312	Martyred both Marcellus and Eusebius and opposed Miltiades. Killed fighting Constantine the Great. Damnatio memoriae.
31	St Eusebius	310	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
32	St Miltiades	311-314	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
			BYZANTINE EMPERORS		
33	St Sylvester I	314-355	Emperor St Constantine I the Great	312-337	Adoptive brother of Maxentius. First Christian Emperor of Rome. Recognised and supported popes. Deified and canonised.
34	St Mark	336	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.

35	St Julius I	337-352	Emperor Constans I	337-350	Son of Constantine I. Supported Julius. Assassinated but deified.
36	Liberius	352-366	Emperor Constantius II	337-361	Son of Constantine I. Imprisoned Liberius. Deified.
	Ibid.	Ibid.	Emperor Julian the Apostate	361-363	Half-nephew of Constantine I. Last pagan Emperor of Rome. Opposed Liberius. Killed fighting Persians. Deified.
	Ibid.	Ibid.	Emperor Jovian	363-364	Supported Liberius.
37	St Damasus I	366-384	Emperor Valentinian I the Great	364-375	Supported Damasus I
	Ibid.	Ibid.	Emperor Gratian	367-383	Son of Valentinian I. Abjured title of Pontifex Maximus. Supported Damasus I. Killed.
	Ibid.	Ibid.	Emperor Valentinian II	375-392	Son of Valentinian I. Supported Damasus I. Assassinated.
38	St Siricius	384-399	Emperor St Theodosius I the Great	379-395	Brother-in-law of Valentinian II. Visited Siricius whom he recognised as pontifex maximus.
39	St Anastasius I	399-401	Emperor Honorius	393-423	Son of Theodosius I. Visited popes Innocent I, Zosimus and Boniface.
40	St Innocent I	401-417	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
41	St Zosimus	417-418	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
42	St Boniface I	418-422	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.

43	St Celestine I	422-432	Emperor Joannes	423-425	Usurper. Unofficially recognized Celestine I. Executed.
	Ibid.	Ibid.	Emperor Valentinian III	425-455	Great-grandson of Valentinian I. Negotiated with Celestine I and Sixtus III. Assassinated.
44	St Sixtus III	432-440	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
45	St Leo I the Great	440-461	Emperor Avitus	455-456	Negotiated with Leo. Deposed.
	Ibid.	Ibid.	Emperor Majorian	457-461	Negotiated with Leo. Executed.
46	St Hilary	461-468	Emperor Libius Severus	461-465	Opposed Hilary.
	Ibid.	Ibid.	Emperor Anthemius	467-472	Opposed Hilary. Assassinated.
47	St Simplicius	468-483	Emperor Glycerius	473-474	Received consecration from Simplicius. Deposed.
	Ibid.	Ibid.	Emperor Julius Nepos	474-480	Received consecration from Simplicius. Deposed and assassinated.
	Ibid.	Ibid.	Emperor Romulus	475-476	Received consecration from Simplicius.
	Ibid.	Ibid.	Emperor Zeno the Isaurian	474-491	Received consecration from Simplicius.
48	St Felix III	483-492	King Odoacer of Italy	476-493	Approved Felix III.
49	St Gelasius I	492-496	King Theodoric the Great	493-526	Approved Galasius I, Symmachus, Hormisdas and Anastasius II, and nominated popes John I, Felix IV and Boniface.
50	Anastasius II	496-498	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
51	St Symmachus	498-514	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
52	St Hormisdas	514-523	Op. cit.	Op. cit.	Op. cit.

53	St John I	523-526	Op. cit.	Op. cit.	Op. cit.
54	St Felix IV	536-530	Op. cit.	Op. cit.	Op. cit.
55	Boniface II of Rome	530-532	Op. cit.	Op. cit.	Op. cit.
56	John II	533-535	Emperor Justinian I the Great	527-565	Approved John II, Pelagius I and John III, visited Agapetus and Vigilus, but martyred Silverius.
57	St Agapetus I	535-536	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
58	St Silverius	536-537	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
59	Vigilius of Rome	537-555	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
60	Pelagius I of Rome	556-561	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
61	John III of Rome	561-574	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
62	Benedict I	575-579	Emperor Justin II	565-578	Nephew of Justinian I. Approved Benedict I.
63	Pelagius II of Rome	597-590	Emperor Tiberius II Constantine	578-582	Approved Pelagius II.
64	St Gregory I The Great	590-604	Emperor Maurice Tiberius	582-602	Approved Gregory I. Executed.
65	Sabinian of Tuscany	604-606	Phocas the Tyrant	602-610	Approved Sabinian, Boniface III and Boniface IV. Executed.
66	Boniface III of Rome	607	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
67	St Boniface IV	608-615	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
68	St Adeodatus	615-618	Heraclius the Exarch	610-641	Approved Adeodatus, Boniface V, Honorius I and Severinus.

69	Boniface V of Naples	619-625	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
70	Honorius I of Campania	625-638	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
71	Severinus of Rome	640	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
72	John IV of Dalmatia	640-642	Emperor Constans II Pogonatus	641-668	Son of Constantine III. Martyred Martin I but approved John IV, Theodore I and Eugene I.
73	Theodore I of Jerusalem	642-649	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
74	St Martin I	649-654	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
75	St Eugene I	654-657	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
76	St Vitalian	657-672	Emperor Constantine IV	668-685	Son of Constans II. Visted by Vitalian and approved Adeodatus II, Donus, Agatho, Leo II and Benedict II.
77	Adeodatus II of Rome	672-676	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
78	Donus of Rome	676-678	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
79	St Agatho	678-681	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
80	St Leo II	682-683	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
81	St Benedict II	684-685	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
82	John V of Antioch	685-686	Emperor Justinian II Rhinotmetos	685-695 (first reign)	Son of Constantine IV. Approved John V.
83	Conon of Thrace	686-687	Emperor Leontios the Strategos	695-698	Approved Conon and Sergius. Executed.
84	St Sergius I	687-701	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
85	John VI of Ephesus	701-705	Emperor Tiberius III Apsimar	698-705	Approved John VI and John VII. Executed.

86	John VII of Greece	705-707	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
87	Sisinnius of Syria	708	Emperor Justinian II Rhinotmetos	705-711 (second reign)	Son of Constantine IV. Approved Sisinnius. Executed.
88	Constantine	708-715	Emperor Philippikos Bardanes	711-713	Approved Constantine. Deposed.
89	St Gregory II	715-731	Emperor Anastasius II Artemios	713-715	Approved Gregory II. Deposed and killed.
	Ibid.	Ibid.	Emperor Theodosius III of Adramyttium	715-717	Approved Gregory II. Abdicated.
90	St Gregory III	731-741	Emperor Leo III the Isaurian	717-741	Approved Gregory III.
91	St Zachary	741-752	Emperor Constantine V Copronymus	741-775	Son of Leo III. Approved Zachary, Stephen II, Paul I and Stephen III.
92	Stephen II of Rome	752-757	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
93	St Paul I	757-767	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
94	Stephen III of Syracuse	768-772	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
95	Adrian I of Colona	772-795	Emperor Leo IV the Khazar	775-780	Son of Constantine V. Approved Adrian I.
	Ibid.	Ibid.	Emperor Constantine VI	780-797	Son of Leo IV. Approved Adrian I. Deposed and killed by his mother, Irene.
			Holy Roman Emperors		
96	St Leo III	795-816	Emperor St Charlemagne the Blessed	800-814	Crowned by Leo III

97	Stephen IV of Rome	816-817	Emperor Louis I the Pious	813-840	Son of Charlemagne. Crowned by Stephen IV.
98	St Paschal I	817-824	Emperor Lothair I of Italy	817-855	Son of Louis I. Crowned by Paschal I and approved Eugene II, Valentine, Gregory and Sergius II.
99	Eugene II of Rome	824-827	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
100	Valentine of Rome	827	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
101	Gregory IV of Rome	827-844	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
102	Sergius II of Rome	844-847	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
103	St Leo IV	847-855	Emperor Louis II the Younger	844-875	Son of Lothair I. Crowned by Leo IV and approved Benedict III, Nicholas I and Adrian II.
104	Benedict III of Rome	855-858	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
105	St Nicholas I the Great	858-867	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
106	Adrian II of Rome	867-872	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
107	John VIII of Rome	872-882	Emperor Charles the Bald	875-877	Son of Louis I the Pious. Crowned by John VIII.
108	Marinus I	882-884	Emperor Charles III the Fat	881-887	Son of Louis II. Crowned by Marinus.
109	St Adrian III	884-885	Interregnum	887-891	

110	Stephen V of Rome	885-891	Emperor Guido III of Spoleto	891-894	Cousin of Charles III. King of Italy and Holy Roman Emperor. Crowned by Stephen V
111	Formosus of Rome	891-896	Emperor Lambert of Spoleto	894-896	Son of Guido III. King of Italy and Holy Roman Emperor. Crowned by Formosus
112	Boniface VI of Gallese	896	Emperor Arnulf of Carinthia	896-899	Great-great-grandson of Charlemagne. Crowned as anti-Emperor by Formosus. Opposed Boniface VI.
113	Stephen VI of Rome	896-897	Emperor Lambert of Spoleto	Op. cit.	Nominated Stephen VI.
114	Romanus of Gallese	897	Emperor Arnulf of Carinthia	Op. cit.	Supported by Romanus and Theodore II.
115	Theodore II of Rome	897	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
116	John IX of Tivoli	898-900	Emperor Lambert of Spoleto	Op. cit.	Supported John IX.
117	Benedict IV of Rome	900-903	Emperor Louis the Blind	901-905	Crowned by Benedict IV and supported by Leo V. Deposed and blinded.
118	Leo V of Ardea	903	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
119	Sergius III of Rome	904-911	Duke Alberic I of Spoleto	906-917	Consul of the Romans. Nominated Sergius III.
120	Anastasius III of Rome	911-913	Theodora the Elder, Patricia of Rome	917-924	Nominated Anastasius III and Lando.
121	Lando of Sabina	913-914	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.

122	John X of Tossignano	914-928	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
123	Leo VI of Rome	928	Marozia Theophylact the Younger, Patricia of Rome	924-932	Daughter of Theodora. Mistress of Sergius III. Killed John X. Mother of John XI. Controlled Leo VI. Deposed and imprisoned.
124	Stephen VII of Rome	929-931	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
125	John XI of Rome	931-935	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
126	Leo VII of Rome	936-939	Theodora the Younger, Patricia of Rome	932-950	Sister of Marozia. Nominated Leo VII, Stephen VIII (but later killed him), Marinus II and Agaptus II.
127	Stephen VIII of Rome	939-942	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
128	Marinus II of Rome	942-946	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
129	Agapetus II of Rome	946-955	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
130	John XII of Tusculum	955-964	Emperor Otto the Great	962-973	[Illegible] descendant of Charlemagne. Crowned by John XII, deposed Benedict V and nominated Leo VIII.
131	Benedict V of Rome	964	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
132	Leo VIII of Rome	964-965	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.

133	John XIII the Good, Episcopus	965-972	Emperor Otto II the Red	973-983	Son of Otto the Great. Crowned by John XIII and nominated Benedict VI, Benedict VII and John XIV.
134	Benedict VI of Rome	973-974	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
135	Benedict VII of Tusculum	974-983	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
136	John XIV of Canepanova	983-984	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
137	John XV of Rome	985-996	Otto III the Wonder	996-999	Son of Otto II. Approved John XV, crowned by John XV and nominated Sylvester II.
138	Gregory V Bruno	996-999	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
139	Sylvester II Gerbert	999-1003	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
140	John XVII Siccio	1003	John II Crescentius	d. 1012	Nominated John XVII, John XVIII and Sergius IV.
141	John XVIII Fasano	1003-1009	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
142	Sergius IV Buccaporci	1009-1012	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
143	Benedict VIII of Tusculum	1012-1024	Emperor Henry II the Saint	1014-1024	Descendant of Otto I. Crowned by Benedict VIII
144	John XIX of Tusculum	1024-1032	Emperor Conrad II the Salic	1027-1039	Descendant of Otto I. Crowned by John XIX.
145	Benedict IX of Tusculum	1032-1044 (first reign)	Count Alberic III of Tusculum	d. 1044	Brother of Benedict VIII and John XIX and uncle of Benedict IX.

146	Sylvester III Sabina	1045	Emperor Henry III the Black	1046-1056	Son of Conrad II. Deposed Sylvester III, Gregory VI and Benedict IX, crowned by Clement II, and nominated Damasus II, Leo IX and Victor II.
147	Benedict IX of Tusculum	1045 (second reign)	Op. cit.	Op. cit.	Op. cit.
148	Gregory VI Gratian	1045-1046	Op. cit.	Op. cit.	Op. cit.
149	Clement II	1046-1047	Op. cit.	Op. cit.	Op. cit.
150	Benedict IX of Tusculum	1047-1048 (third reign)	Op. cit.	Op. cit.	Op. cit.
151	Damasus II Poppo	1048	Op. cit.	Op. cit.	Op. cit.
152	St Leo IX	1049-1054	Op. cit.	Op. cit.	Op. cit.
153	Victor II Gebhard	1055-1057	Op. cit.	Op. cit.	Op. cit.
154	Stephen IX Frederic	1057-1058	Emperor Henry IV the Penitent	1056-1105	Son of Henry III. Opposed Alexander II, Victor III and Urban II, and excommunicated by Gregory VII. Repented. Then opposed Stephen IX and Nicholas II. Abdicated.
155	Nicholas II Gerard	1058-1061	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
156	Alexander II Anselm	1061-1073	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
157	St Gregory VII Hildebrand	1073-1085	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.

158	Bl. Victor III Desiderius	1086-1087	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
159	Bl. Urban II Odo	1088-1099	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
160	Paschal II Ranierius	1099-1118	Emperor Henry V of Franconia	1111-1125	Son of Henry IV. Crowned by Paschal II who later excommunicated him, opposed Gelasius II but reached concordat with Calixtus II.
161	Gelasius II Caetani	1118-1119	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
162	Callixtus II of Burgandy	1119-1124	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
163	Honorius II Scannabecchi	1124-1130	Emperor Lothair III of Supplinburg	1133-1137	Descendant of Otto I. Crowned by Innocent II and supported Honorius II and Celestine II.
164	Innocent III Papareschi	1130-1143	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
165	Celestine II Guido	1143-1144	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
166	Lucius II Caccianemici	1144-1145	King Conrad III of Hohenstaufen	1138-1152	Nephew of Henry V. Supported Lucius II and Eugene III.
167	Bl. Eugene III Paganelli	1145-1153	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.

168	Anastasius IV della Suburra	1153-1154	Emperor Frederick I Barbarossa	1152-1190	Descendant of Henry IV. Negotiated with Anastasius IV, crowned by Adrian IV, excommunicated by Alexander III, negotiated with Lucius III, opposed Urban III and supported Gregory VIII.
169	Adrian IV Breakspear	1154-1159	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
170	Alexander III Bandinelli	1159-1181	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
171	Lucius III Allucignoli	1181-1185	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
172	Urban III Crivelli	1185-1187	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
173	Gregory VIII de Morra	1187	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
174	Clement III Scolari	1187-1191	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
175	Celestine III Bobone	1191-1198	Emperor Henry VI the Cruel	1191-1197	Son of Frederick I Barbarossa. Crowned by Celestine III.
176	Innocent III dei Conti	1198-1216	Otto IV the Superb	1209-1210	Cousin of Henry VI. Crowned by Innocent III.
177	Honorius III Savelli	1216-1227	Emperor Frederick II of Hohenstaufen	1220-1250	Son of Henry VI. Crowned by Honorius III but excommunicated by Gregory IX.
178	Gregory IX Ugolino	1227-1241	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
179	Celestine IV Goffredo	1241	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
180	Innocent IV Fieschi	1243-1254	Great Interregnum	1250-1273	Popes prevented election of new Emperor.

181	Alexander IV Rinaldo	1254-1261	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
182	Urban IV Pantaléon	1261-1264	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
183	Clement IV Gui Faucoi	1265-1268	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
184	Bl. Gregory X Visconti	1271-1276	King Rudolf I of Habsburg	1273-1291	Crowned by Gregory X to whom he granted sovereignty of Papal State.
185	Bl. Innocent V de Tarentaise	1276	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
186	Adrian V Ottobuono	1276	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
187	John XXI of Spain	1276-1277	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
188	Nicholas III Orsini	1277-1280	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
189	Martin IV de Brion	1281-1285	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
190	Honorius IV Savelli	1285-1287	Ibid.	Ibid.	Ibid.
			PAPAL INDEPENDENCE: NO SECULAR RULER	1288-1804	
251	Pius VII Chiaramonti	1800-1823	Napoleon I	1804-1814	Excommunicated by Pius VII and in turn imprisoned him.

			PAPAL INDEPENDENCE: NO SECULAR RULER	1814-1870	
255	Pius IX Mastai-Ferretti	1846-1878	King Victor Emmanuel II of Italy	1870 (annexation of Papal States)-1878	Annexed Papal States and then excommunicated by Pius IX.
256	Leo XIII Pecci	1878-1903	King Umberto I of Italy	1878-1900	Son of King Victor Emmanuel II. Assassinated.
257	St Pius X	1903-1914	King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy	1900-1929	Son of Umberto I. Granted sovereignty over Vatican City to Pius X. Abdicated.
			PAPAL INDEPENDENCE RE- ESTABLISHED BY LATERAN TREATY IN 1929: NO SECULAR RULER		

APPENDIX F: PONTIFICES MAXIMI FROM 509 BCE TO THE PRESENT DAY

Alongside both the later Jewish High Priests and the earliest Christian Popes, the Pontifex Maximus (“greatest priest”) was the chief High Priest in Ancient Rome. Initially a purely religious office, from the time of Caesar Augustus (also known as Octavian: reigned 27 BCE–14 CE) it became subsumed into the office of the pagan Emperor until the title was fully transferred by later Christian Emperors to Pope St Damasus in 380. Pontifices Maximi in bold appear above in the main Directories of religious leaders. Otherwise deified Pontifices Maximi appear in italics.

ORD.	NAME	PONT. DATES	SOBRIQUET	COMMENTS
REPUBLIC				
1	Gaius Papirius	509-440 BCE	First Pontifex	Resided in Regia (Royal Palace). Consecrated Temple of Capitoline Jupiter.
2	Marcus Papirius Crassus	440-431 BCE	The Consul	Consul in 441 BCE.
3	Aulus Cornelius Cossus	431-425 BCE	Spolia Opima (rich spoils)	Killed Lars Tolumnius, King of the Veii. Consecrated Temple of Jupiter Feretrius.
4	Marcus Fostius Flaccinator	425-390 BCE	The Martyr	Killed by Gallic invaders having refused to leave Rome.
5	Marcus Fabius Ambustus	390-332 BCE	Military Tribune	Served as Tribune, 381 and 369 BCE.
6	Publius Cornelius Calussa	332-305 BCE	Novus homo (first in family)	Held no prior elective office.
7	Publius Cornelius Scipio Barbatus	304-279 BCE	The Dictator	Former Dictator (short-term magistrate).
8	Gaius Marcius Rutilius Censorinus	279-254 BCE	Censorinus	Served two terms as Censor (a type of magistrate).
9	Tiberius Coruncanius	254-243 BCE	The Pleb	First Plebian (commoner) Pontifex.

10	Lucius Caecilius Metellus	243-221 BCE	The Blinded	Lost his sight while saving Palladium from fire.
11	Lucius Cornelius Lentulus Caudinus	221-213 BCE	The Scourge	Flogged a pontiff to death for misconduct.
12	Publius Licinius Crassus Dives	212-183 BCE	Dives (rich)	Fought Hannibal.
13	Gaius Servilius Geminus	183-180 BCE	The Dictator	Former dictator.
14	Marcus Aemilius Lepidus	180-152 BCE	The Builder	As Censor, built Via Aemilia and Reggio Emilia.
15	Publius Cornelius Scipio Nasica Corculum	150-141 BCE	Princeps Senatus (leader of the Senate)	Son-in-law of Scipio Africanus.
16	Publius Cornelius Scipio Nasica Serapio	141-132 BCE	The Assassin	Son of Publius Corculum. Lynched Tiberius Gracchus, Tribune of the Plebs, then himself assassinated.
17	Publius Licinius Crassus Dives Mucianus	132-130 BCE	The Martyr	Killed in battle while Proconsul of Asia.
18	Publius Mucius Scaevola	130-115 BCE	The Law Maker	Brother of Publius Mucianus. Published pontifical yearbooks.
19	Lucius Caecilius Metellus Dalmaticus	115-130 BCE	Conqueror of Dalmatia	Conquered Dalmatia.
20	Gnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus	103-89 BCE	Novus homo	First non-pontiff to be elected Pontifex Maximus.
21	Quintus Mucius Scaevola	89-82 BCE	The Martyr	Published Jus Civile (Civil Law) Assassinated.
22	Quintus Caecilius Metellus Pius	81-63 BCE	The Nominee	Not elected but appointed by Sulla Felix the Dictator.

JULIAN DYNASTY				
23	<i>Gaius Julius Caesar</i>	63-44 BCE	The Great	Conquered Gaul. Then Dictator. July renamed in his honour. Assassinated but Deified.
24	Marcus Aemilius Lepidus	44-13 BCE	The Triumvir	Descendant of Marcus Aemilius Lepidus. Expelled from Second Triumverate but remained Pontifex Maximus.
25	<i>Caesar Augustus (Octavian)</i>	27 BCE-14 CE	Refounder of Rome	Great nephew and adoptive son of Julius Caesar. Rebuilder of Rome. Won Civil Wars. Conquered Egypt and annexed Judea. Celebrated Triumph. Organised Empire and established Pax Romana. Month of August named in his honour. Established Roman Mile (used until 19th century). Deified.
26	Tiberius	14-37	Mudblood	Adoptive son of Augustus. Ruled as tyrant. Conquered Pannonia, Dalmatia and Raetia. Appointed Pontius Pilate (possible stepson-in-law) as Governor of Judea.

27	Gaius Caligula	37-41	The Madman	Great-nephew and adoptive grandson of Tiberius. Annexed Mauretania (Algeria). Tried to erect statue of himself in the Temple at Jerusalem. Assassinated. <i>Damnatio Memoriae</i> .
28	<i>Claudius</i>	41-54	The Stutterer	Uncle of Caligula. Conquered Britain and Thrace (Bulgaria). Re-annexed Judea. Assassinated by poison. Deified.
29	Nero	54-68	The Artist	Adoptive son of Claudius. Ruled as tyrant. Matricide. Persecuted Christians and martyred St Peter. Committed suicide. <i>Damnatio Memoriae</i> .
YEAR OF FOUR EMPERORS				
30	Galba	68-69	The Homosexual	Installed by Praetorian Guard and then assassinated by them. <i>Damnatio Memoriae</i> .
31	Otho	69	The Cuckold	Former husband of Nero's second wife. Reigns three months then committed suicide after being defeated by successor. <i>Damnatio Memoriae</i> .
32	Vitellius	69	The Glutton	Reigns eight months. Defeated and executed by army of successor, Vespasian. <i>Damnatio Memoriae</i> .

FLAVIAN DYNASTY				
33	<i>Vespasian</i>	69-79	The Mule-driver (original occupation)	Suppressed Great Jewish Revolt. Deposited Jerusalem temple treasures in the new Temple of Peace at Rome. Deified.
34	<i>Titus</i>	79-81	The Well Loved	Son of Vespasian. Destroyed Temple at Jerusalem. Built Colosseum. Deified.
35	Domitian	81-96	The Tyrant	Younger brother of Titus and son of Vespasian. Persecuted Christians and martyred Pope St Clement I. Assassinated. Damnatio Memoriae.
ADOPTIVE EMPERORS				
36	<i>Nerva</i>	96-98	The Senator	First of Five Good Emperors . Deified.
37	<i>Trajan Dacicus</i>	98-117	Conqueror of Dacia	Adoptive son of predecessor. Second of the Five Good Emperors. Conquered Dacia (Romania). Martyred Pope St Clement. Deified.
38	<i>Hadrian</i>	117-138	The Traveller	Adoptive son of predecessor. Third of the Five Good Emperors. Tolerated Pope St Telesphorus. Built Hadrian's Wall in Britain. Depatriated the Jews and renamed their country Palestine. Deified.

ANTONINE DYNASTY				
39	<i>Antoninus Pius</i>	138-161	The Penny Pincher	Adoptive son of predecessor. Founded Antonine dynasty. Tolerated Pope St Hyginus. Deified.
40	<i>Marcus Aurelius</i>	161-180	The Philosopher	Son-in-law and adoptive son of predecessor. Persecuted Christians and martyred Pope St Ancietus. Deified.
41	<i>Commodus</i>	177-192	The Gladiator	Son of predecessor. Tolerated Pope St Eleutherus. Assassinated. Deified.
YEAR OF FIVE EMPERORS				
42	<i>Pertinax</i>	193	The Victim	Installed but then assassinated by Praetorian Guard after a reign of 86 days. Deified.
43	Didius Julianus	193	The Briber	Bought power from Praetorian Guard. Assassinated after a reign of 66 days. Damnatio Memoriae.
SEVERAN DYNASTY				
44	<i>Septimius Severus</i>	193-211	The Enlarger	Reorganised Empire. Tolerated Pope St Victor I. Deified.
45	<i>Antoninus Caracalla</i>	198-217	The Tyrant	Granted citizenship to all free men throughout the Empire. Martyred Pope St Zephyrinus. Assassinated but deified.
46	Macrinus	217-218	The African	Concluded Treaty with Parthia. Assassinated. Damnatio Memoriae.

47	Elagabalus	218-222	The Priest	Purported son of Caracalla but more likely of a Roman aristocrat. Instituted sun worship and was priest of the Black Stone. Tolerated Pope St Callistus I but practised religious extremism and sexual deviancy. Assassinated. <i>Damnatio Memoriae</i> .
48	<i>Severus Alexander</i>	222-235	The Syrian	Cousin of predecessor. Tried to buy off Germans. Martyred Pope St Callixtus. Assassinated but deified.
CRISIS EMPERORS				
49	Maximinus Thrax	235-238	The Giant	Defeated the Germans. Persecuted Christians and imprisoned Pope Pontian and then martyred Pope St Anterus. <i>Damnatio Memoriae</i> .
50	<i>Gordian I</i>	238	Africanus	Rebelled along with son Gordian II against predecessor and recognised by Senate, but defeated and committed suicide after a reign of 21 days in Africa. Deified.
51	Gordian II	238	Junior	Son of Gordian I. Defeated and killed after a reign of 21 days.
52	Pupienus	238	The Senator	Joint-Emperor and Pontiff elected by Senate jointly with Balbinus. Assassinated by Praetorian Guard after reign of 99 days. <i>Damnatio Memoriae</i> .

53	Balbinus	238	The Senator	Joint-Emperor and Pontiff elected by Senate jointly with Pupienus. Like him, assassinated by Praetorian Guard after reign of 99 days.
54	<i>Gordian III</i>	238-244	The Youth	Grandson of Gordian I. Emperor aged just 13. Defeated Persians but assassinated. Deified.
55	<i>Philip</i>	244-249	The Arab	Celebrated 1000th anniversary of founding of Rome. Killed fighting Decius. Deified.
56	<i>Philip II</i>	247-249	The Younger	Son of Philip I and junior emperor. Assassinated. Deified.
57	<i>Decius</i>	249-251	The Brave	Persecuted Christians. Martyred Pope St Fabian. Killed fighting Goths. Deified.
58	<i>Herennius Etruscus</i>	251	The Brave	Son of Decius and junior emperor. Killed fighting Goths. Deified.
59	<i>Hostilian</i>	251	The Youth	Son of Decius and junior emperor. Died of plague after reign of five months. Deified.
60	Trebonianus Gallus	251-253	The Disastrous	Martyred Pope St Cornelius. Defeated by Goths. Assassinated. Damnatio Memoriae.
61	Volusianus	251-235	The Youth	Son of Trebonianus Gallus and junior emperor. Assassinated with him. Damnatio Memoriae.

62	Aemilianus	253	Hand on Hilt or The Rebel	Assassinated after reign of three months. <i>Damnatio Memoriae</i> .
63	Valerian	253-260	The Captive	Ruled with son Gallienus. Persecuted Christians and martyred many including St Stephen I and St Sixtus II and other saints. Captured by Persians and died their prisoner.
64	<i>Saloninus</i>	260	The Youth	Son and co-emperor of Gallienus. Assassinated, but deified.
65	<i>Gallienus</i>	260-268	The Barracks Emperor	Son of Valerian. Tolerated Christianity and Pope St Dionysius. Lost control of Gaul and Syria. Assassinated but deified.
ILLYRIAN EMPERORS				
66	<i>Claudius</i>	268-270	Gothicus (victor over Goths/Germans)	Acclaimed by army at Milan. Seat at Rome. Defeated Goths and assumed title "Gothicus". Deified.
67	Quintillus	270	The Brother	Brother of Claudius Gothicus. Committed suicide on being defeated by Aurelian. <i>Damnatio Memoriae</i> .

68	<i>Aurelian</i>	270-275	Restorer of the World	Acclaimed by army at Sirmium (near Belgrade). Seat at Rome. Conquered rebel Gallic and Palmyrene Empires. Built Aurelian Walls of Rome. Assassinated at Caenophrurium (now Istanbul in Turkey). Deified.
69	<i>Tacitus</i>	275-276	The Senator	Elected by Senate. Seat at Rome. Died whilst fighting Goths at Tyana (in Turkey). Deified.
70	<i>Florian</i>	276	The Brother	Succeeded half-brother, Tacitus. Assassinated after three months. Deified.
71	<i>Probus</i>	276-282	Reviver of the Army	Elected by Senate. Seat at Rome. Celebrated Triumph in 281. Assassinated at Sirmium (near Belgrade). Deified.
72	<i>Carus</i>	282-283	Parthicus (victor over Parthians/Iranians)	Acclaimed by army at Sirmium (near Belgrade). Seat at Rome. Defeated Persians and adopted title "Parthicus Maximus". Died in Iraq. Deified.
73	<i>Carinus</i>	283-285	The Seducer	Son of Carus. Joint Emperor with younger brother, Numerian. Seat at Rome. Assassinated near Belgrade opposing Diocletian. Damnatio Memoriae.

74	<i>Numerian</i>	283-284	The Martyr	Younger son of Carinus. Campaigned in Asia. Assassinated. Deified.
75	<i>Diocletian Jovius</i>	284-305	The Persecutor	General acclaimed by soldiers. Made adoptive son, Maximian, co-emperor. Persecuted Christians. Voluntarily abdicated and later committed suicide at Split (in Croatia). Deified.
76	Maximian	285-305	Herculius	Adoptive son of Diocletian and junior emperor. Persecuted Christians. Abdicated and later committed suicide.
77	<i>Constantius</i>	305-306	Chlorus (Pale)	Adoptive grandson of Diocletian and purported great nephew of Emperors Claudius Gothicus and Quintillus. Seat at Trier. Tolerated Christianity. Deified.
78	<i>Galerius Jovius</i>	306-311	The Drover (original occupation)	Son-in-law and adoptive son of Diocletian. Persecuted Christians. Deified.
79	Valerius Severus	306-307	The Tetrarch	Adoptive son of Constantius and junior emperor. Deposed and executed by Maxentius. Damnatio Memoriae.
80	Maxentius	306-312	The Usurper	Son of Maximian. Tolerated Pope St Marcellus but martyred Pope St Eusebius. Killed fighting Constantine the Great
CONSTANTINIAN DYNASTY				
81	<i>St Constantine the Great</i>	306-337	Bull Neck	Son of Constantius Chlorus. Legalised Christianity and founded Constantinople as Christian capital. Deified and canonised.

82	Licinius	308-324	The Murderer	Adoptive son of Galerius. Killed son of Valerius Severus and widow and daughter of Diocletian. Married sister of Constantine but deposed and executed by latter. Damnatio Memoriae.
83	Maximinus	310-313	Daza	Nephew and adoptive son of Galerius. Persecuted Christians. Damnatio Memoriae.
84	Constantine II	337-340	The Catholic	Eldest son of Constantine the Great. Killed fighting his brother Constans. Damnatio Memoriae.
85	<i>Constantius II</i>	337-361	The Arian	Exiled Pope St Liberius. Deified.
86	<i>Constans</i>	337-350	The Homosexual	Son of Constantine the Great. Supported Pope St Julius I against Arians of Eastern Roman Empire. Killed. Deified.
87	<i>Julian</i>	361-363	The Apostate	Half-nephew of Constantine the Great. Restored paganism. Killed fighting Persians. Deified.
INTERDYNASTIC				
88	Jovian	363-364	The General	Re-established Christianity.
89	Valentinian I	364-375	The Great	Western Emperor and Pontifex Maximus Deified.
90	<i>Valens</i>	364-378	The Martyr	Brother of Valentinian I. Killed fighting Goths. Deified.

91	<i>Gratian</i>	367-380 (secular reign continued until 383)	The Alanophile	Son of Valentinian I and son-in-law of Constantius II. Transferred title Pontifex Maximus to Pope St Damasus in 380. Assassinated having alienated his Christian army by having a bodyguard of pagan Alans, a German tribe. Deified.
92	<i>Valentinian II</i>	375-380 (secular reign continued until 392)	The Youth	Half-brother of Gratian. Assassinated. Deified.
EARLY PAPAL PONTIFICES MAXIMI (384-483)				
93	St Damasus I	366-384	The Ladies' Ear Tickler	Commisioned translation of bible.
94	St Siricius	384-399	Heir to St Peter	Apponited Pontifex Maximus by Emperor Valentinian II.
95	St Anastasius I	399-401	Anti-Origenist Pope	Condemned Origen of Alexandria.
96	St Innocent I	401-417	First Anti-Pelagian Pope	Excommunicated Pelagius.
97	St Zosimus	417-418	Second Anti-Pelagian Pope	Disputed with Carthaginian bishops.
98	St Boniface I	418-422	Third Anti-Pelagian Pope	Opposed by Anti-Pope Eulalius.
99	St Celestine I	422-432	Fourth Anti-Pelagian Pope	Sent delegates to Ecumenical Council.
100	St Sixtus III	432-440	Restorer of Rome	Sent St Germanus to Britain.
101	St Leo I the Great	440-461	Lion of Rome	Persuaded Attila the Hun not to attack Rome.
102	St Hilary	461-468	Second Anti-Arian Pope	Consecrated Emperor Anthemius.

103	St Simplicius	468-483	First Anti-Monophysite Pope	Consecrated Emperor Julius Nepos.
EARLY BYZANTINE POPES (483-678)				
104	St Felix III	483-492	First Anicia Pope	Excommunicated Patriarch Acacius of Constantinople.
105	St Gelasius I	492-496	Father of the Poor	Abolished festival of Lupercalia.
106	Anastasius II	496-498	Monophysite Pope and heretic	Accepted Henotikon formula.
107	St Symmachus	498-514	Second Anti-Monophysite Pope	Opposed by Anti-Pope Laurence.
108	St Hormisdas	514-523	The Married Pope	Ended Acacian schism.
109	St John I	523-526	Victim for Christ	Nominated by King Theodoric the Great.
110	St Felix IV	536-530	The Temple-Converter	Built Church of St Cosmas.
111	Boniface II of Rome	530-532	The Gothic Pope	Opposed by anti-Pope Dioscorus.
112	John II	533-535	First Name-Change Pope	Born Mercurius. Obeyed Emperor Justinian the Great.
113	St Agapetus I	535-536	Second Anicia Pope	Visited Emperor Justinian the Great.
114	St Silverius	536-537	Second Frosinoe Pope	Son of St Hormisdas.
115	Vigilius of Rome	537-555	Schism of the Three Chapters Pope	Nominated by Emperor Justinian the Great.
116	Pelagius I of Rome	556-561	Schism of the Three Chapters Pope	Nominated by Emperor Justinian the Great.
117	John III of Rome	561-574	First anti-Lombard Pope	Aided by Emperor Justinian the Great.

118	Benedict I	575-579	Second anti-Lombard Pope	Approved by Emperor Justinian II.
119	Pelagius II of Rome	597-590	Third anti-Lombard Pope	Opposed Patriarch of Constantinople.
120	St Gregory I The Great	590-604	Consul of God	Sent Augustine to Canterbury.
121	Sabinian of Tuscany	604-606	Anti-Gregorian Pope	Approved by Emperor Phocas.
122	Boniface III of Rome	607	Ecumenical Pope	Supported by Emperor Phocas.
123	St Boniface IV	608-615	Second Benedictine Pope	Instituted All Saints Day.
124	St Adeodatus	615-618	The Healer Pope or Third Benedictine Pope	Healed lepers.
125	Boniface V of Naples	619-625	The Humble Pope	Supported by Emperor Heraclius.
126	Honorius I of Campania	625-638	Leader of the Common People	Supported by Emperor Heraclius.
127	Severinus of Rome	640	The Two-Month Pope	Reluctantly approved by by Emperor Heraclius.
128	John IV of Dalmatia	640-642	Second Anti-Monothelism Pope	Dealt with Emperor Constans II.
129	Theodore I of Jerusalem	642-649	Third Anti-Monothelism Pope	Dealt with Emperor Constans II.
130	St Martin I	649-654	Fourth Anti-Monophysite Pope	Martyred by Emperor Constans II.
131	St Eugene I	654-657	Fifth Anti-Monophysite Pope	Rejected Monophysitism of Emperor Constans II.

132	St Vitalian	657-672	Sixth Anti-Monophysite Pope or Second Segni Pope	Received Emperor Constans II at Rome.
133	Adeodatus II of Rome	672-676	The Gift of God	Opposed Emperor Constantine IV.
134	Donus of Rome	676-678	Anti-Nestorian Pope	Supported by Emperor Constantine IV.
THE TEN GREEK POPES AND INTERLOPERS (678-752)				
135	St Agatho	678-681	First Greek Pope	Sent delegates to Sixth Ecumenical Council.
136	St Leo II	682-683	Second Greek Pope	Ratified decisions of Sixth Ecumenical Council.
137	St Benedict II	684-685	First Savelli Pope	Obtained permission for papal elections to be ratified by Exarch at Ravenna.
138	John V of Antioch	685-686	Third Greek Pope	Negotiated with Emperor Constantine IV.
139	Conon of Thrace	686-687	Fourth Greek Pope	Supported by Emperor Justinian II.
140	St Sergius I	687-701	Fifth Greek Pope	Opposed by Anti-Popes Paschal and Theodore.
141	John VI of Ephesus	701-705	Sixth Greek Pope	Supported by Emperor Tiberius III.
142	John VII of Greece	705-707	Seventh Greek Pope	Quarreled with Emperor Justinian II.
143	Sisinnius of Syria	708	Eighth Greek Pope	Reigned 20 days.
144	Constantine	708-715	Victor over Monothelism	Visited Emperor Justinian II.
145	St Gregory II	715-731	Second Savelli Pope	Excommunicated Emperor Leo III.
146	St Gregory III	731-741	Ninth Greek Pope	Resisted iconoclasm of Emperor Leo III
147	St Zachary	741-752	Last Greek Pope	Authorised change in dynasty in France.

FRANKISH POPES (752-872)				
148	Stephen II of Rome	752-757	Founder of Papal State	Received Papal State from King Pepin the Short.
149	St Paul I	757-767	The Mediator between God and Man	Negotiated with Desiderius, King of the Lombards.
150	Stephen III of Syracuse	768-772	Last anti-Lombard Pope	Opposed by anti-Popes Constantine II and Philip.
151	Adrian I of Colona	772-795	First Colona Pope	Received territorial donation from Charlemagne and adopted first Crown of Papal Tiara.
152	St Leo III	795-816	Creator of the Holy Roman Empire	Crowned Charlamagne as Emperor.
153	Stephen IV of Rome	816-817	Friend of Louis the Pious	Crowned Louis the Pious as Emperor.
154	St Paschal I	817-824	Man of the Church	Crowned Lothair I as Holy Roman Emperor.
155	Eugene II of Rome	824-827	Father of the Afflicted	Resisted Iconoclasm.
156	Valentine of Rome	827	The Forty Day Pope	Died before imperial ratification.
157	Gregory IV of Rome	827-844	The Mediator	Negotiated between Louis the Pious and latter's rebel sons.
158	Sergius II of Rome	844-847	The Broken-Hearted Pope	Cousin of Pope Paschal I. Opposed by anti-Pope John. Crowned Louis II as King of Italy.
159	St Leo IV	847-855	Benedictine Pope	Crowned Louis II as Emperor.
160	Benedict III of Rome	855-858	The Merciful Pope	Opposed by anti-Pope Anastasius Bibliothecarius.

161	St Nicholas I the Great	858-867	God's Representative on Earth	Refused to recognise Photius I as Patriarch of Constantinople.
162	Adrian II of Rome	867-872	The Reconciler	Recrowned Louis II as Emperor.
163	John VIII of Rome	872-882	First anti-Formosan Pope	Assassinated.
FORMOSAN & ANTI-FORMOSAN POPES (872-903)				
164	Marinus I	882-884	First Formosan Pope	Reinstated Formosus as Bishop of Portus.
165	St Adrian III	884-885	The Reconciler or Second Anti-Formosan Pope	Redeposed Formosus as Bishop of Portus.
166	Stephen V of Rome	885-891	Third anti-Formosan Pope	Crowned Guido of Spoleto as Emperor.
167	Formosus of Rome	891-896	The Exumed Pope	Disinterred and posthumously degraded at Cadaver Synod.
168	Boniface VI of Gallese	896	Fourth anti-Formosan Pope	Reigned 15 days.
169	Stephen VI of Rome	896-897	Fifth anti-Formosan Pope	Assassinated.
170	Romanus of Gallese	897	Second Formosan Pope	Deposed.
171	Theodore II of Rome	897	Third Formosan Pope	Rehabilitated Pope Formosus.
172	John IX of Tivoli	898-900	Fourth Formosan Pope	Annuled sentence on Pope Formosus.
173	Benedict IV of Rome	900-903	Fifth Formosan Pope	Crowned Louis the Blind as Emperor.
174	Leo V of Ardea	903	Sixth Formosan Pope	Opposed by anti-Pope Christopher. Assassinated.
DARK AGE POPES (THE PORNOCRACY) (904-964)				
175	Sergius III of Rome	904-911	Sixth anti-Formosan Pope	Affirmed sentence on Pope Formosus.
176	Anastasius III of Rome	911-913	The Mild Pope	Nominee of Senatrix Marozia.

177	Lando of Sabina	913-914	Last name-change Pope (until Francis in 2013)	Nominee of Senatrix Theodora.
178	John X of Tossignano	914-928	Fourth Assassinated Pope	Nominee of Senatrix Theodora. Crowned Berengar as Emperor. Deposed and assassinated by order of Senatrix Marozia.
179	Leo VI of Rome	928	The Modest Pope	Nominee of Senatrix Marozia.
180	Stephen VII of Rome	929-931	The Dual-Numbered Pope	Nominee of Senatrix Marozia. Also known as Stephen VIII.
181	John XI of Rome	931-935	First Tuscolo Pope	Son of Senatrix Marozia.
182	Leo VII of Rome	936-939	The Benedictine Pope	Nominee of Senatrix Marozia.
183	Stephen VIII of Rome	939-942	Fifth Assassinated Pope	Imprisoned and killed by Alberic the Great, Prince of Rome.
184	Marinus II of Rome	942-946	The Gentle Pope	Nominee of Alberic the Great, Prince of Rome.
185	Agapetus II of Rome	946-955	The Proto-Ottonian Pope	Nominee of Alberic the Great, Prince of Rome.
186	John XII of Tusculum	955-964	The Boy Pope	Grandson of Senatrix Marozia. Crowned Otto I as Emperor.
187	Benedict V of Rome	964	Anti-Ottonian Pope	Deposed and degraded by Emperor Otto I.
OTTONIAN POPES (964-1003)				
188	Leo VIII of Rome	964-965	The Disputed Pope	Previously anti-Pope, 963-964. Nominated by Emperor Otto I. Opposed by anti-Pope Benedict V who was validly Pope in 964.
189	John XIII the Good, Episcopus	965-972	Second Ottonian Pope	Nominated by Emperor Otto I.

190	Benedict VI of Rome	973-974	Sixth Assassinated Pope	Nominated by Emperor Otto I. Killed by anti-Pope Boniface VII.
191	Benedict VII of Tusculum	974-983	Third Tusculo Pope	Grandson of Senatrix Marozia. Nominated by Emperor Otto II. Opposed by anti-Pope Boniface VII.
192	John XIV of Canepanova	983-984	Seventh Assassinated Pope	Nominated by Emperor Otto II. Deposed, imprisoned and murdered.
193	John XV of Rome	985-996	Distinguished Doctor	Approved by Emperor Otto III. Opposed by Crescentius II the Younger.
194	Gregory V Bruno	996-999	First German Pope	Nominated by his cousin Emperor Otto III whom he crowned as Emperor. Opposed by anti-Pope John XVI.
195	Sylvester II Gerbert	999-1003	The Wizard Pope	Nominated by his former pupil Emperor Otto III.
CRESCENTIAN POPES (1003-1012)				
196	John XVII Sicco	1003	First Crescentian Pope	Nominee of John II Crescentius, the Patrician of Rome.
197	John XVIII Fasano	1003-1009	Second Crescentian Pope	Nominee of John II Crescentius, the Patrician of Rome.
198	Sergius IV Buccaporci	1009-1012	Third Crescentian Pope	Nominee of John II Crescentius, the Patrician of Rome.
TUSCULAN PAPACY (1012-1048)				
199	Benedict VIII of Tusculum	1012-1024	Anti- Crescentian Pope	Great-grandson of Senatrix Marozia. Opposed by anti-Pope Gregory VI. Crowned Emperor Henry II of Germany.

200	John XIX of Tusculum	1024-1032	The Corrupt	Brother of predecessor, Benedict VIII. Secured election by bribery. Crowned Emperor Conrad II.
201	Benedict IX of Tusculum	1032-1044 (first reign)	The Thrice-Reigned Pope	Nephew of John XIX and Benedict VIII. Nominated by father, Alberic III of Tusculum. Abdicated.
202	Sylvester III Sabina	1045	Last Crescentian Pope	Deposed by King Henry III.
203	Benedict IX of Tusculum	1045 (second reign)	The Thrice-Reigned Pope	Restored but then forced to abdicate for second time. Nephew of John XIX.
204	Gregory VI Gratian	1045-1046	The False Monk	Godfather to Benedict IX. Deposed and incarcerated by King Henry III of Germany.
205	Clement II	1046-1047	Second German Pope	Nominated by King Henry III of Germany whom he crowned as Emperor.
206	Benedict IX of Tusculum	1047-1048 (third reign)	The Magician	Restored by Tusculum family but then deposed by Emperor Henry III of Germany.
HENRICIAN PAPACY (1048-1061)				
207	Damasus II Poppo	1048	The Twenty-Three Day Pope	Nominated by Emperor Henry III of Germany.
208	St Leo IX	1049-1054	Universal Primate	Nominated by his relative, Emperor Henry III of Germany.
209	Victor II Gebhard	1055-1057	Fifth German Pope	Nominated by Emperor Henry III of Germany.
210	Stephen IX Frederic	1057-1058	Sixth German Pope	Approved by King Henry IV of Germany.

211	Nicholas II Gerard	1058-1061	The Pantaria or Common People's Pope	Descendant of Senatrix Marozia. Opposed by anti-Pope Benedict X.
ANTI-HENRICIAN POPES (1061-1119)				
212	Alexander II Anselm	1061-1073	First anti- Imperial Pope	Opposed by anti-Pope Honorius II.
213	St Gregory VII Hildebrand	1073-1085	Hildebrand Hellfire	Opposed by anti-Pope Clement III. Received submission of King Henry IV at Canossa.
214	Bl. Victor III Desiderius	1086-1087	The Refugee Pope	Opposed by anti-Pope Clement III. Fought King Henry IV.
215	Bl. Urban II Odo	1088-1099	The Crusader Pope	Opposed by anti-Pope Clement III. Fought King Henry IV.
216	Paschal II Ranierius	1099-1118	Second Benedictine Pope	Opposed by anti-Popes Clement III, Theodoric, Adalbert and Sylvester IV. Crowned Henry V as Emperor.
217	Gelasius II Caetani	1118-1119	First Caetani Pope	Opposed by anti-Pope Gregory VIII.
REFORM POPES (1119-1159)				
218	Callixtus II of Burgandy	1119-1124	The Conciliatory Pope	Opposed by anti-Pope Gregory VIII.
219	Honorius II Scannabecchi	1124-1130	First Frangipani Pope	Opposed by anti-Pope Celestine II.
220	Innocent III Papareschi	1130-1143	Second Frangipani Pope	Opposed by anti-Popes Anacletus II & Victor IV and King Lothair III although finally crowned Lothair III as Emperor.
221	Celestine II Guido	1143-1144	The Three Month Pope	Granted absolution to King Louis VIII of France.
222	Lucius II Caccianemici	1144-1145	The Fighting Pope	Killed fighting Senators in Rome.
223	Bl. Eugene III Paganelli	1145-1153	First Cistercian Pope	Summoned Second Crusade.
224	Anastasius IV della	1153-1154	The Popular	Came to terms with the Emperor

	Suburra		Pope	Frederick I Barbarossa.
225	Adrian IV Breakspear	1154-1159	The English Pope	Crowned Emperor Frederick I Barbarossa. Granted Ireland to King Henry II of England.
THE SIX OLD MEN (1159-1198)				
226	Alexander III Bandinelli	1159-1181	First of the Six Old Men	Opposed by anti-Popes Victor IV, Paschal III, Callixtus III & Innocent III (1159-1180).
227	Lucius III Allucignoli	1181-1185	Second of the Six Old Men	Elected aged 84. Crowned and resided at Velletri.
228	Urban III Crivelli	1185-1187	Third of the Six Old Men	Crowned and resided in Verona.
229	Gregory VIII de Morra	1187	Fourth of the Six Old Men	Elected aged 87. Crowned and resided at Ferrara.
230	Clement III Scolari	1187-1191	Fifth of the Six Old Men	Concluded accords with Roman Commune and Emperor Frederick I Barbarossa.
231	Celestine III Bobone	1191-1198	Last of the Six Old Men	Elected aged 85. Crowned Henry IV as Emperor.
ANTI-HOHENSTAUFEN POPES (1198-1254)				
232	Innocent III dei Conti	1198-1216	Arbiter of Europe	Crowned Otto IV as Emperor.
233	Honorius III Savelli	1216-1227	First Lawyer Pope	Crowned Frederick II as Emperor. Summoned Fifth Crusade.
234	Gregory IX Ugolino	1227-1241	Second Lawyer Pope	Cousin of Innocent III. Excommunicated Emperor Frederick II.
235	Celestine IV Goffredo	1241	The Sixteen- Day Pope	Nephew of Urban III.
236	Innocent IV Fieschi	1243-1254	Third Lawyer Pope	Fought Emperor Frederick II.
VITERBO POPES (1254-1268)				
237	Alexander IV Rinaldo	1254-1261	First Viterbo Pope	Nephew of Gregory IX. Supported anti-King William of Germany. Resided at Viterbo.
238	Urban IV Pantaléon	1261-1264	Second Viterbo	Unable to reside at Rome.

			Pope	
239	Clement IV Gui Faucoi	1265-1268	Third Viterbo Pope	Summoned Crusade against Manfred Hohenstaufen of Sicily.
INTERREGNUM (1268-1271)				
ANGEVIN POPES (controlled by Charles of Anjou, Rector of Rome) (1271-1304)				
240	Bl. Gregory X Visconti	1271-1276	Founder of Sovereign Papal State	Secured independence from Holy Roman Empire
241	Bl. Innocent V de Tarentaise	1276	First Dominican Pope	Crowned Rudolf I as Emperor.
242	Adrian V Ottobuono	1276	Uncrowned Pope	Nephew of Innocent V. Reigned one month.
243	John XXI of Spain	1276-1277	First mis-numbered Pope	XX accidentally omitted. Former doctor to Gregory X.
244	Nicholas III Orsini	1277-1280	The Bear	Obtained Romagna from King Rudolf I of Habsburg.
245	Martin IV de Brion	1281-1285	Second Mis-Numbered Pope	Adopted "IV" in error.
246	Honorius IV Savelli	1285-1287	Fourth Savelli Pope	Great-nephew of Honorius III.
247	Nicholas IV Masci	1288-1292	The Missionary Pope	Sent monks to China.
INTERREGNUM (1292-1294)				
248	St Celestine V	1294	The Angel Pope	Abdicated and imprisoned by King Charles of Naples.
249	Boniface VIII Caetani	1294-1303	First Anti-Colonna Pope	Adopted second Crown on Papal Tiara.
250	Bl. Benedict XI Boccasini	1303-1304	Second anti-Colonna Pope	Refused number "X" because it had been used by an anti-Pope. Adopted third Crown on Papal Tiara.
AVIGNON POPES (1305-1378)				
251	Clement V de Got	1305-1314	The "New Jason" (according to Dante)	Elected at Perugia, crowned at Lyons. Established seat at Avignon.

INTERREGNUM (1314-1316)				
252	John XII Duèze	1316-1334	The Trinity Sunday Pope	Opposed by anti-Pope Nicholas V.
253	Benedict XII Fournier	1334-1342	Second Cistercian Pope	Opposed by Emperor Ludwig IV.
254	Clement VI Roger	1342-1352	Le Grand Seigneur	Bought Avignon from Counts of Provence.
255	Innocent VI Aubert	1352-1362	Pacifier of Rome	Authorised coronation at Rome of Emperor Charles IV.
256	Bl. Urban V de Grimoard	1362-1370	Fourth Benedictine Pope	Temporarily moved to Rome where he converted Byzantine Emperor John V Palaiologos.
257	Gregory XI de Beaufort	1370-1378	Last Avignon Pope	Nephew of Clement VI. Returned Papacy to Rome.
SCHISM POPES (1378-1447)				
258	Urban VI	1378-1389	The Wondering Pope	Opposed by anti-Pope Clement VII of Avignon.
259	Boniface IX	1389-1404	The Annates Perpetuæ Pope	Opposed by anti-Popess Clement VII and Benedict XIII of Avignon.
260	Innocent VII Migliorati	1404-1406	The Equivocating Pope	Opposed by anti-Pope Benedict XIII of Avignon.
261	Gregory XII Correr	1406-1415	The Consilientist and Sixth Abdicating Pope	Deposed then abdicated.
INTERREGNUM (1415-1417)				
262	Martin V Colonna	1417-1431	Second Colonna Pope	Opposed by Anti-Popes Clement VIII, Benedict XIV (sic) Garnier and Benedict XIV (sic) Carrier.
263	Eugene IV Condulmer	1431-1447	Third Anti-Colonna Pope	Crowned Sigismund as Holy Roman Emperor. Opposed by Anti-Pope Felix V.

RENAISSANCE POPES (1447-1513)				
264	Nicholas V Parentucelli	1447-1455	Restorer of Rome	Crowned Frederick III as Holy Roman Emperor. Opposed by Anti-Pope Felix V.
265	Callixtus III Borgia	1455-1458	First Borgia Pope	Summoned Crusade.
266	Pius II Piccolomini	1458-1464	The Laureate Pope	Summoned Crusade.
267	Paul II Barbo	1464-1471	The Barbarian	Nephew of Eugene IV
268	Sixtus IV della Rovere	1471-1484	First Della Rovere Pope	Summoned Crusade.
269	Innocent VIII Cibo	1484-1492	The Witch-Hunter	Ordered Inquisition in Germany to persecute witches.
270	Alexander VI Borgia	1492-1503	The Spanish Bull and Second Borgia Pope	Nephew of Pope Callixtus III.
271	Pius III Todeschini-Piccolomini	1503	Second Piccolomini Pope	Nephew of Pius II.
272	Julius II della Rovere	1503-1513	The Terrible	Nephew of Pope Sixtus IV.
REFORMATION PAPACY (1513-1555)				
273	Leo X de Medici	1513-1521	The Hellhound	Son of Lorenzo the Magnificent of Florence.
274	Adrian VI Boeyens	1522-1523	The Northern Barbarian	Dutch Pope. Exceptionally retained baptismal name.
275	Clement VII de Medici	1523-1534	Second Medici Pope	Cousin of Pope Leo X. Crowned Emperor Charles V.
276	Paul III Farnese	1534-1549	The Nepotist Pope	Rebuilder of Rome.
277	Julius III del Monte	1550-1555	The Vulture	Supported Queen Mary I of England.
COUNTER-REFORMATION PAPACY (1555-1585)				
278	Marcellus II Cervini	1555	The 22-day Pope	Resolved to reform but died.
279	Paul IV Carafa	1555-1559	The Censoring Pope	Issued Index of Prohibited Books.

280	Pius IV de Medici	1559-1565	Third Medici Pope	Issued Bull of Tridentine Profession of Faith.
281	St Pius V	1566-1572	The Reforming Pope	Excommunicated Queen Elizabeth I of England.
282	Gregory XIII Boncompagni	1572-1585	The Calendar Pope	Instituted Gregorian calendar.
BAROQUE PAPACY (1585-1623)				
283	Sixtus V Montalto	1585-1590	The Iron Pope	Proclaimed crusade against Elizabeth I of England.
284	Urban VII Castagna	1590	The Twelve Day Pope	Died before consecration.
285	Gregory XIV Sfondrati	1590-1591	The Stubborn Pope	Sent army to fight King Henry IV of France.
286	Innocent IX Facchinetti	1591	Pontifex Clinicus	Reigned two months.
287	Clement VIII Aldobrandini	1592-1605	The Pious Pope	Ended Huguenot War in France.
288	Leo XI de Medici	1605	The Lightning Pope	Reigned one month.
289	Paul V Borghese	1605-1621	Rebuilder of Rome	Built St Peter's Basilica
290	Gregory XV Ludovisi	1621-1623	The Missionary Pope	Founded Congregation for the Evangelization of Peoples.
ENLIGHTENMENT POPES (1623-1800)				
291	Urban VIII Barberini	1623-1644	Monarch of Christendom	Consecrated new Basilica of St Peter.
292	Innocent X Battista	1644-1655	Anti-Jansenist Pope	Descendent of Pope Alexander VI.
293	Alexander VII Chigi	1655-1667	Louis XIV's Chaplain	Great-nephew of Pope Paul V.
294	Clement IX Rospigliosi	1667-1669	Jansenist Pope	Made peace with Jansenists.
295	Clement X Altieri	1670-1676	The Anti-Ottoman Pope	Assisted King John Sobieski of Poland defeat Ottomans.

296	Bl. Innocent IX Odescalchi	1676-1689	First Anti- Gallican Pope	Negotiated anti-Ottoman alliance.
297	Alexander VIII Ottononi	1689-1691	Second Anti- Gallican Pope	Disputed with King Louis XIV of France.
298	Innocent XII Pignatelli	1691-1700	Uncle of the Poor	Reached agreement with King Louis XIV of France.
299	Clement XI Albani	1700-1721	Anti-Jansenist Pope	Instituted Feast of the Immaculate Conception.
300	Innocent XIII dei Conti	1721-1724	Fourth Conti Pope	Relative of Pope Alexander IV.
301	Benedict XIII Orsini	1724-1730	Third Orsini Pope and Prince of Pastors	Related to Popes Celestine III and Nicholas III.
302	Clement XII Corsini	1730-1740	The Blind Pope	Recognised independence of San Marino.
303	Benedict XIV Lambertini	1740-1758	The Enlightenment Pope	Granted title of “Most Faithful Majesty” to King John V of Portugal.
304	Clement XIII Rezzonico	1758-1769	The Anti- Enlightenment Pope	Condemned Febronianism.
305	Clement XIV Ganganelli	1769-1774	The Anti-Jesuit Pope	Dissolved Jesuit Order.
306	Pius VI Braschi	1775-1799	Martyr of the Revolution	Died in prison in France.
INTERREGNUM (1799-1800)				
COUNTER-REVOLUTION PAPACY (1800-1878)				
307	Pius VII Chiaramonti	1800-1823	Napoleon's Chaplain	Attended Napoleon's coronation but later imprisoned by him.
308	Leo XII della Genga	1823-1829	The Zealous Pope	Approved 20th Holy Year.
309	Pius VIII Castiglioni	1829-1830	Second Castiglioni Pope	Relative of Pope Celestine IV.

310	Gregory XVI Cappellari	1831-1846	The Camaldolite Pope	Opposed Catholic revolts in Poland and Ireland.
311	Pius IX Mastai- Ferretti	1846-1878	Pio No No	Lost Papal States to Italy.
PRISONERS IN THE VATICAN (1878-1922)				
312	Leo XIII Pecci	1878-1903	Pope of Peace	Issued Rerum novarum
313	St Pius X	1903-1914	The Pastoral Pope	Codified Canon Law
314	Benedict XV Della Chiesa	1914-1922	The Peacemaker	Tried to mediate in First World War.
VATICAN STATE POPES (1922-)				
315	Pius XI Ratti	1922-1939	Founder of the Vatican State	Obtained independence from Italy.
316	Ven. Pius XII Pacelli	1939-1958	The Silent Pope	Maintained neutrality in Second World War.
317	St John XXIII	1958-1963	The Smiling Pope	Convened 21st Ecumenical Council.
318	St Paul VI	1963-1978	The Pilgrim Pope or Reforming Pope	Promulgated constitution for the Church.
319	Bl. John-Paul I Luciani	1978	Servant of God	Reigned 33 days. Abolished Papal Coronation.
320	St John Paul II the Great	1978-2005	The People's Pope	Helped liberate Poland from Communist rule.
321	Benedict XVI Ratzinger	2005-2013	The German Shepherd	Replaced Papal Tiara by a Mitre. Abdicated. Died in 2022.
322	Francis Bergoglio	2013-	The Jesuit Pope	Argentinian.

**INDEX OF HIGH PRIESTS IN THE LINE OF AARON AND SUBSEQUENT
CANONISED POPES**

- | | |
|--|--|
| Aaron the Levite (1446–1406 BCE), 9 | Eliashib (470–432 BCE), 37 |
| Abishua (1296–1256 BCE), 12 | Eugene I, St. (654–657), 106 |
| Adeodatus, St. (615–618), 104 | Eusebius, St. (310), 76 |
| Adrian III, St. (884–885), 121 | Eutychian, St. (275–283), 72 |
| Agapetus I, St. (535–536), 99 | Fabian, St. (236–250), 65 |
| Agatho, St. (678–681), 108 | Felix I, St. (269–274), 71 |
| Ahimaaz (930–925 BCE), 17 | Felix III, St. (483–492), 93 |
| Ahitub II (Urijah) (735–715 BCE), 27 | Felix IV, St. (526–530), 98 |
| Amaria (Jothon) (740–735 BCE), 26 | Gelasius I, St. (492–496), 94 |
| Amariah I (Axiormes) (868–841 BCE), 21 | Gregory I the Great, St. (590–604), 101 |
| Ananus I (Ananas) ben Seth, 47 | Gregory II, St. (715–731), 112 |
| Anastasius I, St. (399–401), 83 | Gregory III, St. (731–741), 113 |
| Anicetus, St. (155–166), 56 | Gregory VII Hilderbrand, St. (1073–1085),
124 |
| Anterus, St. (235–236), 64 | Hilary, St. (461–468), 91 |
| Azariah (925–920 BCE), 18 | Hilkiah (625–609 BCE), 31 |
| Azariah II (Joel) (797–740 BCE), 25 | Hormisdas, St. (514–523), 96 |
| Azariah III (Nerias) (715–700 BCE), 28 | Hyginus, St. (136–140), 54 |
| Azariah IV (609–590 BCE), 32 | Innocent I, St. (401–417), 84 |
| Benedict II, St. (684–685), 110 | Ishmael Ben Elisha Ha-Kohen, 50 |
| Boniface I, St. (418–422), 86 | Jaddua (370–323 BCE), 40 |
| Boniface IV, St. (608–615), 103 | James the Just, St (33–62), 52 |
| Bukki (1206–1171 BCE), 14 | Jehoiada (Joiada) (841–801 BCE), 22 |
| Caius, St. (283–296), 73 | Jehoiarib (Jesus), 20 |
| Callixtus I, St. (217–222), 61 | Johanan (410–370 BCE), 39 |
| Celestine I, St. (422–432), 87 | Johanan I (Joram, Joash) (920–890 BCE),
19 |
| Celestine V, St. (1294), 126 | John I, St. (523–526), 97 |
| Cornelius, St. (251–253), 66 | John Paul II the Great, St. (1978–2005),
135 |
| Damasus I, St. (366–384), 81 | John XXIII, St. (1958–1963), 132 |
| Dionysius, St. (259–268), 70 | |
| Eleazar (1406–1356 BCE), 10 | |
| Eleutherius, St. (175–189), 58 | |

Joiada I (432–410 BCE), 38
 Joiakim (490–470 BCE), 36
 Joshua I (Jeshua) (536–490 BCE), 35
 Julius I, St. (337–352), 80
 Leo I the Great, St. (440–461), 89
 Leo II, St. (682–683), 109
 Leo III, St. (795–816), 116
 Leo IV, St. (847–855), 119
 Leo IX, St. (1049–1054), 122
 Lucius I, St. (253–254), 67
 Marcellinus, St. (296–304), 74
 Marcellus I, St. (308–309), 75
 Mark, St. (336), 79
 Martin I, St. (649–654), 105
 Mattathias ben Theophilus (65–66), 49
 Miltiades, St. (311–314), 77
 Nicholas I the Great, St. (858–867), 120
 Onias I (323–300 BCE), 41
 Onias II Honya (250–217 BCE), 43
 Onias III the Righteous, 45
 Paschal I, St. (817–824), 117
 Paul I, St. (757–767), 115
 Paul VI, St. (1963–1978), 134
 Pediah (Phideas) (801 BCE), 23
 Phinehas (1356–1296 BCE), 11
 Pius I, St. (140–155), 55
 Pius V, St. (1566–1572), 128
 Pius X, St. (1903–1914), 130
 Pontian, St. (230–235), 63
 Seraiah the Martyr (590–586 BCE), 33
 Sergius I, St. (687–701), 111
 Shallum (Meshullam) (647–625 BCE), 30
 Shesha (1256–1206 BCE), 13
 Silverius, St. (536–537), 100
 Simeon of Jersusalem, St (62–66), 53
 Simon I (300–291 BCE), 42
 Simon II Zaddik (the Just) (217–195
 BCE), 44
 Simplicius, St. (468–483), 92
 Siricius, St. (384–399), 82
 Sixtus II, St. (257–258), 69
 Sixtus III, St. (432–440), 88
 Soter, St. (166–175), 57
 Stephen I, St. (254–257), 68
 Sylvester I, St. (314–355), 78
 Symmachus, St. (498–514), 95
 Theophilus ben Ananus (37–41), 48
 Urban I, St. (222–230), 62
 Uzzi (1171–1162 BCE), 15
 Victor I, St. (189–199), 59
 Vitalian, St. (657–672), 107
 Zachary, St. (741–752), 114
 Zadok I (970–930 BCE), 16
 Zadok II (Odeas) (700–687 BCE), 29
 Zechariah (Sudeas) (801–797 BCE), 24
 Zephyrinus, St. (199–217), 60
 Zosimus, St. (417–418), 85