

How Should we Then Live Timeline

Plato (429-347 BC) and Aristotle (384–322 BC)

Roman Republic (509-27 B.C.)

Julius Caesar (100-44 B.C.) – ruled from 49-44 B.C. and was given title “Dictator for Life”

Roman Empire (27 B.C. – 476 A.D.)

Caesar Augustus (63 B.C. – 14 A.D.; reigned from 27 B.C. – 14 A.D.)

Syncretism (300BC-300AD)

Persecution of Christians, c. 100-313 A.D.

Constantine legalized Christianity in 313 A.D.

The attack of the barbarians in 410 A.D. completed the breakdown of the Empire
476, Rome was gone, and the empire divided

Middle Ages (c.500-1400 A.D.)

Byzantine Art 313-726

Middle/High Byzantine period: 843-1204 (restoration of icons to the fall of Constantinople)

Late Byzantine period: 1204-1453

Hagia Sophia

Monasticism flourished (after Benedict founded a monastery in 529 near Rome... then monasteries were built all across Europe over the next 600 years)

The pope (titled the Servant of Servants) was a powerful medieval monarch (1100-1300).

Charlemagne (emperor from 800-814)

Carolingian Age there were scholarly and artistic revivals (800s)

Romanesque: 1050-1200 A.D.

Early Gothic: 1150-1250

Late Gothic: 1250-1500

Thomas Aquinas: 1225-1274

Renaissance: 1400-1600

Giotto

Brunelleschi

Masaccio

Van Eyck

Robert Campin

Albrecht Dürer

High Renaissance: 1495-1520

Raphael, Da Vinci, Michelangelo
Humanism

Scientific Revolution (1550-1700)

- In 1530 Copernicus gave his theory that the earth went around the sun (and not the sun around the earth).
- Francis Bacon (1561-1626) stressed careful observation and a systematic collection of information
- Johannes Kepler (1571-1630) and Sir Isaac Newton (1642-1727) were Christians

Copernicus lived 1473-1543

Reformation, began in 1517

John Wycliffe (1320-1384) and John Huss (1369-1415)

Martin Luther posted his Ninety-five Theses in 1517.

Calvin gave his *Institutes of the Christian Religion* in 1536.

Baroque: 1600-1750

Rembrandt

Bach

Samuel Rutherford's book *Lex Rex: Law Is King* (1644)

John Witherspoon, *Constitution*, 1787

George Whitefield (1714-1770) and John Wesley (1703-1791)
(revival and evangelicalism)

Enlightenment – 1650-1800

- John Locke (1632-1704)
- Rousseau (1712-1778)
- David Hume (1711-1776)
- Voltaire (1694-1778)
- Enlightenment was centered around the idea that reason is the primary source of authority and legitimacy, and advocated such ideals as liberty, progress, tolerance, fraternity, constitutional government, and separation of church and state.
- Descartes, Locke, and Newton, Kant, Goethe, Voltaire, Rousseau, and Adam Smith
- Empiricism: theory that all knowledge is derived from sense-experience (1600s & 1700s)

England, 1688 Bloodless Revolution

Classical Era: 1750-1825

Beethoven

French Revolution: 1789

Napoleon Bonaparte

Russian Revolution (1917), Lenin (1870-1924), communism

Charles Darwin (1809-1882)

Romanticism: 1800-1900

Debussy (1862-1918)

Schoenberg (1874-1951)

Modern Era (1860-1975)

- Impressionism: 1870-1886 in Paris
Claude Monet, Renoir, Pissarro, and Degas

Post-Impressionism: 1886-1905 in France and Europe
Paul Cézanne, Van Gogh, Paul Gauguin, Georges Seurat

Fragmentation

Expressionism (1905-1920)

Wassily Kandinsky

Picasso (Cubism: 1907-1920)

Dada (1916-1924) - Marcel Duchamp

Existential philosophy (1930-mid-20th c.)

- a philosophical theory or approach which emphasizes the existence of the individual person as a free and responsible agent determining their own development through acts of the will.
- explores the problem of human existence and centers on the subjective experience of thinking, feeling, and acting
- Kierkegaard (1813-1855)
- Jean-Paul Sartre (1905-1980)

Huxley (1894-1963)

Liberal theology

Abstract Expressionism (1940s & 1950s)

Jackson Pollock

Postmodernism: 1950-2000

John Cage: 1912-1992

Linguistic analysis

Personal peace & affluence

Drug culture (1960s & 1970s)

Marxism

Materialism

Roe vs. Wade, 1973