**U.S.A. Anthropological/Philosophical Timeline**

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| **Year** | **Event/Text** |
| 353 | First records of small groups of people maintaining churches in England. |
| 1509 | King Henry VIII marries Catherine of Argon (his dead brother’s wife) after the pope issued a Papal Bull allowing him to do so. |
| 1517 | Martin Luther posts his *Ninety-five Theses* in Wittenberg, Germany on the door of All Saints’ Church (Lutheran) |
| 1521 | King Henry VIII leads a social attack on Martin Luther, labeling him a heretic. This earns King Henry VIII the title of “Defender of the Faith”. This attack ended with Pope Leo X excommunicating Martin Luther.  |
| 1525 | Physicians tell King Henry VIII that Catherine (his wife) would be unable to have children.  |
| 1527 | King Henry VIII becomes infatuated with Anne Boleyn.  |
| 1528 | By this time, it is public knowledge that King Henry VIII desires a divorce from Catherine.  |
| 1532 | (Winter) King Henry VIII secretly marries Anne Boleyn.  |
| 1533 | (January) King Henry VIII has a public wedding service to Anne Boleyn.  |
| 1533 | (May) King Henry VIII officially divorces Catherine of Argon. Pope Clement begins work to excommunicate King Henry VIII.  |
| 1533 | (September) Anne Boleyn gives birth to Elizabeth.  |
| 1534 | The Church of England (or Anglican Church) is founded. King Henry VIII is the head of the church, taking the title “Supreme Head of the Church of England”.  |
| 1536 | King Henry VIII begins shutting down all monasteries, priories, convents, and friaries in England, Wales, and Ireland.  |
| 1536 | Catherine of Argon (Henry VIII’s ex-wife) dies.  |
| 1536 | Anne Boleyn miscarries.  |
| 1536 | King Henry VIII takes Jane Seymour as a mistress.  |
| 1536 | (April-May) King Henry VIII has five men (including Anne’s brother George) executed after accusing them of having sexual relations with the queen.  |
| 1536 | (May 19th) Anne Boleyn was executed.  |
| 1536 | (May 20th) King Henry VIII becomes engaged to Jane Seymour.  |
| 1536 | (May 30th) King Henry VIII marries Jane Seymour.  |
| 1537 | (October 12th) Jane gives birth to Prince Edward (Edward VI).  |
| 1537 | (October 24th) Jane dies due to complications from giving birth.  |
| 1538 | King Henry VIII’s excommunication by Pope Paul III is made official.  |
| 1547 | (January 20th) King Edward VI is crowned as King Edward VI at the age of nine. |
| 1547 | (January 28th) King Henry VIII dies.  |
| 1553 | (July 6th) Edward VI dies of “illness” at the age of fifteen. |
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| 1590 | William Bradford is born.  |
| 1612 | (March 20th) Anne Dudley (later, Anne Bradstreet) is born in Northampton, England. |
| 1615 | Tisquantum (“Squanto”) is seized (along with 26 other native Patuxet people) by John Smith’s men.  |
| 1620 | (September) 100 people leave England on the Mayflower. |
| 1620 | (November) Mayflower lands on the shores of Cape Cod (present day Massachusetts).  |
| 1620 | (November 11th) “The Mayflower Compact” was signed by 41 English colonists. This was the first written framework of European government in North America. Every adult male had to sign this document before being allowed to go ashore.  |
| 1620 | (November 15th – December 11th) Myles Standish (a military captain hired by the English colonists of North America to serve as an advisor) leads a group of men to explore. The men were attacked by American Indians. *This was later recounted in William Bradford’s Of Plymouth Plantation*. *It is apparent in that work that Bradford approved highly of Standish.* |
| 1620 | (December) Settlers “land” at Plymouth Harbor (this is where the first permanent settlement was founded). While building their settlement, they continued to live on The Mayflower (ferrying back and forth).  |
| 1621 | (January-April) More than half of the passengers aboard the Mayflower died during the harsh winter.  |
| 1621 | (March 22nd) Massasoit makes a peace treaty with early settlers (this would later ensure that the Wampanoags would remain neutral during the Pequot War in 1636).  |
| 1621 | (April) John Carver (the first Governor of Plymouth Colony) dies.  |
| 1621 | (April) William Bradford is elected as the new governor.  |
| 1621 | William Bradford and Myles Standish work together to uphold their end of the treaty with Massasoit. *Bradford later writes of how Standish used intimidation and his “fiery temper” to assist in military endeavors and how that behavior made Bradford uncomfortable at times.* |
| 1621 | After somehow escaping European slavery and making his way back to North America, Tisquantum (“Squanto”) served as an interpreter between the Pilgrims and Native American tribes, taught the Pilgrims how to plant corn, and revealed hunting/fishing locations to the new settlers.  |
| 1621 | (Fall) Pilgrim settlers shared their new harvest with Pokanoket Native Americans (this is considered the basis for the Thanksgiving holiday).  |
| 1622 | Tisquantum (“Squanto”) attempts to increase his own power by turning Pilgrims against Massasoit (leader of the Wampanoags).  |
| 1622 | Tisquantum (“Squanto”) dies from “Indian fever” (but it is speculated that he was poisoned/assassinated at the order of Massasoit).  |
| 1624 | John Lyford arrives in North America pretending to be sympathetic to the Separatist movement. He was actually loyal to the Anglican Church. Lyford wrote letters back to England to attempt to make the Separatist movement look bad. William Bradford confronted him about this and gave him a second chance after Lyford had apologized. It was later found that Lyford had fled to North America to avoid being hunted down by a woman’s husband after having assaulted the woman in Ireland. |
| 1625 | (March 1st) John Robinson (the leader of the Leiden congregation of Separatists in Holland) dies. This caused many people in Plymouth Colony to lose hope of survival both of their colony and of themselves. |
| 1625 | John Lyford (the first ordained minister at Plymouth Colony) is expelled from Plymouth Colony for holding secret meetings with settlers sympathetic to the Anglican Church. As a punishment, the Pilgrims publicly beat him with the stocks of their muskets. (Bradford later wrote that he approved of the punishment) *SPECULATION: This may have been the event that led Roger Conant to leave Plymouth Colony to move to what would later become Salem, Massachusetts.* Before his banishment, Lyford’s wife, Sarah, came forward with even more testimony against him citing his affairs with several housemaids (and subsequent children with the housemaids) while still married to her. |
| 1625 | Roger Conant writes of Myles Standish’s violent tendencies stating that, “Captain Standish . . . never entered the school of our Savior Christ . . . or, if he was ever there, had forgot his first lessons, to offer violence to no man.” |
| 1626 | Roger Conant was selected by the fishermen who had accompanied him on his exodus from Plymouth as the first governor of the English settlers at Salem.  |
| 1628 | Roger Conant was replaced as Governor of Salem by Governor John Endicott. |
| 1628 | Anne Dudley (later, Anne Bradstreet) marries Simon Bradstreet |
| 1630 | (April 8th – June 12th) Anne Bradstreet arrives in Pioneer Village (present day Salem, Massachusetts) aboard the *Arbella*.  |
| 1630 | William Bradford begins writing *Of Plymouth Plantation* (considered to be the most historically accurate documentation of the Pilgrims from when they settled the Dutch Republic in 1608 through the 1620 Mayflower voyage, through their stay in North America up to 1647, and ending with a list written in 1651 of passengers on the Mayflower and what happened to them).  |
| 1634 | **PEQUOT WAR:** Captain John Stone (an English merchant) is supposedly killed by Pequot American Indians. |
| 1636 | (June) Roger Williams (a Baptist) settles/founds present day Providence, Rhode Island after being exiled from Massachusetts Bay Colony for his outspoken views on state government and religion. He establishes the settlement as a place of religious tolerance. |
| 1636 | **PEQUOT WAR:** (July 20th) John Oldham (English trader) is supposedly killed by Pequot American Indians. |
| 1636 | **PEQUOT WAR:** (August 24th) Massachusetts Governor Henry Vane sends John Endicott (along with 90 men) to demand surrender from the Pequot. Instead, Endicott destroys their settlement. *The Pequot American Indians retaliate.* |
| 1637 | **PEQUOT WAR:** Roger Williams convinces the Narragansett Tribe (enemies of the Pequot Tribe) to help the colonists in their conflict. |
| 1637 | (January) John Wheelwright (a Boston Puritan clergyman) preaches a sermon about the ideas of Anne Hutchinson and her followers. |
| 1637 | (May 26th) the Pequot fort is burned by Captain John Mason (Fort Mystic, Connecticut) and his men. This ends in the death of 300-700 Pequot soldiers and civilians. |
| 1637 | (July 28th) The majority of what remained of the Pequot people are killed near present-day New Haven, Connecticut from the combined forces of Massachusetts and Connecticut colonies. |
| 1637 | (November 12th) John Wheelwright and Anne Hutchinson are banished. |
| 1638 | (March 7th) Because of her religious beliefs, Anne Hutchinson is banished from the Massachusetts Bay Colony. She leaves Boston and helps establish Pocasset (present-day Portsmouth, Rhode Island). |
| 1650 | Reverend John Woodbridge had *The Tenth Muse Lately Spring Up in America* composed by “A Gentlewoman from Those Parts” published in London, England. *This caused Bradstreet to be the first female poet to be published within the English speaking world. She had never intended anyone (other than her immediate family and friends) to ever read the literature.* |
| 1657 | William Bradford dies.  |
| 1672 | (September 16th) Anne Bradstreet dies in North Andover, Massachusetts.  |
| 1675 | (June 20th) Metacomet, a Wampanog (the colonists called him Philip) led the first of a series of attacks on colonial settlements (these attacks lasted more than a year). This left more than 1,200 houses burnt, 600 colonists killed, and 3,000 American Indians killed. |
| 1676 | (February 20th) Lancaster, Massachusetts is attacked by the Wampanogs (led by Metacomet). Mrs. Mary Rowlandson (the wife of Joseph Rowlandson, a minister) and her three children (Joseph, Mary, and Sarah) are kidnapped by the Wampanogs. |
| 1676 | (May 2nd) Mary Rowlandson was ransomed for £20 (about $4,000 modernly) |
| 1676 | (August) Metacomet was killed, and his wife and children were sold into slavery and sent to the West Indies (Barbados). *This ended the independent power of American Indians in New England.* |
| 1703 | (October 5) Jonathan Edwards is born in East Windsor, Connecticut |
| 1716 | (January 4th) Aaron Burr, Sr. is born in Fairfield, Connecticut Colony.  |
| 1716 | Jonathan Edwards begins college at Yale University (age 13) where he studied natural sciences (which he saw as evidence of “God’s masterful design”) after being influenced by John Locke, Isaac Newton, and other scientists of the age. His primary study was that of natural philosophy, light optics, and flying spiders. Eventually, Edwards graduated with a degree in Theology. Worried by the materialism and faith in reason itself as he saw the laws of nature as something designed by God.  |
| 1722 | Edwards begins work as a minister in a Presbyterian Church in New York City. |
| 1723 | Edwards (voluntarily) leaves the Presbyterian Church in New York City. |
| 1724 | Edwards returns home to study (he becomes a tutor at Yale University).  |
| 1726 | Edwards leaves his two-year long study. In the last year of his study, he decided that the election of some for salvation and others for damnation was a “horrible doctrine” (this rejected the ideas of Calvinism) because he found it “exceedingly pleasant, bright and sweet”. |
| 1727 | (February 15th) Edwards is ordained as minister in Northampton, Massachusetts (he was also an assistant to his grandfather, Solomon Stoddard – a scholar-pastor who spent 13 hours a day studying scripture). |
| 1727 | Edwards marries Sarah Pierpont (her father, James Pierpont was the head founder of Yale College and her mother was the great-granddaughter of Thomas Hooker [who helped found Connecticut]) who he found to be very devoted to her religion. |
| 1729 | (February 11th) Solomon Stoddard (Edwards’ grandfather) dies. This left Edwards as the sole minster of the largest and wealthiest congregations in the colony.  |
| 1731 | (July 8th) Edwards preached “God Glorified in the Work of Redemption, by the Greatness of Man’s Dependence upon Him, in the Whole of It” in Boston, Massachusetts. This was his first public attack on Arminianism. He preached that God created mankind out of “good pleasure” and “mere and arbitrary grace” to possess the faith necessary to incline them toward holiness, and that God had it in his power to deny this at any time. This was the start of the “Great Awakening”.  |
| 1733 | Because of Edwards, a Protestant revival began in Northampton. |
| 1734 | The Protestant revival in Northampton reached such an intensity that it threatened the business of the town.  |
| 1735 | Aaron Burr, Sr. graduates from Yale University and later studied Theology.  |
| 1735 | So moved by Jonathan Edwards’ religious sermons, at least two people took their own lives due to spiritual distress (one of whom was from Edwards’ own congregation—his own uncle, Joseph) |
| 1735 | The Protestant revival in Northampton caused 300 (out of a total of 1,100) young people to be admitted to the church. This allowed Edwards to study the process of conversion which he writes about in *A Faithful Narrative of the Surprising Work of God in the Conversion of Many Hundred Souls in Northampton* (in 1737). Edwards was often criticized as being a radical (fanaticism). Word of this revival reached England and Scotland.  |
| 1737 | Jonathan Edwards publishes *A Faithful Narrative of the Surprising Work of God in the Conversion of Many Hundred Souls in Northampton*.  |
| 1738 | Jonathan Edwards publishes *Discourses on Various Important Subjects* (the most important being *Justice of God in the Damnation of Sinners*. This work details the five sermons that were most effective during the Protestant Revival in Northampton. |
| 1741 | Edwards preaches his most famous sermon, “Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God” in Enfield, Connecticut. This was one of the first famous examples of “fire and brimstone” preaching within the colonial revivals. This sermon was meant to make congregations feel lost without the grace of God. During this sermon, Edwards noted that many who heard it would swoon, cry out, and go into convulsions.  |
| 1741 | Edwards writes a defense of “Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God” called *The Distinguishing Marks of the Spirit of God* after people criticized him for causing frightening physical reactions from listeners.  |
| 1742 | Edwards was forced to write a second apology, *Thoughts on the State of Religion in New England* because the Puritan churches were so bitter at the reactions he caused. In this work, he defends the notion that preaching terror is often necessary. |
| 1743 | Charles Chauncy writes *Seasonable Thoughts on the State of Religion in New England*. In this work, he implied (and this stood with other Great Awakening promoters) that “bodily effects” (like those prompted by Edwards’ “Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God” were the true tests of conversion.  |
| 1746 | Jonathan Edwards, Aaron Burr, Sr., and Jonathan Dickinson found the College of New Jersey (currently Princeton University) in opposition to Yale University’s anti-Awakening mentality.  |
| 1748 | Jonathan Edwards is dismissed from the pastorate after holding the belief that church members who were baptized should be expected to partake in the Lord’s Supper (communion) as many of them did not believe this was right. He then moved to be a minister to a tribe of Mohican Indians.  |
| 1752 | Aaron Burr, Sr. (the 2nd President of Princeton University) marries Esther Edwards (Jonathan Edwards’ daughter) making Jonathan Edwards the grandfather of Aaron Burr, Jr. (the third Vice President of the United States – serving under Thomas Jefferson’s first term).  |
| 1757 | (September 24th) Aaron Burr, Sr. (Jonathan Edwards’ son-in-law) dies. |
| 1758 | (February 16th) Jonathan Edwards is installed as the 3rd President of Princeton University.  |
| 1758 | (March 22nd) Jonathan Edwards dies in Princeton, Providence of New Jersey after being in too poor of health to survive a Smallpox vaccination. He is buried in Princeton Cemetery.  |

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