

## Timeline of World Christianity

Please note this is a representative but not an exhaustive record of dates in *Christianity as a World Religion*.

Date (AD)	Asia	Africa	Europe	Latin America	North America	Oceania
<b>c. 30</b>	Pentecost begins the spread of Christianity in all directions.					
<b>c. 45-60</b>	Apostle Thomas founds the church in India?	Apostle Mark founds the Coptic church in Alexandria? Matthew founds the Ethiopian church?	Missionary journeys of the Apostle Paul as far as Rome.			
<b>c. 48</b>	Council of Jerusalem admits Gentiles to Christian communities.					
<b>70</b>	Destruction of Jerusalem temple marks beginning of severance from Palestine and Judaism.					
<b>c. 150</b>	Eruption of Montanism in Asia Minor.					
<b>c. 180</b>	Christianity has spread across the Western Roman Empire.					
<b>189</b>	Victor, from North Africa, becomes first bishop of Rome.					
<b>c. 190</b>	Edessa has become a major centre of Syriac Christianity.					
<b>301</b>	Armenia becomes the first permanent Christian kingdom.					
<b>c. 313</b>	Conversion of Roman Emperor Constantine: persecution ends and the Christianization the empire					

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			begins.			
<b>c. 318</b>		In the Egyptian desert, Pachomius establishes the first communitarian monastery.				
<b>324</b>			Constantine establishes his capital at Constantinople (Byzantium).			
<b>325</b>	Council of Nicaea.					
<b>c. 345</b>		Ezana, ruler of Axum is baptised and translates the Scriptures into Ge'ez.				
<b>354</b>		Birth in Carthage of Augustine of Hippo, theologian of the Latin Church.				
<b>381</b>	Council of Constantinople.					
<b>384</b>			Jerome completes the Latin translation of the Bible known as the Vulgate.			
<b>410</b>	Synod of Seleucia-Ctesiphon in Persia.					
<b>431</b>	Council of Ephesus.					
<b>451</b>	Council of Chalcedon.					
<b>c.450</b>			St Patrick evangelizes Ireland.			
<b>c. 500</b>			Clovis, king of the Franks, is baptized and the Holy Roman Empire begins to take shape.			
<b>543</b>	Jacob Baradaeus begins his travels which revived the Syrian churches. He is encouraged by Empress Theodora.					
<b>596</b>			Augustine (of Canterbury) is sent by Pope Gregory the Great to evangelize			

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			England.			
600	The Persian church already includes members of nomadic tribes such as the Huns and Turks, who live along the 'Silk Road' to China.					
634	Christians are expelled from Arabia and Christians east of Asia Minor come under Muslim empires.	Nubia (Sudan) becomes a powerful Christian kingdom.				
635	A-lo-pen's mission arrives in China from Persia.					
639		Arab Muslim armies spread into Egypt and then the rest of North Africa.				
695			Northumbrian monk Willibrord is commissioned to evangelize the Frisians.			
711			Muslim armies enter the Iberian peninsula.			
732			Anglo-Saxon monk Boniface becomes archbishop of Germany.			
772			Holy Roman Emperor Charlemagne begins to convert Saxony by force.			
862			Constantine-Cyril and Methodius begin their successful mission to the Slavs.			
c. 923			Number of Christians in Europe first overtakes those in the Asia and Africa.			
988			The Russian prince Vladimir takes baptism and Christianizes his nation.			
1000	The Uighurs and the Kerait		The people of Iceland			

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	Turks in Central Asia have become Christians.		decide to become Christians.			
<b>1050</b>			Pope Gregory VII begins his reforms by which the Catholic Church gains temporal power and Christianises Europe with the help of monasteries.			
<b>1054</b>	Eastern Church excommunicates the Western Church.		Western Church excommunicates the Eastern Church			
<b>1095</b>			Pope Urban II launches the first Crusade to drive the Turks out of the Holy Land but Crusaders also weaken the Byzantine Empire.			
<b>1219</b>		Francis of Assisi attempts to convert Sultan al-Kamil in Egypt to end the Crusades.				
<b>1254</b>	Franciscan William of Rubruck is engaged in a dialogue with a Muslim and a Buddhist before Möngke Khan at Karakorum.					
<b>1283</b>			Freed from Mongul rule, Moscow emerges as 'the Third Rome'.			
<b>1294</b>	Franciscan John of Montecorvino begins work in Beijing.					
<b>1329</b>	Dominican Thomas Mancasole establishes the first Latin diocese in Central Asia in Samarkand.					
<b>1415</b>		Portuguese begin their exploration of Africa.				
<b>1453</b>			Constantinople falls to the			

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			Turks, ending the Byzantine Empire. Christians have an inferior status in Muslim empires.			
1492			The last Muslim kingdom in Iberia is destroyed.	Christopher Columbus begins Spanish conquest and Christianization of Latin America which causes massive loss of life to the Amerindians.		
1493			Pope Alexander VI divides the world between Spain and Portugal.			
1509		King Afonso I starts evangelizing Angola.				
1510	Portuguese Catholic missions to Asia begin from Goa, India.					
1517			Martin Luther instigates the Protestant Reformation in northern Europe.			
1531				Cuauhtlatoatzin, baptized Juan Diego, sees the 'Virgin of Guadalupe' in Mexico where the shrine of the goddess Tonantzin once stood.		
1542				Dominican Bartholomé de las Casas persuades Charles V to enact the 'New Laws' (1542) formally ending the encomienda system but suggests the importation of slaves from Africa instead.		
1545-63			The Council of Trent reforms the Catholic Church.			

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1549	Jesuit Francis Xavier is received at the court of the daimyo, Ōuchi Yoshitaka, in Japan. His mission sets up schools, hospitals and homes for the elderly and children.					
					Anglican clergyman Richard Hakluyt argues for England to establish settlements in Virginia to convert the 'Indians'.	
1600	Japanese Christians face persecutions for 250 years.					
1601	Jesuit Matteo Ricci takes up residence in Beijing. Soon a Chinese church is established led by Paul Xu Guangqi, Michael Yang Tingyun and Leon Li Zhizao.					
1609				Jesuits establish the first reducciones, or Christian villages, for the Guarani people in the region of Paraguay.		
1610					Spanish begin to establish Franciscan missions to the 'Indians' in what is now the USA.	
1611	St Thomas University is founded in Manila, Philippines.					
1619	Jesuit Alexandre de Rhodes begins work in South-East Asia. In Vietnam he sets up an organization of lay catechists and reduces the Vietnamese language to					

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	writing.					
1622			The Sacred Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith (SCPF) is set up and later establishes the Paris Society for Foreign Missions.			
1630					Puritans establish Massachusetts Bay Colony. Their congregational and covenantal polity laid foundations for the development of democracy.	
1632					Maryland is established as a refuge for English Catholics.	
1638					Roger Williams founds the first American Baptist church in Rhode Island.	
1648			Peace of Westphalia ends the 'Wars of Religion' by creating a patchwork of nations of Catholic, Lutheran or Calvinist faith.			
1652		1652, the Dutch East India Company encourages Dutch Reformed Protestants to settle in southern Africa.				
1653	Indian Orthodox Christians reject Catholicism at Koonen Cross, near Cochin.					
1658	The Dutch expel Portuguese priests from Sri Lanka but the Oratorians of Goa, led by Fr Joseph Vaz, secretly sustain the Catholic community.					

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1668						Jesuits begin work in Guam and the Mariana Islands under Spanish rule. They establish a school and pharmacy.
1675			Philipp Jakob Spener publishes a key text for the Pietist movement within Lutheranism.			
1676					Baptism of Kateri Tekakwitha, a young Mohawk woman who became the first native North American saint, by Jesuits in New France (now Canada).	
1682			Under Tsar Peter the Great, the Russian Church is modernized and supports imperial expansion.			
1701					Thomas Bray's (Anglican) Society for the Propagation of the Gospel begins mission to Indians in the British colonies in America.	
1706	German Pietists Bartholomäus Ziegenbalg and Heinrich Plütschau arrive at the Danish king at Tranquebar, India. A highly indigenized church results from their work.	The prophetess Kimpa Vita (Beatrice) is burned as a heretic in Kongo.				
1715			Pope Clement XI decides against the Chinese rites.			
1724	Christianity in China is suppressed by the emperor.					



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1727			The Moravian Church undergoes revival and soon sends out missionaries globally.			
1735-45			John Wesley's preaching causes the first Evangelical Revival which results in Methodism.		The 'Great Awakening' is stirred up by the preaching of George Whitefield, associate of John Wesley.	
1747					The Scottish Puritan David Brainerd, who was a missionary to the Lenape or Delaware Indians, dies.	
1755					An indigenous mission, the Sisters of Charity of Montreal, founded by Marguerite d'Youville is formally constituted. It builds on the mission work of French Sulpicians and Ursulines.	
1773			The Jesuits are suppressed for the next 40 years.			
1774					Quebec Act of 1774 creates a francophone-Catholic enclave free from Anglicization.	
1783				Freed Virginian slave George Lisle founds the Ethiopian Baptist Church in Jamaica, which is involved in uprisings against British rule in 1831 and 1865 and sends missionaries to West Africa.		
1784	Korean lay people form the first Christian community in Korea, which is regarded as the foundation of the Catholic Church.					

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1787		British and Caribbean abolitionists found Sierra Leone for freed slaves.				
1788						Evangelical Anglican Richard Johnson, chaplain to the convict ship, leads the first church service on Australian soil.
1789			The French Revolution begins which persecutes the Catholic Church and attempts dechristianization.			
1791					Religious pluralism is established in the USA by amendments to the constitution of the federal government to make no laws on religion and apply no religious tests for appointment to public office.	
1792			The Baptist William Carey leaves England for India beginning the pattern of 'modern missions'.			
1795	Chinese priest James Zhou Wen-mo celebrates (in secret) the first mass in Korea.					
1797						The London Missionary Society sends its first missionaries to Tahiti, Tonga and the Marquesas in Polynesia.
1800			Society of the Sacred Heart is founded in France by Madeleine Sophie Barat as Catholic missions begin to revive.		The 'Second Great Awakening' is encouraged by Charles Finney and spreads westward to the frontiers. Jonathan	

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					Edwards reformulates Puritan doctrine to highlight conversion.	
1807	Presbyterian missionary Robert Morrison enters China.					
1809					Elizabeth Bayley Seton establishes the first US religious community, the Sisters of Charity, and later becomes the first US- born saint.	
1810				The Mexican War of Independence begins with an uprising of mainly Indians and mestizos carrying the banner of the Virgin of Guadalupe and led by a Creole priest, Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla.	The Awakening inspires voluntary societies, including the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.	
1812						King Pomare II of Tahiti takes baptism and starts a Christian movement.
1813	Karen people welcome Baptists Adoniram and Ann Judson in Burma.					
1814						The Maori Ruatara persuades Anglican chaplain Samuel Marsden to lead a mission to New Zealand.
1815		Ntsikana encourages the Xhosa in southern Africa to accept Christianity.				
1816*					The African Methodist Episcopal Church is founded by Richard Allen in protest at racism in their church in Philadelphia.	

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1817			The Sacred Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith is reconstituted, along with the Paris Society for Foreign Missions.			
1820						The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions begins work in Hawaii.
1824				Bolivia becomes the last nation to become independent. After this the Catholic Church faces assaults on its privileges and the Evangélicos (Protestants) grow.		
1821						William Walker of the Wesleyan Missionary Society in England is the first to attempt to evangelize the native peoples of Australia.
1822		US American abolitionists found Liberia and it becomes a centre for African-American mission work.				Samuel Leigh of the Wesleyan Missionary Society (Methodist) begins work in New Zealand.
1823						The first Presbyterian minister John Dunmore Lang arrives. He promotes equality and universal suffrage in the colonies.
1834			Death of Friedrich Schleiermacher, founder of liberal theology to reconcile the claims of the Enlightenment with Christian faith.			
1835						Tongan Methodists begin

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						work in Fiji and after the warrior and cannibal Varani is converted there is a popular revival.
1836						Governor of New South Wales offers all the main denominations aid to build churches and establish pastoral ministry.
1838			Anglican Frederick Maurice lays foundations for Christian socialism and the 'social gospel'.			In New Zealand, Wiremu Tamihana founds a Christian community in Te Tapiri and campaigns to unite the Maori under a king.
1840						With the encouragement of missionaries, Maori chiefs conclude the treaty of Waitangi with the British government which recognized Maori rights but under the British crown.
1841			Caroline Chisholm, a Catholic, promotes and supports emigration to Australia to address problems of hunger and health in Britain and Ireland.			
1842						Catholic archdiocese of Sydney is established. Bishop Jean-Baptiste Pompallier establishes a Marist mission in Tonga.
1844				Patagonian (later South American) Missionary Society begins work among Native Americans.		
1847					Congregational minister	

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					Horace Bushnell publishes his first book that downplays individual conversion in favour of Christianizing society.	
1850			The Greek Church becomes the first to gain autocephalic status as the Ottoman Empire begins to break up.		The Roman Catholic Church becomes the single largest denomination in the United States due mainly to migration from Ireland.	Chief Taufa'ahau (George) of Ha'apai, who encouraged Wesleyan missionaries from 1822, sets up a Christian kingdom in Tonga.
1854					The Anglican Church is disestablished in Canada.	The bishop of New Zealand, George Selwyn, reaches out to the Pacific Islands as well to prevent the slave trade and an Anglican diocese of Melanesia is created.
1855					Dwight L. Moody is converted and begins his Holiness revival meetings. From 1871 he is joined by the hymn-writer Ira D. Sankey.	
1857						Pikika'a and Keveiriri, missionaries from the Cook Islands commissioned by the London Missionary Society, are killed and eaten along with their families by the people of Vanuatu for fear that they had brought disease.
1859			Publication of Charles Darwin's <i>The Origin of Species</i> increases the intellectual pressure on Christianity.			
1860				Ethiopianism in Jamaica		Suzanne Aubert of the Irish

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				results in Christian revival and also Rastafarianism.		Sisters of Mercy arrives in New Zealand. She writes a Maori dictionary, serves the poor and founds the first New Zealand religious institute: the Daughters of our Lady of Compassion.
1861					The Presbyterian, church divides along North-South lines, anticipating the Civil War.	
1864		Freed slave Samuel Ajayi Crowther is ordained the first African bishop of the Anglican Church. He goes on to lead evangelization of the Niger region.	In the <i>Syllabus of Errors</i> , the Catholic Church declares itself against modernism.			
1865	Lutheran Ingwer Nommensen and Raja Pontas Lumban Tobing found a Batak church in Sumatra, Indonesia.		James Hudson Taylor founds China Inland Mission – the first of the Protestant ‘faith missions’. William Booth founds the Salvation Army to bring ‘soup, soap and salvation’ to ‘darkest England’.			
1866	Catholics in Korea undergo severe persecution.					Mary MacKillop, the only Australian-born saint, establishes a teacher training college in Sydney and a community, the Sisters of Saint Joseph of the Sacred Heart.
1867						The system of transportation is ended but Australian churches continue to work for values and morality in the public life.
1868		Bishop Charles Lavigerie founds the Missionaries of				

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		Africa in Algiers. Ranavalona, a Protestant, is crowned in Madagascar and Christianity grows rapidly.				
1870			The Russian Missionary Society begins to expand the Orthodox Church into Europe and the Far East.			
1877		King Mutesa of Buganda invites (Anglican) Church Missionary Society but then martyrs them.				
1879	The first Korean Protestants – Yi Eung-chan, Baek Hong-jun, Yi Seung-ha and Kim Jin-gi are baptised by Scottish Presbyterian John Ross in Manchuria about this time and smuggle gospels into Korea.					Te Whiti and Tohu Kākahi lead non-violent resistance in South Taranaki and become an inspiration to Mahatma Gandhi.
1880					Canadian A. B. Simpson begins the Christian and Missionary Alliance in New York. It becomes a Holiness denomination.	
1885	The first Protestant missionaries enter Korea.					Capuchin missionaries and local evangelists begin work in the Caroline Islands and the rest of Micronesia.
1889					Walter Rauschenbusch launches the social gospel movement.	
1891			Pope Leo XIII's <i>Rerum Novarum</i> launches Catholic social teaching.			
1892		Mangena Mokone, a				



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		Wesleyan Methodist, founds the independent 'Ethiopian Church' in Johannesburg.				
1895					African American Baptists form the National Baptist Convention with the goal of 'uplifting' African Americans 'independently of white involvement'.	
1899				Pope Leo XIII convenes a plenary council of the 53 Latin American bishops.		Lutheran missionary, Christian Keysser begins evangelizing tribes, rather than individuals, to establish 'people's churches' in Papua New Guinea.
1900	Over 30,000 Chinese Christians (and 250 foreign missionaries) are killed in the Boxer Rebellion.					
1901	Uchimura Kanzō founds the 'nonchurch' movement in Japan.					The Commonwealth of Australia is formed with a secular constitution.
1903		'Zionist' or 'Apostolic' churches begin among Zulus from contact with North American Pentecostals.				
1904			Revival breaks out in Wales following the visions of Evan Roberts. Leading to the growth of churches and sparking revivals around the world.			
1905	Revivals take place in India in the Khasi Hills and in Pandaita Ramabai's Mukti Mission, Maharashtra.					The Aboriginal Protection Boards take over the missions to native people and the churches become implicated in its policy of

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						forcibly removing children from their homes.
1906					Revival begins in Azusa Street, Los Angeles led by African American William Seymour and results in Pentecostal churches and missions.	
1907	Revival breaks out in Pyongyang, Korea. Death of Brahmabandab Upadhyay who laid a foundation for Indian Christian theology.					
1908					The newly inaugurated US Federal Council of Churches adopts a 'social creed'.	
1909				First Pentecostal revival in Latin America breaks out in a Methodist church in Valparaiso, Chile.	The Moody Bible Institute popularizes the Scofield Study Bible and dispensationalism. Two wealthy businessmen finance a series of twelve books defending what were considered to be 'the Fundamentals' of Christian faith.	
1910			World Missionary Conference (Protestant) in Edinburgh receives representatives of the 'younger churches'			
1911	The first Pentecostal churches are established in India.				The Catholic Foreign Mission Society of America, known as the Maryknoll Fathers and Brothers is founded.	
1913		One of the first African prophet leaders William				

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		Wadé Harris begins his itinerant ministry in Ivory Coast.				
1915	The Armenians undergo genocide and scattering.					
1917			After the Bolshevik Revolution, the Russian Orthodox Church is sidelined and suppressed.			
1918		Yoruba prayer meetings separate from the Anglican church and form the Aladura churches.				
1921		Simon Kimbangu founds his church in the Belgian Congo.				
1923					Aimee Semple McPherson founds the Pentecostal denomination the Church of the Foursquare Gospel and becomes one of the first 'televangelists'.	
1925					'Fundamentalism' is ridiculed at the 'monkey trial' in Tennessee. Methodists, Presbyterians and Congregationalists form the United Church of Canada.	Maori Tahupotiki Ratana leads an independence movement that establishes his own church this year. The Melanesian Brotherhood (Anglican) is founded by Ini Kopuria, a Solomon Islander.
1927			Under Joseph Stalin almost all churches and monasteries in Russia are destroyed by 1940.			
1928			Opus Dei is founded in Spain to strengthen the faith of believers and its application to their everyday life.			

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1929		East African revival begins in Rwanda and soon spreads.	The Lateran Accords signed with Benito Mussolini recognise the sovereignty of the Vatican City.			
1932					Protestant pastor Reinhold Niebuhr develops 'Christian realism' that he later uses to justify US intervention in World War II and the Cold War.	
1933	Bishop J. Waskom Pickett publishes his landmark survey of mass movements to Christianity in India, mostly of Dalit or 'untouchable' communities.				The Catholic Worker movement, founded by Dorothy Day and Peter Maurin, pioneers Catholic social action.	
1934			In Germany, the 'Confessing Church' opposes the 'German Christians', who support Adolf Hitler, with the 'Barman Declaration'.			
1936	Pope Pius XI permits Catholics to participate in State Shinto in Japan and opposition to Chinese rites is soon rescinded.					
1937			Pope Pius XI condemns Hitler's violations of the 1933 concordat, defends Christianity's Jewish heritage, and criticizes communism.			
1938	Korean Protestant churches are forced by the Japanese to unify or are suppressed.					
1939					Francis Cardinal Spellman	

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					is appointed Archbishop of New York and Chaplain to the armed forces. He leads Catholic opposition to communism.	
1941	Protestant churches joining together in 1941 to make a single United Church of Christ in Japan.		Croatian fascists begin to convert Serbs (Orthodox) to Catholicism as part of a policy of genocide.			
1942					Formation of the National Association of Evangelicals signals the rebuilding of an Evangelical coalition.	
					Catholic Relief Services – now part of Caritas International – begins by resettling refugees in Europe.	
1945			At the end of the war, a Christian democratic party is founded in Germany – the first of many worldwide inspired by Catholic social teaching.			
1947	The Church of South India is formed from a union of the Anglican and various Protestant churches.			Alberto Hurtado Cruchaga, a Chilean priest, founds the Chilean Trade Union Association, inspired by Catholic social teaching.		
1948	Palestinian Christians are displaced by the creation of the state of Israel and by subsequent wars.		The World Council of Churches is formed in Amsterdam with headquarters in Geneva.			
1949			Pope Pius XII declares that anyone joining a communist party will be excommunicated.			
1950	After the communist victory on the Chinese				US Evangelist Bob Pierce founds World Vision in	

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	mainland, nationalists migrate to Taiwan and bring with them mission churches and also indigenous churches such as the True Jesus Church and the Little Flock.				war- torn Korea with the help of Korean pastor Han Kyung-chik.	
1951	At the invitation of Nepali Christians, the International Nepal Fellowship enters for humanitarian work. Since a brief Capuchin mission in the eighteenth century, Christianity was forbidden from 1769.				Bill Bright founds Campus Crusade for Christ, one of first specialist ministries to university students.	
1952	In China the (Protestant) Three Self Patriotic Movement (TSPM) is founded by Y. T. Wu. Other Protestant churches go underground.					
1954					In the context of the Cold War, evangelist Billy Graham takes his 'crusades' in Western Europe.	
1955				The first Latin American Episcopal Conference (CELAM) is held in Rio de Janeiro – the first continental bishops' conference anywhere.	Black Baptist pastor Martin Luther King Jr leads the Montgomery Bus Boycott and then the civil rights movement.	
1957	In China, the Catholic Patriotic Association (CPA) is founded, despite protests by Catholics in Shanghai loyal to the Vatican.					
1959					Communist revolution in	

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					Cuba suppresses the Catholic Church and increases Latino Catholic migration to the USA.	
1960			Cultural and attitude changes in Western Europe discourage church attendance but encourage 'spirituality'.	Pentecostalism becomes the main non-Catholic Christian movement.	John F. Kennedy becomes the first Catholic to be elected US president.	
1961			Russian, Romanian, Bulgarian and Polish Orthodox churches join the World Council of Churches.			
1962	An evangelical revival movement begins on the island of Borneo, Malaysia.					
1962			The 3-year Second Vatican Council begins in Rome. It 'glimpses a world Church', encourages ecumenical relations and brings about a raft of other reforms.			
1963		Legion of Mary is founded by Simeon Mtakatifu Ondeto and Gaudensia Aoko in Kenya and secedes from the Catholic Church				Charismatic renewal begins among the Christian Brethren in New Zealand whose children's and youth work becomes global through organizations such as Crusaders and Scripture Union.
1964	P. D. Devanandan founds the Christian Institute for the Study of Religion and Society to dialogue with neo-Hindus and secularists.					
1965	Indonesians are all required to join a world		Pope Paul VI and the Ecumenical Patriarch			

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	religion and Christian affiliation soars.		Athenagoras lift the mutual anathemas of 1054.			
1967	The Indian state of Orissa passes the first 'Freedom of Religion Act', which legislates against conversion out of Hinduism.	Tanzania's president Julius Nyerere, a Catholic, institutes 'African socialism'.			Catholic Charismatic Renewal begins from a retreat of students from Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, who had been reading about Pentecostal pastor David Wilkerson.	
1968				CELAM II in Medellín, Colombia declares the Church to be a 'poor church'.		
1971	Stanley Samartha, an Indian, sets up the inter-religious dialogue work of the World Council of Churches.			Gustavo Gutiérrez publishes <i>A Theology of Liberation</i> . Liberation theology becomes a global movement and transcends Catholic-Protestant boundaries.		
1972					In the context of the Vietnam War, Mennonite John Howard Yoder calls Christians to follow 'the politics of Jesus' by rejecting all violence.	
1973					Mary Daly begins the first wave of feminist theology.	
1974		The communist revolution in Ethiopia overthrows the Christian emperor Haile Selassie. The All Africa Council of Churches meeting in Lusaka calls for a moratorium on Western missionary sending.		At the first conference of Lausanne Movement, Baptists René Padilla from Ecuador and Samuel Escobar from Peru challenge global Evangelicalism to work for justice for the poor.		
1977		Anglican Archbishop Janani Luwum is martyred by	The Council for World Mission is formed between	The 'mothers of the disappeared' begin		In Australia, Methodists, Congregationalists and



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		Ugandan president Idi Amin.	churches to replace the missionary structures of the London Missionary Society and two other bodies. The first Alpha course is held at Holy Trinity Church Brompton, London, to introduce Christian faith and soon becomes a global phenomenon.	gathering at the Plaza de Mayo in Buenos Aires in protest against the actions of the military.		most Presbyterians come together to form the Uniting Church.
<b>1979</b>	Christians flee Iran after the Islamic Revolution			CELAM III in Puebla, Mexico, affirms the 'option for the poor', which is endorsed by Pope John Paul II in 1991.	Televangelist Jerry Falwell co-founds the Moral Majority.	
<b>1980</b>	After the Cultural Revolution indigenous Chinese churches emerge. Evangelical leader Wang Ming-Dao is released from prison. Bishop K. H. Ting, takes charge of the TSPM and establishes the China Christian Council.			Archbishop Óscar Romero is gunned down in his cathedral in El Salvador for his support for the poor.	Rick Warren founds Saddleback Church in California, which becomes one of the US 'mega-churches'.	Charismatic revivals begin to sweep across the Pacific region.
<b>1981</b>			The number of Christians in Europe is exceeded by those in the Global South.			
<b>1982</b>		Christians and Muslims clash in Kano, Nigeria – the first of many incidents of violence.		In Guatemala, forces of Pentecostal president Rios Montt, with US support, violently suppress the Indian population and harass Catholic priests and nuns.		
<b>1983</b>					The Catholic US bishops criticize the arms race in the pastoral letter <i>The Challenge of Peace</i> .	Hillsong Church, part of the Pentecostal Assemblies of God, is founded in Sydney, Australia by New Zealand

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						couple Brian and Bobbie Houston. It grows into a mega-church with international branches.
1984		Mensa Otabil founds the International Central Gospel Church, Accra, Ghana, one of the most successful of the West African neo-Pentecostal churches.		The Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith condemns aspects of liberation theology.		
1985		In South Africa Pentecostal Frank Chicane and Catholic Albert Nolan draft the <i>Kairos Document</i> against apartheid.				
1987				The first Ibero-American Missions Congress is held in São Paulo Brazil and launches Brazilian Evangelical world missions.		
1989		Ghanaian Methodist Mercy Amba Oduyoye founds the 'Circle of Concerned African Women Theologians'.				
1990			Fall of Communism is followed by a revival of churches in Russia and the former Soviet Bloc.	Evangélicos vote collectively for Alberto Fujimori for president of Peru.		
1991		Frederick Chiluba is elected as president of Zambia declares Zambia a 'Christian nation'.				
1993			Nigerian Sunday Odulaja founds the Embassy of the Kingdom of God Church for All Nations in Kiev which grows rapidly.		Anglican Church of Canada apologises for complicity in the abusive residential schools for First Nations' children.	
1994		The overwhelming			In the 'miracle of	

Date (AD)	Asia	Africa	Europe	Latin America	North America	Oceania
		Christian country of Rwanda is engulfed by genocide.			Memphis' (1994), the all-white Pentecostal Fellowship of North America is dissolved to form the Pentecostal/Charismatic Churches of North America.	
1997	Hong Kong is handed back to China by the British. Some Christians have already left but the remainder are 10 per cent of the popular and highly politically engaged.			The Synod of Bishops in America seeks to address the growth of non-Catholic religions at the expense of the Catholic Church.		
1998		African bishops are in a majority at the Lambeth Conference of the Anglican Communion which passes a motion against homosexuality.				
2000		The World Bank and the Council of Anglican Provinces of Africa agree to work together to alleviate poverty in Africa.	The Church of Sweden ends its link with the state.			
2004					Southern Baptist Convention withdraws from the World Baptist Alliance citing worries about 'liberalism' and 'anti-Americanism'.	In the Otin Taai (Sunrise) declaration, Pacific churches together committed themselves 'to care for the earth' as climate change, mining and weapons testing threaten their livelihoods.
2007				The report of CELAM V in Aparecida, Brazil, commits to 'respect our Indigenous and Afro-American people' and 'to impel the active participation of women in society and in the Church'.		

Date (AD)	Asia	Africa	Europe	Latin America	North America	Oceania
2008	In one of the worst episodes of militant Hindu violence against Christians, Pentecostal churches are destroyed in Kandhamal district in Orissa, India.					
2009						In Australia, the Uniting Church revises its constitution to recognize that the Spirit of God was known in the land before the colonial churches arrived.
2011	In Pakistan, Catholic politician Shahbaz Bhatti, an outspoken opponent of the blasphemy laws, is murdered by Islamic militants.					
2013				Argentinian cardinal Jorge Mario Bergoglio is elected the 266 <sup>th</sup> pope of the Catholic Church and takes the name Francis. He is the first pope from outside Europe for 1500 years.		
2014	So-called Islamic State attempted to convert or kill the Christians – mostly Church of the East – living in the Plain of Nineveh and Mosul.					