

Biographical Time-Line of the Great Whore

compiled by Wankford McNutt, M.Div.

2nd Century A.D.: The mystery of iniquity begins to work with the rise of the carnal church or proto-Catholics.

3rd Century: The Holy Ghost-filled Montanists are cast out of the proto-Catholic church

4th Century: The Catholic Church is formed, backed by the Roman Empire and true believers begin to be persecuted as the Great Whore rides the back of the Roman military beast

5th Century: True believers and Holy-Ghost-led men of God continue to be persecuted

589: The third Council of Toledo, attempting to combat Arianism, states unnecessarily that the Holy Spirit proceeds not only from the Father, but also “from the Son” (“*filioque*” in Latin) since the Son is Co-Equal with the Father.

680: Pope Honorius, who was the Patriarch of Rome from 625 till his death in 638, is anathematized as a heretical supporter of Monothelism by both Eastern and Western bishops at the third Council of Constantinople

~752: Someone connected with the papacy forges an imperial edict called “the Donation of Constantine” which purports to be a historical decree by Constantine granting supremacy to the papacy over the entire Western Roman Empire. This document forged in the name of the Emperor Constantine claimed: 1) to grant supremacy over the other four patriarchates and all bishops throughout the world, 2) to deem the Church in Rome worthy of being the richest and grandest of all Churches, and 3) to bestow the same honorary and political rights to the Pope as those possessed by the Emperor in Constantinople. This bogus document formed the basis for the Papacy’s ensuing claim to supreme secular and religious authority

800: The Pope of Rome crowns the Frankish warlord Charlemagne as Emperor of “the Holy Roman Empire” although a Roman Emperor already exists in Constantinople. The local church of Charlemagne’s court assumes the right to alter the universal Christian Creed by inserting the “et filioque” clause.

809: Pope Leo III forbids the insertion of the Filioque in the Creed and orders that a silver plaque memorializing the Creed without the Filioque be placed on the wall of Saint Peter’s Basilica in Rome.

869-870: In Constantinople, the Ignatian Council, referred to by Roman Catholic scholars as “the Eighth Ecumenical Council,” declares Photius, theological opponent of the Filioque, as illegitimate Patriarch of Constantinople

879-880: Another Council is convened in Constantinople, referred to by Eastern Orthodox as “the Eighth Ecumenical Council,” composed of both Eastern and Western Christians, reverses the decision of the Ignatian Council, reinstating Photius and condemning additions (e.g., the Filioque) to the Creed

1014: The Pope celebrates Mass for the first time with the addition of the Filioque in the Creed

1054: The patriarch of Constantinople and the pope in Rome excommunicate each other (the Great Schism) A few years later, Anselm of Canterbury writes his work “Cur Deus Homo?” (“Why Did God Become Man?”) in which he frames the atonement as meritorious, providing the basis for: 1) the Roman Catholic concept of the “Treasury of Merit” from which “Indulgences” may be granted, and 2) the protestant doctrine of “imputed righteousness through faith alone” and “penal substitution” (“vicarious suffering” or “substitutionary atonement”) as developed by the lawyer John Calvin.

1073: Pope Gregory VII launches the "Gregorian" reform (celibacy of the clergy, primacy of the papacy over the empire, infallibility of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, right of the pope to depose emperors)

1095: Pope Urban II urges the faithful to wrest the Holy Land from the Muslims, heralding start of Crusades.

1184: Pope Lucius III excommunicates Peter Waldo, founder of the Waldensians who opposed Roman Catholic hierarchy and emphasized celibacy and poverty as important elements of working out one’s salvation

1204: The Crusaders, led by Venezia, sack Constantinople, Capitol of the Eastern Roman Empire

1206: Francis of Assisi gives up his wealth and adopts a life of absolute poverty

1208: Pope Innocent III launches a crusade against the heretical Catharists, or Albigensians, and the Waldensians

1212: The Jews of Toledo are massacred by the Crusaders

1215: The fourth Lateran council limits the number of Sacraments to seven and prescribes that Jews be confined to ghettos

1233: Gregory IX institutes the Inquisition, whose courts are mainly run by the Dominican monks. The Inquisition lasts into the 19th century.

1233: Pope Gregory IX issues a mandate for Inquisition against the heretics

1252: Pope Innocent IV issues a bull that approves the use of torture by Inquisitors

1264: The Dominican monk Thomas Aquinas publishes the "Summa Contra Gentiles", that subordinates western, Augustinian religion to Aristotelianism and

using Aristotelian philosophy to “explain” the Mystery of the Eucharist, calling it “Transubstantiation”

1268: The cardinals take three years to elect a new pope

1271: The newly elected pope Gregorio X institutes the conclave as the traditional way to elect popes

1283: Jews are massacred in Germany

1290: The Jews are expelled from England

1300: Boniface VIII announces the first Jubilee Year, during which special indulgences are granted

1305: The French archbishop of Bordeaux becomes pope Clement V and moves the papacy to Avignon in France, the peak of France's influence over the papacy

1306: The Jews are expelled from France

1312: Pope Clement V abolishes the order of the Knights Templar, after drumming up false accusations for the purpose of seizing their wealthy assets with the help of French king Philippe IV

1321: Franciscan monk William of Occam is excommunicated for preaching that the Church should not own properties

1322: After a vision of “Our Lady of Mount Carmel,” Pope John XXII issues a Bull saying that those who wear Her scapular “will be delivered from Purgatory the first Saturday after their death.”

1336: Jews are massacred in Germany

1347: The “black death” (the plague) causes the decline of monasticism

1379: Pope Urban VI's fight against corruption causes the cardinals to move back to Avignon and elect another pope, Robert de Geneve, as Clement VII (“Western Schism”), who is recognized by France's allies (e.g., Scotland) but not by France's enemies (e.g., England)

1378: The Oxford scholar John Wycliffe preaches against “Transubstantiation,” saying that Christ is not present physically, but only spiritually and that the Church has fallen into sin, that it ought to give up all its property, and that the clergy should live in complete poverty

1391: The Jews of Iberia are forced to convert

1396: The English translation of the Bible, begun by John Wycliffe, is completed, but Wycliffe is declared a heretic by Roman Catholicism and his bones are exhumed and burned

1415: The heretic Jan Hus is burned at the stake at Constance for preaching the ideas of John Wycliffe, for opposing the sale of indulgences, and for denouncing corruption in the Roman Catholic hierarchy

1417: The Western Schism ends at the council of Constance with the election of Martin V

1439: At the Council of Florence, Saint Mark of Ephesus stands alone among the Eastern bishops present in refusing to sign the pseudo-reunion between the Roman Catholics and the Eastern Orthodox, affirming the Orthodox rejection of the Filioque and rejecting the Roman Catholic doctrine of Purgatory based on the teachings of the Church Fathers

1453: After several unheeded pleas to the West for help, Constantinople, the spiritual center of Eastern Orthodoxy, falls, in a bloody massacre, to the Ottoman Turks who change its name to Istanbul. This loss is taken by many Eastern Christians of that time as God's judgment for mixing the Orthodox Faith with Roman Catholic error through the false union with the Pope.

1480: The beginning of the Spanish Inquisition

1484: Pope Innocent VIII orders the persecution of witches

1492: Pope Alexander VI, of the Borgia family, reigns for eleven years and becomes famous for his promiscuous affairs, financial corruption, orgies, murders, and incest.

1492: All Jews and Muslims are expelled from Spain

1497: The Dominican monk Girolamo Savonarola is excommunicated, hanged, and burned as a heretic. He had led the burning of musical instruments, books, and priceless works of art. He preached against corruption in the Roman Catholic hierarchy and the civil government.

1507: Pope Julius II announces an indulgence for the re-building of St. Peter's.

1509: The Dutch humanist Desiderius Erasmus publishes "The Praise of Folly", which advocates a return to the moral values of early Christianity

1514: Pope Leo X issues a papal bull against slavery

1516: A Greek translation of the New Testament done by Erasmus is printed, offering an alternative to the Latin Vulgate for Western Christians

1517: The Protestant Reformation begins at Wittenberg when Martin Luther publishes his "95 Theses" against the Catholic practice of selling indulgences

1521: Pope Leo X excommunicates Martin Luther from Roman Catholicism

1526: Martin Luther prints his German translation of the Bible

1531: A dark-skinned Virgin Mary acclaimedly appears to Juan Diego Cuauhtltoatzin outside Mexico City, leaving an imprinted icon of the Virgin of Guadalupe on his cactus-fiber poncho. The Vatican's historical account of this is a religious work dating to 1666.

1534: Henry VIII declares himself supreme head of the Church in England

1536: The Protestant Lawyer, John Calvin, publishes his *Institutes of the Christian Religion*, a systematization of his iconoclastic interpretation of the Scriptures regarding salvation, the church, the sacraments, and faith presented under his overarching themes of God's total sovereignty and man's utter

depravity, possessed of a will which, by nature, is hell-bent, contrary to God, and totally enslaved to sin

1536: William Tyndale is burned at the stake for translating the Bible into English. Pope Paul III installs the Portuguese Inquisition. The Inquisition begins in Mexico.

1537: Pope Paul III bans the practice of enslavement of Indians in the New World.

1540: Ignatius of Loyola founds the Society of Jesus (Jesuits), which believes in free will and in salvation through good deeds (not just “faith”)

1541: Franciscan priest and early historian of New Spain “Motolinia” writes that some nine million Aztecs had become Christians.

1542: Pope Paul III launches the Inquisition against Protestants. Alleged heretics are tried and tortured in an effort to stem the spread of the Protestant Reformation.

1543: Francis Xavier advocates the Holy Inquisition in India to deal with Assyrian Christians and Jews in India

1547: The Pope convenes the first Council of Trento in response to the Protestant Reformation (“The Counter-Reformation”)

1560: The “Holy” Inquisition begins in India

1571: Pope Paul IV issues a list of forbidden books (“Index Librorum Prohibitorum”)

1582: Pope Gregory XIII institutes the Gregorian Calendar

1595: Some Ukrainian churches enter into communion with the Pope of Rome as a result of Jesuit missionizing

1616: The Roman Catholic magisterium condemns Galileo’s scientific findings and adopts measures which are essentially responsible for the estrangement between faith and reason, between Christianity and the natural sciences (not yet overcome today)

1682: Several Albanian Churches enter into communion with the Pope of Rome as a result of Jesuit missionizing

1692: Several Assyrian Churches join Roman Catholicism and are called “Chaldeans”

1742: Some Romanian churches enter into communion with the Pope of Rome as a result of Jesuit missionizing

1741: Some Coptic churches enter into communion with the Pope of Rome as a result of Jesuit missionizing

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1742: Some Armenian churches enter into communion with the Pope of Rome as a result of Jesuit missionizing

- 1742: Some Greek churches enter into communion with the Pope of Rome as a result of Jesuit missionizing
- 1854: Some Ethiopian churches enter into communion with the Pope of Rome as a result of Jesuit missionizing
- 1854: Pope Pius IX declares the dogma that the Virgin Mary was immaculately conceived in the womb of her mother without the stain of original sin
- 1858: Saint Bernadette sees the “Immaculate Conception” at Lourdes
- 1861: Some Bulgarian churches enter into communion with the Pope of Rome as a result of Jesuit missionizing
- 1870: The First Vatican Council declares the dogma of “Papal Infallibility”
- 1889: Roman Catholic Bishops and priests opposing the dogma of Papal Infallibility hold a Council at Utrecht, stating that the pope is "first among equals," but rejecting papal infallibility and the universal Supremacy of the Bishop of Rome as being decrees in contradiction with the faith of the ancient Church
- 1917: Three shepherd children in Fatima, Portugal see the Virgin Mary commanding Roman Catholics to pray for the conversion of Russia and revealing three prophetic secrets.
- 1930: Some Malankaran churches (Thomas Christians in India) enter into communion with the Pope of Rome as a result of Jesuit missionizing
- 1941-45: Pope Pius XII displays a policy of silence regarding Nazi extermination of the Jews
- 1950: Pope Pius XII declares the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin to be a dogma
- 1962-65: The Second Vatican Council “modernizes” Roman Catholicism, in essence protestantizing its various liturgies, its concept of the means of salvation, and adopting protestant, historical-critical methodologies in its approach to the Scriptures
- 1967: The Roman Catholic “Charismatic Renewal” is born when several faculty and students from Duquesne University begin speaking in tongues as they are prayed for by Pentecostals from the Assemblies of God who have prepped them by instructing them how to receive the Pentecostal experience
- 1970’s: The Society of Jesus (the Jesuits—the right arm of the Pope) displays its political nature as Marxist in various countries of Latin America and “Liberation Theology” is born within their ranks
- 1978: Pope John Paul I, “the Smiling Pope,” seen by many in the Vatican as being too simple and ill-equipped to be pope, refuses to be crowned with the Papal Tiara at his inauguration and dies suddenly (and mysteriously) after only 33 days in the papal office. An autopsy is forbidden based on Vatican precedence, despite the precedence of an autopsy of another pope in 1830

1985: The first World Youth Day is held in Rome when Pope John Paul II invites Catholic and Buddhist youth from all over the world to pray with him

2005: Cardinal Ratzinger, who wrote a document on the Catholic Faith omitting, without comment, the Filioque clause from the Nicene Creed cited therein, is elected to the papacy, refusing the customary papal coronation ceremony as did his two immediate predecessors, John Paul I and John Paul II. For his coat of arms the now “Pope Benedict XVI” chooses to place a bishop’s mitre (representing spiritual authority) instead of the traditional papal tiara (representing not only spiritual authority, but also political authority. At the moment of the customary pontifical coronation, the newly crowned Pope hears the words: *“Receive the tiara adorned with three crowns and know that thou art Father of princes and kings, Ruler of the world, Vicar of our Saviour Jesus Christ.”*). Is Pope Benedict attempting to extirpate the errors of the papacy rooted in the bogus “Donation of Constantine”? 