

The Roman Catholic Apostasy

	Date
Immortality of the soul	(approx.) 124
Pre-human existence of Christ	124
Substitutionary sacrifice	124
Sprinkling instead of immersion	150
Greek word “trias” used for the trinity	180
The term “priest” applied to church officials	200
Millennial reign of Christ regarded as an allegory	200
Platonic philosophy introduced by Origen	200
Perpetual virginity of Mary	250
Primacy of Peter	250
Apostolic succession	250
Infant baptism	250
Monasticism founded	270
Prayers for the dead	(approx.) 300
Making the sign of the cross	(approx.) 300
Emperor Constantine makes apostate Christianity the state religion— wholesale inclusion of Christianized pagans	312
Wax candles	320
Jesus a person within the Godhead (Council of Nicaea—from which came the Nicene Creed)	325
Veneration of dead “saints” and angels	375
Use of images	375
The “Holy Ghost” a person within the Godhead (Council of Constantinople)	381

Emperor Theodosius makes apostate Christianity compulsory	395
“Pontifex Maximus” (formerly title of Caesar and high priest of heathen religion) taken as title of Bishop of Rome	395
ROMAN EMPIRE DIVIDES—CONSTANTINOPLE THE CAPITAL IN THE EAST AND ROME IN THE WEST	
Jerome’s translation of the Bible—the Latin “Vulgate”	400
Innocent I calls himself “Ruler of the Church of God”	402
Doctrine of purgatory	430
Original sin	430
Holy Spirit the exclusive agent in regeneration	430
Exaltation of Mary — “the Mother of God”	431
Leo I takes the title of “pope” — the title is conferred on all previous Bishops of Rome posthumously	451
ROME FALLS TO THE BARBARIANS	476
Indulgences for the dead	476
Priests begin to dress differently to laymen	500
Extreme Unction	526
Latin language used in prayer and worship established by Gregory I	600
Prayers directed to Mary, dead saints and angels	600
Decree of Phocas gives pope temporal power	610
Rival claimants to Papal throne — Honorius II and Leo II	682
Kissing of pope’s foot begins with Constantine	709
Feat of the assumption of the virgin Mary	819
“Holy water” mixed with a pinch of salt and blessed by a priest	850

Wearing of the papal crown—Nicolas I	(approx.) 858
Pseudo-Isidorian Decretals—forged documents used by Nicolas I to establish his claims to temporal powers	859
Western and Eastern Churches (Rome and Constantinople) mutually excommunicate each other	869
Canonization of dead “saints” John XV	995
Celibacy of the priesthood decreed by Gregory VII	1079
The Rosary, mechanical praying with beads, originated by Peter the Hermit	1090
Plenary indulgences granted to all who took part in the Crusades	1094
Payment for Masses introduced	1100
The Inquisition instituted by the Council of Verona	1184
Indulgences sold—money used to repair St. Peter’s Basilica in Rome	1190
Reading of the Bible in the common vernacular condemned	1198
Extermination of the Albigenses ordered by Innocent III	1200
Auricular confession to a priest instead of to God instituted by Innocent III	1215
Adoration of the wafer (host) decreed by Honorius III	1220
Bible forbidden to laymen, and placed on the Index of Forbidden Books by the Council of Valencia	1229
Limbo originated for the dead unbaptized infants	1245
Thomas Aquinas published “Summa Theologica”	1250
The scapular (a shoulder strap connected by two strings) invented by Simon Stock	1251
The House of Mary was purportedly detached from its foundations in Nazareth and transported by angels first to Dalmatia and then to Loretto, Italy	1291

Plenary indulgences granted by Boniface VIII to all who visit Rome	1294
Priests refuse to pay taxes	1296
Treasury of merits—merits can be transferred	1342
Three rival claimants to papal chair—John XXIII, Gregory XII, Benedict XIII	1409
Huss the reformer promised safe passage to Rome and then betrayed and burned to death	1414
The cup forbidden to the people at communion	1414
Seven sacraments and purgatory made articles of faith	1439
Innocent VIII orders extermination of the Waldenses	1484
Indulgences sold for the living and the dead	1513
Luther's 95 theses	1517
Ignatius Loyola founded the Jesuits	1534
Copernicus excommunicated for his heliocentric theory of the solar system	1534
Tradition given equal authority with the Scriptures	1546
Council of Trent affirms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —LATIN—language of the mass —use of Scripture without permission forbidden —only Roman Catholic translations allowed —absolute power of the pope over the whole earth 	1546
Solemn mass celebrated for St. Bartholomew's Day massacre when 60,000 Huguenots exterminated	1572
Galileo condemned by Paul V and Urban VIII	1616
Bulls issued by Pius VI against Bible Societies	1775
Newman and Manning, leaders of the Oxford Movement, converted to Roman Catholicism	1845
Doctrine of Immaculate Conception proclaimed by Pius IX	1854

Virgin Mary supposedly appears to Bernadette Soubirous at Lourdes in France	1858
Papal infallibility decreed by 1st Vatican Council	1870
Virgin Mary supposedly appears to three children in Fatima, Portugal	1917
Life of mother and fetus equally sacred, proclaimed by Pius XI	1922
Lateran accord—Mussolini restored Pope’s temporal power in Vatican City	1929
Liguori (canonized saint) in “The Glories of Mary” declares Mary as a “mediatrix”—she obtains favours not granted by God and quicker than Jesus	1931
Papal Concordat signed with Nazi Germany	1933
Pope remains silent over Germany’s extermination of 6,000,000 Jews	1943
Pius XII creates 32 new cardinals — robes of each cost \$10,000	1946
Assumption of body of Mary to heaven made an article of faith	1950
Queenship of Mary proclaimed — “Queen of heaven”	1954
Ecumenical movement towards eastern Orthodox — Vatican II	1962
Ecumenical movement further attempted — pope addresses U.N. prays for peace with Protestants	1962
Pope addresses “World Council of Churches” and opened his arms to welcome Protestants home	1965
Pope maintains that Jerusalem should be an international city although diplomatic relations exist with many Arab countries, none with Israel	1973
Pope Paul re-affirms belief in the Devil	1973

May the reader of these notes, sensitive to the Scriptural use of terms like “saint” and “Father” pardon the use of these terms when they refer to Romanists within the apostasy. These arrogated titles are used only for the purposes of identification. It is with regret that they have to appear with such unholy associations.

