

- 885 - BC David from the House of Judah was King of the United Kingdom of Israel.
BC David was succeeded as King by his son Solomon.
- 489 - BC Gaius Julius Lulus was the first Julia Patrician Family member to obtain the consulship of Rome. Lulus means famous warrior.
- 404 - BC Thirty Spartan oligarchs came to rule Athens Greece.
- 399 - BC Socrates was put to death of impiety for defending his god of Absolute Truth.
- 390 - BC The Celtic Boii Tribes of Gaul sacked Rome leaving the barbarians of Rome in dread of Conquest.
- 350 - BC Aristotle outlined the basic form of a syllogism representing the earliest branch of formal logic and defined the categorical syllogism. Considered the strongest form of argument the conclusion is undeniably true, absolutely true.
- 109 - BC Italy was invaded by Germany to the North and saved by Gaius Marius.
- 100 - BC Gaius Julius Caesar was born in Rome with blonde hair, blue eyes, and a fair complexion, highlighting his Celtic Boii Gaul tribal roots.
- 60 - BC Julius Caesar would form the First Triumvirate with Pompe and Crassus.
- 58 - BC Julius Caesar went to Gaul with four legions to campaign in Eastern Gaul against the Germans and Helvetii.
- 55 - BC Julius Caesar built bridges across the Rhine to protect the Cavari Federation of Gaul
- 53 BC from the Germans.
- 49 - BC Julius Caesar broke the law to seize power as a champion of the common people.
- 46 - BC The Common People named Caesar a dictator for life.
- 45 - BC Julius Caesar obtained an unchallenged position of power and influence as Praetorship Pontifex Maximus as a Plebeian champion of the common people.
God King of Kings.
- 44 - BC 60 Senators in support of their oligarchy supporters Conspired in the brutal Murder Of Julius Caesar
- 43 - BC Augustus Caesar's adopted nephew, son, and chosen successor formed the second Triumvirate.
- 35 - BC The Julian Orange Colony was established in the Comtat Vennissan in celebratory Victory by Legion II Gallicia of the Cavare federation of tribes.
- 6 - BC Greco-Roman Philosophy became the dominant religious and philosophical system of the Western World.
- 1 - BC The Avignon Mint was producing currency.
- 1 - CE Augustus built the theater of Orange
- 3 - CE Druids the learned class Among the ancient Celts became priests, teachers, and Judges. They judged all public and private quarrels.
- 3 - CE Celtic Druids worshiped the Mistletoe that grew on the sacred Oak tree and they celebrated Julmond, a festival held for twelve days to gain the favor of field Gods.
- 5 - CE The Greco Roman Philosophy period ended with MalaCare and Jesus Completion of the Syllogism of the Star of David.
- 12 - CE Provincial Jews established a Bishphoric in Carpentras in the Heart of the Kingdom of David.
- 13 - CE Provincial Jews were exiled from the Principality of Orange.
- 33 - CE Jesus is purportedly crucified.
- 314 - Council of Arles Constantine was politically motivated to legalize Christianity and fiscally support the Church's Activities.
- 325 - Council of Nicaea Constantine set the Christian Church doctrine that survived for centuries afterward. The Diocesis Viennensis of Jesus Christ and his Apostles of Gaul including the principality of Orange was still recognized by the Roman Empire.
- 331 - Roman Emperor Julian the Apostate condemned Constantine's Church Doctrine as inferior to the teachings of Jesus giving over to luxury and greed and impious because they taught the traditional forms of worship but ridiculed the beliefs passed down from Jesus.

- 400 - The Diocesis Viennensis of Jesus Christ and his Apostles was eliminated from the Roman Empire.
- 400 - The Bourguoise invaded the Principality of Orange and was welcomed by the Roman Empire.
- 439 - Constantianus is the First Bishop of Carpentras representing the council of Riez.
- 590 - Is the official beginning of the Catholic Church and consolidation of the Papal States controlled by the Pope under Pope Gregory .
- 700 - 900 Marked a period in the history of the migration of Zoroastrian, basically recognizing Satan as a God to be represented in the Church.
- 800 - Pope Leo II crowned Charlemagne Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, establishing in earnest Frances long historical association as the Birthplace of Christianity.
- 1044 - Roman. Empire seeks control over Papacy of Avignon.
- 1054 - A formal schism developed between the Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox Church
- 1143 - Roman Catholic Church takes control of Avignon Papal Mint.
- 1163 - Roman Emperor Frederick I elevated the Comtat Venaissin to a Burgundian sovereign kingdom of principality within the Roman Empire. Control of the Papal mint was returned to the Avignon Papacy but the Kingdom became a feudal state in Provence for the next 550 years between the Roman Empire the Catholic Church and the Eastern Orthodox Church.
- 1066 - William I was one of the greatest soldiers and rulers of the [Middle Ages](#). He made himself the mightiest noble in [France](#) and then changed the course of England's history with his [conquest](#) of that country. William Forced Pope Alexander II to be content with indirect control over the church in a land that the papacy hitherto had regarded as bound by the closest ties to [Rome](#).

1213 -1225 King John surrendered England to the Papal States as the Pope claimed the world as Vicar of Christ.

- 1225 - The Magna Carta became a sober statement of the common law and a symbol in the battle against oppression by Tyrants, Depots, Kings, and the Jews of the Roman Empires Catholic Church.
- 1263 - Provincial Jew's after 1,250 yrs are allowed to return to Carpentras.
- 1294 Pope Boniface VIII massacred the entire Italian town of Palestrina.
- 1320 - Venasque, was replaced as the capital by Carpentras.
- 1348 - The Sovereign Principality was sold to the Papacy by Joanna I Queen of Naples and the Provincial Jewish Comtat of Carpentras was unified with the Avignon Papal enclave.
- 1367 - The first Provincial Jewish synagogue was built in Carpentras,

1377 Pope Gregory was known for promoting the primacy of the Papacy supported by the vote of 15 Bishops of Rome and moved the Papacy from Avignon to Rome.

Rothschilds Molch Worshipers allie themselves with the Italian MAFIA to take out France, Italy, and the Holy See.

- 1393 - Giovanni De Medici Inherited the Florence banking system and grew the bank vastly and quickly culminating growth having become the Roman Catholic Church's Chief Papal Banker. The Medici Family bank founded in 1397 became an early "multi-national" company.
- 1397 - Fredrick III King of Germany, Burgandy has not claimed his right to the Crown as the Holy Roman Emperor.
- 1398 - In poor Mental health Charles of France and the Papacy broke from funding war against England and the Roman Empire obtained Funding from the Bourbon Absolutist and Rothschilds Financial Cartel.

- 1403 - Catholics' Siege of the Avignon Papacy and Mint lasted five years.
- 1417 - Poggio Bracciolini discovered "on the nature of things" highly supportive of Gallic Protestant theology and liturgy ecclesiastical identity.
- 1418 - From the Council of Constance Medici "MAFIA" Family Catholic Pope Martin V replaces Avignon Pope Benedict to rule from Rome.
- 1517 - Martin Luther Published the Ninety-five Theses igniting the Protestant Reformation.
- 1521 - Pierre Bayard prevented an invasion of France by Roman Emperor Charles V.
- 1521 - Charles Duke of Bourbon confiscated the Principality of Orange and was sued, seeing With no hope of prevailing he makes a secret agreement to Double Cross France to support the Roman Catholic Emperor Charles V.
- 1523 - Catholic Medici Pope Clement VII assumed leadership of the Catholic Church in Rome.
- 1524 - Pierre Bayard was sent to defend Italy against Charles Duke of Bourbon now leading an army against France for Charles V. Roman Empire. Pierre was killed in battle speaking his last words to Charles Duke of Bourbon condemning his treason. Charles Duke of Bourbon, Charles V. Roman Emperor, and King Henry of England had devised a grand plan to share in the spoils of Partitioning France, Italy, and the Holy See.

- 1527 - The Charles Duke of Bourbon led the Catholic Siege and Massacre of Protestants in the Sack of Rome, however, Charles was killed in battle and the Principality of Orange was transferred to Philbert of Chalon.
- 1529 - The Catholic Siege and Massacre of Protestants occurred in Florence Italy where Philbert of Chalon leading the Army of Charles V. Roman Emperor, was killed in the final stages of Battle and the Pincipality of Orange was transferred to Rene of Chalon while Charles V. Made the Medici Popes brother Alessandro de Medici was made ruler of the city as Charles V had promised the Pope.
- 1534 - The Catholic Massacre of Protestants occurred in the Affair of the Place Cards.
- 1540 - The Edict of Fountain Blue makes it illegal to be a Gallic Protestant Christian.
- 1540 - Frances ordered the Massacre of the Waldensian protestants of Merindol.
- 1544 - Charles V. And Rene of Chalon showed up with 100,000 troops to siege and massacre the French protestants of St. Dizier where Rene of Chalon died with Charles at his side who claimed Rene left the principality of Orange in violation of the Bloodline stipulations of Mary Beau Orange to William the Silent of Nassau provided he was raised Catholic. The Control of the Principality by the Royal Bloodline of St. Peter was severed.
- 1551- Edict of Chateaubriant called on courts to punish Gallic Protestant Christians.
- 1551- France waged war on Roman Emperor Charles V to recapture parts of Italy to ensure French Domination of European Affairs.
- 1559 - The Italian Wars ended with the Treaty of Cateau Cambresis leaving France on the cusp of bankruptcy.
- 1561 - Supposition Mary Spring 61**
- 1561 - Sottish Reformation, August Mary returns to Scotland.**
- 1562 - Queen Marys' Grandfather Duke of Guise and his troops attacked and killed Gallic Protestants in the Massacre of Vassy igniting the French wars of Religion.
- 1562 - Catholics attacked and Massacred Protestants in the town of Sens Then in Castelnaudary and Bar-Sur-Seine.
- 1563 - Valentine's Day and Pierre Chastelard is found in or under the Bed of Mary Queen of Scotts depending on the account and beheaded.
- 1563 - In February at the Catholic Siege of Orléans, Guise was shot and killed by the Huguenot Jean de Poltrot de Méré.
- 1566 - June Mary gave birth to a son King James.
- 1567 - July Mary was forced to abdicate in favor of her son King James.
- 1572 - At the Union of Marguerite de Valois with King Henry of Navarre a major Protestant Gallican nobleman was intended

- to contribute to the reconciliation of Roman Catholics and Protestants but became known as the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre of the Protestant Noblemans Leadership.
- 1572 - Charles ordered the siege of La Rochelle but failed to take the Protestant stronghold.
- 1573 - William of Orange Joined the Protestant Church.
- 1580 - Philip II of Spain of the Habsburg Dynasty put a 25,000 crown price on Williams Head.
- 1584 - Protestant King William of Orange was assassinated by the The Burgundian Catholic Balthasar Gérard for a 25,000 crown reward.
- 1584 - Philip, Williams's Eldest son became Prince of Orange
- 1587 - After eighteen and a half years in captivity, Mary, Queen of Scots was beheaded at Fotheringhay Castle.
- 1589 - Jacques Clément, a Catholic fanatic, assassinated Henry III. He was succeeded by the King of Navarre Henry IV, after his conversion to Catholicism, as the first French king of the House of Bourbon.
- 1598 - Henry IV. Edict of Nance granted Protestants equality in the Catholic state.
- 1599 - Phillip Prince of Orange became a Knight of the Gloden Catholic Fleece
- 1600 - Bruno Giordano was burned alive upside down on a Cross by the Roman Catholic Church Just like St. Peter.
- 1603 - Mary Queen of Scots Son became King James of England.
- 1605 - King James was targetted for assassination by Catholics in the Gun Powder Plot led by Robert Catesby.
- 1605 - Birth of David of the Cross St. Julian.
- 1611 - The first edition of the King James Bible was printed.
- 1620 - Began the Rohn Wars as Southern French Protestants opposed Catholicism under Louis III and wars continued in various countrysides.
- 1629 - In the Siege of Privas the Protestant inhabitants were massacred or expelled and the city burnt to the ground.
- 1629 - Louis XIII finally captured Ales in the Siege of Ales. The Edic of Ales reconfirmed the edict of Nantes but differed in that Protestants no longer had political rights.
- 1641 - Pierre St. Julian was born to David of the Cross St. Julian.
- 1648 - Charles I was [tried](#), convicted, and [executed](#) for [high treason](#). The Monarchy of England was abolished and the commonwealth of England established a republic.
- 1650 - William of Orange was born sovereign Prince of Orange at birth though not of the Orange Bloodline.
- 1658 - The English Monarchy was restored.
- 1660 - Charles II succeeded his father as King of England and Scotland and reestablished the Church of England.
- 1661 - Louis XIV began his rule of France adherent to the divine right of Kings and consolidated a system of absolute monarchy rule enforcing uniformity of religion under Catholicism.
- 1670 - Charles II entered the Treaty of Dover in alliance with Louis XIV and committed to become a Catholic.
 - William III met with Charles II to urge him to pay back Englands debts to the House of Orange.
- 1672 - France nearly overran the Dutch Republic, an event still known as the Rampjaar or "Disaster Year". The principality of Orange was captured by the forces of Louis XIV.
- 1673 - Louis XIV Annexed all of the Principality of Orange.
- 1677 - William of Orange was married to Mary II of England.

- 1678 - Second-Anglo-Dutch war ended with the Peace of Nijmegen.
- 1678 - William of Orange initiated a battle to prevent the French from capturing the Spanish-held town of Mons. By some accounts David De Cross St. Julian Presbyterian Minister of St. Denis was killed in the Battle of St. Denis by Friendly fire on August 15, 1678. Afterwards William of Orange retreated from the battle leaving a small group of Protestant exiles of Catholic persecution holding the Chateau of Casteau.
- 1678 - September 28, Titus Oates revealed a plot by the Catholic Church authorities in England approving the assassination of Charles II. 43 Allegations were made against various members of the Catholic Church and included 541 Jesuits and Numerous Catholic nobles.
- 1678 - November 24 Oates claimed the Queen was working with the Kings Physician to poison the King. The King ordered Oates arrest however facing a constitutional crisis Parliament forced the realease of Oates, who was soon heaped with Praise.
- 1679 - Parliament was seeking to exclude the King Charles brother and heir presumptive, James Duke of York from the thrones of England, Scotland, and Ireland because he was a Roman Catholic and from popery came the notion of a standing army and arbitrary absolutist power.
- 1679 - Feb 10, 9 year old Monsieur Rene of St. Julian petitioned his majesty Charles II Four score Protestatant families skilled In the manufacture of silks, oils, wines, and C be transported to Carolina in two of his Majesty's small ships.
- 1679 - March Rene presented a second petition praying for despatch.
- 1679 - May 22, the Preparation of two ships for transport was reccommended and so ordered on the 28th 1679.
- 1679 - October - Rene & Jacob Guerard of Normandy petitioned the Kings agent to ship to Carolia on the Richmond about to depart for Barbados 45 French Protestant exiles of Catholic Persecution from the Principality of Orange. Tough not identified by name this included Rene's twin brother Pierre, St. Julian II, his wife and four of his ten siblings, Charlotte 12, Louis 10, Margurite 9, and Paul 7.
- 1679 - December, The Lord's proprietors write that the Protestants sent to Carolina are to have quantities of land granted as directed by letter of May 29, 1679. Of significant relvance is the degree of equality for men, women, and slaves directed by those Grants.
- 1680 - Pierre and siblings established the first Orange French Quarter Colony and bulit the first Protestant Church of St. Denis on the East Branch of the Cooper River outside Charleston SC.
- 1681 - [Charles II](#) dissolved the English Parliament and ruled alone until his death.
- 1685 - Louis XIV increased persecution of Gallic Protestants with the reissue of the Edit oc Fontainebleau and revocation of the edict of Nantes abolishing all rights of the Gallic Protestant minority and subjecting them to either convert to Catholicism or flee as refugees.
- 1686 - Pierre purchased the Punkin Hill Plantation his family being ship owners and merchants established a shipping business out of Charleston involved in trade with Barbados, Portugal, Madeira, the West Indies, and port in North America.
- 1687 - The First French Huguenot or Gallic Protestant Church was built on the corner of Church St. and Queen St. in Charleston South Carolina and became known as "The Church of the Tides."
- 1688 - Rene St. Julian Joined William of Orange with a Calvariry of Huguenots. In the Glorious Revolution.
- 1690 - Rene St. Julian Joined William of Orange with a Calvariry of Huguenots in the Battle of Boyne
- 1691 - Rene St. Julian may have Joined William with a Calvariry of Huguenots in The Battle of Aughrim.

- 1690 - Peirre St. Julian was issued a land grant for 1,000 acres which he developed into the Pooshee Plantation growing primary crops of Indigo, rice, and Santee long Cotton.
- 1694 - House of Volais Gallic Protestant Hugonaut Bloodline was declared extinct.
- 1700 - The French Huguenot Church of St. Denis pretended to convert to the Anglican Church however did not succumb to the Anglican s theology and liturgy but persisted in the Calvinistic theology of and liturgy of the Gallic MalaCare Huguenots and greatly angered the Anglican Clergy. Representatives of the society fro the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts became unrestrained in their efforts to induce or coerce the French Gallic Huguenots for their sake to adopt the polity, theoolgy and usages of the Anglican Church.
- 1706 - Under Provisions of the Act of 1706 The French lost their Gallic Protestant ecclesiastical identity with the Anglican Church. Eliminating the 1706 years of protestant ecclesiastical representation of St. Peter in the Roman Catholic Church. This was two Peters fairwell to the Church.
- 1789 - The French Revolution established its footing with the Declaration of rights.
- 1791 - Comtat Venaissin was removed from the Papal States.
- 1803 - St. Julian Church returned to the Hotel-Dieu after the revolution, by imperial decree of 1805.
- 1892 - The Church of St. Julian Paris was assigned to the Greek Catholic Cult.