



Timeline

- Ca 300 BCE The beginnings of early Jewish Classical Gnosticism
- Ca 60 CE The first Epistle of Paul describes the story of Jesus
- Ca 100-160 Valentinus formulates a full and consistent Gnostic theology
- 380 Emperor Theodosius writes the "Edict of Thessalonica", making the Roman (Nicene) church the only legal religion.
- 300- 1300 Followers of the Persian Gnostic Mani (Manicheans) perpetuate an ascetic and dualistic branch of Gnosticism.
- 600-1300 Paulician movement in Armenia, the Bogomils of Bulgaria and the Cathars of Southern France perpetuate a neo-Manichean type of Gnosticism. All three movements were persecuted by the Catholic Church.
- 1600 The last Manichean temple is abandoned in China.
- 1700s Martinez de Pasqually (1727?–1774) reveals a myth inspired by Gnosticism in his Reintegration of Beings, based upon an inherited spiritual tradition.
- 1773 The great Gnostic text “Pistis Sophia” is discovered.
- 1700 - Gnosticism is perpetuated in esoteric orders (mainly Masonic orders).
- 1890 The revival of ecclesiastical Gnosticism is heralded in France by Jules Doinel.
- 1913 The Gnostic church receives apostolic succession as Jean Bricaud is consecrated bishop.

- 1916 Carl G. Jung writes *Seven sermons to the dead*, heralding a dual influence between Gnosticism and psychology which continues to grow within Gnostic tradition after it is abandoned in the psychological discipline.
- 1945 Local farmers find a sealed earthenware jar containing several Gnostic books at Nag Hammadi in Egypt.
- 1975 The material from Nag Hammadi is published.
- 1950 - Several Gnostic churches characterised by apostolic succession and a simplified Catholic structure, arise and are reorganized. They are mainly based upon a Gnostic, Kabbalistic and Hermetic doctrinal blend.
- 1999 A new Gnostic discourse leads to the founding of EVA in 2003, and the description of a way of approaching Gnosticism that is in line with Hellenistic Gnosticism, published as “*Manifesto of the Restoration Gnostics*”.