New Thought Metaphysics

 18th Century

Emanuel Swedenborg

(1688-1772)

Franz Anton Mesmer

(1734-1815)

Mesmerism(1778-1784

19th Century

Forerunner:

The Trancendentalists

(1836-1860)

Ralph Waldo Emerson

(1803-1882)

Andrew Jackson Davis

(1826-1910)

Phineas Parkhurst Quimby

(1802-1866)

Julius Dresser

(1838-1893)

Annetta Gertrude Seabury Dresser

(?-?)

Mary Morse Baker Glover Patterson Eddy

(1821-1910)

Religion

Aristotelian Logic

(Medieval Period)

Renaissance

(14th and 15th Centuries)

Dogma and Doctrine

 Reformation

(1517-1529)

 Great Puritan Awakening in England

(1610-1640)

1739  - John Wesley

Georgia—Methodist

First great awakening on American soil

(1730-1760)

 Second Great awakening on American soil

(1800-1830)

1805 - Universalism

Hosea Baliou

1819 - Unitarian Platform

Channing

1820  - Apocryphal New Testament

(Lost books of the Bible)

William Howe

 1829 - Aids to reflection

Coleridge

1830 - Joseph Smith

(1805-1844)

Organized Latter Day Saints Church (Mormon)

New York

 1848 - Latter Day Saints reach Salt Lake City with Brigham Young

Historical Events and Creative Arts

1776 - Declaration of Independence

1760-1840 - Industrial Revolution

1800-1814 - Napoleonic War

1837-1901 - Victorian Era

1849 - California Gold Rush

Science Discoveries and Inventions

Aristotelian Logic

(Medieval Period)

Renaissance

(14th and 15th Centuries)

Materialism

Sir Issac Newton

(1642-1727)

Newtonian Physics

(1687-1905)

1785-1790 John Fitch

Invention of Steamboat

1807 - Robert Fulton

Steamboat “Clermont”

 1825 - George Stephenson

Steam Locomotive - Railroads

1840 - Samuel Morse - Telegraph

1846 - William T. Morton

Anesthesia - Ether

1846 - James Y. Simpson

Anesthesia - Chloroform

New Thought History Line

Versus

New Thought Metaphysics

1850

  1869 - Evans’ “The Mental Cure”

1872 - Evans’ “The Mental Medicine”

1875 - Evans’ “Soul and Body”

1875 - “Science and Health” by Mary Baker Glover

1879 - Organized the First Church of Christ, Scientist in Boston

Emma Curtis Hopkins

(1849-1925)

1888 - Hopkins Metaphysical Association, in Chicago

1888 - Christian Science Theological Seminary, in Chicago

 1889 - Ordained the first class from the Seminary; “the ordaining of women by a woman”

Ursula Gestefeld

(1845-1921)

 1888 - Published “Statement of Christian Science” in Chicago

Frederick L. Rawson

(1859-1923)

 George Burnell

(1863-1948)

 Mary Lamareaux Burnell

(1871-1949)

1888 - Malinda Elliott Cramer

(1844-1906)

Home College of Divine Science

In San Francisco

“Harmony” magazine published in S.F.

Religion

1854 - Pope Pius IX

Papal bull on Dogma of the Immaculate Conception

1858 - Finding of Lourdes

St. Bernadette

1863 - Ernest Renan

Published “Life of Jesus”

1869-1870 - Pope Pius IX

Papal bull on Infallibility of the Pople

1883 - New Theology

Theodore T. Munger

Historical Events and Creative Arts

1859 - Colorado Gold Rush

1860 - Abraham Lincoln

President of the USA

1861-1865 - U.S. Civil War

1876 - USA 100 years old

1876 - Colorado becomes a state

Science Discoveries and Inventions

1859 - Charles Darwin published “On the Origin of Species” Theory of Evolution

1865 - Gregor Mendl

Laws of Inheritence (Genes)

1867 - Joseph Lister

Antiseptic surgery

1870 - Louis Pasteur

Germ theory

1876 - Alexander G. Bell

Telephone

1881 - Louis Pasteur

Vaccination

Science Discoveries and Inventions

1890 - William James published “Principles of Psychology”

1893 - Sigmund Freud Announced suppressed desires and the unconscious mind

1896 - W.C. Röntgen

X-ray

The Second Scientific Revolution burst upon the world and more new aspects of physics have been uncovered in any one decade since, than in all the two centuries between Newton and Thomson:

1. The theory of relativity

2. A theory of gravitation

3. Quantum theory

4. The theory of the atom shell

5. More information about the nucleus

6. The beginning of a theory of elementary particles

1900 - Max Karl Planck

(1858-1947)

Proposes the quantum theory; that energy occurs in tiny pockets called quanta

1905 - Albert Einstein

(1879-1955)

Published paper “Hypothesis of Light Quanta” the quantum theory of light to explain the prehistoric cell;

Published paper “Special Theory of Relativity” all motion was relative to some frame of reference chosen.

New Thought Metaphysics

1889 - Charles and Myrtle Fillmore

(1854-1948) (1845-1931)

“Modern Thought” magazine published in Kansas City

 1891 - Unity movement named

1893 - “The Law of Psychic Phenomena” by Thomson Hudson

1898 - The Brooks Sisters

Fannie James, Aletha Small,

(1854-1914) (1848-1906)

Nona L. Brooks

(1861-1945)

 Colorado College of Divine Science was incorporated in Denver, Colorado

20th Century

1900 - Organized “The First Divine Science Church of Denver”

1902 - “Divine Science and Healing” by Malinda E. Cramer

1903 - “Truth and Health” by Fannie B. James

1903 - Unity Society of Practical Christianity incorporated in Kansas City

Religion

Third Great Awakening on American Soil

(1890-1920)

1900 - Shintoism reinstated in Japan against Buddhist influence

1901 - Rudolf Steiner

(1861-1925)

Founds Anthroposophy

1903 - Johannes Hailer: “The Papacy and Church Reform”

1904 - Church and State separated in France

Historical Events and Creative Arts

1900 - World Exhibition in Paris

1901 - Queen Victoria dies

(1819-1901)

Succeeded by Edward VII

1903 - Henry Ford, with capital of $100,000 founds the Ford Motor Co.

1903 - Richard Steiff designs the first teddy bear

New Thought Metaphysics

1906 - Malinda Cramer makes transition

Denver Divine Science becomes center for Divine Science

1909 - The Edinburgh Lectures by Thomas Troward

1910 - Mary Baker Eddy makes transition

1914 - Unity School of Christianity incorporated in Kansas City

1916 - Thomas Troward makes transition

(1847-1916)

1922 - Divine Science moves to 14th and Williams building in Denver

1924 - “Daily Word” published by Unity

Religion

1919 - Karl Barth begins Protestant dialectical theology

1920 - Joan of Arc

(1412-1431)

Canonized by Pope Benedict XV

1924 - Gandhi fasts for 21 days in protest against the political and religious feuds of the Hindus and the Moslems in India

1925 - United Church of Canada founded

1925 - A copy of the Bible cost the equivalent of $2000 in the 14th century; in 1455 (gutenburg) $500; in the 17th Century $100; by 1925 $3.00

Historical Events and Creative Arts

1912 - Arizona and New Mexico become states of the USA

1914-1918 - World War I

1918 - Armistice signed between Germany and Allies

1918 - Daylight Savings Time introduced in USA

1920 - Marconi opens first public broadcasting station in Britain

1922 - James Joyce’s “Ulysses” published in Paris; U.S. Post Office buys 500 copies upon arrival in USA

1924 - 2.4 million radios in USA

Science Discoveries and Inventions

1907 - Karl Schwarzschild

(1873-1916)

Suggest the existence of black holes in space

 1911 - Ernest Rutherford

(1871-1937)

Proposes the theory of the nuclear atom

 1913 - Niels Bohr

(1885-1962)

Proposes a theory of atomic structure in which electrons orbit around a nucleus.

 1916 - Robert Millikan

(1868-1953)

Confirms Planck’s constant photoelectically by using a wavelength of light and the charge of an electron

1917 - Carl G. Jung

(1875 - 1961)

Publishes “The Psychology of the Unconscious”

1919 - Robert H. Goddard suggests using rockets to reach the moon.

 1924 - Erwin Schroedinger

(1887-1961)

Introduces a theory of atomic structure based on wave machines.

 1924 - Arthur Eddington

(1882 - 1944)

 1925 - James Franck

(1882-1964)

Nobel prize for physics

Proved Bohr’s theory of atoms

 1925 - Wolfgang Pauli

(1900-1958)

Proposes the “exclusive principle,” which deals with the number of electrons able to occupy the same energy level of a given atomic nucleus

New Thought Metaphysics

1926 - “The Science of Mind” by Ernest Holmes

1927 - Institute of Religious Science and Philosophy established in Los Angeles

Religion

Fourth Great Awakening on American soil

(1960-?)

Historical Events and Creative Arts

1927 - Charles Lindberg flies the monoplane nonstop from New York to Paris in 33.5 hours

1927 - Great Moffat Tunnel through the Rocky Mountains opened.

Science Discoveries and Inventions

1926 - Enrico Fermi

(1901-1954)

Publishes landmark work on ideal gases

1927 - Werner Heisenberg

(1901-1979)

Presented his famous uncertainty principle; that the observer alters the observed by the mere act of observation.