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The Septuagint is one of the worlds best-known ancient religious texts, an early Greek translation of the Hebrew Bible, and the date of creation is unknown and was long been debated. Scholars and historians alike have speculated when or if its design took place, and this work became de facto Old Testament for Christian churches worldwide, becoming de facto Old Testament for both cultures as it became de facto Old Testament for the latter. This article will delve into its origins, analyze any difficulties surrounding its composition date, and assess its influence on religious scholarship and culture today. Translating the PentateuchBack to the 3rd century BCE when Jewish scholars in Alexandria translated the five books of Moses, known as the Pentateuch, into Greek for more accessible Hellenistic Jewish communities to access Septuagint can be traced. Under King Ptolemy II Philadelphus patronage, this endeavor may have taken place, lasting well into the 1st century CE as work continued translating subsequent books well past the completion of Pentateuch translation despite shifting dates due to divergent sources; numerous contentious dates continue surrounding its completion today.Factors Affecting Dating of Septuagint (Prophets Books of Egypt and Syria).Locating an accurate translation of the Septuagint is a complex task due to all the diverse elements that contribute to its creation, such as different styles and materials used during translation by individual translators during this lengthy process. Some books, such as Daniel, display distinct types and possible revisions that further confuse matters. Another element that confounds dating is the existence of other Greek translations; Aquila, Symmachus, and Theodotion all contributed different renditions of Hebrew Bible material into Greek, making identifying authentic Septuagint materials difficult. Additionally, medieval copies and codices containing the Septuagint add another level of complexity regarding scribal errors, omissions, and deliberate changes rendering definitive dating challenging to ascertain and sparking considerable debate among scholars. Despite its intricacies and debates surrounding its translation date, the Septuagint remains one of the cornerstones of religious literature history. The impact is seen by many in how early Christians used and integrated the Greek translation with later Christian translations such as St. Jeromes Latin Vulgate translation of Scripture. The Septuagint is a vital resource for scholars and theologians as they dissect its translation choices, giving insight into religious texts, cultures, and contexts at that time. Furthermore, Jewish studies scholars use its influence as a lens through which to view the multidimensionality of Hebrew Bible interpretation and transmission history.Its dating remains contentious and multi-dimensional. However, Jews should notice Septuagints legacy. Jews cannot deny Septuagints influence on religious scholarship and culture; spanning multiple centuries and through many translations, from impacting translation practices across centuries to providing insights into ancient sacred texts, it plays an integral part. While scholars debate its origins and formation, it will likely remain significant to Jewish and Christian audiences for years.Differences in Dating Preference and Differing TheoriesScholars offer various theories when trying to date the Septuagint accurately. One such theory suggests using The Letter of Aristeas from the 2nd or 3rd Century BCE, written during Hellenisms second or third century BCE Ptolemaic Period as proof for dating the Septuagint as a whole as well as translating of Pentateuch at this period not for dating the entire Hebrew Bible itself!Dead Sea Scroll fragments possessing Greek text provide key evidence regarding the dating of the Septuagint. Dating between the 2nd century BCE and the 1st century CE were translated before the common era, these Greek fragments suggest some books, such as Job; yet whether these fragments constitute attempts at translation from Hebrew Bible or revisions of existing Septuagint literature remains uncertain.Early Jewish authors such as Philo of Alexandria (20 BCE to 50 CE) and Josephus (37-100 CE) often referenced the Septuagint, providing us with another essential clue as they used much of it during 1st Century CE use; at the same time it revealed some books like Chronicles had yet been translated; therefore many scholars believe its translation occurred between 3rd Century BCE to 1st Century CE.Early Christian Authors Make Use of the SeptuagintAs part of early Christian Church life, Church Fathers writings provide evidence for Septuagints use and influence. Notable authors like Justin Martyr (100-165), Irenaeus (130-202), Clement of Alexandria (155-215 CE), and Origen (1842-253 CE) frequently used Septuagint texts within their theological works and exegeses substantiating its existence by 2nd and 3rd century CE authors such as them. The Septuagint remains influential today through its influence on subsequent Bible translations and modern biblical scholarship. For instance, different translations like the New Revised Standard Version (NRSV) and the New English Translation of the Septuagint (NETS) often consult it to understand variant Scripture readings.Revamping the internal structure of the Septuagint text, scholars now study its variants and unique readings as part of a comparative exercise between it and the Masoretic Text (MT) and Samaritan Pentateuch texts. Thus it provides textual critics and scholars an essential resource for developing more profound insight into Hebrew Bibles development and transmission over time.Dated the entire composition of the Septuagint is an inherently complex endeavor that may never reach consensus among scholars, yet its contributions are widely recognized and celebrated across multiple fields, including biblical studies, linguistics, and theology not to mention being used as the cornerstone for numerous translations and interpretations; its legacy will live long into future religious scholarship and culture studies.Other Common Questions Related to When Was The Septuagint WrittenQ. What Is the Septuagint? A: The Septuagint is the original Greek translation of the Old Testament Scriptures written in Hebrew.Q. Who Translated the Septuagint? A: A group of Jewish scholars translated it according to tradition. Q: When was the Septuagint written? A: Its composition began around 300 BC roughly 200-300 years before Christ lived and taught his ministry on earth.Q: Why was the Septuagint Written? A: Its primary objective was to offer an authoritative Greek version of Hebrew Scriptures for use by Jewish communities living in Alexandria, Egypt.Q: In what language was the Septuagint written?A: It was composed in Greek.Q: How Many Books Does the Septuagint Contain? A: The Septuagint contains 46 Old Testament books covering everything found within the Hebrew Bible.Question: How Does the Septuagint Differ From the Hebrew Bible? A: It contains additional books as well as variations to some passages wording. Q: Was the Septuagint widely accepted among Jews? A: While only sometimes adopted among Jewish communities, many individuals found great value and satisfaction from using and understanding its content.Q: How did the Septuagint impact Christianity? A: It immensely influenced early Christian development as its version of the Old Testament was the one most frequently employed by early believers.Q: Is the Septuagint still used today? A: It remains widely employed within Eastern Orthodox communities today as it provides them with their source texts for worship services and rituals.Q: Who translated the Septuagint? A: According to tradition, 72 Jewish scholars translated it.Q. Where was the Septuagint translated?A: For translation purposes, Alexandria in Egypt was used. Q: Which ancient versions of the Old Testament exist today? A: Aside from its traditional version in English and its translation into other ancient versions such as Samaritan Pentateuch and Targums versions are other ancient translations, such as Latin Vulgate versions available today.Q: Was the Septuagint the first translation of the Old Testament into Aramaic or other languages? A: No. There had already been previous attempts.Q: Have any complete manuscripts of the Septuagint been preserved from when it was composed? A: Unfortunately not. Although ancient fragments and partial manuscripts exist today, they provide insights into their contents.ConclusionThe Septuagint is an important and influential ancient translation of Hebrew scriptures into Greek. Though its precise origin and development remain shrouded in mystery and speculation, scholars generally agree that it likely originated in Alexandria in the third century BCE. Early evidence for the Septuagint comes from Jewish texts like The Letter of Aristeas, which details its translation by seventy-two scholars and describes their process in depth. Other early witnesses include Dead Sea Scroll manuscripts and New Testament translations as they document its widespread influence within ancient Jewish and Christian communities.Although of great historical and literary importance, its source and development remain controversial among scholars. Some have contended that its translation occurred over an extended period by multiple translators, while others maintain it was produced all at once by one author or group. Much discussion has also been regarding how well its text resembles its Hebrew source, and any influence Greek philosophical and literary traditions may have had upon its language and style. However, the Septuagint remains an invaluable and fascinating document for scholars and lay readers. Its impact on Judaism and Christianity cannot be overstated: providing later generations with a shared language and cultural background for future generations of Jews and Christians was truly monumental. Additionally, its translation history offers fascinating insights into ancient world translation practices and Hellenistic period cultural diversity reminding us all that ancient texts remain relevant today making its legacy worth remembering, and its ongoing impact in contemporary scholarship and cultural discussion!The origins of the Septuagint (hereafter, LXX) remain murky despite the evidence of its wide dissemination in the Hellenistic world.[1] Clues to its existence begin to emerge as early as the mid-second century B.C. Historical details, however, concerning the identity, provenance, and setting of the translators are relatively scant. Clearer is the fact that by the end of the first century A.D. the books of the Greek Bible enjoyed a wide circulation among Christians and Hellenistic Jews and that by the end of the fourth century the first nearly complete manuscripts that have survived to the present day appeared, by which point the church had confirmed the books as canonical Scripture. The principal sources concerning the origin of the LXX are a likely-pseudonymous letter (Letter of Aristeas to Philocrates) and a refracted historical allusion (by the Jewish philosopher Aristobolus, recorded by Alexander Polyhistor and quoted by Clement of Alexandria [ca. A.D. 150215] and Eusebius of Caesarea [ca. A.D. 260340]). I will consider the credibility and claims of these two sources in turn, followed by a survey of three other potentially independent sources.The Letter of AristeasSince I will survey the Letter of Aristeas more fully in a later discussion, my objective here is simply to outline its claims to gain some initial context.[2] The letter purports to be an eyewitness account by a pagan Greek at the royal court of Ptolemy II Philadelphus (285246 B.C.).[3] Aristeas affirms that Philadelphus, desiring to amass all the worlds books at his library, was informed by his royal librarian, Demetrius of Phalerum, that the library lacked a copy of the laws of the Jews. He consequently sent a letter by the hand of Aristeas and others to Eleazar, the high priest in Jerusalem, soliciting six erudite elders from each tribe to produce a translation. In response, seventy-two Jewish scholars travelled from Jerusalem to Alexandria, Egypt, and, after seven days of banqueting and discussing philosophy, were sequestered in sumptuous accommodations during a period of seventy-two days as they completed the translation for inclusion in the royal library. Although the letter contains several historical inaccuracies, it provides both the basic time frame in which most scholars place the initial translation of the Pentateuch (ca. 280250 B.C.) and the most likely location (Alexandria).[4]AristobolusThe secondhand historical account of Aristobolus is fragmentary. Aristobolus of Paneas was a Jewish Hellenistic philosopher in the first half of the second century B.C. who championed the compatibility of Jewish religion with Aristotelian philosophy.[5] The author of 2 Maccabees identifies Aristobolus as belonging to the family of the anointed priests and as the teacher of King Ptolemy, presumably Philometer VI (181145 B.C.) (2 Macc 1:10 [NETS]). Notable for my purpose here is his claim, cited by Clement of Alexandria, that portions of the Pentateuch had been translated into Greek prior to the translation of the entire Torah, which he also contends was completed in the days of Ptolemy Philadelphus.[6] Aristobolus avers that portions of these earlier translations had reached Pythagoras, Socrates, and Plato, and had influenced their philosophies. Eusebius, agreeing in several details, likewise deems Aristobolus a most distinguished scholar and alleges that he was himself one of the elders who translated the Pentateuch in the days of Ptolemy II Philadelphus and of his father.[7]Other Sources Attesting to the Origins of the LXXThree other, possibly independent, sources merit mention. The Hellenistic Jewish philosopher Philo (ca. 20 B.C.A.D. 50) recounts the translation of the LXX Pentateuch in his tractate Life of Moses.[8] Although his account is likely an embellishment and a polemic for the superiority of the LXX, he adduces several items absent from Aristeas. Philo claims that the translation was divinely inspired (making its authority equivalent to the Hebrew), that the translation took place on the Island of Pharos, that each of the translators independently rendered identical wording, that the translators were carried away with the gift of prophecy so as to render their translation identical with the Hebrew, and that an annual feast was held on the Island of Pharos to commemorate the event.[9] Two other sources attesting to its origin are Christian: fourth-century Cyprian bishop Epiphanias (ca. 367403) and twelfth-century Byzantine linguist and scholar Johannes Tzetzes (11001180).[10] In his treatise On Weights and Measures, Epiphanius recounts the circumstances surrounding the translation of the Pentateuch.[11] Collins notes that Epiphanius presents at least two details not mentioned by Aristeas or Philo, including the existence of two libraries in Alexandria[12] and the name of the tribe to which each of the seventy-two translators belonged.[13] This may constitute independent testimony to the historicity of the account. In his preface to the Plutus of Aristophanes, Johannes Tzetzes likewise outlines the historical origins.[14] He includes several items otherwise unattested by Aristeas, such as the names of two royal translators under the patronage of Ptolemy II Philadelphus, a description of the two libraries in Alexandria, and the number of volumes in each library. These additional sources collectively provide some corroboration to the basic historical narrative presented by Aristeas.Linguistic and Cultural FactorsBeyond these sources, other factors support an early third-century B.C. translation of the Pentateuch. Several Hellenistic Jewish writers from the end of the third century to nearly the beginning of the Christian era (ca. 20050 B.C.) give evidence of knowledge of the Greek Bible, including Demetrius, Eupolemus, Ezekiel, and Aristobolus.[15] Likewise, several later books of the LXX echo the phrasing of the Septuagint Proper (Pentateuch).[16] In addition, the Greek of the LXX Pentateuch displays a stage in the linguistic development of Koine that fits neatly in the early third century.[17] Further, other historical accounts describing the urbane and erudite culture fostered by Ptolemy II Philadelphus provide evidence agreeing with the conclusion that his reign was the setting for the translation.[18] Finally, papyri witnesses from the second century B.C. (Rylands 458) and first century B.C. (Fouad 266) contain fragments of LXX Deuteronomy, attesting to a terminus ad quem (i.e., latest possible date) for the Pentateuch.[19]The LXX Translation of the Other BooksAs to the translation of the Prophets and the Writings, no historical account of their translation survives, so we are left to reconstruct the most plausible scenario from internal evidence, at times on a book-by-book basis.[20] The translation of the historical books is thus usually placed in the second to early-first century B.C., the prophetic books in the mid-second century B.C., and the wisdom books in the latter half of the second century B.C. As to location, opinions are divided and historical evidence is lacking. Muddling the question, moreover, is the reality that one would expect translators from Jerusalem producing a translation for an Egyptian audience to incorporate some linguistic elements from both locations. Thus, as noted by Dines, while the colophon (i.e., the editorial addition to the conclusion) of Esther suggests a Palestinian origin, the prologue to Sirach and the vocabulary of LXX Isaiah hint at an Egyptian provenance.[21] Tov observes that most scholars simply assume an Alexandrian origin for the remainder of the LXX based on analogy with the Pentateuch and due to certain perceived connections to Egyptian-Greek and demotic languages.[22] He counters, however, that the default assumption should be a Palestinian origin due to several lines of evidence. First, the colophon of Esther identifies the translator as Lysimachus, son of Ptolemy, one of those in Jerusalem ( ) (nets). The phrase ostensibly implies a Palestinian provenance.[23] Second, LXX Ecclesiastes was likely translated in Palestine by Aquila or by kaige-Theodotion, while portions of LXX SamuelKings, Canticles, Lamentations, and Ruth were also probably translated there by kaige-Theodotion. Third, the translation of the post-Pentateuchal books could not have been produced by Egyptians, who had lost facility in Hebrew. Fourth, the translation of the rest of the Hebrew Bible likely did not take place under royal patronage in Alexandria because the other books did not carry the same authority as the Torah and only the Torah is mentioned explicitly as the desideratum of Philadelphus for his library.[24]SummaryOn the basis of numerous historical and linguistic factors, the LXX Pentateuch was likely translated ca. 280250 B.C. in Alexandria, Egypt. No historical accounts verify the translation of the remainder of the OT, leaving us to rely on linguistic and situational factors. The most likely scenario is that the rest of the LXX booksHistorical, Prophetic, and Poeticwere translated ca. 200100 B.C., chiefly in Palestine.[1] Jennifer M. Dines, The Septuagint (New York: T&T Clark, 2004), 27.[2] For background and an English translation, see R. H. Charles, ed., The Apocrypha and Pseudepigrapha of the Old Testament, 2 vols. (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1913), 2:83122.[3] ABD, s.v. Septuagint, by Melvin K. H. Peters, 5:1096. For an overview of the life and era of Ptolemy II Philadelphus, see Paul McKechnie and Philippe Guillaume, eds., Ptolemy II Philadelphus and His World (Leiden: Brill, 2008).[4] The chief historical incongruity is that Demetrius of Phalerum never served as Philadelphuss royal librarian, having been banished by the latter when he acceded to the throne (as affirmed by Diogenes Laertius and Cicero). Nina L. Collins disputes this claim, however, as based in part on an error in chronology, leading her to conclude that Aristeas is, in fact, correct in linking Demetrius to Philadelphus (The Library in Alexandria and the Bible in Greek [Leiden: Brill, 2000], 58).[5] EncJud, s.v. Aristobulus of Paneas, by Joshua Gutmann, 3:44344.[6] Clement of Alexandria, Stromata, 1.22, in Ante-Nicene Fathers, ed. Alexander Roberts and James Donaldson (reprint ed., Peabody, MA: Hendrickson, 2004), 2:334.[7] Eusebius of Caesarea, Ecclesiastical History, 7.23, in Eusebius Ecclesiastical History (reprint ed., Grand Rapids: Baker, 1955), 313; idem, Preparation for the Gospel, 13.12, trans. Edwin H. Gifford, 2 vols. (reprint ed., Grand Rapids: Baker, 1981), 2:71819.[8] Philo, Moses, 2.2844. See The Works of Philo, trans. C. D. Yonge (updated ed., Peabody, MA: Hendrickson, 1993), 49344.[9] See the discussion in Natalio F. Marcos, The Septuagint in Context: Introduction to the Greek Versions of the Bible, trans. Wilfred G. E. Watson (Leiden: Brill, 2000), 48.[10] Collins, The Library in Alexandria, 6061. For an overview of Epiphanius (ca. 367403), see Andrew Jacobs, Epiphanius of Cyprus: A Cultural Biography of Late Antiquity (Berkeley: University of California Press, 2016).[11] See Epiphanius Treatise on Weights and Measures: The Syriac Version, ed. James E. Dean, SAOC 11 (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1935). Available online at accessed 12 June 2019.[12] Epiphanius, Weights and Measures, 53c (Dean, 27).[13] Ibid., 51d52a (Dean, 24).[14] For the original Greek, see Georgius Kaibel, Comicorum Graecorum Fragmenta (Berlin: Weidmann, 1899), 1920, 31. For an English translation, see Collins, The Library in Alexandria, 6061.[15] Henry B. Swete, An Introduction to the Old Testament in Greek, rev. Richard R. Ottley (New York: KTAV Publishing, 1968), 37071.[16] See Swete, The Old Testament in Greek, 37172; Dines, The Septuagint, 42.[17] J. A. L. Lee, A Lexical Study of the Septuagint Version of the Pentateuch, SCS 14 (Chico, CA: Scholars Press, 1983), 14549; T. V. Evans, Verbal Syntax in the Greek Pentateuch: Natural Greek Usage and Hebrew Interference (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2001), 263.[18] See Oswyn Murray, Ptolemaic Royal Patronage, in Ptolemy II Philadelphus and His World, ed. Paul McKechnie and Philippe Guillaume (Leiden: Brill, 2008), 924.[19] Marcos, The Septuagint in Context, 40.[20] See Dines, The Septuagint, 4547.[21] Ibid., 4647.[22] Emanuel Tov, The Text-Critical Use of the Septuagint in Biblical Research, rev. 3rd ed. (Winona Lake, IN: Eisenbrauns, 2015), 202.[23] See Elias J. Bickerman, The Colophon of the Greek Book of Esther, JBL 63 (Dec 1944): 33962.[24] Tov, The Text-Critical Use of the Septuagint, 2034.The Septuagint is the oldest surviving Greek translation of the Hebrew Bible, traditionally believed to have been written by 72 Jewish scholars sometime during the third century BC.Since Greek was the common language of the Roman Empire, the Septuagint was popular among Jews living under Roman rule. Many of the early Christians didnt know Hebrew, so they naturally embraced this popular Greek translation as well.The New Testament frequently uses the Septuagint when referring to the Old Testament. When Paul wanted to share an Old Testament passage with a Greek-speaking audience, he often used the Septuagints translation. Later, leaders of the early Christian church, such as the Apostolic Fathers and Greek Church Fathers, quoted it as well.While the Septuagint is undoubtedly an important work, it poses some issues. It deviates from the standard Old Testament in some areas. It includes some books that you wont find in the Protestant Bible, as well as a few additions to books of the Protestant canon. And to top it all off, the Septuagints origin story is actually a work of fiction.So whats the story behind the Septuagint?Why was the Septuagint written?When Greek became the lingua franca of the Roman Empire, assimilation became important for the Israelites. Many Jews, especially those further from Israel, grew up learning and speaking Greek, not ancient Hebrew. While the Law and the prophets remained tremendously important to the Jewish people, the Hebrew Bible became inscrutable to non-Hebrew-speaking Jews.Its no surprise that a Greek translation of the Hebrew Bible emerged. The Septuagint isnt even the only one. Its just the translation that became most popular, and its the only Greek translation of the Hebrew Bible that has survived fully intact.The Septuagint has a far more detailed origin story than that, but theres just one problem with it: scholars are pretty sure its made up.The Letter of AristeasAlso known as the Letter to Philocrates, this letter claims to be written by a courtier of King Ptolemy II named Aristeas, who was supposedly writing to his brother, Philocrates. Scholars have dubbed it Pseudepigrapha, which basically means: it isnt written by who it says its written by.German theologian Emil Schurer went so far as to call it Jewish propaganda in pagan disguise.Still, this letter, which is all about the origins of the Septuagint, appears to have been widely distributed (more than 20 copies of it survived), and later ancient historians mention and quote it as though they believed it was true, despite the fact that its riddled with inconsistencies and anachronisms.The Letter of Aristeas was likely written to accomplish two things:To convince the Greeks that the Torah is a literary masterpiece.To establish the Septuagint as the best version of the Hebrew Bible.(And possibly, to convert Gentiles to Judaism.)The author tells us that King Ptolemy IIs librarian wanted a Greek translation of the Torah to include in the famous Library of Alexandria, because it was such an important work. So Ptolemy sent gifts and envoys to the Temple of Jerusalem. The high priest selected 72 Jewish scholarssix from each of the 12 tribes of Israeland then gave a sermon about how great the Torah is.When the translators showed up in Alexandria, King Ptolemy II was so overjoyed that he cried, and he spent the next seven days asking them philosophical questions. The author included all of these deep questions and their insightful answers in his letter.The scholars got to work and separately translated the Torah, and in 72 days, they each produced identical translations. When the Jews in Alexandria read it, they requested copies and cursed anyone who might try to change the translation.And thats why we have the Septuagint. The end.While the Letter of Aristeas is a work of fiction, some version of its account appeared in enough other works by enough other ancient writers that tradition passed it on as the Septuagints origin story.Over the next couple hundred years, the rest of the Hebrew Bible was translated into Greek, as well as other deuterocanonical texts (these are writings you wont find in Protestant Bibles), and together this collection of works was called the Septuagint.What does Septuagint mean?Named after its origin story, this translation was creatively titled the translation of the seventy in Greek, which translates to versio septuaginta interpretum in Latin, which simply became Septuaginta, or seventy.In his famous work, The City of God, Saint Augustine says this name [Septuaginta] has now become traditional, suggesting that the name was widely in use by the fifth century AD. This is why the Septuagint is often abbreviated as LXX: the Roman numeral for 70.And youre right, the name is two translators short. But LXXII just isnt as pretty, I guess.Since its the only translation that survived fully intact, the Septuagint is also sometimes called the Greek Old Testament. (Be warned though: a Bible scholar rolls in their grave every time someone says this.)How old is the Septuagint, and how do we know?After examining the language used throughout the Septuagint and comparing it to other ancient Greek writings, scholars believe that the first five books of the Old Testament (known as the Pentateuch or the Torah) were written sometime in the third century BC. The rest of the Old Testament was likely translated in the second century BC.Interestingly, this fits with the timeline established by the Letter of Aristeas: King Ptolemy II reigned from 283-246 BC. Historians just love it when ancient writers blend facts and fiction.The earliest complete manuscripts we have of the Septuagint are from the fourth century AD, though there are fragments from earlier editions as well.Books of the SeptuagintWhile the Protestant Bible only has 39 books in the Old Testament, the Septuagint contains 51. Catholics and Orthodox Christians refer to these extra books as deuterocanonical (meaning second canon), and Protestants refer to them as Apocrypha (meaning secret, or non-canonical).More on that in a moment.First, here are the 51 books of the Septuagint (deuterocanonical/apocryphal texts are in bold):The PentateuchGenesisExodusLeviticusNumbersDeuteronomyHistorical writingsWisdom literatureMinor ProphetsHoseaAmosMicahJoelObadiahJonahNahumHabakkukZephaniahHaggaiZechariahMalachiMajor ProphetsAppendixAre the deuterocanonical books part of the canon, or not?While the Septuagint was widely used in the early Christian church, when the Jewish canon was formally established centuries later, it didnt include many of the writings we find in the Septuagint. Rabbinic Judaism claimed that the canon hadnt changed as it was passed down orally, and these writings were never included.This sparked a debate within the church: what should they do with the texts the early Christian church accepted, which Jewish tradition rejected?The church debated including many of these books in the Christian canon throughout the fourth and fifth centuries, labelling them either ecclesiastical or apocryphal, depending on the degree to which the early church accepted them.After the Reformation, Protestants supported the Judaic canon, labelled all of these books apocryphal, and removed them from the canon. But Catholics and Orthodox Christian traditions still hold to several of these writings from the Septuagint.Septuagint vs. Masoretic TextThe Masoretic Text is typically considered the authoritative text of the Hebrew Bible, believed to have been passed down orally and transcribed perfectly over the centuries. Generally speaking, older copies of a document are believed to be closer to the original, but thats not the case when we compare the surviving versions of Masoretic Text and the Septuagint.The oldest copy we have of the Septuagint is from the fourth century. The oldest complete copy of the Masoretic Text we have is from the ninth century. But while the Septuagint gives us an ancient Greek translation of the ancient Hebrew text, the Masoretic Text is the ancient Hebrew. And it came from a tradition of carefully passing down the Hebrew Bible word-for-word.Thus, the Masoretic Text is believed to authentically represent the original Hebrew Bible.This creates a bit of a problem: the Septuagint and the Masoretic Text dont always see eye-to-eye. Some passages of the Septuagint appear to be sloppy translations of the original Hebrew.Errors in the Septuagint?Early church fathers openly called these differences errors. As Jerome translated the Septuagint into the Vulgate (the Latin translation of the Bible), he was put between a rock and a hard place: if he only translated from the Septuagint, he would force Matthew and John to quote passages that didnt exist. They were in the original Hebrew, but not the Septuagint. But if the Septuagint was in error, was it not inspired? What would that mean when Paul quoted from the Septuagint?Enter: The Dead Sea ScrollsFor centuries, scholars believed these differences between the manuscripts supported the idea that the translators of the Septuagint were more familiar with Greek than with Hebrewwhich would make sense for non-Palestinian Jews living under Roman rule.In other words: the Septuagint was just a poor translation.Many scholars still support this argument, but the discovery of the Dead Sea Scrolls threw a wrinkle in the debate. The Dead Sea Scrolls contained more than 200 biblical books, including a nearly complete manuscript of the Hebrew Bible that was more than 1,000 years older than the oldest copy of the Masoretic Text, and 500 years older than the oldest copy of the Septuagint. Inside the caves, there were also a smattering of Hebrew scrolls that supported the Septuagints translation.Were there multiple Hebrew manuscripts?While these ancient scrolls largely affirmed the Masoretic Texts authority and careful preservation of the original Hebrew, the other copies of Old Testament books revealed that there were possibly a multitude of versions of the original Hebrew, some of which the Septuagint may have come from.But the fact that they exist doesnt mean they were considered authoritative, either.If archaeologists discovered Shakespeares secret hideout, and inside they found another version of Macbeth on his desk, that wouldnt tell us it was a version he intended to preserve, or how he perceived it in relation to the version we have today.The existence of other manuscripts doesnt tell us whether they were accepted as authoritative.What we do know is this: while the Septuagint was widely used even among Jews, Jewish tradition did not consider it authoritative. And shortly after the early Christian church started using prophecies in the Septuagint to point to Jesusaround the time people started noticing what appeared to be errors in its translationpopular Jewish culture turned away from it, too.Most Protestant scholars still uphold the authority of the Masoretic Text, but for many, the Dead Sea Scrolls cast new light on whether or not the differences in the Septuagint were truly errors, or simply translations based on a different manuscript (one that Jewish tradition rejected).So what does this mean for Paul?Whether the Septuagint was a sloppy translation or it was based on another manuscript, the fact remains: it was, during the time of the New Testament, popularly used among non-Hebrew-speaking Jews, and the most accessible way to bring the words of the Hebrew Bible to a Greek-speaking audience.Paul and the gospel writers could create their own Greek translations on the spot every time they wanted to quote an Old Testament passage, or they could use the translation that was already widely in use. Most of the time, the New Testament writers went with Option Two.Some of the differences between the Septuagint and the Masoretic Text are as mundane as which type of snake venom is under evildoers lips in Psalm 140:3is it an asp, or an adder, and does it matter? Others are more noticeable, but its debatable whether they have any significant impact on Pauls doctrine.Did Jesus quote the Septuagint?Next time youre in a crowd of Bible scholars from different denominations, ask this question, walk away, and watch. Youll find passionate people saying, Of course he did! and, Of course he didnt!Some will point out that Jesus makes numerous Old Testament references that clearly come from the Septuagint. Others will argue that these references are simply the result of translating Jesus Hebrew or Aramaic quotes into Greek, where the gospel writers relied on the Septuagint.Some will say it doesnt matter, because the Septuagint is inspired, and New Testament references to deuterocanonical texts only serve to affirm that. Others will say it absolutely matters, because the Septuagint is clearly not inspired, since tradition upheld the Masoretic Text.An important, controversial Christian textThe Christian church has a deep history with the Septuagint. Despite its flaws, this early translation of the Hebrew Scriptures played an important role in helping Christianity spread throughout the ancient world. And even as parts of the church have tried to disentangle their Bibles from it, none of us can ignore the Septuagints influence throughout church history. Share copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. The Septuagint is the oldest surviving Greek translation of the Hebrew Bible, traditionally believed to have been written by 72 Jewish scholars sometime during the third century BC.Since Greek was the common language of the Roman Empire, the Septuagint was popular among Jews living under Roman rule. Many of the early Christians didnt know Hebrew, so they naturally embraced this popular Greek translation as well.The New Testament frequently uses the Septuagint when referring to the Old Testament. When Paul wanted to share an Old Testament passage with a Greek-speaking audience, he often used the Septuagints translation. Later, leaders of the early Christian church, such as the Apostolic Fathers and Greek Church Fathers, quoted it as well.While the Septuagint is undoubtedly an important work, it poses some issues. It deviates from the standard Old Testament in some areas. It includes some books that you wont find in the Protestant Bible, as well as a few additions to books of the Protestant canon. And to top it all off, the Septuagints origin story is actually a work of fiction.So whats the story behind the Septuagint?Why was the Septuagint written?When Greek became the lingua franca of the Roman Empire, assimilation became important for the Israelites. Many Jews, especially those further from Israel, grew up learning and speaking Greek, not ancient Hebrew. While the Law and the prophets remained tremendously important to the Jewish people, the Hebrew Bible became inscrutable to non-Hebrew-speaking Jews.Its no surprise that a Greek translation of the Hebrew Bible emerged. The Septuagint isnt even the only one. Its just the translation that became most popular, and its the only Greek translation of the Hebrew Bible that has survived fully intact.The Septuagint has a far more detailed origin story than that, but theres just one problem with it: scholars are pretty sure its made up.The Letter of AristeasAlso known as the Letter to Philocrates, this letter claims to be written by a courtier of King Ptolemy II named Aristeas, who was supposedly writing to his brother, Philocrates. Scholars have dubbed it Pseudepigrapha, which basically means: it isnt written by who it says its written by.German theologian Emil Schurer went so far as to call it Jewish propaganda in pagan disguise.Still, this letter, which is all about the origins of the Septuagint, appears to have been widely distributed (more than 20 copies of it survived), and later ancient historians mention and quote it as though they believed it was true, despite the fact that its riddled with inconsistencies and anachronisms.The Letter of Aristeas was likely written to accomplish two things:To convince the Greeks that the Torah is a literary masterpiece.To establish the Septuagint as the best version of the Hebrew Bible.(And possibly, to convert Gentiles to Judaism.)The author tells us that King Ptolemy IIs librarian wanted a Greek translation of the Torah to include in the famous Library of Alexandria, because it was such an important work. So Ptolemy sent gifts and envoys to the Temple of Jerusalem. The high priest selected 72 Jewish scholarssix from each of the 12 tribes of Israeland then gave a sermon about how great the Torah is.When the translators showed up in Alexandria, King Ptolemy II was so overjoyed that he cried, and he spent the next seven days asking them philosophical questions. The author included all of these deep questions and their insightful answers in his letter.The scholars got to work and separately translated the Torah, and in 72 days, they each produced identical translations. When the Jews in Alexandria read it, they requested copies and cursed anyone who might try to change the translation.And thats why we have the Septuagint. The end.While the Letter of Aristeas is a work of fiction, some version of its account appeared in enough other works by enough other ancient writers that tradition passed it on as the Septuagints origin story.Over the next couple hundred years, the rest of the Hebrew Bible was translated into Greek, as well as other deuterocanonical texts (these are writings you wont find in Protestant Bibles), and together this collection of works was called the Septuagint.What does Septuagint mean?Named after its origin story, this translation was creatively titled the translation of the seventy in Greek, which translates to versio septuaginta interpretum in Latin, which simply became Septuaginta, or seventy.In his famous work, The City of God, Saint Augustine says this name [Septuaginta] has now become traditional, suggesting that the name was widely in use by the fifth century AD. This is why the Septuagint is often abbreviated as LXX: the Roman numeral for 70.And youre right, the name is two translators short. But LXXII just isnt as pretty, I guess.Since its the only translation that survived fully intact, the Septuagint is also sometimes called the Greek Old Testament. (Be warned though: a Bible scholar rolls in their grave every time someone says this.)How old is the Septuagint, and how do we know?After examining the language used throughout the Septuagint and comparing it to other ancient Greek writings, scholars believe that the first five books of the Old Testament (known as the Pentateuch or the Torah) were written sometime in the third century BC. The rest of the Old Testament was likely translated in the second century BC.Interestingly, this fits with the timeline established by the Letter of Aristeas: King Ptolemy II reigned from 283-246 BC. Historians just love it when ancient writers blend facts and fiction.The earliest complete manuscripts we have of the Septuagint are from the fourth century AD, though there are fragments from earlier editions as well.Books of the SeptuagintWhile the Protestant Bible only has 39 books in the Old Testament, the Septuagint contains 51. Catholics and Orthodox Christians refer to these extra books as deuterocanonical (meaning second canon), and Protestants refer to them as Apocrypha (meaning secret, or non-canonical).More on that in a moment.First, here are the 51 books of the Septuagint (deuterocanonical/apocryphal texts are in bold):The PentateuchGenesisExodusLeviticusNumbersDeuteronomyHistorical writingsWisdom literatureMinor ProphetsHoseaAmosMicahJoelObadiahJonahNahumHabakkukZephaniahHaggaiZechariahMalachiIsaiahJeremiahBaruchLamentationsLetter of JeremiahEzekielDaniel [with additions] [with additions]4 Maccabees [in appendix]Psalms of Solomon From its origins among ancient Greek-speaking Jews, to its use as a bridge between Jews and Gentiles in early Christianity, to its foundational role in Eastern Orthodox and to a lesser extent Roman Catholic liturgy and doctrine, the Septuagint has played an integral role in Biblical history and translation. Though it ultimately fell out of favor in the West and remains in use today mainly among Orthodox Christians, it remains a critical piece of the tapestry that makes up our Scriptures and our faith. It continues to inform our understanding of the Bible by filling in the blanks when the Hebrew texts are unclear, and reminds us of the rich cultural and linguistic diversity that exists within Christianity now more than ever. So next time you pick up your Bible, keep an eye on the footnotes you just might see a few of the seams that hold that tapestry together. Go deeper into Biblical history, theology, and faith with a free trial of Bible Gateway Plus. Youll get access to dozens of resources for every type of reader including the Septuagint commentary from the Orthodox Study Bible. You could spend your whole life trying to understand the Bible. Well give you a head start.We help you get the big picture of what the Bible is all about in a non-preachy, jargon-free way. We focus on what you should knownot what you should believe.Most of the resources we make are free, and they're used by churches, schools, and reading groups around the world. Get an overview of what the Bible is, what its for, and what its all about. Even if you dont know anything about the Bible, youll walk away with enough knowledge to have a thoughtful conversation about the Bible with a pastor, an atheist, and the bartender of whatever establishment the three of you walk into.The Bible is a library of many smaller documents (called books). We publish overviews of these books of the Bible, profiles on major characters and themes, and interesting facts about the Scriptures. We publish free-to-use resources for people who want to know the Bible better and help others do the same. You can access plenty of these resources by exploring our website, or join our newsletter to get access to all our freebies at once. The Septuagint Bible arose in the 3rd century B.C., when the Hebrew Bible, or Old Testament, was translated into Greek. The Greek translation of the Hebrew Bible is called Septuagint because 70 or 72 Jewish scholars reportedly took

part in the translation process. When did the Septuagint originate?Modern scholarship holds that the Septuagint was written from the 3rd through the 1st centuries BCE, but nearly all attempts at dating specific books (except for the Pentateuch, early- to mid-3rd century BCE) are tentative. Later Jewish revisions and recensions of the Greek against the Hebrew are well-attested.Where is the original Septuagint?Alexandria, the translation of the Hebrew Bible into Koine Greek, may have been produced at Alexandria, Egypt in stages, starting about 250 BCE. The Alexandrian community then included the largest community of Jews, including a group of scholars who prepared the translation.READ: How tough do you have to be to be a Marine?Who ordered the Septuagint to be written?preserved in the second-century bce Letter of Aristeas,2 the Septuagint was commissioned by Ptolemy II Philadelphus, King of Egypt, for the Mouseion begun by his father Ptolemy I Soter, one of the epigones or immediate successors of Alexander the Great.How accurate is the Septuagint?Scholars say that the Septuagint reflects Hebrew manuscripts that predate the Masoretic text by a thousand years, so in most cases the Septuagint is more trustworthy than the Masoretic text. This is borne out by the Dead Sea Scrolls and the Aramaic.What was the Septuagint quizlet?Septuagint (LXX) Definition. The translation of the Hebrew Scriptures into Greek in the late 2nd c. BCE (100s BC), so named because of a tradition that seventy (Latin: septuaginta) Jewish scholars had produced it.What was the original Septuagint?Septuagint, abbreviation LXX, the earliest extant Greek translation of the Old Testament from the original Hebrew. The Septuagint was presumably made for the Jewish community in Egypt when Greek was the common language throughout the region.READ: What is pixel accuracy?Which is older Septuagint or Dead Sea Scrolls?The Dead Sea Scrolls have been dated to a range from the third century BCE to the first century CE. That means that the oldest scrolls in the collection might have been as old as the Septuagint, which dates to the third century BCE.When was the Septuagint written quizlet?A Greek translation of the Hebrew Bible traditionally attributed to about seventy Palestinian scholars during the reign of Ptolemy II (285-246 bce), the Septuagint was actually the work of several generations of Alexandrine translators, begun about 250 bce and not complete until the rst century ce.Do the Dead Sea Scrolls support the Septuagint?No. The LXX, aside from the first five books, was translated by non-Jewish translators, and as such, it is not accurate. Example, Psalm 22:17. The DSS are more authoritative.Why and how did the Septuagint come into being?It comes from the Latin word septuaginta, which means 70. It came into being when the Greek King of Egypt Ptolemy II Philadelphus order 72 elders to translate the Torah (the Jewish Bible) from Biblical Hebrew into Koine Greek (which was a certain old dialect of the Greek language), in order for it to be included in the Library of Alexandria . READ: What is fermionic condensate for kids?Was the Septuagint the Bible of Christ and the Apostles?There are those who claim that that Christ and the apostles routinely used the Septuagint as their daily Bible and quoted from it often in the New Testament. The abbreviation used is LXX for this Septuagint version and it is said it was a translation of the Hebrew Old Testament into the Greek language for the Greek speaking Jews of Alexandria. Who translated the Septuagint?Welcome to Septuagint.Bible. The Septuagint is the Greek translation of the Hebrew Scriptures (Old Testament) and used by the early Church. The Septuagint is also called the translation of the seventy because tradition states that the Septuagint was translated by seventy. When and where was the Septuagint written?An important text in Judaism and Christianity , the Septuagint is a Greek translation of the Hebrew Bible (i.e. the Christian Old Testament), which was written approximately 200 to 300 years BCE in Egypt. ,the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit.110,331 active editors 7,023,308 articles in EnglishGame Boy, platform of Donkey Kong LandDonkey Kong Land is a platform game developed by Rare and published by Nintendo for the Game Boy (pictured). Released on June26, 1995, it condenses the side-scrolling gameplay of Donkey Kong Country with a different level design and boss fights. The player controls Donkey Kong and Diddy Kong as they recover their stolen banana hoard from King K. Rool. Development began in 1994: Rare's Game Boy programmer, Paul Machacek, developed Land as an original game rather than a port of Country, believing that it would be a better use of resources. Land features pre-rendered graphics converted to sprites through a compression technique. Rare retooled Country's gameplay to account for the lower-quality display, and David Wise and Graeme Norgate converted the soundtrack to the Game Boy's sound chip. Critics praised it as successfully translating Country's gameplay, visuals, and music to the Game Boy. Land was rereleased for the Nintendo 3DS and the Nintendo Switch. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: History of education in Wales (17011870)White dwarfBattle of GroixArchiveBy emailMore featured articlesAboutErena So... that a Hong Kong porn actress (pictured) once invited her cyberbullies to talk?... that the manga Doing Time is based on the author's experiences while incarcerated for three years in a Japanese prison?... that Minnesota Pioneer editor James M. Goodhue called a judge "absentee", after which the judge's brother stabbed him?... that the average transit time of water through the Wharepapa Arthur Marble Aquifer is eight years?... that Leon Hatziioannou played for two different Canadian football teams within 48 hours?... that Heimito von Doderer's novel The Strudlhof Steps was not allowed to be published until the author had undergone denazification?... that Lotus L. Kang "tans" sheets of photographic film before using them in her art?... that a Doctor Who episode was still in post-production in the month before it aired?... that artist Samantha Nye unsuccessfully auditioned for The All-New Mickey Mouse Club by performing a Rick Astley song?ArchiveStart a new articleNominate an articleTrifid and Lagoon nebulaeThe Vera C. Rubin Observatory in Chile releases the first light images (example shown) from its new 8.4-meter (28ft) telescope.In basketball, the Oklahoma City Thunder defeat the Indiana Pacers to win the NBA Finals.An attack on a Greek Orthodox church in Damascus, Syria, kills at least 25 people.The United States conducts military strikes on three nuclear facilities in Iran.In rugby union, the Crusaders defeat the Chiefs to win the Super Rugby Pacific final.Ongoing: Gaza warIranIsrael warRussian invasion of UkrainetimelineSudanese civil wartimelineRecent deaths: Maria VoceWes HildrethLucien NedziAnne BurrellFrederick W. SmithRon TaylorNominate an articleJune 26Douglas Skymaster plane "Amana"1740 War of Jenkins' Ear: Spanish troops stormed the British-held strategically crucial position of Fort Mose in Spanish Florida.1945 At a conference in San Francisco, delegates from 50nations signed a charter establishing the United Nations.1950 A Douglas DC-4 Skymaster aircraft (pictured) crashed after departing from Perth, becoming the worst aviation accident in Australia's peacetime history.2010 A G20 summit, the largest and most expensive security operation in Canadian history, began in downtown Toronto.2015 The U.S. Supreme Court ruled in Obergefell v. Hodges that the right of same-sex couples to marry is guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment.Robert the Lotharingian (d.1095)George IV of the United Kingdom (d.1830)Walter C. Root (d.1925)Pavel Belyayev (b.1925)More anniversaries: June 25June 26June 27ArchiveBy emailList of days of the yearAboutAtacamite is a copper halide mineral: a copper(II) chloride hydroxide with the chemical formula Cu2Cl(OH)3. It was first described in 1802 by Dmitri Alekseyevich Golitsyn from deposits in Chile's Atacama Desert, after which it is named. Atacamite is a comparatively rare mineral, formed from primary copper minerals in the oxidation or weathering zone of arid climates. It has also been reported as a volcanic sublimate from fumarole deposits, as sulfide alteration products in black smokers. This photograph shows a specimen of atacamite, on a malachite matrix, from the Mount Gunson Mines in South Australia. The picture was focus-stacked from 42 separate images.Photograph credit: Ivar LeidusRecently featured: Turban Head eagleSpringbokGeraldine UlmarArchiveMore featured picturesCommunity portal The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements.Village pump Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues.Site news Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement.Teahouse Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Help desk Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Reference desk Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics.Content portals A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia.Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurusThis Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles DeutschEspaolFranaisItalianoNederlandsPolskiPortugusSvenskaTing Vit 250,000+ articles Bahasa IndonesiaBahasa MelayuBn-lm-gCataletinaDanskEestiEsperantoEuskaraMagyarNorsk bokmlRomnSimple EnglishSloveninaSrpskiSrpskohrvatskiSuomiTrkeOzbekcha 50,000+ articles AsturianuAzrbaycancaBosanskiFryskGaeilgeGalegoHrvatskiKurdLatvieuLietuviNorsk nynorskShqipSlovenina Retrieved from " 2Calendar yearYearsMillennium2ndmillenniumCenturies17thcentury18thcentury 19thcenturyDecades1720s1730s1740s 1750s1760sYears1737173817391740 174117421743vteOctober 9: The Batavia Massacre by the Dutch East India Company of at least 5,000 Chinese Indonesians begins in what is now Jakarta.1740 by topicArts and scienceArchaeologyArchitectureArtLiteraturePoetryMusicScienceCountriesCanadaDenmarkFranceGreat BritainIrelandJapanNorwayRussiaScotlandSpainSwedenLists of leadersState leadersColonial governorsReligious leadersBirth and death categoriesBirthsDeathsEstablishments and disestablishments categoriesEstablishmentsDisestablishmentsWorks categoryWorksvte1740 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1740MDCCXLAb urbe condita2493Armenian calendar1189 Assyrian calendar6490Balinese saka calendar16611662Bengali calendar11461147Berber calendar2690British Regnal year13Geo.214Geo.2Buddhist calendar2284Burmese calendar1102Byzantine calendar72487249Chinese calendar (EarthGoat)4437 or 4230to (MetalMonkey)4438 or 4231Coptic calendar14561457Discordian calendar2906Ethiopian calendar17321733Hebrew calendar55005501Hindu calendars- Vikram Samvat17961797- Shaka Samvat16611662- Kali Yuga48404841Holocene calendar11740Igbo calendar740741Iranian calendar11181119Islamic calendar11521153Japanese calendarGenbun 5()Javanese calendar16641665Julian calendarGregorian minus 11 daysKorean calendar4073Minguo calendar172 before ROC172Nanakshahi calendar272Thai solar calendar22822283Tibetan calendar(female Earth-Goat)1866 or 1485 or 713to(male Iron-Monkey)1867 or 1486 or 714Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1740.1740 (MDCCXL) was a leap year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendarand a leap year starting on Tuesday of the Julian calendar, the 1740th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 740th year of the 2ndmillennium, the 40th year of the 18thcentury, and the 1st year of the 1740s decade. As of the start of 1740, the Gregorian calendar was 11 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year January 8 All 237 crewmen on the Dutch East India Company ship Rooswijk are drowned when the vessel strikes the shoals of Goodwin Sands, off of the coast of England, as it is beginning its second voyage to the Indies. The wreckage is discovered more than 250 years later, in 2004.[1]February 20 The North Carolina General Assembly incorporates the town of Newton as Wilmington, North Carolina, named for Spencer Compton, 1st Earl of Wilmington and patron of Royal Governor Gabriel Johnston.March 16 King Edward of the Miskito Indians signs a treaty making his kingdom, located on the coast of modern-day Nicaragua, a protectorate of Great Britain.[2]March 25 Construction begins on Bethesda Orphanage for boys near Savannah, Georgia, founded by George Whitefield.April 8 War of the Austrian Succession: The Royal Navy captures the Spanish ship of the line Princesa off Cape Finisterre and takes her into British service.May 31 Frederick II becomes King in Prussia upon the death of his father, Frederick William I.June 1 Plantation Act 1740 or Naturalization Act 1740 of the Parliament of Great Britain comes into effect providing for Protestant alien immigrants (including Huguenots, and also Jews) residing in the American colonies for 7 years to receive British nationality.June 16 Pour le Mrite first awarded in Prussia as a military honour.June 26 War of Jenkins' Ear: Siege of Fort Mose A Spanish column of 300 regular troops, free Black militia and Indian auxiliaries storms Britain's strategically crucial position of Fort Mose, Florida.July 7 Adam Smith sets out from Scotland to take up a scholarship at Balliol College, Oxford.[3]July 11 Pogrom: Jews are expelled from Little Russia.August 1 The song Rule, Britannia! is first performed at Cliveden, the country home of Frederick, Prince of Wales, in England.[4]August 17 Pope Benedict XIV succeeds Pope Clement XII, as the 247th pope.September 8 Hertford College, Oxford, England, is founded for the first time.[5]October 922 Batavia Massacre: Troops of the Dutch East India Company massacre 5,00010,000 Chinese Indonesians in Batavia.[6]October 20 Maria Theresa inherits the hereditary dominions of the Habsburg monarchy (Austria, Bohemia, Hungary and modern-day Belgium) under the terms of the Pragmatic Sanction of 1713 on the death of her father, Charles VI. Her succession to the Holy Roman Empire is contested widely because she is a woman, but she will reign for 40 years.November 6 Samuel Richardson's popular and influential epistolary novel, Pamela; or, Virtue Rewarded, is published anonymously in London.November 14 The University of Pennsylvania is officially established.December 16 Frederick II of Prussia invades the Habsburg possession of Silesia, starting the War of the Austrian Succession.Enfield, North Carolina, is founded.Spain begins construction on Fort Matanzas in the Matanzas Inlet, approximately 15 miles (24km) south of St. Augustine, Florida.The fairy-tale Beauty and the Beast by French novelist Gabrielle-Suzanne Barbot de Villeneuve was published.February 4 Carl Michael Bellman, Swedish poet, composer (d. 1795)February 15 Juan Andrs, Spanish Jesuit (d. 1817)February 16 Giambattista Bodoni, Italian publisher and engraver (d. 1813)February 17 John Sullivan, American General in the American Revolutionary War, delegate in the Continental Congress (d. 1795)March Johann van Beethoven, German musician, father of Ludwig van Beethoven (d. 1792)March 16 Johann Jacob Schweppe, German-born inventor, founder of the Schweppes Company (d. 1821)April 7 Haym Salomon, Polish-Jewish American financier of the American Revolution (d. 1785)April 14 Anna Strong, Patriot spy during the American Revolutionary War (d. 1812)May 7 Nikolai Arkharov, Russian police chief (d. 1814)Marquis de SadeJune 2 Marquis de Sade, French author, for whom sadism is named (d. 1814)June 24 Juan Ignacio Molina, Spanish-Chilean Jesuit priest, naturalist, historian, translator, geographer, botanist, ornithologist and linguist (d. 1829)June 27 James Woodforde, English clergyman and diarist (d. 1803)July 27 Jeanne Bar, French explorer (d. 1803)August 23 Emperor Ivan VI of Russia (d. 1764)August 26 Joseph-Michel Montgolfier, French inventor (d. 1810)September 12 Johann Heinrich Jung, German writer (d. 1817)September 23 Empress Go-Sakuramachi of Japan (d. 1813)September 25 Hercules Mulligan, tailor and spy during the American Revolutionary War (d. 1825)October 29 James Boswell, Scottish author (d. 1795)October 31 Philip James de Loutherbourg, English artist (d. 1812)December Elisabeth Olin, Swedish opera singer (d. 1828)Ali Pasha of Ioannina, Albanian ruler (d. 1822)Margaret Bingham, Countess of Lucan, born Margaret Smith, English portrait miniature painter and writer (d. 1814)[7]John Milton, American politician and officer of the Continental Army (d. 1817) (earliest estimated date of birth)Septimanie d'Egmont, French salonist (d. 1773)Pope Clement XIIFrederick William I, King in PrussiaSaint Theophilus of CorteCharles VI, Holy Roman EmperorAnna, Empress of RussiaJanuary Louise lisabeth de Joybert, politically active Canadian governors' wife (b. 1673)January 5 Antonio Lotti, Italian composer (b. 1667)January 17 Matthias Buchinger, German artist (b. 1674)January 20 Niccol Comneno Papadopoli, Italian jurist of religious law and historian (b. 1655)January 21 Nicholas Trott, colonial magistrate, South Carolina Chief Justice (b. 1663)January 27 Louis Henri, Duke of Bourbon, Prime Minister of France (b. 1692)January 29 Richard Lumley, 2nd Earl of Scarbrough (b. 1686)February 6 Pope Clement XII (b. 1652)[8]February 23 Massimiliano Soldani Benzi, Italian artist (b. 1656)February 29 Pietro Ottoboni, Italian cardinal (b. 1667)March 23 Olof Rudbeck the Younger, Swedish scientist and explorer (b. 1660)April 28 Bajirao I, Great Maratha warrior and Prime Minister of Marartha Empire (b.1700)April 23 Thomas Tickell, English writer (b. 1685)May 17 Jean Cavalier, French Protestant rebel leader (b. 1681)May 31 Frederick William I, King in Prussia (b. 1688)June 1 Samuel Werenfels, Swiss theologian (b. 1657)June 6 Alexander Spotswood, British governor of Virginia Colony (b. 1676)June 17Theophilus of Corte, Italian Roman Catholic priest, preacher and missionary, canonized (b. 1676)William Wyndham, English politician (b. 1687)June 18 Piers Butler, 3rd Viscount Galmoye, Anglo-Irish nobleman (b. 1652)July 2 Thomas Baker, English antiquarian (b. 1656)October 5 Johann Philipp Baratier, German scholar (b. 1721)October 11 Princess Magdalena Augusta of Anhalt-Zerbst, Duchess of Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg (b. 1679)October 20 Charles VI, Holy Roman Emperor (b. 1685)October 28 Anna, Empress of Russia (b. 1693)December 1 John Abernethy, Irish Protestant minister (b. 1680)December 20 Richard Boyle, 2nd Viscount Shannon, British military officer and statesman (b. 1675)December 30 John Senex, English geographer (b. ca. 1678)[9]^ Wendy van Duivenvoorde, Dutch East India Company Shipbuilding: The Archaeological Study of Batavia and Other Seventeenth-Century VOC Ships (Texas A&M University Press, 2015) p145^ "Mosquito Coast", in Historical Dictionary of the British Empire, ed. by Kenneth J. Panton (Rowman & Littlefield, 2015) p384^ "On this day in 1740..." Adam Smith Institute. July 7, 2010. Retrieved November 19, 2019.^ Williams, Hywel (2005). Cassell's Chronology of World History. London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson. p.308. ISBN0-304-35730-8.^ Hamilton, Sidney Graves (1903). Hertford College. University of Oxford college histories. London: Robinson.^ "Image: Bird's eye view of Batavia showing the massacre of the Chinese". Archived from the original on September 21, 2009. Retrieved November 12, 2006.^ This article incorporates text from a publication now in the public domain:Stephen, Leslie, ed. (1886). "Bingham, Margaret". Dictionary of National Biography. Vol.5. London: Smith, Elder & Co. ^ "Clement XII | pope". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved April 22, 2021.^ "The Historical Theater in the Year 400 AD, in Which Both Romans and Barbarians Resided Side by Side in the Eastern Part of the Roman Empire". World Digital Library. 1725. Retrieved July 27, 2013.Retrieved from " 3One hundred years, from 1601 to 1700Millennia2ndmillenniumCenturies16thcentury17thcentury18thcenturyTimelines16thcentury17thcentury18thcenturyState leaders16thcentury17thcentury18thcenturyDecades1600s1610s1620s1630s1640s1650s1660s1670s1680s1690sCategories:Births Deaths Establishments DisestablishmentsvteThe 17th century lasted from January 1, 1601 (represented by the Roman numerals MDCI), to December 31, 1700 (MDCC).It falls into the early modern period of Europe and in that continent (whose impact on the world was increasing) was characterized by the Baroque cultural movement, the latter part of the Spanish Golden Age, the Dutch Golden Age,[1] the French Grand Sicle dominated by Louis XIV, the Scientific Revolution, the world's first public company and megacorporation known as the Dutch East India Company, and according to some historians, the General Crisis.From the mid-17th century, European politics were increasingly dominated by the Kingdom of France of Louis XIV, where royal power was solidified domestically in the civil war of the Fronde. The semi-feudal territorial French nobility was weakened and subjugated to the power of an absolute monarchy through the reinvention of the Palace of Versailles from a hunting lodge to a gilded prison, in which a greatly expanded royal court could be more easily kept under surveillance. With domestic peace assured, Louis XIV caused the borders of France to be expanded. It was during this century that the English monarch became increasingly involved in conflicts with the Parliament - this would culminate in the English civil war and an end to the dominance of the English monarchy.A scene on the ice, Dutch Republic, first half of the 17th centuryBy the end of the century, Europeans were masters of logarithms, electricity, the telescope and microscope, calculus, universal gravitation, Newton's Laws of Motion, air pressure, and calculating machines due to the work of the first scientists of the Scientific Revolution, including Galileo Galilei, Johannes Kepler, Ren Descartes, Pierre Fermat, Blaise Pascal, Robert Boyle, Christiaan Huygens, Antonie van Leeuwenhoek, Robert Hooke, Isaac Newton, and Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz. It was also a period of development of culture in general (especially theater, music, visual arts and philosophy). Some of the greatest inventions took place in this century.It was during this period that the European colonization of the Americas began in earnest, including the exploitation of the silver deposits, which resulted in bouts of inflation as wealth was drawn into Europe.[2] Also during this period, there would be a more intense European presence in Southeast Asia and East Asia (such as the colonization of Taiwan). These foreign elements would contribute to a revolution in Ayutthaya. The Mataram Sultanate and the Aceh Sultanate would be the major powers of the region, especially during the first half of the century.[2]In the Islamic world, the gunpowder empires the Ottoman, Safavid, and Mughal grew in strength as well. The southern half of India would see the decline of the Deccan Sultanates and extinction of the Vijayanagara Empire. The Dutch would colonize Ceylon and endure hostilities with Kandy. The end of the 17th century saw the first major surrender of Ottoman territory in Europe when the Treaty of Karlowitz ceded most of Hungary to the Habsburgs in 1699.In Japan, Tokugawa Ieyasu established the Tokugawa shogunate at the beginning of the century, beginning the Edo period; the isolationist Sakoku policy began in the 1630s and lasted until the 19th century. In China, the collapsing Ming dynasty was challenged by a series of conquests led by the Manchu warlord Nurhaci, which were consolidated by his son Hong Taiji and finally consummated by his grandson, the Shunzhi Emperor, founder of the Qing dynasty.[3] Qing China spent decades of this century with economic problems (results of civil wars between the Qing and former Ming dynasty loyalists), only recovering well at the end of the century.The greatest military conflicts of the century were the Thirty Years' War,[4] DutchPortuguese War,[5] the Great Turkish War, the Nine Years' War, MughalSafavid Wars, and the Qing annexation of the Ming.For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the 17th century.Main articles: 1600s, 1610s, 1620s, 1630s, and 1640sPersian Ambassador during his entry into Krakw for the wedding ceremonies of King Sigismund III of Poland in 1605.1601: 4th Spanish Armada; in the Battle of Kinsale, England defeats Irish and Spanish forces, driving the Gaelic aristocracy out of Ireland and destroying the Gaelic clan system.16011603: The Russian famine of 16011603 kills perhaps one-third of Russia.[6]1602: Matteo Ricci produces the Map of the Myriad Countries of the World (, Kny Wngu Qunt), a world map that will be used throughout East Asia for centuries.1602: The Dutch East India Company (VOC) is established by merging competing Dutch trading companies.[7] Its success contributes to the Dutch Golden Age.1603: Elizabeth I of England dies and is succeeded by her cousin King James VI of Scotland, uniting the crowns of Scotland and England.1603: Tokugawa Ieyasu takes the title of shgun, establishing the Tokugawa shogunate. This begins the Edo period, which will last until 1868.1603: In Nagasaki, the Portuguese Jesuit missionary Joo Rodrigues publishes Nippo Jisho, the first dictionary of Japanese to a European (Portuguese) language.1605: The King of Gowa, a Makassarese kingdom in South Sulawesi, converts to Islam.Tsar Michael I of Russia reigned 1613164516051627: The reign of Mughal emperor Jahangir after the death of emperor Akbar.1606: The Long Turkish War between the Ottoman Empire and Austria is ended with the Peace of ZsitvatorokAustria abandons Transylvania.1606: Treaty of Vienna ends an anti-Habsburg uprising in Royal Hungary.1606: Willem Janszoon captained the first recorded European landing on the Australian continent, sailing from Bantam, Java, in the Duyfken.1607: Flight of the Earls (the fleeing of most of the native Gaelic aristocracy) occurs from County Donegal in the west of Ulster in Ireland.1607: Iskandar Muda becomes the Sultan of Aceh for 30 years. He will launch a series of naval conquests that will transform Aceh into a great power in the western Malay Archipelago.1610: The PolishLithuanian Commonwealth army defeats combined RussianSwedish forces at the Battle of Klushino and conquers Moscow.1610: King Henry IV of France is assassinated by Franois Ravaillac.1611: The Pontifical and Royal University of Santo Tomas, the oldest existing university in Asia, is established by the Dominican Order in Manila[8]1611: The first publication of the King James Bible.1612: The first Cotswold Olympic Games, an annual public celebration of games and sports begins in the Cotswolds, England.1613: The Time of Troubles in Russia ends with the establishment of the House of Romanov, which rules until 1917.16131617: PolishLithuanian Commonwealth is invaded by the Tatars dozens of times.[9]James I of England and VI of Scotland ruled in the first quarter of the 17th century1613: The Dutch East India Company is forced to evacuate Gresik due to the Mataram siege in neighboring Surabaya. The dutch negotiates with Mataram and is allowed to set up a trading post in Jepara.16141615: The Siege of Osaka (last major threat to Tokugawa shogunate) ends.1616: The last remaining Moriscos (Moors who had nominally converted to Christianity) in Spain are expelled.1616: English poet and playwright William Shakespeare dies.1618: The Defenestration of Prague.1618: The Bohemian Revolt precipitates the Thirty Years' War, which devastates Europe in the years 161848.1618: The Manchus start invading China. Their conquest eventually topples the Ming dynasty.1619: European slaving reaches America when the first Africans are brought to the present-day United States.1619: The Dutch East India Company storm Jayakarta and withstand a months-long siege by the combined English, Bantenese and Jayakartan forces. They are relieved by Jan Pieterszoon Coen and a fleet of ships from Ambon. The dutch destroys Jayakarta and builds its new headquarters, Batavia, on top of it.16201621: PolishOttoman War over Moldavia.1620: Bethlen Gabor allies with the Ottomans and an invasion of Moldavia takes place. The Polish suffer a disaster at Cecora on the River Prut.1620: The Mayflower sets sail from Plymouth, England to what became the Plymouth Colony in New England.The 1622 massacre was instrumental in causing English colonists to view all natives as enemies1621: The Battle of Chocim: Poles and Cossacks under Jan Karol Chodkiewicz defeat the Ottomans.1622: Jamestown massacre: Algonquian natives kill 347 English settlers outside Jamestown, Virginia (approximately one-third of the colony's population)[10][11] and burn the Henricus settlement.16241642: As chief minister, Cardinal Richelieu centralises power in France.1626: St. Peter's Basilica in the Vatican completed.1627: Aurochs go extinct.[12]16281629: Sultan Agung of Mataram launches a failed campaign to conquer Dutch Batavia.1629: Abbas I, the Safavids king, died.1629: Cardinal Richelieu allies with Swedish Protestant forces in the Thirty Years' War to counter Ferdinand II's expansion.1630: Birth of Shivaji at Shivneri fort, in present day Maharashtra, India, who later founded Maratha Empire in year 1674.[13]1631: Mount Vesuvius erupts.1632: Battle of Ltzen, death of king of Sweden Gustav II Adolf.Battle of Nrdlingen (1634). The Catholic Imperial army, bolstered by professional Habsburg Spanish troops won a great victory in the battle over the combined Protestant armies of Sweden and their German allies1632: Taj Mahal building work started in Agra, India.1633: Galileo Galilei arrives in Rome for his trial before the Inquisition.16331639: Japan transforms into "locked country".1634: Battle of Nrdlingen results in Catholic victory.1636: Harvard University is founded in Cambridge, Massachusetts.1637: Shimabara Rebellion of Japanese Christians, rnin and peasants against Edo.1637: The first opera house, Teatro San Cassiano, opens in Venice.1637: Qing dynasty attacked the Joseon dynasty.1639: Naval Battle of the Downs Republic of the United Provinces fleet decisively defeats a Spanish fleet in English waters.1639: Disagreements between the Farnese and Barberini Pope Urban VIII escalate into the Wars of Castro and last until 1649.16391651: Wars of the Three Kingdoms, civil wars throughout Scotland, Ireland, and England.16401668: The Portuguese Restoration War led to the end of the Iberian Union.The inauguration of the Royal Academy of Turku in 1640.1641: The Irish Rebellion, by Irish Catholics who wanted an end to discrimination, greater self-governance, and reverse ownership of the plantations of Ireland.1641: Ren Descartes publishes Meditationes de prima philosophia Meditations on First Philosophy.1642: Beginning of English Civil War, conflict will end in 1649 with the execution of King Charles I, the abolition of the monarchy and the establishment of the supremacy of Parliament over the king.1643: L'incoronazione di Poppea, Monterverdi1644: The Manchu conquer China ending the Ming dynasty. The subsequent Qing dynasty rules until 1912.16441674: The Mauritanian Thirty-Year War.16451669: Ottoman war with Venice. The Ottomans invade Crete and capture Canea.16471652: The Great Plague of Seville.1648: The Peace of Westphalia ends the Thirty Years' War and the Eighty Years' War and marks the ends of Spain and the Holy Roman Empire as major European powers.Map of Europe in 1648 at the end of the Thirty Years' War16481653: Fronde civil war in France.16481657: The Khmelnytsky Uprising a Cossack rebellion in Ukraine which turned into a Ukrainian war of liberation from Poland.16481667: The Deluge wars leave PolishLithuanian Commonwealth in ruins.16481669: The Ottomans capture Crete from the Venetians after the Siege of Candia.1649: King Charles I is executed for high treason, the first and only English king to be subjected to legal proceedings in a High Court of Justice and put to death.16491653: The Cromwellian conquest of Ireland.Main articles: 1650s, 1660s, 1670s, 1680s, 1690s, and 1700sThe Night Watch or The Militia Company of Captain Frans Banning Cocq, 1642. Oil on canvas; on display at the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam1651: English Civil War ends with the Parliamentarian victory at the Battle of Worcester.16561661: Mehmed Kprl is Grand Vizier.16551661: The Northern Wars cement Sweden's rise as a Great Power.1657: Sambhaji, the second King of Maratha Empire and eldest son of King Shivaji was born at Purandar Fort on 14 May.[citation needed]1658: After his father Shah Jahan completes the Taj Mahal, his son Aurangzeb deposes him as ruler of the Mughal Empire.1659: King Shivaji killed Adil Shahi dynasty's general Afzal Khan at Pratapgad fort on 9 November.[14]1660: The Commonwealth of England ends and the monarchy is brought back during the English Restoration.1660: The Royal Society is founded.1660: The Bruneian Civil War begins1661: The reign of the Kangxi Emperor of China begins.1663: Ottoman war against Habsburg Hungary.1664: The Battle of St. Gotthard: count Raimondo Montecuccoli defeats the Ottomans. The Peace of Vasvar intended to keep the peace for 20 years.1665: Maratha King Shivaji signed the Treaty of Purandar with Mughal general Jai Singh I after Battle of Purandar.[citation needed]1665: Robert Hooke discovers cells using a microscope.1665: Portugal defeats the Kongo Empire at the Battle of Mbwila.Taj Mahal, completed by 1653 and commissioned by Shah Jahan, one of the Wonders of the World16651667: The Second Anglo-Dutch War fought between England and the United Provinces.1666: The Great Fire of London.1666: Shivaji visited Aurangzeb at Agra Fort and forced him into house arrest. Shivaji later escaped and returned to the Maratha kingdom.[citation needed]1667: The Raid on the Medway during the Second Anglo-Dutch War.16671668: The War of Devolution: France invades the Netherlands. The Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle (1668) brings this to a halt.16671699: The Great Turkish War halts the Ottoman Empire's expansion into Europe.16721673: Ottoman campaign to help the Ukrainian Cossacks. John Sobieski defeats the Ottomans at the second battle of Khotyn (1673).16721674: The Third Anglo-Dutch War fought between England and the United Provinces16721676: PolishOttoman War.French invasion of the Netherlands, which Louis XIV initiated in 1672, starting the Franco-Dutch War16721678: Franco-Dutch War.1673: The Bruneian Civil War ends with Muhiyiddin winning the war.1674: Shivaji founded the Maratha Empire and crowned himself as first Chatrapati of the empire.16761681: Russia and the Ottoman Empire commence the Russo-Turkish Wars.1678: The Treaty of Nijmegen ends various interconnected wars among France, the Dutch Republic, Spain, Brandenburg, Sweden, Denmark, the Prince-Bishopric of Mnster, and the Holy Roman Empire.Claiming Louisiana for France in 16821680: The Pueblo Revolt drives the Spanish out of New Mexico until 1692.1680: Prince Sambhaji crowned himself as the second Chatrapati of Maratha Empire 20 July.[citation needed]1682: French explorer Robert La Salle claims all the land east of the Mississippi River.[15]1683: China conquers the Kingdom of Tungning and annexes Taiwan.1683: The Ottoman Empire is defeated in the second Siege of Vienna.16831699: The Great Turkish War leads to the conquest of most of Ottoman Hungary by the Habsburgs.1687: Isaac Newton publishes Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica.1688: The Siege of Derry, the first major event in the Williamite War in Ireland.1688: Siamese revolution of 1688 ousted French influence and virtually severed all ties with the West until the 19th century.16881689: The Glorious Revolution starts with the Dutch Republic invading England, England becomes a constitutional monarchy.16881691: The War of the Two Kings in Ireland.16881697: The Grand Alliance sought to stop French expansion during the Nine Years' War.1689: The Battle of Killiecrankie is fought between Jacobite and Williamite forces in Highland Perthshire.1689: The Karposh rebellion is crushed in present-day North Macedonia, Skopje is retaken by the Ottoman Turks. Karposh is killed, and the rebels are defeated.The Battle of Vienna (1683) marked the historic end of the expansion of the Ottoman Empire into Europe1689: Bill of Rights gains royal consent.1689: John Locke publishes Two Treatises of Government and A Letter Concerning Toleration.1690: The Battle of the Boyne in Ireland.1692: Port Royal in Jamaica is struck by an earthquake and a tsunami. Approximately 2,000 people die and 2,300 are injured.16921694: Famine in France kills two million.[16]1693: College of William & Mary is founded in Williamsburg, Virginia, by a royal charter.1694: The Bank of England is established.1695: The Mughal Empire nearly bans the East India Company in response to pirate Henry Every's capture of the trading ship Ganj-i-Sawai.16961697: Famine in Finland wipes out almost one-third of the population.[17]16971699: Grand Embassy of Peter the Great to Western Europe.1699: Thomas Savery demonstrates his first steam engine to the Royal Society.Catholic general Albrecht von Wallenstein (15831634), supreme commander of the armies of the Imperial Army during the Thirty Years WarJan Pieterszoon Coen (15871629), the founder of Batavia, was an officer of the Dutch East India Company (VOC), holding two terms as its Governor-General of the Dutch East IndiesRen Descartes (15961650) with Queen Christina of Sweden (16261689)Cardinal Mazarin (16021661), who served as the chief minister to the kings of France Louis XIII and Louis XIVMughal Emperor Aurangzeb (16181707), who ruled over almost the entire Indian subcontinent for a period of 49 yearsChhatrapati Shivaji (16301680) founder of Maratha Empire is widely regarded as one of the greatest Hindu rulersKangxi Emperor (16611722) one of the most influential emperors of the Qing dynastyShgun Tokugawa Ieyasu was the founder of Japan's final shogunate, which lasted well into the 19th century See also: Timeline of historic inventions 17th centuryMajor changes in philosophy and science take place, often characterized as the Scientific Revolution.Banknotes reintroduced in Europe.Ice cream.Tea and coffee become popular in Europe.Central Banking in France and modern Finance by Scottish economist John Law.Minarets, Jam Mosque of Isfahan, Isfahan, Persia (Iran), are built.1604: Supernova SN 1604 is observed in the Milky Way.1605: Johannes Kepler starts investigating elliptical orbits of planets.1605: Johann Carolus of Germany publishes the 'Relation', the first newspaper.1608: Refracting telescopes first appear. Dutch spectacle-maker Hans Lippershey tries to obtain a patent on one, spreading word of the invention.1610: The Orion Nebula is identified by Nicolas-Claude Fabri de Peiresc of France.1610: Galileo Galilei and Simon Marius observe Jupiter's Galilean moons.1611: King James Bible or 'Authorized Version' first published.1612: The first flintlock musket likely created for Louis XIII of France by gunsmith Marin Bourgeois.1614: John Napier introduces the logarithm to simplify calculations.1616: Niccol Zucchi describes experiments with a bronze parabolic mirror trying to make a reflecting telescope.1620: Cornelis Drebbel, funded by James I of England, builds the first 'submarine' made of wood and greased leather.1623: The third English dictionary, English Dictionarie, is published by Henry Cockeram, listing difficult words with definitions.1628: William Harvey publishes and elucidates his earlier discovery of the circulatory system.1637: Dutch Bible published.1637: Teatro San Cassiano, the first public opera house, opened in Venice.1637: Pierre de Fermat formulates his so-called Last Theorem, unsolved until 1995.1637: Although Chinese naval mines were earlier described in the 14th century Huolongjing, the Tian Gong Kai Wu book of Ming dynasty scholar Song Yingxing describes naval mines w