

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY	V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY	VI. CULTURAL LIFE
1582. Jesuit mission in China begins. Oct. 4: St. Teresa de Jesus, Spanish mystic, d.	1582. Oct. 4-15: Gregorian Calendar introduced, at first in Roman Catholic countries only. First waterworks in London. Venetian constitution altered; power of Council of Ten restricted.	1582. Edinburgh and Würzburg Universities, and Accademia della Crusca, Florence, founded. Buchanan: <i>Rerum Scotticarum Historiae</i> .
1583-1584. 'Cologne War' between Catholics and Calvinists for possession of Cologne Archbishopric; Roman Catholic party victorious.	1584. Potatoes first imported into Europe.	1583. J. Scaliger: <i>De Emendatione Temporum</i> ; criticizes sources of ancient history. Sir Thos. Smith: <i>De Republica Anglorum; the Manner of Government of England</i> .
1584. Nov.: Parliament passes bills against plotters, expels Jesuits and seminary priests. Nov. 3: Cardinal Carlo Borromeo, champion of Counter-reformation, d.	1585. Aug. 17: Antwerp, sacked by Spaniards, loses its importance in international trade to Amsterdam.	1584. Emmanuel College, Cambridge, founded. Green: <i>Myrror of Modestie</i> . Justus Lipsius: <i>De Constantia</i> ; revival of stoicism.
1584-1602. Struggle in Strasbourg Chapter; Roman Catholic party victorious.	1585. Aug. 17: Antwerp, sacked by Spaniards, loses its importance in international trade to Amsterdam.	1584-1585. Giordano Bruno: <i>Spaccio della Bestia Trionfante; Della Causa, Principio ed Uno; Degli Eroici Furori</i> (published in England).
1585. Mar.: Parliament passes Acts for security of the Queen, against Jesuits, priests, etc.	1585. Aug. 17: Antwerp, sacked by Spaniards, loses its importance in international trade to Amsterdam.	1585. Shakespeare leaves Stratford for London. Jesuit University of Graz founded. Guarini: <i>Pastor Fido</i> . Quirinale Palace, Rome, built by Don. Fontana.
1585-1590. Pope Sixtus V (Felix Peretti).	1585. Aug. 17: Antwerp, sacked by Spaniards, loses its importance in international trade to Amsterdam.	1586. Camden: <i>Britannia</i> . Warner: <i>Albion's England</i> . Oct. 17: Sir Philip Sidney d.
1586. Sixtus V fixes number of Cardinals at 70. Giordano Bruno at Wittenberg (-1588).	1589. Standing Committee for Privileges first appointed.	1586-1593. Caesar Baronius: <i>Annales Ecclesiastici</i> ; standard work of Roman Catholic history.
1586-1593. Cardinal Rob. Bellarmine, S.J.: <i>De Controversiis Christianae Fidei adversus huius Temporis Haereticos</i> .	1589. Standing Committee for Privileges first appointed.	1587. Knox: <i>History of the Reformation in Scotland</i> . First German book on Dr. Faustus published at Frankfurt; Engl. transl. 1588.
1587. Mar. 1: Peter Wentworth, M.P., challenges Elizabeth's absolutism in Church affairs. Recatholicization of bishopric of Würzburg completed.	1589. Standing Committee for Privileges first appointed.	1587-1591. Rialto Bridge, Venice, built.
1588. Welsh translation of Bible by Wm. Morgan. Penry: <i>Martin Marprelate Tracts</i> , attack English Church system. Luis de Molina, S.J.: <i>Concordia Liberi Arbitrii cum Gratiae Donis</i> , attacks Thomism; causes dispute between Jesuits and Dominicans.	1589. Standing Committee for Privileges first appointed.	1588. Montaigne: <i>Essais</i> , vol. iii. Apr. 19: Paolo Veronese d.
1589. Metropolitan of Moscow becomes Patriarch and independent of Constantinople. Dec.: Sixtus V clears way for reconciliation of Henry IV of France.	1589. Standing Committee for Privileges first appointed.	1588-1590. Cupola and lantern of St. Peter's, Rome, finished by Fontana.
1589. Metropolitan of Moscow becomes Patriarch and independent of Constantinople. Dec.: Sixtus V clears way for reconciliation of Henry IV of France.	1589. Standing Committee for Privileges first appointed.	1589. Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, and Academy of Kiev founded.