

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY	V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY	VI. CULTURAL LIFE
<p>1625. Vincent de Paul founds Order of Sisters of Mercy. Act of Reversion, to recover church property in Scotland for national use.</p>	<p>1625. <i>June</i>: Parliament grants tonnage and poundage to Charles I for one year.</p>	<p>1625. Bacon: <i>Essays</i>. Grotius: <i>De Jure Belli ac Pacis</i>; pioneer work of international law. Racan: <i>Les Bergeries</i>.</p>
<p>1626. Irish College founded at Rome. 1626-1628. Rebellion of Protestant peasants in Austria.</p>	<p>1626. <i>Feb. 6 - June 15</i>: Second Parliament; Charles continues to levy tonnage and poundage, and collects Forced Loan.</p>	<p>1626. Sandys's translation of Ovid's <i>Metamorphoses</i>; first literary work undertaken in America. Quevedo Villegas: <i>Vida del gran Tacaño</i>.</p>
<p>1627. <i>Aug. 8</i>: Collegium de Propaganda Fide founded at Rome.</p>	<p>1627. Bohemian Government moved to Vienna. Swedish South Sea Company founded.</p>	<p>1627. Bacon: <i>New Atlantis</i>. <i>Daphne</i>, first German opera, written by Opitz, composed by H. Schütz, performed at Torgau.</p>
<p>1628. David Blondel proves Decretals of Isidore to be forged.</p>	<p>1628. <i>June 7</i>: Petition of Right, against arbitrary imprisonment, martial law, forced loans, billeting of soldiers and sailors. Richelieu founds Canada and Senegal Companies. First port equipped with sluices, at Le Havre.</p>	<p>1628. Wm. Harvey: <i>De Motu Cordis et Sanguinis</i>; discovers double circulation of blood. <i>Oct. 16</i>: Malherbe, Court poet of Henry IV, <i>d.</i> Taj Mahal built at Agra. 1628-1631. Amos Comenius: <i>Informatorium der Mutterschul</i>, principles of primary education.</p>
<p>1629. <i>Mar. 6</i>: Edict of Restitution orders all Church property secularized since 1552 to be restored to the Roman Church, and excludes Calvinists from religious peace.</p>	<p>1629. <i>Mar. 2</i>: Parliament dissolved, having voted the Three Resolutions.</p>	<p>1629. Corneille: <i>Médée</i>. Carlo Maderna <i>d.</i>; Bernini appointed architect of St. Peter's, Rome. A. Girard introduces brackets and imaginary roots in algebra.</p>
<p>1630. <i>Jan. 13</i>: Pope dissolves Congregation of Female Jesuits, founded in 1609. Congregation of English Ladies founded at Munich.</p>	<p>1630. <i>Jan.</i>: Distraint of Knight-hood. Thomas Mun: <i>England's Treasure by Foreign Trade</i>; theory of Mercantilism; printed in 1664. <i>Feb. 24</i>: Confederation of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck as assigns of Hansa.</p>	<p>1630. Arrebo: <i>Hexameron</i>; initiates modern Danish literature. <i>Nov. 15</i>: Kepler <i>d.</i></p>
<p>1631. <i>Feb. 20 - Apr. 12</i>: Leipzig Convention of German Protestants to prevent Catholic attacks.</p>	<p>1631. Wm. Petty: <i>Political Arithmetic</i>; advocates State regulation of economic policy.</p>	<p>1631. <i>Gazette de France</i> appears. Fr. v. Spec: <i>Cautio Criminalis</i>; against trials for witchcraft.</p>