

Appendix I

Comparative Timeline by Lea Cantor and Jonathan Egid

| Period | Global Philosophy | Ethiopia |
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| Late antiquity | <p>Late second century: the Greek theologian and bishop Irenaeus (c. 130 – 202)—known for “Irenaean theodicy”—authors his <i>Adversus Haereses</i>.</p> <p>Late third century: the Christian philosopher from Roman Africa, Augustine (354 – 430), authors his autobiography, the <i>Confessiones</i> (c. 396 – 400).</p> <p>Sixth century: Life of the Byzantine Greek philosopher John Philoponus (c. 490 – 570).</p> | <p>The period of the flourishing of the Aksumite Empire and the arrival of Christianity in Ethiopia.</p> <p>Translation of the Bible into Gə’əz.</p> <p>Fourth century: Gə’əz becomes the language of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church.</p> |
| Late ninth century | The Nestorian Christian physician and trailblazer of the Greek-Arabic scientific translation movement, Hunayn ibn Ishāq (808 – 873), composes “How to Grasp Religion”. | The decline of the Aksumite Empire culminates in the campaigns of the possibly apocryphal Queen Gudit, who destroys the churches and literature of the Empire. |
| Tenth century | Life of Ibn Sīnā (c. 970 – 1037). | The beginning of the “Zagʷe dynasty”. |
| Late eleventh century | The Christian philosopher Anselm of Canterbury (1033 – 1109) writes his <i>Monologion</i> (1075 – 1076) and <i>Proslogion</i> (1077 – 1078). | |
| Late eleventh/early twelfth century | The Islamic Persian philosopher Abū Ḥāmid al-Ghazālī (c. 1056 – 1111) writes his intellectual autobiography, <i>Deliverer from Error</i> . | |
| Early twelfth century | The French philosopher Peter Abelard (1079 – 1142) allegedly exchanges love letters with his wife Héloïse (c. 1098 – 1164). | |
| Mid- to late twelfth century | The Islamic Andalusian author Ibn Ṭufayl (c. 1105 – 1185) writes his philosophical novel <i>Hayy ibn Yaqzān</i> . | Reign of King Gābrä Mäsqäl Lalibäla, said to be the patron and constructor of the famous rock-hewn churches of Lalibela. |

Note: Dates attested only in the *Hatāṭas* are written in italics.

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| Thirteenth century | The Christian Italian philosopher Thomas Aquinas (c. 1225 – 1274) authors the <i>Summa Theologiae</i> . | Yəkuno Amlak defeats Yətbaräk, the last Zagʷe king at the Battle of Ansata, ushering in the “restoration” of the Solomonic dynasty. |
| Fifteenth century | | Gə’əz ceases to be spoken in Ethiopia as a living language outside the church. |
| Sixteenth century | <p>The German theologian Martin Luther (1483 – 1546) authors the <i>Ninety-Five Theses</i> (1517), beginning the Protestant Reformation.</p> <p>The Jesuit Order, founded by Ignatius de Loyola, is given papal approval (1540).</p> <p>The Council of Trent (1545 – 1563) signals the beginning of the Counter-Reformation.</p> | <p>Emergence of the heretical sect known as the <i>Däqiqä Ḥstifanos</i> (Stephanite movement), opposing Emperor Zä’ra Ya’əqob.</p> <p>Oromo migrations begin, continuing throughout the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.</p> <p>The period of the second great translation movement into Gə’əz, primarily from Christian Arab sources.</p> <p>1510 – 1522: The <i>Mäṣḥafä Fälasfa Ṭäbīban</i> (<i>Book of the Wise Philosophers</i>) is translated by abba Mika’el.</p> |
| | | 1529: Beginning of the Ethiopian-Adal War with the Battle of Shimbra Kur. |
| | | 1532: ዳንባቆም begins composing the <i>Anqäṣä Amin</i> after the torching of Däbrä Libanos monastery by Adal troops. |
| | | 1540: ዳንባቆም composes the <i>Gate of Faith</i> (<i>Anqäṣä Amin</i>). |
| | | 1543: End of the Ethiopian-Adal War with the Battle of Wäyna Däga; death of Aḥmad ibn Ibrähīm al-Ğāzī. |
| | | 1555: Beginning of Jesuit missionary activity in Ethiopia. |

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| | 1557: The Ottoman Empire takes the port of Massawa, establishing the <i>Eyālet-i Habs</i> . | |
| | 1586: Abba Pawlos composes his codex. | |
| | 1541: Portuguese forces led by Cristóvão da Gama are sent to Ethiopia to assist in the war against Adal. | |
| | 1599/1600: Birth of Zär'a Ya'aqob. [In the ኃተታ, Zär'a Ya'aqob's birth date is recorded as 25 Nahase 1592 E.C. See the introduction for a brief discussion of the birth date controversy and references to further sources.] | |
| Early seventeenth century | The English deist Herbert of Cherbury (1583–1648) authors <i>De Veritate</i> (1624) and his <i>Autobiography</i> (ending in 1624; published posthumously in 1764). | Composition of the <i>Mäqsäfet Hasetat</i> (<i>The Book of Errors</i>) by the Jesuit missionary António Fernandes in Gə'əz. |
| | The English philosopher Thomas Hobbes (1588–1679) publishes <i>Leviathan or The Matter, Forme and Power of a Commonwealth Ecclesiasticall and Civil</i> (1651) at the close of the English civil war (1642–1651). | 1540: ዳንባڧም composes the <i>Gate of Faith</i> (<i>Anqäṣä Amin</i>). |
| | | 1586: Abba Pawlos composes his codex. |
| | | Life of Wälättä Petros (1592–1642). |
| | The French philosopher René Descartes (1596–1650) authors his <i>Discourse on the Method</i> (1637, published anonymously in French) and later his <i>Meditations on First Philosophy</i> (1641, first published in Latin; a French translation approved by him is published in 1647). | 1608: Coronation of Susənyos. |
| | | 1622: Public conversion of Susənyos to Catholicism; death of Pedro Páez. |
| | | 1626: Beginning of the civil war between Catholics and Orthodox Christians. |
| | | ~1630: Zär'a Ya'aqob retreats to a cave, where he meditates while in exile. |
| | | 1632: End of the religious war; restoration of Orthodoxy. Coronation of Fasilidäs. |

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| | | 1636 Gondär is founded as the permanent capital of the Ethiopian Empire. |
| | | 1638: <i>Birth of Zär'a Ya'aqob's son.</i> |
| | | 1642: <i>Date of famine recounted in the Ḥatäta Zär'a Ya'aqob.</i> |
| Late seventeenth century | The French philosopher Blaise Pascal (1623–1662) authors the <i>Pensées de M. Pascal sur la religion et sur quelques autres sujets</i> (published posthumously in 1670). | 1667: <i>Supposed composition of the Ḥatäta.</i> |
| | The English philosopher John Locke (1632–1704) anonymously authors <i>A Letter Concerning Toleration</i> (1689). | 1692: <i>Death of Zär'a Ya'aqob.</i> Death of Fasilädäs. |
| Early eighteenth century | The German rationalist philosopher Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz (1646–1716) authors, <i>inter alia</i> : the <i>Meditation on the Common Concept of Justice</i> (1702–1703), the <i>Theodicy</i> (1710), the <i>Monadology</i> (1714), and letters as part of his correspondence with Clarke (1715 f.). | |
| Mid-eighteenth century | The German historian of philosophy Jakob Brucker (1696–1770) authors his <i>Kurtze Fragen aus der philosophischen Historie</i> (1731–1736) and his <i>Historia critica philosophiae</i> (1742–1744)—in which he mentions Ethiopian philosophy. | |
| | The Genevan philosopher Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712–1778) composes, <i>inter alia</i> , his <i>Discourse on Inequality</i> (1755) and his <i>Confessions</i> (c. 1765–1770). | |
| Late eighteenth century | Immanuel Kant (1724–1804) authors his <i>Idea for a Universal History With a Cosmopolitan Aim</i> (1784), <i>What Is Enlightenment?</i> (1784), and the <i>Critique of Pure Reason</i> (1781, 1787). | Beginning of the <i>Zämänä Mäsafänt</i> or the “era of judges”, an extended period of decentralised rule. |
| Early nineteenth century | 1800: The German idealist Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph von Schelling (1775–1854) | |

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| | authors the <i>System of Transcendental Idealism</i> . | |
| | 30 August 1814: Birth of Giovanni Iacopo Cortopassi, also known as Giusto da Urbino, in Matraia (Province of Lucca, Tuscany). | |
| Mid-nine- teenth century | | September 1852: Giusto da Urbino allegedly discovers the <i>Ḩatāṭa Zār'a Ya'əqob</i> in Bägemdär, Northern Ethiopia. |
| | | Early February 1853: Giusto da Urbino allegedly recovers the full text of the <i>Ḩatāṭa Zār'a Ya'əqob</i> and mentions the <i>Ḩatāṭa Wälđā Ḥaywät</i> in his correspondence. |
| | | ~ Late February 1853: Giusto da Urbino sends the first manuscript of the <i>Ḩatāṭa Zār'a Ya'əqob</i> (BnF Abb 234) to Antoine d'Abbadie in Paris. |
| | | Easter 1854: Giusto da Urbino allegedly acquires a second manuscript containing both <i>Ḩatāṭas</i> (BnF Abb 215). |
| | | 1856: The manuscript containing both <i>Ḩatāṭas</i> (BnF Abb 215) reaches Paris. |
| | | 22 November 1856: Giusto da Urbino dies in the Catholic missions of Khar-toum (Sudan), having been expelled from Ethiopia. |

