

Appendix I

Comparative Timeline by Lea Cantor and Jonathan Egid

Period	Global Philosophy	Ethiopia
Late antiquity	Late second century: the Greek theologian and bishop Irenaeus (c. 130 – 202)—known for “Irenaeus theodicy”—authors his <i>Ad-versus Haereses</i> .	The period of the flourishing of the Aksumite Empire and the arrival of Christianity in Ethiopia.
	Late third century: the Christian philosopher from Roman Africa, Augustine (354 – 430), authors his autobiography, the <i>Confessiones</i> (c. 396 – 400).	Translation of the Bible into Gə’əz. Fourth century: Gə’əz becomes the language of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church.
	Sixth century: Life of the Byzantine Greek philosopher John Philoponus (c. 490 – 570).	
Late ninth century	The Nestorian Christian physician and trail-blazer 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 “Zag”e 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>Ḥayy ibn Yaqẓān</i> .	Reign of King Gäbrä Mäsqäl Lalibäla, said to be the patron and constructor of the famous rock-hewn churches of Lalibela.

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

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Period	Global Philosophy	Ethiopia
Thirteenth century	The Christian Italian philosopher Thomas Aquinas (c. 1225 – 1274) authors the <i>Summa Theologiae</i> .	Yəkuno Amlak defeats Yəṭbarāk, the last Zagʷe king at the Battle of Ansata, ushering in the “restoration” of the Solomonic dynasty. Gəʿəz ceases to be spoken in Ethiopia as a living language outside the church.
Fifteenth century		1424: Abba Giyorgis of Sägla composes the <i>Book of Mysteries</i> (<i>Mäṣḥafä Məstir</i>). Emergence of the heretical sect known as the <i>Däqiqä Ḥstifanos</i> (Stephanite movement), opposing Emperor Zärʾa Yaʿəqob.
Sixteenth century	The German theologian Martin Luther (1483 – 1546) authors the <i>Ninety-Five Theses</i> (1517), beginning the Protestant Reformation. The Jesuit Order, founded by Ignatius de Loyola, is given papal approval (1540). The Council of Trent (1545 – 1563) signals the beginning of the Counter-Reformation.	Oromo migrations begin, continuing throughout the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The period of the second great translation movement into Gəʿəz, primarily from Christian Arab sources. 1510 – 1522: The <i>Mäṣḥafä Fälasfa Ṭäbiban</i> (<i>Book of the Wise Philosophers</i>) is translated by abba Mikaʿel. 1529: Beginning of the Ethiopian-Adal War with the Battle of Shimbra Kur. 1532: Ḥnbaqom begins composing the <i>Anqäṣä Amin</i> after the torching of Däbrä Libanos monastery by Adal troops. 1540: Ḥnbaqom 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 Ibrāḥīm al-Ġāzi. 1555: Beginning of Jesuit missionary activity in Ethiopia.

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Period	Global Philosophy	Ethiopia
		<p>1557: The Ottoman Empire takes the port of Massawa, establishing the <i>Eyālet-i Hābeş</i>.</p> <p>1586: Abba Pawlos composes his codex.</p> <p>1541: Portuguese forces led by Cristóvão da Gama are sent to Ethiopia to assist in the war against Adal.</p> <p>1599/1600: <i>Birth of Zär'a Ya'āqob. [In the Ḥatāta, Zär'a Ya'āqob'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.]</i></p>
Early seven-teenth century	<p>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).</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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).</p>	<p>Composition of the <i>Mäqšāfet Hasetat</i> (<i>The Book of Errors</i>) by the Jesuit missionary António Fernandes in Gə'əz.</p> <p>1540: ʾInbaqom composes the <i>Gate of Faith</i> (<i>Anqāšā Amin</i>).</p> <p>1586: Abba Pawlos composes his codex.</p> <p>Life of Wälättä Peṭros (1592–1642).</p> <p>1608: Coronation of Susənyos.</p> <p>1622: Public conversion of Susənyos to Catholicism; death of Pedro Páez.</p> <p>1626: Beginning of the civil war between Catholics and Orthodox Christians.</p> <p>~1630: <i>Zär'a Ya'āqob retreats to a cave, where he meditates while in exile.</i></p> <p>1632: End of the religious war; restoration of Orthodoxy. Coronation of Fasilädäs.</p>

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Period	Global Philosophy	Ethiopia
		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 Hatäta Zär'a Ya'aqob.</i>
Late seven- teenth 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). The English philosopher John Locke (1632–1704) anonymously authors <i>A Letter Concerning Toleration</i> (1689).	1667: <i>Supposed composition of the Hatäta.</i> 1692: <i>Death of Zär'a Ya'aqob.</i> Death of Fasilädäs.
Early eight- eenth 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 (1715f.).	
Mid-eight- eenth 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 eight- eenth 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 Mäsafant</i> or the “era of judges”, an extended period of decentralised rule.
Early nine- teenth century	1800: The German idealist Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph von Schelling (1775–1854)	

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Period	Global Philosophy	Ethiopia
	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		<p>September 1852: Giusto da Urbino allegedly discovers the <i>Ḥatäta Zär'a Ya'äqob</i> in Bägemdär, Northern Ethiopia.</p> <p>Early February 1853: Giusto da Urbino allegedly recovers the full text of the <i>Ḥatäta Zär'a Ya'äqob</i> and mentions the <i>Ḥatäta Wäldä Ḥaywät</i> in his correspondence.</p> <p>~ Late February 1853: Giusto da Urbino sends the first manuscript of the <i>Ḥatäta Zär'a Ya'äqob</i> (BnF Abb 234) to Antoine d'Abbadie in Paris.</p> <p>Easter 1854: Giusto da Urbino allegedly acquires a second manuscript containing both <i>Ḥatätas</i> (BnF Abb 215).</p> <p>1856: The manuscript containing both <i>Ḥatätas</i> (BnF Abb 215) reaches Paris.</p> <p>22 November 1856: Giusto da Urbino dies in the Catholic missions of Khar-toum (Sudan), having been expelled from Ethiopia.</p>

