Genghis Khan invades China & Russia 1211-1218 · 5th-9th Crusades 1217-1291 · Italian Renaissance 1300-1600 · Aztecs in Mexico 1300-1502 · Ming Dynasty China 1368-1644 · Incas in Peru 1438 · Ottoman Empire begins 1453 · First bible printed 1455 · The Great Wall in China 1488 · Vasco da Gama 1st to sail Europe to India 1497 · The David & Sistine Chapel by Michelangelo 1504-1509 · St. Peter's Basilica built in Rome 1506-1626 · Magellan voyages around the world 1519-1522 · Protestant Reformation 1500's · Versailles built in Paris 1661 · Isaac Newton & gravity 1664 · American Revolution 1775-1783 · 1st Photograph 1826 · The British Empire abolishes slavery 1833 · California, New Mexico, & Texas annexed to the U.S. 1848 · California Gold Rush 1849

1200 · SPANISH INQUISITION 1231—1834 · 1230 · THE BLACK PLAGUE 1347—1665 · 1400 · 100 YEARS WAR 1337—1453 · 1500 · AGE OF DISCOVERY 1500—1700 · 1700 · FRENCH REVOLUTION 1789—1799 · 1810 · MACHINE AGE 1800—1900's · 1830 · VICTORIAN ERA 1837—1901

CISTERCIAN MONKS

1251
There were some 647 Cistercian monasteries throughout Europe. At the order's height in the 15th century, it would have nearly 750 houses.

1337-1543
The Black Plague
The 100 Years War and the Black Death diminish the economy and health of the monasteries. Vocational recruits of industries and monastic observance suffer until the 1500's.

1350-1450
Throughout the Late Middle Ages Europe saw a severe economic depression resulting from major cultural changes, wars, conflicts, that eventually would unfold in the French Revolution and Reformation. Cistercian monasteries endured many hardships, eventually being suppressed and disbanded, with some monks and nuns fleeing into exile.

1300-1500
The Abbey of Citeaux is sacked in 1360, 1383, 1434 and 1438 during the 100 years war.

In 1589 Huguenots (flag pictured) sack the Abbey and tombs in the great Church.

1536-1541
During the Protestant and English reformation Henry VIII suppresses English Cistercian monasteries.

1500's
Individual monasteries begin to remit' themselves, in order to survive, to the Protestant movement came to birth. Lasting until the French Revolution.

1663
Reform of the abbey of La Trappe in Normandy, France joins the movement dubbed the strict observance.

1789
July 14, the French Revolution begins.

1791
On March 26th the French Revolution secularizes Clairvaux abbey (pictured). Becomes State property and is sold a year later.

On May 1, twenty-two monks from La Trappe Abbey, France, flee to Switzerland.

1798-1803
Cistercian monastic odyssey of monks and nuns begins through Eastern Europe to escape hostile governments.

1803-1814
Cistercian American Odyssey
Twenty-five monks of La Trappe leave Switzerland for the USA, searching suitable places in IL, KY, MA, NY, PA, and Canada but return to Europe. They sell their property in NYC (now the site of St. Patrick's Cathedral) to the Catholic diocese of New York City.

1808
Military commander Napoleon confiscates Clairvaux, turning it into a maximum security prison as it remains to this day.

1812
The monks of La Trappe return to France from exile and form the so-called "Footprint" by the other Cistercians.

1814
Napoleon falls, and the monks of La Trappe in America return to France and gradually give rise to the order of Cistercians of the strict Observance, or Trappists.

1800's
Belgium and the Netherlands entered into craft brewing. These famous Trappist beers came to birth and exist even down until today. Westmalle, Westvleteren, Achel, Chimay, Rochefort, Orval La Trappe, and in 2000's Spencer MA, and Mt. St. Bernard, England.

1800's
Trappist Cistercians returned to cheese-making and extensive farming. Port-du-Salut cheese is one example. Some Cistercians entered into the educational field - opening schools.

1835
Santa Maria de Ovila is suppressed by the Spanish Government and sold to private interests.

1800's
Chinese Monastery
Trappist foundations are made outside Europe: Algeria, Australia, New Caledonia, South Africa, Syria, Palestine, China, and Japan.

1848
Garbanzuat Abbey in Kalamazky founded from the Trappist-Cistercian Abbey of Mafleza, France.

INDUSTRIES

1200's
Small breweries, glassworks, and filling mills (woollen clothmaking) were established in monasteries made. Forgery: monastery in France, is one such example.

1200-1600
Metal Work & Fertilizer
The Cistercians are known to have been skilled metallurgists; and knowledge of their technological advances was transmitted by the order. The Cistercians became the leading iron producers in Champagne, also using the phosphate-rich slag from their furnaces as an agricultural fertilizer (pictured is a Cistercian-staff forge powered by water).

1273
Greenhouses
Doberin monastery, Germany, used greenhouses for fruit and vegetable culture.

1300-1400's
Mining
Cistercian monasteries in France, England, Wales, Scotland, Germany, Bohemia, and Austria were involved in mining, the exact of stone quarries, mining pits coal, iron ore, salt, precious metals, lead, copper, and silver.

LAND OF VINA

1500-1800's
Nomlaki and Konkow Maidu people occupy the land.

THE ABBEY CHURCH

1213
Church is dedicated by Bishop Martin de Finoosa. He dies four days later in the village of Sotoca.

1218
The Cistercian Abbess of Tart gives Clineas Vineyard (premier cru wine).

1200
Clineas acquires Les Boudreux vineyard (A.O.C. Aloxe-Corton wine).

1224-1225
Dodon Quarré gives Pontigny Côte de Cuisey (premier cru).

1222 & 1234
Clineas purchases Les Pesserelle (premier cru wine).

1229
Clineas acquires a house, an orchard and 3 pieces of vineyard at Clos de la Perrière (premier cru wine).

1235
Document mentions vineyards owned by Clineas at Les Chaillots (Aloxe-Corton Premier cru).

1239
Jean de Bourgogne gives Les Corvées and Côte de Fontenay (both premier cru) to Pontigny.

1260
Clineas receives vineyards now part of Grands-Epenots or Petits-Epenots (premier cru wine).

1385
The vicar of Gilly donates vineyards to Clineas.

Les Chaitolots, Aux Combottes, and Les Carrières (all premier cru wine).

1287-1409
Clineas is given land at Eschelmont (grand cru wine) in 1287 and acquires more land in 1291, 1346, 1354 and 1409.

In 1353 they exchange several properties in order to acquire additional holdings in Eschelmont.

1331 & 1428
William of Chainbelle donates Les Feissoulottes vineyard (premier cru wine) and Derrière le Four vineyard (A.O.C. wine) to Clineas.

In 1428 Clineas acquires a house with a grange and walled garden near its vineyard Derrière le Four.

1283
First writings of "Morellino," what is now considered to be Pinot Noir was likely planted in the Roman Era, though it was Cistercians who are most credited for its propagation.

1536
The monks of Clineas build the celebrated wall, or clos, around Clos de Vougeot, marking an important foundation for the modern concept of "terroir".

1435
The first written documentation of Retsling was an invoice for 6 vioos at Eberbach. Though many historians believe the vine to be as old as the 800's.

ACQUISITIONS

1500's
Bishop Martin de Finoosa Canonized.

1482
Clineas tracks several small vineyards for acreage at Hagey, France. Possibly today's Vosne-Romanée (premier cru), Les Braux Morts, or Echézeaux (grand cru). Clineas acquires Les Suchots (premier cru).

1497
Clineas acquires Les Petits Vougeots (premier cru).

1536
The Big Barrel
Kloster Eberbach produced a 7000 liter wine barrel, one of the largest in the world at the time.

1536
Clineas's property at Les Vercots (premier cru vineyard) destroyed in the Wars of Religion (pictured).

1622
Clineas sells its property at Aloxe-Corton and Clos de la Perrière.

1773
Dom Alexandre Denise was responsible for making wine for Clineas in the 18th century. Notably, he produced wine using Clos de Vougeot grapes.

Exchanges vineyards to acquire Les Boutières (A.O.C. communale) and La Colombière (A.O.C. Vosne-Romanée).

1790
Representations of the French revolutionary government inventory the vineyards of Clineas.

1793
Spanish Abbey La Oliva refounded. One of several current Trappist Cistercian producers of wine.

1835
Santa Maria de Ovila confiscated by Spanish government and sold to private ownership (dismantled cloister of the abbey in the 30's pictured).

1846
Peter Lassen had one acre of mission grapes on his Bosquejo Ranchs (Vina).

1846
General John Fremont (pictured) mentions in his journal Peter Lassen's successful mission grape venture.

1843
On July 26th Danish Pioneer Peter Lassen gains title to the property of 22,000 acre Mexican Land Grant called "El Bosquejo Ranchs," at this location at the convergence of Deer Creek and the Sacramento River.

1848
The Lassen trail is established ending here at Lassen's Ranch. Peter Lassen founds Benton City on the north side of Deer Creek.

1849
Gold discovered in California. Settlers abandon Benton City for the gold fields of the Sierra Nevadas.

WINEMAKING