

**Periods and events of John Wesley & Science, Electricity and Magnetism**

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<http://www.debclltx.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/WesleyNewtonWhitfie>

Dates	Significant Individuals
1473-1543	Copernicus
1483-1546	Luther
1546-1601	Brahe
1564-1642	Galileo
1571-1630	Kepler

**Notes from Wikipedia**

Renaissance mathematician and astronomer who formulated a model of the universe that placed the Sun rather than the Earth at the center of the universe.

German professor of theology, composer, priest, former monk[2] and a seminal figure in the Protestant Reformation was a Danish nobleman known for his accurate and comprehensive astronomical and planetary observations.

an Italian astronomer, physicist, engineer, philosopher, and mathematician who played a major role in the scientific revolution during the Renaissance

German mathematician, astronomer, and astrologer. A key figure in the 17th century scientific revolution, he is best known for his laws of planetary motion, based on his works Astronomia nova, Harmonices Mundi, and Epitome of Copernican Astronomy. These works also provided one of the foundations for Isaac Newton's theory of universal gravitation.

French philosopher, mathematician, and scientist.

Swedish scientist, philosopher, theologian, revelator, and mystic.

a German physician.

German physician with an interest in astronomy, who theorized that there was a natural energetic transference that occurred between all animated and inanimate objects that he called animal magnetism

Lutheran clergy, Developed a theology and psychology of electricity, animal magnetism,,,

1596-1650	Descartes
1688-1772	Svedenborg
1719-1772	Oetinger
1734-1815	Mesmer

1729-1766	Johann Ludwig Fricker+ Van der Vliet
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1791-1867	Faraday
1831-1879	Maxwell

English scientist who contributed to the fields of electromagnetism and electrochemistry. His main discoveries include those of electromagnetic induction, diamagnetism and electrolysis  
Scottish[2][3] scientist in the field of mathematical physics.

Date	Wesley
	Natural philosopher and student of Newtonianism. Early minister in the Methodist church. Was a published physicist who insisted that ministers should have science education.

**Newton**  
Though older than Wesley, he was at Oxford during Wesley's early years and they discussed Wesley's work on electricity.

**Whitfield**  
Fiery preacher who was a member of Wesley's movement in England, and is credited with energizing Wesley's preaching style. Also supported by Ben Franklin in America.

**Franklin**  
American inventor and experimenter in electricity. Have found no record of Franklin and Wesley meeting, but there is suggestion that Whitfield carried communication between the two. H. Newton Maloney of the Fullerton Theological Seminary reports that Franklin's therapeutic use of electricity inspired Wesley in 1756.  
<http://www.asa3.org/ASA/PSCF/1995/PSF.html>

1642	
1672	
1684	
1703	Birth
1706	
1714	Nominated for Charterhouse School by Duke of Buckingham*
1716	
1721	

Birth  
Demonstrated that light consisted of different colors and also reflecting telescopes.  
At Cambridge, Demonstrated to Edmond Halley the model of the forces of the universe.

Birth at Gloucester  
Grammar school  
Pembroke College – Oxford

Birth

1720	Elected to Christ Church Oxford*
1722	

1725	Studied Newtonianism (Forces in the universe)
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Death

1727	
1733	
1735	Finished Newtonianism To America, encountered Moravians onboard ship.+
1735	
1736	

Became acquainted with Methodists

Entered Holy Orders

1737	
1738	Returned to England And what I now hoped to be saved by was, (1) not being so bad as other people, (2) having still a kindness for religion, and (3) reading the Bible, going to church, and saying my prayers."*

Ordained on Trinity Sunday  
Bachelors degree from Oxford  
Embarked for America

Landed in Georgia

1739	Broke from Moravians, Methodism founded	Thought of founding orphan house, Returned to London, Ordained priest at Christ Church, Oxford	
	Preached at George Whitfield's revival	Began open air preaching, preached to two thousand and five thousand people. Raised funds for Orphan House in Georgia.	
1740		Landed in America. Landed in PA but traveled to other Eastern states	Published accounts of Whitfield's sermons in his Gazette, front page reprints of sermons eight times and further published his sermons separate from the Gazette. Built a hall for Whitfield.
1743		Arrived in Savannah, laid plans for Orphan House. Made another tour through PA et al., preaching to multitudes.	Franklin cooled to Whitfield and letters in the Gazette turned negative toward Whitfield.
		Travelled to Boston, back to Savannah and then back to England.	
1746	Citation to deMenschenbrock		Saw scientific show in Boston by Dr. Archibald Spencer which included electricity, light and blood flow demonstrations.
1747	Published <i>Primitive Physic</i> - medical book promoting Electrifying as the most popular treatment for many ailments. Promoted sparking for removal of warts, still being applied in the 1950's.		Had constructed a long glass tube for conducting experiments in static electricity and continued using a Leyden jar.
1750	Sermon 129 Cause and Cure of Earthquakes		
1752			Franklin's expertise in electricity reported to the Royal Academy of France and lightning rod work recorded by Collinson in London.
1753			Awarded Copley Medal in London for work in electricity.
1756	Constructed his own electric shock machine for therapeutic use. (Benz, pp.30)		
1759	Wrote <i>The Desideratum; or, Electricity made plain and useful</i> , with credits to Mr. (Benjamin) Franklin for contributions as well as Sir Isaac Newton. This book describes contemporary experiments with existing equipment which contributed to modern understanding of electricity as well as force and body movement. Met in England with Van der Vliet, Whitfield and Fricker. +	Met in England with Van der Vliet, Wesley and Fricker. +	
1761	Sermon 110 Discoveries of Faith		
1770	Sermon 53 Death of Whitfield	Died in Boston	American Ambassador to France
1774	Built Wesley Center, London		
1778	Sermon 77 Spiritual Worship - Clearly endorses the Sun centered Universe.**		
1783	Sermon 103 What is Man		
1785	Sermon 64 The New Creation		
1788	Sermon 109 What is Man		
1790			Death
1791	Died		