

## Chapter 1 : What can we learn from the life of Paul? Who was Paul?

*The Apostle Paul's Birth & Education. A.D. 6 Born a Roman citizen to Jewish parents in Tarsus (in modern eastern Turkey).c. Studies Torah in Jerusalem with Gamaliel; becomes a Pharisee.*

Chronology is the study of the sequence of events in an historical text, and the comparison of those events with other known events from other sources. The Bible is an historical document, and part of assessing the value of any historical narrative is the study of Chronology. When events in the Bible line up with known dates confirmed outside the Bible, it suggests a high level of reliability in the biblical text. Also, some areas of doctrine are based on chronological assertions, as we shall see in the case of Gal. This outline explains in shortened form how scholars date the events in the ministry of Paul. Sequential Outline of the Movements of Paul by Major Periods

The first step in studying chronology is to assemble a sequence of events along with all chronological notes. In other words, a narrator will say, "for over two years" or "in time for the Passover. The period from the conversion of Paul until the 1st trip to Jerusalem. Paul was converted on the road to Damascus. He entered Damascus and stayed there for an unknown amount of time. Acts 9: The whole period from his conversion until his departure from Damascus is given as "3 years" Gal. The period from the 1st visit until the 2nd visit to Jerusalem. After the 15 days at Jerusalem, Paul was sent away to avoid capture, and sailed from Caesarea to the regions of Syria and Cilicia. Acts 9: Paul then traveled to Jerusalem from Antioch, staying for a short time. He then returned to Antioch. The period from the 2nd until the 3rd visit to Jerusalem. After the relief visit 2nd visit to Jerusalem, Paul returned to Antioch. Very soon afterwards, the 1st missionary journey began. Paul traveled from Antioch to Seleucia, then to Cyprus. Then he went to Pamphylia which lies to the north of Cyprus in modern day Turkey. From there, he went to Galatia, as far as the city of Derbe. Then he went back through the same cities in the opposite direction. Finally, he sailed from Antioch of Pisidia to Antioch of Syria. This entire journey apparently lasted months, concluding before the storms of winter would have stopped ship travel in the Mediterranean. The period from the third trip to Jerusalem the Jerusalem Council; Acts 15 until the last trip there. Paul traveled from Antioch to Jerusalem for the council, then back to Antioch. At that time, they began the 2nd Missionary Journey. Acts Paul journeyed from Antioch to Syria and Cilicia, this time using the overland route to Turkey. They visited Derbe and Lystra, then passed through Phrygia and Galatia. He arrived at Troas, where he set sail for Macedonia. He then walked back to Macedonia stopping at Philippi, and set sail for Troas. He then sailed west until shipwrecked on Malta, where he stayed 3 months. When Spring came, he sailed to Syracuse, Rhegium, and Puteoli, finally arriving in Rome, where he was imprisoned for 2 more years. Paul was apparently freed in after the Roman imprisonment. At some point he returned to Rome where he was martyred in the summer of 64 A. Assigning dates to the events in the list above. After assembling the chronological sequence, the next step is to discover, if possible, a firm time "peg" somewhere in the sequence. If any event in the sequence can be dated independently and reliably, the other events can also be dated by counting backward and forward from the peg. In the case of Paul, we have a very good peg dating his Corinthian ministry during the second missionary visit. From that point, we can reckon forward and backward to establish the best times for all of the events mentioned. Achaia was the area of ancient Greece south of Macedonia. The province was made responsible to the Senate by Claudius in A. The term of office for a Proconsul governor was 1 year 2 years in rare cases. The beginning of the term of office was May or June. This is indicated by the fact that in A. Thus, allowing for travel time, the term of office would have started in early summer and lasted from summer to summer. Some biographical information on Gallio is available. His full name was L. He was a brother of Seneca, the Roman Philosopher. Gallio is recorded in history by both Tacitus and Dio Cassius. The Delphi Inscription is a copy of a letter from the emperor Claudius to the city of Delphi located across the bay from Corinth. In it, we find the name of Gallio mentioned in his official capacity of proconsul, and the letter is dated. The date given is the 26th "imperial acclamation" of emperor Claudius. An imperial acclamation was an honorary appellation by which the Roman soldiers saluted their general after a military victory. Later, the Senate took over the giving of the imperial acclamation, and the nature of the appellation changed to one signifying supreme power. Emperors during this

period were receiving these honors on a regular basis, often more than once in a year. The 26th and 27th imperial acclamation of Claudius occurred in 52 A. This date is arrived at by considering another honor known as the "tribunician power. The honor came to be granted annually, in addition to the initial granting upon the ascension of the new emperor to the throne. This honor is also mentioned in the Delphi inscription. Therefore the 26th imperial acclamation must fall within this period. On the Aqua Claudia at Rome, an aqueduct dedicated on Aug. Thus Claudius must have received his 26th imperial acclamation prior to the building of the Aqueduct i. Therefore the Delphi inscription can be dated as having been written during the first half Jan-July of 52 A. When was Paul brought before Gallio? He was then brought before Gallio by the Jews, "while Gallio was proconsul of Achaia. As a new magistrate, he would be anxious to curry favor with the natives by granting their legal requests. He would thus provide a ripe opportunity for the Jews to try to get rid of Paul. It is probable, therefore, that Paul was brought before Gallio in the summer of 51 A. Counting Backward After establishing the sequence of events, and the chronological notes involved, and driving a firm time "peg" into the ground, we can use the sequence to count backwards or forward. Other corroborating material should fit in naturally. There is evidence to support this conclusion from the historian Orosius. If we consider the first year of his reign to be the reckoning point, since he started on Jan. Beginning the 2nd missionary journey-- Allowing a period of from eight to ten months for the events that occurred from the beginning of the second journey until the arrival at Corinth seems reasonable. The actual time units given are short usually stays of days or weeks in each city , and there are several unknown units of time as well. The length of his 1st Missionary Journey would have been anywhere from 4 to 10 months. This would put his departure for the 1st Missionary Journey no sooner than early spring 48 A. In order to check our work, and to narrow it down, we have two considerations: Josephus and Sentonius say it was between 44 and 48 A. At about this time the death of Herod occurred Acts We know from Acts The First Jerusalem Visit-- If the second Galatian visit is the same as the second visit of Paul as recorded in Acts, then we should be able to count backwards either 14 or 17 years depending on whether Paul meant the three years and the 14 years to be consecutive or contiguous--both dating from the decisive event of his salvation and find out when Paul was converted. If the larger figure is used, it will be seen that Paul must have been converted in A. To avoid this problem, some scholars suggest that the second visit to Jerusalem mentioned in Galatians is actually referring to the Jerusalem council. However, this is hardly likely for the following reasons. Why would Paul fail to mention a visit to Jerusalem when he was defending himself against charges that he was just a mimicker of the other Apostles? In light of vs. There is no vision or revelation mentioned in connection with the council visit. At the Jerusalem council, they said four things, and none of them had to do with the poor! As a matter of fact, the content of the rulings given at the Jerusalem council related directly to the subject matter that Paul is discussing-- the content of the gospel. For Paul to paraphrase the findings of the council in this way would be nothing less than pure distortion of the truth! The final and most telling argument has to do with why Paul never does mention the findings of the council if, in fact, it had already occurred. It cannot be argued that Paul rejected the findings of the council, in view of Acts We are forced to assume therefore that the council had not yet occurred. Assuming then, that the second visit mentioned in Gal. This visit cannot be dated any later than 47 A. However we might be dealing with a figure that is actually less than 14 years. It was common practice to count a part of a year as a whole year. Therefore the actual figure that we are dealing with could very easily be closer to 13 years. Counting back approximately 13 years we would arrive at late 33 A.

## Chapter 2 : Paul, Apostle - Amazing Bible Timeline with World History

*a chronology for Paul's life will be made as a result of working backward and forward from the date of Paul's calendar of the science.com counts for a slight difference of a year or two in most schemes. Inevitably, one must also make certain assumptions on certain other matters.*

Andrew Baguley Forum Activity Replied: Fri, May 18 Basic Acts Timeline A. Resurrection appearances, Pentecost, initial growth of the church in and around Jerusalem. The rising tension results in vigilante action taken against Stephen, and then an authorized effort under Saul to disrupt and even destroy this new messianic sect, involving persecution and even the death of some Christians cf. The persecution led various Christians such as Philip to go elsewhere, such as Samaria, and bear witness Acts 8: In the meantime, Peter has a notable ministry up and down the Mediterranean coast between Lydda, Joppa, and Caesarea, involving at least one notable Gentile and his family. This, in turn, leads to a report to the Jerusalem church Acts The precise timing is unknown. Galatians 2 for famine relief to Jerusalem Acts Saul returns to Damascus and narrowly escapes the authorities under King Aretas IV, who may have controlled the city beginning in 37 once Gaius Caligula became Emperor cf. Saul preaches to the Hellenists, and escapes to his home region of Syria and Cilicia by way of boat from Caesarea Maritima Acts 9: Private agreement between Saul and the church leaders that he and Barnabas would go to Gentiles, Peter and others to Jews, and circumcision not be imposed. Issues of food and fellowship between Jewish and Gentile Christians unresolved cf. Saul uses his Greco-Roman name Paul Paulos. Antioch incident with Peter and Barnabas withdrawing from fellowship meals with Gentiles due to pressure from Judaizers from Jerusalem Pharisaic Jewish Christians, Gal. He writes his letter to the Galatians shortly before going up to Jerusalem for the third time. Public agreement that Gentiles not be required to become Jews in order to become Christians. This is important, for Silas is the apostolic delegate who was to explain the decree to the churches, and he had independent authority from Jerusalem, not from Paul Acts Paul travels to Philippi and Thessalonica, and eventually he stays a considerable time in Corinth before going to Ephesus and then Jerusalem, returning afterward to Antioch Acts On this journey he picks up Timothy in Lystra Acts Later Pauline Chronology A. After an eighteen-month stay in Corinth Acts After preaching once in the synagogue and promising to return After a stay there, Paul sets out on his last major missionary period as a free man, passing through the Galatian region and strengthening the congregation there, but pressing on to Ephesus where he stays for at least two and perhaps three years. Not the first letter he had written them, but the first one still extant cf. This letter addresses the many questions and problems raised by the Corinthians both orally and in writing in their communication with Paul since he had left there. First Corinthians failed to solve the problems in Corinth, however, as 2 Corinthians makes evident. News, perhaps from Timothy, comes to Paul of real trouble in Corinth after writing 1 Corinthians. This visit is a disaster, as opposition comes to a head. As a result, Paul writes a stinging, forceful letter the so-called severe letter , a fragment of which may be found in 2 Corinthians 10â€” Shortly after, he journeys to Corinth, where he stays for three months, then returns to Philippi in Macedonia at Passover. Landing at Tyre, he strengthens Christians there and is warned not to go to Jerusalem, but he continues southward, stopping at Caesarea Maritima to visit with Philip the evangelist and his prophesying daughters Acts He is allowed to languish in some kind of prison or house arrest situation for two years until Festus becomes governor probably in 59 or at the latest, Note, too, that the Pastorals do not suggest a situation of house arrest but rather imprisonment by Roman authorities; in other words, a situation that Paul was not in during the period from 60 to 62, so far as we know. The following scenario is possible if Paul was released in This includes a possible summer in Asia Minor Ephesus? If the Pastorals are by Paul, then they were likely written during this time when Paul appears to have been in Mamertine prison, or a similar facility in Rome. Under such circumstances, it is likely that Paul would have had to rely heavily on a trusted amanuensis secretary to write the Pastoral Epistles for him. The most likely conjecture is that Luke provided this service, which explains why these letters often reflect Lukan style, diction, and even some ideas. Paul is executed as a Roman citizen by beheading. The Acts of the Apostles: A socio-rhetorical commentary 81â€”

**Chapter 3 : Chronology of Apostle Paul's Journeys and Epistles**

*Chronology of Paul's Life Roman Birthright in the Diaspora – Born in Tarsus of Cilicia, A.D. 10 (Acts ) – Schooled in Greco-Roman thought (Acts ,28).*

The crucifixion, resurrection, and ascension of Jesus Christ occurred in the spring of 32 AD. Paul is led blind to Damascus Acts 9: After the visit by Ananias, Paul then goes to Arabia and returns to Damascus where he spends 3 years Galatians 1: Paul departed from Damascus at night, being let down from the city wall in a basket Acts 9: This could not have been after 40 AD, the year that King Aretas died. Paul in Caesarea and Tarsus Acts 9: Believers are first called Christians at Antioch. This journey started after 44 AD and ended a "long time" Acts They left Antioch for Seleucia and sailed to Cyprus, large island miles off Syrian coast. Then they sail to Perga in Pamphylia, which is now southern Turkey. From here, Mark returns to Jerusalem. Then it was on to Iconium, where they abode a "long time" Acts Should one want to check these dates for accuracy, one should start at 60 AD and work backwards. The second journey begins, possibly in the spring of 51 AD. Paul takes Silas through Syria and Cilicia now southeastern Turkey. But they are forbidden by the Spirit to go into Asia or Bithynia. Passing through Amphipolis and Appolonia, they came to Thessalonica, where Paul taught for 3 weeks. Paul then makes his first visit to Corinth where he stays a year and a half Acts This may have been from the spring of 52 AD to the fall of 53 AD. Silas and Timothy rejoin Paul. First Thessalonians was written from here in about 52 AD 1 Thessalonians 3: We know that it was written from Corinth, and not from Athens, because Silas and Timothy had already rejoined Paul 1 Thessalonians 1: Second Thessalonians was also written from Corinth. We know that it was soon after the first letter, because like the first letter, Silas was with Paul when second Thessalonians was written. After Paul leaves Corinth, there is no further mention of Silas traveling with Paul. Aquila and Priscilla stay there where they would later meet Apollos Acts Paul sails on to Caesarea and then goes up to Antioch in Syria, where the second journey ends. Paul stayed a while Acts This may have been the winter of AD. The third journey begins with Galatia central region of Turkey possibly in the spring of 54 AD and then Phrygia Acts Then Paul arrives at Ephesus where he stayed for 3 years Acts Paul meets disciples of John the Baptist. He preached in the synagogue for 3 months Acts He disputed daily in the school of Tyrannus for 2 years Acts Paul wrote 1 Corinthians near the end of this stay in Ephesus 1 Corinthians It was not written with Timothy, who Paul had sent ahead into Macedonia Acts Paul foresaw his route of travel for the next four or so years in Acts This agrees with his plans in 1 Corinthians Note how the "great door" opened to Paul and "many adversaries" in verse 9 compares with the events in the Ephesian amphitheater in Acts In 1 Corinthians 3: Paul had rejoined Timothy when Second Corinthians was written 2 Corinthians 1: Paul had come to Troas and continued to Macedonia 2 Corinthians 2: Paul also talks of a third visit to Corinth in 2 Corinthians In 2 Corinthians This is where he spent the winter of AD 1 Corinthians Romans was written at this time Rom Going back to Macedonia Acts Then they sailed to Troas, where a young man fell out of a window, and Paul raises him from the dead Acts From here, Paul addresses Ephesian elders whom he had called to meet him Acts Sailing to Coos, Rhodes, Patara, and passing on the south side of Cyprus, they came to Tyre which is now in Lebanon where they stayed one week. Then they went south to Ptolemais and to Caesarea where they stayed many days Acts Then Paul goes to Jerusalem, where the third journey ends. Here let us pause to look at the question: When was Galatians written? Galatians was written when Paul was not in prison and when neither Silas or Timothy were with him Galatians 1: It was written after the council in Jerusalem Acts Since they were "so soon removed" from grace Galatians 1: But this is unlikely, since Paul was only in Athens a short time Acts But this is also unlikely because Paul would have probably mentioned that he would be coming to them soon on his third journey. It could have been written from Corinth in the winter of where Paul wrote Romans. Paul had recently passed through the region of Galatia " The third journey ends at Jerusalem in 58 AD. Paul is beaten by Jews, preaches to them Acts Jesus Christ tells Paul that he will go to bear him witness in Rome. Many Jews vow to kill Paul Acts Paul then spends 2 years in prison in Caesarea in Judea. Paul appeals to Caesar Acts The voyage to Rome begins: Paul, still a prisoner, sails to Sidon with Luke and Aristarchus Acts They sailed to

Myra now southern Turkey and on to Lasea, on large island of Crete, 50 miles southeast of Greece, where much time was spent Acts In the fall of 60 AD, they reached Melita, a small island south of Sicily. Paul was bitten by a poisonous snake but lived. Paul healed the father of Publius and others. Paul still captive spends the winter of AD Acts In the spring, they sailed on to Syracuse on island of Sicily , then to Rhegium on the southern tip of Italy , then to Puteoli on the western coast of Italy. The voyage to Rome ends: Paul spends 2 years in his own hired house Acts During this time he wrote Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, and Philemon. Paul wrote Colossians from prison Colossians 4: Paul after the imprisonment in Rome: We know that Paul had further journeys after he was released from the prison in Rome in 63 AD. After his release, he wrote the epistles of Hebrews, Titus, First Timothy, and Second Timothy, not necessarily in that order, although Second Timothy was apparently his last. This took place after the events recorded in Acts, so all of our information comes from various statements that Paul makes in his letters. In them are clues that Paul may have traveled to some or all of the following places: This allows for the possibility that Paul traveled to about as many diverse places as in all of his previous journeys combined. There are probably several possible ways that one could reconstruct the sequence of these travels which would not disagree with scripture. Since I do not know which one would be correct, I will just list what I know about the journeys. In Philemon 22, Paul foresaw his release and tells those in Colosse to prepare him lodging. We know that Philemon was written to the Colossians because of Archippus Colossians 4: Also, while in prison in Rome Paul wrote to those in Philippi that he may be coming to visit them Philippians 1: Did he ever do this in his final years? The Bible does not say whether he did or not. We do however have the account of the first century author, Clement of Rome, regarding Paul. The "extreme limit of the west" very well could be Spain. At some time after being released from the prison in Rome, Paul went to Corinth and Miletus 2 Timothy 4: He also went to Troas 2 Timothy 4: Paul did not go there during the first 3 journeys. There is no mention of Titus or of any preaching on Crete in Acts Paul says he will send Artemas or Tychicus to Titus.

**Chapter 4 : Paul the Apostle - Wikipedia**

*Apostle Paul stays in his hometown of Tarsus for four years. Timeline of Paul's Life from First Missionary Journey to his Death. Additional Study Materials.*

He would be regarded as one of the pillars of Christianity for his role in spreading the good news about Jesus Christ. Find out more now! Although he and his family lived in Tarsus, he was aware of and even proud of his Jewish heritage. I was a member of the Pharisees, who demand the strictest obedience to the Jewish law. He became one of the fiercest opponents of budding Christianity. He personally saw to it that the new converts were taken from their homes and imprisoned. He sought to wipe out new converts in other places, so he asked for letters from a high priest which authorized him to take them back to Jerusalem as prisoners. On the way to Damascus, Jesus appeared to him in a vision and told him to go into Damascus. A bright light which blinded Saul accompanied this vision and he had to be led into the city by his companions. This blindness was taken away when a man named Ananias was commanded by the Lord to place his hands on Saul. He stayed in Damascus for several days and preached in the local synagogue that Jesus is the Son of God—an event that baffled the disciples and other Jews who knew him as someone who brutally hounded the believers. The Jews planned to kill him at the city walls but Saul learned of this plot, and his followers helped him escape to Jerusalem by lowering him in a basket through a hole in the wall. He went to Arabia to come to terms with this event in his life and stayed there for three years before he returned to Jerusalem Galatians 1: Unlike the other disciples who were wary of Saul, Barnabas extended the hand of friendship to the new apostle. Saul joined the other apostles and preached around Jerusalem about Christ in the city. He had to be sent first to Caesarea and then back to Tarsus after he got into trouble with the Grecian Jews. Barnabas later went to Tarsus to look for Saul and both set off to meet the new believers in Antioch in Syria where they would be first called Christians Acts They sailed to Perga in Pamphylia and traveled to Pisidian Antioch where they preached about Christ to the whole city and converted many to the faith. But they were expelled when the local Jews saw how successful they were in the conversion of many people. They traveled onward to Iconium, Lystra, and Derbe where persecution also followed them. However, they gained more followers for Christ in these cities. Finally, they sailed back to Antioch in Syria and reported what happened to them along the way to the members of the church, as well as the success they had in preaching to the Gentiles. Second Missionary Journey After a disagreement between Paul and Barnabas about John Mark he abandoned them during the first missionary journey in Pamphylia , both apostles decided to separate ways. They passed through the regions of Phrygia and Galatia, as well as the borders of Mysia and Bithynia. They went to Troas and after a vision of a man of Macedonia who begged them to come over. They departed for the Roman Colony of Philippi and met the first European convert named Lydia on the city gate leading to the river. Paul and Silas were thrown in prison in Philippi after Paul freed a slave girl from a spirit which enabled her to tell fortunes and earn money for the people who owned her. This angered her owners who felt that Paul robbed them of a source of income and both men were brought to the authorities. They were stripped, beaten, and imprisoned with their feet fastened in stocks to prevent them from any attempts to escape. They were freed after a powerful earthquake shook the prisons doors open and their shackles came loose. This caused the jailer to despair when he thought that his charges had escaped. The jailer attempted to kill himself, but the Paul and Silas ministered to the jailer and converted him and his family to the Christian faith. They departed Philippi after they were released and passed through Amphipolis and Apollonia; they continued to Thessalonica and preached there but were met with opposition especially from the Jews. Paul was sent to Athens and preached there while Silas and Timothy stayed behind in Berea. He then departed for Corinth where he met two Jewish tentmakers named Aquila and his wife, Priscilla. He stayed with them as he was also a tentmaker by trade while waiting for the arrival of Silas and Timothy. Unfortunately, the Jews in Corinth also brought trouble for Paul. He was hauled to the court of the proconsul of Achaia. The proconsul Gallio let Paul go despite the accusations and he sailed for Syria along with Aquila and his wife, Priscilla. Third Missionary Journey Paul traveled around the regions of Galatia and Phrygia and ministered in these places for some time. He went back to Ephesus and ministered

there, but went away to Macedonia after a riot in Ephesus. He traveled through Macedonia and Greece but decided to sail from Philippi to Troas. He was dragged out of the place by the Jewish mob. He surrendered to the Roman centurions, and they transported him to a Tribune. They then had to take him to Caesarea Maritima after a plot to kill Paul was revealed. Paul appealed to the governor to send him to Rome instead so he could defend himself as a Roman citizen, his request was granted. The End of the Road Paul sailed to Rome as soon as his request was granted but was shipwrecked in Malta after a storm. They survived the shipwreck and sailed to Rome after three months in Malta where the people showed him kindness. He stayed in Rome for many years and preached there under the watchful eyes of the Roman guards. Click here to get your bookmark

References: The Full Life Study Bible: House, Polhill, John B. Paul and His Letters. Quickly See Over Years of Bible and World History Together Unique circular format - over 1, references at your finger tips on this wonderful study companion Discover interesting facts - Biblical events with scripture references plotted alongside world history showcase fun chronological relationships Attractive, easy to use design - People will stop to look at and talk about this beautifully laid out poster ideal for your home, office, church

**Chapter 5 : A Chronological Study of Paul's Ministry | Xenos Christian Fellowship**

*Paul leaves Corinth—passes through Macedonia—sails from Philippi—preaches at Troas—addresses the elders at Miletus—visits Tyre and Caesarea (Acts 20, ). A. D. Paul's fifth visit to Jerusalem, before Pentecost.*

We are first introduced to Saul, who would later be called Paul, at the stoning of Stephen Acts 7: Paul was led blind to Damascus Acts 9: After the visit by Ananias, Paul then went to Arabia and returned to Damascus, the total time in Arabia and Damascus being three years Galatians 1: Paul departed from Damascus at night, being let down from the city wall in a basket Acts 9: This could not have been after 40, the year that King Aretas died. Paul was in Tarsus perhaps around Acts 9: Peter visited the house of Cornelius Acts Barnabas went to Tarsus to find Paul and brought him back to Syrian Antioch where they stayed for one year Acts Believers were first called Christians at Antioch Acts Herod Agrippa I died in 44 Acts Then they sailed to Perga in Pamphylia, which is now southern Turkey. From here, John Mark returned to Jerusalem. Paul took Silas through Syria and Cilicia now southeastern Turkey. But they were forbidden by the Spirit to go into Asia or Bithynia. They passed through Mysia to Troas, where Paul received a special vision of a Macedonian man pleading with him to come help the Macedonians. They sailed past the island of Samothrace, and then to Neapolis, the port city near Philippi in Macedonia now northern Greece. Passing through Amphipolis and Apollonia, they came to Thessalonica, where Paul taught in the synagogue for three Sabbaths, though the total time of his stay must have been longer. After teaching some in Berea, Paul departed ahead of Silas and Timothy, southward into Achaia now southern Greece , to Athens, where he stayed only briefly. Paul then made his first visit to Corinth, where he stayed a year and a half Acts This may have been from the spring of 52 to the fall of Silas and Timothy rejoined Paul. First Thessalonians was written from here in about 52 1 Thessalonians 3: We know that it was written from Corinth, and not from Athens, because Silas and Timothy had already rejoined Paul 1 Thessalonians 1: Second Thessalonians was also written from Corinth. We know that it was soon after the first letter because, as was the case with the first letter, Silas was with Paul when 2 Thessalonians was written. After Paul left Corinth, there is no further mention of Silas traveling with Paul, though a Silvanus Silas is the shortened form of Silvanus is mentioned as serving with Peter in 1 Peter 5. Aquila and Priscilla stayed there where they would later meet Apollos Acts Paul sailed on to Caesarea and then went down to Antioch in Syria, where the second journey ends. Paul stayed a while Acts This may have been the winter of Paul met disciples of John the Baptist. He preached in the synagogue for three months Acts He disputed daily in the school of Tyrannus for two years Acts Paul wrote 1 Corinthians near the end of this stay in Ephesus 1 Corinthians It was not written with Timothy, whom Paul had sent ahead into Macedonia Acts Paul foresaw his route of travel for the next four or so years in Acts This agrees with his plans in 1 Corinthians In 1 Corinthians 3: Paul had rejoined Timothy when 2 Corinthians was written 2 Corinthians 1: Paul had come to Troas and continued to Macedonia 2 Corinthians 2: This seems to correspond to Acts Paul also wrote of a third visit to Corinth in 2 Corinthians So 2 Corinthians was most likely written in the fall of 57 from somewhere in Macedonia northern Greece , possibly at Philippi. In 2 Corinthians After going through Macedonia northern Greece , Paul came to Achaia southern Greece where he stayed three months Acts This is where he spent the winter of 1 Corinthians Romans was written at this time Romans Going back to Macedonia Acts Then they sailed to Troas, where a young man fell out of a window while Paul was speaking and was raised from the dead Acts From here, Paul addressed Ephesian elders whom he had called to meet him Acts Sailing to Cos, Rhodes and Patara and passing on the south side of Cyprus, they came to Tyre which is now in Lebanon , where they stayed one week. Then they went south to Ptolemais and to Caesarea, where they stayed several days Acts Then Paul went to Jerusalem, where the third journey ended. When was Galatians written? Galatians was written when Paul was not in prison and when neither Silas nor Timothy was with him Galatians 1: It seems it was written after the council in Jerusalem Acts But this is unlikely, since Paul was only in Athens a short time Acts This is logical since he would be unable to get to them in the winter but he would be coming to them soon on his third journey. It could also have been written in the winter of from Corinth, where Paul wrote Romans. However, it seems likely that if he was that close and the travel was

relatively easy, he would simply have gone there instead of writing. Some scholars date Galatians as early as the late 40s, shortly before the Jerusalem conference. The third journey ended at Jerusalem in Paul was dragged from the temple and beaten by Jews, preached to them Acts Jesus Christ appeared to Paul, telling him that he would go to bear witness to Him in Rome. A group of 40 Jews vowed to kill Paul Acts Paul then spent two years in prison in Caesarea in Judea. Felix had started out as a slave and, through the influence of Nero, became the first former slave to govern a Roman province. He was ruthless and self-serving; Drusilla was his third wife. He was cruel, greedy, given to excess, treacherous—for instance, he had one high priest assassinated. Rebellion grew much stronger under his rule. He prided himself on maintaining order at any cost. A delegation went to Rome to complain, and Felix was recalled and replaced in In 60 Governor Portius Festus replaced Felix. Though he could find no legitimate charges against Paul, Festus was reluctant to release him when he knew the Jews still wanted to kill him. Paul, still a prisoner custodia militaris, sailed to Sidon with Luke and Aristarchus Acts They sailed to Myra now southern Turkey and on to Lasea, on the large island of Crete, about 50 miles southeast of mainland Greece, where they spent some time Acts In the fall of 60, after enduring two weeks in a violent storm at sea, the ship was run aground at Malta Melita in the King James Version, a small island south of Sicily. Some believe the site of the shipwreck was Mljet off the coast of Croatia. Paul was bitten by a poisonous snake but lived. Paul healed the father of Publius, the governor, and others. Paul still captive spent the winter of Acts In the spring, they sailed on to Syracuse on the island of Sicily, then to Rhegium on the southern tip of Italy, then to Puteoli on the western coast of Italy, probably modern Terracina. Then Paul was imprisoned in Rome. Paul spent two years in his own hired house Acts While these events took place after the book of Acts, there are still many clues. Also in about 62 Paul wrote Philippians Philippians 1: Paul apparently wrote Philemon near the end of his Roman imprisonment in 63 Philemon 1: We know that Paul had further journeys after he was released from the prison in Rome in A. After his release, he wrote the epistles of Hebrews though the Bible does not say who wrote Hebrews, many believe it was Paul, Titus, 1 Timothy and 2 Timothy, not necessarily in that order, although 2 Timothy was apparently his last. This took place after the events recorded in Acts, so all of our information comes from various statements that Paul makes in his letters. In them are clues that Paul may have traveled to some or all of the following places: This allows for the possibility that Paul traveled at this time to as many diverse places as in all of his previous journeys combined. There are several possible ways that one could reconstruct the sequence of these travels that would not disagree with Scripture. We know that Philemon was written to the Colossians because of Archippus Colossians 4: Also, while in prison in Rome, Paul wrote to those in Philippi that he might be coming to visit them Philippians 1: Did he ever do this in his final years? The Bible does not say whether he did or not. We do, however, have the account of the second-century author Clement of Rome around regarding Paul: At some time after being released from the prison in Rome, Paul went to Corinth and Miletus 2 Timothy 4:

### Chapter 6 : timeline for Apostle Paul - Logos Bible Software Forums

*outline and chronology of paul's life In order to understand and appreciate Paul's life, we must be familiar with its general outline, and with the dates of the important events.*

He was born in an Asian city now located on the southern coast of Turkey called Tarsus in about the year 5 AD. His parents were Jewish, presumably strict Pharisees. They were also Roman citizens. It is important to note that even though Judea was within the Roman Empire most Jews were not Roman citizens. Citizenship outside of Italy was an honor reserved for people who made great contributions to the Empire. At the age of fourteen Paul was sent to Jerusalem to train to be a Rabbi. His teacher was a prominent man named Gamaliel. Rabbis, at the time, were also taught another trade. The idea was to keep teachers from becoming a burden on society. They also wanted to have something to fall back on during hard times. Paul was trained to be a tent-maker. Paul grew to be a man of firm convictions and fiery temperament. He always acted on his beliefs. Thus, when he was confronted with what he took to be a heresy to Judaism, he worked with all his might to quell it. This heresy would one day come to be known as Christianity and Paul was among the foremost of its persecutors. Paul was present at the stoning of Stephen, and though he did not participate, he encouraged the violent act that destroyed the first of the martyrs. He then participated in a general persecution including, "going from house to house, he dragged out the believers, both men and women and threw them into jail. There he intended to continue attacking Christians. However, on the way, he had a vision. This vision is described several times in the Bible, three times in the book of Acts. Paul saw Jesus who asked why Paul persisted in persecuting Him. He then commissioned Paul to preach His message to the Gentiles. This meeting with Jesus made Paul a Christian. Even so, Paul always insisted that he remained both a Jew and a Roman. But before he could fully accept this message from Jesus, Paul spent some time in Arabia and then Damascus. Searching his soul, he undertook the mission he believed had been given to him directly by Jesus. He preached in Damascus for three years. His enemies were determined to kill him so he had to slip out of the city by night. He went to Jerusalem and there gained official sanction from the elders of the Church, including Peter and James, to bring the message of Jesus to the Gentiles. During this journey they met many hardships. Paul was even stoned, though not killed, in Lystra. It was an ironic twist that Paul underwent the same gruesome punishment he had sanctioned for Stephen and for the very cause Stephen had suffered. His visit provoked a dispute over whether Christians had to first become Jews. The controversy was temporarily resolved in his favor and he went on his second and third missionary journeys to Galatia, Phrygia, Macedonia and Greece. He even went to Athens where he argued with philosophers as well as pagans. It was during this period that he met Luke, a doctor who would become a close adherent and would eventually write one of the gospels as well as the book of Acts. After his third missionary journey, Paul returned to Jerusalem where he ran into a dispute with the Sanhedrin. He was the object of a huge civil disturbance. For this, he was arrested and eventually brought to Caesarea. While there, he was questioned and tried several times, but his enemies could not seem to make their charges stick. Even so, he was held by the governor, Felix, who was afraid he might again create problems in Jerusalem. The next governor, Festus, seemed to be loathe to come to a decision on his case, so after over two years of house arrest, Paul invoked his right as a Roman citizen to demand a trial before the Emperor. He was sent on the next ship to Rome. However, the ship met heavy seas and wrecked on the Island of Malta. Paul prayed and was visited by an Angel and the entire crew was saved. Paul eventually took another boat and reached Italy. He was met by supporters and eventually made it to Rome. It is thought by some scholars that the book may even have been a legal brief based on the recollections of Paul and the diary of Luke to help serve in his defense in his trial before the Emperor. It is known that he spent at least two years under house arrest waiting his audience with Nero. Extant literature close to the time indicates that Paul was either tried and executed by the sword or he died during the persecution that came about after the great fire where Nero was reputed to have incited the blaze and to have fiddled during the conflagration in about 64 AD. Some tradition also has it that Paul escaped the persecution and went on to continue his preaching in Spain. Whatever his end, it is certain that Paul was a great influence on modern Christianity, both through his

## DOWNLOAD PDF CHRONOLOGY OF PAULS LIFE

missionary work and his writing. So a good way to learn more about the life of the Apostle Paul and his teachings is to take an on-line study course covering Acts.

**Chapter 7 : Apostle Paul's First Journey to his Death Timeline**

*PeacePage. A CHRONOLOGY OF PAUL'S LIFE AS RECORDED IN ACTS AND THE PAULINE CORPUS The Pauline Epistles class at Williams Baptist College compiled this chronology of Paul.*

Paul was undoubtedly one of the most-used people ever selected by Christ for the spreading of the Gospel. We have all heard about many of the things Paul said, but how much do we know about Paul the person? Today I want to provide you this sermon in a Bible Study format, to talk to you about what the Bible says about the life and person of Paul. Paul was born at Tarsus, in the province of Cilicia south central Turkey, not far from Cypress. Under Gamaliel I was thoroughly trained in the law of our fathers and was just as zealous for God as any of you are today. He was born a Roman citizen. Paul was born and raised an Israelite a Benjamite. If anyone else thinks he has reasons to put confidence in the flesh, I have more: Paul was also a Jewish citizen of Tarsus, the capital of Cilicia in southern Turkey. Please let me speak to the people. Paul was very zealous for Judaism. Also remember what we read in Phil 3: Paul used his strict Pharisaical background. I stand on trial because of my hope in the resurrection of the dead. We know that he had a sister in Jerusalem when the Jews plotted to kill him. Paul may have been married. In 1 Cor 9: Am I not free? Am I not an apostle? Have I not seen Jesus our Lord? Are you not the result of my work in the Lord? For you are the seal of my apostleship in the Lord. Paul was a member of the Jewish council. On the authority of the chief priests I put many of the saints in prison, and when they were put to death, I cast my vote against them. All who were sitting in the Sanhedrin looked intently at Stephen, and they saw that his face was like the face of an angel. The God of glory appeared to our father Abraham while he was still in Mesopotamia, before he lived in Haran. And Stephen describes the experiences of the Patriarchs and Joseph and Moses and David and Solomon and the building of the temple. Skipping to verse As the prophet says [Isa What kind of house will you build for me? Or where will my resting place be? You are just like your fathers: You always resist the Holy Spirit! Meanwhile, the witnesses laid their clothes at the feet of a young man named Saul. On that day a great persecution broke out against the church at Jerusalem, and all except the apostles were scattered throughout Judea and Samaria. Going from house to house, he dragged off men and women and put them in prison. And in chapters 22 and 26, Paul reiterates how he consented to and was involved in the persecution of Christians: On the authority of the chief priests I put many of the saints in prison, and when they were [to be] put to death, I cast my vote against them. In my obsession against them, I even went to foreign cities to persecute them. Are we ready for that kind of persecution? How close are we to the tribulation? The words in verse 5 of the KJV, "it is hard for you to kick against the pricks" are not found in most other versions. They ARE found, however, in Acts So they led him by the hand into Damascus. The Lord called to him in a vision, "Ananias! This man is my chosen instrument to carry my name before the Gentiles and their kings and before the people of Israel. Placing his hands on Saul, he said, "Brother Saul, the Lord--Jesus, who appeared to you on the road as you were coming here--has sent me so that you may see again and be filled with the Holy Spirit. Saul spent several days with the disciples in Damascus. Paul was called by Jesus Christ and God the Father. These scriptures exemplify that it does not matter how nefarious or abhorrent your past, God can still use you: If his instruction from Christ took only a small portion of the three years, then Paul was demonstrating a certain degree of independence from Peter and the other apostles by staying with them for only fifteen days following the three year period since his conversion. Corinth was a very lewd city - but very zealous too. We read in 1 Cor 9 that Paul might have been married. The definition of the word apostle is "one sent forth," such as an envoy or missionary. I promised you to one husband, to Christ, so that I might present you as a pure virgin to him [not tainted by other religions]. Even Islam has a Jesus. We have made this perfectly clear to you in every way. I have kept myself from being a burden to you in any way, and will continue to do so. Because I do not love you? God knows I do! Paul received inspiration directly from Christ: The Lord Jesus, on the night he was betrayed, took bread You might also read Galatians 2 and Acts 9. He recognized that Christ gave him the abilities that he had and that all apostles were inspired to give the same message: No, I worked harder than all of them--yet not I, but the grace [unmerited pardon] of God that was with me. In 2 Cor 12, Paul glories in his

achievements which are really praises to God , yet follows up on that by saying that God keeps him humble because of his infirmity which was apparently his eyesight: Although there is nothing to be gained, I will go on to visions and revelations from the Lord. Whether it was in the body or out of the body I do not know--God knows. He heard inexpressible things, things that man is not permitted to tell. But I refrain, so no one will think more of me than is warranted by what I do or say. In Galatians 4, Paul gives us further insight into his health problems: I can testify that, if you could have done so, you would have torn out your eyes and given them to me. But even with his poor eyesight, he apparently wrote better than he spoke: The Corinthians made more account of false apostles than of Paul. In 2 Cor 11 he felt obliged to compare himself to them and describe the hardships he had faced in their behalf. Let no one take me for a fool. But if you do, then receive me just as you would a fool, so that I may do a little boasting. What anyone else dares to boast about--I am speaking as a fool--I also dare to boast about. I am out of my mind to talk like this. I have worked much harder, been in prison more frequently, been flogged more severely, and been exposed to death again and again. I have been in danger from rivers, in danger from bandits, in danger from my own countrymen, in danger from Gentiles; in danger in the city, in danger in the country, in danger at sea; and in danger from false brothers. Who is led into sin, and I do not inwardly burn? Paul was willing to give away all the worldly wealth and physical strength he had if it would bring the Corinthians closer to him: If I love you more, will you love me less? As I said earlier, Corinth was a very lewd city. Paul had soundly admonished them earlier to rid themselves of this sin. I now repeat it while absent: He is not weak in dealing with you, but is powerful among you. The verse in 2 Cor A matter must be established by the testimony of two or three witnesses. Paul is warning that they need to determine the truth of the facts alleged against some offenders. As can be seen in 2 Cor In any event, Paul is through playing games with them. In 2 Cor 7 Paul points out that, though he teaches firmly, he does not mean to imply a lack of love for them, or expect a loss of love from them. In verse 3 he expresses the ultimate in brotherly love: He would live or die with them. We have wronged no one, we have corrupted no one, we have exploited no one. In 2 Cor Paul uses satire to make his point.

## Chapter 8 : Timeline of the Apostle Paul's ministry

*Timeline of Paul's ministry. The Life and Epistles of St. Paul From left to right: Paul's three missionary journeys and his final journey to Rome.*

This is a review of the life of Paul. They put the items in their Fact Bags to take home. First is some background about Paul. Page 2 talks about Paul being born in Tarsus, and page 3 talks about his family and his dad being a tentmaker. The string is for tent making. You can print a baby here. Then we begin reviewing what we studied. Stephen is first on page 5 and the book also talks about Paul getting permission to put the Christians in prison. I handed out backpack cutouts and you can print lips for the languages here. I handed out small rocks here. Click here to print a letter. Paul was blinded by the light on his way from Jerusalem to Damascus. A loud voice said "Saul, Saul, why are you persecuting Me? After 3 years, Paul returned to Damascus. There were some Jewish leaders that were now angry at Paul and planned to kill him. The Christians heard about their plans and Saul escaped in a basket down a wall. He left the city on foot. Print a basket here. Saul met with Barnabus and they went together to strengthen a new church at Antioch. This is where the people noticed that there were differences in the people following Christ, and so they called them Christians. Paul and Barnabus traveled together teaching people about Jesus. They healed sick people. The people in Lystra thought they were gods because they could heal. They took Paul outside the city and stoned him. I handed out Band-Aids here. They worked with Timothy and met Lydia in Philippi. She made purple cloth. I handed out small pieces of purple cloth and shells here. When Paul and Silas were put in prison, they were singing and praying. At midnight, God made an earthquake shake the jail and their chains fell off! The guard took them home and his whole family were baptized! In Corinth, Paul made tents with Aquila and Priscilla. Paul wrote his first letter there. It was 1 Thessalonians. I found the packs of money at Dollar General. While Paul was in Ephesus, there was a silversmith that used silver to make idols of Diana. What does God say about that? Demetrius was really angry because he made a lot of money selling them, and there was pandemonium in the city. The coins are at Party City in a big bag of coins. Did that stop him? Did that slow him down? Paul did go to Jerusalem, and the people got so angry at Paul, that the soldiers took him as a prisoner for his own safety. The wild mob was trying to beat him to death, so the soldiers took him to the barracks. Paul told them that he was a Roman citizen, so they knew they had to be careful. Handout the above soldier picture here There were 40 Jewish men that planned to kill Paul. He was in prison for 2 years until Festus took over. The crowns were at Dollar Tree, but crowns can be found at a teachers supply store. King Agrippa said to Paul: Luke and some other friends traveled with Paul. The seas were really rough because it is autumn fall. After 14 days of not seeing the sun during the day, or the stars at night, they saw land. I hand out a boat here. The soldiers unchained the prisoners and everyone swam to shore. They arrived on the island of Melita, now called Malta. The islanders built a bonfire to warm them. I hand out the vipers now in above photo When Paul finally got to Rome, he had his own place, but had guards. I printed the scrolls on a granite type paper. I added dowel rod and ribbon to tie it after it is rolled up. You can print it here. As they fill the Fact Bag, they are reminded of each lesson they learned about Paul. When they go home and look through the Fact Bag, they should be able to remember and tell their parents what they studied. You can also put the items in the Fact Bag before class. You can hold up one item and show them what is in their Fact bag and give them the Fact Bag as they leave class. Click here to download the Fact Bag Labels. All visuals included except for Lydia. The free Lydia visuals are copyrighted and can be downloaded here. I wrote it like Paul is telling about his life, and I made sure to make it clear that I wrote it and not Paul. What I did for the downloads is put the 2 pages together that should be printed on the front and back of the same piece of paper. That makes 4 separate downloads to print the book. Click on the page numbers to print. You can find all the Acts worksheets here. Let all that you do be done with love. Click here to download the copyright visuals for Lydia.

## Chapter 9 : The Life of Paul

*A More Accurate and More Comprehensive Overview: Five Main Phases of Paul's Life The following chronology is based on a combination of evidence from Paul's own letters and from the Acts of the Apostles, since neither gives us a complete picture, and there are some points of tension between them.*

What can we learn from the life of Paul? There is much we can learn from the life of the apostle Paul. Far from ordinary, Paul was given the opportunity to do extraordinary things for the kingdom of God. The story of Paul is a story of redemption in Jesus Christ and a testimony that no one is beyond the saving grace of the Lord. Paul was actually born as Saul. He was born in Tarsus in Cilicia around AD 10-15 in a province in the southeastern corner of modern-day Tarsus, Turkey. He was of Benjamite lineage and Hebrew ancestry Philippians 3: His household would have spoken Aramaic, a derivative of Hebrew, which was the official language of Judea. At age thirteen Saul was sent to Palestine to learn from a rabbi named Gamaliel, under whom Saul mastered Jewish history, the Psalms, and the works of the prophets. His education would continue for five or six years as Saul learned such things as dissecting Scripture Acts Saul went on to become a lawyer, and all signs pointed to his becoming a member of the Sanhedrin, the Jewish Supreme Court of 71 men who ruled over Jewish life and religion. Saul was zealous for his faith, and this faith did not allow for compromise. It is this zeal that led Saul down the path of religious extremism. Gamaliel was also present and delivered a message to calm the council and prevent them from stoning Peter. Saul might also have been present at the trial of Stephen. He was present for his stoning and death; he held the garments of those who did the stoning Acts 7: Saul became determined to eradicate Christians, ruthless in his pursuit as he believed he was acting in the name of God. Arguably, there is no one more frightening or more vicious than a religious terrorist, especially when he believes he is doing the will of the Lord by killing innocent people. This is exactly what Saul of Tarsus was: Saul was angered by what he had seen and filled with murderous rage against the Christians. On the road Saul was caught in a bright light from heaven that caused him to fall face down on the ground. The light of the Lord blinded him, and as he traveled on he had to rely on his companions. Through prayer, Saul received the Holy Spirit Acts 9: Saul immediately went into the synagogues and proclaimed Jesus as the Son of God Acts 9: The Jews thought he had come to take away the Christians Acts 9: Saul spent time in Arabia, Damascus, Jerusalem, Syria, and his native Cilicia, and Barnabas enlisted his help to teach those in the church in Antioch Acts Saul took his first of three missionary journeys in the late AD 40s. Paul wrote many of the New Testament books. The apostle Paul spent his life proclaiming the risen Christ Jesus throughout the Roman world, often at great personal peril 2 Corinthians So, what can we learn from the life of the apostle Paul? First, we learn that God can save anyone. Some of these people have done despicable things to other human beings, while some just try to live a moral life thinking that God will smile upon them on the day of judgment. When we read the story of Paul, we are amazed that God would allow into heaven a religious extremist who murdered innocent women and children. Today, we might see terrorists or other criminals as unworthy of redemption because their crimes against humanity are just too great. Only God can save a soul from hell. Second, we learn from the life of Paul that anyone can be a humble, powerful witness for Jesus Christ. Arguably, no other human figure in the Bible demonstrated more humility while sharing the gospel of Jesus Christ as Paul. Paul spent all his days, from conversion to martyrdom, working tirelessly for the kingdom of God. Finally, we learn that anyone can surrender completely to God. Paul was fully committed to God. And most of the brothers, having become confident in the Lord by my imprisonment, are much more bold to speak the word without fear. Through his hardships and suffering, Paul knew the outcome of a life well lived for Christ. He had surrendered his life fully, trusting God for everything. Can we make the same claim?