

Appendix A - Geographical & Chronological Table of Paul's Life, Journeys & Letters

Tarsus	Place of birth and youth (Acts 8:58; Gal. 1:13f.; 1 Cor. 15:9) From the tribe of Benjamin (Rom. 11:1; Phil. 3:5) A zealous member of the Pharisees (Phil. 3:5; Acts 23:6) A Roman citizen (Acts 16:37, 21:39, 22:25ff.) Jerome claims that Paul's ancestors came from Galilee.
Jerusalem	Educated under Gamaliel (Acts 22:3) Member of the Sanhedrin Persecutor of the Christian church (Acts 26:10)
Damascus	AD 34-37 After his conversion (AD 34; Acts 9:1-19) First longer stay (Gal. 1:17; Acts 9:19ff; cf. 2 Cor. 11:32-33)
Jerusalem (1)	AD 37 First visit to Jerusalem after conversion three years prior Two weeks with John, Peter and James the Just (Gal 1:18ff.; Acts 9:26ff.; 2 Cor. 11:32).
Tarsus	AD 37-45 Return to Tarsus (Acts 9:26ff.)
Antioch (Syria)	45-46 AD Ministering with Barnabas for approximately one year (Gal 1:17ff.; Acts 11:20ff.)
Jerusalem (2)	AD 47 Second post-conversion visit to Jerusalem "Famine Visit"/ "Hungerhilfe"; widespread famine, cf. esp. Josephus, Ant. XX, 51+53; Acts 11:27ff.; Gal. 2:1-10 "Fourteen years after" (Gal. 2:1) counts from Paul's conversion (Gal. 1:15-17) on.
S. Galatia	AD 48-49 <u>First missionary journey</u> (Acts 13:1-14:27) Antioch (Syria) Salamis Paphos Attalia Antioch (Pis) Iconium Lystra Derbe Perga Antioch (Syria) Travels with Barnabas and John Mark (John Mark returns from Perga) In each town they first preach in synagogues. Churches established in Antioch (Pis), Iconium, Lystra, Derbe and possibly Perga
Antioch (Syria)	AD 49 Galatians

This presupposes the “South-Galatian” theory.
Acts 16:16 and 18:23 have to be rendered as the “Galatia-Phrygia regions”

Jerusalem (3)**AD 49 or 50**

Apostolic Council (Acts 15:6-29, 1 Cor. 8).

**Asia-Macedonia
and Achaia****AD 50-52 Second missionary journey (Acts 15:40-18:22)**

Jerusalem

Caesarea

Sidon

Antioch (Syria)

Tarsus

Derbe

Lystra

Iconium

Antioch (Pis)

Troas

Philippi (Acts 16:11-40)

Thessalonica

Berea (Acts 17:1-14)

Athens (Acts 17:16-34)

Corinth* (cf. Acts 18:11)

Ephesus

Caesarea

Jerusalem

Antioch (Syria)

Travels with Silas after differing with Barnabas over whether to take John Mark along once more

Timothy joins in Lystra

Luke joins in Troas

Timothy and Silas stay temporarily in Thes./Berea (Acts 17:14ff.).

Timothy rejoins Paul in Athens and is sent back to Thessalonica (1 Thes. 3:1).

Corinth***AD 50-Autumn of 52****1 Thessalonians** AD 50

Regarding the circumstances, cf. 1 Thes. 3:1-6

After Timothy's stay in Thessalonica, he meets Paul once again in Corinth (Acts 18:5)

Compare 1 Thes. 1:9-10 with Acts 17:16-34: Paul just came from Athens!

2 Thessalonians AD 51

Stays a year and a half (Acts 18:11)

Appears before Gallio (Acts 18:1ff.)

Takes Priscilla and Aquila along to Ephesus; then travels without them to Antioch (Syria) via Jerusalem (Acts 18:18-22)

**Asia-Macedonia
and Achaia****AD 52-57 Third missionary journey (Acts 18:23-21:17)**

Antioch (Syria)

Tarsus

Antioch (Pis)

Ephesus* (base)
 (Corinth)
 Troas
 Macedonia/Philippi**
 Thessalonica
 Corinth***
 Berea
 Thessalonica
 Philippi (Acts 20:6)
 Troas
 Samos
 Miletus
 Tyre
 Caesarea
 Jerusalem

Change of base from Antioch (Syria) to Ephesus
 Meets Apollos in Ephesus who had known of John the Baptist (Acts 18:24ff.)

- Ephesus*** **AD 52-55**
 Paul remains approximately two years and three months (Acts 19:8, 10ff. and 20:31).
 First teaches in the synagogue (Acts 19:8) then in the hall of Tyrannus (Acts 19:10)
I Corinthians AD 54-55
- (Corinth)** **AD 55**
 “Sorrowful visit”/ “Trauerbesuch” (2 Cor. 2:1ff., 12:20ff.)
- Macedonia**** **AD 56**
II Corinthians AD 55-56
 Regarding the situation, cf. 2 Cor. 2:12-13; Acts 20:2
- Corinth***** **AD 56-57** (winter)
 See 2 Cor. 13:1
 Remains there approx. three months (Acts 20:1-3)
 Romans
 Regarding the collection AD 57 for Jerusalem, compare Rom. 15:22f. & Acts 20:3-4
- Jerusalem** **AD 57 (Pentecost)**
 Paul’s last visit to Jerusalem (regarding time of year, cf. Acts 20:6ff.)
 Regarding circumstance, cf. Acts 21:18-23:30; cf. further 1 Cor. 16:3ff.; 2 Cor. 9;
 Rom. 15:25ff.)
 Arrest (Acts 21:27ff.)
 Defense before the Sanhedrin (Acts 22:1, 22:30-23:10)
 Guarded transfer to Caesarea
- Caesarea-
 Imprisonment** **AD 57-59**
 Under Felix, governor of Judea AD 52-60 (55)? (Acts 23:33-26:32)
 Trial before successor Festus in presence of King Agrippa II and Bernice
 Sent to Rome as prisoner (Acts 23:11). Paul sails for Rome in the fall of AD 59

It is possible that Paul composed Colossians, Philemon, Ephesians, Philippians and 2 Timothy during the Caesarea detention. (See, however, below, “Rome”)

Malta

AD 59-60 (winter)

See Acts 27:1-28:15

During voyage three month stop after shipwreck (Acts 28:11)

Heinz Warnecke (*Die tatsaechliche Romfahrt des Apostels Paulus*. Stuttgart, 1987) identifies “Melite” (Acts 28:1) as the island Kephallenia off the west coast of Greece, claiming unconvincingly that “Adria” (Acts 27:27) could not have referred in those days to the region near Malta.

Rome

AD 60-62

See Acts 28:16-31

For two years under house arrest (Acts 28:30ff.)

Colossians (Alternative: AD 57 from Caesarea)

Philemon (Alternative: AD 57 from Caesarea)

Ephesians (Alternative: AD 57 from Caesarea)

Philippians (Alternative: AD 58 from Caesarea)

End of Acts. Release AD 63(?)

Travels to eastern Mediterranean locations and to Spain?

The following points are not on the CD lecture:

The Pastorals (**1 Timothy**, **Titus**, **2 Timothy**) may have been written during the first imprisonment of Paul in Rome.

Alternatively, 1 Timothy could have been written AD 56 before Paul’s stay in Corinth AD 56-57.

Titus could have been written after the Corinth stay AD 56-57 from Milet (cf. parallels between Paul’s farewell speech in Milet—Acts 20:18-35—and Titus: “*episkopoi*” and “*presbyteroi*”)

2 Timothy could have been written AD 57 from Caesarea.

According to patristic tradition, rearrest and death under Nero, approximately AD 64