

SECOND TIMOTHY

67 AD

"Preach the Word; be prepared in season and out of season; correct, rebuke and encourage."

4:2

Author: Paul

Written From: Prison in Rome

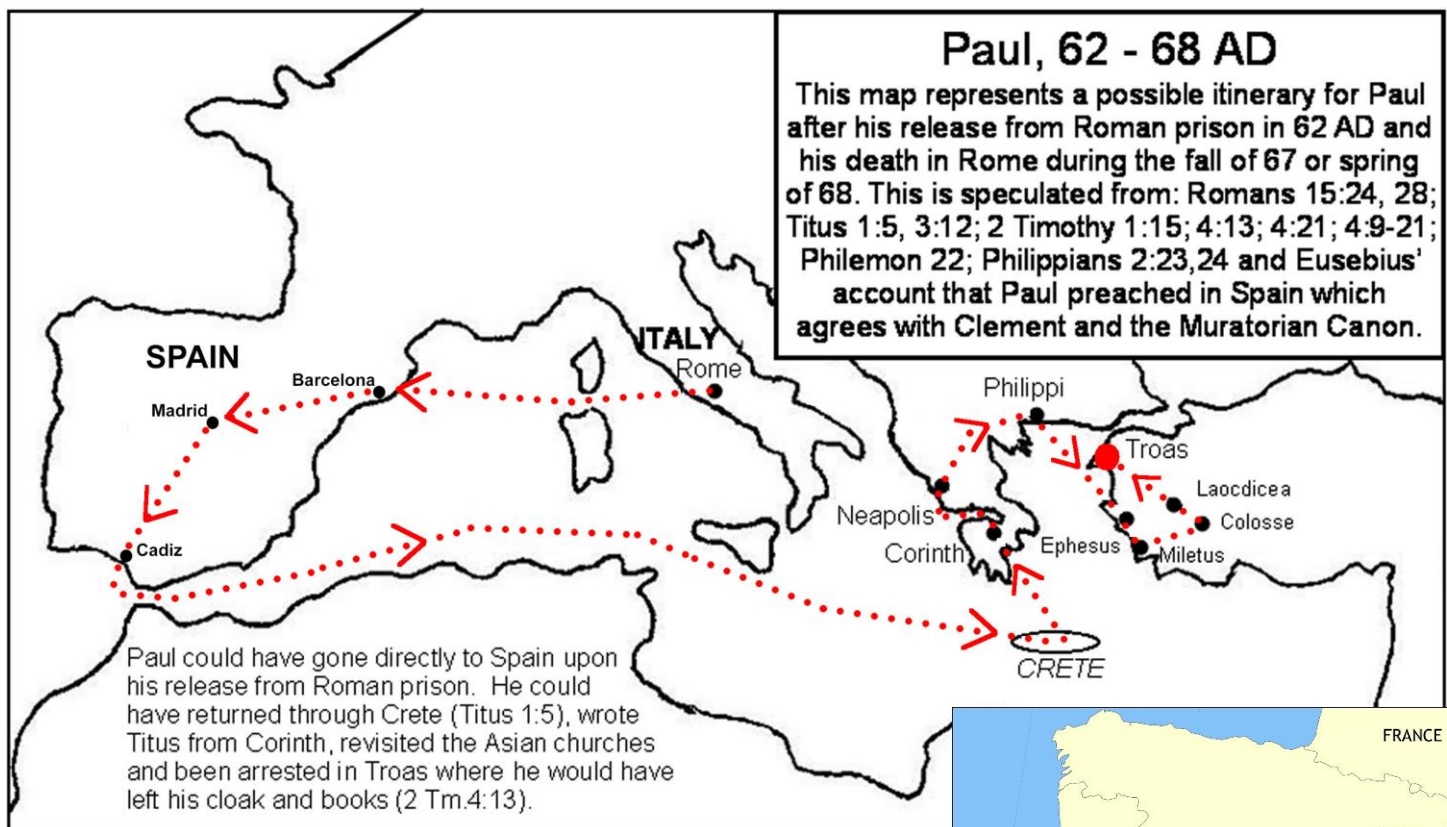
Sent To: Timothy, who was leading the church in Ephesus

Purpose: Ask Timothy to come to visit Paul in the Roman prison and to urge him to hold to sound doctrine, defend it against error and endure hardship.

Theme: Stir up your gift and advance sound teaching.

Basic Outline:

- Chapter One, Paul encourages Timothy and uses himself as an example
- Chapter Two, Paul gives several images for Timothy to imitate
- Chapter Three, Paul identifies the coming apostasy and how to combat it
- Chapter Four, Paul tells Timothy to preach the word of God and makes some personal comments



Paul's "LIMITS" of the West?

1. Paul was under house arrest in Rome at the end of the book of Acts.
2. In his prison epistle to the Philippians he seems to believe he will be released as soon as the emperor hears a report of his case: "I hope, therefore, to send him as soon as I see how things go with me. And I am confident in the Lord that I myself will come soon" (Philippians 2:23, 24).
3. Paul also writes Philemon from prison and tells him to prepare a room for him in his home in Colosse: "And one thing more: Prepare a guest room for me, because I hope to be restored to you in answer to your prayers" (Philemon 22).
4. Upon release Paul may have visited the churches in Macedonia and Asia and then headed for Spain or he may have left for Spain from Rome as he had planned when he wrote the Roman Church in 57 AD: "I plan to do so when I go to Spain. I hope to visit you while passing through and to have you assist me on my journey there . . . I will go to Spain and visit you on the way" (Romans 15:24, 28).
5. According to Titus 1:5, Paul visited the Isle of Crete but left Titus there to work with the church. Paul then tells Titus in 3:12 that he is planning on spending the winter (64-65 AD) in Neapolis, a Mediterranean resort on the coast. It is likely Paul would have went to Corinth and wrote the epistle of Titus after dropping Titus off at Crete as he moved towards Neapolis.
6. In the spring of 65 AD Paul might have visited Philippi as he had said in Philippians 2:23, 24.
7. Paul writes his final letter to Timothy from his second and final imprisonment in Rome in 67 AD. In this letter he gives some indication of where he had been during his final months before being arrested in Troas. Paul mentions that everyone in Asia had deserted him (2 Timothy 1:15). He says he had been in Miletus where he left Trophimus because he was sick (4:20). He says that Erastus had stayed in Corinth (4:20). Timothy himself seems to still be in Ephesus because he is asked to greet Priscilla and Aquila and the household of Onesiphorus which is in Ephesus (4:19; 1:16,18).
8. Finally, Paul asks Timothy to come to him in Rome before winter sets in (4:21). Paul also asks for his cloak and his papyrus scrolls (letters and New Testament documents) and parchments (Old Testament and other valuable scrolls) that he had left in Troas (4:13). It would seem these are things that Paul would not have forgotten but something had interrupted his plans. In this case it might have been his arrest and imprisonment.
9. Paul was executed by decapitation by Nero's orders either in winter of 67 AD or in the spring of 68 AD.

| | | | |
|-----------|---|---|---|
| 63 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> James, the Lord's brother, is <u>martyred</u> in Jerusalem. Paul is in Spain. | | |
| 64 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paul is in <u>Spain</u>. Peter writes <u>Second Peter</u> from Rome. Peter is <u>martyred</u> in Rome. Paul returns from Spain to Crete. Paul leaves <u>Titus at Crete</u>. (Titus 1:5) Paul goes to <u>Corinth</u> and writes Titus the epistle called <u>Titus</u>. Paul spends the <u>winter in Neapolis</u>. (Titus 3:12) | <p>Peter writes <u>Second Peter</u> from Rome</p> <p>Paul writes <u>Titus</u> from Corinth</p> | <p>Rome is burned; citizens believe by Nero</p> <p>Rome begins its first persecution of Christians</p> <p>Herod's temple in Jerusalem is completed. Began in 20 BC.</p> |
| 65 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paul travels through <u>Macedonia and Asia</u>. | | |
| 66 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paul probably spends time in <u>Colosse</u>, <u>Ephesus</u>, and <u>Miletus</u>. <u>John and Mary leave Jerusalem to move to Ephesus</u> | | <p>Jews revolt against Rome in Judea; led by the Zealots who drive Rome from <u>Jerusalem</u></p> |
| 67 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paul leaves Asia for <u>Macedonia</u> but is <u>arrested in Troas</u> and taken to Rome. While <u>in prison</u> in Rome Paul writes to Timothy in Ephesus the letter called <u>Second Timothy</u>. Paul is <u>executed by Nero in the fall</u> or in the <u>spring of 68</u>. | <p>Paul writes <u>Second Timothy</u> from Roman Prison</p> | <p>Rome is at war with Judea</p> <p>Galilee is conquered 37,000 Jews taken to stadium in Tiberias</p> <p>Nero enters Olympics and is declared the winner in every event he enters</p> |
| 68 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paul is <u>executed by Nero on the Ostian Way</u>, the road from Rome to Ostia. The <u>book of Hebrews</u> is written by an unknown author. | <p>The book of <u>Hebrews</u> is written by an unknown author from an unknown location. (Possibly Barnabas or Apollos from Corinth or Ephesus)</p> | <p>Essenes hide their scrolls in caves near Dead Sea to save them from the Romans</p> <p>Nero commits suicide</p> <p>Galba is emperor</p> |

| | | | |
|-----------|---|---|--|
| 69 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Ignatius</u> (35-110) becomes bishop in <u>Antioch, Syria</u>. Knew Peter and Paul. | | <p>Otho and Vitellius are emperors</p> <p>General Vespasian proclaimed emperor</p> |
| 70 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>July 1, Titus assaults Jerusalem's walls with battering rams.</u> August 8, Fort Antonia is destroyed. <u>August 29, Rome's 10th Legion burns the temple in Jerusalem after a 9 month siege of the city.</u> <u>Josephus records that Rome took 50 tons of gold and silver from Jerusalem.</u> | | Titus conquers Jerusalem |
| 71 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Emperor Vespasian and his son General Titus enter Rome and parade through the streets with the plundered treasure from Jerusalem.</u> The <u>Jerusalem gold</u> is used to <u>finance the building of the Colosseum in Rome.</u> The Colosseum will open in 80 AD. | | |
| 73 | | | Masada Falls to Rome |
| 85 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Polycarp</u> (69-155) is bishop of the church in <u>Smyrna</u>. | <p>John writes the gospel of <u>John</u> in Ephesus</p> <p>John writes <u>1, 2, 3 John</u> in Ephesus</p> | |
| 88 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Clement</u> (30?-100) is bishop of the church in <u>Rome</u>. <u>Clement worked alongside of Paul around 57-62 AD. (Phil 4:3)</u> | | |
| 94 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>John sent to the Isle of Patmos by Emperor Domitian.</u> | | |
| 95 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>John on the Isle of Patmos.</u> <u>Papias</u> (60-135) is bishop of <u>Hierapolis in Asia</u>. | | |
| 96 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>John receives the book of Revelation while on the Isle of Patmos and sends it to the seven churches of Asia.</u> Domitian dies and the new emperor, <u>Nerva</u>, releases Domitian's political enemies. <u>John is released from Patmos and returns to Ephesus.</u> | John writes <u>Revelation</u> on Patmos | <p>On September 18, 96 AD Domitian is assassinated by his political enemies in the senate.</p> <p>Nerva is emperor</p> |

- Paul's last recorded letter
- During Nero persecution that began in 64 AD with the burning of Rome
- Likely written fall of 67 AD (maybe 66 AD)
- Paul has been arrested in 66-67 AD in Troas or Ephesus or Corinth or Nicopolis or, even, Rome and imprisoned likely in the Mamertine Prison.
- Paul was left alone or abandoned because of:
 - Members of his ministry team and network are working in other cities and churches
 - Christians in Rome are still fearful of brutal persecution that began in 64 AD
 - Betrayed by false believers who have turned Paul in to get rid of him
 - Forsaken by ministry team members because they have forsaken the faith.
- Timothy is told to remain faithful to Jesus and to Paul
- Timothy is commanded to continue:
 - Overcome his personal weaknesses with his faith and the life of Jesus
 - Endure persecution that will continue because of the Truth and the Word
 - Follow Paul's example in doctrine, teaching, endurance and life

Outline:

1. Endurance (1:3-2:13)
 - a. Timothy told he has faith (1:3-5)
 - b. Timothy told to use his faith, activate the power and not to fail (1:6-14)
 - c. Spiritual losers and spiritual winners are identified by name (1:15-18)
 - d. Continue in Truth, but to do so will require Endurance (2:1-13)
2. False Teachers (2:14-3:9)
 - a. Contrast between Timothy's doctrine and lifestyle with the false teachers (2:14-26)
 - b. Detailed description of false teachers (3:1-9)
3. Command and Charge (3:10-4:8)
 - a. Teach the Scriptures (3:10-17)
 - b. Paul's charge to Timothy to Preach and Teach the Word of God (4:1-8)
4. Ministry Details (4:9-22)
 - This is why Paul tells Timothy:

"I give you this charge: Preach the word; be prepared in season and out of season; correct, rebuke and encourage—with great patience and careful instruction." (2Tim 4:2)
 - Focus is not to:
 - teach topics but, there is a place to answer questions and categorize information
 - chase after issues but, there is a time to present the Biblical position on issues
 - follow cultural fads . .but, realize there is no such thing as a Christian culture, time period, dress, music, etc.
 - show outrage at the world's behavior . . . but, we are to be transformed from evil
 - expose political schemes . . . but, we know the whole world lies in the power of the evil one" (1Jn2:2)

Paul is in prison and is not expecting to be released (4:6-8) unlike his earlier imprisonment when he was confident of being released (Phil. 1:19, 25-26; 2:24; Philemon 22).

In chapter one Paul encourages Timothy, who appears to be struggling due to the pressures of church leadership and persecution from the world. Timothy is reminded of the empowerment he has from the Holy Spirit and the power of God available in the gospel message. Paul restates Timothy's responsibilities as a minister of Jesus Christ.

Chapter two gives Timothy several examples or images that he should imitate:

1. Paul
 - a. A soldier
 - b. An athlete
 - c. A farmer
2. Jesus
 - a. A workman
 - b. A vessel
 - c. A servant

Each of these images has a dominant character trait that is pointed out:

1. Stand in grace
2. Multiply qualified workers
3. Be single-minded
4. Be disciplined
5. Be patient
6. Be diligent
7. Be sanctified
8. Be gentle

Chapter three identifies the dangers of being a servant of God in a world filled with apostasy (3:1-9) but also tells Timothy how to live and minister in this kind of world (3:10-14). The strength and stabilizing force are the Scriptures (3:15-17).

In chapter four Paul commands Timothy to preach the word of God and to execute his ministry. Paul closes the book with an update concerning his ministry and asks for Timothy to come visit him in the Roman prison. Paul also asks for a cloak to keep warm in the cold Roman prison in the winter and also his scrolls and parchments. The scrolls would be letters and documents written on papyrus which would have included his New Testament revelation. The parchments would be the professionally copied and produced documents on finely manufactured animal skin which would include his Old Testament.

| Examples and Character of a Servant of God (2 Timothy 2) | | |
|---|---------|---|
| Verse | Image | Character Trait |
| 2:1,2 | Paul | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong in Grace Multiply and Equip Workers |
| 2:3,4 | Soldier | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Endure Hardships Single-minded |
| 2:5 | Athlete | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disciplined Obedient to Rules of the Game |
| 2:6 | Farmer | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hardworking Partakes in the harvest |
| 2:8 | Jesus | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Faithful Resurrected Reigning |
| 2:14-19 | Workman | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepared and Approved Correctly Handles Word of Truth |
| 2:20-23 | Vessel | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sanctified Set apart for noble purposes Set apart from sin & worthless pursuits |
| 2:24-26 | Servant | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gentle Able to teach |

7. Timothy was young. Even in 13 years later after 49 AD (or, 16 years later after 46 AD) Paul calls Timothy a young man when he refers to Timothy's "youth" in 62 AD a cause of Timothy being "despised":

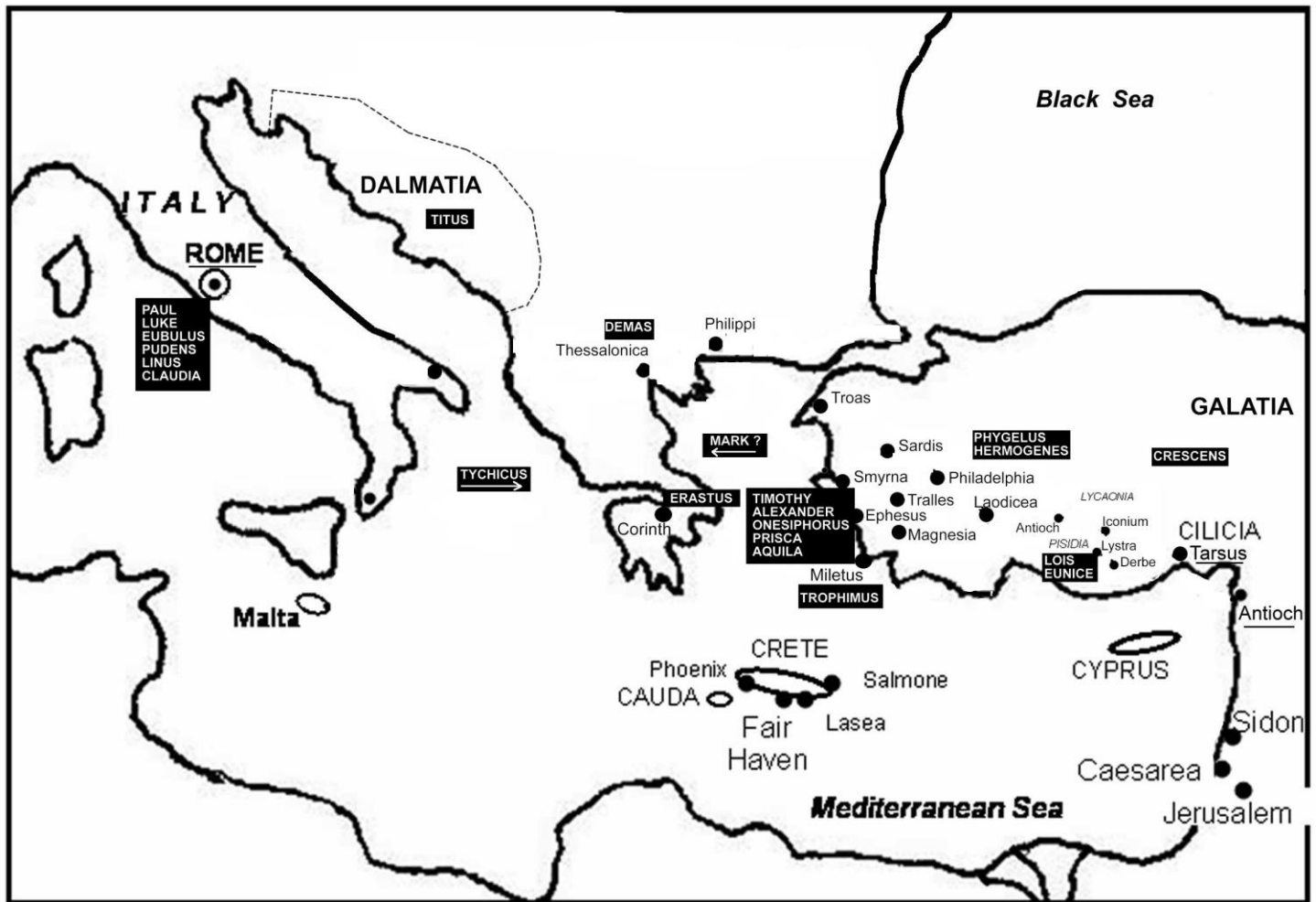
"Let no one despise you for your youth, but set the believers an example in speech, in conduct, in love, in faith, in purity." (1 Timothy 4:12)

How "young" was Timothy? Considering Jesus began his ministry when he was 30 years old, but was never considered to be "too young" or "a youth" or, even, "a young man" how could Timothy be 30-35 years old in 62 AD and be despised for his youth? So, how old was Timothy?

| Estimated Age in 46 AD | (Acts 16) 49 AD | (1 Timothy) 62 AD | (2 Timothy) 67 AD | Tradition, Apocryphal, Foxes (97 AD) |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| 9 | 12 | 25 | 30 | 60 |
| • 12 | • 15 | • 28 | • 33 | • 63 |
| 14 | 17 | 30 | 35 | 65 |
| 19 | 22 | 35 | 40 | 70 |
| 29 | 32 | 45 | 50 | 80 |

2. "the last days" is *eschatais hemerais* ("last days")
 - a. Meaning:
 - i. *eschatais* – "last", "extreme", "at the last", "finally"
 - ii. *hemerais* - a day, the period from sunrise to sunset
 - b. The phrase "last days" in scripture can be applied to all four of the below simultaneously without contradiction:
 - i. The time period initiated with the coming of the Messiah (death, burial and resurrection) which places the entire time between the Day of Pentecost (Acts 2) until the Second Coming as the "last days". Paul is going to identify the general character of people in the church (and, in society) during the period of time known as the Church Age.
 1. So, "the last days" could accurately be identified as the Church Age.
 2. Acts 2:14-24 (30 AD) – "But Peter, standing with the eleven, lifted up his voice and addressed them: "Men of Judea and all who dwell in Jerusalem, let this be known to you, and give ear to my words...But this is what was uttered through the prophet Joel:
 "And in the last days it shall be, God declares,
 that I will pour out my Spirit on all flesh,
 and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy,
 and your young men shall see visions,
 and your old men shall dream dreams..."
 3. Hebrews 1:2 (in 68 AD, 38 years after Acts 2 and a few months, 2-14, after 2 Timothy was written)– "In these last days he has spoken to us by his Son, whom he appointed the heir of all things, through whom also he created the world."
 - ii. The days that Paul and Timothy were living and in which the Ephesian "church" was in rebellion to the Truth.
 - iii. The final days of this period of time known as "the last days" that ends with the Second Coming. This final time will be an intensification of the corrupt character of the general period known as "the last days". These final days of "the last days" could be known as the final days of the last days. Or, the days immediately before the Second Coming when this behavior becomes the most pronounced in the church (and, society).
 - iv. The final hamas ("violent") generation of a collapsing culture

People in Second Timothy:



Timothy – in Ephesus

Titus – Gone to Dalmatia

Crescens – Gone to Galatia

Lois – from Lystra

Eunice – from Lystra

Luke – from Troas, with Paul in Rome

Demas – deserted Paul because he loved the world. Gone to Thessalonica.

Tychicus – sent from Rome to Ephesus (most likely to replace Timothy)

Phygelus – from Asia. False teacher. Saying the resurrection had already happened.

Hermogenes – from Asia. False teacher. Saying the resurrection had already happened.

Alexander the Coppersmith – a craftsman from Ephesus who opposed Paul and his message

Onesiphorus – a believer from Ephesus who visited Paul in prison in Rome around 66-67 AD.

Many friends feared persecution and abandoned Paul, but Onesiphorus traveled from Ephesus and searched for Paul in prison to provide him with supplies and support

Eubulus – a Christian in Rome. Greets Timothy

Pudens – Paul's friend in Rome who sends greetings to Timothy back in Ephesus.

History records Pudens married a British noblewoman.

Linus – friend of Paul in Rome, the second Bishop of Rome (after Peter, supported by Irenaeus)

Claudia – a Christian woman, a friend of Paul's in Rome

Prisca – in Ephesus. Paul sends greetings.

Aquila – in Ephesus. Paul sends greetings.

Erastus – Corinth. (Name on pavement stone.)

Trophimus – left sick in Miletus.

- Peter is already executed
- Nero knows Paul
- Paul would have testified to Nero as he had to Felix, Festus and Herod Agrippa

96 AD Clement of Rome wrote that the Apostle Paul had "reached the limits of the West"

- "limit" is the Greek word **terma** (τέρμα), which means "end", "boundary", "goal"
- Five Testimonies from ancient world:
 - 96 AD – Clement
 - 170 - Muratorian canon says Paul journeyed to Spain when he left Rome
 - 180 - Acts of Peter, provides some detail about the departure of the Apostle Paul from the Roman harbor of Ostia Harbor
 - 325 – Eusebius
 - 400's – Jerome states that Paul did go to Spain

Nero was persecuting Christians beginning in 64 AD.

- Nero did not persecute Christians in the Colosseum since it was built in 80 AD with gold and silver from the plunder of the Jerusalem Temple in 70 AD
- Nero would have used the Circus of Nero
- The Saint Peter's Basilica in Vatican City is built over the site of the Circus of Nero because Peter's tomb was near, even on top of, the Circus of Nero where Peter was crucified.

180 AD Gaius writing from Rome to Procius in the Phrygian area of Asia, a member of the early charismatic Montanus who became heretical. (Even believing Jesus was returning in their city.) Procius was bragging because they had the tombs of Philip and his daughters. But, Gaius writes that he can point out the "trophies" of the apostles. The word "trophies" is the word "*memoriae*" meaning "monuments" referring to grave markers

- Saying on the Vatican Hill is Peter's
- Paul's is on the Via Ostia

Martyrdom of Paul

1. Paul is in the Mamertine Prison
2. June of spring of 68 AD
3. Taken 5 miles out of town by the 3rd mile marker on Ostia Way (*Via Ostia*)
 - a. A 19-mile road going to Ostia, a city on the west coast
 - b. This site has been excavated
 - c. An early church was built there
 - d. Constantine built another one there
 - e. Doing modern sewer work there they found:
 - i. Coins from Nero's time
 - ii. Petrified pine cones
4. Under a pine tree
5. Site was marked very early in church history
 - a. It is likely some Christians would have accompanied Paul
 - i. Onisemus had come from Ephesus to find Paul in prison
 - ii. Timothy was sent a letter asking him to visit
 - iii. Matrona Lucilia will collect Paul's body and bury it
 - iv. Luke is with Paul
 - v. Paul asks that Timothy bring Mark
 - vi. Paul is writing and sending letters
 - vii. There appears to be some freedom for Christians by 67-68 AD. (Nero has become a public enemy and will be hunted by the praetorian guard)
6. By the Acquis Salviae outside the Aurelian Wall, called *Tre Fontane* (Three Fountains) "the healing waters". Still 3 springs there today
7. Matrona Lucilia takes Paul's body back towards the city of Rome about 1.5-2 miles still outside the city walls and buries it in an above ground tomb on her property.

Clement letter to Corinthians, 96 AD, chapter 5 -

"But not to dwell upon ancient examples, let us come to the most recent spiritual heroes. Let us take the noble examples furnished in our own generation. Through envy and jealousy the greatest and most righteous pillars [of the church] have been persecuted and put to death. Let us set before our eyes the illustrious apostles. Peter, through unrighteous envy, endured not one or two, but numerous labors; and when he

had at length suffered martyrdom, departed to the place of glory due to him. Owing to envy, Paul also obtained the reward of patient endurance, after being seven times thrown into captivity, compelled to flee, and stoned. After preaching both in the east and west, he gained the illustrious reputation due to his faith, having taught righteousness to the whole world, and **come to the extreme limit of the west,** and suffered martyrdom under the prefects. Thus was he removed from the world, and went into the holy place, having proved himself a striking example of patience.”

Paul's Execution Site and Burial Location

67/68 AD - The body of St. Paul according to tradition was buried by a Christian matron of the name of **Lucina** in a plot of ground, which was her property, about a mile nearer to Rome from the place of Paul's execution on the Ostian Road. It was not a subterranean cemetery but one on the surface, and the piece of land was confined, being hemmed in between the Ostian Road and another road, which has since disappeared, known as the Via Valentiniana. This spot in the time of the presbyter Gaius, about 200 A.D., was marked like that of St. Peter on the Vatican by a memorial oratory (trophy) probably erected by Anencletus at the same time as Peter's *memoria* was erected.

95 AD - The erection of these monuments may therefore be placed in the early years of Domitian's reign. The evidence from traditional sources as to the exact position of the spots where the two Apostles were martyred and afterwards buried is very detailed and complete.

200 AD - 'If thou wilt go to the Vatican or to the Ostian road thou wilt find the trophies of the Apostles Peter and Paul who founded this Church.' These words of the Roman presbyter Gaius (or, Hippolytus bishop of Portus) in his treatise against the heretic Proclus are a positive testimony to the existence at the end of the Second Century of trophies or *memoriae*—*i.e.* small oratories—over the graves of the Apostles Peter and Paul. It further indicates in what localities these visible monuments were to be found.

320 AD - Emperor Constantine built a small basilica to receive the pilgrims visiting Paul's tomb.

325 AD – Eusebius makes the further statement that the names of the Apostles were to be seen in the cemeteries of Rome in his day.

390 AD – Emperor Theodosius enlarged the building of Constantine and encased Paul's remains in a sarcophagus located on view in the middle of the basilica which is the same sarcophagus we see today because it is embedded in the layer of the Theodosian basilica from 390.

433 AD – part of the building collapsed during an earthquake. During renovations the floor was elevated and the sarcophagus was buried and covered by a marble tombstone.

604 AD - An extant inscription of Gregory the Great, 604 A.D., records the gift by him of a piece of land at the *Aquae Salviae* to the basilica of St. Paul

650 AD - A memorial chapel was built here in the fifth century, whose remains were discovered in 1867 under the present Church of S. Paolo alle Tre Fontane,

1823 - a fire completely destroyed the ancient basilica, and the modern Saint Paul's Outside-the-Walls was built on the site. At this time the sarcophagus and the tombstone were covered by concrete and debris. An altar was placed on top.

1875 - in the course of some excavations for a water tank behind this church a number of coins of Nero were found together with several pine-cones fossilized by age.

2002 – work began to excavate to make the sarcophagus visible. A window 28 inches side and 39 inches deep was made through the concrete layer under the altar so that the sarcophagus could be seen. There was found a hole in the cover of the sarcophagus about 4 inches wide where people in 390 AD would lower fabric or an object in order to place them in contact with the bones to make their fabric a relic. The hole is filled in with debris.

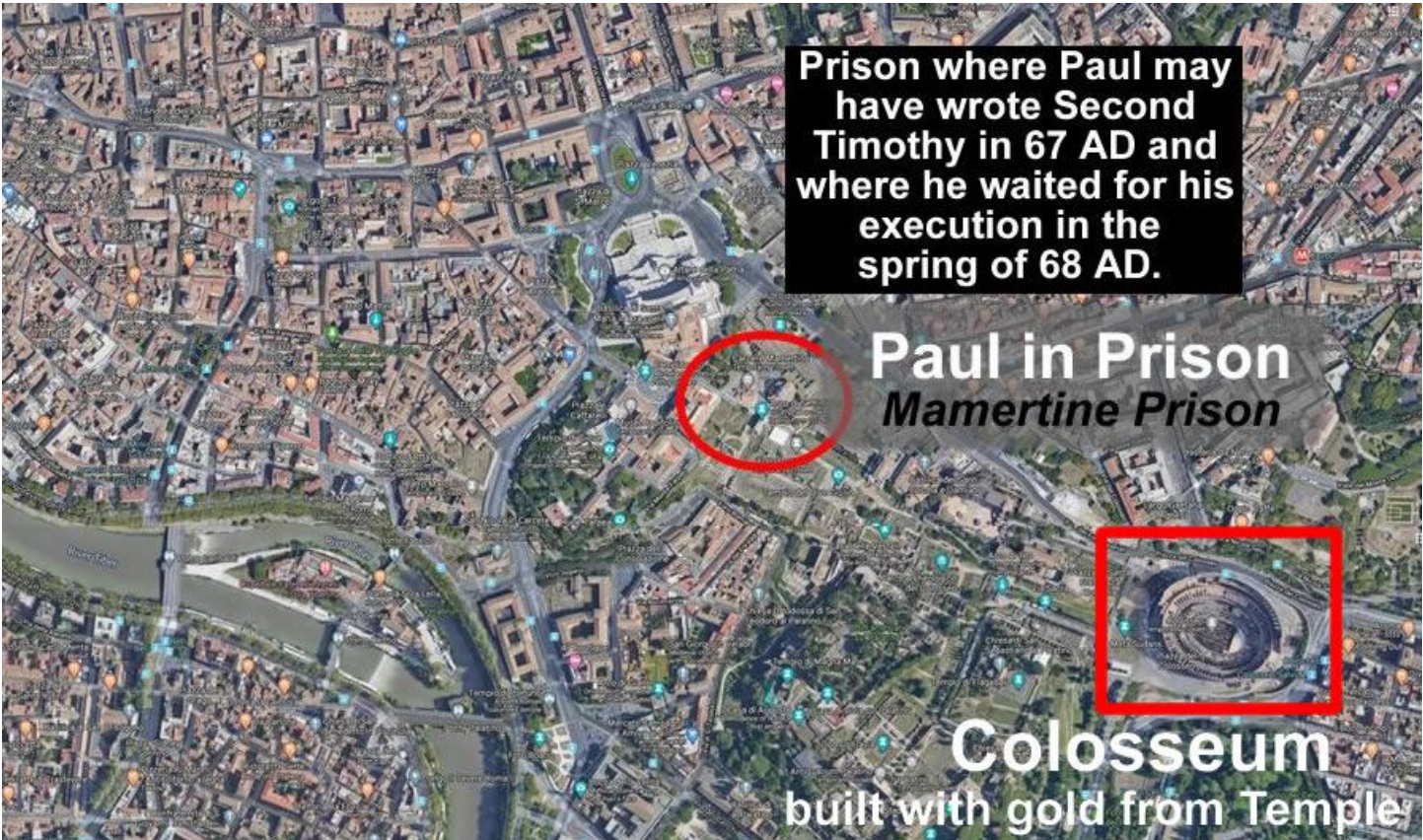
2006 – from National Geographic News: St. Paul's stone coffin has been found beneath Rome's second largest basilica, but its contents remain a mystery, Vatican archaeologists announced today. "For now we didn't open the sarcophagus to study the contents. Our aim was to unearth the coffin venerated as St. Paul's tomb, not to authenticate the remains," said Giorgio Filippi, the archaeologist of the Vatican

Museum, who directed the excavations. "The sarcophagus was buried beneath the main altar, under a marble tombstone bearing the Latin words *"Paulo Apostolo Mart.,"* meaning "Apostle Paul, Martyr."

2009 – the white marble sarcophagus under the Basilica of St. Paul's Outside-the-Walls in Rome is opened. The bones are tested revealing they are from the first/second century. They discovered alongside the bone fragments some grains of incense, a "precious" piece of purple linen with gold sequins and a blue fabric with linen filaments. The basilica "rises on the place where, according to tradition, Paul of Tarsus was originally buried after his martyrdom.

The tomb of St. Paul on the Ostian Way. The Apocryphal Acts all declare that St. Paul as became his status as a Roman citizen suffered martyrdom by decapitation and that he was led out to a place known as *Aquae Salviae*, near the third mile-stone on the Ostian Way. This tradition has not been seriously disputed. In the Greek Acts the addition is made that the Apostle suffered under a pine-tree—
εἰς μάσσαν καλουμένην Ἀκκούαι Σαλβίας
πλησὶ τοῦ δένδρου τοῦ στροβίλου.



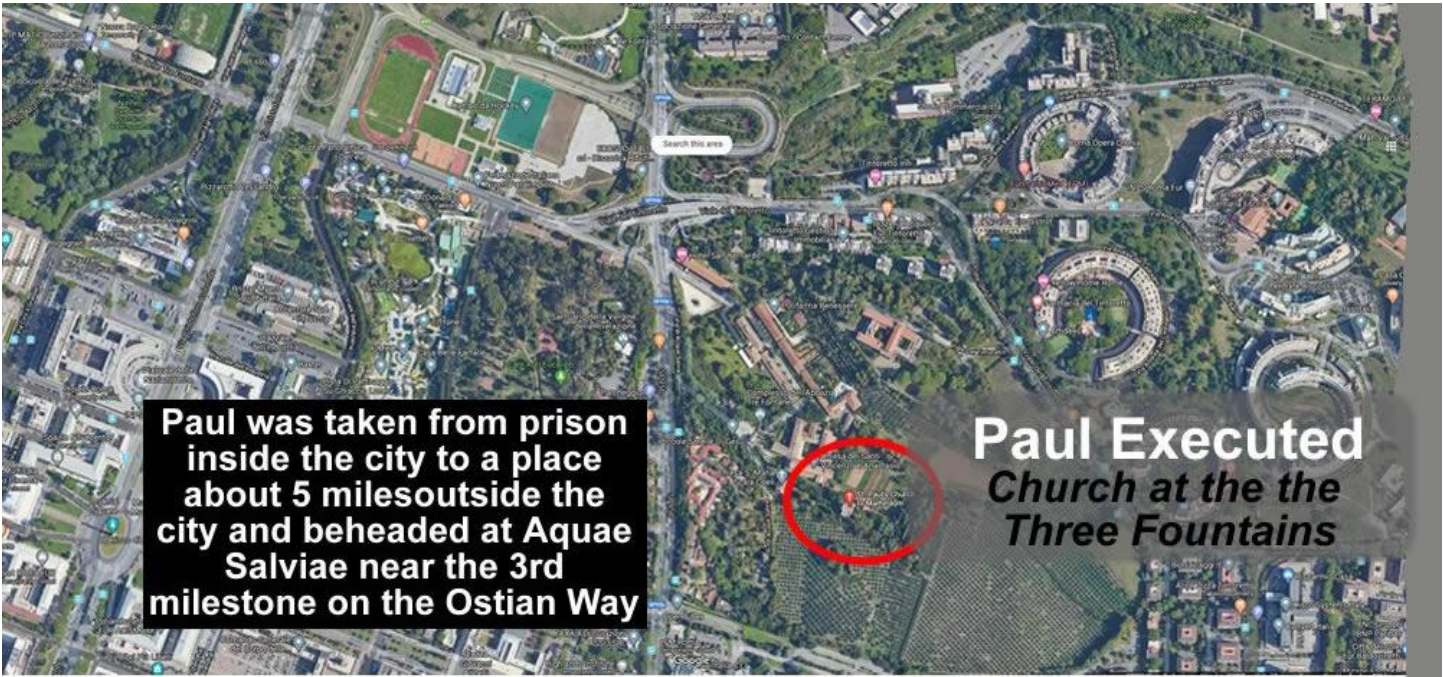


**Prison where Paul may
have wrote Second
Timothy in 67 AD and
where he waited for his
execution in the
spring of 68 AD.**

Paul in Prison
Mamertine Prison

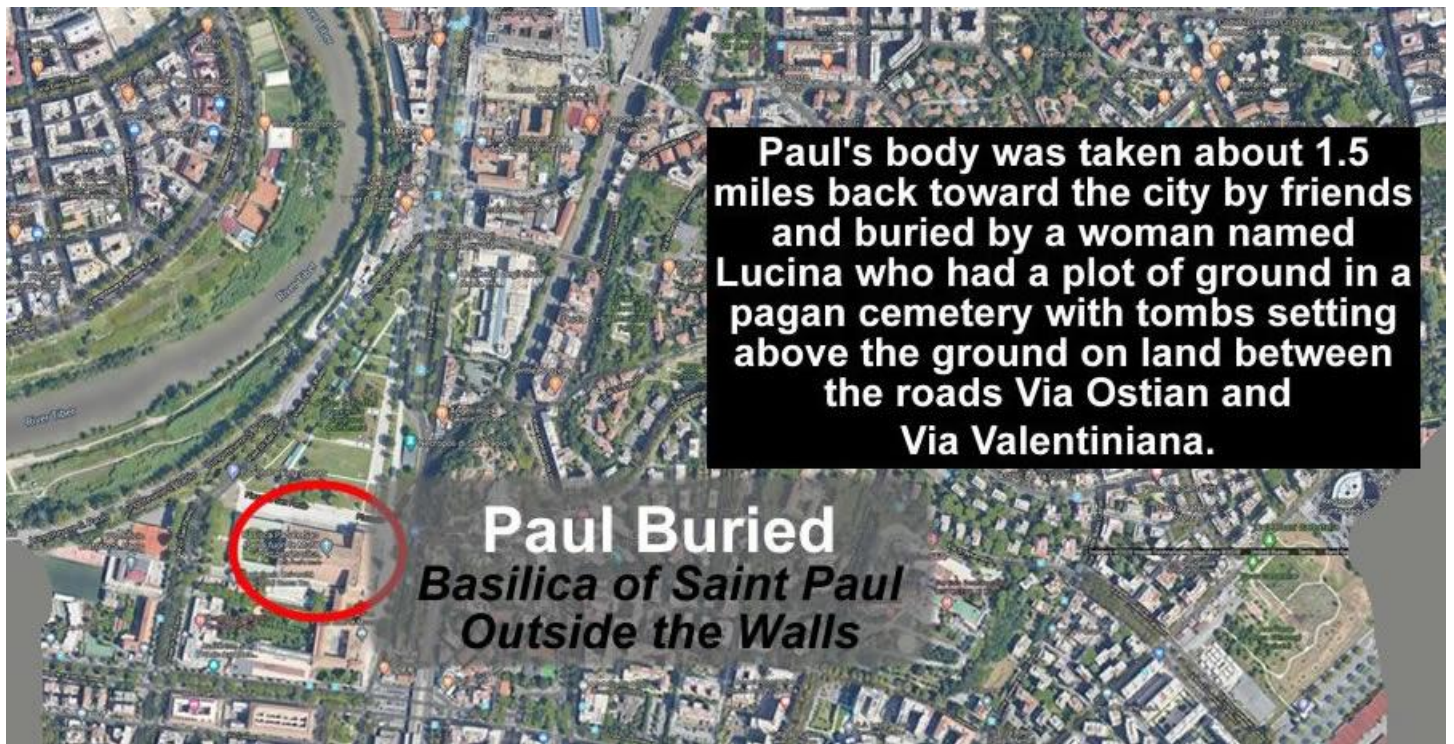


Colosseum
built with gold from Temple



**Paul was taken from prison
inside the city to a place
about 5 miles outside the
city and beheaded at Aquae
Salviae near the 3rd
milestone on the Ostian Way**

Paul Executed
*Church at the the
Three Fountains*





Prison where Paul may have wrote Second Timothy in 67 AD and where he waited for his execution in the spring of 68 AD.

Paul in Prison
Mamertine Prison

Paul's body was taken about 1.5 miles back toward the city by friends and buried by a woman named Lucina who had a plot of ground in a pagan cemetery with tombs setting above the ground on land between the roads Via Ostian and Via Valentiniana.

Paul Buried
Basilica of Saint Paul Outside the Walls

Paul was taken from prison inside the city to a place about 5 miles outside the city and beheaded at Aquae Salviae near the 3rd milestone on the Ostian Way

Paul Executed
Church at the the Three Fountains

