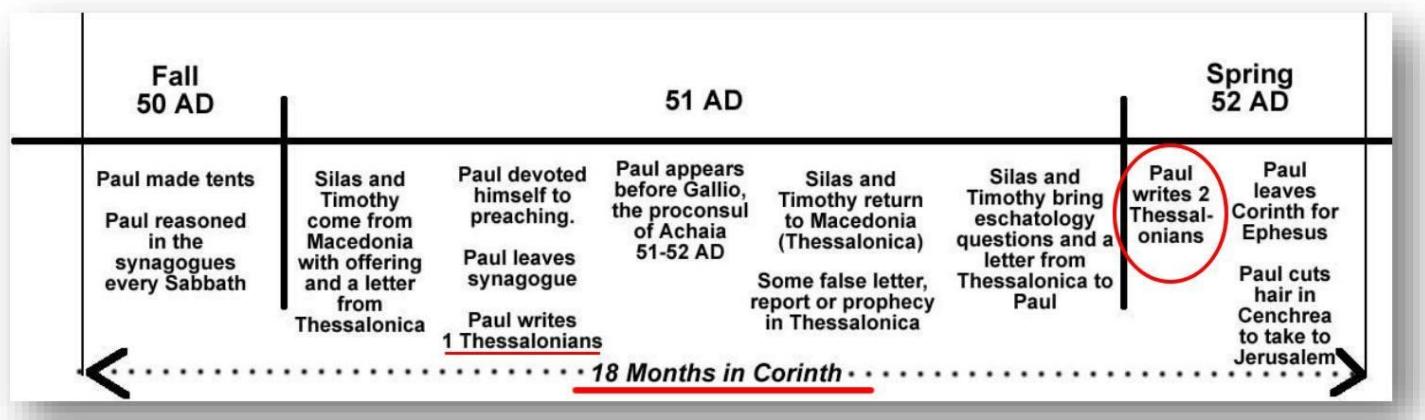
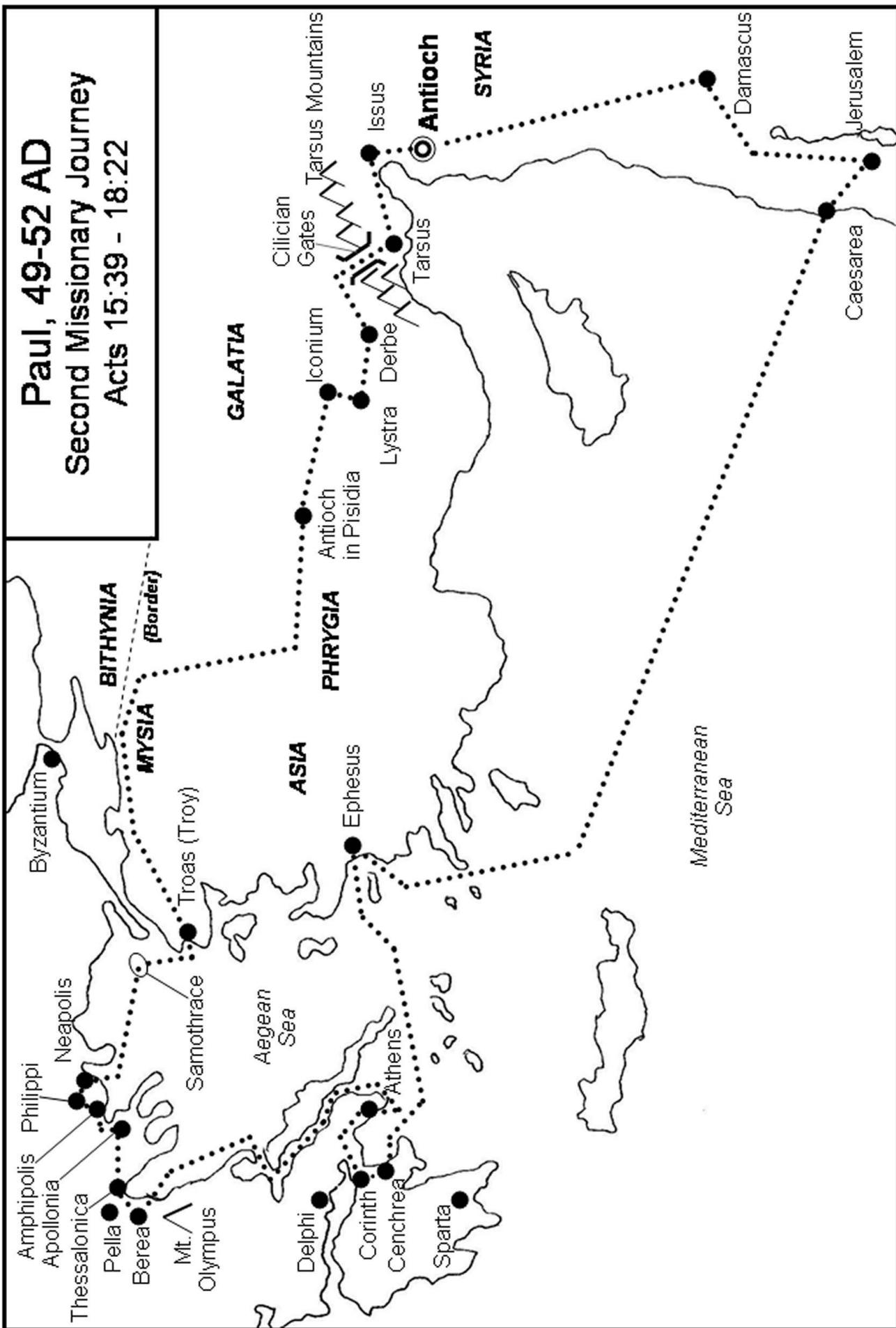


Acts 15-21, 48-57 AD (pages 239-242)

| | | | |
|----|---|---|--|
| 46 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paul and Barnabas leave on first missionary journey. | | |
| 47 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peter has come to Antioch in Syria. (Gal.2:11) Paul travels in Galatia to Antioch in Pisida, Iconium, Lystra and Derbe. James sends Jews from Jerusalem to Antioch. (Gal.2:12) Judaizers confuse the Antioch church. | ACTS 13-14 | |
| 48 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paul returns through the same cities and sails back to Antioch. Peter and Barnabas are led astray by Judaizers from Jerusalem. (G.2:13) Paul opposes Peter and the Judaizers. (Gal.2:14) To resolve the conflict of Judaism & Christianity the Jerusalem Council is held. (Acts 15; Gal.2:1-10) Paul goes to Jerusalem Council. Judas and Silas are chosen by the apostles to travel to Jerusalem with Paul and Barnabas. (Acts 15:22) | | |
| 49 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paul teaches in Antioch. Paul writes to the <i>Galatians</i> against the Judaizers who have gone there. Paul and Barnabas argue and separate. Paul leaves on <u>second missionary journey</u> through Galatia to Troas. | <p>Paul writes Galatians from Antioch in Syria</p> | <p>Roman historian Suetonius (70-122) records that Emperor Claudius expelled Jews from Rome. He wrote that Claudius "expelled the Jews from Rome since they rioted constantly at the instigation of Chrestus (or, Christ)"</p> |





| | | | |
|----|---|--|--|
| 50 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Troas (ancient Troy), Paul sees a vision of a Macedonian man. Paul goes to Macedonia. Paul in prison in Philippi. (Acts 16:11-40) Paul preaches in Thessalonica, starts a church and a riot. (Acts 17:1-9) Paul goes to Berea but flees to Athens. (Acts 17:10-15) Paul arrives in Athens alone, preaches in the streets, is invited to present at the Areopagus in Athens. (Acts 17:19) In the fall, Paul goes to Corinth alone without money and gets a job. (Acts 18:1-4) | Matthew writes his gospel of Matthew | <p>Rome adopts the 7 day work week and names the days after the 7 known planets</p> <p>Rome founds the city of Londinium (or, London) in Britian</p> |
| 51 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Silas and Timothy bring an offering and a letter from Macedonia. (Acts 18:5) Paul responds to Thessalonians with a letter, <i>First Thessalonians</i>. Paul stays in Corinth, starts Corinthian church, appears before <u>Gallio</u>. (Acts 18:12) | Paul writes <i>First Thessalonians</i> from Corinth | <u>Gallio</u> is proconsul of Achaia 51-52 |
| 52 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paul writes <i>Second Thessalonians</i> in response to questions from Thessalonica. Paul leaves Corinth in the spring and sails for Ephesus. Paul reasons in the synagogue and left Aquila and Priscilla in Ephesus (Acts 18:19) Paul sails to Jerusalem, greets the church there and returns to Antioch, Syria | Paul writes <i>Second Thessalonians</i> from Corinth | |
| 53 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paul spends time in Antioch. Paul begins third missionary journey traveling through Galatia and Phrygia. In Ephesus, Aquila and Priscilla explain the gospel to Apollos. (Acts 18:24-26) Apollos goes to Corinth. (Acts 18:27) Paul arrives in Ephesus. Paul stays in Ephesus for three years. Paul teaches daily in the lecture hall of Tyrannus for two years. (Acts 19:9) | | |
| 54 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paul is in Ephesus all year. Paul sends Timothy into Macedonia. (Acts 19:22) | | Nero, age 16, is emperor |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|-------------|----------|--------------|----------|-------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|------------|
| 1096 [e] | 1161 [e] | 4198 [e] | 1473 [e] | 1519 [e] | 3588 [e] | 4335 [e] | 3814 [e] | 5100 [e] | 2192 [e] | 4151 [e] | 4436 [e] | 5221 [e] |
| Egeneto | de | poreuomenon | hemon | eis | ten | proseuchēn | paidiskēn | tina | echousan | pneuma | Pythona | hypantesai |
| 16 Τέγένετο | δὲ | πιρευομένων | ἡμῶν | εἰς | τὴν | προσευχὴν | παιδίσκην | τινὰ | ἔχουσαν | πνεῦμα | Πύθωνα | ὑπαντήσαι |
| It happened | now | going | of us | to | the | [place of] prayer | a girl | certain | having | a spirit | of Python | met |
| V-AIM-3S | Conj | V-PPM/P-GMP | PPro-G1P | Prep | Art-AFS | N-AFS | N-AFS | IPro-AFS | V-PPA-AFS | N-ANS | N-AMS | V-ANA |
| Acts 16:16 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1473 [e] | 3748 [e] | 2039 [e] | 4183 [e] | 3930 [e] | 3588 [e] | 2962 [e] | 846 [e] | 3132 [e] | | | | |
| hēmin | hētis | ergasian | pollēn | pareichen | tois | kyrios | autēs | manteuomene | | | | |
| ἡμῖν | ἥτις | έργασιάν | πολλήν | παρεῖχεν | τοῖς | κυρίοις | αὐτῆς | μαντευομένη | | | | |
| us | who | gain | much | was bringing | the | masters | of her | by fortune-telling | | | | |
| PPro-D1P | RelPro-NFS | N-AFS | Adj-AFS | V-IIA-3S | Art-DMP | N-DMP | PPro-GF3S | V-PPM/P-NFS | | | | |

πύθωνα = "python"

- In Greek mythology the name of the **Pythian** serpent or dragon that dwelt in the region of Pytho at the foot of Parnassus in Phocis, and was said to have guarded the oracle of Delphi (north of Corinth) and been slain by Apollo

- Refers to an oracular or ventriloquizing spirit identified in Greco-Roman world with the **Python** of Delphi, the serpent slain by Apollo. By NT times it had become a general label for a possessing entity that enabled fortune-telling.



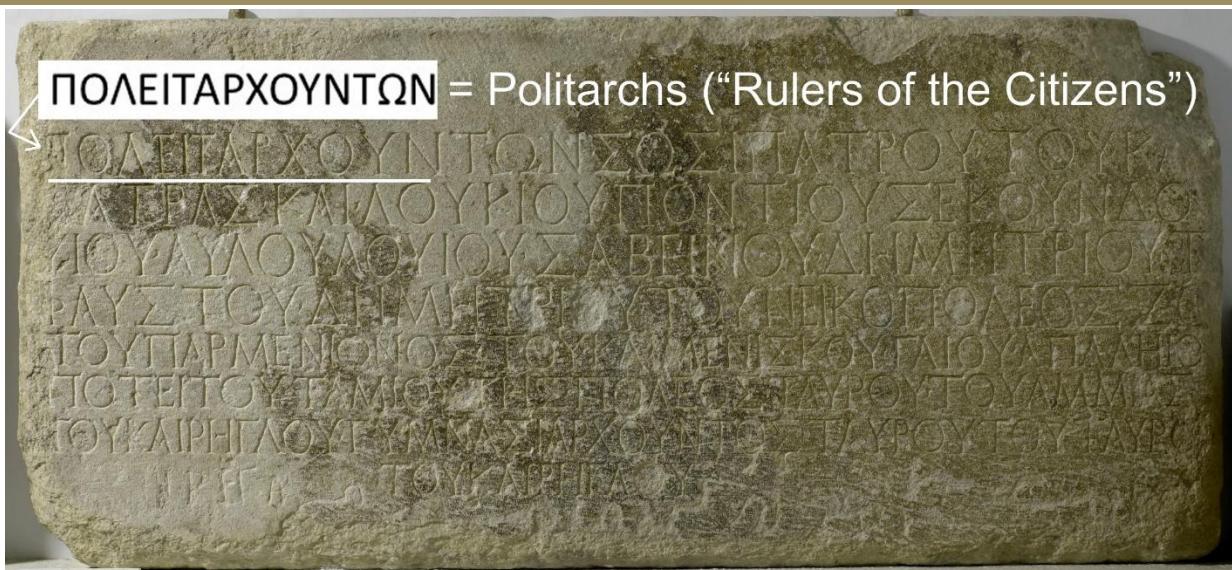
This inscription from 125 AD lists six **Politarchs** ("Rulers of the Citizens") among other officials.

Acts 17:6, 8 uses "city officials" 2x to translate the Greek word **politarchs**

More than 60 inscriptions that mention "**politarchs**" have been found.

45 of the inscriptions are from the Macedonian area of Greece.

About 30 of the inscriptions that use "**politarchs**" were found in Thessalonica.





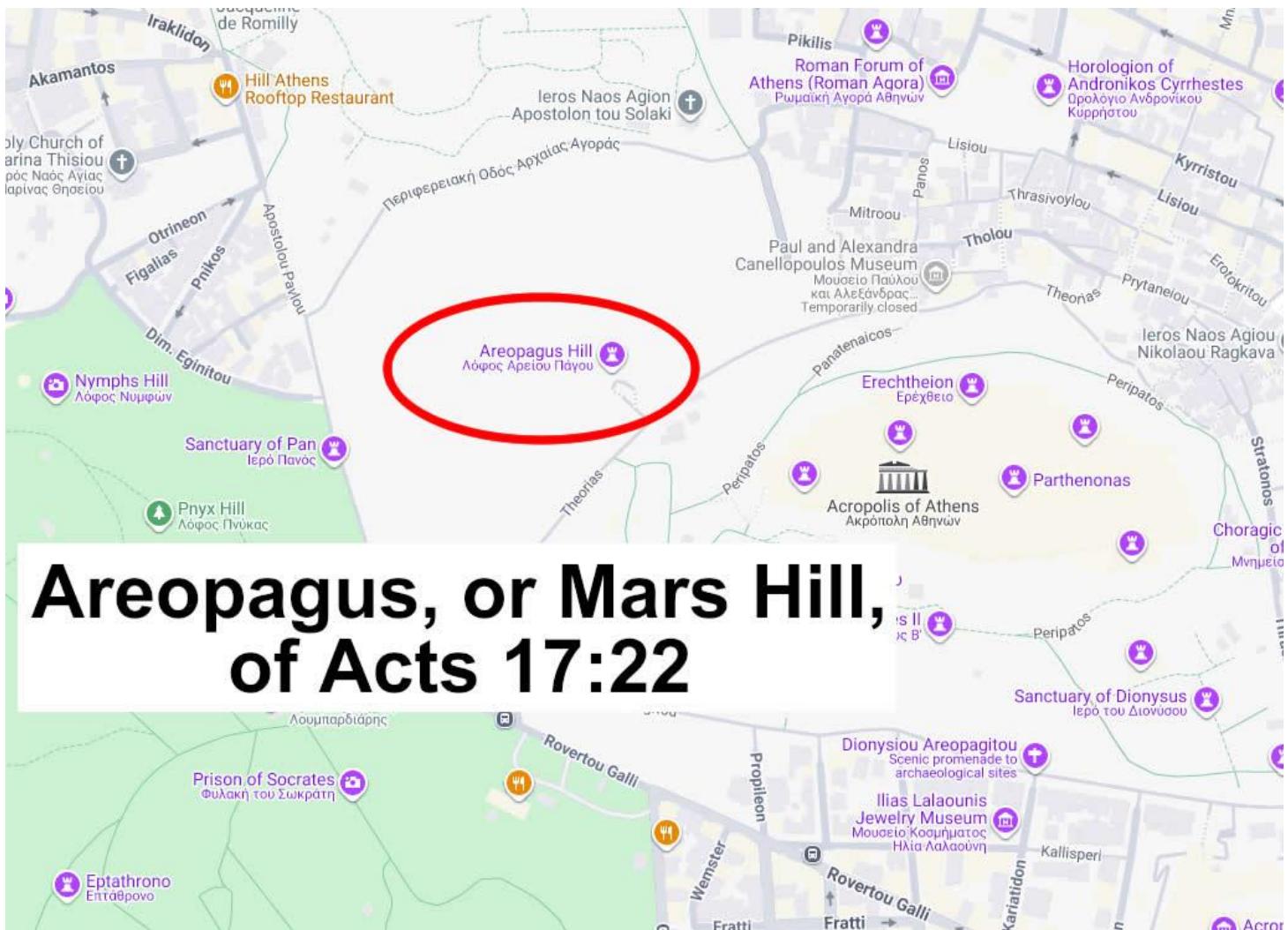
Roman Road Construction



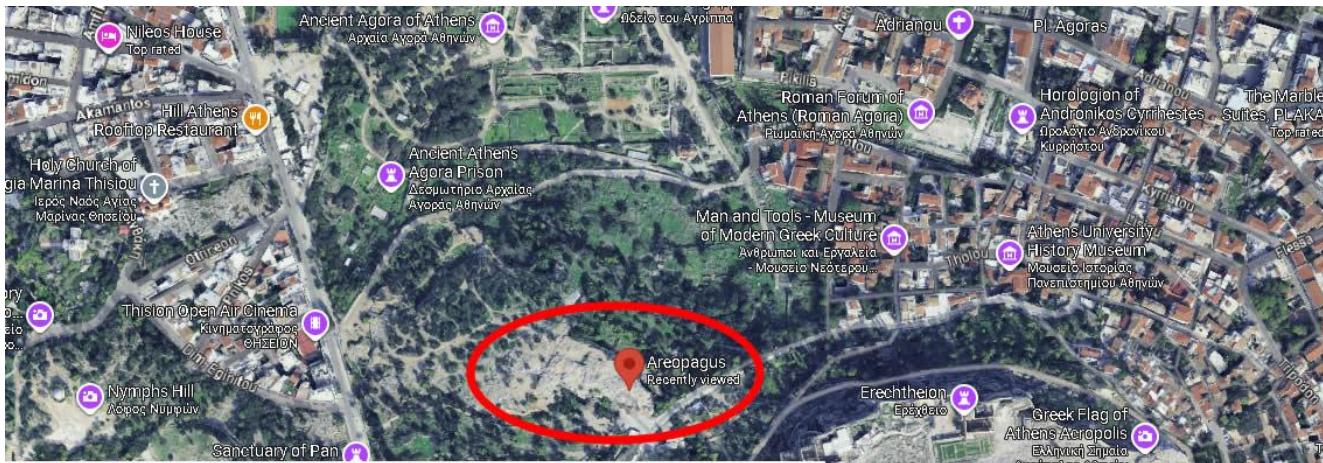




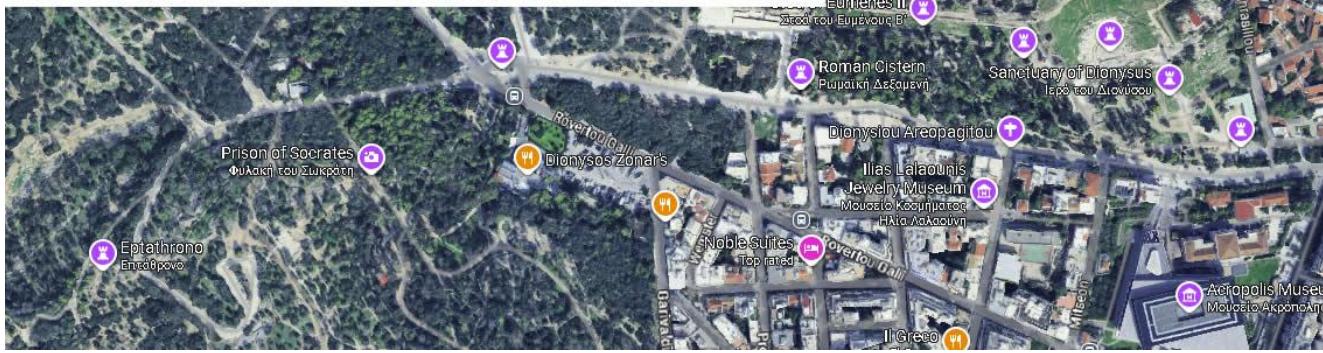




Areopagus, or Mars Hill, of Acts 17:22



Areopagus, or Mars Hill, of Acts 17:22



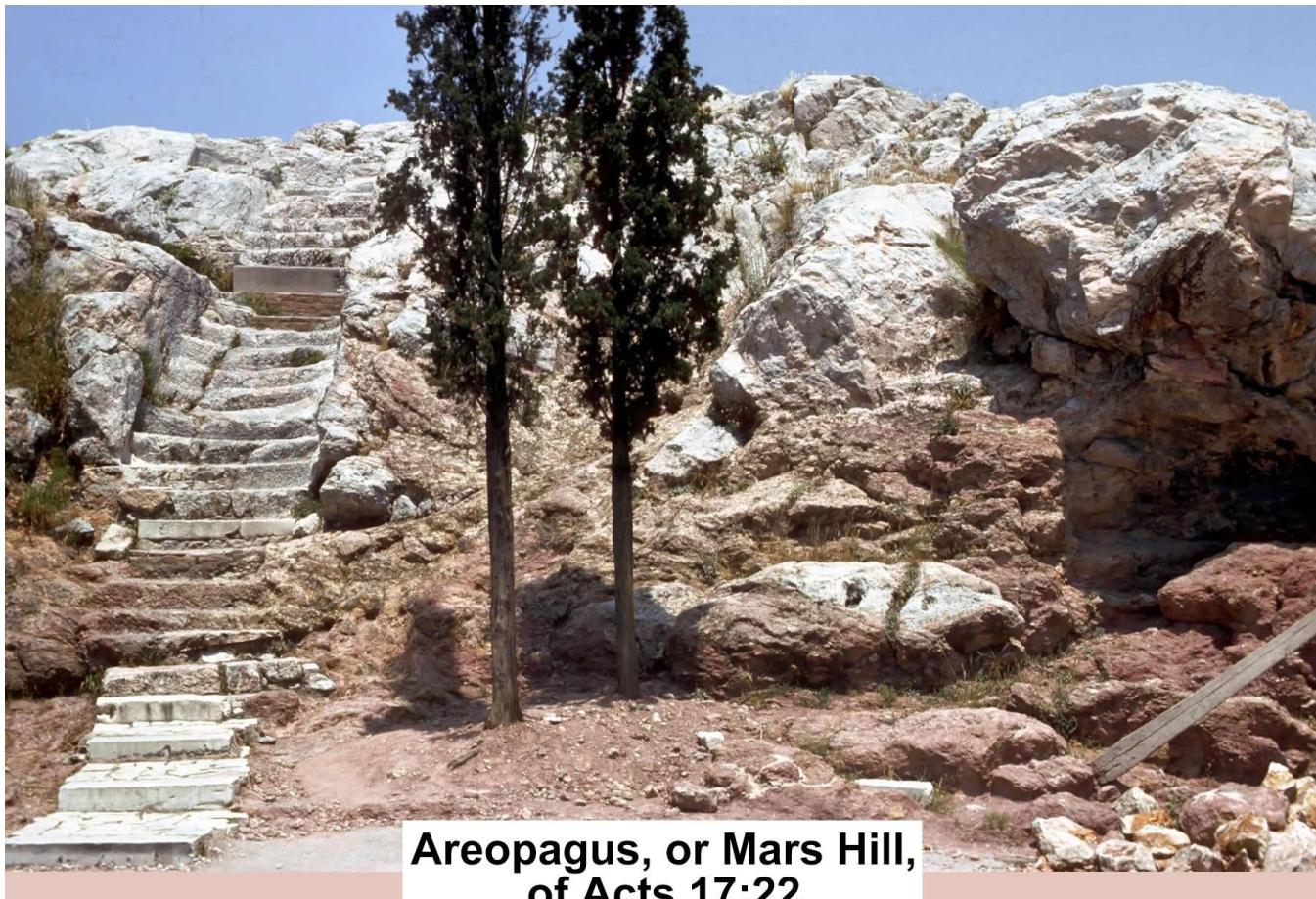
Areopagus, or Mars Hill, of Acts 17:22





Areopagus, or Mars Hill, of Acts 17:22

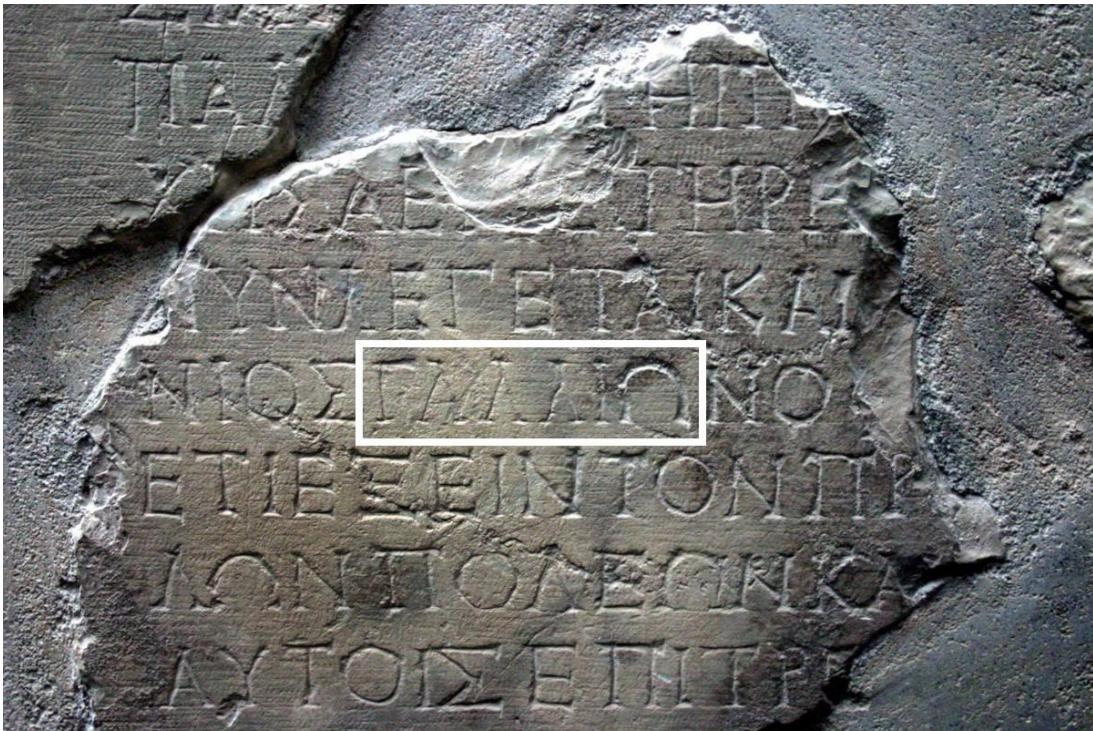




**Areopagus, or Mars Hill,
of Acts 17:22**



The "Bema" seat, or judgment seat, of proconsul Gallio's court in Corinth of Acts 18:12–17 where Paul appeared in the summer of A.D. 51.



Inscription from Delphi written in April-July 52 AD that names of GALLIO (ΓΑΛΛΙΩ) as proconsul of Achaia



Lucius Junius Gallio Annaeanus
GALLIO

**He heard the Jew's charges against Paul
in Corinth in Acts 18**



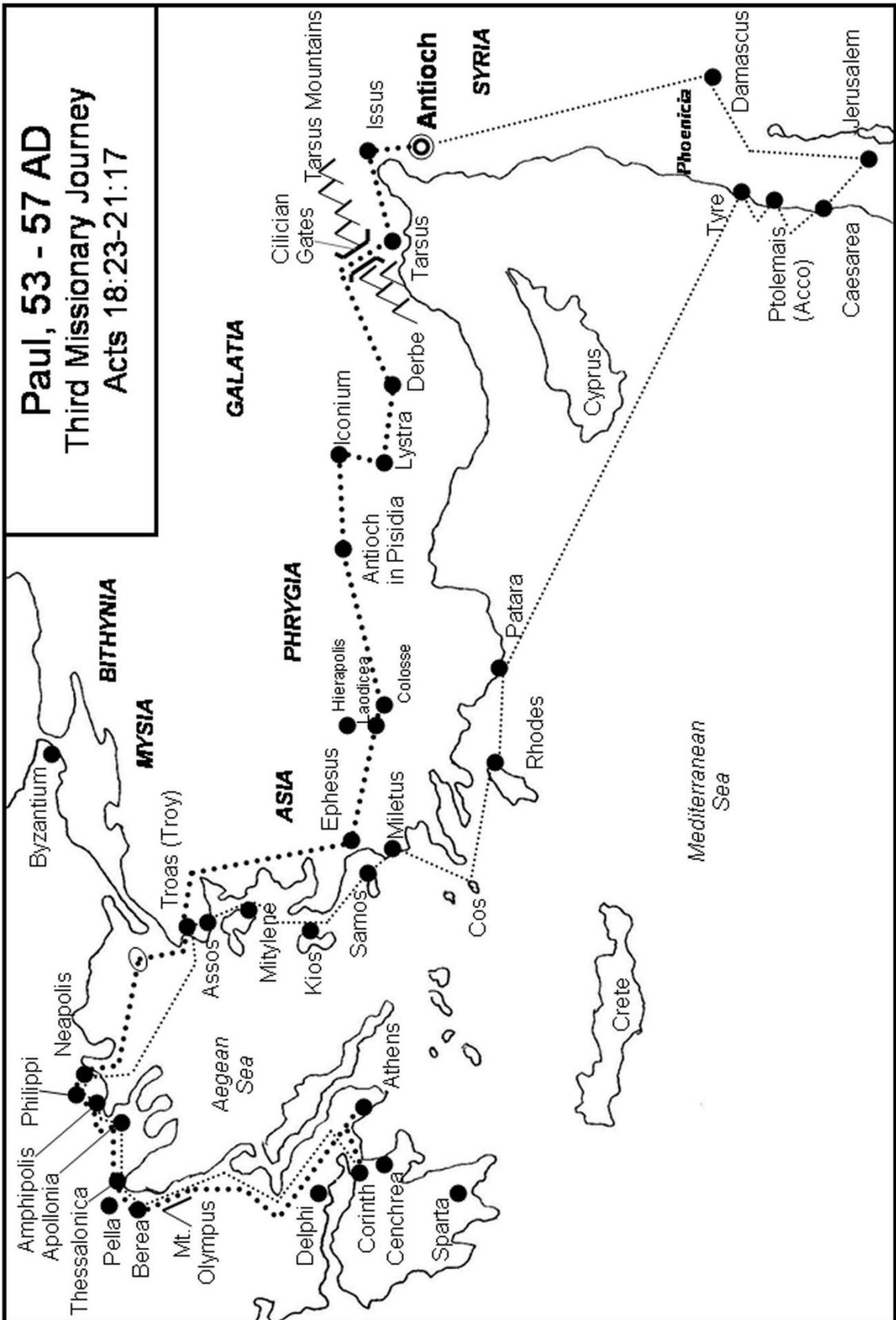
Lucius Annaeus Seneca (4 B.C. - A.D. 65)

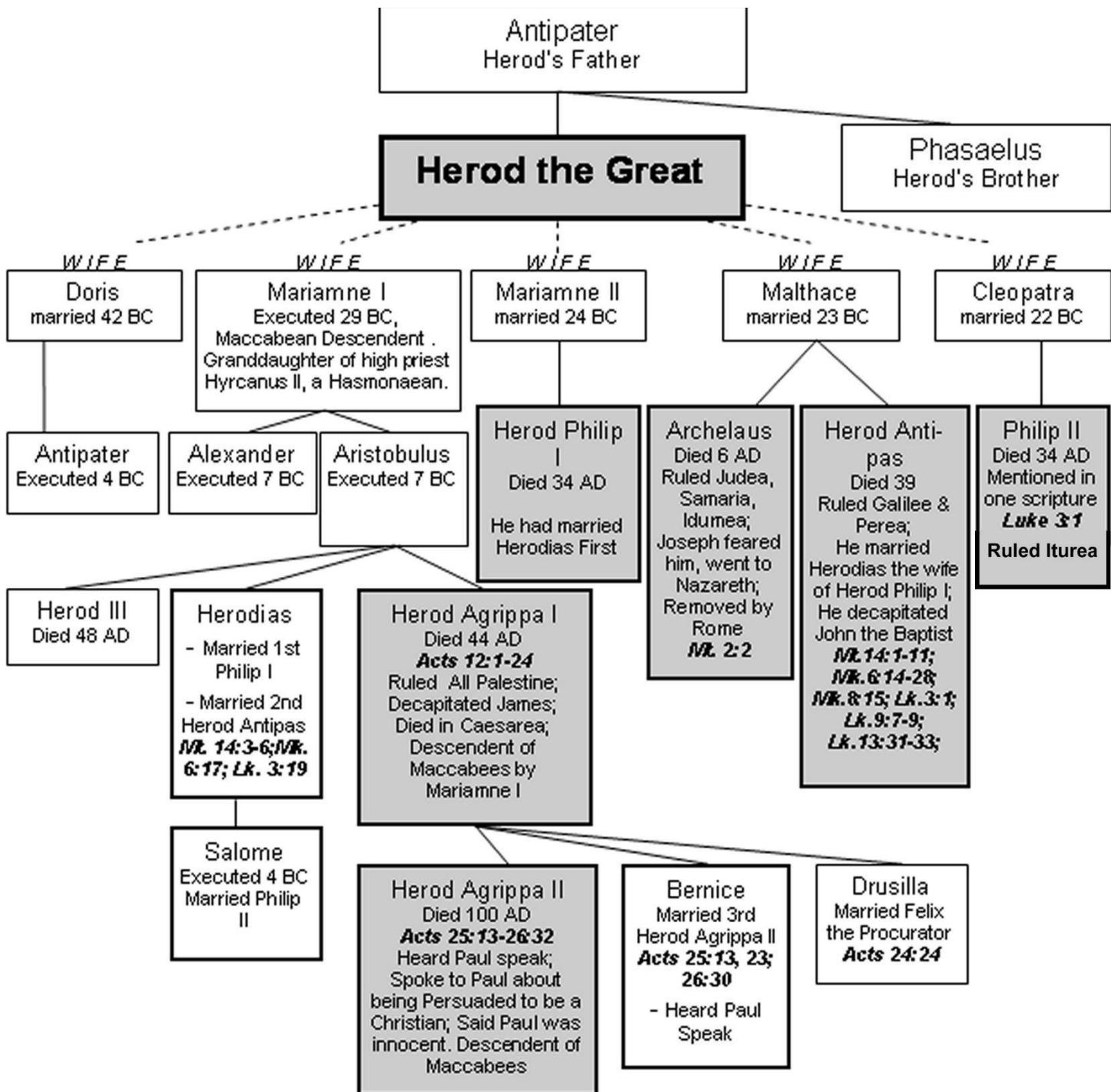
SENECA

Brother of Gallio

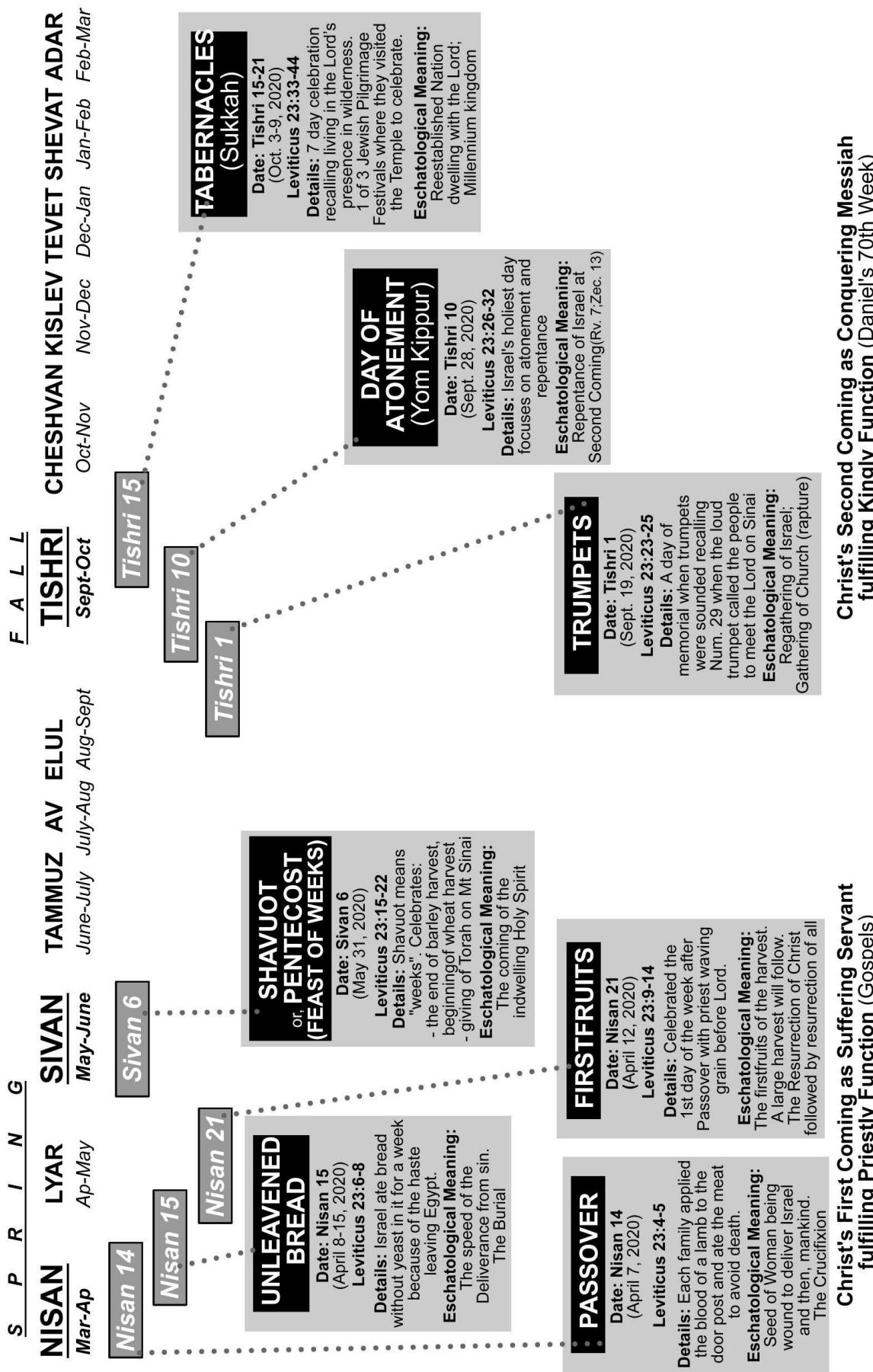
| | | | |
|----|--|---|--|
| 55 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paul writes his first of four letters to the Corinthians (not <i>1 Corinthians</i>) mentioned in 1 Co.5:9. In this letter Paul instructs them to collect money for the Jerusalem saints (1 Cor.16:1). An offering for the Jerusalem believers begins to be collected. In a year, Paul will refer to this offering in his letter <i>Second Corinthians</i>. (2 Co.8:10) A delegation from the Corinthian church arrives in Ephesus with problems and questions. Paul writes <i>First Corinthians</i> in Ephesus and sends it to Corinth. (This is his second of four letters to Corinth) Paul follows this letter with a quick visit directly across the Aegean Sea from Ephesus to Corinth and back. (2 Cor. 2:1) This would have been his second visit to Corinth. (2 Cor.12:14; 13:1,2) Paul writes a third letter to Corinth from Ephesus (which we do not have) (2 Cor.2:3,4; 7:8,9,12). Titus carries this letter and stays to fix the church. (2 Cor.7:15,13,14) | Paul writes First Corinthians from Ephesus | |
| 56 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the fall Paul leaves Ephesus for Corinth and goes through Troas and into Macedonia. While Paul is traveling through Macedonia he meets Titus who has left Corinth to return to Ephesus. (2 Cor.7:5,6) In Macedonia Paul writes his fourth letter to the Corinthians known as <i>Second Corinthians</i>. (2 Co.2:13;7:5) Titus and Luke are sent back to Corinth with the letter <i>Second Corinthians</i>. (2 Cor.8:17,18) Paul follows them into Corinth to spend the winter in Corinth. | Paul writes Second Corinthians from Macedonia | |
| 57 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the spring, Paul writes to the Roman Church from Corinth. and sends the letter of <i>Romans</i> with a delegation of people led by Phoebe to Rome. (Rom.16:1) Paul plans to sail to Syria from Cenchea but the Jews planned to kill him so he went by land up through Macedonia and down past Ephesus (Acts 20:3-6) Paul arrives in Jerusalem. (Acts 21:17) Paul is arrested at the temple. (Acts 21:27) Paul is placed in prison in Jerusalem at Fort Antonia (21:37;22:24) and appears before the Sanhedrin. (22:30) Jews plan to kill Paul so Paul is transferred to Caesarea. (Acts 23:23) Paul is in prison in Caesarea for two years. (Acts 24:27) Paul appears before Felix. (Acts 24) | Paul writes Romans from Corinth | |

Paul, 53 - 57 AD
Third Missionary Journey
Acts 18:23-21:17





The Feasts of the LORD from Leviticus 23



Christ's First Coming as Suffering Servant fulfilling Priestly Function (Gospels)

Christ's Second Coming as Conquering Messiah fulfilling Kingly Function (Daniel's 70th Week)

Temple of Artemis: (Photos from Carl Rasmussen's website holylandphotos.org)

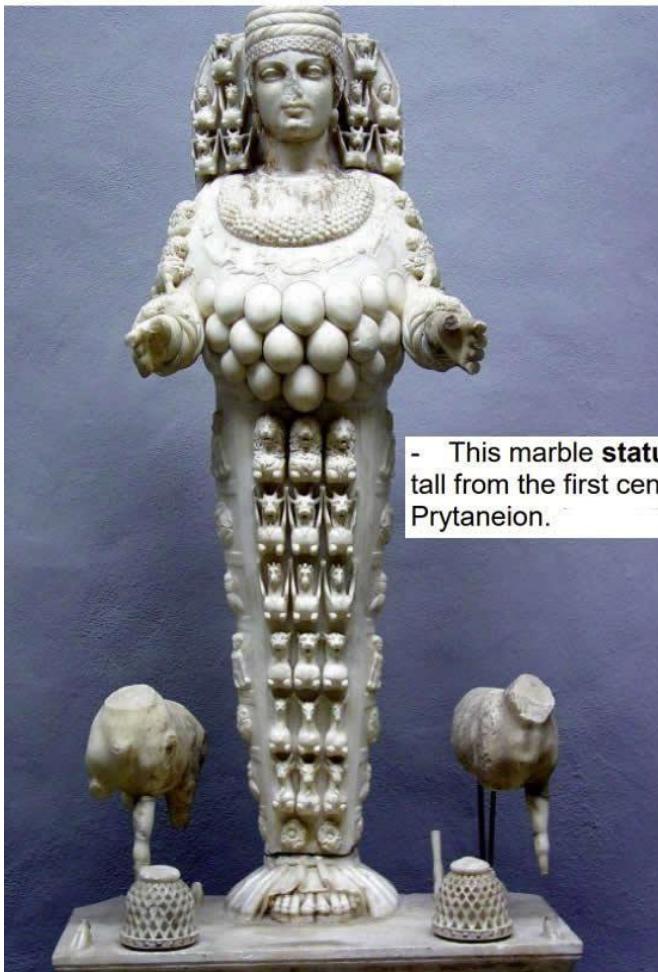
The Temple of Artemis had 127 pillars reaching 62 feet high. The temple was built on a thirteen step platform. The front of the temple had 3 rows of 8 pillars and was surrounded on both sides by 2 rows of 21 columns. There was a large U-shaped altar structure setting in front of the temple. Here is a **model**:



An Ephesian (see the Greek letters ΕΦΕΣΙΑΝ, or εφεσιαν) **coin** shows an image of the Temple of Artemis. Here is one of the original 127 **pillar bases** that surrounded the Temple of Artemis in Ephesus:



An **altar to Artemis** (R)- on altar is image of an altar with a flame with a female musician playing music with a double flute. There are five lines of a Greek inscription above the images, plus one line on the rim.



- This marble **statue of Artemis** measuring 9 feet, six inches tall from the first century AD was found in Ephesus at the Prytaneion.

View of Ancient Ephesus on Google Earth 2014

Aegean Sea

Cayster River

Harbor

Theater
(Acts 19:29)





Ephesus

