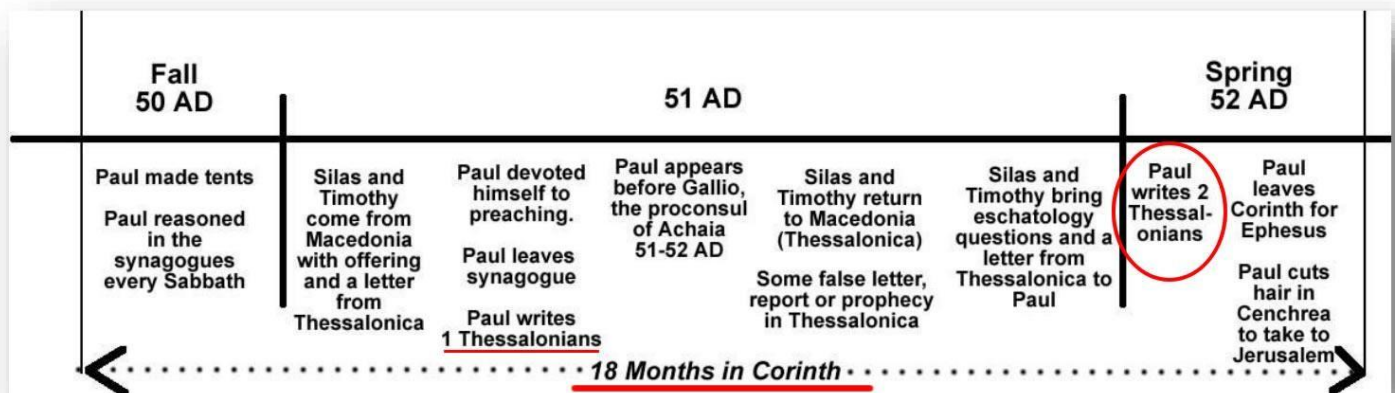


Acts 15-21, 48-57 AD (pages 239-242)

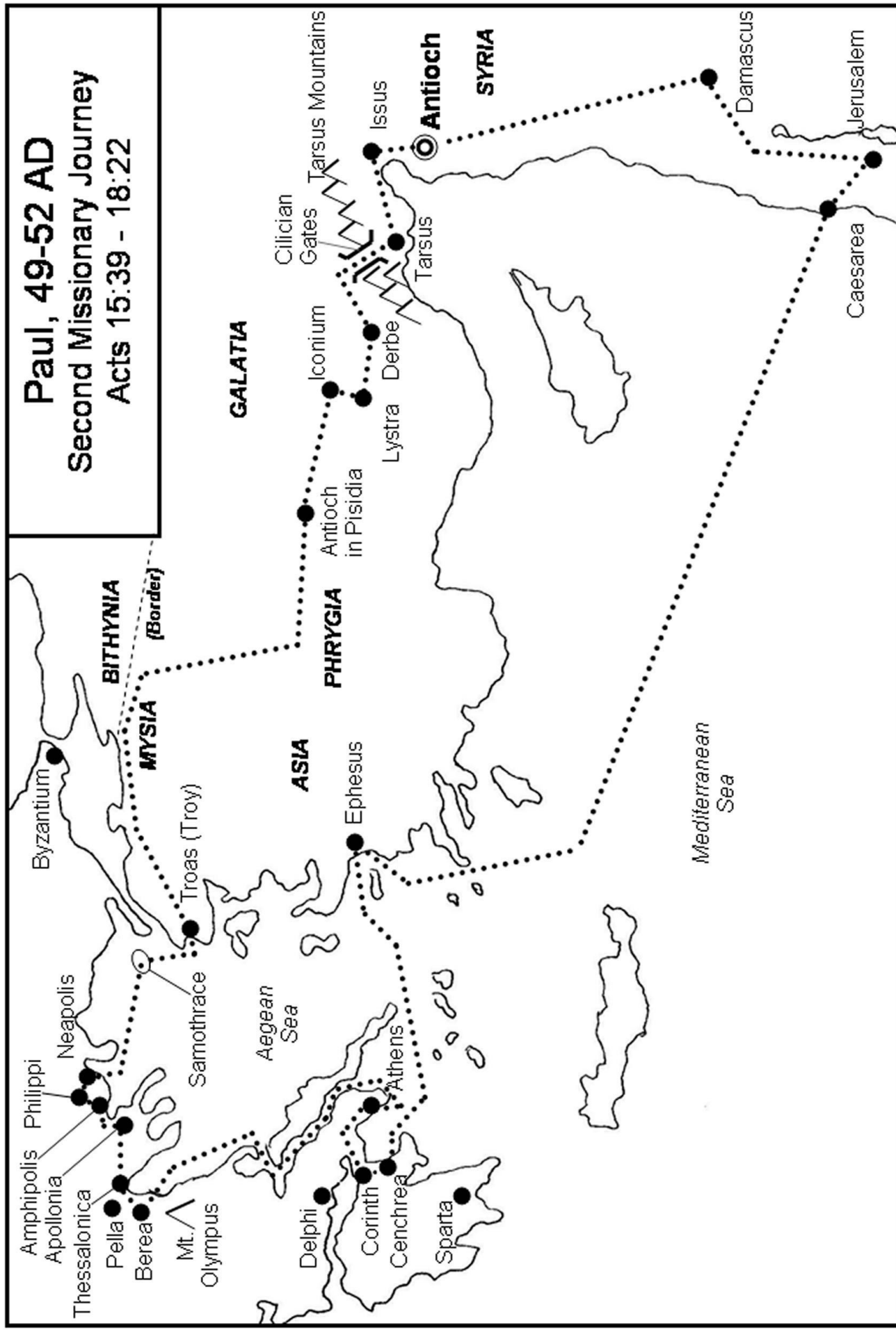
46	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paul and Barnabas leave on first <u>missionary journey</u>. 		
47	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peter has come to Antioch in Syria. (Gal.2:11) Paul travels in Galatia to Antioch in Pisida, Iconium, Lystra and Derbe. James sends Jews from Jerusalem to Antioch. (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. 	Paul writes Galatians from Antioch in Syria	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)"



Paul, 49-52 AD

Second Missionary Journey

Acts 15:39 - 18:22



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 Britain</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 Gallio. (Acts 18:12) 	Paul writes First Thessalonians from Corinth	Gallio 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 Second Thessalonians 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	poreuomenōn	hēmōn	eis	tēn	proseuchēn	paidiskēn	tina	echousan	pneuma	Pythōna	hypantēsai
16 Ἐγένετο	δὲ ,	πορευομένων	ἡμῶν	εἰς	τὴν	προσευχὴν ,	παιδίσκη	τινὰ ,	ἔχουσιν	πνεῦμα	Πύθωνα ,	ὑπαντῆσαι
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-PPMP-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	kyriois	autēs	manteuomenē
ἡμῖν ,	ἥτις	ἐργασίαν	πολλὴν	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-PPMP-NFS

πυθωνα = "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.



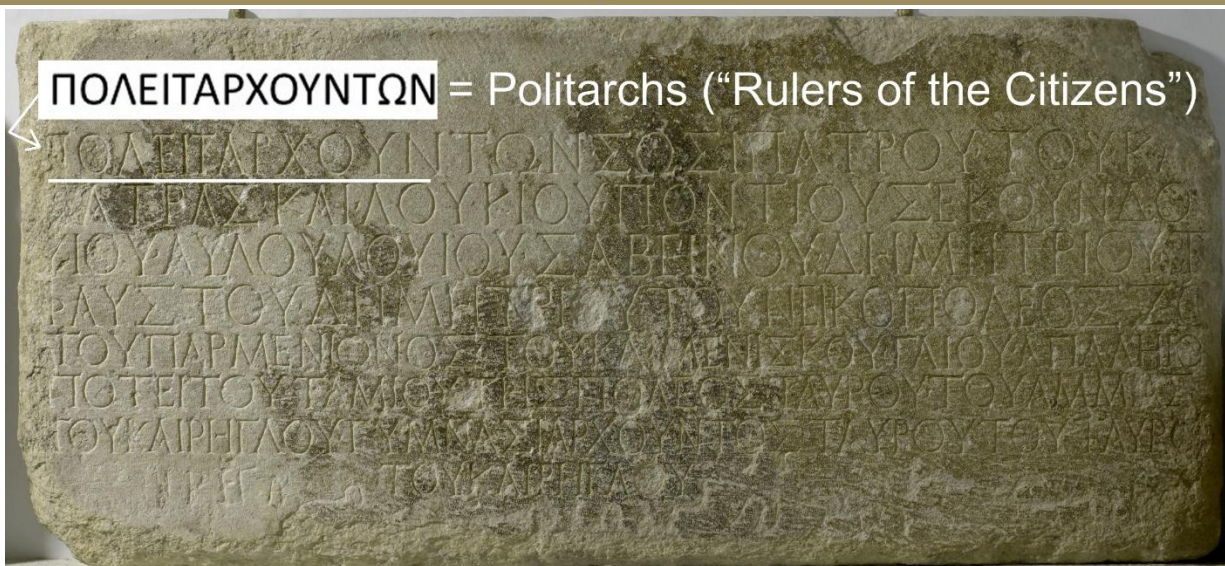
This inscription from 125 AD lists six **Politarchs** ("Rulers of the Citizens") among other officials.

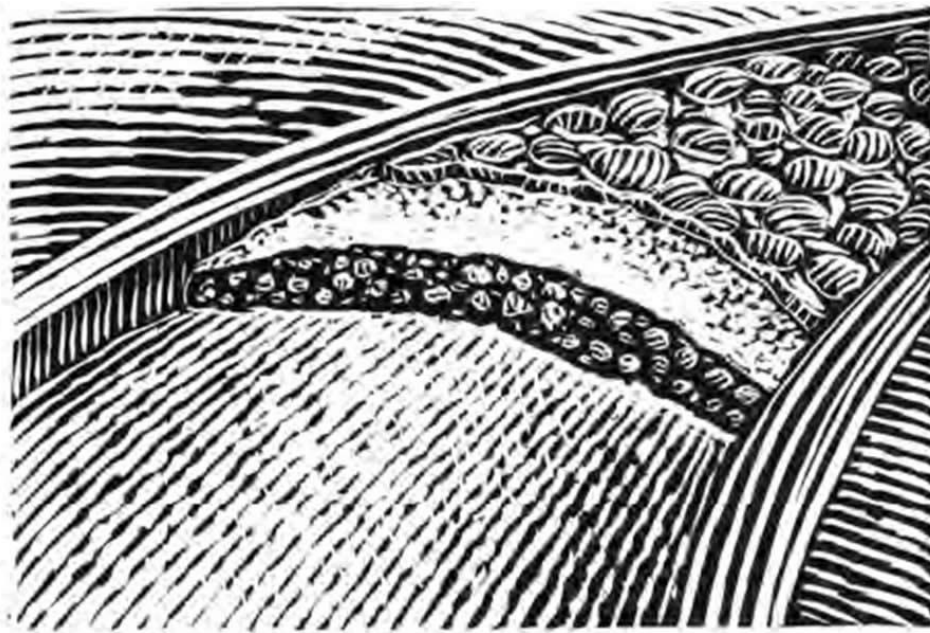
Acts 17:6, 8 uses "city officials" 2x to translate the Greek word **politarchs**

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.





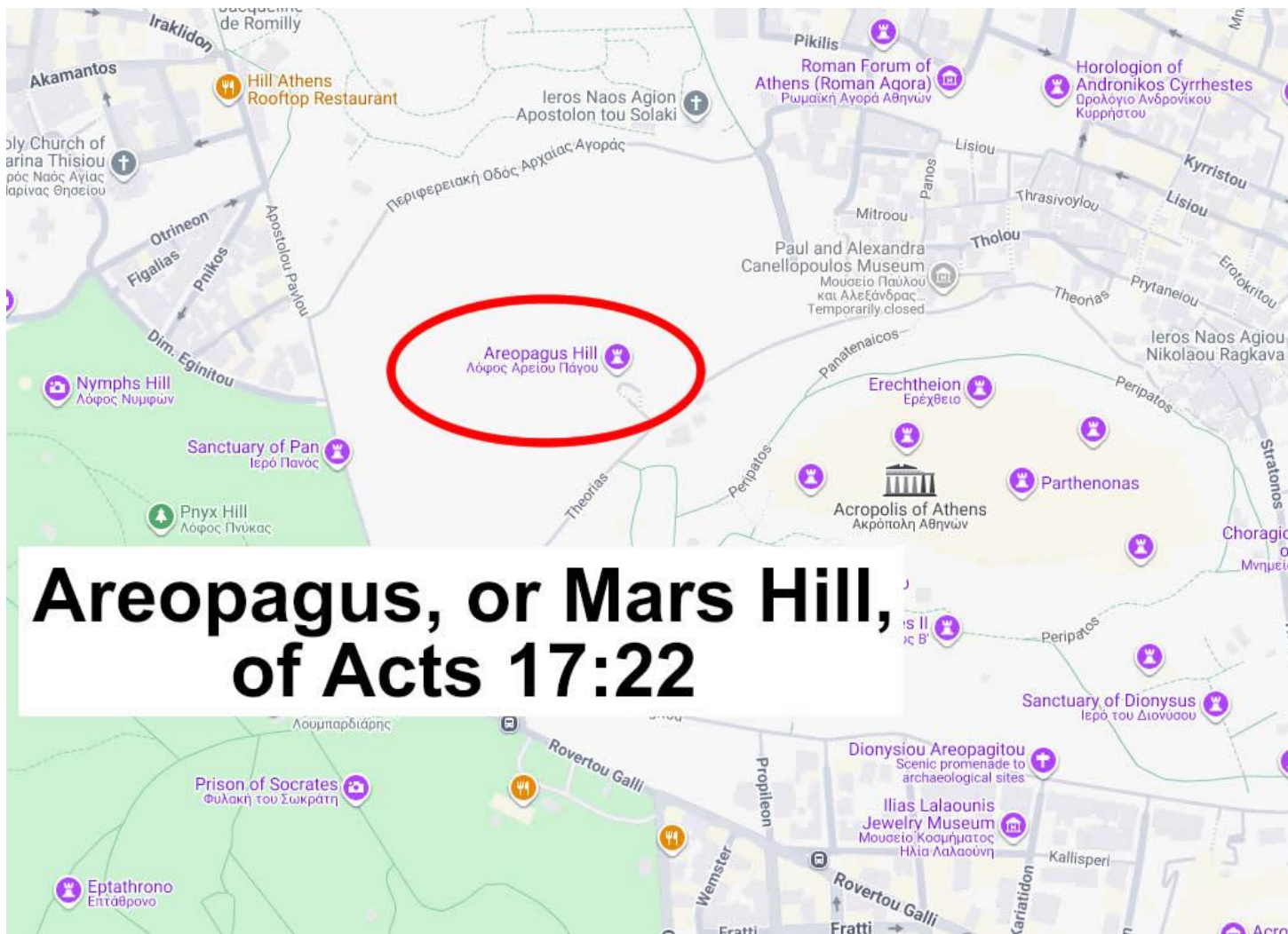
Roman Road Construction

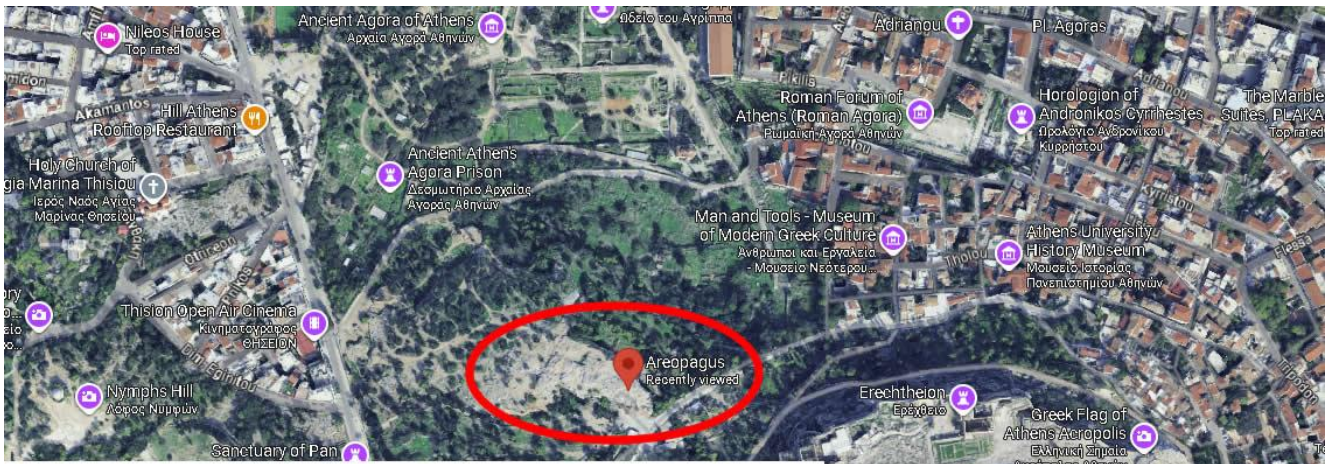




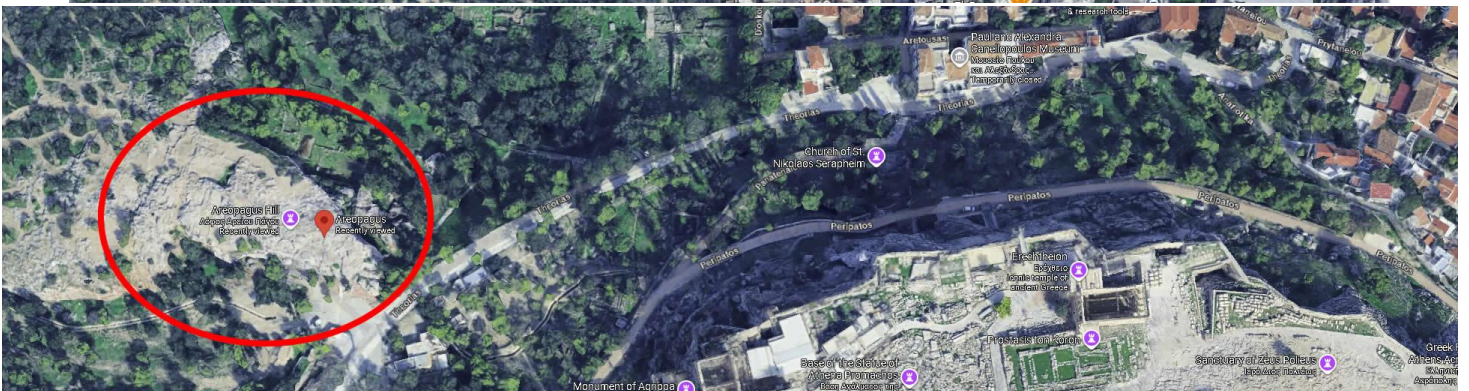
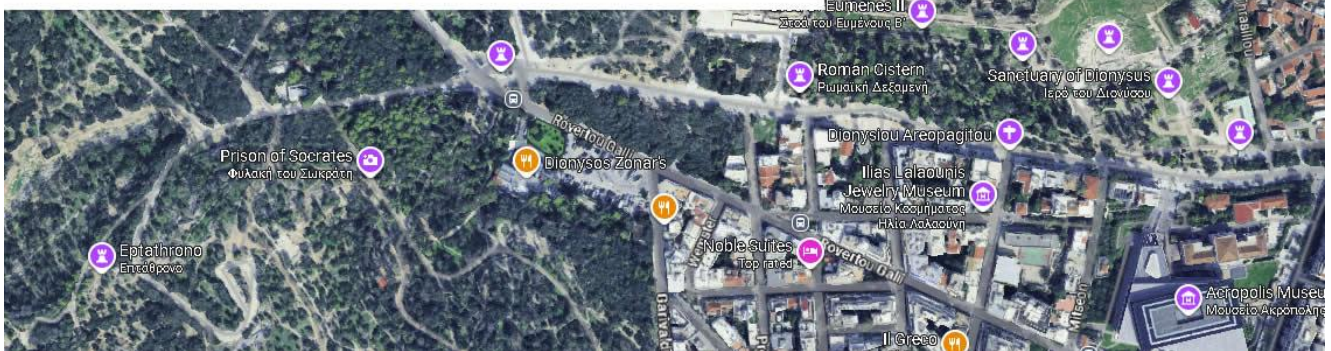






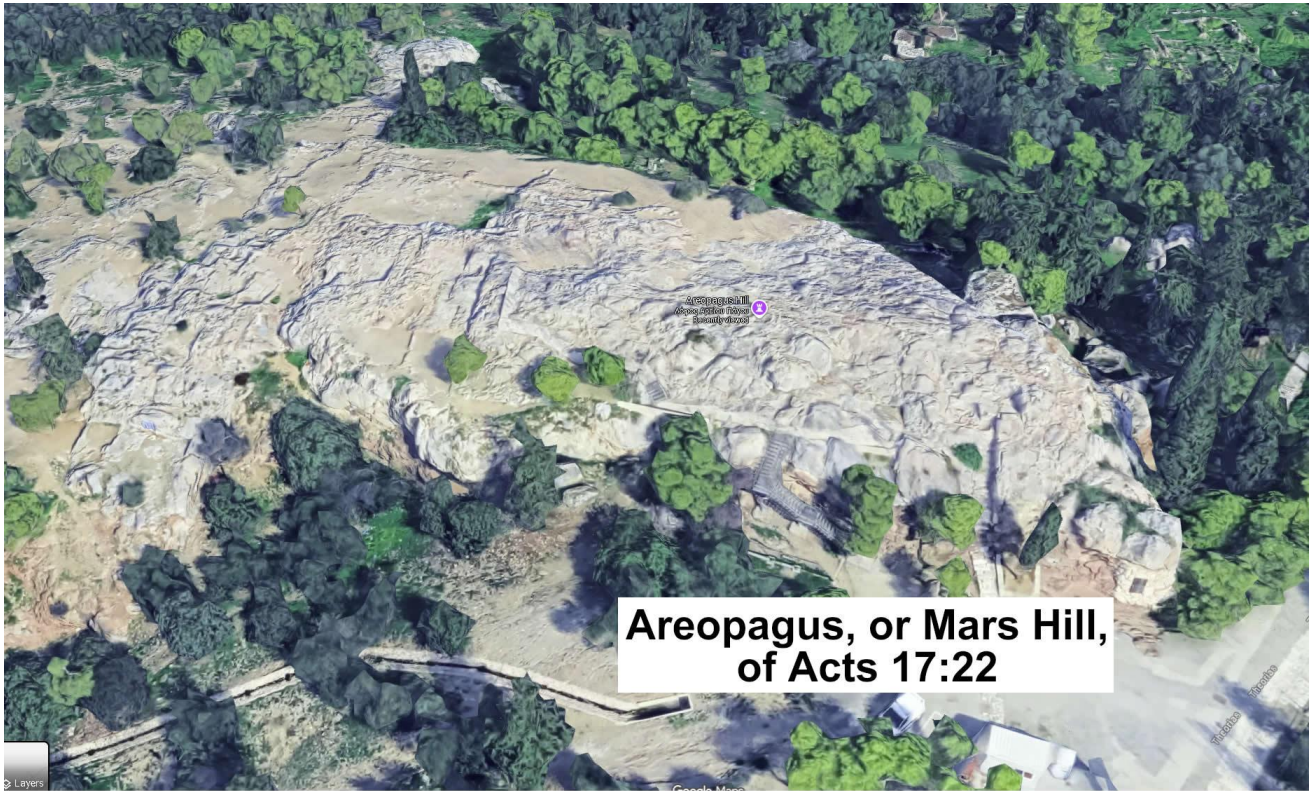


Areopagus, or Mars Hill, of Acts 17:22

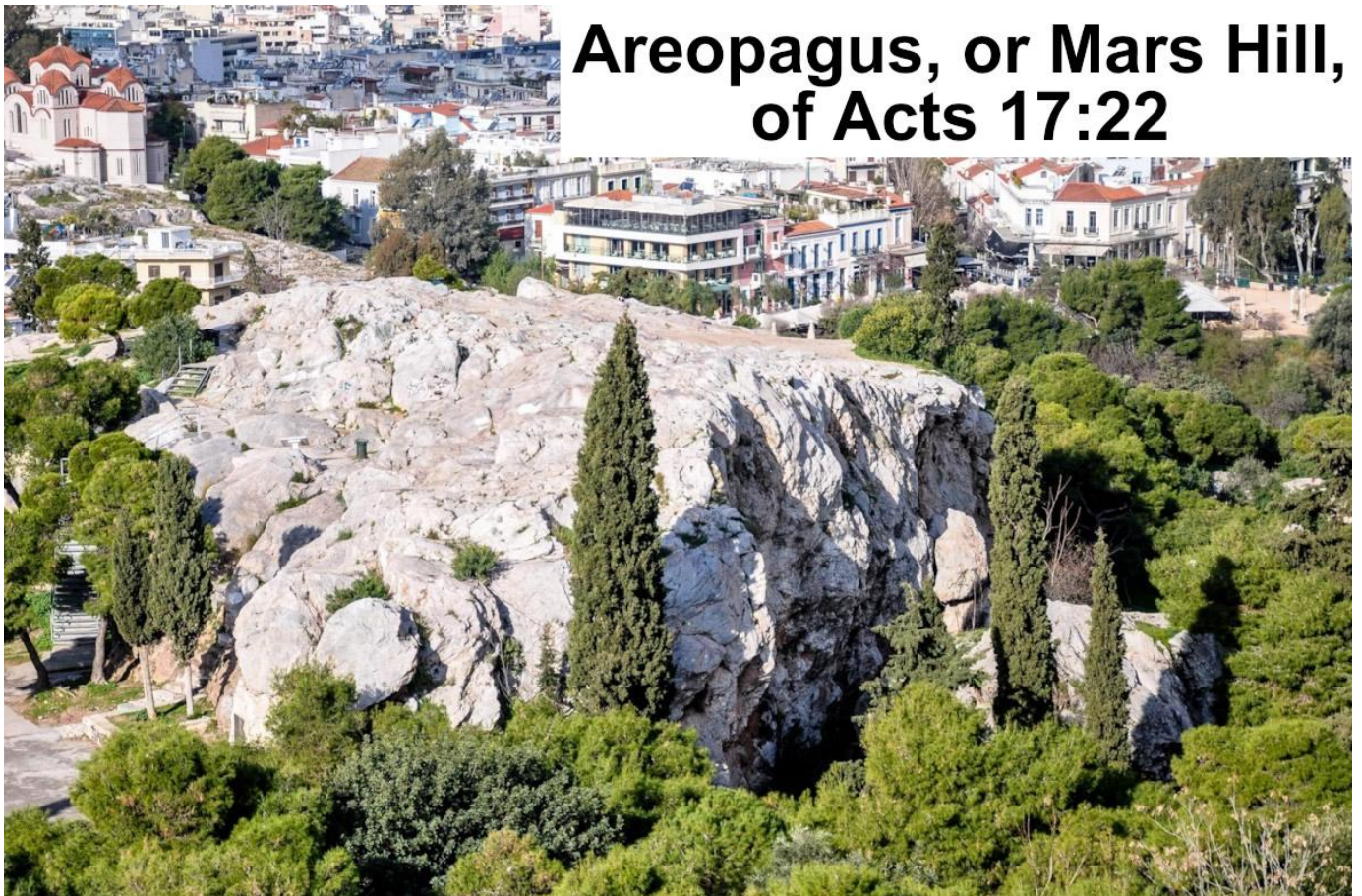


Areopagus, or Mars Hill, of Acts 17:22





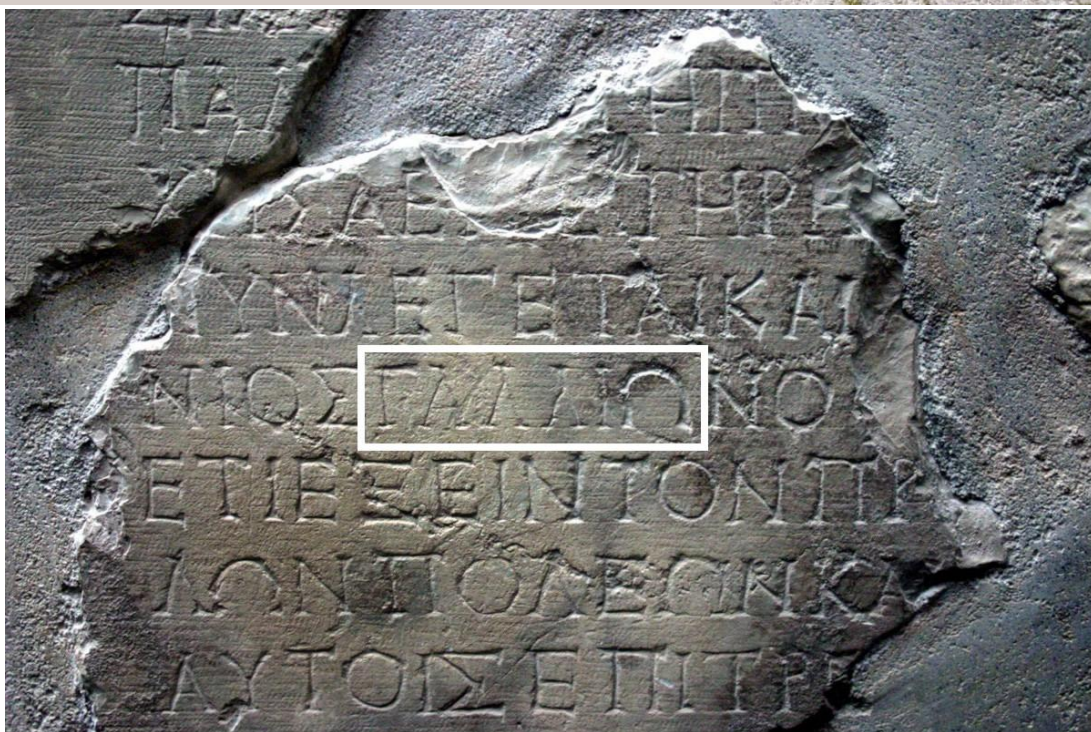
**Areopagus, or Mars Hill,
of Acts 17:22**



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



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



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

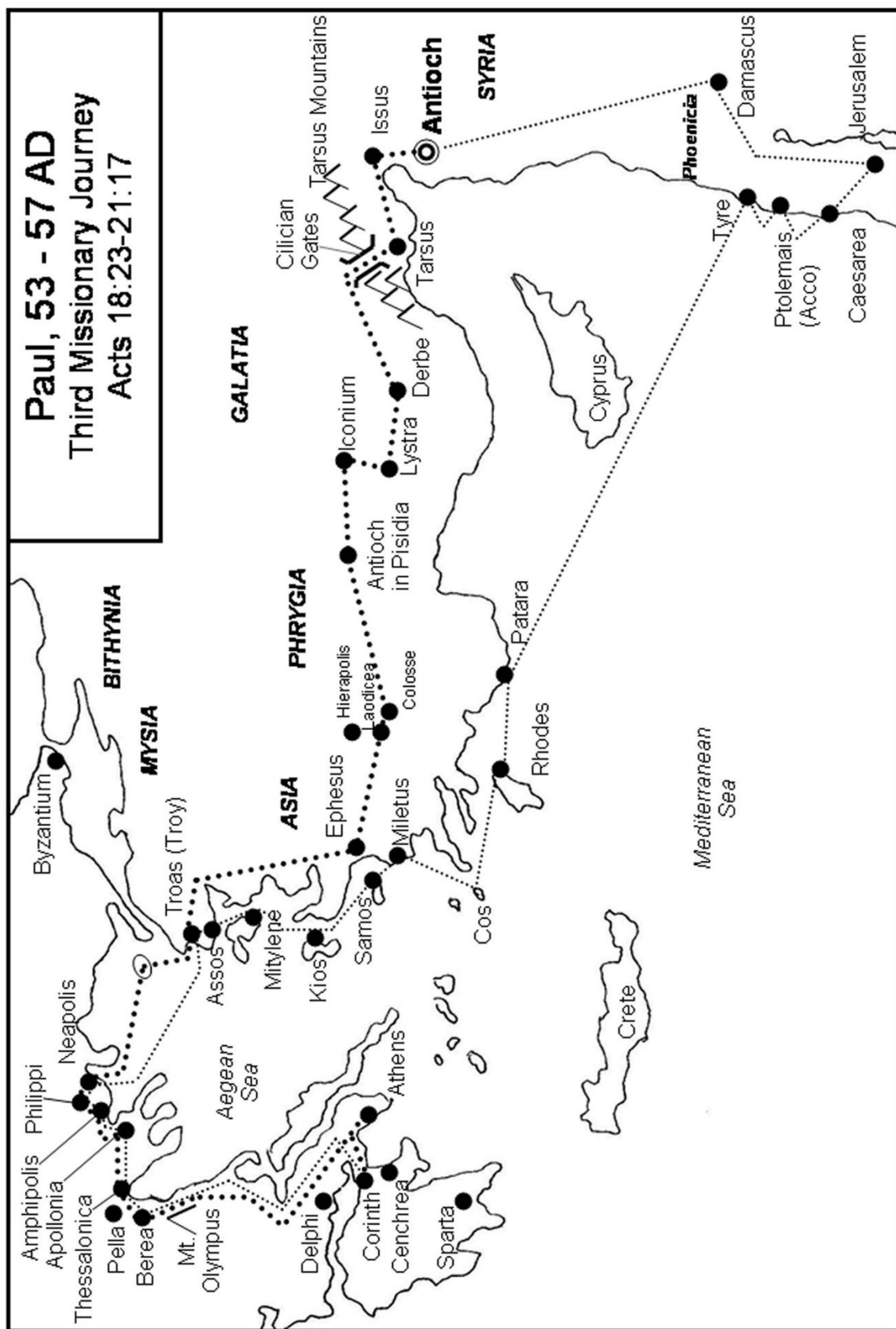


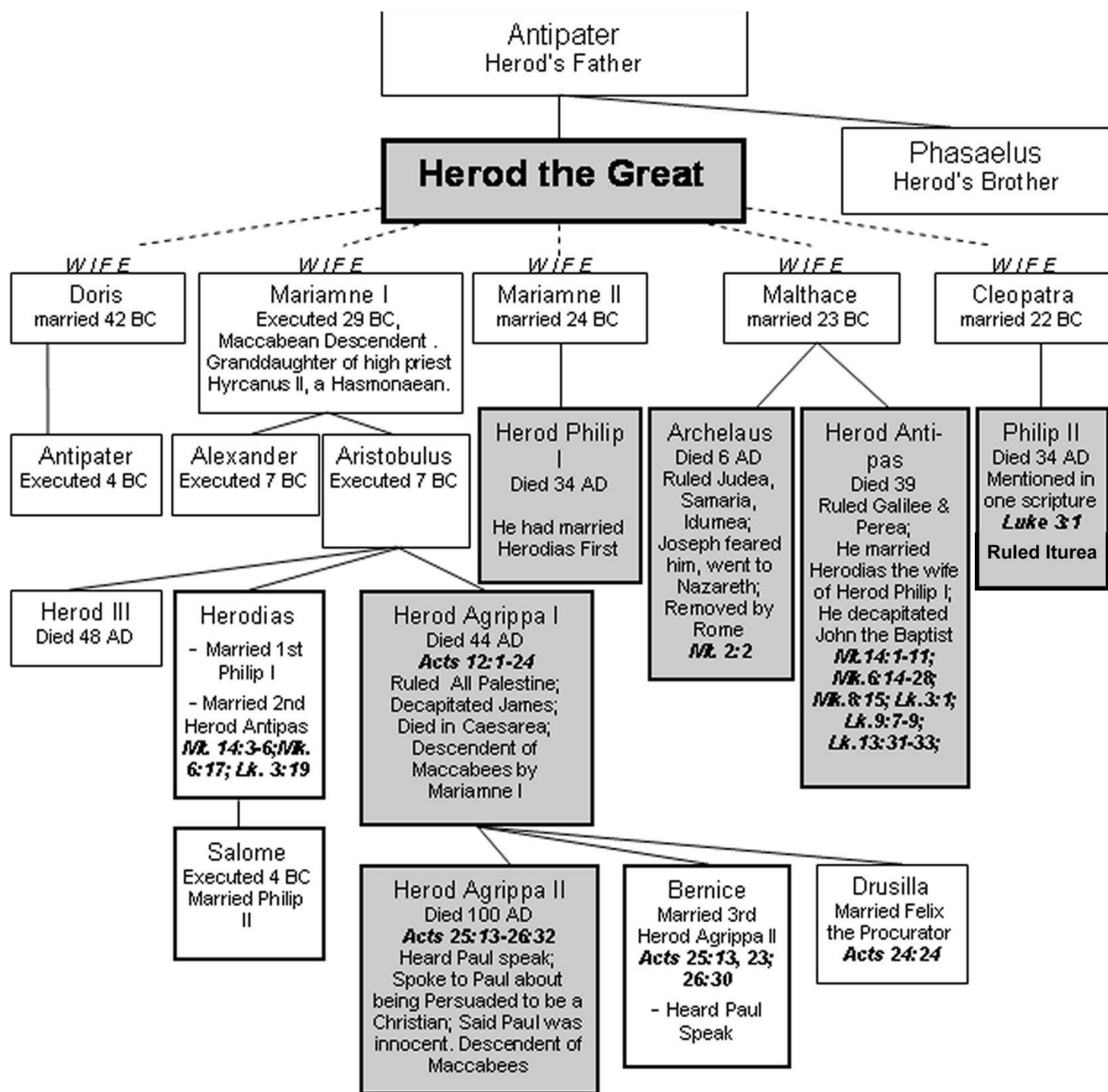
Lucius Annaeus Seneca (4 B.C. - A.D. 65)

SENECA

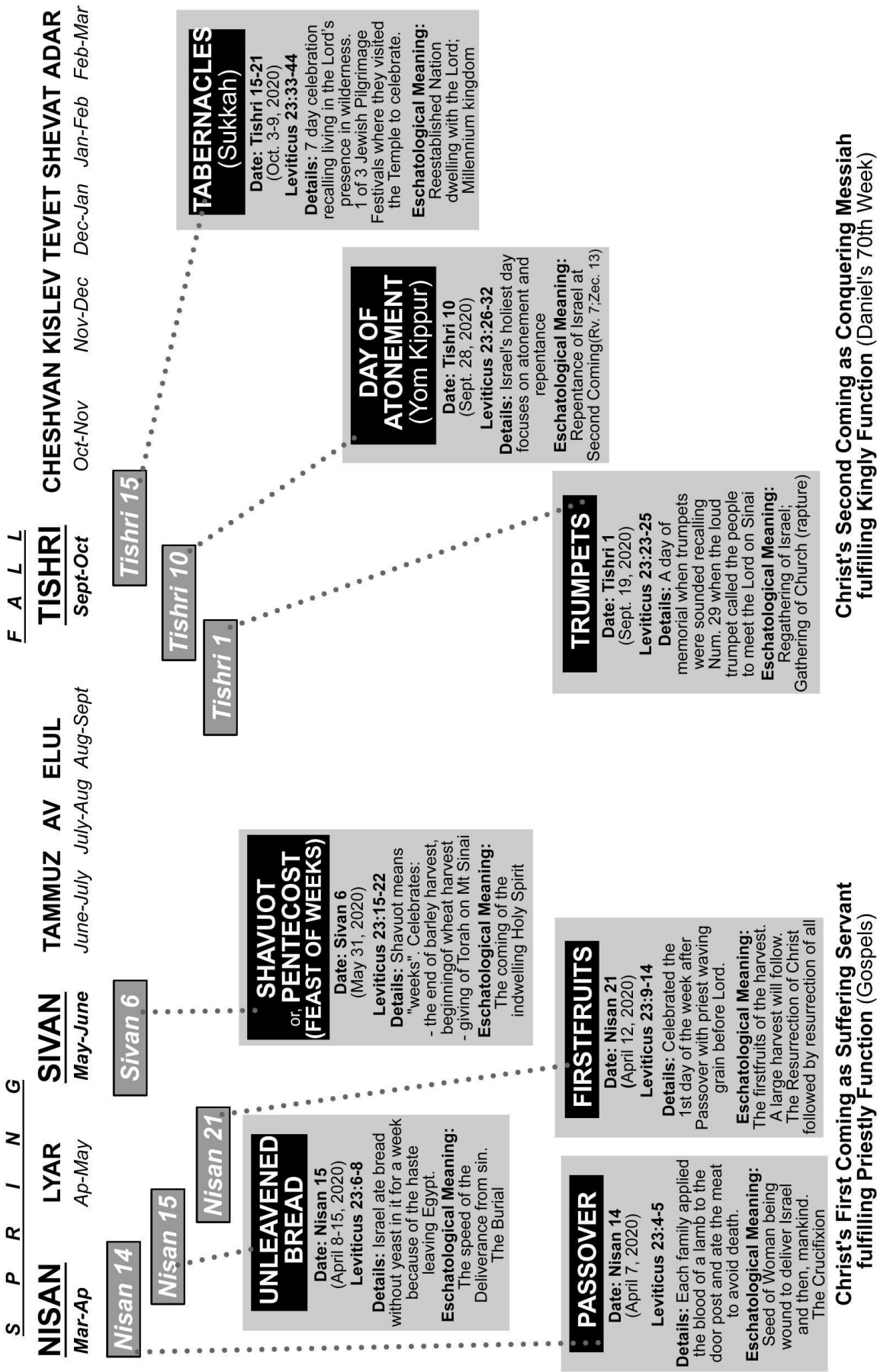
Brother of Gallio

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	





The Feasts of the LORD from Leviticus 23



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

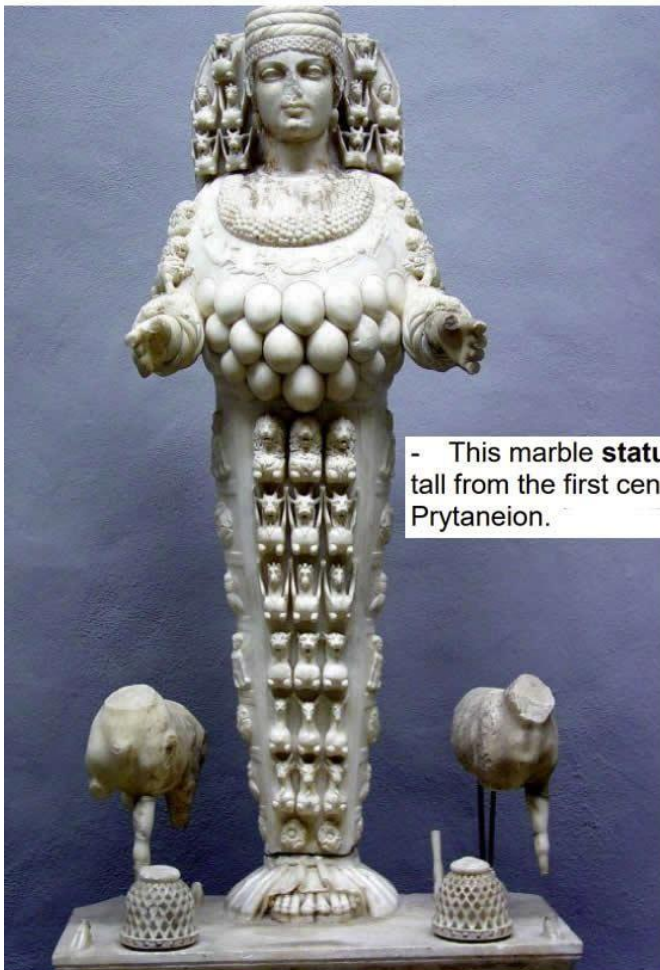
The Temple of Artemis had 127 pillars reaching 62 feet high. The temple was built on a thirteen step platform. The front of the temple had 3 rows of 8 pillars and was surrounded on both sides by 2 rows of 21 columns. There was a large U-shaped altar structure setting in front of the temple. Here is a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





Ephesus

