

An Aerial View of the New Testament



Pennington

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The Passion Week of Jesus Christ



Sunday – Day of Demonstration

- What was the purpose of the Triumphal Entry?
 - Not: to offer Himself as King and immediately set up His kingdom
 - Classic dispensational view
- Why?
 - 1) He came to die!
 - 2) On His way to Jerusalem He had taught the parable of the pounds—the lesson behind that parable was to correct the idea that the kingdom of God would appear immediately (Luke 19:11).

Sunday – Day of Demonstration

- What was the purpose of the Triumphal entry?
 - 1) To make the unequivocal claim to be Israel's Messiah.
 - Zech. 9:9 – Rejoice greatly, O daughter of Zion! Shout *in triumph*, O daughter of Jerusalem! Behold, your king is coming to you; He is just and endowed with salvation, Humble, and mounted on a donkey, Even on a colt, the foal of a donkey.
 - When a ruler was coming in war—a charger
 - When a ruler was coming in peace—a donkey
 - 2) To claim to be the fulfillment of the Passover
 - Luke 19:37, 39 – multitudes cite Ps. 118:26.
 - Ps. 113-118 – the Hallel [Praise] Psalms
 - Ps. 113-114 – sung before the Passover meal
 - Ps. 115-118 – sung after the Passover meal
 - Cf. Ps. 118:27; cf. 1 Cor. 5:7
- John 12:18-19 – many came simply out of curiosity.

Monday – Day of Authority

- Cursing of the fig tree (Matt. 21:18-19; Mark 11:12-14)
- Second Cleansing of the Temple (Matt. 21:12-13; Mark 11:15-18; Luke 19:45-48)



Herod's Temple Mount



Tuesday – Day of Conflict

- Matt. 21:23—22:14; Mark 11:27—12:12; Luke 20:1-19
- Jesus' Authority questioned
- Parables attacking the Jewish leaders
 - Parable of the Two Sons (treatment of God's will)
 - Parable of the Vineyard (treatment of God's Son)
 - Parable of the Wedding Feast (treatment of God's salvation)
- Questions (Matt. 22:15-46; Mark 12:13-37; Luke 20:20-44)
 - 1) Tribute
 - 2) Resurrection
 - 3) Greatest Commandment
 - 4) Christ
- Denunciation of the Pharisees
 - Seven Woes against the Pharisees (Matt. 23; Mark 12:38-40; Luke 20:45-47)
 - Widow's mites (Luke 21:1-4)
- Olivet Discourse (Matt. 24-25; Mark 13:1-37; Luke 21:5-36)

Wednesday – Day of Silence

- Jesus rested.
- The Jewish leaders plotted (Matt. 26:1-5; Mark 14:1-2; Luke 22:1-2).
- Judas betrayed Jesus (Matt. 26:14-16; Mark 14:10-11; Luke 22:3-6).



Thursday – Day of Preparation

- Passover preparations by Peter and John (Matt. 26:17-19; Mark 14:12-16; Luke 22:7-13)
- Passover celebration (Matt. 26:20-29; Mark 14:17-25; Luke 22:14-20; John 14:1-31)
- On the way to Gethsemane
 - True Vine and Ministry of the Spirit (John 15-16)
- Near Gethsemane
 - High Priestly Prayer (John 17)
- Gethsemane (Matt. 26:30-46; Mark 14:26-42; Luke 22:39-46; John 18:1)
 - Second prediction of Peter's denial.
 - Prayer and agony over the coming separation from the Father.
 - Disciples sleep because of sadness.

Friday – Day of Crucifixion

- 12 am
 - Betrayal & Forsaken (Matt. 26:47-56; Mark 14:43-52; Luke 22:47-53; John 18:2-12)
- 1 am
 - 1st Jewish trial (John 18:13-24)
 - Annas, former High Priest and Father-in-law to Caiaphas
 - Court of Annas' home

Friday – Day of Crucifixion

- 2 am
 - 2nd Jewish trial—an illegal trial (Matt. 26:57-68; Mark 14:53-65; Luke 22:54)
 - House of Caiaphas
 - Caiaphas and the Sanhedrin
 - Jesus is condemned, mocked and struck
 - Peter's denial's, probably at least 4 of them (before the 3 am cock-crowing; Matt. 26:69-75; Mark 14:66-72; Luke 22:55-65; John 18:25-27)
 - The third of four night watches (12-3am) was called cockcrowing (Mark 13:35).
- After dawn (5 am—5:30 am)
 - 3rd Jewish trial (Matt. 27:1; Mark 15:1; Luke 22:66-71)
 - Formal verdict reached by the Sanhedrin
 - Judas' regret and suicide (Matt. 27:3-10)

Friday – Day of Crucifixion

- Between 5:30 am—9:00 am
 - 1st Roman trial before Pilate (Matt. 27:2, 11-14; Mark 15:1-5; Luke 23:1-5; John 18:28-38)



Jerusalem model from South



The Praetorium



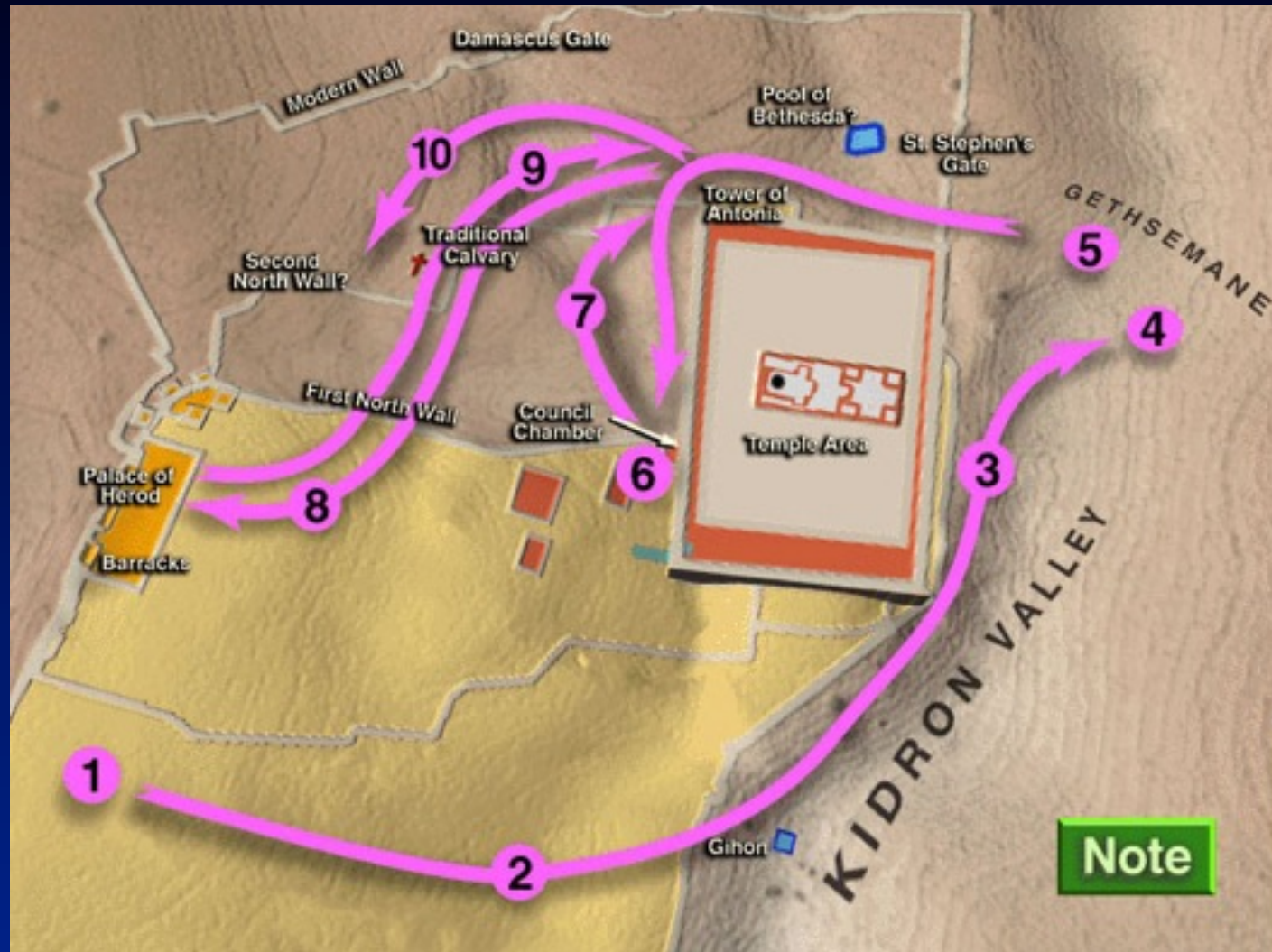
The Praetorium



Friday – Day of Crucifixion

- Between 5:30 am—9:00 am
 - 1st Roman trial before Pilate (Matt. 27:2, 11-14; Mark 15:1-5; Luke 23:1-5; John 18:28-38)
 - 2nd Roman trial before Herod, Antipas (Luke 23:6-12)
 - Mocking, treated Him with contempt, and put a gorgeous robe on Him.
 - 3rd Roman trial before Pilate (Matt. 27:15-26; Mark 15:6-15; Luke 23:13-25; John 18:39—10:16)
 - Pilate has Jesus scourged & mocked and beaten; soldiers put a crown of thorns on His head and a purple robe on Him.
 - Pilate declares Him innocent, tries to release Him, but at the pressure of the Jews, surrenders Him to be crucified.
 - The Roman cohort mock, beat Jesus; prepare Him for crucifixion; take Him outside the city (Matt. 27:27-34; Mark 15:16-23; Luke 23:33-43; John 19:17)

Thursday Night/Friday Morning



Friday – Day of Crucifixion

- 9 am
 - Crucifixion (Matt. 27:35-56; Mark 15:24-41; Luke 23:33-49; John 19:18-30)
- 9 am – 12 noon
 - 1st saying: “Father forgive them.”
 - Soldiers gamble for His tunic
 - The soldiers put the charge above Christ’s head
 - Mocked by all the groups present
 - 2nd saying: “Today, you will be with me in Paradise.”
 - 3rd saying: “Woman, behold your son.”

Friday – Day of Crucifixion

- 12 noon
 - Supernatural darkness
- 12 noon – 3 pm
 - Nothing recorded during most of those 3 hours.
 - Near 3 pm several things happen.
 - 4th saying: “My God, My God, why have You forsaken Me?”
 - 5th saying: “I am thirsty.”
 - 6th saying: “It is finished.”
 - 7th saying: “Father, into your hands I commit my spirit.”
- 3 pm
 - Jesus gave up His spirit.
 - The Passover Lambs slain at the Temple.
 - Temple veil torn.
 - Earthquake.
 - Tombs opened
 - Centurion & His fellow soldiers converted.

Friday – Day of Crucifixion

- 3 pm – sunset (Matt. 27:57-61; Mark 15:42-47; Luke 23:50-56; John 19:31-42)
 - Jews request that the crucified be killed and taken away.
 - Soldiers brake legs of the thieves and plunge a spear into Jesus' chest cavity to make sure He was, in fact, dead.
 - Joseph of Arimathea requests Jesus' body for burial.
 - Joseph and Nicodemus hurriedly prepare the body for burial with about 72 lbs of spices.
 - Joseph places Jesus in his own new tomb nearby, in a garden; and the tomb had been hewn out of the solid rock.
 - Several women were there and watched; returned to their own homes and prepared additional spices to use after the Sabbath (Matt. 27:61; Mark 15:47; Luke 23:55-56)

Saturday – Day of Sabbath

- The Sanhedrin request that a Roman guard be stationed at the tomb (Matt. 27:61-66).
- The tomb is inspected, a guard is put in place, and a seal is set.
- After sunset, ladies bought additional spices.



Sunday – Day of the Resurrection

- A severe earthquake (Matt. 28:1-4)
- An angel descends and rolls away the stone (Matt. 28:2-4).
- Five appearances on the day of His resurrection.
 - 1) Mary Magdalene; a message to the disciples (Mark 16:9-11; John 20:11-18)
 - 2) The other women (Matt. 28:9-10)
 - [The commanding officers of the Roman guard detail at the tomb report to the Jewish authorities; Matt. 28:11-15]
 - 3) Afternoon: Simon Peter (Luke 24:33-35)
 - 4) Late afternoon: 2 Emmaus Road disciples (Luke 24:13-32)
 - 5) About 9 pm: to the 11 (minus Thomas; Luke 24:36-49; John 20:19-25).

Timeline of NT History

- 6-5 BC – Birth of Christ
- 26 AD – Beginning of Jesus' ministry (summer baptism)
- 30 AD
 - April – Crucifixion & Resurrection
 - May – Ascension (40 days after resurrection; Acts 1:3)
 - May – Pentecost (50 days after Feast of Passover)
- ca. 32-33 AD – Conversion of Paul
- 47-48 AD – 1st Missionary Journey
- 49 AD – Jerusalem Council
- 49-52 AD – 2nd Missionary Journey (including 18 months in Corinth)
- 52-57 AD – 3rd Missionary Journey (including almost 3 years in Ephesus)
- 57 AD – Sail for Jerusalem (April)
- 57-59 AD – Paul in custody at Caesarea
- 60-62 AD – Paul's 1st Roman imprisonment
- 65-67 AD – Paul's 2nd Roman imprisonment
- 67 AD – Paul's death
- 70 AD – Destruction of Jerusalem by Titus
- ca. 90-95 AD – John the Apostle dies

The Author of Acts--Luke

- **The External Evidence**

- Irenaeus of Asia Minor and Gaul (c. A.D. 180): names Luke as author of the third Gospel and Acts.
- The Muratorian Fragment (c. A.D. 170; the earliest surviving list of New Testament books): "The Acts of all the Apostles were written in one volume. Luke compiled for 'most excellent Theophilus' what things were done in detail in his presence, as he plainly shows by omitting both the death of Peter and also the departure of Paul from the city, when he departed for Spain."
- Clement of Alexandria (c. A.D. 155-215): "As Luke in the Acts of the Apostles relates that Paul said, 'Men of Athens, I perceive that in all things ye are too superstitious.'"
- Tertullian of Carthage (c. A.D. 150-222): "In the self-same commentary of Luke the *third* hour is demonstrated as an hour of prayer, about which hour it was that they who received the initiatory gift of the Holy Spirit were held for drunkards."

The Author of Acts--Luke

- **The Internal Evidence**

- The "we" sections (16:10-17; 20:5--21:18; 27:1--28:16)
 - The author was one of Paul's companions on his journeys.
 - The rest of the book was written by the writer of the "we" sections--same vocabulary and style.
 - The writer of Acts and the third gospel are the same. The testimony of the early church was unanimous in assigning the third gospel to Luke.
 - The final "we" section includes Paul's imprisonment in Rome (ch. 28). From Rome Paul wrote Philemon and Colossians. Luke is mentioned in both these letters as a current companion (Philemon 23-24; Col. 4:10-17). In fact, all of Paul's traveling companions can be ruled out except Luke and Titus. There is no internal or external evidence for Titus but there is strong evidence for Luke.
- Acts is obviously a continuation of the book of Luke (cf., Luke 24 and Acts 1).
- Both Luke and Acts are addressed to Theophilus.
- The medical language of Luke/Acts may confirm that Luke was the writer (cf., Col. 4:14).

A Biographical Sketch

- "Luke" (Gr., *Loukas*) is probably an abbreviation of *Loukanos*.
- He was a Gentile.
 - In Colossians 4:11-14 Paul contrasts Luke, Epaphras, and Demas with those who are "from the circumcision" (i.e., Jews).
 - He was well-educated in Greek culture and language.
- His hometown was Syrian Antioch.
- Luke joined Paul in Troas on his second missionary journey and stayed in Philippi until Paul came through on his third journey.

A Biographical Sketch

- He was a physician by profession (Col. 4:14).
- There were three educational centers in the first century.
 - Athens, Alexandria, and Tarsus.
 - Possible that Luke and Paul met while Luke was attending university there.
- Paul's only companion during his second imprisonment (2 Tim. 4:11).
- A Latin writer says that Luke was unmarried and died at the age of 74.

The Date of Writing: 60-62 AD

- The events of the book of Acts do not go beyond 62 AD.
 - No hint of Nero's persecution (64-68 AD) or Paul's death (c. 66-68 AD).
- Roman officials in Acts are tolerant toward Christianity--an attitude that dramatically changed with the beginning of Neronian persecution.
- Luke doesn't mention the death of James, the brother of the Lord (d. 62 AD).
- Luke doesn't refer to Paul's epistles.
- Acts is silent about the further ministry of Paul (cf. 2 Tim. 4:11).
- **The Date of the Book's Events: 30–62 AD**

The Recipient--Theophilus

- A common Jewish and Gentile name
- Means "God-lover" or "loved of God"
- A Gentile living some distance from Palestine (Acts 1:12)
- His title, "most excellent" (Luke 1:3)
 - Can be a term of respect
 - Likely indicates that he held a high government position
 - Cf. Acts 23:26; 24:3; 26:25
- Already a Christian
 - Already thoroughly taught about Christ's life (lit., "catechized," Luke 1:4).
- Possibly Luke's patron
- Intended to be circulated to other Christians

Outlines

- **By Main Characters:**
 - I. Peter (1-12)
 - II. Paul (13-28)
- **By Acts 1:8:**
 - I. Jerusalem (1-7)
 - II. Judea and Samaria (8-12)
 - III. The Remotest Part of the Earth (13-28)

Outlines

- **By a series of progress reports**
 - **2:47** - praising God and having favor with all the people. And the Lord was adding to their number day by day those who were being saved.
 - **6:7** - The word of God kept on spreading; and the number of the disciples continued to increase greatly in Jerusalem, and a great many of the priests were becoming obedient to the faith.
 - **9:31** - So the church throughout all Judea and Galilee and Samaria enjoyed peace, being built up; and going on in the fear of the Lord and in the comfort of the Holy Spirit, it continued to increase.
 - **12:24** - But the word of the Lord continued to grow and to be multiplied.
 - **16:5** - So the churches were being strengthened in the faith, and were increasing in number daily.
 - **19:20** - So the word of the Lord was growing mightily and prevailing.
 - **28:30-31** - And he stayed two full years in his own rented quarters and was welcoming all who came to him, 31 preaching the kingdom of God and teaching concerning the Lord Jesus Christ with all openness, unhindered.
- Each represents about 5 years of early church history.

The Purposes of Luke's Gospel

- **The Primary Purpose of Luke (Luke 1:1-4)**

- Four successive stages (Luke 1:1-4):

- (1) The Historical Events: “the things accomplished among us” (Luke 1:1)
 - (2) Passed down by Contemporary, Oral, Eyewitness Accounts – primarily the Apostles: “they were handed down to us by those who from the beginning were eyewitnesses and servants of the Word” (Luke 1:2)
 - (3) Luke's Research and Investigation: “having investigated everything carefully from the beginning” (Luke 1:3a)
 - (4) Luke's Writing: “it seemed fitting for me as well...to write it out for you in consecutive order” (Luke 1:3b)

The Purposes of Luke's Gospel

- Stated Purpose of Luke (v. 4): "that you might know the exact truth about the things you have been taught."
- Paraphrase: "That you may know with complete certainty that what you have been orally taught has an impregnable historical foundation."



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The Purposes of Acts

- Implied Purpose of Acts
 - "That you might know the exact truth about the things you have been taught."
 - The continuing work of Christ in the Person of the Holy Spirit
 - Acts 1:1 – "the first account [Luke's gospel] I composed, Theophilus, about all that Jesus began to do and teach until the day when He was taken up."

The Purposes of Acts

- Historical themes
 - The spread of the gospel and the growth of the church.
 - The historical setting for Paul and his letters.
 - Acts furnishes the background for ten of the epistles: 1 and 2 Thessalonians, 1 and 2 Corinthians, Galatians, Romans, Colossians, Philemon, Ephesians, and Philippians.

The Purposes of Acts

- Secondary Purposes

- Apologetic

- A defense against pagan religion: Christianity is true; paganism is false (14:15-18; 17:22-31).
 - A defense against Judaism: Christianity is the fulfillment of true Judaism (7:2-52; Paul's speeches, 21:39--28:28).
 - A defense against political accusations: Christianity is innocent of any offense against Roman law (response of Roman officials, chapters 17-28).
 - A defense against Gentile evangelization: Christianity is for Gentiles as well as Jews (e.g., 10:1--11:26).

- Missionary (1:8; 28:31)

Preparation (1:1-26)

- The post-resurrection ministry of Christ (1:1-8)
 - Building the Foundation of the Church: the Apostles (2-5; cf., Eph. 2:19-22)
 - Chose them
 - Proved His resurrection to them
 - Commissioned them
 - Taught them
 - Promised them the Spirit

Preparation (1:1-26)

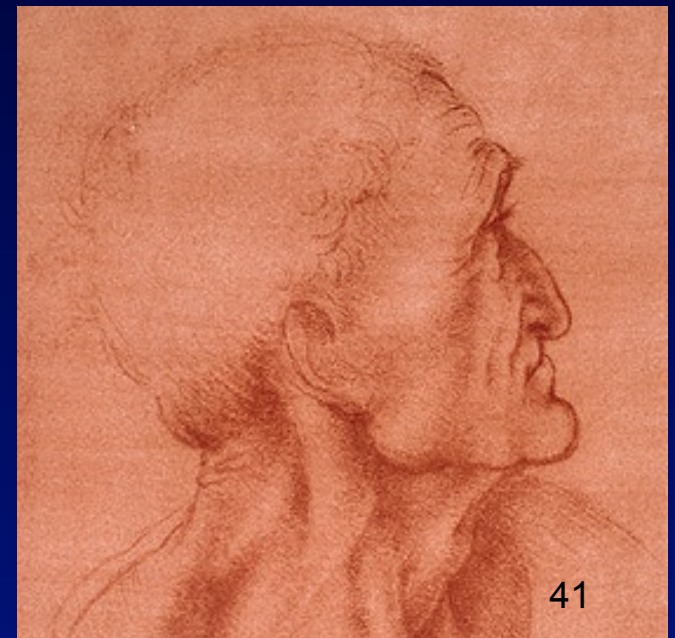
- Establishing the mission of the Church: Witnesses (6-8)
 - The disciples' misunderstanding (6)
 - Political kingdom--"restore"
 - National kingdom--"to Israel"
 - Immediate kingdom--"at this time"
 - Christ's correction
 - Acknowledges future kingdom for Israel (7)
 - Explains current kingdom manifestation (8)
 - Spiritual--"Holy Spirit"
 - International--"Remotest part of earth"
 - Gradual--starts with 120 in Jerusalem and spreads; cf. parable of the leaven in Matt. 13.

Preparation (1:1-26)

- Ascension (1:9-11)
- Waiting in the Upper Room (1:12-26)
 - Those present (13)
 - The eleven apostles
 - Certain women
 - Jesus' mother, Mary
 - Jesus' brothers
 - James, Joses, Judas (Jude), & Simon
 - Their activity (14-26)
 - Praying continually (14)
 - Replacing Judas (15-26)

Replacing Judas

- Necessary: the Scripture had foretold it.
 - Psalms of David: Ps. 69:25; 109:8
- Requirements for the replacement:
 - 1) witness of Jesus from His baptism until His ascension
 - 2) a witness of His resurrection.
- Two were qualified: Joseph & Matthias



Witnesses in Jerusalem (2:1—7:60)

- Covers a period of 2-3 years.
- Roughly from Ascension in May of 30 AD to the conversion of Saul in 32-33 AD.



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The Diaspora in Jerusalem



Pentecost

- 2:1-4 – the Descent of the Spirit
 - Three phenomenon
 - 1) A noise like a rushing wind filled the house
 - 2) Tongues resembling fire rested on each one
 - Fire often symbolizes God's presence.
 - Tongues, symbolic of speech and communication.
 - 3) Speaking in Tongues
 - Two events related to the Holy Spirit happened to them at this moment.
 - 1) Baptized with the Spirit (1:5)
 - 2) Filled with the Spirit (2:4)

Baptism vs. Filling

- Baptism of the Spirit:
 - Initiatory (1 Cor. 12:13)
 - Once (Acts 11:16-17)
 - Connected to salvation
- Filling of the Spirit:
 - After conversion (Eph. 5:18)
 - Ongoing (Eph. 5:18; cf. Acts 4:8, 31)
 - Connected to Sanctification (Eph. 5:19ff)

Speaking in Tongues

- The 1st occurrence
- The pattern
- “Other tongues” (2:4)
 - Greek, *glossa*
 - 1) The fleshy instrument in the mouth used in the articulation of speech
 - 2) A language known by ordinary people.
 - Cf. 2:6, 8, 11
- Why tongues?
 - 1) The Diaspora (2:5, 8-11)
 - 2) Miraculous confirmation of the Apostles’ message
 - Cf. 2 Cor. 12:12 - The signs of a true apostle were performed among you with all perseverance, by signs and wonders and miracles.
- In Acts, when tongues 1) an apostle is always present and 2) the Holy Spirit is introduced for the 1st time.

Why not tongues today?

- Must reflect the pattern here.
- Not the norm
- Why?
 - 1) Confirmation for the Apostolic period
 - 2 Cor. 12:12
 - Heb. 2:3-4
 - 2) Decline even during the apostolic period
 - Acts 2:4 – within 10 days of the ascension
 - Acts 10:46 – before 44 AD
 - Acts 19:6 – the early 50' s AD
 - 1 Corinthians – written about 55-56 AD
 - The 4th inspired letter (following Galatians and 1 & 2 Thessalonians)
 - 9 other inspired letters after 1 Corinthians to 6 different churches
 - Never a mention of tongues again.
 - 3) The Testimony of Church History

Acts 1:8 – an Outline

- Jerusalem (1-7)
- Judea and Samaria (8-12)
- The Remotest Part of the Earth (13-28)



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Part 1: Witnesses in Jerusalem (2:1 —7:60)

- Covers a period of 2-3 years.
- Roughly from Ascension in May of 30 AD to the conversion of Saul in 32-33 AD.
- Pentecost (2)



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Peter's Explanation

- 2:14-21
- Joel 2:28-32 – “the last days”
 - started with the 1st Advent
 - will end with the 2nd Advent
- Acts 2:17-18
 - fulfilled at Pentecost
 - at the beginning of the last days
- Acts 2:19-20
 - fulfilled at The Day of the Lord
 - at the end of the last days



Peter's Testimony to Christ

- 2:22-36
 - Jesus' life (2:22)
 - God performed miracles and wonders and signs through Him.
 - Jesus' death (2:23)
 - God delivered Him to death.
 - Jesus' resurrection (2:24-32)
 - God raised Him.
 - Jesus' exaltation (2:33-36)
 - Ps. 110:1
 - 2:36 – Conclusion: Jesus is both Messiah and Lord.

Peter's Invitation (2:38)

- A call to repentance
 - Cf. 3:19; 5:31; 17:30
 - Cf. the Great Commission's message
 - Luke 24:47 –repentance for forgiveness of sins would be proclaimed in His name to all the nations, beginning from Jerusalem.

The First Christian Church!

(2:41-47)

- A redeemed, identifiable membership (2:41)
- Clear priorities (2:42-47) – “continually devoting themselves”
 - 1) Instruction – “apostles’ teaching” (42)
 - 2) Fellowship – “koinonia” (42, 46)
 - 3) Worship at The Lord’s Table – “breaking of bread” (42, 46)
 - 4) Prayer – (42)
- 2:47 – 1st progress report: “praising God and having favor with all the people. And the Lord was adding to their number day by day those who were being saved.”

Part 1: Witnesses in Jerusalem (2:1—7:60)

- Growth of the Jerusalem Church amid Opposition (3:1—5:42)
- Persecution and Expansion (6:1--9:31)
 - Stephen (6:1--8:1a)
 - The Apostles choose the seven (6:1-6)
 - Second progress report (v. 7): "And the word of God kept on spreading; and the number of the disciples continued to increase greatly in Jerusalem, and a great many of the priests were becoming obedient to the faith."
 - Stephen's work brings increasing opposition (8-11)

Part 2: Witnesses in Judea & Samaria (8:1—12:25)

- A period of about 13-14 years
- From Paul's conversion until his missionary journeys (32/33—47 AD).
- Philip (8:4-40)
 - At Samaria (8:4-25)
 - With the Ethiopian (8:26-40)

The Conversion of Paul

- Conversion and Early Ministry of Saul (9:1-31)
 - Vision of Christ on Damascus Road (1-9)
 - The Role of Ananias (10-19a)
 - Early Christian life of Paul (19b-31)
 - Preaching in Damascus (19b-22)
 - Persecution and escape (23-25)
 - In Jerusalem; sent to Tarsus (26-30)
 - Peace and prosperity for the church (31)

Part 2: Witnesses in Judea & Samaria (8:1—12:25)

- The Spread of Christianity to the Gentiles (9:32--11:30)
 - Peter in Western Palestine (9:32-43)
 - Lydda: the healing of Aeneas (32-35)
 - Joppa: the raising of Tabitha (36-43)
 - The Account of Peter & Cornelius (10:1-48)
 - Peter's Defense of His Actions (11:1-18)

Part 2: Witnesses in Judea & Samaria (8:1—12:25)

- Antioch's Development as a Christian Base (11:19-30)
 - 3rd largest city in the 1st century Roman world (Rome = 1st; Alexandria = 2nd)
- Evangelization of the Greeks (19-21)
- Endorsement of Barnabas (22-24)
- Consolidation under Saul and Barnabas (25-26)
- Authentication by famine relief (27-30)

James (the 1st inspired letter)

- From James, the half brother of Christ, from Jerusalem
- To those scattered as a result of the persecution in Acts 12 (44 AD); but no mention of Jerusalem Council (49 AD)
- 44-49 AD (between Acts 12 and 15)
- Purpose: The effects of true saving faith

Part 3: Witnesses to the remotest parts of the earth (13:1—28:31)

- Paul – before the missionary journeys
- **32-35 AD**
 - Early evangelistic ministry in Damascus and Nabatean Arabia (unknown how much of these 3 years were spent where)
 - Gal. 1:17
- **35-36 AD**
 - 1st post-conversion visit to Jerusalem
 - Gal. 1:18-20
- **36-45 AD**
 - Paul's nine silent years of ministry in Syria/Cilicia
 - Gal. 1:21; cf. Acts 9:30

Three Glimpses of Paul's Silent Nine Years

- 1) Planting churches in Syria & Cilicia (his home region)
 - Cf. Acts 15:23 - they sent this letter by them, "The apostles and the brethren who are elders, to the brethren in Antioch and Syria and Cilicia who are from the Gentiles, greetings."
- 2) Suffering persecution
 - 2 Cor. 11:22-33 – list of Paul's sufferings
 - "frequent imprisonments" – cf. one in Philippi (Acts 16:25-30).
 - "3x beaten with rods" – cf. only in Philippi (Acts 16:23).
 - "three shipwrecks" – only 1 in Acts, after Paul wrote 2 Corinthians (Acts 27).
 - "5x from the Jews 39 lashes" – none in Acts.
- 3) A vision of heaven (2 Cor. 12:1-10)
 - He mentions that it occurred 14 years before he wrote 2 Corinthians.
 - ca. 42-43 AD

The Missionary Journeys of Paul

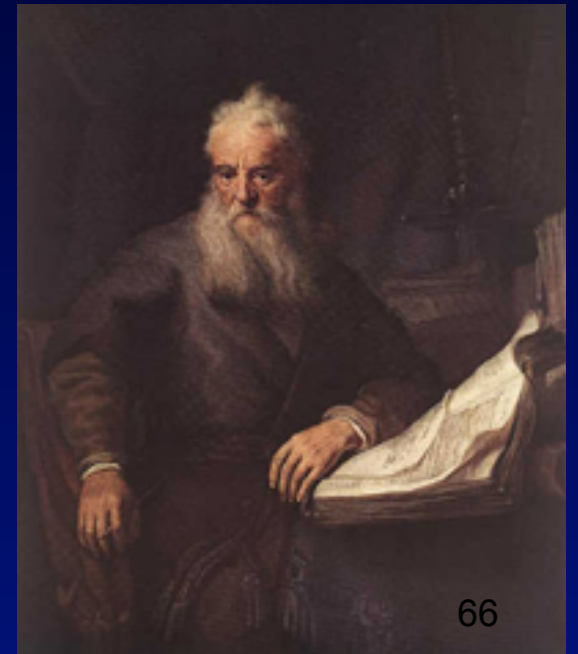


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The Three Trips

- Occur 15-16 years after his conversion
- Before this, his ministry was primarily Jewish in Syria & Cilicia.
- After this primarily Gentile.

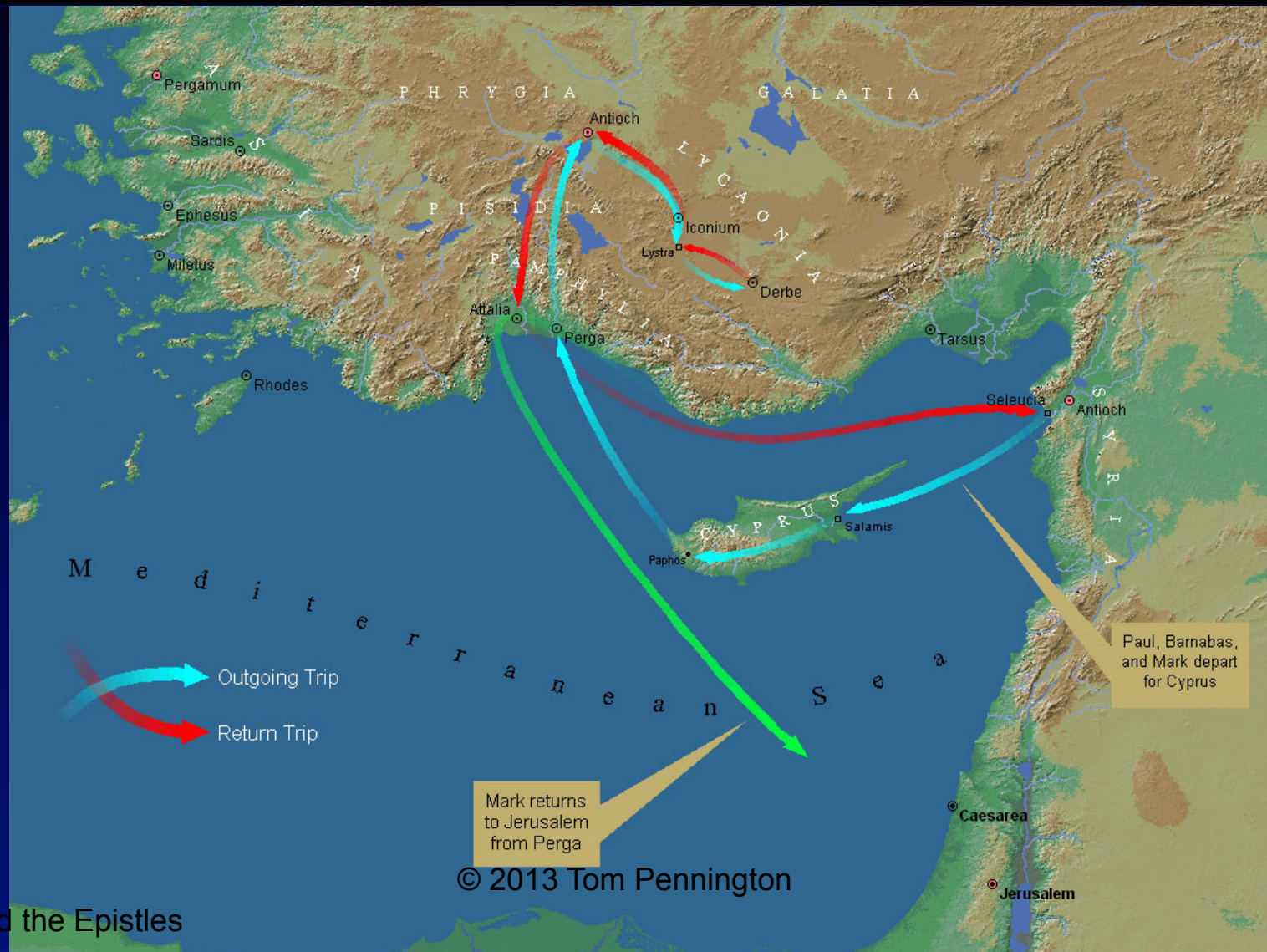


First Missionary Journey Overview

- Acts 13-14
- Missionaries: Paul & Barnabas
- Region: Cyprus and southern Asia Minor
- Distances covered: 1200 miles
- Date: 47-48 A.D.
- Major cities:
 - Antioch
 - Paphos in Cyprus (13:4-12)
 - Antioch of Pisidia (13:13-52)
 - Iconium (14:1-7)
 - Lystra (14:8-18)
 - Derbe (14:19-20)



The First Missionary Journey



The Jerusalem Council

- Acts 15:1-35
- Date: 49 A.D.
- The Theological Issue (1-5)
- A Lengthy Debate (6-21)
 - James' Summary (13-21)
 - Acts 15:19 - "Therefore it is my judgment that we do not trouble those who are turning to God from among the Gentiles."
 - So they 1) safeguard the gospel; 2) urge the sacrifice of personal liberty out of love for others.
 - In consideration of the Jews worshipping with them, they ask the Gentile Christians...
 - 1) No food sacrificed to idols
 - 2) No fornication
 - 3) No meat from animals killed by strangling
 - 4) Blood (probably drinking)
- The Council's Letter (22-29)
- The Letter's Arrival in Antioch (30-35)

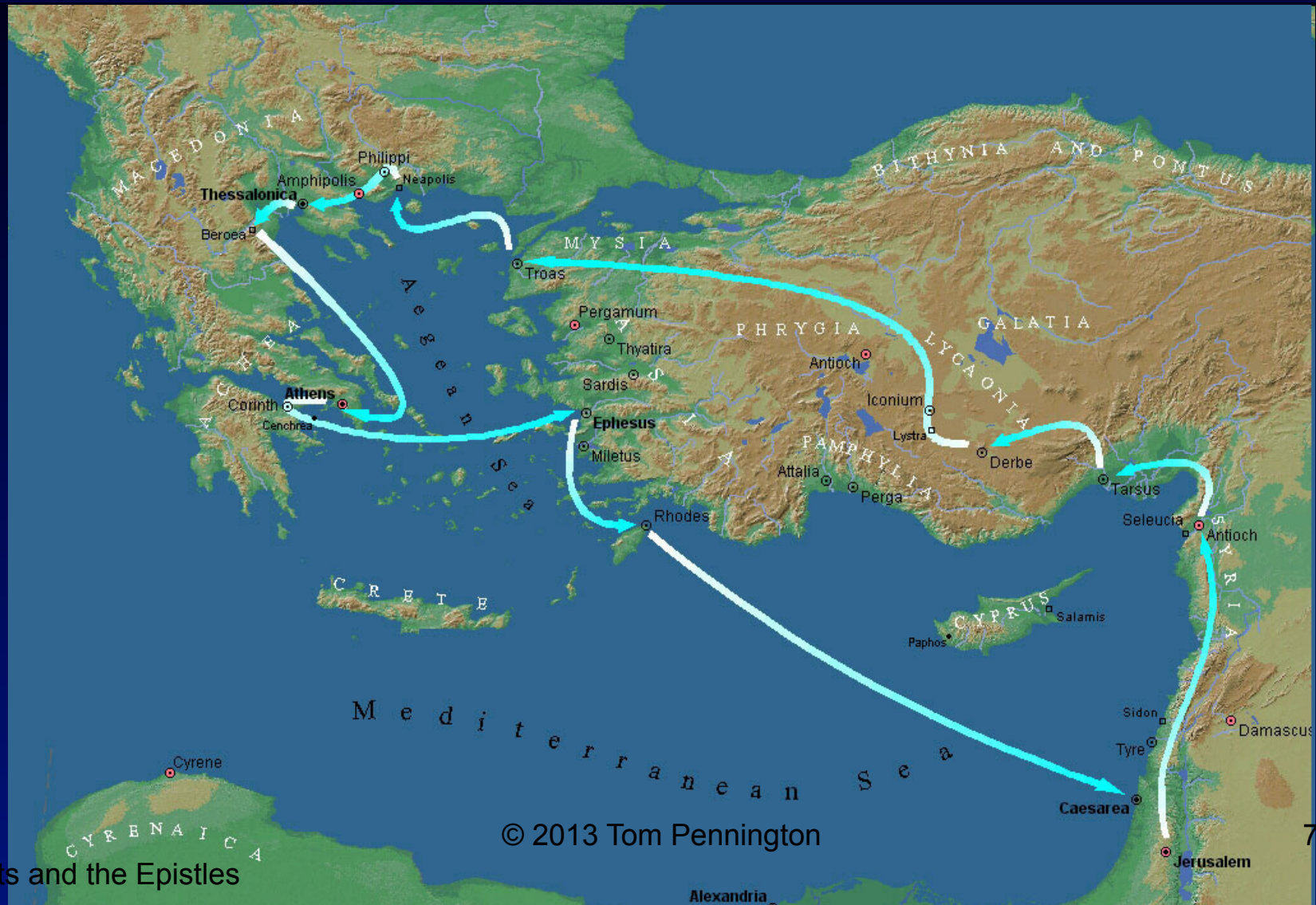
Galatians

- Paul's 1st letter
- Written shortly after the Jerusalem council in about 49 or 50 AD.
- To churches in the southern Roman region of Galatia that he founded on his 1st missionary journey.
- Apparently the Judaizers had spread there after leaving Antioch.
- Purpose: Justification by Faith Alone

Second Missionary Journey Overview

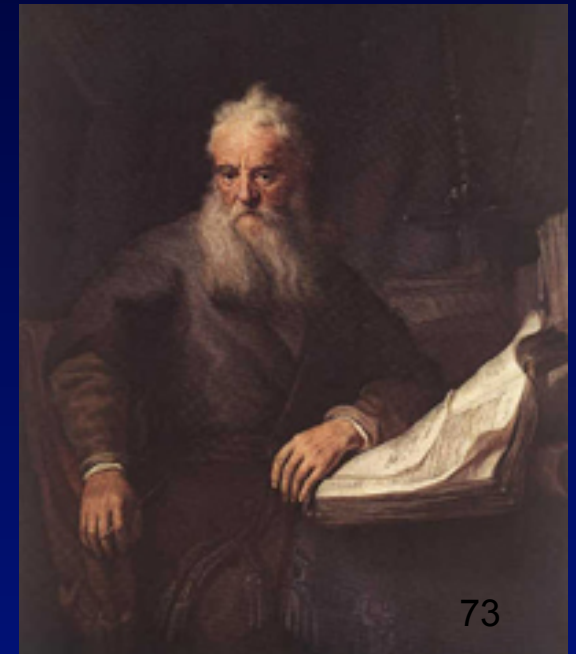
- Acts 15:36--18:22
- Missionaries: Paul & Silas (& Luke at Philippi)
- Region: Asia Minor and Europe
- Distances covered: 2,800 miles
- Date: 49-52 A.D.
- Major cities:
 - Antioch
 - Derbe
 - Lystra
 - Iconium
 - Antioch of Pisidia
 - Philippi
 - Thessalonica
 - Berea
 - Athens
 - Corinth (18 months)
 - Ephesus
 - Jerusalem
 - Antioch

The Second Missionary Journey



Second Missionary Journey

- South Galatia (16:1-5)
- Macedonia (16:6--17:15)
 - God's Call to Macedonia (16:6-10)
 - 1) Philippi (16:11-40)
 - Lydia (11-15)
 - The Roman Jailor (16-40)
 - 2) Thessalonica (17:1-9)
 - 3) Berea (17:10-15)
 - 4) Athens (17:16-34)
 - 5) Corinth (18:1-17)
 - Aquila and Priscilla (1-4)
 - Eighteen months in the city (5-11)

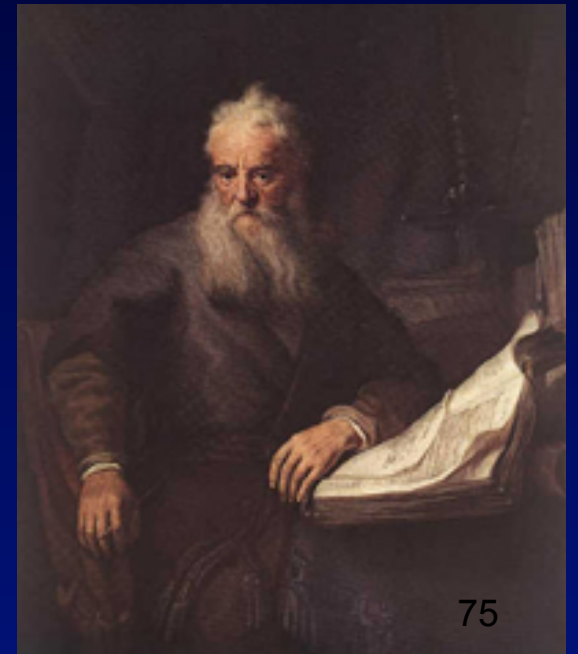


1 & 2 Thessalonians

- From Corinth
- 51-52 AD
- Purposes:
 - 1 Thessalonians: instructions for a new church
 - 2 Thessalonians: corrections about the 2nd Coming and The Day of the Lord

Third Missionary Journey Overview

- Acts 18:23--21:16
- Missionaries: Paul, Timothy (cf. Acts 19:22), and Luke
- Region: Asia Minor, Europe, and Palestine
- Distances covered: 1,600 miles
- Date: 52-57 A.D.
- Major cities:
 - [Asia Minor]
 - Ephesus (almost 3 years)
 - [Macedonia]
 - [Greece]
 - Troas
 - Miletus
 - Caesarea
 - Jerusalem



Third Missionary Journey



1 Corinthians

- From Ephesus (1 Cor. 16:8-9)
- 55 AD
- Near the end of his 3 year stay (Acts 20:31; 1 Cor. 16:8)
- Purpose: correction of various problems in the church

Third Missionary Journey

- The Riot at Ephesus (19:23-41)
 - Silversmiths' concern (23-27)
 - Crowd's demonstration in the theater (28-34)
 - Town clerk's call to reason (35-41)
- Return to Macedonia and Greece (20:1-6)

2 Corinthians

- From Macedonia (possibly Philippi; cf. 2 Cor. 11:9; Phil. 4:15)
- Late 55 AD or early 56 AD
- Purpose: Defense of his apostleship

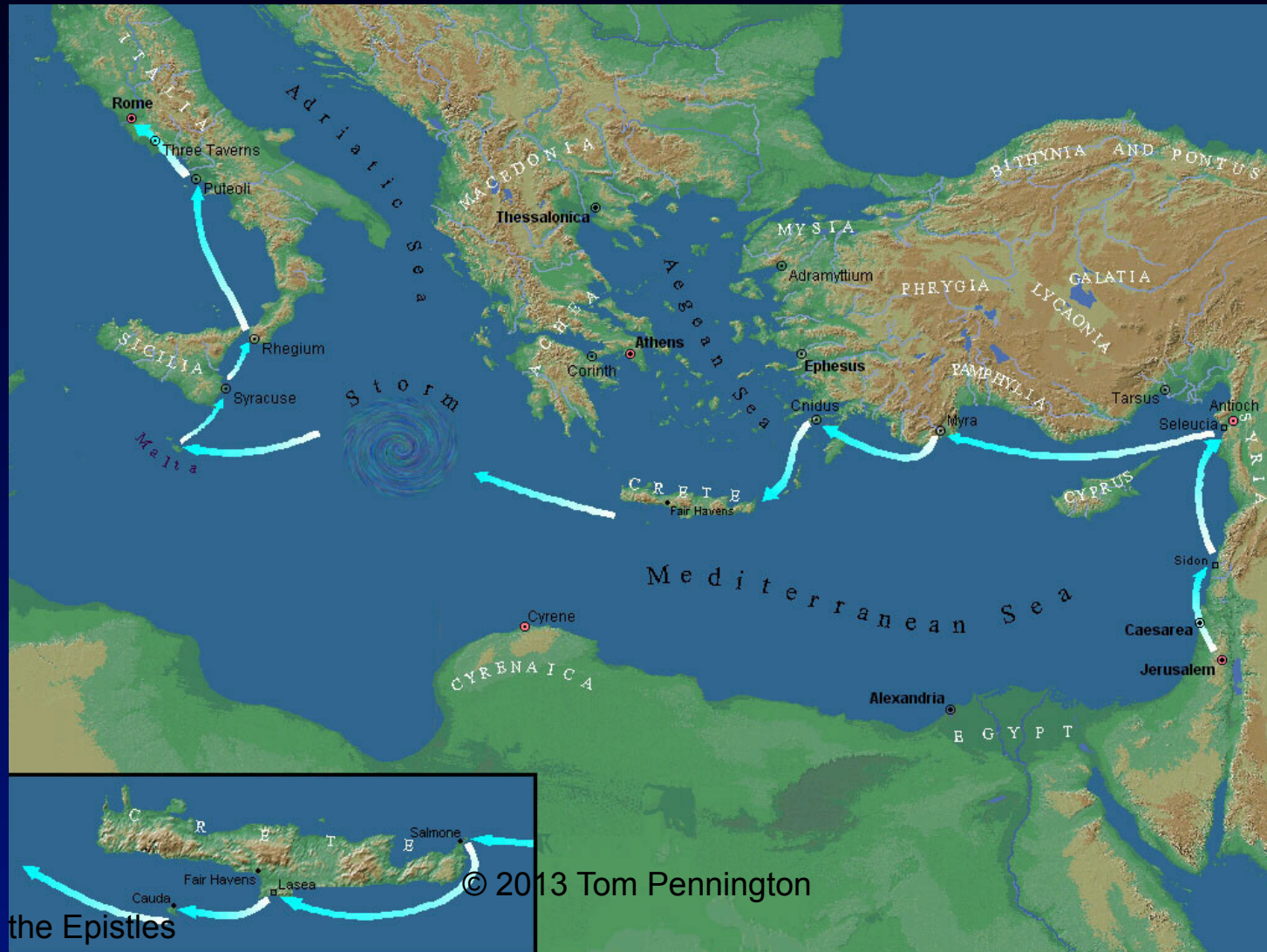
Romans

- From Corinth (Rom. 16:1, 23)
- 56 AD
- Purpose: the Righteousness from God

Journey to Rome

- Acts 21:17--28:31
- Date:
- 57 AD – Sails for Jerusalem (April)
- 57-59 AD – Paul in custody at Caesarea
- 60-62 AD – Paul's 1st Roman imprisonment
- The 2 years end with an innocent verdict from Caesar to whom Paul had appealed.
- Major cities:
 - Jerusalem
 - Caesarea (2 years; 57-59 A.D.)
 - Malta
 - Rome (2 years; 60-62 AD)

Journey to Rome



Journey to Rome

- Journey to Jerusalem (20:7--21:16)
- Arrest and Trial of Paul in Jerusalem (21:17--23:30)
- Paul on Trial in Caesarea (23:31--26:32)

Paul on Trial in Caesarea

- Paul's Arrival in Caesarea (23:31-35)
- Paul before Felix (24:1-27)
- Paul before Festus (25:1-12)
 - Festus in Jerusalem (1-5)
 - Paul's Appeal to Caesar (6-12)
- Paul before Agrippa (25:13--26:32)
 - Agrippa and Bernice's visit with Festus (25:13-22)
 - Festus' Summary of the Case (25:23-27)
 - Paul's Defense before Agrippa (26:1-23)
 - The Judges' Reactions (24-32)
 - Festus' personal opinion (24-25) – Paul is mad!
 - Agrippa's personal opinion (26-29) – Paul is very persuasive.
 - Mutual legal agreement on Paul's innocence (30-32)

The Journey to Rome (27:1--28:31)

- From Caesarea to Crete (27:1-12)
 - A Difficult voyage (1-8)
 - Paul's Advice and the Centurion's Decision (9-12)
- Storm and Shipwreck (27:13-44)
- Winter in Malta (28:1-10)
- Rome at Last! (28:11-31)
 - The Last Lap (11-15)
 - Paul under guard (16)
 - The Roman Jews (17-28)
 - First meeting (17-22)
 - A full day's discussion (23-29)
 - **An Unhindered Message!** (30-31)

The Prison Letters

- Colossians, Philemon, Ephesians, Philippians
- From Rome, during the 1st imprisonment
- 60-62 AD
- Purpose:
 - Colossians – All Sufficiency of Christ
 - Philemon – Manual on Forgiveness (Onesimus)
 - Ephesians – The Eternal Plan of God
 - Philippians – Basic Christian Living

From Paul's 1st Roman Imprisonment to His Death

- **62-65 AD**

- Return to Crete, Nicopolis, Ephesus, Macedonia, Troas, Corinth, Miletus, and possibly Spain
- Titus 3:12; Rom. 15:24, 28; 2 Tim. 4:19-20

Titus (pastoral letter)

- From Paul at an unknown location
- 62-64 AD
- To Titus on Crete
- Purpose: Adorning the doctrine of God

1 Timothy (pastoral letter)

- From Paul at an unknown location
- 62-64 AD
- To Timothy in Ephesus
- Purpose: A manual for church life

1 Peter

- From Peter in Rome (using the codename “Babylon”)
- 64-65 AD (probably shortly after the city of Rome burned in July 64 AD)
- To Christians in Asia Minor
- Purpose: Standing firm through suffering



From Paul's 1st Roman Imprisonment to His Death

- **65-67 AD** – Paul's 2nd Roman imprisonment
- ***2 Timothy (pastoral letter)***
 - *From Paul in Rome*
 - *66-67 AD*
 - *To Timothy (in Ephesus?)*
 - *Purpose: Ministry as spiritual combat*
- **67 AD** – Paul's death

The Rest of NT History (67-95 AD)

- **67-68 AD** – Peter's death
- **2 Peter**
 - From Peter in Rome
 - 67-68 AD
 - To believers scattered in Asia Minor
 - Purpose: Genuine & false Christianity
- **Hebrews**
 - From an unknown author (Apollos?)
 - To primarily Jewish believers
 - 67-69 AD (no mention of 70 AD destruction of the Temple)
 - Purpose: The superiority of Christ
- **Jude**
 - From Jude, the half brother of Christ
 - Probably written from Jerusalem
 - To primarily Jewish believers, possibly those scattered from the Jerusalem church through various persecutions.
 - 68-70 AD (before the destruction of Jerusalem)
 - Purpose: Beware the pretenders
- **70 AD** – Destruction of Jerusalem by Titus & the Romans

The Rest of NT History

- **80' s AD**
- ***Gospel of John***
 - From Ephesus
 - To the entire world
 - 80-90 AD
 - Purpose: Jesus as the Son of God
- ***1st, 2nd, & 3rd John***
 - From Ephesus
 - To churches in Asia Minor
 - 90-95 AD (before persecution under Domitian that began about 95 AD)
 - Purposes:
 - 1 John – Tests of Eternal Life
 - 2 John – Hospitality & False Teachers
 - 3 John – Hospitality & Faithful Servants
- **Mid-90' s AD** – John the Apostle imprisoned on Patmos.
- ***Revelation***
 - From island of Patmos
 - To 7 churches of Asia Minor
 - 94-96 AD (near the end of Domitian' s reign)
 - Purpose: The Revelation of Jesus Christ

