

## TIME LINE 30 – 70 AD

YEAR AD	EVENT
30	<p>-Yeshua the Nazorean is executed by the Romans. Three days later He rises from the dead. Forty days after His resurrection He ascends to the Father.</p> <p>-Fifty days after the Resurrection (ten days after the Ascension), on the Jewish Feast of Weeks (called the Feast of Pentecost by Greek culture Jews) God the Holy Spirit descends upon and indwells the disciples waiting in the Upper Room. It is the Second Great Pentecost and the birth of the New Covenant Church</p>
33 ? 34	-Stephen is martyred. Christian persecution by Jews intensifies
35	-Peter is Bishop of Antioch for 7 years
37	-Roman Emperor Tiberius smothered to hasten his death
41	-Emperor Caligula assassinated and succeeded by Claudius
42 –67	<p>-Peter goes to Rome to establish the headquarters of the Universal (Catholic) Church</p> <p>-James the Just is Bishop of Jerusalem</p>
43	-Roman Emperor Claudius initiates conquest of Britain. -Paul's conversion
46 - 67	-Paul's missionary journeys
49 – 50	-Council of Jerusalem
54	- Emperor Claudius poisoned by his wife and succeeded by her son Nero
59	- Nero orders the death of his mother
60	<p>- Nero murders his wife and marries Poppaea, a Jewish sympathizer.</p> <p>- Queen Boudicca's revolt in Britain</p>
62	<p>-Parthians revolt against Rome.</p> <p>- James Bishop of Jerusalem martyred</p>
64	-Great fire of Rome. Rome begins persecution of Christians
65	-Nero murders his pregnant wife Poppaea
66	<p>-Roman procurator of Judea, Gessius Florus, murders 3,600 Jews (crucifying circa 2,000) in May. May – Oct. Christians flee Judea.</p> <p>-Jewish Revolt against Rome begins with massacre of Jerusalem Roman garrison in Oct.</p> <p>-Roman gentiles of Caesarea kill 20,000 Jews</p> <p>-Jewish army defeats and massacres the Roman garrison at Masada</p> <p>-Gentiles of Damascus, Syria massacre 10,000 Jews</p> <p>-Roman occupied cities across Judea, Samaria, Egypt, Syria,&amp; Asia attack Jews.</p> <p>-Roman General Cestius Gallus' army defeated in Nov. and driven out</p> <p>-Jews fight each other; 3 different factions. Each leader claims to be 'messiah.'</p> <p>-Numerous earthquakes</p>
67	<p>-General Vespasian &amp; son Titus come across the Euphrates River; arrive in Judea from Syria with 4 Roman legions to destroy the Jews.</p> <p>-Revolts against Rome in Gaul &amp; Spain</p>

	-Peter & Paul executed in Rome (some time between 64-67?)
68 - 69	-“The Year of Four Emperors” Nero commits suicide and is succeeded by Galba, Ortho, and Vitellius who is succeeded by General Vespasian. Vespasian is named Emperor by Roman Senate -Roman army destroys Qumran (community where Dead Sea Scrolls found)
70	-General Titus begins siege of Jerusalem in March. It lasts 3 ½ months. The 9 <sup>th</sup> of Ab: the Temple and Jerusalem are destroyed by the Roman army. Jewish historian Josephus estimated the dead of Jerusalem at 1,197,000. - Jews who survive revolt are sold into slavery
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## TIME LINE OF HISTORICAL PERIODS IN THE HOLY LAND

(all dates of events are approximate)

<b>NEOLITHIC AGE</b> (New Stone Age) ended 4000 BC (before Christ)	
<b>CHALCOLITHIC AGE</b> – 4000 - 3150 BC (age of copper)	
4000 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture improved by irrigation and first civilizations recognizable</li> </ul>
3500 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sumerians develop writing system, invent the wheel and plow</li> <li>• The two kingdoms of Upper and Lower Egypt united</li> <li>• organized and sophisticated religious system recognizable in all major civilizations of Mesopotamia and Egypt</li> </ul>
<b>BRONZE AGE</b> – 3150 – 1200 BC (age defined by use of bronze technology) <b>EGYPT IS THE REGIONAL SUPER POWER</b>	
3000 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nations of the Holy Lands including Egypt have a sophisticated written language.</li> </ul>
2900-2400 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sphinx and Great Pyramids of Giza Plateau built (Egypt).</li> </ul>
2000 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abraham called out of Ur by God (ruins 200mi SSE of Baghdad)</li> </ul>
1900 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Code of Hammurabi (Law code of King of the 1<sup>st</sup> Amorite dynasty of Babylon)</li> </ul>
1663-1570 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hyksos foreign rulers of Egypt</li> <li>• Joseph and the children of Israel in Egypt</li> </ul>
1570	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Princes of Thebes expel Hyksos</li> </ul>
1570-1070 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• End of Hyksos rule. New Kingdom period. Queen Ahmoses and her sons begin 18<sup>th</sup> Dynasty: Pharaohs Kamoses, Ahmoses, etc. “Moses” meaning “is born” becomes common suffix in theophoric names during this period.</li> <li>• Children of Israel in Egypt circa 430 years (the 430 years may include era of the Patriarchs)</li> </ul>
1550?1350 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Age of the Exodus occurs sometime within this period</li> </ul>
1524-1518	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reign of Pharaoh Thutmose I; expansion of empire</li> <li>• Destruction of the island kingdom of Thera by catastrophic volcanic eruption (circa 1500 BC)</li> </ul>
1400? BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fall of Troy</li> </ul>
1350-1325 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 18<sup>th</sup> dynasty Pharaohs Amenhotep IV (Akhenaten) the monotheist and Tutankhamen</li> </ul>
1279-1212 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reign of Pharaoh Rameses II, the Great (19<sup>th</sup> dynasty)</li> </ul>
1212-1202 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rule of Pharaoh Merneptah (son of Rameses II)</li> <li>• Merneptah stela (c. 1210 BC) proclaiming Egypt’s destruction of Israel</li> </ul>
<b>IRON AGE</b> 1200 – 586 BC (age defined by iron technology = weapons, etc.)	
1200 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Time of great upheaval in Mediterranean world. Philistines becoming a power in the region.</li> <li>• Judges govern Israel</li> </ul>
1050-931 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• United Monarchy Period of Israel</li> </ul>

1030-1010 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reign of King Saul of Israel</li> </ul>
1010-970 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reign of King David of Israel</li> <li>• Capture of Jerusalem circa 1000 BC; becomes capital of Israel</li> </ul>
970-931 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reign of King Solomon of Israel</li> <li>• Building of the Temple of Yahweh in Jerusalem c. 967-960 BC</li> <li>• Golden age of Israel: peace and prosperity</li> </ul>
930	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beginning of divided monarchy period for Israel</li> </ul>
930-913 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reign of Rehoboam of Judah (son of Solomon)</li> <li>• 930 BC = civil war: 10 northern tribes form the Northern Kingdom of Israel while the 2 southern tribes of Judah and Benjamin become the Southern Kingdom of Judah.</li> <li>• c/ 925 BC Jerusalem and Temple pillaged by Pharaoh Sheshonk. Sheshonk's stele at Megiddo commemorates the event.</li> </ul>
<b>ASSYRIA BECOMES THE REGIONAL SUPER POWER</b>	
753 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the Greek city-state of Athens is founded</li> </ul>
732 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assyria conquers the Galilee</li> </ul>
722 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assyria conquers Israel (inhabitants enslaved and deported) renamed Samaria. Five foreign tribes are imported into the region and resettled.</li> </ul>
640-609 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reign of good king Josiah of Judah</li> </ul>
609 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Josiah killed at the Battle of Megiddo by Necho, Pharaoh of Egypt</li> <li>• Babylonians repulse the army of Necho coming to the aid of Assyria</li> </ul>
606 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assyrian army is defeated, ending Assyrian control of the region.</li> </ul>
605 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nebuchadnezzar defeats Pharaoh Necho's armies at the Battle of Carchemish</li> </ul>
<b>BABYLONIA BECOMES THE REGIONAL SUPER POWER</b>	
605 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Judah becomes a vassal state of Babylon</li> <li>• First deportation of inhabitants of Judea to Babylon</li> <li>• Daniel is deported</li> </ul>
598 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Second deportation of inhabitants of Judea to Babylon</li> <li>• Ezekiel is deported</li> </ul>
587/6 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Babylonian army conquers Judah and destroys Solomon's Temple</li> <li>• 3<sup>rd</sup> deportation of inhabitants and Judah's King to Babylon</li> </ul>
539 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• King Cyrus of Persia conquers Babylon</li> </ul>
<b>PERSIA IS REGIONAL WORLD POWER</b>	
538 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Edict of Cyrus allows return of Israel from exile in Babylon</li> <li>• Laying of the foundation stone for the Temple</li> </ul>
530 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Death of Cyrus</li> </ul>
522-486 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Darius I King of Persia</li> </ul>
517/6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building of the Second Temple in Jerusalem completed</li> </ul>
490 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Person's attempt conquest of Greece; Battle of Marathon =</li> </ul>

	Persian's halted
486-465	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Xerxes I (Ahasuerus) King of Persia</li> <li>• Esther becomes Queen of Persia and saves her people. Event is remembered in the national feast of Purim.</li> </ul>
458 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ezra's mission to Judah</li> </ul>
445-423	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nehemiah completes two missions to Judah</li> </ul>
<b>CONQUEST OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT</b>	
336-323	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alexander conquers Persian Empire which includes Egypt and Judah. His armies extend as far as India</li> <li>• Founding of Alexandria, Egypt (331BC)</li> <li>• Death of Alexander in Babylon (323BC) and his generals divide the kingdom</li> </ul>
<b>THE HELLENISTIC PERIOD: ALEXANDER'S GENERALS and their descendants BECOME THE REGIONAL POWERS 323-63BC</b>	
323-30 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reign of the Ptolemys of Egypt</li> </ul>
323-63 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seleucids rule Syria</li> <li>• Control of Judah passes back and forth between Egypt and Syria</li> </ul>
212 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unification of China. Building of the Great Wall begins; completed in 14<sup>th</sup> century AD</li> </ul>
250 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Pentateuch (first 5 books of Moses) translated into Greek = Septuagint translation of Old Testament. Books of the Prophets, histories and wisdom books added later.</li> <li>• Oldest copies of Bible books found among the Dead Sea Scrolls date to this period</li> </ul>
167 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Antiochus IV of Syria forbid worship of Yahweh and attempts to Hellenize the Jews: the great persecution of 167-164 BC</li> <li>• Sacrifices at the Temple made to Olympian Zeua</li> <li>• Maccabean Revolt begins</li> </ul>
164 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Judas Maccabeus re-consecrates the Temple in Jerusalem; this event will be remembered in the national feast of Chanukah (Hanukkah)</li> <li>• Judah enjoys a brief hundred years of independence under the descendants of the Maccabees, the Hasmonean leaders of Judah</li> </ul>
164-63 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>MACCABEAN-HASMONEAN PERIOD: INDEPENDENCE OF JUDAH</b></li> <li>• Judas Maccabeus allies himself with Rome in 163BC</li> <li>• Judas Maccabeus killed 160 BC; succeeded by his brother Jonathan who assumes the title of High Priest</li> <li>• Jonathan killed 143 BC; succeeded by his brother Simon who will declare himself high priest</li> <li>• Simon killed 134 BC; succeeded by his son John Hyrcanus</li> <li>• John Hyrcanus 134-104 BC</li> <li>• John succeeded by his son Aristobulus I: 104-103 BC, who takes the title of king</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• King Alexander Janneus: 103- 76 BC</li> <li>• Alexandria, widow of King Alexander rules 76-67</li> <li>• Alexandra's son Hyrcanus II is high priest 76-67. In 67 succeeds his mother as King but is supplanted by his younger brother Aristobulus II: 67-63 who is both king and high priest</li> <li>• Feuding brothers appeal to Rome</li> <li>• Summer of 63: Roman general Pompey captures Jerusalem</li> <li>• Judea becomes a part of Roman province of Syria</li> </ul>
<b>THE ROMAN EMPIRE IS THE REGIONAL WORLD POWER</b>	
63 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roman general Pompey names Hyrcanus high priest and promotes the Idumean Antipater as minister and real ruler of Judaea.</li> </ul>
47 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Herod, son of Antipater, is named strategos of Galilee</li> </ul>
44 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Julius Caesar is murdered; Octavian, Julius Caesar's great-nephew and Marc Antony vie for control of the empire</li> </ul>
41 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marc Antony names Herod and his brother Phasael as tetrarchs</li> </ul>
37 BC – 70AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>HERODIAN PERIOD</b></li> <li>• Herod is named King of Judaea 37 BC by Roman Senate</li> <li>• Herod marries Mariamme I granddaughter of the deposed king (37 BC)</li> </ul>
31 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marc Antony and Cleopatra VII defeated by Octavian at Battle of Actium; Octavian named Caesar Augustus by Roman Senate and becomes Emperor for life 29BC – 14 AD.</li> </ul>
3/2 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>THE BIRTH OF JESUS OF NAZARETH *</b></li> </ul>
14 AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Augustus dies, succeeded by Tiberius as Roman Emperor</li> </ul>
28 AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• John the Baptist begins his ministry, baptizing the covenant people in repentance to prepare them for the mission of the Messiah. It is the 15<sup>th</sup> year of the reign of the Emperor Tiberius, as the ancients counted according to the Roman system which counted the year the Emperor came to the throne as year #1.</li> <li>• Jesus of Nazareth begins his ministry.</li> </ul>
30 AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the 3<sup>rd</sup> year of His ministry, Jesus of Nazareth is crucified by the Roman authority, is buried and is raised from the dead on the third day (as the ancients count). He walks the earth for 40 days before He ascends to His Father.</li> <li>• God the Holy Spirit baptizes the New Covenant Church on the Jewish Feast of Pentecost, 10 days after Jesus' Ascension.</li> </ul>
34 AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stephen is stoned to death. The disciples began to travel to the far reaches of the Roman Empire to preach the Gospel of salvation.</li> </ul>
36 AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• St. Peter pastors the Church at Antioch</li> <li>• Name "Christian" first used in the Church at Antioch.</li> </ul>
42 AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• St. Peter in Rome</li> </ul>
43 AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Apostle James Zebedee is beheaded.</li> </ul>

45-49 AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• St. Paul's first missionary journey for the Church of Antioch</li> </ul>
49/50 AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Council of Jerusalem Council of Jerusalem: Apostles meet to determine the requirements for Gentiles to be baptized. Peter, John and James the relative of Jesus are the leaders. St. James the Just is the first Christian Bishop of Jerusalem</li> <li>• Apostles' Creed is written (?).</li> <li>• Sts. Paul and Barnabas are the representatives from the Church in Antioch, Syria</li> </ul>
50-60 AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The first three Gospels are written</li> <li>• St. Paul's second missionary journey (50-52AD)</li> <li>• St. Paul's third missionary journey (53-58AD)</li> <li>• St. Paul's arrest and two year imprisonment (58-60AD)</li> <li>• St. Paul is sent to Rome (60/61 AD)</li> </ul>
61-62	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• St. Paul is imprisoned in Rome. He teaches the Roman Church from prison.</li> </ul>
62- 64	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• St. Paul is released from prison and makes a missionary trip to the west, probably to Spain</li> <li>• Fire destroys 3/4s of the city of Rome. Christians are blamed and persecution by the Roman state begins.</li> <li>• St. James, Bishop of Jerusalem is martyred in 64AD</li> </ul>
66-73 AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The First Jewish Revolt against Rome</li> <li>• Simon, the Bishop of Jerusalem leads the Church out of Judea across the Jordan into Perea for safety</li> <li>• St. John writes the 4<sup>th</sup> Gospel and while in prison writes the Book of Revelation</li> <li>• St. Peter and St. Paul are martyred in Rome circa 67 AD</li> <li>• The Emperor Nero commits suicide in 68 AD</li> <li>• 70 AD Roman army destroys Jerusalem and the Temple on the 9<sup>th</sup> of Ab, same day the Temple of Solomon was destroyed in 587BC</li> <li>• Masada, the last Jewish stronghold, falls 73 AD</li> <li>• Most survivors of the revolt sold into slavery</li> <li>• Loot from the Temple will build the Coliseum in Rome</li> </ul>
132-135 AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Second Jewish revolt led by Simon Bar-Kokhba ends in disaster. Jerusalem is destroyed by the Roman Emperor Hadrian and Jews are banned from entering Jerusalem. Jews are sold into slavery or deported and the Great Diaspora begins. Roman Emperor Hadrian renames Jerusalem "Aelia Capitolina;" Aelia was his own name, Publius Aelia Hardrianus, and "Capitolina" refers to the 3 Capitoline gods—Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva. Hadrin also changes the name of the country from Judaea (land of the Jews) to Palestina in an effort to eradicate any connection with the Jews</li> <li>• Christian Church grows despite persecution.</li> </ul>
312 AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roman Emperor Constantine I dreams if he uses the Christian Cross with the first 2 Greek letters of the word 'Christ' as his</li> </ul>

	battle symbol, the Chi and the Rho (XP) he will defeat his rival for the Empire. When he wins he embraces Christianity. Persecution of Christians ends.
313 AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Edict of Milan officially ends the persecution of Christian in the Roman Empire</li> <li>• Constantine sends his mother, Helena, to find holy sites in Jerusalem and in the Holy Land.</li> </ul>
324 AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Christianity becomes the official religion of the Roman Empire</li> </ul>
325 AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Council of Nicaea formulates a creed to combat Arian heresy; 1<sup>st</sup> universal Church council</li> </ul>
570 AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mohammad, founder of Islam is born</li> </ul>
638 AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moslem armies conquer Jerusalem</li> </ul>
1099 AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Christian armies retake Jerusalem and the Holy Land</li> </ul>
1187 AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Christian armies defeated; Moslem armies control Holy Land</li> </ul>
1917 AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WWI allied forces defeat Muslim Turks</li> </ul>
1920 AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Great Britain given mandate to govern Jerusalem and Palestine</li> </ul>
1947 AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dead Sea Scrolls discovered after being hidden since 68 AD</li> </ul>
1948 AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State of Israel established by the United Nations as a homeland for the Jews and the State of Jordan established as a homeland for the Arabs of Palestine.</li> </ul>

\*St. Luke dates Jesus ministry as beginning in the 15<sup>th</sup> year of the reign of the Roman Emperor Tiberius [Luke 3:1-2; 3:23]. Tiberius succeeded Caesar Augustus on the 19<sup>th</sup> of August 14AD. The 15<sup>th</sup> year of Tiberius according to the Roman system is therefore from the 19<sup>th</sup> of August 28 AD to August 18, 29 AD. It is likely that Jesus was born in the winter of 3/2BC and died when He was 33 years old in the spring of 30AD.

AD = “Anno Domini” which means “in the year of our Lord” and was used in the calendar developed in the early 6<sup>th</sup> century, when an Abbot and mathematician named Dionysis Exxigus decided that it was inappropriate for Christians to use a calendar system that was dated from the founding of the city of Rome. Instead, he devised a calendar that began with the birth of Jesus Christ and dated the birth as year 1AD and each succeeding year AD. However, he miscalculated the dates and Jesus was actually born about 3 years earlier. There is no 0 in Dionysis’ time line because the concept of a 0 mathematical place value didn’t exist at that time. His time line runs from year 1 before the birth of Christ to year 1 Anno Domini with the numbers growing larger after 1AD. The initials BC = Before Christ and came into use at the end of the 19 century – beginning of 20<sup>th</sup> century by English and American archeologists.

The Roman Julian Calendar was used from 46 BC until Pope Gregory revised and corrected the calendar in 1583 AD. Today the world still uses the accurate Gregorian calendar of the Roman Catholic Church.

M. Hunt 1997

## TIME LINE OF HISTORICAL PERIODS IN THE HOLY LAND

### PREHISTORY

NEOLITHIC	8300 – 4500 BC
CHALCOLITHIC	4500 – 3200 BC

### BRONZE AGE

EARLY BRONZE AGE	3200 – 2200 BC
MIDDLE BRONZE AGE	2200 – 1550 BC
LATE BRONZE AGE	1550 – 1200 BC

-The Exodus?

### IRON AGE

IRON AGE I	1200 – 1000 BC
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-United Monarchy: Saul King succeeded by David. David conquers Jerusalem 1000BC. David rules 40 years.

IRON AGE II	1000 – 586 BC
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-970BC: King Solomon of Israel rules 40 years

-930BC United Kingdom of Israel divides into Northern Kingdom of Israel and Southern Kingdom of Judah

-722BC conquest of Northern Kingdom of Israel by Assyria; exile of 10 tribes; 5 groups of foreigners brought into settle land become the Samaritans.

-597BC conquest of Southern Kingdom of Judah by Babylon begins. Temple destroyed by Babylonians 9<sup>th</sup> of Ab 587BC; exile of the 2 southern tribes.

<b>BABYLONIAN PERIOD</b>	587/6 – 539 BC
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-Babylonian exile of Judah for 70 years

<b>PERSIAN PERIOD</b>	539 – 332 BC
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-538BC Edict of Cyrus allows Jews to return to Judah in 537BC and to rebuild the Temple in Jerusalem

<b>HELLENISTIC PERIOD</b>	332 – 141 BC
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-Conquest of Alexander the Great

-168BC Maccabees revolt against Greek-Syrian rule

<b>HASMONEAN PERIOD</b>	141 – 37 BC
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-Judean independence

-63BC Romans make Judah a vassal state

<b>ROMAN PERIOD</b>	37 BC – 324 AD
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-37BC Romans appoint the Idumean Herod as King of the Roman province of Judea

-3/2 BC birth of Christ

-28AD Jesus begins His ministry (15<sup>th</sup> year of the Emperor Tiberius)

-30AD Jesus crucified & rose from the dead; later ascends to heaven after 40 days

-30AD: Second Great Pentecost, 50 days after the Resurrection

-66AD Jewish revolt against Rome; Romans destroy Jerusalem Temple 9<sup>th</sup> Ab, 70AD

<b>BYZANTINE PERIOD</b>	324 – 638 AD
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<b>ISLAMIC CONQUEST &amp; RULE</b>	638 – 1516 AD
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CRUSADER PERIOD	1099 – 1291 AD
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<b>OTTOMAN (Moslem) PERIOD</b>	1517 – 1917 AD
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<b>BRITISH MANDATE OVER PALESTINE</b>	1917 - 1948 AD
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<b>ISRAEL &amp; JORDAN</b> (created to be 2 states by the United Nations in 1947)	1948 independence of Israel as the Middle East's first democracy
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**THE LIFE OF PAUL: “Apostle to the Goyim (Gentiles)”**

<u>EVENT</u>	<u>Year AD</u> (all dates are approximate)
Born at Tarsus (in modern Turkey) sometime between 7 and 12 AD of Jewish parents who are Roman citizens and traced their ancestry to the tribe of Benjamin (Romans 11:1; Philippians 3:5)	8/10?
Arrival in Jerusalem to study with Gamaliel (Acts 22:3)	30
Sent as an officer of the Sanhedrin to arrest Christians in Damascus & conversion (Acts 9; 22:6-16; 26:12-18)	36
3 year sojourn in Arabia and mission to Damascus (Galatians 1:17)	36-39
Visit to Jerusalem (Galatians 1:18)	39
Sojourn in Tarsus (Acts 9:30)	?
Arrival in Antioch in Syria to serve the Christian community (Acts 11:25)	43-44
1 <sup>st</sup> Missionary Journey (Acts 13-14); name change to Latin “Paulus”	45-49
Visit to Jerusalem for the 1 <sup>st</sup> Great Council of the Church (Acts 15)	49-50
2 <sup>nd</sup> Missionary Journey (Acts 15:36-18:21): -at Athens & Corinth (Greece); meets Roman governor Gallio* -wrote 1 & 2 Thessalonians	50-52 50?52 51-52
3 <sup>rd</sup> Missionary Journey (Acts 18:23-21:14) -visited Phrygia & Galatia -at Ephesus (Turkey) -wrote Galatians -wrote 1 Corinthians -mission to Macedonia -wrote 2 Corinthians -at Corinth (Greece) <b>-wrote letter to the Romans</b>	53-58 53 54-57 54 54 57 57?58 57-58 57/58
Return to Jerusalem (Acts 21:15-23:22)	Spring of 58
*Hearing with Roman Governor Felix / 2 year imprisonment at Caesarea. Hearing with Governor Festus at Caesarea (Acts 24-25)	58-60
4 <sup>th</sup> Journey: Voyage to Rome & shipwreck off the coast of Malta (Acts 27)	60?61
Paul’s first imprisoned in Rome (Acts 28) -wrote letters to the churches at Colossus, Philemon, Ephesus, Philippi	61-63
*Voyage to the east and the west (Spain? Voyage to Britain?) letters 1 Timothy & Titus	63-67
Final Roman captivity: 2 Timothy letter	67
Martyrdom by beheading	67

+Paul's life can be related to four dates fixed by external historical sources:

1. The death of King Herod Agrippa I in 44AD
2. The administration of the Roman governor Gallio at Corinth in 50/51 or 51/52AD)
3. The administration of the Roman governor Felix in Judea in 58-60AD
4. The administration of the Roman governor Festus in Judea in 60-61AD

Paul recorded that three years passed from the time of his conversion until his first journey to Jerusalem (Galatians 1:17-18) and that there was a 14 year span (Galatians 2:1) between his first and his second visit to Jerusalem to consult with the Apostles at the Council of Jerusalem (the ancients counted without the concept of 0 as a place value so the first number or day or year in any series would count as #1). If the Council of Jerusalem was in 49AD then Paul's first visit to Jerusalem was in 36AD.

\*For the period of Paul's life not covered by Biblical sources, I referred to the writings of Clement, Bishop of Rome (martyred circa 96/100AD). Clement who was baptized and later ordained by St. Peter, served as Peter's assistant and became a friend of Paul's when he was imprisoned in Rome in 61AD. He may be the Clement mentioned by Paul in Philippians 4:3. In his letter to the Church at Corinth St. Clement recorded that Paul had suffered imprisonment seven times *preaching both in the East and in the 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.* Clement's reference to "the West" may be a reference to the journey to Spain to spread the Gospel, a plan Paul outlines in his letter to the Romans (Romans 15:24, 28). St. Clement is the 4<sup>th</sup> Bishop of Rome after St. Peter, counting Peter as the 1<sup>st</sup> Bishop of Rome. See *The Epistles of Clement, Chapter V; The Ante-Nicene Fathers*, volume 9, pages 230-231.

## THE MANY JOURNEYS OF ST. PAUL—APOSTLE TO THE GENTILES

<b>ST. PAUL'S CALL TO CONVERSION and NEW LIFE AS A CHRISTIAN</b>	
Witnessed St. Stephen's martyrdom	Acts 8:1
Mission to arrest Christians for the Sanhedrin	Acts 8:3
Conversion experience on the Road to Damascus	Acts 9:1-19
Paul preaches in Damascus	Acts 9:20-25
Spends 3 years in Arabia	Galatians 1:17-18
Returns to Damascus	Galatians 1:17
Meets with the Apostles Peter, James (Bishop of Jerusalem) , and John in Jerusalem	Acts 9:26-30; Galatians 1:17-19
Goes to Caesarea and from there home to Tarsus	Acts 9:30; Galatians 1:21
Called by Barnabas to join him in Antioch, Syria	Acts 11:26
Takes a famine relief contribution to Jerusalem	Acts 11:3
Returns to Antioch, Syria	Acts 12:25

<b>ST. PAUL'S FIRST MISSIONARY JOURNEY:</b>	
<b>Approximate dates: 45 – 49 AD</b>	
<b>Companions: Barnabas, John Mark</b>	
<b>Mission field: Cyprus and Asia Minor (Turkey)</b>	
<b>Approximate miles traveled: 1,400 miles</b>	
<b>Sent by church of Antioch, Syria</b>	
Mission to Cyprus by way of Seleucia	Acts 13:4-12
Antioch in Pisidia	Acts 13:13-51
Iconium	Acts 14:1-5
Lystra in Lycaonia	Acts 14:6-19
Derbe	Acts 14:20
Back through Lystra, Iconium and Antioch Pisidia	Acts 14:21-26
Return to home church at Antioch, Syria	Acts 14:27-28
Council of Jerusalem	Acts 15

<b>ST. PAUL'S SECOND MISSIONARY JOURNEY:</b>	
<b>Approximate dates: 50 – 52 AD</b>	
<b>Companions: Silas, timothy, Priscilla and Aquila, Luke</b>	
<b>Mission field: Syria, Turkey, Greece</b>	
<b>Approximate miles traveled: 2,800 miles</b>	
<b>Sent by church of Antioch, Syria</b>	

<b>ST. PAUL'S THIRD MISSIONARY JOURNEY</b>	
<b>Approximate dates: 53 – 58 AD</b>	
<b>Companions: Timothy, Luke, and other disciples</b>	

<p><b>Mission field: Turkey, Greece, Lebanon, Judea-Samaria-Galilee</b> <b>Approximate miles traveled 2,700</b> <b>Sent by church of Antioch, Syria</b></p>

<p><b>ST. PAUL'S FOURTH JOURNEY TO ROME</b> <b>Approximate date: 60/61 AD</b> <b>Companions: Luke, Roman guards, others</b> <b>By way of Lebanon, Turkey, Crete, Malta, Sicily, Rome</b> <b>Approximate miles traveled: 2,250 miles</b> <b>Sent by Roman Governor Festus</b></p>

**OTHER TRAVELS—YEAR OF TRAVEL UNKNOWN:**

Macedonia to Illyricum: 1 Timothy 1:3

Troas and Miletus: 2 Timothy 4:13, 20

Crete: Titus 1:5

Mission to Spain: circa 63-66AD: Romans 15:28

Nicopolis: Titus 3:12

**MARTYRDOM:**

Back to Rome and martyrdom: 2 Timothy 1; death June 29, 67AD