

Timeline of the Apostle Paul

Period	Year	Paul's Age	Paul's Events	Missi onary Journ ey	Paul's Letters	Roman Emperor	Herod	Historical Event/Notes	
It is estimated that Paul traveled 15,000+ miles over the course of his life. ▲ Indicates where Paul's life was endangered.									
Important to note that the disciples & Paul were FIRST generation Christian leaders—figuring it all out with the help of the Holy Spirit as situations arose and the burgeoning church began to need more structure. Timothy* and Titus would be SECOND generation leaders, having been mentored by Paul. John Mark having been mentored by Peter. *Timothy was a 3 rd generation Christian, 2 nd generation Christian Leader.									
							37-4BC Herod the Great		
	5 BC						Augustus 27 BC-AD 14	Jesus is born. Matt 1, Mk 1, Luke 2:6, Jn 1:14	
	AD4							Roman Emperor Augustus adopts Tiberius & recognizes him as his successor.	
								The book of Acts was written by Luke, the Gentile doctor, one of Paul's travel companions.	
Preconversion Note that Paul was fully dedicated to God to the best of his understanding and ability BEFORE he met Christ.	5*		Paul's birth year-an Israelite, born in Tarsus of Cilicia, a Roman citizen by birthright. Free born, which means his father was a Roman citizen. [not purchased] Acts 22:28 Refers to himself as a "son of Pharisees" Acts 23:6 so his father was also a Pharisee. Tribe of Benjamin Phil 3:5 Saul is his Jewish name [named after King Saul], Paul is his Roman name.					4 BC-AD39 Herod Antipas ³	Tarsus was a chief city in the province of Cilicia in the eastern part of Asia Minor. Approximately 10 miles inland & a major port having access to the sea by way of the Cydnus River. The roman general Mark Antony granted it status of libera civitas or free city in 42BC. A self-governing province & was not required to pay tribute to Rome. Jews rarely became Roman citizens. Most who did lived outside of Palestine. *give or take 3 or 4 years.
	7								Judea becomes a Roman Imperial province.
	8	3		Paul's age					Jesus is 12 years old at the temple. Lk 2:41
	10			Paul's family moves to Jerusalem.					
	14							Census of Caesar & Tiberius.	

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	Between 10-20	Paul at the school of Gamaliel in Jerusalem. Acts 22:3			Tiberius AD 14-37		Gamaliel taught between A.D. 22-55. Gamaliel, son of Simon, was grandson of Hillel, one of the greatest Jewish Rabbis. There were 2 major rabbinic schools of thought at the time, The House of Hillel (Beit Hillel) and House of Shammai (Beit Shammai), Hillel being the more liberal. Rabbinic students were required to learn a trade so they might not be a burden to the people—Paul’s family’s business was tent making from goats’ hair cloth. Estimated population of Jerusalem in the 1 st century-80,000.
15							Lyvia poisons Augustus; Tiberius comes into power.
26	21						Pilate begins to serve as procurator of Judea.
27-28	22-23						John the Baptist is beheaded by Herod Antipas. Matt 14, Mk 6:14
30-33	25-28						Jesus is crucified. 4.3.30 or 4.3.33 ¹ or 4.6.30 ² or 4.7.30 ⁴ Matt 27, Mk 15, Lk 23, Jn 18,19 Jesus is resurrected. 4.6.33 Jesus 50 days on Earth, then publicly ascended to Heaven. Pentecost-the coming of the Holy Spirit Acts 2
	25-26	Becomes a Pharisee Phil 3:5					
30							Peter preaches & 3000 are saved. Acts 2:14-42
32		Paul present at Stephen’s stoning.					Holding the executioners clothing. Acts 7:58; 8:1
31-34	26-29	Persecutor of the church, Acts 8:1-3; Phil 3:6					“Saul laid waste to the church, & entering house after house, he dragged off men & women & committed them to prison” Acts 8:3 1 Tim 1:13 but I received mercy because I had acted ignorantly in unbelief.

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	34 [could be 31/32]	29	About noon, conversion of the Road to Damascus, Syria, Acts 9:1-9 Is blinded.					<p>Jerusalem to Damascus-170 miles</p> <p>Paul's testimony of his salvation: Acts 26:13 at midday, O king, along the road I saw a light from heaven, brighter than the sun, shining around me and those who journeyed with me. 14 And when we all had fallen to the ground, I heard a voice speaking to me and saying in the Hebrew language, <i>'Saul, Saul, why are you persecuting Me? It is hard for you to kick against the goads.'</i> 15 So I said, 'Who are You, Lord?' And He said, <i>'I am Jesus, whom you are persecuting. 16 But rise and stand on your feet; for I have appeared to you for this purpose, to make you a minister and a witness both of the things which you have seen and of the things which I will yet reveal to you. 17 I will deliver you from the Jewish people, as well as from the Gentiles, to whom I now send you, 18 to open their eyes, in order to turn them from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan to God, that they may receive forgiveness of sins and an inheritance among those who are sanctified by faith in Me.'</i></p>
1 ¹			Continues to Damascus, Acts 9:10-19					
			Instructed by Jesus in a vision, Ananias goes to Paul on Straight Street, prays for him, he receives his sight. Acts 9:10-19					<p>But the Lord said to him, "Go, for he is a chosen vessel of Mine to bear My name before Gentiles, kings, and the children of Israel. For I will show him how many things he must suffer for My name's sake." Acts 9:15-16</p>

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4			Goes back to Tarsus, Cilicia for safety. Acts 9:30			Claudius AD 41-54	Herod Agrippa I		
	39								Herod Antipas deposed by Caligula & exiled to Gaul.
	41	36							Herod Agrippa I installed by the emperor & Herod initiates proceedings calling for the death penalty for the apostles.
	41 42	36							Agrippa executes James [the son of Zebedee, John's brother] with the sword & arrests Peter. Acts 11:4, 12:1-3, 24 April 5, AD41
									Caligula murdered.
									Claudius declared emperor.
									Famine in Rome.
	43								Roman campaigns against Britain.
	44	39							Death of Herod Agrippa I.
	46	41		Paul has been in Tarsus, Cilicia for 8 years. Barnabus travels to Tarsus seeking out Paul. Acts 11:35					
47	42		Paul goes with Barnabus to Pisidian Antioch, Syria teaching many. Persecuted by local Jewish leaders & they are expelled. Acts 11:26, Acts 13:50				It is estimated that Antioch had about ten thousand inhabitants, including about three thousand veterans of Augustus' army. Estimated population of Antioch in the 1 st century-200,000–600,000.		
5	47 48	42	Agabus prophesies a famine. Acts 11:27-28						
			Barnabus & Paul entrusted with the task of carrying relief funds to Jerusalem. Acts 11:29-30					Barnabus would have been considered the senior, or leader of this mission.	
			Barnabus & Paul return to Pisidian Antioch with John Mark. Acts 12:25						
			Paul, Barnabus, & John Mark sent on a missions trip by the church leadership. Acts 13:2-3						

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			They travel from Pisidian Antioch to Seleucia, then to Cyprus. Acts 13:5-12				Claudius 41-54 AD	<p>Distances Traveled in the Sixth Phase</p> <p><u>Distance Traveled by Ship:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •from Antioch (Syria) to Salamis: 137 miles •from Paphos (Cyprus) to Perga (Pamphylia): 186 miles <p>Total: 323 miles—between 4–10 days</p> <p><u>Distances Traveled on Foot:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Salamis to Paphos: 112 miles—7 days <p>Total: 435 miles—11-17 days</p> <p>Barnabus was from Cyprus & likely had family there.</p>
6	48 49		On Cyprus, travel to Salamis & Paphos. Acts 13:5-12	FIRST MISSIONARY JOURNEY				Paul and Barnabas then traveled east on the <i>Via Sebaste</i> , passing through Neapolis and Pappa (Tiberiopolis) before reaching Iconium. From Lystra, the missionaries traveled south, passing through Belören (name of ancient town unknown), then east, passing through Kodylessos, Posala, Pyrgoi, Ilistra and Laranda before reaching Derbe (Claudioderbe). Luke reports that the proclamation of the gospel in Derbe resulted in “a large number of disciples” (Acts 14:21). [possibly Gaius?]
			From Paphos, they travel to Perga, Pamphylia where John mark departs for home, Jerusalem. Acts 13:13					
			Ministry in Pisidian Antioch. Acts 13:14-50					
7		 	Ministry at Iconium. Acts 13:51-14:6 where some conspired to mistreat & stone them. Flees to Lystra & Derbe & preach there. Acts 14:6-7	FIRST MISSIONARY JOURNEY				<p>Distances Traveled in the Seventh Phase</p> <p>The distances that Paul traveled in the course of his missionary work in southern Galatia—a total of 687 miles—are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perga to Pisidian Antioch via the western route: 157 miles • Perga to Comama: 42 miles • Comama to Apollonia: 71 miles • Apollonia to Antioch: 43 miles • Pisidian Antioch to Iconium, Lystra, Derbe: 156 miles • Antioch to Iconium: 48 miles • Iconium to Lystra: 21 miles • Lystra to Derbe: 86 miles • Derbe to Pisidian Antioch, via Lystra and Iconium: 156 miles • Pisidian Antioch to Perga via the central route: 114 miles • Antioch to Malos: 34 miles • Malos to Adada: 30 miles • Adada to Perga: 50 miles <p>Total: 583 miles—38 days</p> <p>(6 weeks, assuming Paul rested 1 day/week)</p>
			In Lystra, Paul & Barnabus are mistaken for gods. Paul is stoned, supposing him to be dead, they drag his body through the gates of the city. Paul reenters the city. Acts 14:8-20					
			Paul & Barnabus depart Lystra & travel to Derbe, Galatia preaching. Acts 14:20-21					
			Paul & Barnabus return to Lystra, Iconium, & Pisidian Antioch to strengthen the disciples there & appoint elders. Acts 14:21-24					
			From Pisidia, Paul & Barnabus travel to Antioch, Syria & report of their journey to the church. Acts 14:24-28					
								<p>Summary of Paul's Travels in Galatia and in Pamphylia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By ship: Antioch (Syria) to Salamis (Cyprus): 137 miles • Cyprus: Salamis to Paphos: 112 miles —7 days • By ship: Paphos (Cyprus) to Perga (Pamphylia): 186 miles • Galatia: Perga to Pisidian Antioch via the western route: 157 miles—10 days • Pisidian Antioch to Iconium, Lystra, Derbe: 156 miles—10 days

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		Perga, Pamphylia, Acts 14:24-26				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Derbe to Pisidian Antioch, via Lystra and Iconium: 156 miles—10 days • Pisidian Antioch to Perga via the central route: 114 miles—7 days • By ship: Perga to Antioch: 330 miles <p>Total by foot: 695 miles—45 days Total by ship: 652 miles—between 8 to 19 days</p>	
8		Goes to the Jerusalem Council with Barnabas. Acts 15:1-29, Gal 2:1 Paul confronts Peter about not eating with Gentiles & Barnabas has also been wrapped into this error. Gal 2:12-13				<p>A question before the council, were Gentile believers equal with Jewish believers or did they need to be circumcised first? The Council agrees they did not need circumcision. Gal 2:9 Claudius expels Jews from Rome & blames it on Chrestus (a possible reference to Christ.)</p>	
	49 50	Paul & Barnabas return to Syrian Antioch. Acts 15:30-35, Gal 2:11-14				<p>Distance traveled by foot:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jerusalem (Judea) to Antioch (Syria): 391 miles—25 days • Antioch (Syria) via Planatoi and Alexandria (Syria) to Epiphaneia, Anazarbos, Adana, to Tarsus (Cilicia): 152 miles—8 days • Tarsus (Cilicia) to Derbe (Galatia): 130 miles—5 days • Derbe to Pisidian Antioch, via Lystra and Iconium: 156 miles—10 days <p>Total: 829 miles—48 days</p>	
		Contention over John Mark coming back into the ministry team. Barnabus & John Mark sail to Cyprus, which is home for Barnabus. Acts 15:36-39				<p>We don't know if Paul & Barnabus ever meet again after this.</p>	
		Paul & Silas depart Syrian Antioch, traveling through Syria & Cilicia strengthening the churches. Acts 15:40-41	SECOND MISSIONARY JOURNEY		Galatians?		
		Paul & Silas travel to Derbe & Lystra, strengthening the churches & pick up Timothy. Acts 16:1-5					<p>The rise of the Zealots. Timothy is from Lystra, becomes circumcised, & joins the ministry team. Acts 16:3</p>
							<p>Forbidden by the Holy Spirit to minister in Asia. Paul wants to go to Bithynia but the Spirit does not permit them. Acts 16:6-7</p>
		The group travels to Troas & Paul has a vision of a Macedonian man. Acts 16:6-10 [taking the gospel to Europe]				<p>The route from Pisidian Antioch to Dorylaion and, via Hadrianuthera, to Troas, was 590 miles, which required 38 days of walking (6 weeks, assuming Paul rested 1 day/week). Luke joins the missionary team at Troas just before the group crosses to Europe. [The 1st time a Gentile begins to travel with the group?]</p>	
						Herod Agrippa II 50-100 AD	

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	53	48	Paul returns to Antioch after stopping at Ephesus, Caesarea, & Jerusalem. Acts 18:18-22				<p>Priscilla & Aquilla travel with him.</p> <p>Summary of Paul's travels in Judea, Syria, and Cilicia, and during his mission in Macedonia and Achaia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jerusalem (Judea) to Antioch (Syria): 391 miles—25 days • Antioch (Syria) to Tarsus (Cilicia), via Anazarbos: 152 miles—8 days • Tarsus (Cilicia) to Antioch (Galatia), via Derbe, Lystra, Iconium: 286 miles—15 days • Antioch to Troas, via Apamea, Dorylaion, Hadrianuthera: 590 miles—38 days • <i>Travel by ship</i>: Troas (Asia) to Neapolis (Macedonia): 137 miles • Neapolis (Macedonia) to Berea, via Philippi, Thessalonica: 156 miles—10 days • Berea to Athens (Achaia): 320 miles—21 days • Athens to Corinth (Achaia): 53 miles—3 days • <i>Travel by ship</i>: Corinth (Achaia) to Caesarea (Judea), via Ephesus: 870 miles • Caesarea to Jerusalem (Judea), via Joppe: 75 miles—5 days • Jerusalem to Antioch (Syria): 391 miles—25 days <p>Total by foot: 2415 miles—155 days (26 weeks) Total by ship: 1006 miles: between 12–30 days (2–5 weeks)</p>
	53		<p>Travels through Galatia & Phrygia strengthening the disciples there. Acts 18:23</p> <hr/> <p>Passes through the upper regions on his way to Ephesus. Acts 19:1</p> <hr/> <p>Ministry in Ephesus. Acts 19:1-41</p>	THIRD MISSIONARY JOURNEY			<p>Estimated population of Ephesus in the 1st century-200,000–250,000.</p> <p>Paul spends three months witnessing to Jews in Ephesus (Acts 19:8) followed by 2 years of daily teaching in a public hall, in the pattern of philosophers with their students. Through word and miracle, the gospel spread extensively, clearly distinguishable from charlatans (Acts 19:13–17) and leading to one of the most expensive bonfires of all time, in which vast quantities of magic paraphernalia were burned. ⁹</p>

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11			Riot & mob form: Gaius & Aristarchus seized, [Macedonian travel companions] & dragged into the theatre, local believers/officials prevent Paul from going in for his own safety. Acts 20:1					Summary of Paul's Travels during his Mission in the Provinces of Asia and Illyricum				
	54	49 	Gaius & Aristarchus freed & Paul leaves, likely to preempt legal charges being brought against him. Acts 20:1		1 Corinthians			Nero AD54-68		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Antioch (Syria) to Antioch (Galatia), via Tarsus: 438 miles—28 (5 weeks) Pisidian Antioch to Ephesus (Asia), via the Cayster Valley: 200 miles—13 days Ephesus to Troas, via the coastal road: 193 miles—12 days <i>By ship</i>: Troas (Asia) to Neapolis (Macedonia): 137 miles Neapolis to Berea, via Philippi, Thessalonica: 156 miles—10 days Berea to Dyrrhachium (Illyricum): 205 miles—13 days <i>By ship</i>: Dyrrhachium to Corinth: 364 miles <i>By ship</i>: Corinth to Neapolis (Macedonia): 285 miles—between 4 & 9 days <i>By ship</i>: Neapolis to Troas (Asia): 137 miles Troas to Assos: 31 miles—2 days <i>By ship</i>: Assos to Miletus: 199 miles <i>By ship</i>: Miletus (Asia) to Tyre (Syria): 211 miles <i>By ship</i>: Tyre to Caesarea, via Ptolemais: 56 miles Caesarea to Jerusalem (Judea), via Joppe: 75 miles—5 days <p>Total by foot: 1297 miles—84 days (14 weeks) Total by ship: 1762 miles—20-52 days (3-7 weeks)</p>		
	55	50										Claudius is poisoned by his wife. Nero becomes Emperor. Timothy, Sopater [from Berea], Aristarchus & Secundus [from Thessalonica], Gaius [from Derbe], Trophimus [from Asia Minor] are in this traveling group.
	56	51	Travels to Macedonia. Acts 20:1		2 Corinthians							Estimated population of Rome in the 1 st Century-1.2 million
12	56		Travels to Greece. Acts 20:2		Romans							
	57	52	Returns to Macedonia Acts 20:3									
			At Troas. Acts 20:4-12				Is this when Paul leaves his cloak, books, & parchments that he asks Timothy to bring to him in 2 Timothy 13?					
			Paul exhorts the Ephesian elders at Miletus. Acts 20:15-38				Paul shares with them that the Holy Spirit testifies in every city, saying that chains & tribulations await him but nothing moves him from finishing his race & continuing in sharing the gospel. Acts 20:23 Trophimus remains at Miletus.					

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		A Jewish plot to harm Paul during his sea voyage to Jerusalem is discovered which causes Paul to take the land route instead. Acts 20:14					
		Sails to Cos, Rhodes, Patara. From Patara to Phoenicia. From Phoenicia to Tyre. Acts 21:1-2					
		At Tyre. Acts 21:3-6					Stayed 1 week with disciples at Tyre. They told Paul by the Spirit not to go to Jerusalem. Prayer at the shore with disciples, wives & kids at their departure. Acts 21:4-5
		At Ptolemais. Acts 21:7					At Ptolemais only one day.
		At Caesarea. Acts 21:8-14					Ministry team staying at Philip the evangelist's house many days with his 4 virgin, prophetic daughters. After many days Agabus arrives from Judea & prophesies to Paul of impending imprisonment. The group pleads with Paul to not go. Acts 21:10-14 Some disciples, including Mnason of Cyprus depart with them. They were to stay with Mnason upon arrival. Acts 21:16
	13		At Jerusalem. Acts 21:15-25				
		Paul is dragged from the court, arrested in the temple which creates a mob. Acts 21:26-36			When the 7 days were ended, the Jews from Asia, seeing him in the temple, stirred up the crowd. Acts 21:27-30		
		Paul addresses the mob. Acts 21-37-22:21			He shares his testimony & a salvation message.		
		Paul's Roman citizenship saves him from a scourging. Acts 22:22-29					

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		Appears before the Council-Pharisees & Sadducees. Acts 23:1-9				
		Paul's vision of Jesus overnight & instructions. Acts 23:11				In the barracks the following night, the Lord stands by Paul & says, "Be of good cheer, Paul; for you have testified for Me in Jerusalem, so you must also bear witness at Rome." Acts 23:11
		 Plot of the Jewish ambush is discovered. Acts 23:12-22				Paul's sister & nephew hear of the Jewish plot to kill him, an ambush of 40 men. Paul shares it with the Roman commander, Claudius Lysias, who writes a letter to Felix to accompany Paul & the soldiers protecting him.
		Paul is sent safely to Felix the governor accompanied part way by 200 soldiers to Antipatris, arranged by Claudius Lysias. Acts 23:23-35				
		Paul appears before Felix at Caesarea . Paul is held in Herod's Praetorium. Acts 24:1-27				Felix is the governor of Judea from AD 52-59.
		High Priest Ananias & an orator, Tertullus accuse Paul of sedition before Felix. Although Paul's guilt cannot be proven, Felix does not release him. Acts 24:1-27				Felix wanting to do the Jews a favor, leaves Paul in jail for 2 years. Felix is succeeded by Portus Festus who serves as governor of Judea from Ad 59-61.
	59	54  When Festus becomes governor & arrives in Jerusalem, the Jews asking him to bring Paul from Caesarea to stand charges as they were planning to kill him in route. Acts 25:1-12				Assassination of Agrippina, Nero's mother.
	59 60				[Gospel of Luke 59-75AD]	Luke writes the Gospel of Luke to Theophilus.
		When Festus discusses this with Paul, Paul appeals to Rome.				

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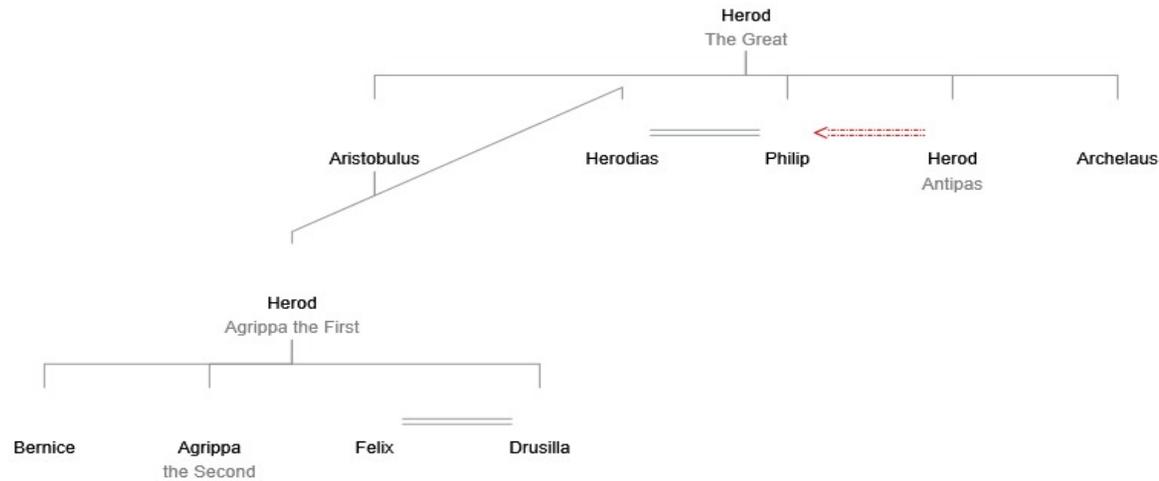
		King Agrippa & his sister, Bernice visit Festus & Paul is brought to appear before them giving his testimony of conversion. Acts 25:13-26:32	JOURNEY TO ROME				King Agrippa, son of Herod Agrippa I, great grandson of Herod the Great. Bernice and Drusilla are his sisters.
		Paul departs for Rome, Italy sailing to Myra, Lycia with the centurion, Julius of the Augustan regiment. Acts 27:1-5					Luke accompanies. ¹¹
		@ Myra, Julius finds an Alexandria ship which takes them to Cnidus, past Salmone to Fair Havens, Crete. Acts 27:6-8					
		In spite of Paul's warning of disaster coming, they set sail again. Acts 27:6-8					276 people on board.
		14 days of storm. Sometime during this time, an angel appears to Paul & he is safety is assured & he is granted the lives of the men on board. They run aground, shipwrecking at Malta. Acts 27:7-44					<p>Suffering for Christ-Paul's testimony: in labors more abundant, in stripes above measure, in prisons more frequently, in deaths often. From the Jews five times I received forty stripes minus one. Three times I was beaten with rods; once I was stoned; three times I was shipwrecked; a night and a day I have been in the deep; in journeys often, in perils of waters, in perils of robbers, in perils of my own countrymen, in perils of the Gentiles, in perils in the city, in perils in the wilderness, in perils in the sea, in perils among false brethren; in weariness and toil, in sleeplessness often, in hunger and thirst, in fastings often, in cold and nakedness— besides the other things, what comes upon me daily: my deep concern for all the churches. 2 Corin 11:22b-29 Note this was written BEFORE the shipwreck at Malta, which would mean Paul experienced 4 shipwrecks.</p>
		At Malta, Paul is bitten by a snake. At first the natives think he is a murderer whose justice has come. When he doesn't die, they think he is a god. Acts 28:1-10					<p>Suffering for Christ-Paul's testimony: in labors more abundant, in stripes above measure, in prisons more frequently, in deaths often. From the Jews five times I received forty stripes minus one. Three times I was beaten with rods; once I was stoned; three times I was shipwrecked; a night and a day I have been in the deep; in journeys often, in perils of</p>

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68				[Hebrews]		Nero commits suicide.
				[Jude]	Galba	Galba 68-69 AD Otho Jan-April 69 AD Aulus Vitellius July-Dec 69 AD
					Otho	
					Aulus Vitellius	
69					Vespasian AD 69-79	Vespasian prevails as the emperor amidst civil war. [Paul didn't live to see this.]
70			Destruction of the Temple in Jerusalem			
79					Titus 79-81	Titus 79-81 AD
81					Domitian 81-96	
85				[Gospel of John]		Written by John in Ephesus.
90				[1 John]		
92				[2 John]		
94				[3 John]		Domitian 81-96 AD
95				[Revelation]		
96						
97			Timothy, now Bishop of Ephesus is martyred, executive by Nerva. [lives 31 years after Paul's death.]		Nerva 96-98	Nerva 96-98 AD
100			Death of John, the Apostle			

Timeline of the Apostle Paul

Family Tree: Herod Agrippa II



Faithlife Study Bible Infographics, Herod The Great's Family Tree, Logos Bible Software

HEROD [HAIR-uhd]

1. 37–4 B.C. Herod the Great, the king of the Jews who slaughtered the children of Bethlehem in an attempt to kill the young Jesus. Matthew 2; Luke 1:5.
2. 4 B.C.–A.D. 39. Herod Antipas, a son of Herod the Great and tetrarch of Galilee and Perea during Jesus' ministry. He mocked Christ before returning him to Pilate, Matthew 14:1–11; Mark 6:14–29; Luke 3:19, 20; 23:6–15.
3. A.D. 25. Herod Philip, another son of Herod the Great; the first husband of Herodias and father of Salome. Matthew 14:3; Mark 6:17.
4. 4 B.C.–A.D. 34. Herod Philip, a son of Herod the Great and Cleopatra of Jerusalem. Luke 3:1.
5. A.D. 37–44. Herod Agrippa I, a grandson of Herod the Great. As king of Judea, he persecuted the early church and put the apostle James to death and imprisoned Peter.
6. A.D. 50–100. Herod Agrippa II, son and successor of Agrippa I. He advised Festus concerning the trial of Paul. Acts 24:27¹

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1. LONGEVITY IN THE ANCIENT WORLD

Wall painting of the baker Terentius Neo and his wife. From the House of Terentius Neo, Pompeii. AD 50–79.

There is little firm information about the collective lives of those who lived in the first centuries BC and the first centuries AD, but the conjecture is that the average life span was about 35 years. The 35-40 average life span of people in the Western world held true through the Dark Ages, the Middle Ages, the Renaissance until the 19th and 20th centuries when modern medicine and its life-preserving discoveries began in earnest. For thousands of years, life was uncertain but it was pretty certain the normal person would not live past 40 years. Ambitious or talented young men, or young men like Herod the Great's 19-year-old son Archelaus who inherited kingdoms, were forced to grow up quickly because by age 20 their life was already half over. Alexander the Great in the 3rd century BC reigned over his father's kingdom and commanded the army that would conquer the known world when he was 20. Charlemagne ruled most of western Europe in the 700's AD when he was 26. Genghis Khan in the 1100's began building the army that would conquer Asia when he was 20. Chaucer the Father of English Literature wrote his first major work, *the Book Of Duchess*, in the 14th century when he was 25. Shakespeare wrote his first play when he was 26 in 1590. "Time's winged chariot" was always drawing "near" to young men and women for millennia.—*Sandra Sweeny Silver*

<https://earlychurchhistory.org/daily-life/longevity-in-the-ancient-world/>

Please note this is a work in progress from my personal study. The dates vary by resource and are approximate. Resources added will be listed for appropriate credit. Pr. Robin Bjornson 2.8.22

Please check out these beneficial materials listed below:

1. *Lexham Geographic Commentary on Acts through Revelation*, ed. Barry J. Beitzel, Jessica Parks, and Doug Mangum, Lexham Geographic Commentary (Bellingham, WA: Lexham Press, 2019)
"In my view, the traditional division of Paul's missionary work into three "journeys," first devised by J.A. Bengel in his preface to the Book of Acts in his *Gnomon Novi Testamenti* and promoted in the headings of Bible translations, Bible atlases, biblical maps, and commentaries, does not reflect the reality of Paul's missionary work. This approach ignores the first ten years of Paul's missionary work in Syria, Nabatea, Judea, and Cilicia, and it overemphasizes Paul's repeated visits to Jerusalem and Syrian Antioch as regards their significance of Paul's mission. It is preferable to analyze Paul's mission in terms of territories and Roman provinces". Ch 18 Introduction, Lexham Geographic Commentary
2. <https://www.blueletterbible.org/study/paul/timeline.cfm>
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