

The Journey of the New Testament

The Early Church Years

EXPANSION OF THE EARLY CHURCH IN PALESTINE

ACTS 4-11

City

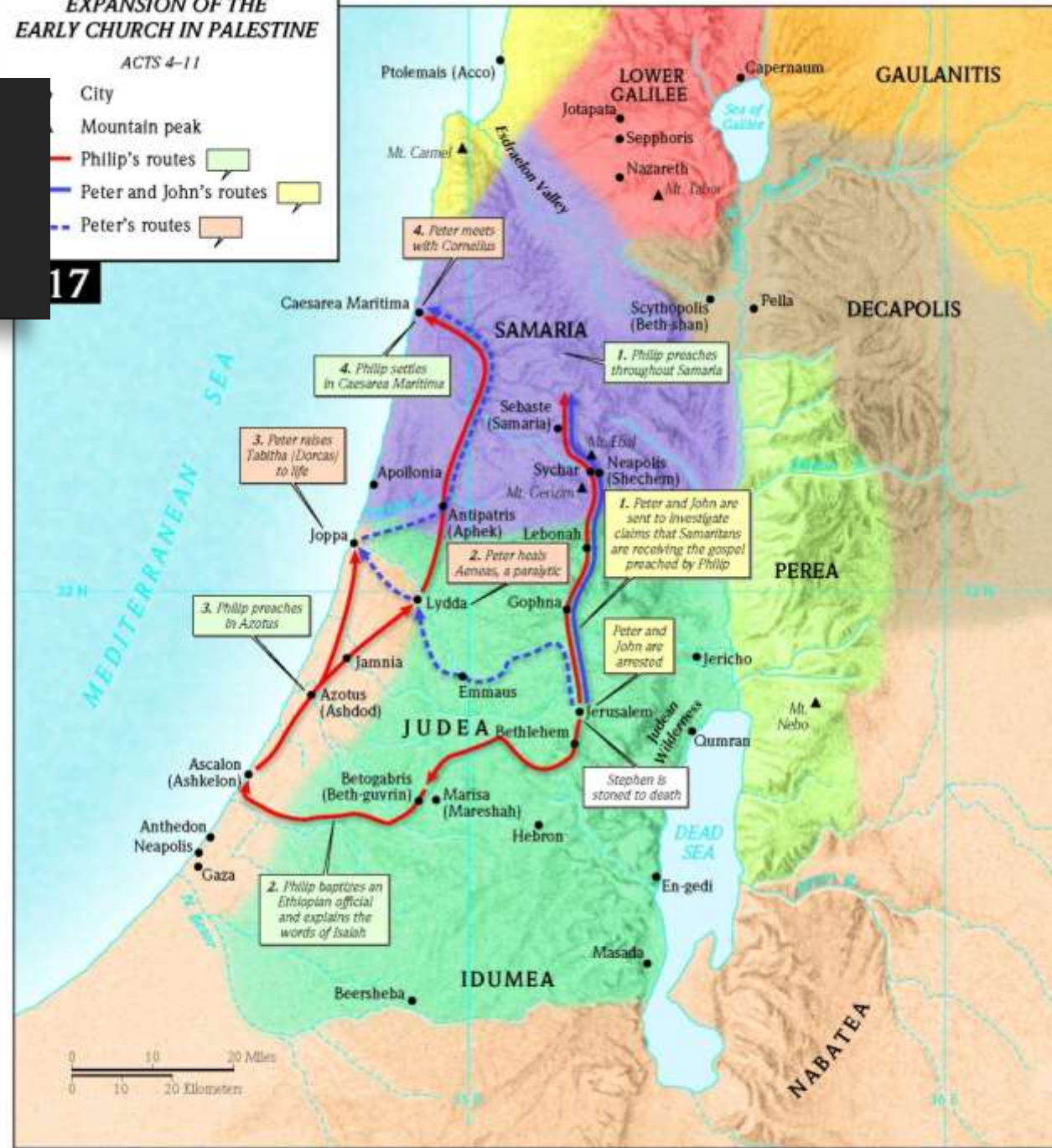
Mountain peak

Philip's routes

Peter and John's routes

Peter's routes

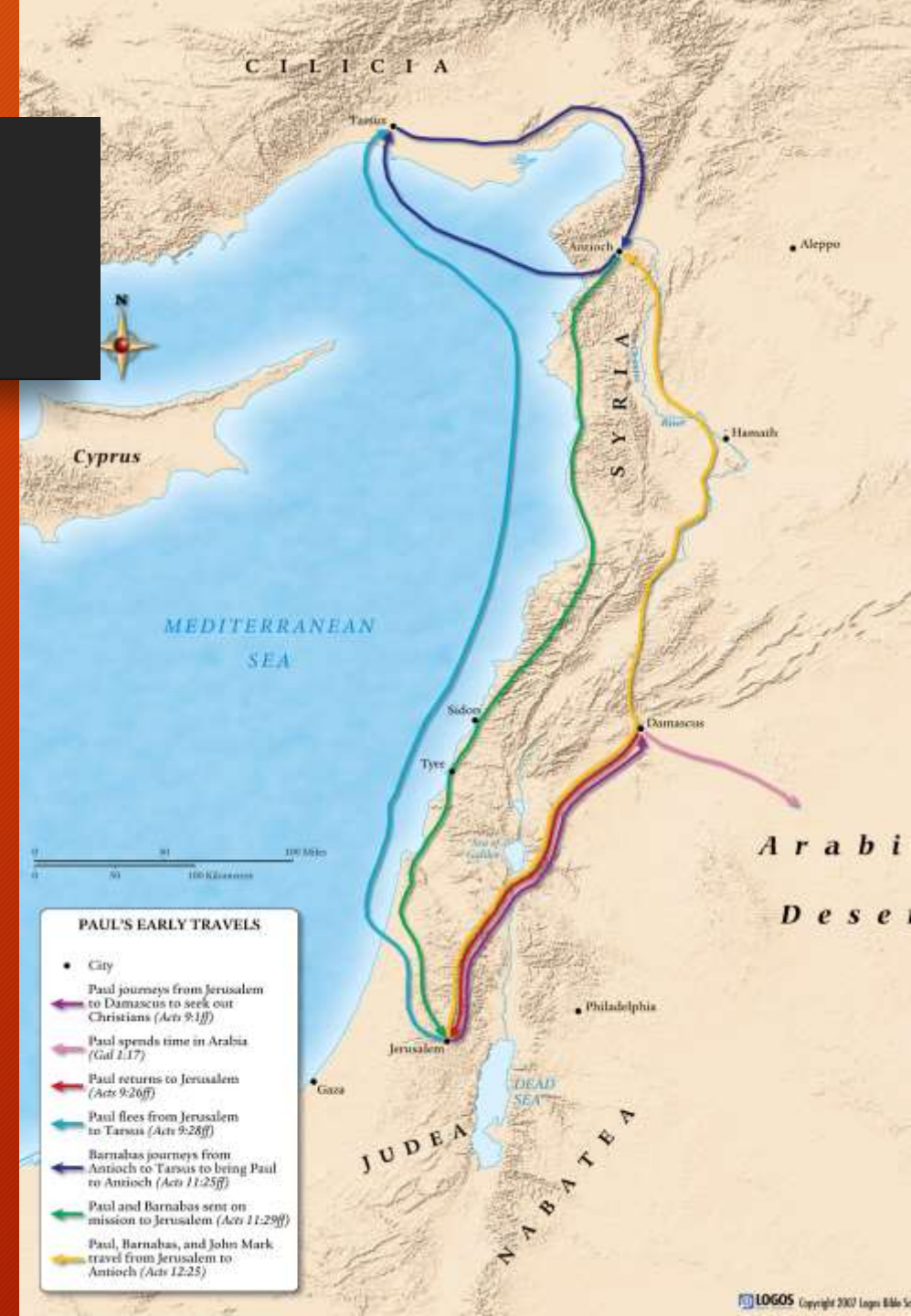
17



The Ministry of Peter and Philip



Paul's Early Travels



Paul's Early Travels

- Paul spends time in Arabia
- Paul returns to Jerusalem
- Paul flees from Hellenists
- Paul and Barnabas travel to Antioch
- Paul and Barnabas sent to Jerusalem
- Paul and Barnabas return to Antioch
- Kingdom of Agrippa I

118



The First Missionary Journey of Paul



Ancient Home Synagogue

The term "synagogue" refers generally to a Jewish assembly for prayer. During the first-century AD, the term referred primarily to buildings designed to house such assemblies. Jews living in Greek towns usually assembled for prayer in private homes—and if an assembly member was wealthy, the synagogue might have been held in a home like this one.

GRAPHIC BY KARBEL MULTIMEDIA, COPYRIGHT 2011 LOGOS BIBLE SOFTWARE



The Second Missionary Journey of Paul



Ephesus



In Paul's day, Ephesus did not yet have its famous library, its elaborate gymnasia and baths, or temples built in honor of deified emperors. However, it was already called "the greatest city of Asia" and featured a large theater and magnificent temple to Artemis. When Paul visited Ephesus, its population was approximately 250,000 people.

Ephesus in Paul's Day

Ephesus was a thriving port in the first century, situated on the only major east-west road system in the area. Nearly a century had passed since it had last been invaded. The city was proud and prosperous, and a strong Jewish community thrived there.



The Temple of Artemis

Artemis worship and submitting to religious practices associated with her.

CUT-AWAY VIEW



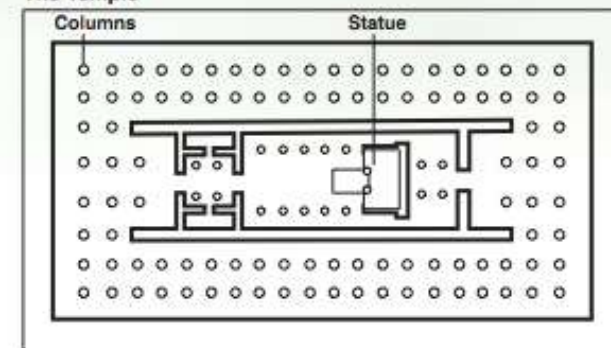
Size comparison (approximate):



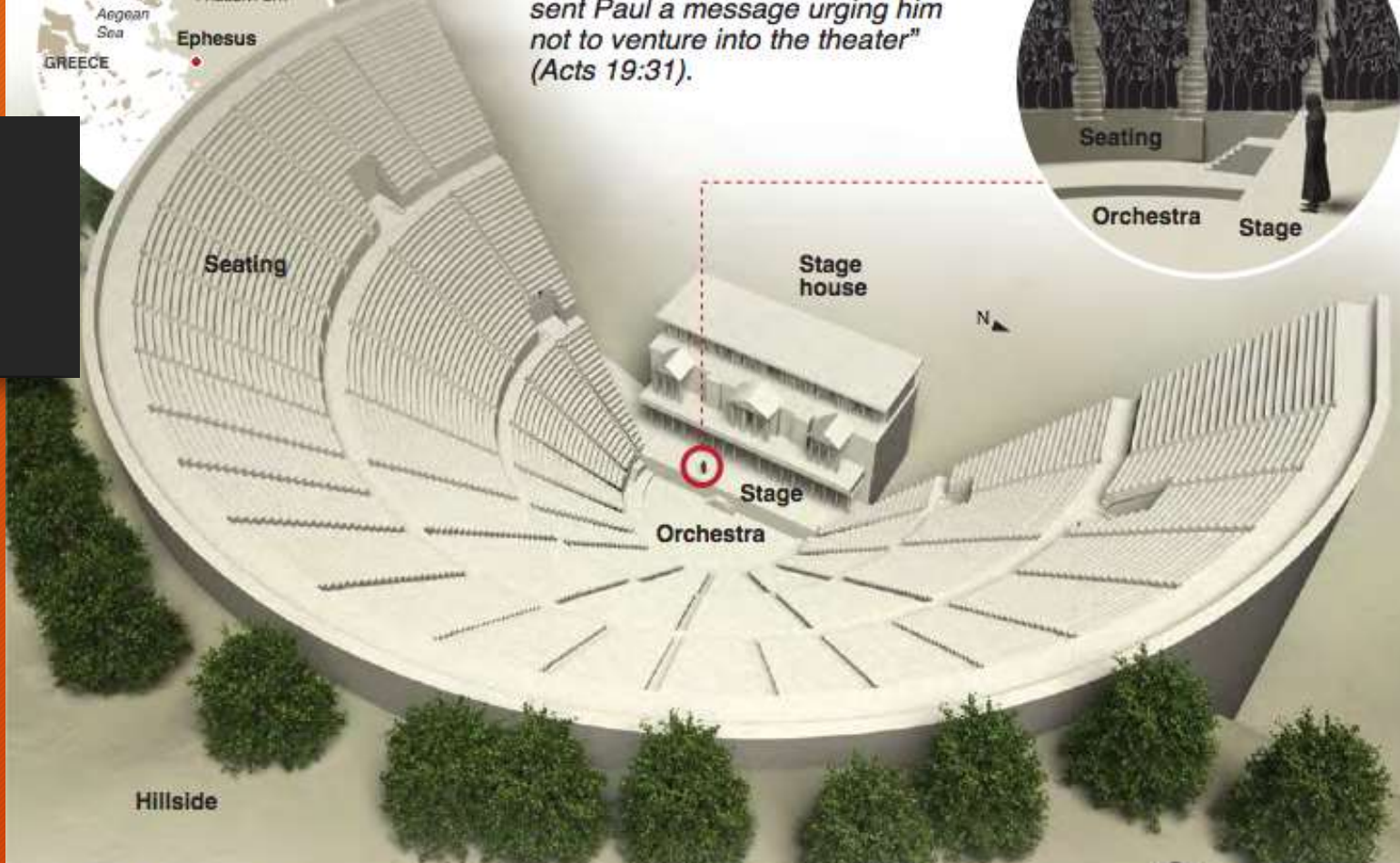
The Temple of Artemis

This temple, called Artemision, was one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. Construction began in the mid-sixth century BC; more than a century later, it was the largest building in Rome, Greece, or Asia. Roughly four times the size of the Parthenon in Athens, it featured 127 columns, each measuring 60 ft. in height. It made Ephesus the center of Artemis worship.

The Temple



The Ephesian Theater



The Theater in Ephesus

This was the primary theater in Ephesus during the lifetime of the Apostle Paul. It held about 25,000 people and was used for theatrical productions as well as civic and religious meetings.

GRAPHIC BY KARBEL MULTIMEDIA,
COPYRIGHT 2011 LOGOS BIBLE SOFTWARE

Size comparison (approximate):

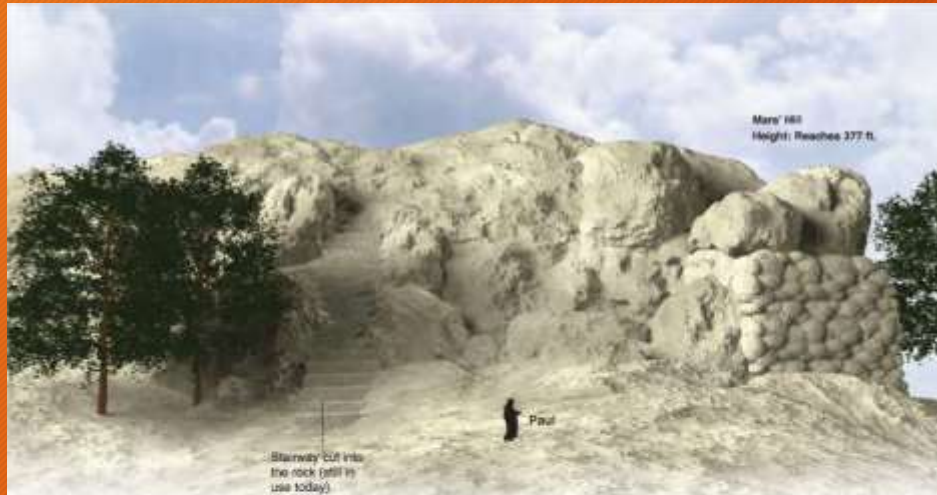


Theater

Date of construction: ca. 200 BC
Cavea width: 466 ft. (142 m.)
Orchestra width: 85 ft. (25.8 m.)
Stage width: 83 ft. (25.4 m.)
Stage depth: 18 ft. (5.56 m.)
Seating: 67 Rows
Seating capacity: 17,000–25,000



Seating capacity: 41,160
Distances from plate:
Left field: 355 ft. (108.2 m.)
Center field: 400 ft. (121.9 m.)
Right field: 353 ft. (107.6 m.)

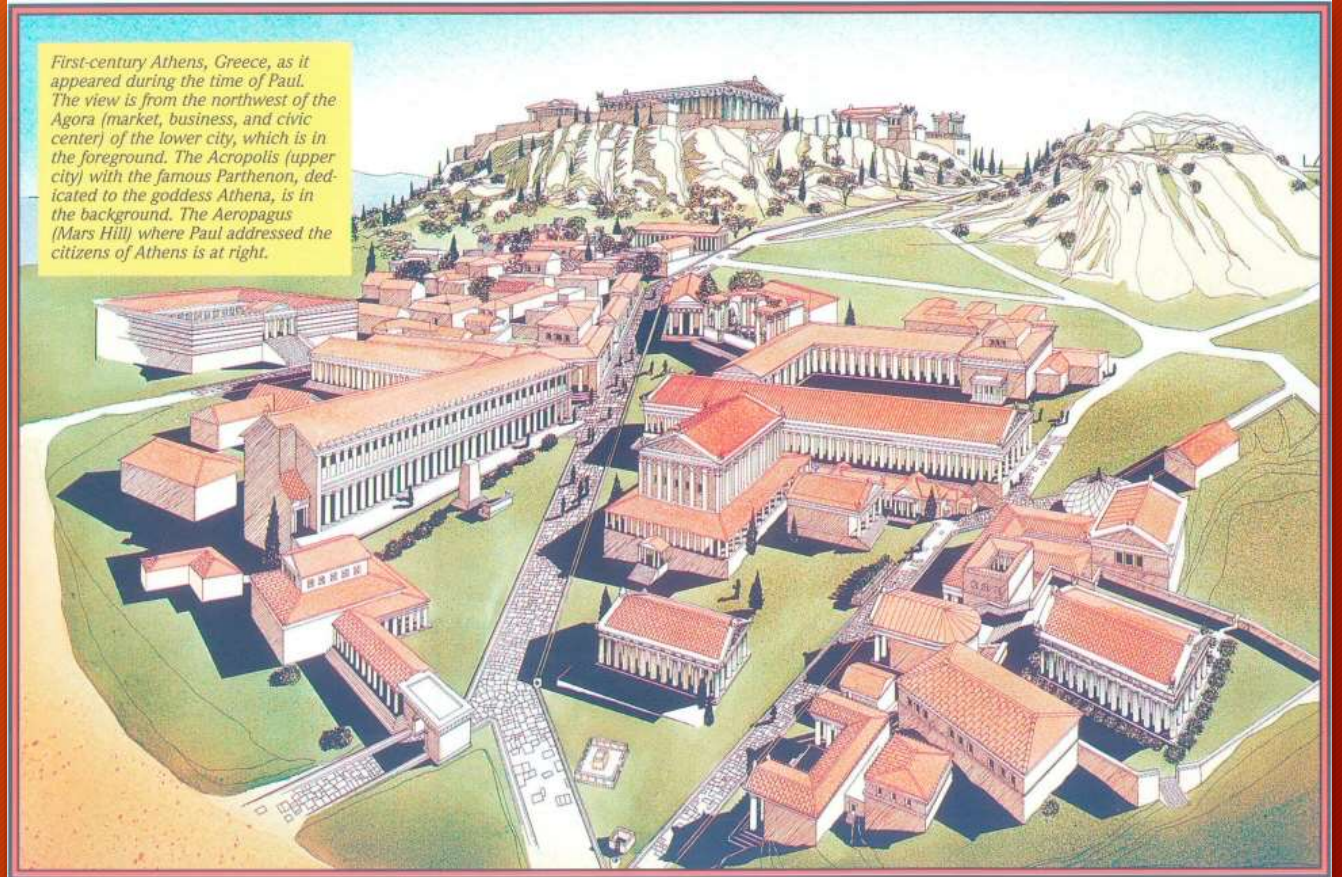


Mars' Hill in Athens

At Mars' Hill, also known as the Areopagus, Paul used an inscription to an "unknown god" as a starting point for proclaiming the good news of Christ to the Greeks. He confronted widespread idol worship by declaring the true identity of the Creator. Using Greek worship and poetry, Paul articulated God's demand for repentance and His provision of salvation through Jesus: "Then Paul stood in front of the Areopagus and said ... 'What therefore you worship as unknown, this I proclaim to you'" (Acts 17:22, 23).



GRAPHIC BY KARBEL MULTIMEDIA,
COPYRIGHT 2011 LOGOS BIBLE SOFTWARE



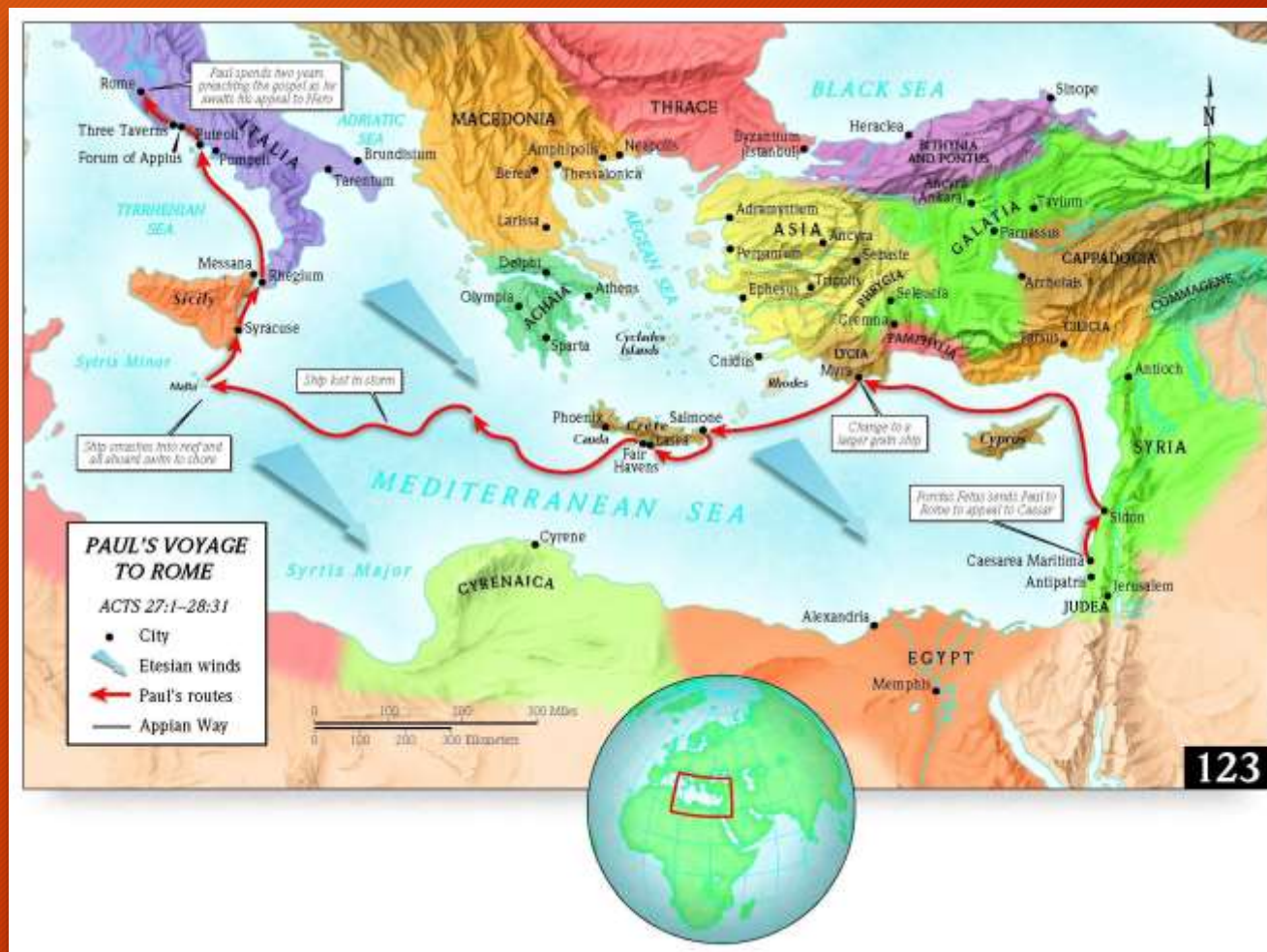
The Third Missionary Journey of Paul



THE THIRD MISSIONARY JOURNEY OF PAUL
ACTS 18:23-19:14

- City
- Site of the Seven Churches of Asia
- ▲ Mountain peak
- Roads
- ⌘ Pass
- ← Paul's routes

Paul's Roman Journey

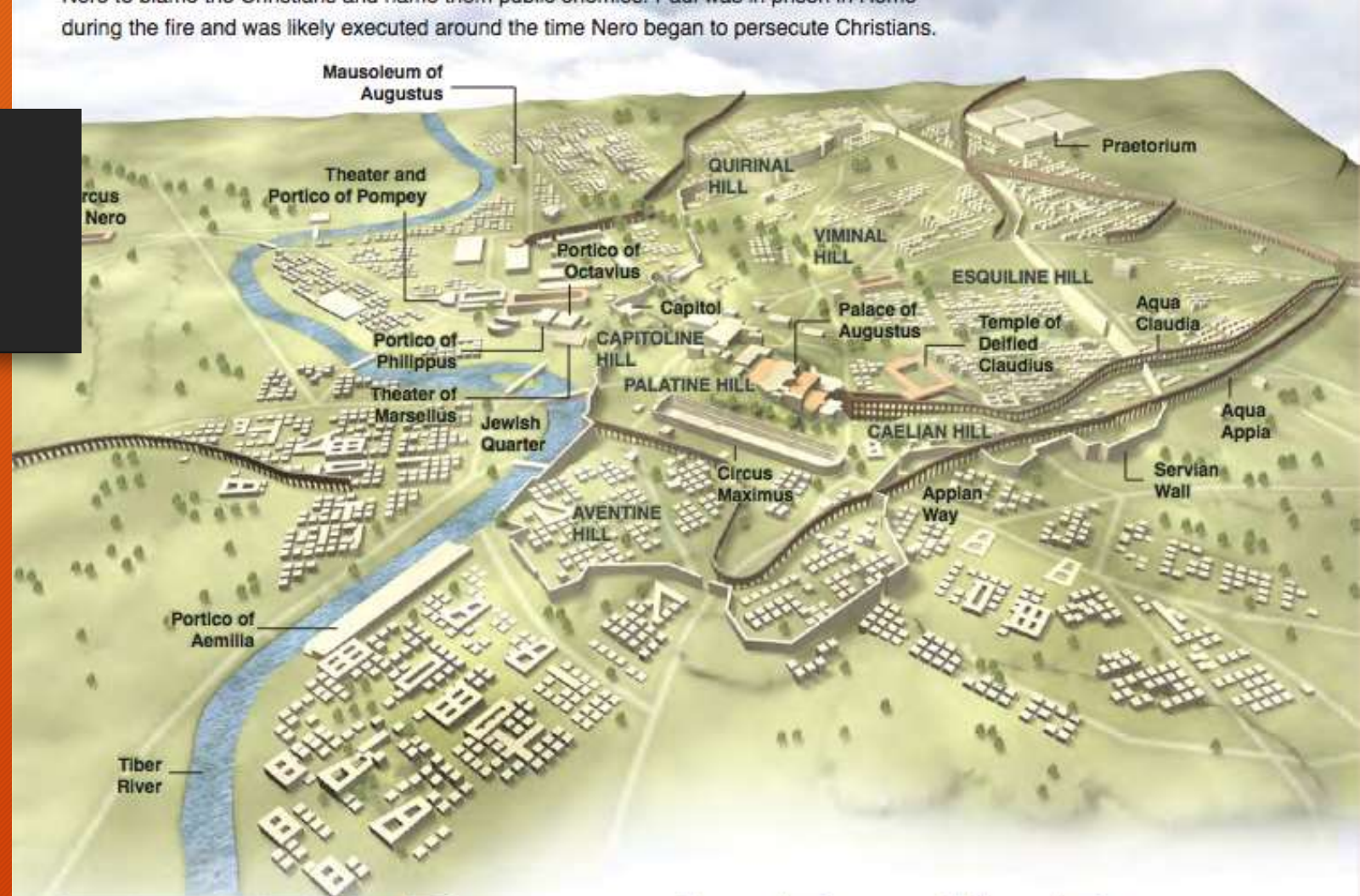


Caesarea Maritime



Reconstruction of Caesarea Maritima where Paul was imprisoned for two years (Acts 23:31–26:32).

1st Century Rome



Rome in Paul's Day

In Paul's day, Rome was not yet at the height of its splendor. The Coliseum would not be built for another decade, the great temple of Claudius was only partially constructed, and most of the elaborate baths and palaces were still more than a century away. Nonetheless, Rome was the greatest city in the known world and the center of power for all of Europe and the ancient Near East.

Roman Prison

The Romans did not consider imprisonment itself a form of punishment—prisons were used to hold those awaiting trial or the death penalty and often served as places of execution. Prisons were filthy and crowded, and prisoners were treated as little better than dead. According to tradition, Peter and Paul were both imprisoned here.

Prisoners were lowered into the prison through a hole in the floor.

T-AWAY VIEW



This door led to an underground sewer.

The Tullianum, like many prisons in the ancient world, was dark, damp, and cold. It was built originally as a cistern.

The Churches of Revelation

CHURCHES OF THE REVELATION

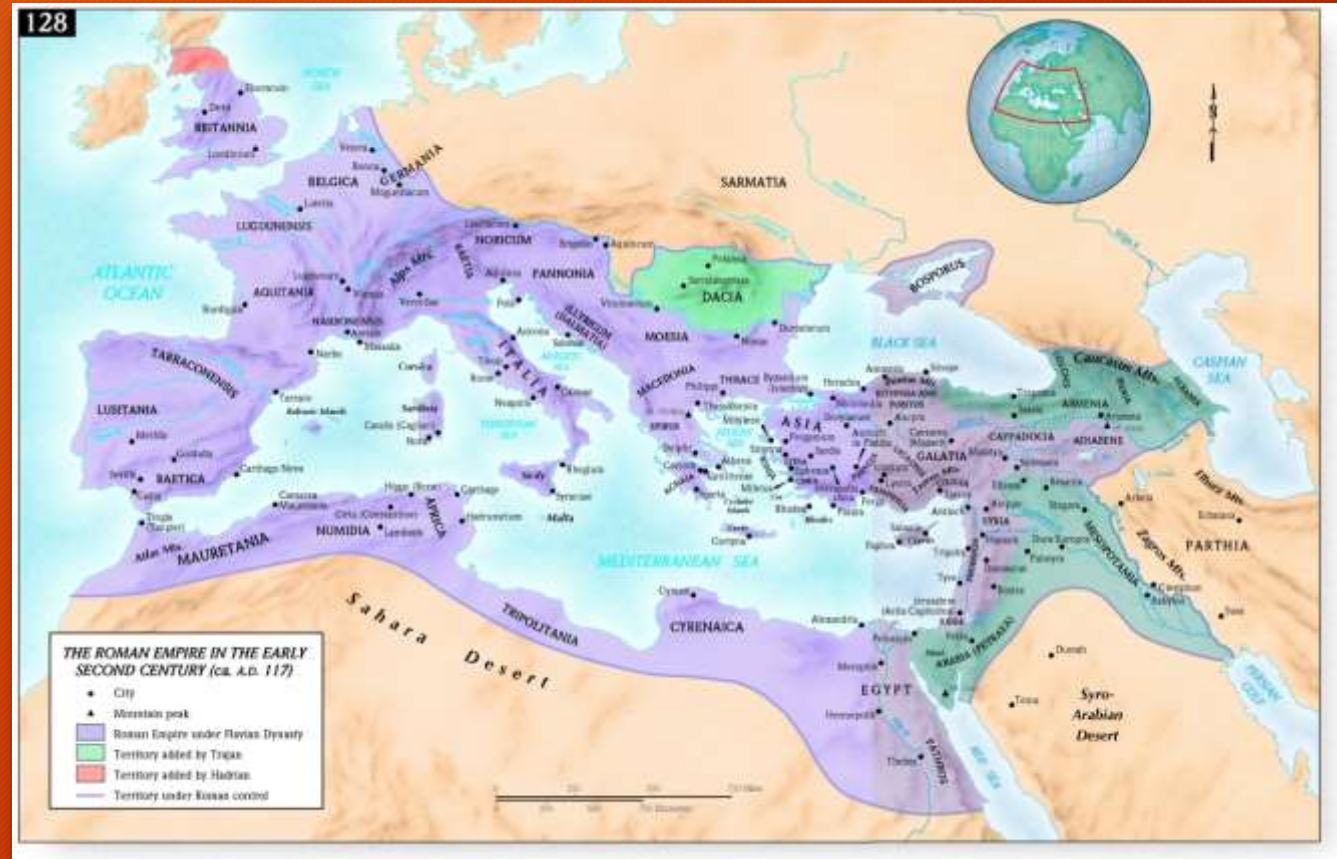
REV. 2-3

- City
- ⦿ Cities of the Seven Churches
- Major road



John writes Revelation encouraging Christians to remain faithful.

The Roman Empire in 2nd Century



Spread of Christianity by 3rd Century



Spread of Christianity by 3rd Century

