

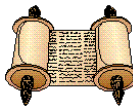
A TIMELINE OF THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES

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- 30 CE April 3rd, Jesus dies on the Cross
April 6th, The Resurrection
May 16th, The day of Ascension
- 34 CE The Day of Pentecost, May 24th (supposed date)
- 36 CE Stephen is Martyred
Saul is converted and becomes Paul
- 37 CE Emperor Tiberius Dies
Caligula is made the Roman Emperor
Pilate butchers a group of Samaritans and is relieved of his position as Procurator for this act and his treatment of Herod Agrippa.
- 38 CE Pilate commits suicide in Rome
- 41 CE Herod Agrippa named King of Judea and Samaria
Caiaphas is removed by Herod as High Priest
Jonathan is named High Priest of Judea
Emperor Caligula is assassinated
Claudius is made the Roman Emperor
- 42 CE James, the brother of John, is beheaded by Herod Agrippa (Acts 12:2)
- 43 CE Paul brought to Antioch by Barnabas (Acts 11:25-26)
Claudius conquers Britain
- 44 CE Herod Agrippa dies (Acts 12:23)
Peter is imprisoned
- 45 CE Great Famine
Paul and Barnabas visit Jerusalem with relief from the saints in Antioch during the famine (Acts 11:29)
- 46 CE Famine at its worse stage
- 47-49 CE The first missionary journey of Paul and Barnabas (Acts 13-14)
- 48 CE Ventidius Cumanus and Felix are made Joint Procurators of Judea and Samaria
- 49 CE In the fall, Paul and Barnabas return from their first mission
According to the Roman historian Suetonius, Claudius "expelled the Jews from Rome since they rioted constantly at the instigation of Chrestus."
- 49-50 CE The council of Jerusalem was held (Acts 15). As a result, Gentiles were not required to be circumcised.



- 50 CE Paul starts his second missionary journey with Silas as his companion (Acts 15-18)
- 51 CE Paul labors in Athens and Corinth
Epistles to the Thessalonians are written
- 52 CE Paul continues his labors in Athens and Corinth
Felix is made the sole Procurator in Judea and Samaria
- 53 CE Paul leaves Corinth for Jerusalem and Antioch
Paul arrives in Antioch and Jerusalem in March
Paul leaves on his third missionary journey heading towards Ephesus (Acts 19)
A third century legend has it that Simon Magus (Acts 8.9-24) and St. Peter had confrontations in Rome. Simon, wishing to gain an advantage over Peter and to impress Claudius with his ability to fly, fell to his death from the top of the Roman Forum
- 54 CE Claudius is banished
Nero is made Emperor of Rome
- 55 CE First Epistle to the Corinthians is written
Paul starts his fourth missionary journey
- 56 CE Paul leaves Ephesus and visits Macedonia and Corinth (Acts 20:1)
The 2nd Epistle to the Corinthians is written by Paul from Macedonia
- 57 CE Paul writes the Epistle to the Romans from Corinth
Paul writes the Epistle to the Galatians from Corinth
Paul leaves Corinth for Jerusalem (Acts 20:3-35)
Paul arrives in Jerusalem (Acts 21:17)
Paul is arrested in the Temple at Jerusalem
- 57-59 CE Paul is imprisoned at Caesarea (Acts 23:33 – 26:32)
- 57 CE Porcius Festus is made Procurator of Judea
- 59 CE Nero burns Rome & blames Christians, 1st Persecution
- 60 CE October, Paul sails from Fair Haven bound for Rome
Paul is shipwrecked at Malta
- 61 CE March, Paul reaches Rome (Acts 28:16)
- 61-62 CE Paul writes the Epistle to Philemon
Paul writes the Epistle to the Colossians
Paul writes the Epistle to the Ephesians
Paul writes the Epistle to the Phillippians
1st Peter is written
- 62 CE Paul is tried and acquitted early in the year
Tradition has it Bartholomew was martyred in Kalyana, a city state on the west coast of India, near modern-day Bombay. Bartholomew was skinned alive and crucified.
The Epistle of James is written
According to tradition, James the Just, bishop of Jerusalem, was killed in the temple by an angry mob, apparently struck in the head with a sledgehammer.
Albinus is made Procurator of Judea
- 63-66 CE Paul journeys to Macedonia
Paul journeys to Asia Minor
Paul journeys to Crete
Paul has a possible journey to Spain
Paul writes the 1st Epistle to Timothy
Paul writes the Epistle to Titus
Paul writes the Epistle to the Hebrew (possibly here)
Gessius Florus is made Procurator of Judea
- 64 CE
- 65 CE Paul winters in Nicopolis
Paul is sent to Rome
- 67 CE Peter and Paul imprisoned
They are put on trial in Rome
Paul writes the 2nd Epistle to Timothy



- 2nd Peter is written
Peter is crucified upside down
Paul is murdered on the road from Rome to Ostia. Beheaded by the sword.
- 68 CE Nero commits suicide
Galba is made Emperor of Rome
- 69 CE Galba is assassinated
Otho reigns as Roman Emperor for 90 days
Otho commits suicide
Vitellius is made Roman Emperor
Vitellius is murdered by the people of Rome
Vespasian is made Roman Emperor
According to tradition, St. Andrew was crucified in Patrae, on the Peloponnesus peninsula.
- 70 CE Jerusalem falls to Titus
Titus destroys the temple
Titus burns the Mount of Olives
The Epistle of Jude is written
The Gospels of Matthew and Mark are supposed to have been written around this date
- 72 CE Tradition has it that Thomas was stabbed to death by Brahman priests in Mylapore, India.
- 79 CE Vespasian dies
Titus is made the Roman Emperor
According to tradition, Jude and Simon were torn apart by a Persian mob after this date. Simon had joined forces with Jude after a trip to Britain. Jude had been in Armenia.
- 80 CE The Coliseum at Rome opened
The Gospel of Luke and the Book of Acts were written around this date
- 81 CE Titus dies a questionable death
Domitian is made Emperor of Rome
- 90 CE According to tradition, Philip was crucified upside down (like Peter) in Hierapolis, Asia Minor. (Some say that Philip the apostle and Philip the evangelist were two distinct individuals, and it was Philip the evangelist who was buried at Hierapolis.)
According to Hippolytus, Matthew died a natural death, in Hieres, Persia.
The Jewish Synod of Jamnia established the Hebrew canon, the modern Protestant Old Testament. Esther, Ecclesiastes, the Song of Solomon, and Ezekiel were nearly left out of the canon, while Sirach was a strong but unsuccessful contender for inclusion. Rabbis at Jamnia also articulated the theory that every letter in the Hebrew has a meaning. It is thought by many that, as a natural consequence of this view of scripture, a standard text was chosen around this time and non-standard readings were suppressed.
- 93 CE 2nd Persecution of Christians starts under Domitian
- 95 CE Domitian tries to kill John by placing him in a caldron of burning oil, he is unharmed
John banished to the isle of Patmos
- The Book of the Revelation of John is written
- 96 CE 1st John is written
2nd John is written
3rd John is written
Domitian dies the last Roman Caesar
John disappears from known history
The Apostasy is well under way





THE CAESAR'S OF ROME



RULERS OF THE KNOWN WORLD

Though the Roman Empire existed in one form or another for hundreds of years, there were only 12 Roman Emperors that bore the Title "Caesar". The Caesars ruled from 49 BCE to 96 CE. They ruled during the entire period of the ancient church.



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Julius (49-44 BCE) - Julius Caesar was a man of incredible energy and charisma. He was a top-notch writer, historian, orator, military strategist and politician. He was also reputed to be a great lover, and took Cleopatra, the Queen of the Nile, as one of his mistresses. He was the first living Roman to put his portrait on a coin, which insulted the Senate and was a factor leading to his assassination.



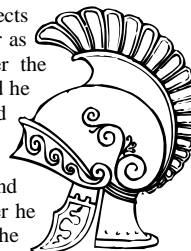
Augustus (31 BCE- CE 14) - Augustus, whose real name was Gaius Octavius, was the first Imperial Emperor of Rome. He is considered, arguably, the greatest of the Roman Caesars. Octavius was voted by the Roman Senate to the unprecedented title of "Augustus" ('revered one') in 27 B.C. and reigned for some 41 years. His rule marked the beginning of what the Romans called Pax Romana, or Roman Peace that lasted with few interruptions, until A.D. 235. He was so fondly remembered that coins were struck in his memory for two hundred years after his death.



Tiberius (CE 14-37) - The adoptive heir of Augustus, Tiberius was an able statesman and soldier with considerable experience. His reign, however, witnessed the steady dissolution of his character and ended in complete corruption of power. He is best known for having ruled during the lifetime of Christ though it is not certain whether he was aware of his existence.

Caligula (CE 37-41) - At the beginning of his reign, Caligula showed promise of being a good emperor under the influence of his grandmother, Antonia. After her death a year later, Caligula became very ill. Some historians attribute this illness with his becoming the monster so descriptively documented by Seutonius and Grant. His continuous insults to the Senate and his demands that he be treated like a god in his own lifetime led to his assassination.

Claudius (CE 41-54) - Claudius escaped the wrath of his mad nephew Caligula because the effects of his infantile paralysis made him appear as no threat to the throne. However, after the Praetorian Guard assassinated Caligula and he was thrust upon the throne, he surprised everyone by being a capable administrator. His major mistake was recalling Caligula's sister Agrippina back from banishment and wedding her. She later poisoned him after he adopted her son Nero, to get her son on the throne.



Nero (CE 54-68) - Nero, whose very name brings to mind associations of evil and degeneracy, actually began his reign remarkably well. But after murdering his meddling mother Agrippina in A.D. 59; however, Nero ran seemed to have

lost his edge. In fact, his government turned into a reign of terror in which no one was safe. Some historians blame him for setting fire to half of Rome in order to make way for his Golden Palace. In the end, he was abandoned by his army, declared an outlaw by the Senate and forced to commit suicide.

Galba (CE 68-69)- Galba was an aged soldier with a brilliant record that had earned him the respect of Tiberius, Caligula and Claudius. When his troops proclaimed him emperor even before Nero's death, the Senate confirmed the nomination. However, his avarice outweighed his previous good deeds in no time and the Praetorian Guard assassinated him in a conspiracy organized by Otho after a reign of only seven months.



Otho (CE 69) - Otho's reign was the shortest of the twelve Caesars, lasting only 90 days. He had been a supporter of Galba's rebellion against Nero and had hoped to be named his heir. However, when Galba chose another, Otho organized a conspiracy against the already unpopular Galba and had him assassinated. Meanwhile, in a play for the throne, the troops of Vitellius dealt a crushing defeat to Otho's army to which he responded by committing suicide.

Vitellius (CE 69) - A notorious glutton, Vitellius was proclaimed emperor by his troops in Germany who were in revolt against Galba. After marching to Rome and dispatching Otho, he settled down to an endless string of lavish banquets, spending the equivalent of over a billion dollars in eight months. When the Roman people finally got tired of his excessive lifestyle, he was dragged from the palace, butchered in the street and thrown into the Tiber river.



Vespasian (CE 69-79) - Tenth of the twelve Caesars, this tough old soldier brought stability back to the empire after a full year of civil war that witnessed the rise and fall of Galba, Otho and Vitellius. Vespasian initiated an extensive building campaign during his reign of aqueducts, temples, public buildings and most notably the Colosseum. His two sons Titus and Domitian were the last of the twelve Caesars.

Titus (CE 79-81) - Titus was extremely popular, despite the fact that his reign was marred by a series of natural disasters, including fires, the plague and the devastating eruption of Mount Vesuvius just one month after he ascended the throne. He was one of the few emperors whose passing was regretted by most of the Roman people when his reign was cut short by a sudden illness that was most likely instigated by his brother Domitian.



Domitian (CE 81-96) - Always resentful of his brother Titus' popularity, Domitian is suspected by some historians of poisoning Titus or otherwise hastening his premature death. He was initially an efficient ruler, but became increasingly paranoid. He had a cruel streak which turned him into a bloody tyrant about halfway into his reign. His assassination, engineered by his wife Domitia, initiated Rome's "Golden Age".