|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **YEAR****AD** | **CHURCH****EVENT** | **N.T.****BOOK WRITTEN** | **WORLD****EVENT** |
| **30** |     Jesus Death, Resurrection, Ascension    Day of Pentecost in Acts 2 |   |   |
| **31** |     Peter heals crippled man in temple (Ac.3)    Peter and John arrested by Sanhedrin (Ac.2) |   |   |
| **32** |     Joseph, a Levite from Cyprus (Barnabus) sells a field (Ac.4:36)    Ananias and Sapphira Die    The Jerusalem church meets by the temple in Solomon’s Colonnade (Porch) (Ac.5:12)    Apostles perform many miracles    Apostles arrested but released by angel |   |   |
| **33** |     Seven deacons chosen (Ac. 6)    Church is growing rapidly (Ac.6:7)    A large number of priests believe (Ac.6:7) |   |   |
| **34** |     Saul arrives in Jerusalem    Stephen debates Jews coming from Cyrene,Cilicia (ie. Saul), Alexandria (Ac.6:9)    Stephen arrested by Sandhedrin (Ac.6:12)    Stephen stoned (Ac.7:59)    Saul persecutes the church in Jerusalem    Philip goes to Samaria (Ac.8:4)    Philip meets Ethiopian Treasurer (Ac.8:26) |   |   |
| **35** |     Saul converted on road to Damascus (Ac.9)    Saul is in Damascus    Saul leaves for Arabia (Gal.1:17) |   |   |
| **36** |     Saul is in Arabia |   |   |
| **37** |     Saul is in Arabia |   | Caligula is emperor |
| **38** |     Saul returns to preach in Damascus    Saul’s life is threatened (Ac.9:23)    Saul escapes to Jerusalem    Barnabus introduces Saul to disciples    Saul stays with Peter 15 days (Gal.1:18-19)    Saul debates Grecian Jews (Ac.9:29)    Saul flees to Tarsus in Cilicia (Ac.9:29,30) |   |   |
| **39** |     Saul preaches in Cilicia and Syria for five years (Gal.1:21)    Persecution has ceased in Jerusalem    Jerusalem church continues to grow (Ac.9:31)    Peter travels Judean Countryside (Ac.9:32)    Peter heals Aeneas in Lydda (Ac.9:33)    Peter raises Tabitha in Joppa (Ac.9:36)    Peter called to Caesarea by Cornelius (A.10) |   |   |
| **40** |     Peter has to defend having preached in a Gentile house to the church leaders in Jerusalem. (Ac.11)    Missionaries from Cyrene in North Africa come to Antioch in Syria and preach tothe Gentiles (Ac.11:20)    Saul is preaching in Cilicia and Syria |   | Emperor Caligula marches to the English Channel to invade Britainthen orders his Roman troops to collect sea shells |
| **41** |     Saul is preaching in Cilicia and Syria    Jerusalem expands the city walls which places the site of the crucifixion inside the city |   | Caligula assassinated; Claudius is emperor |
| **42** |     Saul is preaching in Cilicia and Syria    Barnabus is sent to visit the church inAntioch by the Jerusalem church (Ac.11:22) |   |   |
| **43** |     Saul is preaching in Cilicia and SyriaBarnabus leaves Antioch to look for Saul in Tarsus (Ac.11:25)    Barnabus brings Saul back to teach in thechurch in Antioch in Syria (Ac.11:26)    Saul teaches in Antioch for a year (Ac.11:26)    Believers are called “Christians” |   | Rome invadesBritain |
| **44** |     Agabus, a prophet from Jerusalem, visits  Antioch church    Antioch church sends Paul and Barnabus to Jerusalem with an offering (11:29,30)    James is beheaded by Herod Agrippa I    Peter is arrested but an angel releases him    Herod Agripp I dies in Caesarea (12:18) |   | Herod Agrippa IDies |
| **45** |     Paul and Barnabus return to Antioch    John Mark leaves Jerusalem to goto Antioch with Paul and Barnabus | James writes**James**from Jerusalem  |   |
| **46** |         Paul and Barnabus leave forfirst missionary journey |   |   |
| **47** |         Peter has come to Antioch in Syria (Gal.2:11)        Paul travels in Galatia to Antioch in Pisida, Iconium, Lystra and Derbe        James sends Jews from Jerusalem to Antioch (Gal.2:12)        Judaizers confuse the Antioch church |   |   |
| **48** |         Paul returns through the same citiesand sails back to Antioch        Peter and Barnabus are led astray byJudaizers from Jerusalem (G.2:13)        Paul opposes Peter and the Judaizers(Gal.2:14)        To resolve the conflict of Judaism &Christianity the Jerusalem Councilis held (Acts 15 ; Gal.2:1-10)        Paul goes to Jerusalem Council        Judas and Silas are chosen by the apostles to return to Jerusalem Paul and Barnabus (Ac.15:22) |   |   |
| **49** |         Paul teaches in Antioch        Paul writes to the *Galatians* against theJudaizers who have gone there        Paul and Barnabus argue and separate        Paul leaves on second missionary journey through Galatia to Troas | Paul writes **Galatians** fromAntioch in Syria | Roman historianSuetonius (70-122) records that Emperor Claudius expelled Jews from Rome.  He wrote that Claudius “expelled the Jews fromRome since they rioted constantly at the instigation of Chrestus (or, Christ)” |
| **50** |         In Troas (ancient Troy), Paul sees a vision of a Macedonian man        Paul goes to Macedonia        Paul in prison in Philippi (Ac.16:11-40)        Paul preaches in Thessalonica, startsa church and a riot (Ac.17:1-9)        Paul goes to Berea but flees to Athens(Ac.17:1015)        Paul arrives in Athens alone, preachesin the streets, is invited to presentat the Areopagus in Athens (17:19)        In the fall, Paul goes to Corinth alone without money and gets a job (18:1-4) |  Matthew writes hisgospel of**Matthew**  | Rome adopts the 7 day work week and names the days after the 7 known planets Rome founds the city ofLondinium(or, London) inBritian |
| **51** |         Silas and Timothy bring an offering and a letter from Macedonia (18:5)        Paul responds to Thessolonians with aa letter, *First Thessalonians*        Paul stays in Corinth, starts Corinthian church,  appears before Gallio (18:12) | Paul writes **First Thessalonians**from Corinth  | Gallio is proconsul of Achaia 51-52 |
| **52** |         Paul writes *Second Thessalonians* in response to questions from Thessalonica.        Paul leaves Corinth in the springand sails for Ephesus.        Paul reasoned in the synagogue and leftAquila and Priscilla in Ephesus (18:19)        Paul sails to Jerusalem, greets the church there and returns to Antioch, Syria | Paul writes**Second Thessalonians**from Corinth |   |
| **53** |         Paul spends time in Antioch.        Paul begins third missionary journey travelingthrough Galatia and Phrygia        In Ephesus, Aquila and Priscilla explain thegospel to Apollos (18:24-26)        Apollos goes to Corinth (18:27)        Paul arrives in Ephesus        Paul stays in Ephesus for three years        Paul teaches daily the lecture hall of Tyrannus for two years. (19:9) |   |   |
| **54** |         Paul is in Ephesus all year        Paul sends Timothy into Macedonia (Acts 19:22) |   | Nero, age 16, is emperor |
| **55** |         Paul writes the Corinthians his first of four letters (not *1 Corinthians*) mentioned in 1 Co.5:9.  In this letter Paul instructs them to collect money for the Jerusalem saints. (1 Cor.16:1) An offering for theJerusalem believers is started and in year Paul will speak of this offering in his letter called *Second Corinthians*(2 Co.8:10)        A delegation from the Corinthian church arrives inEphesus with problems and questions.        Paul writes *First Corinthians* in Ephesus and sends it toCorinth.  (This is his second letter to Corinth.)        Paul follows this letter with a quick visit directly across the Aegean Sea from Ephesus toCorinth and back. (2 Cor. 2:1)  This would have been his second visit to Corinth (2 Cor.12:14; 13:1,2)        Paul writes a third letter (which we do not have) in Ephesus and sends it to Corinth. (2 Cor.2:3,4; 7:8,9,12) Titus carries this letter and stays to fix the church. (2 Cor.7:15,13,14) | Paul writes**FirstCorinthians** from Ephesus       |   |
| **56** |         In the fall Paul leaves Ephesus for Corinth and goes through Troas and into Macedonia        While Paul is traveling through Macedonia hemeets Titus who has left Corinth to return to Ephesus (2 Cor.7:5,6)        In Macedonia Paul writes his fourth letter to the Corinthians known as *Second Corinthians* (2 Co.2:13;7:5)        Titus and Luke are sent back to Corinth with the letter *Second Corinthians* (2 Cor.8:17,18)        Paul follows them into Corinth to spend the winter inCorinth | Paul writes**SecondCorinthians** from Macedonia |   |
| **57** |         In the spring, Paul writes to the Roman church fromCorinth and sends the letter of *Romans* with a delegation of people led by Phoebe to Rome. (Rom.16:1)        Paul plans to sail to Syria from Cenchea but the Jews planned to kill him so he went by land up through Macedonia and down past Ephesus (Acts 20:3-6)        Paul arrives in Jerusalem (Acts 21:17)        Paul is arrested at the temple (Acts 21:27)        Paul is placed in prison in Jerusalem at Fort Antonia(21:37;22:24)and appears before the Sanhedrin (22:30)        Jews plan to kill Paul so Paul is transferred to Caesarea(Acts 23:23)        Paul is in prison in Caesarea for two years (Acts 24:27)        Paul appears before Felix (Acts 24) | Paul writes**Romans** from Corinth |   |
| **58** |         Paul in prison in Caesarea |   |   |
| **59** |         Paul in prison in Caesarea        Paul appears before Festus and King Herod Agrippa II (Acts 25,26)        Paul appeals to Caesar in Rome (25:11) so Paul is sent to Rome by Festus (25:12) and Agrippa (26:32)        In an attempt to beat the coming winter a ship of prisoners leaves for Rome (Acts 27)        Paul advised the commanding centurion, Julius, to harbor at Fair Havens on Crete but they decided to go onto Phoenix.  The ship was blown off course out into the Mediterranean Sea and crashed nearMalta. (Acts 27:9-28:10) |   |   |
| **60** |         Paul arrives in Rome and is allowed to live by himself with a Roman soldier to guard him (Acts 28:16 | Paul writes**Ephesians** from Romanimprisonment |   |
| **61** |         Paul continues in Rome under house arrest. | Paul writes**Philippians**from Romanimprisonment |   |
| **62** |         Paul continues in Rome under house arrest        Peter comes to Rome and writes *First Peter*          Paul is released from Roman imprisonment.        Paul either leaves for Spain or first visits Philippi andCorinth along with other churches in Achaia andMacedonia.          Paul writes Timothy a letter.  Timothy is in Ephesus and Paul may have written it from Macedonia.         Paul leaves for Spain | Paul writes**Colossians**and**Philemon** from RomanimprisonmentPeter writes**First Peter**from Rome Paul writes**First Timothy**from Macedonia |   |
| **63** |         James, the Lord’s brother, is martyred in Jerusalem.        Paul is in Spain |   |   |
| **64** |         Paul is in Spain        Peter writes *Second Peter* from Rome        Peter is martyred in Rome        Paul returns from Spain to Crete.        Paul leaves Titus at Crete (Titus 1:5)        Paul goes to Corinth and writes Titus the epistle called *Titus*        Paul spends the winter in Neapolis (Titus 3:12) | Peter writes**Second Peter**from Rome Paul writes**Titus**from Corinth  | Rome is burnt; citizens believe by Nero Rome begins its first persecution of Christians Herod’s temple in Jerusalem is completed. Began in 20 BC. |
| **65** |         Paul travels through Macedonia and Asia |   |   |
| **66** |         Paul probably spends time in Colosse, Ephesus, Miletus |   | Jews revolt against Romein Judea; led by the Zealots who driveRome fromJerusalem |
| **67** |         Paul leaves Asia for Macedonia but is arrested in Troas and taken to Rome        While in prison in Rome Paul writes to Timothy in Ephesus the letter called *Second Timothy*        Paul is possibly executed by Nero in the fall or in the spring of 68 | Paul writes**SecondTimothy**from RomanPrison  | Rome is at war with Judea Galilee is conquered 37,000 Jews taken to stadium inTiberias Nero enters Olympics and is declared the winner in every event he enters |
| **68** |         Paul is executed by Nero on the Ostian Wayor the road from Rome to Ostia.        The book of Hebrews is written by an unknown author. | The book of**Hebrews**is written by anunknown author from an unknownlocation.(Possibly Barnabusor Apollos fromCorinth or Ephesus)  | Essenes hide their scrolls in caves nearDead Sea to save them from the Romans Nero commits suicide Galba is emperor |
| **69** |         **Ignatius** (35-110) becomes bishop in Antioch, Syria.  Knew Peter and Paul. |   | Otho andVitellius are emperors GeneralVespasianproclaimed emperor |
| **70** |         July 1, Titus assaults Jerusalem’s walls battering rams        August 8, Fort Antonia is destroyed        August 29, Rome’s 10th Legion burns the temple in Jerusalem after a nine-month siege of the city        Josephus records that Rome took 50 tons of gold and silver from Jerusalem |   | Titus conquerorsJerusalem |
| **71** |         Emperor Vespasian and his son GeneralTitus enter Rome and parade throughthe streets with the plundered treasurefrom Jerusalem.        The Jerusalem gold is used to finance thebuilding of the Colosseum in Rome.  The Colosseum will open in 80 AD |   |   |
| **72** |           |   |   |
| **73** |           |   | Masada Falls to Rome |
| **85** |         **Polycarp**(69-155) is bishop of the church in Smyrna. | John writes the gospel of **John**in Ephesus John writes**1, 2, 3 John**in Ephesus |   |
| **88** |         **Clement**(30?-100) is bishop of the church in Rome.        Clement worked along side of Paul around 57-62 AD (Phil.4:3) |   |   |
| **94** |         John sent to the Isle of Patmos by Emperor Domitian |   |   |
| **95** |         John on the Isle of Patmos        **Papias** (60-135) is bishop of Hierapolis in Asia |   |   |
| **96** |         John receives the book of Revelation while on the Isle of Patmos and sends it to the seven churches of Asia        Domitian dies and the new emperor, Nerva,releases Domitian’s political enemies        John is released from Patmos and returns to Ephesus  | John writes**Revelation**on Patmos | On September 18, 96 ADDomitian is assassinated by his political enemies in the senate.Nerva is emperor |
| **97** |         Clement, bishop of Rome, writes an epistle tothe church of Corinth, *First Clement* |   |   |
| **98** |         The last apostle of Jesus, John, dies of natural causes in Ephesus |   | Tajan is emperor fromJan.28, 98 -Aug. 9, 117 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |