

APPENDIX A

MAPS

Included is a series of detailed maps, chronicling the missionary journeys and key events as described in the Book of Acts. Provided by Crossway (2008, All Rights Reserved), they trace Paul's travels across the Mediterranean world, from his early ministry in Asia Minor and Greece to his arrest in Jerusalem, imprisonment in Caesarea, and eventual journey to Rome. These maps offer a visual guide to the geographical and historical context of Acts, helping us better understand the expansion of early Christianity through Paul's ministry and trials.

The Setting of Acts

c. A.D. 30-60

The book of Acts records the spread of the gospel from Jerusalem to Rome, thus fulfilling the risen Christ's words to His apostles in Acts 1:8.





WEEKS 14-15

Paul's (Saul's) Conversion and Early Travels

c. A.D. 35-39

As Paul approached Damascus to arrest followers of the Way, Jesus appeared to him (1). Galatians 1:17 makes it clear that soon after this Paul spent time in Arabia (2, 3) before going to meet church leaders in Jerusalem (4). When some believers learned of a plot to kill Paul in Jerusalem they took him to Caesarea, and he returned to his hometown of Tarsus (5).



WEEKS 16-17

Peter's Early Ministry

c. A.D. 39?

The apostle Peter traveled to the crossroads town of Lydda and healed a paralyzed man, leading many in that region to turn to the Lord. Later Peter traveled to Joppa and raised a woman from the dead. While Peter was staying at the house of Simon, a tanner in Joppa, the Roman centurion Cornelius sent for him to come to Caesarea.

Paul's Second Missionary Journey

c. A.D. 30-60

Paul and Silas revisited the places in Asia Minor where Paul had preached on his first journey, while Barnabas took John Mark and sailed to Cyprus. Paul and Silas visited Derbe, Lystra, and Antioch in Pisidia. From there Paul and Silas traveled to Troas, where Paul received a vision of a man from Macedonia calling to them. Crossing into Europe, they passed through several towns along the Egnatian Way and traveled to the cities of Athens and Corinth in southern Greece. Then, sailing to Ephesus and Caesarea, they visited the church in Jerusalem before returning to Antioch of Syria.



Paul's Third Missionary Journey

c. A.D. 52-57

Paul's third missionary journey traversed much the same ground as his second. Passing through Galatia and Phrygia, he proceeded directly to the great port city of Ephesus. After three years of preaching and teaching there, Paul traveled again through Macedonia and Achaia, strengthening the believers, and then finished with a visit to Jerusalem.





WEEK 38

Paul's Arrest and Imprisonment

c. A.D. 58

Paul's third missionary journey traversed much the same ground as his second. Passing through Galatia and Phrygia, he proceeded directly to the great port city of Ephesus. After three years of preaching and teaching there, Paul traveled again through Macedonia and Achaia, strengthening the believers, and then finished with a visit to Jerusalem.



WEEKS 40-41

The Kingdom of Herod Agrippa II

c. A.D. 63

Not long after Festus succeeded Felix as procurator over Palestine, Herod Agrippa II came to visit him at Caesarea. Agrippa had come to power after the death of his father, but his territory was greatly reduced by the Romans. Though Agrippa did not hold jurisdiction over Judea or Samaria, Festus, a Roman unfamiliar with Jewish disputes, sought out his advice regarding Paul's case.

Paul's Journey to Rome

c. A.D. 60

Appealing his case to Caesar, Paul was ordered by Festus to be transferred to Rome. Paul's journey was marked by difficult weather, as they had begun their voyage late into the season for sea travel. A bad decision to try to find winter harbor at Phoenix ended with the ship being driven by a storm to the island of Malta, where the ship broke apart. All aboard the ship survived, however, and Paul was soon placed aboard another ship that took him to Puteoli. From there Paul was taken to Rome.

