

Acts' Summary with Timeline

Journey	Yr	Geographical locations / Significant events	Books
1 st MJ 48-49	48	Antioch - Cyprus – Perga - Antioch in Pisidia - Iconium	
	49	Iconium - Lystra and Derbe - Perga - Antioch of Syria	Gal
2 nd MJ 50-52	50	Antioch - Syria and Cilicia - Derbe and Lystra - Phrygian and Galatian Region - Mysia - Troas - Neapolis - Philippi - Thessalonica	
	51	- Thessalonica - Berea - Athens - Corinth (1 ½ years)-	1,2 Thess
	52	- Corinth - Cenchrea - Ephesus - Caesarea – Jerusalem – Damascus – Antioch	
3 rd MJ 53-57	53	Antioch - Galatia and Phrygia - Ephesus (3years: 53-56))	
	54	Nero became the emperor and allowed the Jews to return to Rome.	
	55		
	56	- Ephesus - Macedonia and Greece - Philippi - Troas - Miletus - Tyre - Ptolemais – Caesarea	1 Cor 2 Cor
	57	Paul's arrest in Jerusalem Defense before Felix Imprisonment in Caesarea (June 57 to August 59)	
	58	Imprisonment in Caesarea	
Journey to Rome	59	Defense before Festus Defense before Agrippa Caesarea - Sidon - Myra in Lycia - Cnidus - Salmone in Crete - Fair Heavens in Crete - Storm at Sea - Malta - Syracuse (on Sicily) - Rhegium (on Italy) - Puteoli - Rome	
Imprisonment in Rome	60		Eph
	61		Col Philem
	62		Phil
4 th MJ	63		1 Tim (62-63)
	64	Nero burned Rome. Persecution started.	
2 nd prison in Rome	65		
	66		
	67		
	68	Nero was killed.	
	69		
	70	Titus destroyed the temple in Jerusalem.	

Internal evidence from 1 Timothy

- Paul is not with Timothy (1:3, 3:14)
- Paul is probably in Macedonia.(1:3)
- Timothy is in Epheus.(1:3)

Timothy's Known Movement

Event	Time	Timothy	Paul	Reference	
1 st MJ	48 - 49	Timothy met Paul in Lystra	Paul in Lystra during 1 st MJ	Acts 14:1-23 2 Tim 3:10-11	
2 nd MJ (50-52)	50	Timothy was well spoken in Lystra	Paul had Timothy circumcised to accompany him in Lystra.	Acts 16:1-3	
	51	Timothy and Silas remained in Beroea	Paul left Beroea fro Athens	Acts 17:14-15	
				Paul left Athens and went to Corinth.	Acts 18:1
		Timothy and Silas arrived in Corinth from Macedonia. (Timothy might have left Beroea and visited Macedonian cities including Thessalonica)	Paul in Corinth met Timothy and Silas.	Acts 18:5 1 Thess 3:6	
	Timothy was with Paul and Silas in Corinth while Paul wrote 1,2 Thessalonians. (Silas = Silvanus)		1 Thess 1:1 2 Thess 1:1		
3 rd M J	53	Timothy and Erastus were sent to Macedonia from Ephesus.	Paul was in Ephesus.	Acts 19:1 Acts 19:21-22 1 Cor 4:17 1 Cor 16:10	
		Timothy returned to Ephesus ??? (Timothy might go back and forth from Corinth to Ephesus)	Paul was in Ephesus.	1 Cor 16:11	
	56	Timothy was with Paul in Macedonia	Paul went to Macedonia.	Acts 20:1, 4	
			Paul wrote 2 Corinthians in Macedonia	2 Cor 1:1	
		Timothy was with Paul in Corinth.	Paul wrote Romans in Corinth.	Rom 16:21	
		57	Timothy left Philippi for Troas ahead of Paul		Acts 20:4
			Timothy met Paul again in Troas		Acts 20:5
			Timothy left in Ephesus???	Paul met Ephesian elders in Miletus	Acts 20:17-38
				Paul was arrested in Jerusalem and later imprisoned in Caesarea for 2 years.	Acts 24:27
		60	Timothy was with Paul in Rome.	Paul was imprisoned in Rome.	Acts 28:30-31 Phil 1:1 Col 1:1 Pm 1:1
	62		Paul was released(?).	Phil 1:25 Pm 1:22	
4 th MJ	63 - 64	Timothy was in Ephesus	Paul's 4 th MJ(?)	1 Tim 1:3	
	64 - 67		Paul was arrested again and put to death in Rome under Nero.		
	64-70	Timothy was imprisoned and released.		Heb 13:23	
	81	Timothy was clubbed to death at pagan feast in Ephesus.			

63 A.D. after Pauls release from prison in Rome.

Assumed Paul was released from his first Roman imprisonment (Phil 1:19, 25, 26; 2:24).

Then, Paul went to Ephesus, Timothy went to Philippi (Phil 2:19-23) and joined Paul later in Ephesus.

Paul then went to Macedonia, leaving Timothy behind in Ephesus (1.Tim1:3).

When Paul saw that he might be delayed in Macedonia, he wrote 1.Timothy (1.Tim 3:14-15).

Who is Timothy?

Verse Reference	Description of Timothy	Time
Acts 16:1-3	- Resident of Lystra - His father was a Greek. - His mother was a Jew. - Well spoken of by believers in Lystra and Iconium.	
Acts 14:8-20	- Met Paul during Paul's 1 st MJ	49 AD
2 Tim 3:10-11	- Eye witnessed Paul's suffering and persecution for the gospel	
Acts 16:3	- Circumcised for the gospel - Accompanied Paul through 2,3 MJ	
1 Tim 4:14 2 Tim 1:6	- Paul and elders laid hands on him.	
2 Tim 1:5	- Grandmother Lois and mother Eunice were believers.	
2 Tim 3:15	- Learned the Scripture from childhood.	

Timothy's Missions on behalf of Paul

- Acts 17:14+15 Left with Silas in Beroea
- 1 Thess 3:6 Sent to Thessalonica
- Acts 19:22 Sent to Macedonia from Ephesus
- 1 Cor 4:17, 16:10 Sent to Corinth from Ephesus
- Phil 2:19 Sent to Philippi from Rome
- 1 Tim 1:3 Left in Ephesus

Timothy's Friendship with Paul

Paul must have had a very high regard for Timothy, calling him;

- Co-worker (Rom 16:21)
- Beloved and faithful child in the Lord (1 Cor 4:17)
- Our brother (2 Cor 1:1, Col 1:1, Phil 1:1, Heb 3:23)
- Servant of Christ Jesus (Phil 1:1)
- Our brother and coworker for God (1 Th 3:2)
- My loyal child in the faith (1 Tim 1:2)
- My child (1 Tim 1:18)
- My beloved child (2 Tim 1:2)
- I have no like him(Timothy).. (Phil 2:20-22)

Timothy's character

- Let no one despise your youth (1 Tim 4:12)
- God did not give us a spirit of cowardice (2 Tim 1:7)
- Take a little wine(1 Tim 5:23)
- Do not neglect the gift (1 Tim 4:14)

Timothy's Imprisonment

In Heb 13:23, we read that he had just been released from prison.

Timothy's death

Church tradition says that he was beaten to death while speaking against a pagan ritual feast during a parade in Ephesus around 81 AD.

4. From where was it written?

It is very possible that Paul wrote this letter during his 4th journey right after release from Roman prison. 1 Tim 1:3 suggests that he wrote it on the way to Macedonia.

5. Historical Settings and culture

A. Pre-Roman times

Mythology- the city of Ephesus was founded by the Amazons, a race of female warriors.

B. The Roman City

Ephesus experienced a more stable political history

which enabled the city to prosper and thrive. Population- 250,000 people.

B.1 The leading City of Asia

Ephesus controlled the financial affairs of western Asia Minor. Mileages to other cities in Asia Minor were measured from Ephesus. Referred to in the inscriptions as the metropolis of Asia, Ephesus served as the administrative and commercial hub(centre) of Asia Minor.

B.2 Institutions and Buildings

B.2.1 Theatre: it had a seating capacity of 24,000 people. The theatre was the scene of the tumultuous mob assembly provoked by the guild of silver shrine makers for the Artemis cult(Acts 19:30-41)

B.2.2 Prytaneion: it served a strong religious function during Paul's time.

B.2.3 Commercial Market(Agora)

B.2.4 Baths and Gymnasiums

B.2.5 Stadium

Various kinds of ceremonies, including athletic contests, chariot races and gladiatorial fights, took place there. It was erected during Nero's reign(54-68 AD)

B.2.6 Medical School

B.3 Festivals and Athletic Contests

- Artemisia: held in the early spring
- Nativity of Artemis: at the end of spring

Highlight is a religious procession through the city

- Quadrennial Ephesia: noted for athletic games

C. Artemis Ephesia and Other Deities

C.1 Artemis

- Divinely directed covenant relationship
- Artemision(temple of Artemis): built by Croesus
- Destroyed in 350 BC and rebuilt with same size 127 columns, height of 60 feet(17.65)
- One of the seven wonders of the ancient world
- Connection with the practice of magic

C.2 Other deities

- Ephesian colonists and traders introduced the worship of Sarapis and Isis
- Beautiful temples were built for them also.

(Picture of the statue of Artemis)

D. Judaism in Ephesus

- Jewish community possessed citizenship
- Exempted from military service
- Permitted to send money to the Jerusalem Temple
- Freedom to practice their religion a/c traditions

E. The Church at Ephesus

Stage	Ministry	Ref(Acts)
Paul's first time in Ephesus 52 AD (during 2 nd MJ)	- Paul was not permitted by the Spirit to proclaim in Asia - On his way to home, he did visit Ephesus for a short while - Together with Priscilla & Aquila, he preached in synagogue - Leaving Priscilla & Aquila, Paul returned to Antioch	16:6 18:18-19 18:18-19 18:20-21
Apollos in Ephesus	- Apollos was a Jewish believer/ well versed in Scripture - He spoke with enthusiasm, things concerning Jesus - Priscilla & Aquila explained the Way of God to Apollos	18:24 18:25 18:26
Paul in Ephesus 53-56 AD (3rd MJ)	- Paul came to Ephesus - Paul met 12 disciples and baptized them. Holy Spirit came. - Paul preached the gospel for 3 months but some refused - Paul took 12 disciples to the lecture hall of Tyrannus - Paul continued the ministry in Ephesus for 2 years - All the residents of Asia, Jews and Greeks, heard the word - God did extraordinary miracles through Paul ex) apron - The story of 7 sons of Sceva - Ephesians were awestruck - Some confessed their practices, some burned magic books - The word of the Lord grew mightily and prevailed - The Riot by Demetrius made Paul leave Ephesus	19:1 19:1-7 19:9 19:9 19:10 19:10 19:11 19:13-16 19:17 19:18-19 19:20 19:23-20:1
Paul again in Ephesus???	- Paul met the elders of Ephesian church in Miletus 57 AD - Paul did not expect his return to Ephesus - If Paul was released from Roman prison, he might have been back in Ephesus around 63 AD	20:17,18 20:25,38 N / A

Paul's warning against false teachers

- Paul met elders of Ephesus in Miletus
- Acts 20:29-30
- “Savage wolves will come in among you, not sparing the flock. Some even from your own group will come disturbing the truth in order to entice the disciples to follow them. Therefore be alert, ...”
- False teachers from within and outside church

Ephesians shows us

- Disunity between Jews and Gentiles
- Spiritual Disneyland of Ephesus
- Syncretism and mystery religions
- Temple of Artemis
- Attractions of the mystery religions
 - a. Promise to deal with their guilt
 - b. Quest for security
 - c. Driven by immorality

Who are the False Teachers?

- 1:3 certain people / 1:6 some people
- 1:19 certain persons / 1:20 Hymenaeus and Alexander
- 4:1 some / 4:3 they / 6:3 whoever / 6:21 some

Jews:

- endless genealogies (1:4)
- they are talking about the law (1:6-7)

Ascetics:

- forbid marriage, abstinence from food (4:1-5)

Greeks:

- profane myths (4:7)
- value of exercising (4:8) ???
- (Gnosticism not until end of first century)

Gossiping women:

- old wives talks (4:7), gossip (5:13)
- falsely called knowledge (6:20)

Against Mystery Religions:

- EXCLUSIVE -> EVERYONE
- a) God includes everyone
 - 2:1 thanksgivings for everyone
 - 2:2 all in high positions
 - 2:4 God desires everyone to be saved
 - 2:6 Jesus gave himself a ransom for all

- 3:16 He was believed in throughout the world
- 4:10 the Savior of all people
- Against Cosmological Dualism
- SEPERATION OF HEAVENLY/EARTHLY SPEHERE
- Character of God and Christ's deity and humanity
- 1:17 King of the ages, immortal, invisible, the only God
- 2:5 one God
- 2:5 one mediator between God and humankind
- 2:5 Christ Jesus, himself human
- 3:16 He was revealed in flesh, vindicated in spirit, seen by angels, proclaimed among Gentiles, believed in and throughout the world, taken up in glory
- 6:15 the blessed and only Sovereign, King of kings and Lord of lords
- 6:16 he alone has immortality, dwells in unapproachable light, eternal dominion

Backsliding believers:

- Some believers have deviated from love, ... sincere faith (1:5+6)
- By rejecting conscience, some have shipwrecked in faith (1:19)

- Among them are Hymenaeus and Alexander (1:20)
- Some have already turned away to follow Satan (5:15)

Financial temptations:

- in their eagerness to be rich, some have wandered away from faith, trapped by senseless and harmful desires (6:10)

By professing false knowledge

- some have missed the mark as regards to faith (6:21)

Possibly troublesome authorities kings:

- pray for them (2:2)

Church was in developing stage:

- bishops and deacons to be ordained (5:22)

Spiritual attacks:

- condemnation (3:6+7)
- listen to deceitful spirits and teachings of demons(4:1)

A. 1:19-20

“... I have turned over to Satan, so that they may learn not to blaspheme.”

- Turned over: 3860 paradidomi to surrender, yield up, instruct, deliver (up), put in prison

■ Interpretation

- Kick them out of church
- Other people in fear
- They chose their own destiny

2:8-15

“Women...dress... silence... saved through childbearing”

➤ The ideal of a Hebrew woman (Prov 31:10-31)
List the values...

- her husband trusts in her
 - she does him good, all the days of her life
 - works with willing hands
 - rises while it is still night
 - provides food / plants a vineyard
 - gracious to the poor / opens her mouth with wisdom
 - her children raise up and call her happy
 - her husband praises her / she fears the Lord
- Summary: in OT, a woman is not a picture of disgrace but an exaltation of the perfect woman submitting to the leadership of her husband.

➤ The reality of Jewish women
: treated like slaves and regarded as a peace of property

➤ The reality of Greek women
: was similar and confined mostly to the home

➤ The prostitutes
Ephesus has the temple of Artemis with hundreds of sacred prostitutes similar to Corinth temple of Aphrodite with 1,000 prostitutes.

➤ The Christian women
For the first time, regarded as fully human beings
ex) Example of Jesus

➤ 2 Tim 3:5-9
False teachers are finding their easy prey among women

➤ 1 Tim 5:3-16

a. Young women for pleasure(v6)

b. Learned to be idle, gadding(v13)

c. Turned away to follow Satan(v15)
ADVICE: Marry, bear children, manage households(v14)

Read 2:9-10 Clothing

“...not with their hair braided but with good works...”

Liberation through Christianity

- gone beyond boundaries in expressing new freedom
- Measure their worth by their outward appearances
- Stumbling block to the gospel
- Even looks like prostitutes

Conclusion: Keep their good works after the freedom in Christ (Gal 5:13) “... not use your freedom as an opportunity for self-indulgence, but through love become slaves to one another.”

Read 2:11-12

“.. woman learn in silence with full submission... no woman to teach.. to have authority over a man.. she is to keep silent.”

@ Historical context

- Jewish women
no chance to teach or read in synagogues
- Some women
seized power/ were dominating leadership/ worship

@ Literary context

- 1 Tim 2:12 “I permit no woman ...”
the pronoun ‘I’ - Paul’s personal opinion on specific situation in Ephesus. So, not timeless truth
- Gal 3:28 “...there is no longer male and female...”
No sexual discrimination
- Paul had many female co-workers in Rome, Philippi, and other cities
- Gen 2:18 “... I will make him a helper as his partner.”
- Gen 2:22 “And the rib ... from man he made into a woman...”

Interpretation: out of his side to be equal with him.

➔ Conclusion: It is not timeless truth but cultural truth.

Read 2:13-15 The Fall

“For Adam was formed first, then Eve;
and Adam was not deceived, but the woman was deceived,
and became a transgressor.”

@ Literary Context

Gen 3:1-7 The Fall

@ Historical Context

Gnosticism: Distorted Bible story

- Supreme being(female figure) is far higher than God
- God is one of the lower powers who created physical world, which was a big mistake.
- The serpent comes as a hero because he helps Adam and Eve to shake off the deception by God.
- Adam and Eve have no access to the Mother of the deceptive creator.
- Their problem is lack of knowledge.
- Satan communicates this wonderful “gnosis” to Eve first who then shares it with Adam.
- So, Eve becomes the mediator who brought knowledge of the truth of the human race.
- The knowledge of the truth was just for the elite.
- This hidden knowledge often came through mediators, both male and female.
- The emphasis is on woman and her transmittal of the knowledge of the truth by means of sexual relationship.

2:15 “Yet she will be saved through childbearing ...”

@ Literary Context

- Against Paul’s view of salvation by grace through faith
“For by grace you have been saved through faith...”
- Instruction on managing house
“So I would have younger widows marry, bear children, and manage their households...”(1 Tim 5:14)

@ Historical Context(Women in license)

⇒ Possible Interpretations

1. Woman could achieve wholeness through childbearing.

Saved 4982. sozo,
to save, i.e. deliver or protect
(lit. or fig.):--heal, preserve, save (self), do well, be (make) whole.

Also used for health or wholeness

Conclusion: Sanctified Life Style

2. Woman will be saved through Mary’s childbearing of Jesus Christ

Gen 3:15 “I will put enmity between you and the woman, and between your offspring and hers; he will strike your head, and you will strike his heel.”

Conclusion: Salvation in Jesus Christ through sound doctrine

C. 3:15

“... the pillar and bulwark of the truth...”

\$ Pillar

@ Literary Context

1. Look up your Concordance
4769 stulos-> a post (fig.) support, pillar
2. Look up your Bible Dictionary
= Stones set up as memorials to persons
Ref. Gen 35:20, 2 Sam 18:18
= Shrines both to the Lord and to false gods
Ref. Ex 23:24, 24:4, Gen 28:18, 35:9-15
= Structural supports-> hold up heaven/earth
Ref. Job 26:11, 1 Sam 2:8
= Pillar of cloud/ pillar of fire

Conclusion: Symbols of God's presence with Israel
Signs of where they were to go

@ Historical Context

- Think of the temple of Artemis in Ephesus
- a. One of the 7 wonders of the world in ancient time
 - b. 127 pillars with the height of 197 feet(= 60 m)
 - c. Pillars displayed the power of essence of its cult
 - d. Pillars were used as a foundation to display the statue of a famous person.
 - e. The statue was set on the top of the pillars, so that it may be clearly seen from a distance.

Conclusion: the Pillar of truth->

The church is to display sound doctrine through godly behavior
“Show your godly behavior among people.”

\$ Bulwark:

@ Literary Context

1. Look up the Concordance
-> 1477 hedrainoma: a support (fig.) basis, ground

2. Look up the Bible Dictionary

Bulwark: a solid wall-like structure raised for defense, possibly a system of two walls with space between. God's salvation is a bulwark for His people.(Isa 26:1, Ps 8:2, 1 Tim 3:15)

Con) the Bulwark of the truth

The church is to be a defensive protector of the truth

“Keep the sound doctrine”

So, the pillar and the bulwark of the truth means

“Keep the sound doctrine and show your godly behavior.”

“Well-balanced on surf board”

D. 5:23

“...Take a little wine...”

@ Literary Context

1. Look up the Concordance

- a. A little: oligos G3641
almost, few, (a) little, short, small, a while
- b. Wine: oinos G3631
wine

2. Look up the Bible Dictionary: Wine

In NT times, wine was kept in skin flasks and often diluted with water. It was also used as a medicine and disinfectant. Scripture condemns drunkenness and overindulgence(Eph 5:18), but pictured wine as a part of the typical ancient meal.

➔Wine was often helpful in settling stomachs and preventing dysentery(it disinfected water). So, Paul is expressing Timothy to use wine as medicine.

Charting Help on 1 Timothy

1. Main Idea: Instructions to behave in church
2. Reason of Writing
 - a. To comfort and encourage Timothy
 - b. To give Timothy sound instructions to tackle problems
 - c. To make sure that Timothy should keep his ministry
 - d. To make Christians to respect Timothy
3. Historical Setting
Temple of Artemis, 300,000 people, Mysterious religions
4. Problems
 - a. False teachers
 - b. Jews : 1:4, 1:6-7
 - c. Ascetics: 4:1-5
 - d. Greeks: 4:7-8
 - e. Gossiping women: 4:7, 5:13, 6:20
 - f. Mystery Religion : 2:1-6, 3:16, 4:10
 - g. Cosmological Dualism
 - h. Backsliding believers
5. OR: Timothy or Ephesian Christians
6. Theme
 - a. Encouragement
 - b. Discouragement
7. Structure: Interchange
 - a. Instruction on Timothy – on church
 - b. Sound instruction – example(godly behaviour)
8. Hard passages: 1:19-20, 2:8-15, 3:15, 5:23