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[New Testament chronology page](#)

# Chronology and Locations of the Writing of Acts and Paul's Letters

and of Key Individuals and Events Mentioned in them

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For the letters explicitly attributed to Paul it is almost always possible to determine where they were written (except **Galatians** and **Titus**) and when they were written (except **Galatians**) based on information provided in the letters themselves. I also include the date of writing of [Acts](#), which was written by Luke, and I often mention Luke's involvement, since he was a key player in Paul's life and ministry, and his biographer.

Names of letters and their places of writing are in **red** and dates and major time periods are in **green**. The thick horizontal **green** lines mark the beginnings and ends of Paul's **Second and Third Missionary Journeys** and his **Journey to Rome**, as well as his three imprisonments (One in Caesarea and two in Rome).

I will also often highlight **individuals** who are mentioned in Paul's letters, in **boldface**, especially those mentioned in more than one context in the life of Paul. I also include some important events mentioned in his letters (some only mentioned there).

Letter, Time Period, or Key Event	Where Written or Occurred	Dates	Evidence for where and when a letter was written, as well as events that occurred before and after to show the context in which it was written	External References	References in the Letters
Paul's celestial vision	??	43-44?	Paul has a marvellous vision of heaven in which he "heard things that cannot be told, which man may not utter", which he writes about 14 years later in <b>2 Corinthians</b> , written probably in <b>Fall 57</b> . If we subtract 14 from <b>57</b> we find that this would have occurred in 43, which would put it during Paul's year of teaching with Barnabas <sup>1</sup> in the church in Antioch described in Acts 11:25. (See my <a href="#">New Testament chronology page</a> .) However, some commentators would associate it with the trance mentioned by Paul in Acts 22:17, which occurred in Jerusalem, and the time frame would permit this if it occurred during the famine relief visit in <b>44</b> . However, this assumes that Paul is talking about this visit to Jerusalem in Acts 22:17, whereas it seems more natural to me to assume it occurred on the earlier visit after his conversion in <b>38</b> mentioned in Acts 9:26-30 and Gal. 1:18-19. (Search for Acts 22:17 on <a href="#">this page</a> to see arguments for and against this theory.)		2 Cor. 12:2-4
Council in Jerusalem	Jerusalem	Early 49?	See comment below on Galatians 2:1-10. Galatians 2:1-3 is the earliest mention of <b>Titus</b> , who surprisingly is never mentioned by name in <b>Acts</b> , though other important disciples and companions of Paul, like <b>Timothy</b> , figure largely there. <sup>2</sup> Thus the only information we have about him is found in Paul's letters. He does not appear again for another 8 years, when he is mentioned repeatedly in <b>2 Corinthians</b> (see multiple references in the <b>year 57</b> below). He was evidently a Greek from Antioch, and was apparently never circumcised (as this passage shows), unlike <b>Timothy</b> (Acts 16:3).	Acts 15:4-35	Gal. 2:1-10
Start of <b>Second Missionary Journey</b>	Antioch (in Syria)	Late 49?	Paul leaves Antioch to begin his <b>Second Missionary Journey</b> , accompanied this time by <b>Silas</b> .	Acts 15:36-40	
	Derbe & Lystra		<b>Timothy</b> joins them in Lystra (his hometown) and is circumcised. Paul had probably met him several years earlier on his <b>First Missionary Journey</b> (see <a href="#">NT Chronology expanded.html</a> ).	Acts 16:1-3	

	Iconium & Antioch (in Pisidia)?		They travel from town to town, strengthening the churches. (The only other churches we know to have existed in the area then were those in Iconium and Antioch.)	Acts 16:4-5	
	Phrygia & Mysia		They continue travelling, but the Holy Spirit forbids them to preach the word in the province of Asia.	Acts 16:6-8	
	Troas		Paul receives the “Macedonian call”.	Acts 16:9	
			<b>Luke</b> apparently meets Paul and his companions in Troas (possibly for the first time), joins their group from that point on, as evidenced by his suddenly beginning to use the pronoun “we”, and travels with them to Philippi. (See the “we” sections of <b>Acts</b> in <a href="#">NT Chronology expanded.html</a> .)	Acts 16:10-17	
	Philippi		Paul and <b>Silas</b> are arrested in Philippi (and <b>plant</b> the church there). (Their companions <b>Timothy</b> and <b>Luke</b> are not arrested with them.)	Acts 16:12-40	1 Thess. 2:2
			( <b>Luke</b> may have remained in Philippi for the next nine years, until <b>April 58</b> , since the next time he travels with Paul they leave from Philippi. See the “we” sections of <b>Acts</b> in <a href="#">NT Chronology expanded.html</a> .)	(Acts 20:5-6)	
	Thessalonica		The church in Thessalonica is <b>planted</b> .	Acts 17:1-9	1 Thess. 1:4-2:16, 3:4
	Berea		Paul is forced to leave Thessalonica (for Berea).	Acts 17:10-13	1 Thess. 2:17
	Athens		Paul reaches Athens, waits for <b>Silas</b> and <b>Timothy</b> .	Acts 17:14-34	
			<b>Silas</b> and <b>Timothy</b> arrive in Athens, and <b>Timothy</b> (and <b>Silas</b> ) are immediately sent back to Thessalonica.		1 Thess. 3:1-5
	Corinth	50, January	Paul moves on to Corinth.	Acts 18:1-4	
				<b>Silas</b> and <b>Timothy</b> arrive in Corinth.	Acts 18:5
1 Thessalonians	Corinth	50	Paul immediately writes <b>1 Thessalonians</b> , with <b>Silas (Silvanus)</b> and <b>Timothy</b> ’s help. The book itself makes it clear that it was written in this context, since it details almost all of Paul’s itinerary in Europe up to this point, as can be seen in the rightmost column for the events above. This allows us to cross-reference it with <b>Acts</b> . It is this cross-referencing that makes it clear that the letter was written from Corinth, immediately after the arrival of <b>Timothy</b> (and <b>Silas</b> ). (This is the last information we have about <b>Silas</b> travelling with Paul. He may have returned to Antioch, his home church, since he does not accompany Paul when he leaves Corinth)		1 Thess. 1:1, 3:6
	Corinth		Paul <b>plants</b> the church in Corinth, and baptizes <b>Crispus</b> , the ruler of the synagogue, <b>Gaius</b> , who will be his host for three months 7 years later when he writes <b>Romans</b> , and the household of <b>Stephanas</b> , who were the very first converts in Corinth. <b>Stephanas</b> later visited him in Ephesus before he wrote <b>1 Corinthians</b> . (See below twice at <b>Winter 57-58</b> for more on <b>Gaius</b> .)	Acts 18:1-8 Acts 18:8 Rom. 16:23	1 Cor. 1:14 1 Cor. 1:14 1 Cor. 1:16 1 Cor. 16:15-18
2 Thessalonians	Corinth	50-51	It is clear that this book was also written during Paul’s stay in Corinth, based on 2 Thess. 1:1 and the subject matter, but after <b>1 Thessalonians</b> (2 Thess. 2:15).		
End of Second Missionary Journey	Corinth		Paul remains in Corinth for more than 1½ years, establishing the church there.	Acts 18:11	
	Ephesus	Late 51?	Paul leaves Corinth with <b>Priscilla</b> and <b>Aquila</b> and goes to Ephesus, ministering briefly and leaving <b>Priscilla</b> and <b>Aquila</b> there, which was the very beginning of the church-planting work there, though the real <b>planting</b> of the church would apparently not begin for another 2 or 3 years.	Acts 18:18-20	
	Antioch	Late 51?	Paul leaves Ephesus and returns to Antioch, apparently alone, completing the <b>Second Missionary Journey</b> .	Acts 18:21-22	

Galatians	??	Mid 50's?	<p>Galatians 2:1-10 is almost certainly (in my opinion, weighing all the evidence) talking about the Council in Jerusalem, which probably occurred in <b>early 49</b> (see above). If so, then this book must have been written sometime after that, but cannot be pinned down any more than that. (This is the earliest mention of <b>Titus</b>. See the Council in Jerusalem above.)</p> <p>Other events and time spans mentioned in <b>Galatians</b> from the <b>year 35</b> to the <b>year 49</b> can best be seen on my <a href="#">New Testament chronology page</a>, and are not included in this chart.</p> <p>Galatia was not a city, but a Roman province (shown in green on the <a href="#">map</a> below). The only places we know of that Paul visited in this province were Derbe, Lystra, Iconium, and Antioch, all in the far south of the province, and he apparently visited these cities on all three of his <b>Missionary Journeys</b>. Evidently this letter was intended to be circulated among all of these churches.</p>		
Start of Third Missionary Journey	Antioch	Late 53?	Paul leaves Antioch to begin his <b>Third Missionary Journey</b> , apparently alone, which was unusual, or else his companions are simply not mentioned.	Acts 18:23a	
	Galatia & Phrygia		<p>He goes “from one place to the next through the region of Galatia and Phrygia, strengthening all the disciples”. The only places we know of where there were believers in Galatia were Derbe, Lystra, Iconium, and Antioch in Pisidia, where Paul planted churches on his First Missionary Journey and visited on his Second Missionary Journey and again here.</p> <p>As for where in Phrygia there were believers, this is not clear. On the Second Missionary Journey around 49 he and Silas travelled through Phrygia (Acts 16:6), probably the northern part since they were headed for Mysia, but there is no record of them doing any evangelism there, in fact the verse says that the Holy Spirit had forbidden them to speak in the province of Asia, of which Phrygia formed a part. The cities of Colossae and Laodicea were part of Phrygia, but the evidence suggests that Paul had never met any of the believers there, and it seems likely that the churches there had not yet been planted (see Colossians below). Antioch in Pisidia and Iconium were sometimes considered part of Phrygia, which the Romans had split between the provinces of Asia and Galatia, and it seems likely that the believers in one or both of these towns are the ones referred to.</p>	Acts 18:23b	
	(Ephesus)		<b>Apollos</b> arrives in Ephesus, <b>Priscilla</b> and <b>Aquila</b> correct his doctrine.	Acts 18:24-26	
	(Corinth)		<b>Apollos</b> arrives in Corinth and greatly helps the believers. Thus when Paul says “I planted the seed” in 1 Cor. 3:6 he is referring to Paul’s 1½ years in Corinth in 50 and 51, and when he says “Apollos watered it” he is referring to this period of time when <b>Apollos</b> was in Corinth.	Acts 18:27-19:1a	1 Cor. 3:6
	Ephesus	54?	Paul arrives in Ephesus, where he will stay for three years.	Acts 19:1-7	
(Earlier letter to the Corinthians)	Ephesus??	??	<b>1 Corinthians</b> was not Paul’s first letter to the Corinthians: there was a <b>previous letter</b> about which we know very little. It may have been written during this time.		1 Cor. 5:9-10
(Earlier letter from the Corinthians)	(Corinth)	56??	The Corinthians had also written a <b>letter to Paul</b> , probably after the preceding, raising various questions, which he answers starting in chapter 7. Answers to specific questions are introduced by the phrase “Now concerning...” (in the ESV), in 7:1, 7:25, 8:1, 12:1, 16:1, and 16:12. It was almost certainly written during Paul’s stay in Ephesus, since he would not likely have waited three years to answer their important questions.		1 Cor. 7:1
	Ephesus		Sometime during his 3-year stay at Ephesus, Paul is visited by <b>Stephanas</b> , <b>Fortunatus</b> , and <b>Achaicus</b> from the church in Corinth, and is encouraged and refreshed by them. <b>Stephanas</b> was one of the few people that Paul had baptized during his initial stay in Corinth in 50-51. They could have brought the letter from the Corinthians to Paul.		1 Cor. 16:15-18, 1:14

		Early 57?	Paul's initial plans were to visit Corinth first after leaving Ephesus, but he changes his mind before writing <b>1 Corinthians</b> , because of the problems in the church in Corinth, and decides to visit Macedonia first, but to write them a letter ( <b>1 Corinthians</b> ) first to address the problems.		2 Cor. 1:15-2:4 1 Cor. 16:6-8
1 Corinthians	Ephesus	Spring 57?	Paul writes <b>1 Corinthians</b> from Ephesus before Pentecost, planning to spend the <b>winter</b> there. I believe that this is the letter later referred to in <b>2 Corinthians</b> , though others have assumed an intermediate letter that was even more severe than <b>1 Corinthians</b> ! <b>Apollos</b> is apparently back in Ephesus, and Paul had apparently wanted to send him back to Corinth "with the other brothers" who were taking the letter, but it was not convenient, and he would come "when he has opportunity". (Among the Corinthians factions had developed around Paul and <b>Apollos</b> and others, as various passages in the book show, but clearly Paul and <b>Apollos</b> are in perfect unity.)		1 Cor. 16:6-8 2 Cor. 2:3-4, 7:8,12  1 Cor. 16:12 (1:12, 3:4-9,22, 4:6)
			At some point after writing <b>1 Corinthians</b> Paul apparently sends <b>Titus</b> to visit Corinth to see how his letter was received, expecting to meet him later in Troas (see below). This is only the second time <b>Titus</b> appears in the record, after the Council in Jerusalem 8 years earlier.		(2 Cor. 2:12-13, 7:5-8, 7:13-15)
		May-June 57?	Paul leaves Ephesus for Macedonia at Pentecost, after having gone through serious trials in Ephesus. Acts 20:1 makes it sound like he was alone, but from 2 Cor. 7:5-8 we know that he was not alone, because of the "we" verb forms used. Who was with him? It was not <b>Luke</b> , who would not rejoin Paul's party until <b>April 58</b> when they leave Philippi (see the "we" sections of <b>Acts</b> in <a href="#">NT Chronology expanded.html</a> ). Nor was it <b>Timothy</b> or <b>Erastus</b> , who had been sent ahead to Macedonia (Acts 19:22). <a href="#">Coneybeare and Howson</a> (page 479) suggest that it was probably <b>Tychicus</b> and <b>Trophimus</b> , since they are with him later in Corinth (Acts 20:4) and were both from the province of Asia, <b>Trophimus</b> specifically from Ephesus (Acts 21:29) and <b>Tychicus</b> probably so. <a href="#">John Phillips</a> also proposes this, and it seems quite likely.	Acts 19:23 -20:2	1 Cor. 16:8 1 Cor. 1:8-10 2 Cor. 7:5-8
	Troas		He passes through Troas, expecting to find <b>Titus</b> there with news of his visit to Corinth, and apparently plans to stay there a while, but when he does not find <b>Titus</b> there, he hurries on to Macedonia.		2 Cor. 2:12-13
	Macedonia		He arrives in Macedonia (city not specified), and finds <b>Titus</b> there with good news from Corinth.	Acts 20:2	2 Cor. 7:5-8, 7:13-15
2 Corinthians	Macedonia (city not specified)	Fall 57?	Paul writes <b>2 Corinthians</b> from Macedonia, after experiencing more severe trials there. He apparently sends <b>Titus</b> back to Corinth with the letter (2 Cor. 8:16-17), and also to get things moving for the collection for Judea. Two other brothers accompanied him (2 Cor. 8:18-19, 22, 12:18), who are not named. The first of these, described in 2 Cor. 8:18-19 as a famous preacher and companion of Paul, may have been <b>Luke</b> (who may have lived in Philippi from <b>Late 49</b> until <b>April 58</b> ; see the "we" sections of <b>Acts</b> in <a href="#">NT Chronology expanded.html</a> ), but if so he returned to Macedonia before Paul went there to spend the <b>winter</b> , since he does not travel again with Paul until <b>April 58</b> . However, it could just as easily have been someone else. (See <a href="#">biblehub.com/2_corinthians/8-18.htm</a> , especially Jamieson-Fausset-Brown.) See also endnote 2. The second is similarly unknown; various opinions can be seen at <a href="#">biblehub.com/2_corinthians/8-22.htm</a> .		2 Cor. 2:13, 7:5, 8:6, 8:16-24, 12:18
	Corinth	Winter 57-58?	Paul arrives in Corinth in Achaia, stays three months, and receives from them the collection for Judea.  He is the guest of <b>Gaius</b> , whom he had baptized there 7 years earlier. (See more below.)  This was Paul's third visit to Corinth. The first visit was clearly the one in Acts 18, because that was when the church was <b>planted</b> , but when the second one occurred is not known. <b>The second visit was apparently a painful one, since Paul wanted to avoid "another painful visit" (2 Cor. 2:1) before writing 2 Corinthians. Some (e.g. the New Bible Dictionary) have suggested that this first painful visit was after writing 1 Corinthians, but this would be hard to fit into the tight time frame. Others (e.g. Expositor's Greek Testament) suggest that it was during Paul's 3-year stay in Ephesus.)</b>	Acts 20:2-3  Rom. 16:23	1 Cor. 16:1-7 2 Cor. 8-9 1 Cor. 1:14 2 Cor. 12:14, 13:1, 2:1

Romans	Corinth	Winter 57-58?	<p>Paul writes <b>Romans</b> from Corinth. This is suggested by the following facts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Paul asks the Roman Christians to give <b>Phoebe</b> a good reception. She was from the church in Cenchreae, a town near Corinth. This letter may have been delivered by her.</li> <li>2. The <b>Gaius</b> in Corinth whom Paul had baptized is likely the same <b>Gaius</b> who provided hospitality to Paul and many others mentioned in <b>Romans</b>. He seems to be a native of Corinth whom Paul met there, and who remained there for at least the next 7 years. So he would probably not be the same as <b>Gaius</b> the Macedonian who was with Paul in Ephesus in Acts 19:29. Nor would he be the same as <b>Gaius</b> of Derbe who was actually with Paul in Corinth in Acts 20:4 at the same time that Paul would have baptized this <b>Gaius</b>, or at least was there at the end of Paul's time in Corinth, because he then left Corinth with Paul (Acts 20:4-5), whereas this <b>Gaius</b> apparently stayed.</li> <li>3. <b>Erastus</b>, the "city treasurer" (ESV) or "city's director of public works" (NIV) (ὁ οἰκονόμος τῆς πόλεως) mentioned in <b>Romans</b>, is likely the same <b>Erastus</b> that Paul will leave behind in Corinth a decade later. He is also likely mentioned in the <a href="#">Erastus Inscription</a> (with pictures <a href="#">here</a>), found in Corinth in 1929.<sup>3</sup> (I personally doubt that he was the same <b>Erastus</b> as mentioned in Acts 19:22 as being Paul's helper who was sent from Ephesus to Macedonia, since he would have been an important official in Corinth.)</li> <li>4. <b>Timothy</b> and <b>Sosipater</b> are with Paul as he writes, and <b>Timothy</b> and <b>Sopater</b> (similar though not identical name, but evidently the same person) accompanied Paul to Jerusalem right at the end of his <b>Third Missionary Journey</b>, soon after his departure from Corinth.</li> <li>5. He expects to visit Rome after he delivers the collection for Judea from the Macedonian and Achaian churches, after which he plans to go to Spain. This clearly puts the date at the end of the <b>Third Missionary Journey</b>.</li> </ol>	1 Cor. 1:14	Romans 16:1-2 Romans 16:23
				2 Tim. 4:20	Romans 16:23
				Acts 20:4	Romans 16:21
				Acts 19:21	Romans 15:23-29
End of Third Missionary Journey	Macedonia (specifically Philippi)	Early 58	Paul returns to Macedonia.	Acts 20:3b-5	
		58, April	He leaves Philippi (after Unleavened Bread), accompanied again by <b>Luke</b> , who had not travelled with him since <b>Late 49</b> , and who may have remained in Philippi during the intervening nine years. <b>Luke</b> may have remained with him for the rest of his life. See the "we" sections of <b>Acts</b> in <a href="#">NT Chronology expanded.html</a> .	Acts 20:5-6	
	Jerusalem	58, May-June	He arrives in Jerusalem, probably by Pentecost. This completes the <b>Third Missionary Journey</b> .	Acts 21:15 Acts 20:16	
Imprisonment in Caesarea	Caesarea	Summer 58-Summer 60	Paul is arrested in Jerusalem and imprisoned for two years in Caesarea. The second "we" section of <b>Acts</b> ends with Acts 21:18, but this does not prove that <b>Luke</b> left him at this point, simply that he had no occasion to use a first-person plural verb again until chapter 27. The great detail of the intervening chapters suggests to me that he was present. See the "we" sections of <b>Acts</b> in <a href="#">NT Chronology expanded.html</a> .	Acts 21:16-26:32	
Journey to Rome		Summer 60-January 61	Paul is sent to Rome by ship, again accompanied by <b>Luke</b> (see the "we" sections of <b>Acts</b> in <a href="#">NT Chronology expanded.html</a> ), and is shipwrecked on the way.	Acts 27:1-28:16	
Start of First Roman Imprisonment	Rome	January 61	Paul arrives in Rome, where he will be imprisoned for two years, his <b>First Roman Imprisonment</b> . The four letters written during this time are commonly called the <i>Prison Epistles</i> . (He was also in prison when he wrote <b>2 Timothy</b> , but it is not normally included in this group, forming instead a part of the <i>Pastoral Epistles</i> .)	Acts 28:16-31	



Ephesians	Rome	61-63	<p>Paul is in prison, which makes Rome the likely place of writing. It makes no mention of Paul’s imminent death, suggesting the first imprisonment. Tradition concurs with this.</p> <p>A few manuscripts, including some of the oldest, omit “in Ephesus,” but the vast majority includes this phrase, and the claim that it was not sent to Ephesus seems to have been started by the heretic <a href="#">Marcion</a>. The problem with this idea is that the Greek seems to require an expressed location:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="685 243 2134 357"> <tr> <td>...</td> <td>τοῖς ἁγίοις</td> <td>τοῖς</td> <td>οὔσιν</td> <td>[ἐν Ἐφέσῳ]</td> <td>καὶ</td> <td>πιστοῖς</td> <td>ἐν Χριστῷ Ἰησοῦ·</td> <td>...</td> </tr> <tr> <td>...</td> <td>to the saints</td> <td>the</td> <td>who</td> <td>[in Ephesus]</td> <td>and/also</td> <td>faithful</td> <td>in Christ Jesus:</td> <td>...</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>(ones)</td> <td>are</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>(ones)/believers</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>If “in Ephesus” was not in the original it would leave the phrase “to the saints who are” incomplete! The footnote in the ESV suggests that the phrase that follows would complete it: “to the <i>saints who are also faithful</i> in Christ Jesus,” and the Greek certainly allows this, but it seems an odd thing to say. Which saints who are also faithful? All of them? It still seems incomplete. And it is unlike the salutation in any other letter Paul wrote, and Paul is clearly the author (1:1, 3:1), something no one has disputed, except some liberal scholars since the 19<sup>th</sup> century. So I am convinced that it was indeed addressed to the saints in Ephesus.</p> <p>However, the lack of any personal comments, again something all of Paul’s other letters have, makes it possible that it was intended to be circulated among various churches near Ephesus, including Colossae and Laodicea, after the Ephesians had read it, like the letter to the Galatians. In fact, it is quite possible that this is “the letter from Laodicea” (i.e. the letter that would come to them by way of Laodicea) referred to in Col. 4:16.</p>	...	τοῖς ἁγίοις	τοῖς	οὔσιν	[ἐν Ἐφέσῳ]	καὶ	πιστοῖς	ἐν Χριστῷ Ἰησοῦ·	...	...	to the saints	the	who	[in Ephesus]	and/also	faithful	in Christ Jesus:	...			(ones)	are			(ones)/believers				Ephesians 3:1, 4:1, 6:20
...	τοῖς ἁγίοις	τοῖς	οὔσιν	[ἐν Ἐφέσῳ]	καὶ	πιστοῖς	ἐν Χριστῷ Ἰησοῦ·	...																								
...	to the saints	the	who	[in Ephesus]	and/also	faithful	in Christ Jesus:	...																								
		(ones)	are			(ones)/believers																										
Philippians	Rome	Late 62- Early 63	Paul is in prison (1:7,13,14,17), but expects to be released soon (2:24). This clearly places it as written from Rome in <b>late 62 or early 63</b> .																													
Colossians	Rome	Late 62- Early 63	These two letters were evidently written at the same time, and delivered together to Colossae, the first to the church in general, and the second personally to <b>Philemon</b> (and <b>Apphia</b> and <b>Archippus</b> , presumably																													

Philemon	Rome	Late 62- Early 63	<p>members of his family, perhaps wife and son), by his runaway slave <b>Onesimus</b> (Phm. 10-21, Col. 4:9) who had run away to Rome, and there met Paul and became a Christian. He is accompanied by <b>Tychicus</b> (Col. 4:7-8). The two letters mention a number of the same people. Paul is in prison (Col. 4:3,10,18, Phm. 9,13,23), but expects to be released soon (Phm. 22). This clearly places these letters as written from Rome in <b>late 62 or early 63</b>, around the same time as <b>Philippians</b>.</p> <p>Paul did not apparently <b>plant</b> the churches in Colossae and Laodicea, nor had he apparently ever visited them (1:4,7-9, 2:1), though he would probably have passed through both cities <b>around 53</b> on his <b>Third Missionary Journey</b>, since both were on the main road from Antioch in Pisidia to Ephesus. Those churches, and apparently a third one in nearby Hierapolis, were apparently planted by Paul's colleague <b>Epaphras</b> (Col. 1:7-8, 4:12-13, Phm. 23), time unknown, but it was probably after Paul passed through there, which would explain why he hadn't met the believers.</p> <p>But Paul clearly knows <b>Philemon</b> and his family (Phm. 1-2,7,17,22), had evidently led him to the Lord (19), and had worked together with him (1,17), perhaps in Ephesus or in Rome.</p> <p>The letter to the Colossians was also intended to be read by the church in Laodicea, and a letter he sent to Laodicea was to be read also in Colossae (Col. 4:15-16). This is either a lost letter, or quite possibly it was the letter to the Ephesians (see discussion above). One interesting thing that makes this more likely in my mind is that both <b>Colossians</b> and <b>Ephesians</b> (Ephesians 6:21) were delivered by <b>Tychicus</b>. If this is true, then all four of the Prison Epistles would have been written in <b>late 62 or early 63</b>.</p> <p><b>Luke</b> is mentioned in Colossians 4:14 and Philemon 24 as being with Paul at this time, confirming the evidence of <b>Acts</b>. (See the "we" sections of <b>Acts</b> in <a href="#">NT Chronology expanded.html</a>.)</p>		
End of <b>First Roman Imprisonment</b>	Rome	Early 63	Paul is evidently released from prison, since <b>Luke</b> suggests in Acts 28:30 that he was released after a two-year imprisonment.	(Acts 28:30)	
<b>Acts</b> (written by <b>Luke</b> )	??	63?	This is the obviously the earliest possible time for the writing of the book of <b>Acts</b> , because of Acts 28:30. The simple fact that the book ends at this point suggests that the book was written soon after, explaining why <b>Luke</b> omits the remainder of Paul's life, even though he probably remained with him until the end, as is evidenced by the fact that he is with Paul at the writing of <b>2 Timothy</b> (2 Tim. 4:11). Further evidence is found here: <a href="http://carm.org/when-was-acts-written">carm.org/when-was-acts-written</a> .		
	Various locations		Paul's travels after this point are difficult to follow, but see <a href="#">Paul's Life After his First Imprisonment</a> . The letters he wrote from this point on are known as the <i>Pastoral Epistles</i> , since he sent them to pastors rather than churches.		
<b>1 Timothy</b>	Macedonia	64-66?	Paul is not in prison, but is evidently in Macedonia (1:3), having recently left <b>Timothy</b> in Ephesus. This is evidently later than the events in <b>Acts</b> , so it falls in the years between his two imprisonments.		
<b>Titus</b>	??	64-66?	Paul is not in prison, having recently left <b>Titus</b> in Crete (1:5) to organize things, and is making plans to spend the <b>winter</b> in Nicopolis (3:12), but it is not known where he is when he writes the letter. Again this is later than the events in <b>Acts</b> , so it falls in the years between his two imprisonments.		
<b>2 Timothy</b>	Rome	67-68?	Paul is again in prison (1:8, 2:9), his <b>Second Roman Imprisonment</b> , and expects to die soon (4:6-8), which makes it clear that this was written during his final imprisonment in Rome, during the persecution under Nero, probably near the end of Nero's life. His only companion at this time is <b>Luke</b> (4:11).		



● Red: Missionary sending points or churches that were recipients of Paul's letters  
 ■ The seven churches of Asia (Revelation 1-3)

**Paul's Missionary Journeys**

— First (Acts 13-14)  
 — Second (Acts 15:36-18:26)



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<sup>1</sup> Barnabas is only mentioned in **Acts**, never in any of the New Testament letters, which is why I have not made his name bold.

<sup>2</sup> **Titus** is never mentioned by name in **Acts**, though he is referred to indirectly in Acts 15:2 among “some of the others” who accompanied Paul and Barnabas. One possible reason could be that **Luke** may never have met him. If we study the time period when **Luke** and **Titus** were with Paul, they apparently never overlap, except possibly in Philippi in **Fall 57** when Paul writes **2 Corinthians**. (However, some even suggest that not only did **Luke** meet **Titus**, but that he accompanied him to Corinth to deliver the letter, as I mention [above](#).) Either way, **Luke** must have at least heard of him, and it is surprising that he does not mention him.

<sup>3</sup> This inscription is dated to the middle of the first century based on the lettering style, as [Clarke](#) points out. Later this became somewhat [controversial](#), but I consider the evidence adequate.