



The Epistle of Paul the Apostle to the Hebrews I

Course Appendix – Paul’s Journeys

I. PAUL’S EARLY JOURNEYS

- A. Damascus – Saved on the way to Damascus (Acts 9:5-6)
- B. Arabia – Went into Arabia (Galatians 1:17)
- C. Damascus
 - 1. Returned to Damascus (Galatians 1:17)
 - 2. Spent “many days” or certain days with disciples (Acts 9:19)
 - 3. Preached in the synagogues that Jesus was the Son of God (Acts 9:20)
 - 4. Grew in strength proving “that this is very Christ” (Acts 9:22)
 - 5. In danger of death (Acts 9:23)
 - 6. Let down in a basket (Acts 9:25)
- D. Jerusalem
 - 1. Came to Jerusalem (Acts 9:26)
 - 2. Disciples (except Barnabas) were afraid to take him in (Acts 9:26-27)
 - 3. Preached boldly going in and out with the disciples (Acts 9:28-29)
 - 4. Disputed with Grecians, but they tried to slay him (Acts 9:29)
- E. Caesarea – Brought by the brethren to Caesarea (Acts 9:30)
- F. Tarsus
 - 1. Sent to Tarsus (Acts 9:30)
 - 2. Barnabas came to find Paul in Tarsus (Acts 11:25).
- G. Antioch
 - 1. Barnabas brought Paul to Antioch (Acts 11:26).
 - 2. Gathered one year and the people were called Christians (Acts 11:26)
 - 3. A dearth came and they sent relief to the brethren which dwelt in Judea
- H. Jerusalem – They sent relief to the elders (Acts 11:28-30)
- I. Antioch
 - 1. Saul and Barnabas returned to Antioch when they fulfilled their ministry. They took John with them whose surname was Mark (Acts 12:25).
 - 2. Barnabas and Saul were called to a special ministry (Acts 13:2-4).



II. PAUL'S FIRST MISSIONARY JOURNEY

- A. Seleucia – Paul and Barnabas Went to Seleucia (Acts 13:4)
- B. Cyprus – Paul and Barnabas Sailed to Cyprus (Acts 13:4)
 - 1. Salamis – Preached the word of God in the synagogues of the Jews (John-Mark was with them) (Acts 13:5).
 - 2. Paphos – Then they went through the isle unto Paphos.
 - a. They found a Jew, Bar-Jesus or Elymas) who withstood them.
 - b. He was with a deputy of the country, Sergius Paulus, who desired to hear the word of God.
 - c. Paul smote Elymas with blindness.
 - d. The deputy believed being astonished at the doctrine (Acts 13:6-12).
- C. Perga in Pamphylia – Came to Perga but John Went to Jerusalem (Acts 13:13)
- D. Antioch in Pisidia
 - 1. After Perga they came to Antioch in Pisidia and went into the synagogue on the Sabbath day and sat down. Paul preached a message ending with Christ resurrected (Acts 13:16-41).
 - 2. When the Jews went out of the synagogue Gentiles asked for this message to be preached to them the next Sabbath (Acts 13:42).
 - 3. The next Sabbath many gathered to hear the word and Jews were filled with envy and spake against Paul. Paul said it was necessary to speak to Jews first, but then they were turning to the Gentiles (Acts 13:44-46).
 - 4. The Jews judged themselves unworthy of everlasting life (Acts 13:46).
- E. Iconium
 - 1. Paul and Barnabas went to Iconium (Acts 13:51).
 - 2. While in Iconium they spoke in the synagogue and multitudes of Jews and Greeks believed (Acts 14:1).
 - 3. Signs and wonders were given to them (Acts 14:3).
- F. Lycaonia
 - 1. Paul and Barnabas fled to Lystra and Derbe, cities of Lycaonia and unto the region that lieth round about (Acts 14:6).
 - 2. They healed an impotent man at Lystra, and the people called Barnabas *Jupiter*, and Paul they called *Mercurius* (Acts 14:8-18).
- G. Antioch and Iconium – Paul Was Stoned and Drawn Out of the City (Acts 14:19)



H. Derbe

1. Paul and Barnabas departed to Derbe (Acts 14:20).
2. Preached and taught (Acts 14:21)

I. Lystra, Iconium, and Antioch

1. When they had preached and taught in Derbe they returned to Lystra, Iconium, and Antioch (Acts 14:21).
2. They established churches and ordained elders (Acts 14:22-23).

J. Pamphylia – Passed Throughout Pisidia and Came to Pamphylia (Acts 14:24)

1. Perga – Preached the word in Perga (Acts 14:25)
2. Attalia – Came to Attalia (Acts 14:25)

K. Antioch

1. Sailed to Antioch (Acts 14:26)
2. Reported to churches
3. Abode long time with disciples
4. Certain men came from Judea and taught the need for circumcision (Acts 15:1)
5. It was determined that Paul and Barnabas and certain other should go to Jerusalem unto the apostles and elders about this question.

L. Phenice and Samaria – Passed Through Phenice and Samaria (Acts 15:3)

M. Jerusalem

1. They entered Jerusalem (Acts 15:4).
2. They confirmed that the Gentiles did not need to be circumcised and that the Jews would be saved even as the Gentiles (Acts 15:5-20).
3. The apostles and elders and brethren wrote to Antioch, Syria, and Cilicia (Acts 15:23).

N. Antioch

1. Returned to Antioch with Judas and Silas (Acts 15:30)
2. Continued in Antioch teaching and preaching the word (Acts 15:35)
3. Paul said unto Barnabas “Let us go again and visit our brethren in every city where we have preached the word of the Lord” (Acts 15:36).
4. Barnabas wanted to take John Mark but Paul did not want to because Mark had departed from them at Pamphylia (Acts 15:37-38).
5. They split and continued their ministries
 - a. Barnabas took Mark and sailed to Cyprus (Acts 15:39).
 - b. Paul chose Silas (Acts 15:40).



III. PAUL'S SECOND MISSIONARY JOURNEY

- A. Syria and Cilicia – Paul and Silas Confirmed the Churches (Acts 15:40-41)
- B. Derbe and Lystra
 - 1. A certain disciple named Timotheus was well reported of by the brethren at Lystra and Iconium (Acts 16:1-2).
 - 2. Paul wanted Timothy to go with him so he had him circumcised for testimony's sake because Timothy's mother was a Jew (Acts 16:3).
 - 3. As they went through the cities, they delivered decrees given in Jerusalem (Acts 16:4).
- C. Phrygia and the Region of Galatia – They Went Through this Region, but Were Forbidden to Preach in Asia (Acts 16:6)
- D. Mysia
 - 1. They came to Mysia (Acts 16:7).
 - 2. The spirit suffered them not to go to Bithynia (Acts 16:7).
- E. Troas
 - 1. They came to Troas (Acts 16:8).
 - 2. A vision appeared to Paul, there stood a man of Macedonia and prayed him saying, come over into Macedonia and help us (Acts 16:9).
 - 3. After the vision Paul, Silas, and Timotheus and Luke endeavoured to go into Macedonia (Acts 16:10).
- F. Samothracia – Came to Samothracia (Acts 16:11)
- G. Neapolis – Came to Neapolis (Acts 16:11)
- H. Philippi
 - 1. Came to Philippi, a chief city of that part of Macedonia, and abode in that city certain days (Acts 16:12)
 - 2. On the Sabbath they went out by a river side and spoke to women who were there (Acts 16:13).
 - 3. Lydia heard and attended unto the things Paul said and was baptized (Acts 16:14-15).
 - 4. As they went to prayer, a damsel, possessed with a spirit of divination, met them and followed them calling them servants of God (Acts 16:16-17). After many days, Paul commanded the spirit to come out of her (Acts 16:18).
 - 5. The girl's masters caught Paul and Silas and took them to the rulers who brought them to the magistrates. The magistrates commanded Paul and



Silas to be beaten (Acts 16:22). Many stripes were laid on Paul and Silas and they were cast into prison (Acts 16:23).

6. At midnight Paul and Silas prayed and sang praises unto God and the prisoners heard them (Acts 16:25). There was a great earthquake and the foundations of the prison were shaken so that the doors opened and every one's bands were loosed (Acts 16:26).
7. The keeper of the prison awoke and drew out his sword to kill himself supposing that the prisoners had been fled. He came and fell before Paul and Silas and said "sirs what must I do to be saved" (Acts 16:27-30). The man and his family believed and were baptized (Acts 16:32-33).
8. The magistrates let Paul and Silas go (Acts 16:35).
9. When they departed, they entered into the house of Lydia and when they had seen the brethren, they comforted them and departed (Acts 16:40).

I. Amphipolis and Apollonia – Passed Through (Acts 17:1)

J. Thessalonica

1. Came to Thessalonica where was a synagogue of the Jews (Acts 17:1)
2. Paul, as his manner was, went in unto them, and three Sabbath days he reasoned with them out of the scriptures about the death and resurrection of Christ (Acts 17:2-3).
3. Some believed (Acts 17:4).
4. The Jews which did not believe created an uproar and assaulted the house of Jason (Acts 17:5).
5. The brethren sent Paul and Silas away by night (Acts 17:10).

K. Berea

1. Paul and Silas went to Berea (Acts 17:10).
2. Went into the synagogue of the Jews (Acts 17:10)
3. These were more noble than those in Thessalonica for they received the word with all readiness of mind and searched the scriptures daily to see if those things were so (Acts 17:11).
4. Many believed (Acts 17:12).
5. Jews from Thessalonica came to stir up the people (Acts 17:13).
6. Paul was sent away but Silas and Timotheus stayed (Acts 17:14).

L. Athens

1. Paul was brought unto Athens and he called for Silas and Timotheus (Acts 17:15).
2. While Paul waited for them, his spirit was stirred when he saw the city wholly given to idolatry (Acts 17:16).
3. Paul disputed with the Jews in the synagogue, and with the devout persons, and in the market daily with them that met him (Acts 17:17).



4. Certain philosophers said Paul set forth strange doctrines because he preached the resurrection (Acts 17:18).
5. They brought Paul before the Athenians and he declared unto them the “unknown God” (Acts 17:21-31).
6. Some mocked, but Dionysius and Damaris and others believed (Acts 17:34).

M. Corinth

1. Paul came to Corinth (Acts 18:1).
2. Paul found Aquila and Priscilla (a Jewish couple) and abode with them for they were tentmakers (Acts 18:2-3).
3. He reasoned in the synagogues every Sabbath and persuaded the Jews and Greeks (Acts 18:4).
4. Silas and Timotheus came from Macedonia and Paul testified to the Jews that Jesus was Christ (Acts 18:5).
5. They opposed themselves and blasphemed so Paul said “Your blood be upon your own heads; I am clean: from henceforth I will go unto the Gentiles” (Acts 18:6).
6. Paul entered the house of Justus, and Crispus, the chief ruler of the synagogue, believed and many Corinthians believed and were baptized (Acts 18:8).
7. The Lord spoke to Paul, admonishing him to not fear (Acts 18:9).
8. The Jews brought Paul before the judgment seat of Gallio, but Gallio drave them out (Acts 18:12-17).
9. Paul left (Acts 18:18).

N. Syria

1. Paul sailed to Syria with Aquila and Priscilla.
2. Paul had shorn his head in Cenchrea for he had a vow (Acts 18:18).

O. Ephesus

1. Paul came to Ephesus, but left Aquila and Priscilla at Syria (Acts 18:19).
2. He entered into the synagogue and reasoned with the Jews (Acts 18:19).
3. When they desired him to stay longer, Paul could not because he said he needed to keep the feast in Jerusalem (Acts 18:20-21).

P. Caesarea – Paul Landed Here and Saluted the Church (Acts 18:22)

Q. Antioch

1. He came to Antioch (Acts 18:22).
2. After Paul spent some time there, he departed (Acts 18:23).



IV. PAUL'S THIRD MISSIONARY JOURNEY

A. Galatia and Phrygia – Paul Strengthened the Disciples (Acts 18:23)

B. Ephesus

1. Paul found disciples who only knew of the baptism of John and he told them of the purpose of John's baptism and baptized them in the name of Jesus (Acts 19:5).
2. Paul laid hands on them and the Holy Ghost came upon them and they spake with tongues and prophesied (Acts 19:6).
3. Paul went into the synagogue for about three months disputing and persuading the things concerning the kingdom of God (Acts 19:8).
4. After divers were hardened Paul departed the synagogue to dispute daily in the school of Tyrannus (Acts 19:9).
5. All that dwelt in Asia heard the word (Acts 19:10)
6. They took handkerchiefs or aprons from the body of Paul and healed the sick and the evil spirits went out of them (Acts 19:12).
7. Certain vagabond Jews, exorcists, tried to cast out evil spirits, but the spirits knew them not and overtook them (Acts 19:13-16).
8. Fear fell on all, and many believed. Many also which used curious arts brought their books and burned them (Acts 19:17-19).
9. Paul purposed in the spirit to go to Jerusalem (Acts 19:21).
10. Paul sent Timotheus and Erastus to Macedonia but he stayed in Asia for a season (Acts 19:22).
11. Demetrius stirred up the silversmith against Paul because people were turning from worshipping the work of their hands (Acts 19:23-26).
12. The people gathered in the theatre and were confused. The people were silenced and the assembly dismissed (Acts 19:29-41).

C. Macedonia - Paul Arrived Here (Acts 20:1)

D. Greece

1. Paul came into Greece (Acts 20:2).
2. He abode here three months (Acts 20:3).

E. Troas

1. Came to Troas and waited for Luke (Acts 20:5-6)
2. Preached on the first day of the week until midnight; Eutychus fell from the third loft, but lived (Acts 20:7-12)

F. Assos – Paul Met with Others (Acts 20:14)

G. Mitylene – Paul Came Here (Acts 20:14)



- H. Chios – Sailed Over Against Chios (Acts 20:15)
- I. Samos – Arrived at Samos (Acts 20:15)
- J. Trogyllium – Tarried Here (Acts 20:15)
- K. Miletus
 - 1. Came to Miletus (Acts 20:15)
 - 2. Paul called the elders of Ephesus and told them of his trip to Jerusalem and of their warfare and responsibility in the church (Acts 20:17-35).
 - 3. When Paul was done speaking they prayed, and wept, and the elders went with Paul to his ship (Acts 20:36-38).
- L. Coos – Came with a Straight Course Here (Acts 21:1)
- M. Rhodes – Came Here the Day Following (Acts 21:1)
- N. Patara – Came Here from Rhodes (Acts 21:1)
- O. Phenicia – Sailed Over unto Phenicia (Acts 21:2)
- P. Cyprus – Discovered Cyprus and Departed on the Left Hand (Acts 21:3)
- Q. Syria – Sailed into Syria (Acts 21:3)
- R. Tyre
 - 1. Landed at Tyre (Acts 21:3)
 - 2. Found disciples who said to Paul through the Spirit that he should not go to Jerusalem (Acts 21:4)
 - 3. Tarried there seven days (Acts 21:4)
 - 4. The disciples brought them out of the city with their families and they knelt down on the shore and prayed (Acts 21:5).
- S. Ptolemais – Saluted the Brethren and Abode with Them One Day (Acts 21:7)
- T. Caesarea
 - 1. Came the next day unto Caesarea; entered the house of Philip who had four daughters, virgins, which prophesied (Acts 21:8-9)
 - 2. After they tarried there many days, Agabus, a prophet from Judaea, took Paul's girdle and bound his own hands and feet and prophesied of Paul's coming troubles (Acts 21:10-11).
 - 3. The people tried to persuade Paul not to go (Acts 21:12).
 - 4. Paul would not be persuaded and the people resigned to the will of the Lord (Acts 21:13-14).



V. PAUL'S JOURNEY TO ROME

A. Jerusalem

1. They went up to Jerusalem (Acts 21:15).
2. The brethren received them gladly, and they came to see James along with the elders (Acts 21:17-18).
3. Paul was instructed to take a vow because the Jews believed he had cast aside the law of Moses (Acts 21:21-24).
4. When Paul went unto the temple, the Jews which were of Asia stirred the people and laid hands on Paul; crying out that Paul polluted the temple (Acts 21:27-29).
5. Paul was brought out of the temple and they were going to kill him, but the chief captain and centurions took Paul (Acts 21:30-33).
6. The chief captain commanded Paul to be bound with two chains and demanded to know who he was and what he had done (Acts 21:33).
7. As Paul was being led away, he asked the chief captain if he could speak, and when he was given license he preached to the Jewish people (Acts 21:37-40; Acts 22:1-21).
8. Paul was to be scourged until he notified them he was a Roman. Then his bands were loosed and he was set to appear before the Jews (Acts 22:24-30).
9. Paul stirred up the Sadducees against the Pharisees over the matter of the resurrection of the dead and he was delivered from among them (Acts 23:6-10).
10. God comforted Paul and promised that Paul would live to appear in Rome (Acts 23:11).
11. Certain Jews banded together to kill Paul, but it was told the chief captain and he sent Paul away to Caesarea (Acts 23:12-23).

B. Caesarea

1. Letter was sent to the governor Felix about Paul's situation and Paul was brought to Caesarea to appear before Felix (Acts 23:25-33)
2. Paul was to be kept in Herod's judgment hall until his accusers were come (Acts 23:35)
3. The Jews came and accused Paul, but their accusations could not be proven. Then Felix said that when Lysias came down he would know more of the matter (Acts 24:1-22).
4. Felix commanded a centurion to keep Paul and to let him have liberty, and that visitors could come unto him (Acts 24:23).
5. Paul spoke of his faith in Christ before Felix and was able to speak to him often (Acts 24:24-26).
6. After two years, Porcius Festus came into Felix' place (Acts 24:27).
7. Then Paul appeared before Festus and the Jews, who brought many complaints against Paul, which they could not prove (Acts 25:7).



8. Paul was asked to go to Jerusalem and stand before Festus, but Paul appealed to Caesar (Acts 25:9-11).
9. After certain days, king Agrippa came and saluted Festus (Acts 25:13).
10. Festus told Agrippa of Paul's situation and Agrippa wanted to hear Paul (Acts 25:14-22).
11. Paul gave testimony of the gospel and what God had done in his life (Acts 26:1-30).
12. Festus and Agrippa spoke after hearing Paul and said that had he not appealed unto Caesar he could be set free (Acts 26:31-32).

C. Sidon

1. Sailed by the coasts of Asia and touched at Sidon (Acts 27:2-3)
2. Julius courteously entreated Paul, and gave him liberty to go unto his friends to refresh himself (Acts 27:3).

D. Under Cyprus – Sailed Because of Contrary Winds (Acts 27:4)

E. Myra of Lycia

1. Came to Myra, a city of Lycia (Acts 27:5)
2. There the centurion found a ship sailing to Alexandria and put them on board (Acts 27:6).

F. Against Cnidus – Passed Here After Slow Sailing (Acts 27:7)

G. Under Crete – Sailed Here Because of Wind (Acts 27:7)

H. Against Salmone – Passed Here (Acts 27:7-8)

I. The Fair Havens Near Lasea

1. They came unto a place called the fair havens near a city of Lasea (Acts 27:8).
2. When much time was spent and when sailing was dangerous, Paul admonished them that the voyage was going to be much damage, but the centurion believed the owner and master of the ship more than Paul (Acts 27:9-11).
3. Because the haven was not commodious to winter in, they departed that they might attain to Phenice (Acts 27:12).

J. Close by Crete

1. Loosing from the fair havens they sailed close by Crete (Acts 27:13)
2. There arose against it a tempestuous wind, called *Euroclydon* (Acts 27:14-15).



K. Under Clauda – The Ship Arrived with Damage (Acts 27:16)

L. Melita

1. After shipwreck, they escaped to an island called *Melita* (Acts 28:1).
2. The barbarous people shewed them no little kindness: for they kindled a fire and received them (Acts 28:2).
3. When Paul had gathered a bundle of sticks and laid them on the fire, there came a viper out of the heat and fastened on his hand (Acts 28:3).
4. Paul shook off the viper and felt no harm and the people thought he was a god (Acts 28:5-6).
5. The chief man of the island, Publius took them in. Publius' father was sick of a fever and of bloody flux and Paul laid hands on him and healed him (Acts 28:7-8).
6. Others which had diseases in the island came and were healed (Acts 28:9).
7. After three months, they departed in a ship of Alexandria

M. Syracuse

1. Landed here
2. Tarrying for three days (Acts 28:12)

N. Rhegium – Came Here Next (Acts 28:13)

O. Puteoli

1. The next day they came to Puteoli (Acts 28:13).
2. They found some of the brethren and tarried with them seven days (Acts 28:14).

P. Rome

1. They came to Rome and the centurion delivered the prisoners to the captain of the guard, but Paul dwelt by himself with a soldier that kept him (Acts 28:16).
2. After three days, Paul called the chief of the Jews together and told them that he had committed nothing against them but that for the hope of Israel he was bound (Acts 28:17-20).
3. Many came to Paul in his lodging and he taught them of the kingdom of God, persuading them concerning Jesus out of the law and the prophets from morning till evening (Acts 28:23).
4. Paul dwelt two whole years in his own hired house and received all that came in unto him preaching the kingdom of God and teaching those things which concern the Lord Jesus.

VI. PAUL'S POSSIBLE JOURNEYS AFTER ROME

- A. Spain – Paul Stated He Was Going Here (Romans 15:24)
- B. Troas – Paul Asked for His Cloak to Be Brought Here (2 Timothy 4:13)
- C. Miletum – Paul Left Trophimus Here Sick (2 Timothy 4:20)
- D. Rome