

Everything Beautiful in His Time.

2 Peter 3:8 “But *do not overlook this one fact*, beloved, that with the Lord one day is as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day.”

Psalms 27:14 *Wait on the Lord*; be of good courage, and He shall strengthen your heart; wait, I say, on the Lord!

Psalms 46:10 *Be still and know* that I am God; I will be exalted among the nations, I will be exalted in the earth!

Proverbs 3:5&6 *Trust in the Lord* with all your heart and lean not on your own understanding; in all your ways acknowledge Him, and He shall direct your paths.

Ecclesiastes 1:9 That which has been *is* what will be, that which *is* done is what will be done, *and there is nothing new under the sun.*

1 Corinthians 10:13 *There has* no temptation taken you except such as is common to man; but God is faithful, who will not suffer/allow you to be tempted beyond what you are able, but with the temptation will also make the way of escape, that you may be able to bear it.

Ecclesiastes 3:1 *To everything there is a season*, a time for every purpose under heaven:

Ecclesiastes 3:11a *He has made everything beautiful in its/His time.*

Isaiah 40:31 But those who *wait on the Lord* shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings like eagles, they shall run and not be weary, they shall walk and not faint.

Lamentations 3:25 *The Lord is good* to those *who wait* for Him, to the soul who seeks Him.

Lamentations 3:26 *It is good* that one *should hope* and wait quietly for the salvation of the Lord.

Esther 4:14 For if you remain completely silent at this time, relief and deliverance will arise for the Jews from another place, but you and your father’s house will perish. Yet who knows whether you have come to the kingdom ***for such a time as this?***”

Psalms 119:9 *How* can a young man cleanse his way? By taking heed according to Your word.

Psalms 119:105 *Your Word is* a lamp to my feet and a light to my path.

Galatians 6:9 “And let us **not grow weary** while doing good, for in due season we shall reap if we do not lose heart/faint.”

1 Peter 5:6-7 “Therefore **humble yourselves** under the mighty hand of God, that He may exalt you in due time, casting **all** your care upon Him, for He cares for you.”

2 Corinthians 12:9 And He said to me, “**My grace is sufficient for you**, for My strength is made perfect in weakness.” Therefore most gladly I will rather boast in my infirmities, that the power of Christ may rest upon me.

God's Timing in the Book of Acts (Chapters 23-28)

Acts 23:11 But the following night the Lord stood by him and said, "Be of good cheer, Paul; for as you have testified for Me in Jerusalem, so you must also bear witness at Rome."

¹⁶ So when Paul's sister's son heard of their ambush, he went and entered the barracks and told Paul.

³² The next day they left the horsemen to go on with him and returned to the barracks.

Acts 24

¹ Now after five days Ananias the high priest came down with the elders and a certain orator *named* Tertullus. These gave evidence to the governor against Paul.

²⁴ And after some days, when Felix came with his wife Drusilla, who was Jewish, he sent for Paul and heard him concerning the faith in Christ.

²⁷ But after two years Porcius Festus succeeded Felix; and Felix, wanting to do the Jews a favor, left Paul bound.

Acts 25

¹ after three days he/Festus went up from Caesarea to Jerusalem

^{6&7} And when he had remained among them more than ten days, he went down to Caesarea. And the next day, sitting on the judgment seat, he commanded Paul to be brought.

^{13&14} And after some days King Agrippa and Bernice came to Caesarea to greet Festus. When they had been there many days, Festus laid Paul's case before the king,

^{22&23} Then Agrippa said to Festus, "I also would like to hear the man myself." "Tomorrow," he/Agrippa said, "you shall hear him." So, the next day, when Agrippa and Bernice had come with great pomp, and had entered the auditorium with the commanders and the prominent men of the city, at Festus' command Paul was brought in.

Acts 27

³ And the next *day* we landed at Sidon. ⁷ When we had sailed slowly many days, ⁹ Now when much time had been spent,

¹⁸ And because we were exceedingly tempest-tossed, the next *day* they lightened the ship.

¹⁹ On the third *day* we threw the ship's tackle overboard with our own hands. ²⁰ Now when neither sun nor stars appeared for many days,

²⁵ Therefore take heart, men, **for I believe God** that it will be just as it was told me. ²⁷ Now when the fourteenth night had come, ³⁹ When it was day, they did not recognize the land;

³³ And while the day was coming on, Paul besought them all to take meat, saying, "This day is the fourteenth day that you have tarried and continued fasting, having taken nothing."

³⁵ And when he had said these things, **he took bread and gave thanks to God** in the presence of them all; and when he had broken it he began to eat. ³⁶ Then they were all encouraged...

Communion

Acts 28

⁷ In that region there was an estate of the leading citizen of the island, whose name was Publius, who received us and entertained us courteously for three days. And it happened that the father of Publius lay sick

¹¹ After three months we sailed in an Alexandrian ship whose figurehead was the Twin Brothers, which had wintered at the island.

¹² And landing at Syracuse, we stayed three days. ¹³ From there we circled round and reached Rhegium. And after one day the south wind blew; and the next day we came to Puteoli, ¹⁴ where we found brethren, and were invited to stay with them seven days. And so we went toward Rome

¹⁷ And it came to pass after three days that Paul called the leaders of the Jews together. ²³ So when they had appointed him a day,

³⁰ Then Paul dwelt two whole years in his own rented house.

Chap 24	Chap 25	Chap 27	Chap 28
1	3	1	3
1	10	16	90
5	6	1	3
6	13	3	1
360	1	16	1
360	1	16	7
733	34	53	3
			1
			360
			360
			829

Total:

Days: 1649

Years: 4.6

Paul's journey to Rome is a testament to his unwavering commitment to the Gospel and his reliance on God's providence.

It underscores the theme of divine sovereignty, as God's purposes are fulfilled despite human opposition and natural obstacles.

This journey also highlights the spread of Christianity to the heart of the Roman Empire, setting the stage for the faith's expansion throughout the world.

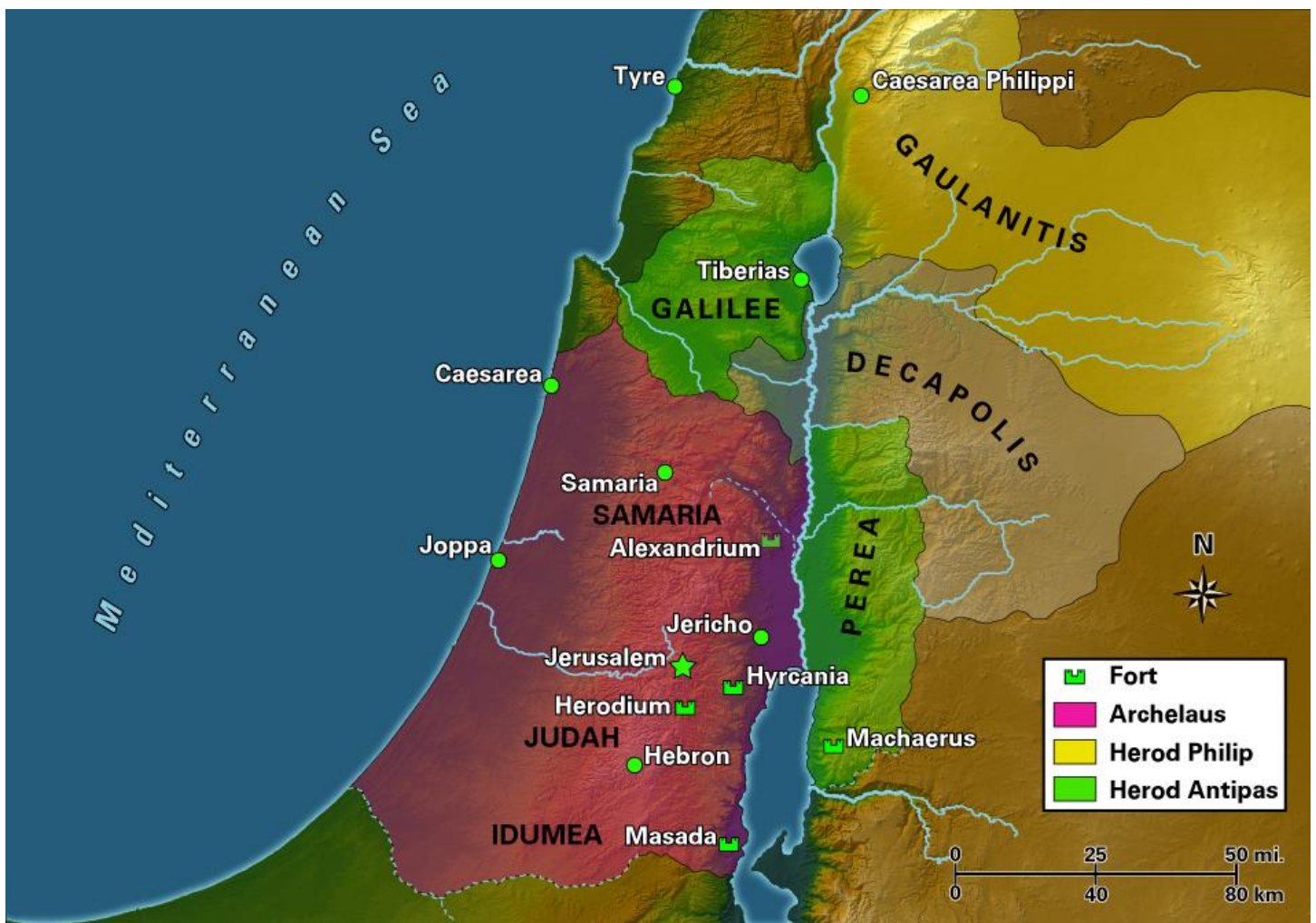
Paul's journey to Rome, including travel, shipwreck, and house arrest, spanned over two years. Paul's trip to Rome began after his arrest in Jerusalem and his appeal to Caesar, which allowed him to be sent under Roman custody (**Acts 21:27–25:12**).

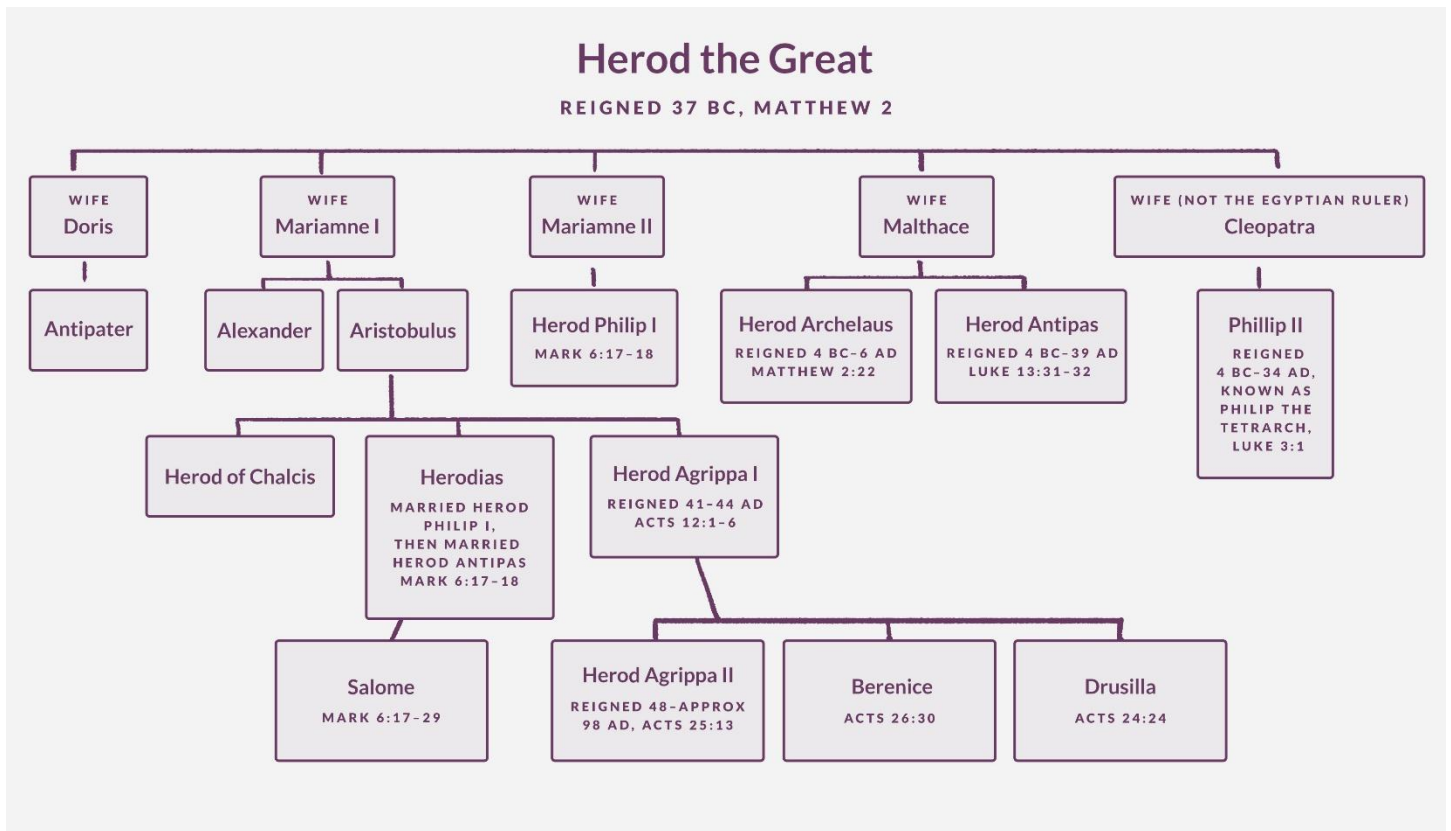
The voyage itself was perilous, involving a shipwreck on the island of Malta. Paul and the crew stayed on Malta for three months, during which he ministered and healed many (**Acts 28:1–10**).

After leaving Malta in the spring, Paul sailed to Italy, stopping briefly at Syracuse for three days and Rhegium, before reaching Puteoli, where he stayed seven days with fellow believers. From Puteoli, he traveled along the Appian Way to Rome, receiving assistance from Christians along the route (**Acts 28:13–15**).

Upon arrival in Rome, Paul was placed under house arrest for two years, during which he continued preaching and teaching boldly while awaiting his trial before Caesar (**Acts 28:30–31**).

In summary, the entire journey from Jerusalem to Rome, including the shipwreck, Malta stay, travel through Italy, and initial house arrest, lasted over two years, though the exact duration of the voyage alone (excluding Malta and house arrest) was several months, depending on the timing of seasonal sailing and stops along the way.





King Herod, the Great

Also known simply as Herod, was a Roman client king of Judea, known for his significant role in the history of the Jewish people during the late Second Temple period. Born around 73 BC, Herod was of Idumean descent, a lineage that played a crucial role in his political career. His father, Antipater the Idumean, was a high-ranking official under the Hasmonean dynasty, which laid the groundwork for Herod's rise to power.

Herod's ascent began when he was appointed governor of Galilee by his father at a young age. His political acumen and military prowess caught the attention of the Roman authorities, and he quickly gained favor with Julius Caesar and later Mark Antony. In 40 BC, the Roman Senate declared Herod "King of the Jews," a title he secured after a three-year struggle against the Parthians and the Hasmonean king Antigonus.

Reign and Achievements:

Herod's reign, which lasted from 37 BC to 4 BC, was marked by significant architectural and economic achievements. He is perhaps best known for his extensive building projects, which included the **expansion of the Second Temple in Jerusalem, known as Herod's Temple**. This grandiose project aimed to win the favor of the Jewish people and solidify his legacy. Herod also constructed the **fortress of Masada**, the port city of Caesarea Maritima, and the Herodium, a palace-fortress near Bethlehem.

Despite his contributions to infrastructure and the economy, Herod's reign was also characterized by **political intrigue and brutality**. His **paranoia and fear of losing power** led to the execution of several family members, including his wife Mariamne and three of his sons. This aspect of his rule is reflected in the Gospel of Matthew, where Herod's ruthless nature is depicted in the account of the Massacre of the Innocents.

Biblical Account:

Herod the Great is most prominently mentioned in the New Testament in connection with the birth of Jesus Christ. In the Gospel of Matthew, Herod is visited by the Magi, who inquire about the newborn "King of the Jews." Disturbed by the news, Herod deceitfully asks the Magi to report back to him once they find the child, claiming he wishes to worship Him as well. However, warned in a dream, the Magi do not return to Herod. In a furious attempt to eliminate the potential threat to his throne, Herod orders the **massacre of all male infants in Bethlehem** and its vicinity, an event known as the Massacre of the Innocents (**Matthew 2:16-18**).

Death and Legacy:

Herod's death in 4 BC marked the end of his tumultuous reign. According to historical accounts, he died of a painful and debilitating illness. His kingdom was divided among his sons, Archelaus, *Herod Antipas*, Antipas is known for his involvement in the execution of John the Baptist, who criticized his marriage to Herodias, his brother's wife. He also played a role in the trial of Jesus, sending him to Pontius Pilate and Philip, as stipulated in his will, with the approval of the Roman Emperor Augustus. Antipas was eventually accused of conspiracy against Emperor Caligula and was exiled to Gaul, where he died.

Who was King Agrippa I & II?

King Agrippa refers to two rulers from the Herodian dynasty mentioned in the New Testament: Herod Agrippa I and Herod Agrippa II. Both played significant roles in the early Christian narrative and interacted with key figures in the nascent Christian church.

Herod Agrippa I:

Herod Agrippa I, also known simply as Agrippa, **was the grandson of Herod the Great** and the son of Aristobulus IV and ruled as king over Judea from AD 41 to 44. Agrippa I is infamous for **his execution of James**, the brother of John, making him the first apostle to be martyred. [Acts 12:1-2](#) states, "About that time, King Herod reached out to harm some who belonged to the church. He had James, the brother of John, put to death with the sword." Agrippa I's reign ended abruptly and dramatically. [Acts 12:21-23](#) describes his death: "On the appointed day, Herod donned his royal robes, sat on his throne, and addressed the people. And they began to shout, 'This is the voice of a god, not a man!' Immediately, because Herod did not give glory to God, an angel of **the Lord struck him down, and he was eaten by worms and died.**" This account highlights the biblical theme of divine retribution against those who oppose God's purposes.

Herod Agrippa II:

Herod Agrippa II, **the son of Agrippa I**, ruled over a smaller territory and is best known for his encounter with the Apostle Paul. Agrippa II's reign was marked by his role as a mediator between the Roman authorities and the Jewish population. He is most prominently featured in [Acts 25-26](#), where he hears Paul's defense.

In [Acts 26:28](#), Agrippa II famously responds to Paul's testimony: "Then Agrippa said to Paul, '**You almost persuade me to become a Christian.**'" This interaction underscores the tension between the early Christian message and the political powers of the time. Agrippa II's response is often interpreted as a reflection of his awareness of the Christian faith, yet his reluctance to fully embrace it.

Historical Context:

The Herodian dynasty, to which both Agrippa I and II belonged, was a client kingdom of the Roman Empire. The Herods were known for their complex relationship with both the Jewish people and the Roman authorities. They were often seen as politically astute but religiously compromised, as they sought to maintain their power by appeasing both Rome and the Jewish populace.

Significance in Early Christianity:

The interactions of both Agrippa I and II with the early Christian church highlight the challenges faced by the nascent Christian movement. Agrippa I's persecution of the church and Agrippa II's engagement with Paul illustrate the broader conflict between the emerging Christian faith and the established political and religious order. The accounts of the Agrippas in the New Testament serve as a reminder of the sovereignty of God over earthly rulers and the ultimate triumph of His purposes, despite human opposition. Their accounts are a testament to the early church's perseverance and the spread of the Gospel message in the face of adversity.

https://biblehub.com/topical/k/king_agrippa.htm

King Agrippa II and Bernice:

- Brother and Sister
- Siblings of Drusilla (wife of Felix)
- Children of Agrippa I
- Great-grandchild of Herod the Great

Governor Felix:

- Immoral (married 3 times), cruel
- Tacitus – indulging in every kind of cruelty and lust, exercised the power of a king

Roman Government:

- Developed civil laws to protect individual rights.
- Became known as the Twelve Tables of Rome (innocent till proven guilty)
- Rome applied laws to all conquered territories.