



DAY 01(Friday) - Flight departures.

DAY 02(Sat) - **MALTA**

Flight arrivals.

+Welcome meeting (8:00 pm)

+Visit Qawra Point right before midnight to reconstruct the night scene of the passage , Acts 27:27-32.

Overnight Malta.

DAY 03(Sun) - **MALTA**

AM – Visit to Paul's Bay and sail around St. Paul's Islands and see what lies beneath the sea that surrounds the islands from a unique purpose-built boat. One is able to see under the water the remains of HMS Kingston sunk during the second World War and those of the MV Hanini, the 90 ft motor vessel built in 1924 and sunk afterwards.

Up to Wardija Heights to have another view of St. Paul's Islands and "a place where two seas met". (Acts 27:41)

PM – Visit Malta's old capital M'dina, traditionally associated with Publius (Acts 28:7), the Roman Governor of the island at the time of Paul's visit. Stop at Bastion Square to have a panorama of the island.

Overnight Malta.

DAY 04(Mon) - **MALTA**

Visit City of Valletta (Crusader Malta & UNESCO site) with Grand Harbour Cruise.

Sailing from the Grand Harbour to the north Island and location of Paul's shipwreck.

Overnight Malta.

DAY 05(Tue) - **MALTA**

Visit to Pre-Historic/Genesis Gozo Island

Overnight Malta.

DAY 06(Wed) - **SICILY**

+ Sail 07:00 from Valetta port to Pozzallo port in southern Sicily –

+ Visit the Pauline port of Syracuse (Acts 28:12) – The city is noted for its rich Greek history, culture, amphitheatres, architecture and association to Archimedes, playing an important role in ancient times as one of the top powers of the Mediterranean world; it is over 2,700 years old.

- + Visit Mount Etna – the largest active volcano in Europe which Paul must have seen from afar.
 - + Overnight sailing from CATANIA to NAPLES
- Overnight on Ship.

DAY 07(Thur) - [ITALY/NAPOLI](#)

- + Early rising to enter “Paul’s Gate” between Capri and the mainland of Italy
- + Dock and visit Pozzuoli Port under the water and the shoreline near where Nero’s mother escaped from a sinking boat. Puteoli with its Solfatara – the crater of a semi-extinguished volcano – its hot springs and its sweeping view over the Gulf was indeed a marvellous city. Remains of the quay on which Paul landed may still be seen. Many other Roman remains exist here which in Paul’s time stood in all their splendour. Much of this ancient harbor is now under water, due to seismic movement.
- + Visit Summer Palace of Nero to see an upside-down fig tree
- + Visit Pompeii, the opulent town which was buried, ten years or so after Paul’s martyrdom, due to volcanic eruptions. Among the victims was Drusilla (Acts 24:24), member of Herod’s family. The extensive and varied ruins of the dead city, in its attractive setting, movingly evoke on a grand scale a Roman city. One is able to learn from the ruins the ancient Roman way of life in the time of Paul.

Optional: Visit Capri, an Italian island off the Sorrentine Peninsula, on the south side of the Gulf of Naples. It has been a resort since the time of the Roman Republic. Augustus’s successor Tiberius built a series of villas at Capri, the most famous of which is the Villa Jovis, one of the best preserved Roman villas in Italy. In 27 AD, Tiberius permanently moved to Capri, running the Empire from there until his death in 37 AD.

Overnight in Naples.

DAY 08(Fri) - [ITALY/ VIA APPIA](#)

- + Follow the Via Appia north –

Via Consularis- Leaving Puteoli by the Consular Way to Capua, where Paul would have struck into the Via Appia, one hundred and fifty-one miles from Rome.

Pontine Marshes- Near to Terracina, advancing in the direction of Rome, Paul would have travelled through Pontine Marshes by means of a canal and sailed up as far as Forum Appii.

Forum Appii- Appii Forum was a town of the Volsei, and named the Forum of Appius from Appius Claudius, who founded here a market for the convenience of the country people when he made the Appian Way, 312 BC. This hamlet in the area of Pontinia is located at the beginning of the Pontine Marshes where Christians from Rome came out halfway for some forty miles to greet Paul. According to the poet Horace, Forum Appii was an “Eldorado for seaman, pub-keepers and other shady characters.” Some fragments of ruins and forty-third milestone are all that remain of Appii Forum. (Acts 28:15).

Three Taverns- This little town, known today as Cisterna di Latina, on the Via Appia some 33 miles from the capital was an ancient way-station of the Queen of roads. The name “Tres Tabernae” derives from the presence in loco of three taverns, that we would today call inns or hostelries, that had, however, in addition to the current-day ones, a well furnished stable for change of horses. Paul took courage when

he was greeted by more Christian brethren from the Capital.
(Acts 28:15)

Alban Hills- After ascending the slope of Alban Hills, and from above the Vale of Ariccia the apostle Paul would get his first glimpse of Imperial Rome, far away in the Campagna and beyond, its buildings glistening in the summer sun.

+ Enter on foot through the gates of Rome –

+ Half day exploring of Imperial Rome- Colosseum/etc.

1. Palatine Hill Excavations performed in the area have actually turned up the oldest settlements (9th-7th century BC) discovered to date. In the Imperial era, it was the site of Antiquity's most magnificent palaces and mansions. Among them are the Domus Flavia and the Domus Augustana. "All the saints send you greetings, especially those who belong to Caesar's household." (Phil. 4:22)

2. Flavian Amphitheatre Little else in Rome is likely to compare with one's first sight of the Colosseum, once the scene of gladiatorial combat and other entertainment and now the Rome's most majestic and awe-inspiring ancient monument. The Colosseum was built in 70 AD where Nero had sited the lake in the gardens of his Domus Aurea.

Overnight in Rome

DAY 09(Sat) - **ITALY/Rome**

+ Full day exploring Paul's Rome –Golden House/Forum/ etc.

1. Roman Forum –

Basilica Julia Planned by Julius Caesar during his campaigns, and opened by him in 46 BC. It was the seat of the administration of justice and the site of public meetings. Here, in all likelihood, Paul's trial took place. "I am now standing before Caesar's court." (Acts 25:10).

Marmertine Prison North-west of the Roman forum, built some 2500 years ago and probably where the Apostle Paul was imprisoned.

Temple of Divus Julius The temple was dedicated to Divus Julius, the Deified Caesar in 29AD by Augustus. "A beast... had ten horns and seven heads. ...on each head a blasphemous name." (Rev.13:1) "The seven heads... are seven kings." (Rev. 17:9-10)

Temple of Castor and Pollux A reminder of "An Alexandrian ship with the figurehead of the twin gods Castor and Pollux" (Acts 28:11).

Via Sacra The path that was normally taken for a Roman triumphal procession. An illustration of Paul's statement given in 2 Cor. 2:14-16. "But thanks be to God, who always leads us in triumphal procession..."

2. Esquiline Hill

Nero's Golden House The Domus Aurea was built as a colossal pleasure dome by Nero after the fire in AD 64. Beneath the present-day Colle Oppio a peaceful park in the centre of Rome, lies the Golden House. The house's scale and splendor must have been almost beyond imagining. Most surfaces were covered in gold leaf, hence its name. Ceilings were carved with ivory and held concealed vents that sprayed a fine mist of scent or flower petals into the rooms below. The approach was just over a mile long and flanked by triple colonnades, while the gardens featured an artificial lake, where the Colosseum now stands, overshadowed by a 115-foot statue of Nero – the largest statue ever made in antiquity, larger even than the now lost Colossus of Rhodes.

San Clement One of Rome's most remarkable church buildings. Not only is the building home to the city's loveliest medieval interior but it also contains a Roman house that is believed to belong to a wealthy Roman Christian. This Christian, so one theory goes, went by the name Clement, and found a church on the site. If this Clement is the same as the one recorded in Phil 3:3, then the house of Clement was most likely one of the five meeting places for the early Christian's in Rome, mentioned in Romans 16.

3. Aventine Hill

San Prisca This church building, possibly dating from the 4C, is said to occupy the site of the house of Aquila and Priscilla. If there is any truth in this tradition, then this is one of five earliest Christian meeting places in Rome recorded in Romans 16.

Overnight in Rome.

DAY 10(Sun) - [Returning Home](#)