

Acts
Part II
Acts 13:1-28:31

By

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Acts

This outline is taken from:

Acts 1:8

“But you shall receive power when the Holy Spirit has come upon you; and you shall be witnesses to Me in Jerusalem, and in all Judea and Samaria, and to the end of the earth.”

The Gospel Spreads in Jerusalem

Acts 1:1-7:60

- I. The Lord speaks His final words and returns to heaven 1:1-11
 - A. Christ appeared over a period of forty days 1:1-3
 - B. Christ gives His final instructions 1:4-8
 - C. Christ ascends into heaven 1:9-11
- II. The Lord prepares the disciples as they wait for the Holy Spirit 1:12-26
 - A. The disciples continue in prayer 1:12-14
 - B. The disciples choose a replacement for Judas 1:15-26
- III. The Lord sends the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost 2:1-47
 - A. The disciples receive the Holy Spirit 2:1-4
 - B. The disciples share the Gospel in many languages 2:5-13
 - C. The disciples listen as Peter preaches to the multitude 2:14-40
 - D. The disciples see the Lord start the church 2:41
 - E. The disciples begin helping others grow 2:42-47
- IV. The Lord causes the number of Christians to multiply 3:1-5:42
 - A. Peter and John are given power to heal a crippled man 3:1-11
 - B. Peter preaches his second recorded sermon 3:12-26
 - C. Peter and John preach to the religious leaders 4:1-12
 - D. Peter and John are told to stop preaching about Christ 4:13-22
 - E. Peter and John report to the other leaders what happened 4:23-30
 - F. Peter and the others continue to minister 4:31-37
 - G. Peter rebukes the sin of Ananias and Sapphira 5:1-11
 - H. Peter and the other apostles do many miracles 5:12-16
 - I. Peter and the other apostles are arrested again 5:17-28
 - J. Peter and the other apostles answer the religious leaders 5:29-39
 - K. Peter and the other apostles rejoice in persecution 5:40-42
- V. The Lord causes the number of disciples to multiply 6:1-7:60
 - A. The Lord multiplies the number of disciples 6:1-7
 - B. The Lord uses Stephen in the Greek culture synagogues 6:8-15
 - C. The Lord gives Stephen opportunity to preach to the leaders 7:1-53
 - D. The Lord welcomes Stephen to heaven 7:54-60

The Gospel Spreads in Judea and Samaria

Acts 8:1-12:25

- I. The Lord involves all Christians in spreading the Gospel 8:1-4
- II. The Lord uses Philip to share the Gospel in Samaria 8:5-25
 - A. Philip shares the Gospel in Samaria 8:5-13
 - B. Philip is joined by Peter and John 8:14-17
 - C. Philip sees Peter rebuke Simon, the sorcerer 8:18-24
 - D. Philip sees Peter and John leave to minister throughout Samaria 8:25
- III. The Lord uses Philip to share the Gospel with an Ethiopian 8:26-40
 - A. Philip obeys the Lord and goes to the desert 8:26-28
 - B. Philip is led by the Holy Spirit in the desert 8:29-34
 - C. Philip preaches the Gospel to the Ethiopian 8:35-37
 - D. Philip baptizes the Ethiopian and then preaches in other cities 8:38-40
- IV. The Lord draws Saul to Himself 9:1-30
 - A. Saul meets the Lord on the road to Damascus 9:1-6
 - B. Saul spends three days in darkness 9:7-9
 - C. Saul waits as the Lord prepares Ananias to visit him 9:10-16
 - D. Saul becomes a believer and is baptized 9:17-19
 - E. Saul preaches the Gospel in Damascus 9:20-22
 - F. Saul is forced to flee from Damascus 9:23-25
 - G. Saul preaches the Gospel in Jerusalem 9:26-28
 - H. Saul is forced to flee to Tarsus 9:29-30
- V. The Lord causes the church to spread throughout Judea 9:31-43
 - A. The Lord multiplies churches throughout the region 9:31
 - B. The Lord gives Peter a ministry in Lydda and Sharon 9:32-34
 - C. The Lord gives Peter a ministry in Joppa 9:35-43
- VI. The Lord spreads the Gospel to the Gentiles 10:1-11:19
 - A. The Lord hears the prayer of Cornelius 10:1-8
 - B. The Lord prepares Peter to take the Gospel to Cornelius 10:9-18
 - C. The Lord lets Peter meet Cornelius and his friends 10:19-27
 - D. The Lord has Peter tell why he had come 10:28-33
 - E. The Lord gives Peter the opportunity to preach to Cornelius 10:34-43
 - F. The Lord saves the entire group 10:44-48
 - G. The Lord has to work in the rest of the church 11:1-3
 - H. The Lord had Peter tell about his vision 11:4-10
 - I. The Lord had Peter tell how the Lord had prepared Cornelius 11:11-14
 - J. The Lord had Peter tell how the Gentiles received the Spirit 11:15-16
 - K. The Lord caused the entire church to rejoice 11:17-18

- VII. The Lord spreads the Gospel to Antioch 11:19-30
 - A. The Lord worked in the lives of many in Antioch 11:19-22
 - B. The Lord guided the church to send Barnabas to Antioch 11:23-24
 - C. The Lord added Saul to the team with Barnabas 11:25-26
 - D. The Lord gave the Christians in Antioch a concern for others 11:27-30
- VIII. The Lord protects Peter from Herod 12:1-25
 - A. Peter was arrested and jailed by Herod 12:1-4
 - B. Peter was released from the prison by an angel 12:5-10
 - C. Peter knew where people would be praying 12:11-18
 - D. Peter left the judgment of Herod to the Lord 12:19-23
 - E. Peter heard how the Lord was continuing to work 12:24-25

The Gospel Spreads to the Ends of the Earth

Acts 13:1-28:31

- I. The Lord sends Barnabas and Paul to the work to which He has called them (the first missionary trip) 13:1-14:28
 - A. Paul and Barnabas were sent by the Lord to go to other areas 13:1-3
 - B. Paul and Barnabas took John Mark with them 13:4-5
 - C. Paul and Barnabas were opposed by Elymas 13:6-13
 - D. Paul and Barnabas shared the Gospel in Antioch of Pisidia 13:14-52
 - E. Paul and Barnabas shared the Gospel in Iconium 14:1-5
 - F. Paul and Barnabas shared the Gospel in Lystra 14:6-19
 - G. Paul and Barnabas established churches in this region 14:20-23
 - H. Paul and Barnabas returned to Antioch and reported 14:24-28
- II. The Lord gives guidance for Gentile believers 15:1-35
 - A. Paul and Barnabas were challenged by Jews from Judea 15:1-3
 - B. Paul and Barnabas shared how God worked with the Gentiles 15:4-5
 - C. Paul and Barnabas heard Peter tell about Cornelius 15:6-11
 - D. Paul and Barnabas told what the Lord did in their ministry 15:12
 - E. Paul and Barnabas heard the conclusion of James 15:13-21
 - F. Paul and Barnabas are commended by the leaders 15:22-26
 - G. Paul and Barnabas have two other brothers go with them 15:27-35
- III. The Lord sends Paul on a second missionary trip 15:36-18:22
 - A. Paul and Barnabas both form ministry teams 15:36-41
 - B. Paul adds Timothy to his team 16:1-5
 - C. Paul and the team learn about closed and opened doors 16:6-10
 - D. Paul and the team minister in Philippi 16:11-40
 - E. Paul and the team minister in Thessalonica 17:1-9
 - F. Paul and the team minister in Berea 17:10-15
 - G. Paul ministers alone in the city of Athens 17:16-34
 - H. Paul and the team minister in Corinth 18:1-17

- I. Paul returns to Antioch and Jerusalem 18:18-22
- IV. The Lord sends Paul on a third missionary trip 18:23-21:16
 - A. Paul strengthened the disciples throughout Galatia 18:23
 - B. Paul had left Aquila and Priscilla to minister in Ephesus 18:24-28
 - C. Paul and the team ministered in Ephesus and in all of Asia 19:1-41
 - D. Paul and the team ministered in Macedonia 20:1-5
 - E. Paul and the team ministered in Troas 20:6-12
 - F. Paul and the team ministered to the leaders of Ephesus 20:13-38
 - G. Paul and the team ministered in Tyre 21:1-6
 - H. Paul and the team ministered in Caesarea 21:7-14
 - I. Paul and the team go to Jerusalem 21:15-16
- V. The Lord protects Paul in Jerusalem 21:17-23:35
 - A. Paul gave a report of what the Lord was doing 21:17-19
 - B. Paul took a Jewish vow 21:20-26
 - C. Paul was seized in the temple 21:27-40
 - D. Paul spoke to the crowd who wanted to kill him 22:1-21
 - E. Paul heard the crowd call for his death 22:22-29
 - F. Paul made his defense before the Sanhedrin 22:30-23:10
 - G. Paul heard there was a death plot against him 23:11-22
 - H. Paul was removed by night to Caesarea 23:23-35
- VI. The Lord uses Paul in Caesarea 24:1-26:32
 - A. Paul gives his defense before Felix 24:1-27
 - B. Paul has his case discussed by Festus and Agrippa 25:1-27
 - C. Paul gives his defense before Agrippa 26:1-32
- VII. The Lord sends Paul to Rome and uses him there 27:1-28:31
 - A. Paul is sent to Rome by ship 27:1-44
 - B. Paul shares the Gospel on Melita (Malta) 28:1-10
 - C. Paul shares the Gospel in Rome 28:11-31
 - 1. Paul arrives in Rome 28:11-16
 - 2. Paul shares the Gospel with the Jews 28:17-24
 - 3. Paul says He will share the Gospel with the Gentiles 28:25-29
 - 4. Paul teaches and preaches in Rome for two years 28:30-31

The Gospel Spreads to the Ends of the Earth

Acts 13:1-28:31

**I. The Lord sends Barnabas and Paul to the work to which He has called them
(the first missionary trip) - Acts 13:1-14:28**

A. Paul and Barnabas were sent by the Lord to go to other areas - 13:1-3

1. the Lord increased the number of teachers at Antioch - 13:1

**the Lord had increased the size of the leadership team at Antioch
Barnabas was from Cyprus (an island) - Acts 4:36
Simeon was called Niger (black)
Lucius was from Cyrene (North Africa)
Manaen had been brought up with Herod (foster brother)
Saul was from Tarsus (Cilicia) - Acts 9:11; Acts 11:25**

2. the Lord called Barnabas and Saul to a new ministry - 13:2

**the leaders were ministering (service is a part of worship) to the Lord
the leaders were fasting (fasting and prayer went together) - Acts 13:4
the leaders were being led by the Holy Spirit - Galatians 5:18
the leaders were told to appoint Barnabas and Saul for a special purpose
the leaders were to appoint them to the work God had for them - Acts 9:15
the Lord has a ministry for every Christian - Eph. 4:16**

3. the Lord saw the church become a part of their new ministry - 13:3

**the leaders prayed for them and fasted with them - Acts 13:1
the leaders laid hands on (commissioned) them - I Timothy 4:14
the leaders sent them out to their new ministry - Acts 13:4
every church should become a sending church - Acts 8:4**

B. Paul and Barnabas took John Mark with them - 13:4-5

1. Barnabas and Saul were sent forth by the Holy Spirit - 13:4

**they were sent by the Holy Spirit - Acts 13:2
they began their ministry in Cyprus - Acts 4:36**

2. Barnabas and Saul took John Mark with them - 13:5

C. Paul and Barnabas were opposed by Elymas - 13:6-13

1. Paul and Barnabas met Sergius Paulus who wanted to hear the Word - 13:6-7

Elymas was a sorcerer who lived in the town of Paphos
Elymas was a Jew who practiced sorcery
Elymas was with the proconsul of the country, Sergius Paulus
Sergius was an intelligent man who called for Paul and Barnabas
Sergius Paulus desired to hear the Word of God
Sergius Paulus wanted to learn about Christianity - Acts 13:12

2. Paul and Barnabas experienced opposition from Elymas - 13:8-11

Paul and Barnabas were opposed by Elymas
Elymas was a magician who used his power to do evil - Acts 13:6, 8, 10
Paul saw Elymas try to stop the interest of Sergius Paulus
Satan is not happy when people are interested in Christ - Acts 26:24
Paul began to use the name Paul instead of Saul
(Saul was his Hebrew name and Paul was his Roman name)
Paul was filled with the Holy Spirit and set his eyes on Elymas
Paul was depending on the power of the Holy Spirit - Acts 1:8
Paul told Elymas he was a child of the devil
Paul told Elymas he was trying to pervert the right ways of God
this was the same thing that Simon had previously done - Acts 8:9-11, 18-23
Paul told Elymas that God would bring blindness on him for a time
Paul saw Elymas become blind immediately
Paul saw Elymas looking for someone to lead him

3. Paul and Barnabas saw Sergius Paulus believe - 13:12

Sergius Paulus believed when he saw what happened
the proconsul saw the power over God over Satan - Acts 13:8
Sergius Paulus was astonished at the doctrine of God

4. Paul and Barnabas then traveled to Perga - 13:13

Paul and those with him then traveled to Perga
Perga was in the Roman province of Pamphylia
Paul and Barnabas saw John Mark return to Jerusalem
this decision later caused conflict - Acts 15:36-40
John Mark later helped Paul again - II Timothy 4:11

D. Paul and Barnabas shared the Gospel in Antioch of Pisidia - 13:14-41

1. the review of the early history of Israel - 13:14-21

a. Paul and Barnabas visited the synagogue in Antioch of Pisidia - 13:14-15

they went from Perga to Antioch of Pisidia

this is not the Antioch which sent out Paul and Barnabas - Acts 13:1-3

they went to the synagogue on the Sabbath day

this was where Paul often began his ministry - Acts 14:1; 17:1-2, 10, 17; 18:4

they listened as the Law and Prophets were read

the Law was read in the synagogues every Sabbath - Acts 15:21

the prophets were read in the synagogues every Sabbath - Acts 13:27

the Jews usually had 7 to 9 men read in each service - Luke 4:16-18

they were given a message from the rulers of the synagogue

the synagogues were always led by a group of men - Mark 5:22; Acts 18:8

they were invited to speak to the people in the synagogue

Paul was given other invitations to speak in the synagogues - Acts 17:1-3

visitors were often given opportunities to speak in the synagogues - Acts 18:24-26

b. Paul reviewed how Israel received the land of Canaan - 13:16-19

Paul got up and began to speak to the people

Paul spoke both to the men of Israel and to the God fearing Gentiles

these Gentiles attended the Jewish synagogue - Acts 13:42-43, 48

Paul spoke of the fact that God had chosen the nation of Israel

God told Abraham that He had chosen them - Gen. 15:13-16; Acts 7:6-7

Paul spoke of the fact that God brought them out of Egypt

God brought them out of Egypt under the leadership of Moses - Acts 7:35-36

Paul spoke of the fact that God put up with their ways in the wilderness

Israel worshiped false gods throughout the 40 years in the wilderness - Acts 7:42

Paul spoke of the fact that God destroyed the seven nations in Canaan

Paul spoke of the fact that God divided the land to them by lot - Josh. 14:1-2

c. Paul reviewed the time from Joshua to David - 13:20-21

Paul said that God give them judges for 450 years

Paul said that God gave them Samuel, the prophet - I Sam. 3:19-21

Paul said that Israel desired a king - I Sam. 8:4-5

Paul said that God gave them Saul - I Sam. 10:1, 21-26

Paul said that Saul ruled for 40 years

2. the review of the promise of salvation through David - 13:22-26

a. David was called a man after God's own heart - 13:22

David was raised up to be king by God

David was the choice of God to replace Saul - I Sam. 16:12-13

David was honored by God as a man after His own heart

God looked for a man who would be after His own heart - I Sam.13:14

David was one who fulfilled the will of God

David did what was right in the sight of God - I Kings 15:5

b. David had been promised a descendent would be a Savior - 13:23

God kept His promise about the seed of David

David was promised One from his family would rule forever - I Chron. 17:7-14

David prophesied that God would raise Christ - Acts 2:25-32

God kept this promise by raising up Jesus as Savior

Jesus came to save His people from their sins - Matt. 1:21

Jesus was raised up to be both Lord and Christ - Acts 2:29-36

c. John the Baptist also spoke of the One who would bring salvation - 13:24-25

John preached about Christ before His coming

John came to prepare the way of the Lord - Matt. 3:1-3

John preached a baptism of repentance to all Israel

John preached a baptism of repentance - Luke 3:3

John said that he was not the Promised One

John said the One after him was mightier - Matt. 3:11

John said that the Promised One was coming after him

John said he was preparing the way for the Lord - Mark 1:3

John said he was not worthy to even untie his shoes

John said that he was not worthy in comparison - John 1:27

d. Paul said that he now brought that message to all people - 13:26

this message was for the descendents of Abraham

this message was first spoken to the Jews - Acts 13:46

this message was for all that feared God

this message was also for the Gentiles - Romans 1:16; Acts 13:42-43

this message was a message of salvation

this message was received by the Gentiles - Acts 13:48-49; 28:28

3. the review of the death and resurrection of Christ - 13:27-31

a. Paul said the Jews put Christ to death - 13:27-28

the Jews and rulers in Jerusalem did not know Christ

the Jews did this in ignorance - Luke 23:34; Acts 3:17

the Jews and rulers fulfilled the words of the prophets

the Jews did not understand the Scripture - Matt. 22:29

the Jews and the rulers heard the prophets read every Sabbath

the law and prophets were read every Sabbath - Acts 13:14-15

the Jews and the rulers condemned Christ to death

the Jews said that the law required His death - John 19:7

the Jews and rulers had found no cause for death

the Jews heard Pilate declare Christ innocent - John 18:38; 19:6

the Jews and rulers asked Pilate to kill Christ

the Jews asked Pilate to crucify Jesus - John 19:13-16

b. Paul said that God raised Christ from the dead - 13:29-30

Christ had all that was written fulfilled in Him

the death of Christ fulfilled many prophecies - John 19:33-37

Christ had His body taken down from the cross

this was done by Joseph of Arimathea - Luke 23:50-53

Christ had His body placed in the grave

this was done by Joseph and Nicodemus - John 20:38-42

Christ was raised by the Father from the dead

this was the theme of Peter's message in Acts 2 - Acts 2:24-31

c. Paul said that Christ was seen by witnesses - 13:31

Christ was seen for many days by His disciples

Christ was seen by Mary - John 20:11-18

Christ was seen by various disciples the day He arose - Luke 24:13-48

Christ was seen by the eleven a week later - John 20:24-29

Christ was seen by the disciples in Galilee - John 21:1-17

Christ was seen by more than 500 witnesses - I Cor. 15:3-7

Christ was seen by Stephen as he died - Acts 7:55-56

Christ was seen by Saul on the road to Damascus - Acts 9;1-6; I Cor. 15:8

Christ was witnessed to by these followers

Christ was witnessed to by His followers - Acts 2:32

His followers spoke about this continually - Acts 4:19-20

4. the reminder of how God fulfilled His promises - 13:32-37

a. God kept His promise by raising Christ from the dead - 13:32-33

Paul said they were sharing good news

the good news was the message of forgiveness - Acts 13:38

Paul said this promise was made to the fathers

Isaiah had promised that Christ would come - Is. 40:9

Paul said God had fulfilled His promise

God had brought Christ into the world through Mary - Luke 1:54-55

Paul said that God raised Jesus from the dead

Paul spoke continually of the resurrection - Acts 17:31-32

Paul said this fulfilled the promise in Psalm 2:7

this entire Psalm gives us promises about Christ - Psalm 2:1-12

b. God promised to give the sure mercies of David - 13:34

God had raised Christ from the dead

the resurrection was the theme of many messages - Acts 2:32

God said that Christ would not see corruption

God did not allow the body of Christ to see corruption - Acts 2:31

God kept His promise to give the sure mercies of David

God promised David that his kingdom would be established forever - II Sam 7:16

David wrote about this promise - Psalm 89:1-4, 19-37

this verse is a quote from Isaiah 55:3

c. God gave many promises to David - 13:35-37

David wrote Christ would not suffer corruption

David had written this promise in Psalm 16:10

David had served his generation by the will of God

David had been a man after God's own heart - Acts 13:22

David had fallen asleep (died)

David had died and was buried in Jerusalem - I Kings 2:10

David was buried with his fathers

David had died and was buried - Acts 2:29

David had his body experience corruption

his tomb was still present in Jerusalem at that time - Acts 2:29

God raised Christ and He did not experience corruption

this promise had been a source of hope for David - Psalm 16:9

this fulfilled the promise given by David - Psalm 16:10

5. the offer of forgiveness of sins - 13:38-43

a. Paul said that Christ offered forgiveness of sins - 13:38

Paul encouraged them all to listen to what he was saying

Paul wanted them all to know about Christ - I Cor. 2:2

Paul said that through Christ there is forgiveness of sins

Peter also focused on the forgiveness of sins - Acts 5:31

b. Paul said that Christ is the One who can justify - 13:39

Paul said that all who believe are justified

we are justified by faith - Rom. 5:1

Paul said that they could not be justified by the law of Moses

we must be justified apart from the law of Moses - Rom. 3:28

c. Paul warned them not to reject Christ - 13:40-41

Paul warned them of the judgment promised by the prophets

this is a quotation from Habakkuk 1:5

the prophets had warned that men would perish

those who reject will one day experience judgment - Prov. 1:24-32

the prophets had said that God would do a great work

God had warned that He would do a work of judgment - Is. 28:14-22

the prophets had said the Jews would not believe

God had said the Jews were disobedient - Is. 65:2; Rom. 10:21

d. Paul had both Jews and Gentiles ask questions - 13:42-43

Paul saw the Jews go out of the synagogue

the Jews were not ready to hear about Christ - Acts 13:45

Paul had the Gentiles ask to have these words explained to them

Paul had been chosen to share the Gospel with the Gentiles - Acts 9:15

Paul and Barnabas had many Jews follow them

many Jews wanted to learn more - Acts 17:10-12

Paul and Barnabas had many devout proselytes follow them

proselytes were Gentiles who attended the Jewish synagogues

devout proselytes were full converts to Judaism and were circumcised

there were both Jews and proselytes on the day of Pentecost - Acts 2:10

one of the seven, Nicolas, was a proselyte from Antioch - Acts 6:5

Paul and Barnabas urged them to continue in the grace of God

6. the turning of Paul and Barnabas to the Gentiles - 13:44-47

a. Paul saw many people come to hear the Word of God - 13:44

the next Sabbath day there was a great response
this same thing happened in Thessalonica - Acts 17:4
the next Sabbath most of the city wanted to hear the Word
we see that people want to hear what God says - Matt. 7:28-29

b. Paul saw the Jews become filled with envy - 13:45

the Jews saw the crowds of people arrive
the Pharisees had the same attitude toward Christ - John 12:19
the Jews were filled with envy
the Jews were filled with envy in Thessalonica - Acts 17:5
the Jews spoke against the things spoken by Paul
the Thessalonian Jews spoke against Paul in Berea - Acts 17:13
the Jews were contradicting and blaspheming
the Jews did the same in Corinth - Acts 18:6

c. Paul said that they were turning to the Gentiles - 13:46

Paul and Barnabas grew bold
Paul and Barnabas were depending on the Holy Spirit - Acts 5:31
Paul said it was necessary that the Word be shared with the Jews first
Paul said that the Gospel was to go to the Jews first - Rom. 1:16
Paul said the Jews were rejecting the Word
the Jews rejected the Word in many cities - Acts 18:5-6
Paul said the Jews judged themselves unworthy of everlasting life
the Jews saw Christ as a stumbling block - Rom. 9:33
Paul said they were turning to the Gentiles
Paul later said the same thing in Corinth - Acts 18:6

d. Paul said he had been sent to the Gentiles - 13:47

Paul said God commanded the Jews to go to the Gentiles
Paul said he had been called to share the Gospel with the Gentiles - Acts 22:21
Paul said that God had made the Jews to be a light to the nations
the Jews had been called to be a light to the nations - Gen. 49:6
Paul said God had sent them to bring salvation to the ends of the earth
the Jews had been called to take the message of salvation to all - Psalm 67

7. the response of the Gentiles to the Gospel - 13:48-52

a. Paul saw that the Gentiles were glad to hear - 13:48

the Gentiles heard Paul and were glad
there was often a great response among the Gentiles - Acts 17:4
the Gentiles glorified the Word of the Lord
the Gentiles also magnified the name of the Lord Jesus - Acts 18:17
the Gentiles responded and many believed
later the Gentiles throughout Asia responded - Acts 19:8-10

b. Paul shared the Word throughout the region - 13:49

the Lord used Paul and Barnabas to teach the Word
this had earlier been their ministry in Antioch - Acts 11:25-26
the Lord caused the Word to spread throughout the region
Paul focused on reaching entire regions in his ministry - Acts 19:10

c. Paul saw the Jews stir up persecution - 13:50

the Jews stirred up the devout and prominent women
the prominent women responded to the Gospel in some cities - Acts 17:4, 12
the Jews stirred up the chief men of the city
these Jews later did the same in Lystra - Acts 14:19
the Jews raised persecution against Paul and Barnabas
the Jews often stirred up the people against Paul - Acts 17:13
the Jews expelled Paul and Barnabas out of their region

d. Paul shook the dust off his feet and left - 13:51

Paul and Barnabas shook the dust off their feet
this was an earlier instruction of Christ - Luke 10:10-11
Paul and Barnabas came to the city of Iconium
the Lord used them to establish churches in this city - Acts 14:21-23

e. Paul left the new disciples filled with joy and the Holy Spirit - 13:52

the new disciples were filled with joy
disciples can be filled with joy even in persecution - James 1:2
the new disciples were filled with the Holy Spirit
disciples filled with the Holy Spirit speak the Word of God - Acts 4:31

E. Paul and Barnabas shared the Gospel in Iconium - 14:1-5

1. Paul and Barnabas taught in the synagogue at Iconium - 14:1

Paul and Barnabas went to the synagogue in Iconium

Paul usually ministered in the synagogue when he first entered a city - Acts 18:4

Paul and Barnabas taught in the synagogue

Paul would teach in that synagogue until it became necessary to leave - Acts 18:6-7

Paul and Barnabas saw many Jews believe

many Jews were and are open to the Gospel - Acts 17:11-12

Paul and Barnabas saw many Gentiles believe

Paul usually saw more Gentiles believe - Acts 17:4

2. Paul and Barnabas had unbelieving Jews turn Gentiles against them - 14:2

the unbelieving Jews stirred up the unbelieving Gentiles

the unbelieving Jews often stirred up the Gentiles - Acts 14:19

the unbelieving Jews poisoned their minds against the believers

this was a common action of the unbelieving Jews - Acts 17:5, 17:13

3. Paul and Barnabas taught for a long time in that city - 14:3

Paul and Barnabas stayed a long time in that city

Paul and Barnabas spoke boldly for the Lord

boldness is the result of being filled with the Holy Spirit - Acts 4:8

boldness is the result of praying for boldness - Acts 4:29-31

Paul and Barnabas had their message backed up by the Lord

Paul and Barnabas were allowed to do signs and wonders

the Lord verified the message of the apostles with signs and wonders - Heb. 2:4

4. Paul and Barnabas had the unbelieving try to stone them 14:4-5

the people of the city became divided

Christ said the Gospel will often bring division - Matt. 10:32-39

part of the people followed the unbelieving Jews

Paul also had this happen in other cities - Acts 19:8-9

part of the people followed the apostles

Paul would continue to teach those who wanted to hear - Acts 19:9-10

the unbelieving decided to use violence against the apostles

the unbelieving planned to abuse the apostles

the unbelieving planned to stone the apostles

the unbelieving succeeded in stoning Paul in Lystra - Acts 14:19

F. Paul and Barnabas shared the Gospel in Lystra - 14:6-19

1. Paul and Barnabas were mistaken for gods - 14:6-13

a. Paul and Barnabas fled to Lystra and Derbe - 14:6-7

Paul and Barnabas fled to the cities of Lystra and Derbe
Paul and Barnabas visited the entire region
Paul focused on reaching entire regions - Acts 19:10
Paul and Barnabas preached the gospel there
Paul was determined to preach the Gospel - I Cor. 2:2

b. Paul healed a man who was crippled from birth - 14:8-10

Paul met a man who had no strength in his feet
this man had been crippled from the time he was born
this man had never walked
this man was like the man that Peter had earlier healed - Acts 3:2
this man heard Paul speak
this man had faith to be healed
this man was told to stand up straight on his feet
this man was healed like the man Peter had earlier healed - Acts 3:7
this man leaped and walked
this man responded the way the man Peter healed had responded - Acts 3:8

c. Paul and Barnabas were mistaken for gods by the people - 14:11

the people saw what Paul had done
the people began to shout in their own language
their language was the language of the region of Lycaonia
the people said the gods had come down in the likeness of men
the people worshiped the Greek gods - Acts 14:12-13

d. Paul and Barnabas nearly had sacrifices offered to them - 14:12-13

the people called Barnabas "Zeus"
the people called Paul "Hermes" because he was the main speaker
Paul had become the leader earlier in the trip - Acts 13:2, 9, 13
the priest of Zeus brought animals to the gate of the city
the priest of Zeus planned to offer them as sacrifices
the people wanted to offer sacrifices to them - Acts 14:18

2. Paul and Barnabas preached in Lystra - 14:14-19

a. Paul and Barnabas told them they were just ordinary men - 14:14-15

Paul and Barnabas tore their clothes
Paul and Barnabas ran in among the people
Paul and Barnabas began to cry out
Paul and Barnabas asked them why they were doing these things
Paul and Barnabas said they had the same human nature
Paul said that they were normal human beings - Acts 10:25-26
Paul and Barnabas urged them to turn from these useless things
Paul urged them to turn from their idols - Acts 14:11
Paul and Barnabas urged them to turn to the living God
Paul urged them to turn to the Creator who created all things - Acts 17:24

b. Paul said the true God had given the people a witness - 14:16-17

Paul and Barnabas said God had allowed people to walk in their own ways
Paul said that the people worshiped in ignorance - Acts 17:23
Paul and Barnabas said the living God had left a witness
God gave His creation as a witness - Acts 17:24; Rom. 1:18-19
Paul and Barnabas said God gave the rain and the seasons
God is the One who created the seasons - Gen. 8:22
Paul said God gave them to fill us with gladness
God wants our hearts to be filled with gladness - Acts 2:46

c. Paul and Barnabas were barely able to stop the planned sacrifice - 14:18

Paul and Barnabas could hardly control the people
these people acted quickly on impulse - Acts 14:19
Paul and Barnabas could hardly stop them from offering sacrifices
mankind changed the glory of God into images of things- Rom. 1:23

d. Paul was stoned to death only a short time later - 14:19

certain Jews came from Antioch
certain Jews persuaded the people
these people were easily influenced - Acts 14:11
certain Jews got the people to stone Paul
Paul met the same kind of opposition in other cities - Acts 13:50
certain Jews got the people to drag his body out of the city

G. Paul and Barnabas established churches in this region - 14:20-23

1. Paul took Barnabas and departed to Derbe - 14:20

Paul got up as the disciples stood around him

some of the people in Lystra had become disciples - Acts 14:21

Paul went back into the city

Paul did not fear the people of the city - I John 4:18

Paul and Barnabas left the town the next day

Paul would leave town and go to the next city - Acts 13:50-51

2. Paul and Barnabas give us the process for developing churches - 14:21-23

a. Paul and Barnabas preached the Gospel - 14:21a

this is the first stage in the development of a healthy church - Acts 2:1-41

b. Paul and Barnabas made many disciples - 14:21b

this is the second stage in the development of a healthy church - Acts 2:42-47

c. Paul and Barnabas developed the disciples - 14:22

this is the third stage in the development of a healthy church - Acts 3:1-5:42

Paul and Barnabas strengthened the souls of the disciples

the word that is used here means to strengthen more - Acts 15:32; 15:41; 18:23

Paul and Barnabas encouraged them to continue in the faith

the word used here means to be true to the faith - Gal. 3:10

Paul and Barnabas prepared them for much tribulation

they warned the believers that there would be much opposition - Acts 11:19

d. Paul and Barnabas organized the churches - 14:23

this is the fourth stage in the development of a healthy church - Acts 6:1-8
(see diagram on the next page for the five stages of Biblical Church Development)

Paul and Barnabas appointed elders in every church

each church was led by a group of elders - Acts 20:17

Paul and Barnabas prayed for these elders with fasting

fasting is common when spiritual leaders face important decisions - Acts 13:1-2

Paul and Barnabas commended these elders to the Lord

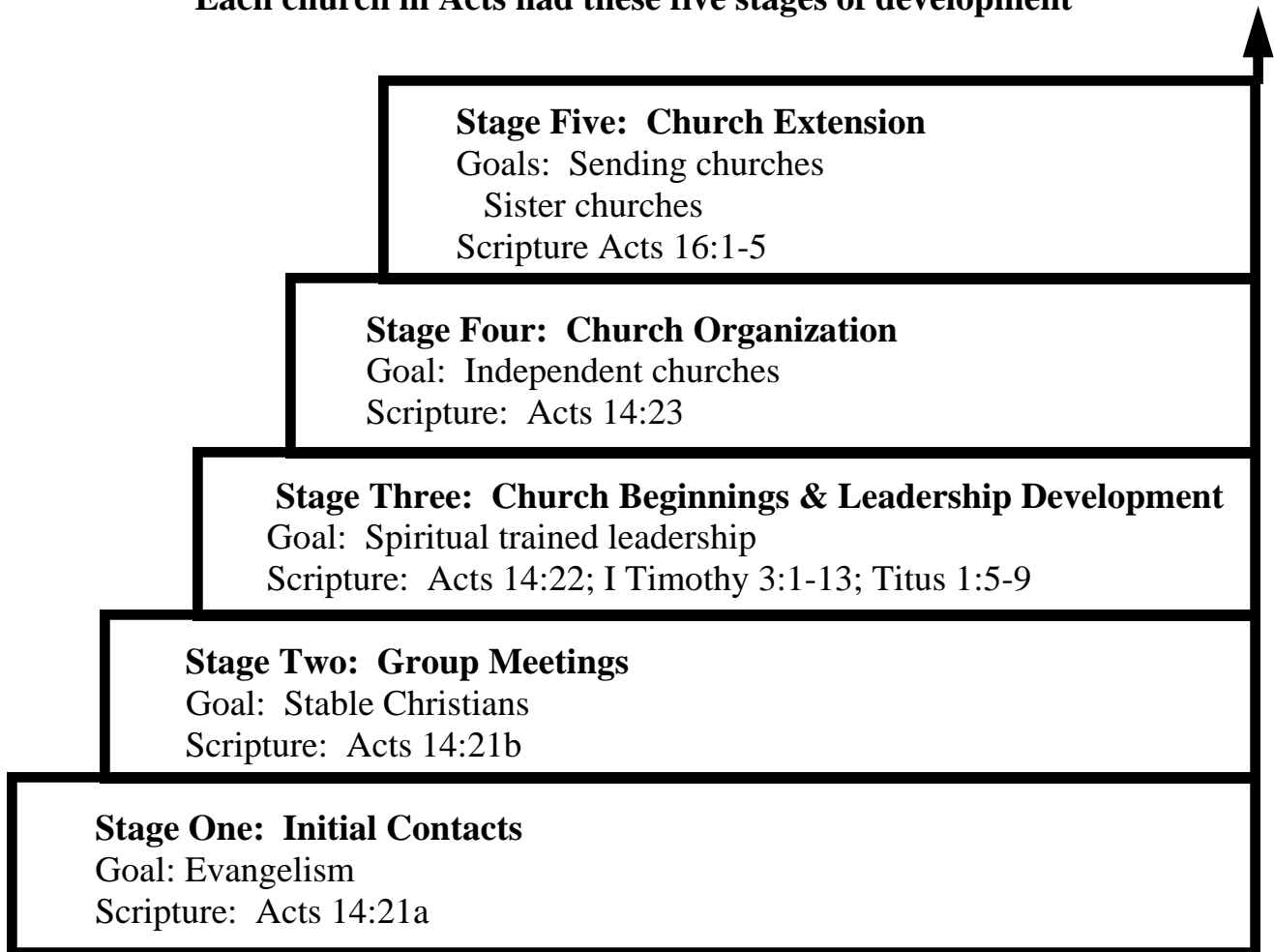
they entrusted these men to the Lord - Acts 20:32

Paul and Barnabas believed the Lord would work through these elders

they had great confidence that the Lord would work through others - I Cor. 4:17

Biblical Church Development

Each church in Acts had these five stages of development



As each new stage develops, the previous stages must continue for a church to remain healthy!

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4	Stage 5
Jerusalem	Acts 2:1-41	2:42-47	3:1-5:42	6:1-8	8:4, 14; 11:22
Antioch	Acts 11:19-21	1:22-25	11:26	13:1	13:2-4
Galatia	Acts 14:21a	14:21b	14:22	14:23	16:1-5
Corinth	Acts 18:1-6	18:7-8	18:9-11	18:12-18a	18:18b-19
Ephesus	Acts 18:24-19:7	19:8-9	19:10	19:11-21	19:22, 20:4

H. Paul and Barnabas returned to Antioch and reported - 14:24-28

1. Paul and Barnabas preached in various cities as they returned - 14:24-25

Paul and Barnabas traveled throughout Pisidia

Antioch of Pisidia was the major city of the area - Acts 13:14

Paul and Barnabas came to Pamphylia

Pamphylia was a Roman province on the Mediterranean Sea - Acts 13:13

Paul and Barnabas preached the word in Perga

Paul preached the Word wherever he went - Acts 28:30-31

Paul and Barnabas came into Attilia

this was a coastal city in the province of Pamphylia

2. Paul and Barnabas returned to Antioch - 14:26

Paul and Barnabas returned to Antioch

this city was becoming the center for outreach to the Gentiles - Acts 18:23

Paul and Barnabas had been commended to the grace of God in Antioch

this church later commended them to grace of God again - Acts 15:40

Paul and Barnabas had completed the work they set out to do

the Lord had a particular work that He had sent them to do - Acts 13:2

3. Paul and Barnabas gave a report of all God had done - 14:27

Paul and Barnabas gathered together the church in Antioch

they had originally been sent out by the church at Antioch - Acts 13:1-2

Paul and Barnabas reviewed all that God had done

all glory belongs to Lord for what He has done - Eph. 3:20-21

Paul and Barnabas reported how God had opened the door to the Gentiles

Paul had been called as the apostle to the Gentiles - Acts 9:15; Gal. 1:15-16

4. Paul and Barnabas stayed there a long time - 14:28

Paul and Barnabas spent a long time in Antioch

they again had the opportunity to help Christians in Antioch grow - Acts 11:19-26

Paul and Barnabas spent a long time with the disciples

they were obeying the command to make disciples - Matt. 28:19-20

they understood the definition of a disciple - Matt. 13:52

they were continually making disciples - Acts 14:21

they helped develop additional spiritual leaders - Acts 15:35

they realized the importance of helping disciples become reproducers - II Tim. 2:2

II. The Lord gives guidance for Gentile believers - 15:1-35

A. Paul and Barnabas were challenged by Jews from Judea - 15:1-3

1. Paul and Barnabas meet legalizers from Judea - 15:1

the legalizers came from Judea - Gal. 2:11-12
the legalizers taught that Christians must be circumcised
the legalizers said this was a requirement for salvation

2. Paul and Barnabas dispute with the legalizers - 15:2

the legalizers were challenged by Paul and Barnabas - Gal. 2:12-14
the legalizers spent extended time in discussion with them
the legalizers caused the church at Antioch to send a delegation to Jerusalem

3. Paul and Barnabas tell about the conversion of the Gentiles - 15:3

Paul and Barnabas were sent by the church in Antioch - Acts 15:2
Paul and Barnabas told the Phoenicians about the salvation of the Gentiles
Paul and Barnabas told the Samaritans about the salvation of the Gentiles
Paul and Barnabas brought great joy to the brethren - Acts 11:18

B. Paul and Barnabas shared how God worked with the Gentiles - 15:4-5

1. Paul and Barnabas were received by the leaders in Jerusalem - 15:4

Paul and Barnabas were received by the church
the church fully accepted their ministry to the Gentiles - Acts 15:23-29
Paul and Barnabas were received by the apostles and elders
Paul and Barnabas told all that God had done with them
Paul and Barnabas were obedient and God worked through them - Eph. 3:20-21

2. Paul and Barnabas are challenged by Pharisees who had believed - 15:5

the Pharisees who had believed challenged them
Paul was a Pharisee in background - Acts 23:6
these Pharisees said the Gentiles must be circumcised
this was the issue among the Christians at Antioch - Acts 15:1
these Pharisees said the Gentiles must keep the law of Moses
thousands of Jews continued to also keep the law of Moses - Acts 21:20

C. Paul and Barnabas heard Peter tell about Cornelius - 15:6-11

1. the leaders gather together to discuss this issue - 15:6

the apostles came together to discuss this issue
the apostles were joined by the elders from Jerusalem
the apostles and elders led the church to a unanimous decision - Acts 15:22

2. the leaders are reminded how Peter first went to the Gentiles - 15:7

there was a long discussion
important decisions often take much discussion and prayer - Acts 28:23
Peter reminded them of an event several years earlier - Acts 11:1-2
Peter said God had sent him to the first Gentiles - Acts 10:15, 28
Peter told how they had received the Word and believed - Acts 11:18

3. the leaders are reminded that God made no distinction - 15:8-9

God is the One who knows the hearts
man looks on the outward appearance and the Lord looks on the heart - I Sam. 16:7
God gave witness of the salvation of the Gentiles by giving the Holy Spirit
the Gentiles originally received the Holy Spirit as a group - Acts 10:44
God gave witness to the salvation of the Jews by giving the Holy Spirit
the Jews originally received the Holy Spirit as a group Acts 2:1-4
God put no difference between the Jews and Gentiles
God saved both the Jews and Gentiles by faith - Rom. 3:30
God purified the hearts of the Gentiles by faith
we are all saved by grace through faith - Eph. 2:8-9

4. the leaders are reminded that the Jews did not keep the law - 15:10

the Jews were reminded not to test God
the Jews were told that they were trying to put a yoke on the Gentiles
the Holy Spirit led them not to put a yoke on the Gentiles - Acts 15:28-29
the Jews were reminded that they could not carry that yoke
the Pharisees tried to place a heavy yoke on others - Matt. 23:4

5. the leaders were reminded all are saved by grace - 15:11

D. Paul and Barnabas told what the Lord did in their ministry - 15:12

**the whole group then listened to Barnabas and Paul
the whole group heard what God had done among the Gentiles**

E. Paul and Barnabas heard the conclusion of James - 15:13-21

1. James summarized the message of Peter - 15:13-14

James allowed everyone to share their thoughts

James allowed everyone to speak before summarizing their thoughts - Acts 15:7

James listened closely and summarized the thoughts of all - James 1:19

James asked the group to listen to him

James had become the leader of the elders in Jerusalem - Gal. 2:12

James was able to summarize the discussion and develop unity - James 15:19-21

James told how Peter said God visited the nations

Peter had shared this message at an earlier time also - Acts 11:15-16

James said that God was choosing a people out of the nations

it was the plan of God to reach the nations in the past - Ps. 67

it was the plan of God to reach the nations in the time of Christ - Matt. 4:15-16

it was the plan of God to reach the nations at Pentecost - Acts 1:8, 2:5

it was the plan of God to send Paul to the nations - Acts 9:15-16

it is the plan of God to have people of every nation come to Him - Rev. 5:9

it is the plan of God to reach more people from the nations - Rev. 7:9

it is the plan of God to continue to reach the nations - Zech. 8:22-23

2. James summarized the message of the prophets - 15:15-17

James said that the prophets agreed with the words of Peter

James quotes the prophecy of Amos - Amos 9:11-12

(James says that this agrees with the prophets not that it fulfills the prophets)

that prophecy said God would rebuild the tabernacle of Jerusalem

this prophecy is actually looking forward to the millennial kingdom - Zech. 8:22

that prophecy said God would rebuild the ruins and set it up

this will make Jerusalem the religious center of the earth - Zech. 8:20-23

that prophecy said this was so all mankind could seek the Lord

God has said that the nations would come to Christ - Is. 55:4-5

that prophecy said that the Lord would call the Gentiles by His name

James said the Gentiles would be saved without becoming Jews - Acts 11:17-18

this was the decision of the group that day - Acts 15:23-29

that prophecy said it is the Lord that would do this

the Lord chooses to do many marvelous things - Ps. 118:23

the Lord is saving both Jews and Gentiles apart from the law - Rom. 3:28

the Lord wants to bring blessing on both Jews and Gentiles - Rom. 11:25-32

3. James summarized the plan of God - 15:18

James said this was the plan of God

God has had His plan from eternity - Acts 15:18

James said this plan had existed from eternity

God had this plan before He ever created the earth - Eph. 1:4

God has placed eternity in the hearts of people - Eccl. 3:11

God had planned to save people from every nation - Rev. 5:9

4. James gave his judgment - 15:19-20

James said it was his judgment not to trouble the new believers

Peter had said a yoke on the Gentiles would put God to the test - Acts 15:10

James said the Lord had worked in the Gentiles who turned to God

the Lord was drawing Gentiles to Himself - Acts 13:48-49

James gave only four things for the Gentiles to avoid

they were to avoid these four things - Acts 15:29

the Gentiles were to abstain from things polluted by idols

the things sacrificed to idols are sacrificed to demons - I Cor. 10:20

the Gentiles were to abstain from fornication

the Lord says that Christians are to flee fornication - I Cor. 6:18

the Lord says that our bodies are the temple of the Holy Spirit - I Cor. 6:19-20

the Gentiles were to abstain from things strangled

(things that are strangled still have the blood in them)

the Gentiles were to abstain from blood

the Lord had told Noah to abstain from blood long before the Law - Gen. 9:4

this instruction was given for both Jews and Gentiles - Lev. 17:10-14

5. James reminded them that the law of Moses was read every Sabbath - 15:21

James said Moses had been preached for many generations in every city (every town that had ten or more Jewish men had a synagogue)

the reading of the Law happened in the synagogues every Sabbath - Acts 13:15

Paul began in the synagogues because the Scriptures were read there - Acts 17:2-3

Paul saw the Jews search the Scriptures in the synagogue at Berea - Acts 17:10-12

Paul talked with the Jews and devout persons in Athens - Acts 17:17

Paul reasoned in the synagogue in Corinth with Jews and Greeks - Acts 18:4

Paul began his ministry in Ephesus in the synagogue - Acts 19:8

James said Moses was read in the synagogues every Sabbath

Jesus read the Old Testament in the synagogue as was His custom - Luke 4:16

the Pharisees taught what Moses taught but did not obey it - Matt. 23:2-4

F. Paul and Barnabas are commended by the leaders - 15:22-26

1. the elders chose men to send with Paul and Barnabas - 15:22

the whole church agreed with the decision
the whole church sent two of their own with Paul and Barnabas
the church sent these two men to encourage the church at Antioch - Acts 15:32
the whole church sent Judas and Silas
the whole church sent two of their key leaders
the early church was glad to send key leaders to help others - Acts 8:14; 11:22

2. the elders wrote a letter to the church at Antioch - 15:23

the church sent a letter to the church at Antioch
this letter was later read to the church at Antioch - Acts 15:30
the church said this letter was from the entire church
this letter came from the apostles, elders and the whole church - Acts 15:22
the church sent this letter to the Gentile Christians
this letter was also read to other Gentile churches - Acts 16:4

3. the elders said that they realized there were those troubling them - 15:24

the church said they had heard that some were troubling the Gentiles
these legalizers wanted to add the Jewish religion to Christianity - Acts 15:1
the church said that these people had come from Jerusalem
these legalizers had originally come from Judea - Acts 15:1
the church realized these were upsetting their souls
these legalizers were adding works to the Gospel - Gal. 1:6-7
the church said these people were saying Gentiles must follow the law
these legalizers taught a person must follow the law to be saved - Acts 15:1
the church said that they had said no such thing
these legalizers had not been sent by the church - Gal. 2:2-6

4. the elders commended the ministry of Paul and Barnabas - 15:25-26

the church said that they had met and were all in agreement
this decision was one reached by the entire church at Jerusalem - Acts 15:22
the church said that they recognized Paul and Barnabas as beloved
the church had recognized the leadership of both men - Acts 11:22; Gal. 2:9
the church said they had endangered their lives for the Gospel
the church highly respected the ministry of both men - Gal. 2:9-10

G. Paul and Barnabas have two other brothers go with them - 15:27-35

1. Judas and Silas are sent with Paul and Barnabas - 15:27-29

a. the elders told why they sent Judas and Silas - 15:27

the church said that they had sent Judas and Silas
the church had sent two of their leaders with Paul and Barnabas - Acts 15:22
the church said these men would agree with the letter
the church knew that these men could also teach and encourage - Acts 15:32

b. the elders said they were led by the Holy Spirit - 15:28

the church said the Holy Spirit led them to this decision
the Holy Spirit leads us as we talk together - Acts 15:6
the Holy Spirit leads us through past events - Acts 15:7-11
the Holy Spirit leads us through the Word of God - Acts 15:13-18
the church said that they agreed with the Holy Spirit
the Holy Spirit brings us to unity of the Spirit - Acts 15:22
the church said that they would not create a greater burden than necessary
the Gospel has set us free from the law - Gal. 3:13-14
the Gospel removes us from the yoke of bondage - Gal. 5:1
the Gospel sets us free to serve one another in love - Gal. 15:13

c. the elders listed four things for all believers - 15:29

the church gave the Gentiles four things to avoid
the church at Jerusalem felt these four things were necessary - Acts 15:20
the church said to abstain from things offered to idols
things offered to idols can weaken the conscience of the weaker brother - I Cor. 8:7
the church said to abstain from blood
this instruction goes clear back to the flood - Gen. 9:4
the church said to abstain from things strangled
the Lord had earlier told Israel not to eat the blood - Deut. 12:16
the church said to abstain from fornication
the Lord says that we are to abstain from fornication - I Thess. 4:3-7
the church said they would do well if they avoided these things
the purpose of the Law was to bring us to Christ - Gal. 3:24
the Law was fulfilled so we are no longer under the law - Gal. 3:25
the Law will not help us grow in Christ - Gal. 5:6
the Gospel has triumphed over the Law - Col. 3:14-17

2. Judas and Silas encouraged the Christians in Antioch - 15:30-35

a. Silas and Judas shared the letter with the Christians in Antioch - 15:30-31

the leaders returned to Antioch from Jerusalem

these leaders were from both cities - Acts 15:2, 25-27

the leaders gathered the church together

the Jerusalem church had wanted to share their unity with all - Acts 15:25

the leaders read the letter to the multitude

this letter was written for the entire Gentile church - Acts 15:23

the leaders brought great joy with the letter

the letter brought both encouragement and greetings - Acts 15:23

the leaders encouraged the entire group

the church had been upset by the false teachers - Acts 15:1-2

b. Silas and Judas taught and encouraged the Christians - 15:32

Judas and Silas were also prophets

this word was used of some early church leaders - Acts 13:1

Judas and Silas encouraged the brethren with many words

these men had previously ministered in Jerusalem - Acts 15:22

Judas and Silas strengthened the disciples in Antioch

Paul and Barnabas had a similar ministry to Christians - Acts 14:22

c. Silas and Judas stayed for a period of time - 15:33

Judas and Silas stayed for a period of time

these men were key leaders from the church at Jerusalem - Acts 15:22

Judas and Silas were asked to take greetings to the apostles

the Christians at Antioch had appreciated the words of encouragement - Acts 15:31

d. Silas decided to stay and minister with Paul, Barnabas and others - 15:34-35

Paul heard that Silas had decided to stay in Antioch

Silas would later become a part of the team with Paul - Acts 15:40

Paul and Barnabas continued to teach in Antioch

Paul taught wherever he went - Acts 18:9

Paul and Barnabas continued to preach in Antioch

Paul also preached the Gospel wherever he went - Acts 18:8

Paul and Barnabas had many others ministering with them

the leadership team at Antioch had greatly expanded - Acts 13:1

III. The Lord sends Paul on a second missionary trip 15:36-18:22

A. Paul and Barnabas both form ministry teams - 15:36-41

1. Paul and Barnabas decided to visit the churches again - 15:36

Paul suggested to Barnabas that they go and visit the brethren

Paul knew that churches needed continual strengthening - Acts 20:17-32

Paul suggested that they visit the brethren in every city where they had gone

Barnabas visited where they ministered in Cyprus - Acts 13:4-12

Paul suggested that they see how the brethren were doing

Paul had a great concern to revisit the churches - Acts 18:23

2. Paul did not think it was good to take Mark again - 15:37-38

Paul learned that Barnabas was determined to take Mark with them

Barnabas was focused on encouraging those who needed it - Acts 4:36

Paul did not think it was good to take Mark with them

Mark had left them on the first trip - Acts 13:13

Paul remembered how Mark had left them on the earlier trip

Paul apparently felt this was a failure on Mark's part - Acts 13:13

3. Paul and Barnabas decided to form two teams - 15:39

Barnabas and Paul had a big disagreement about Mark

Paul later saw that Mark had become profitable - II Tim. 4:11

Barnabas and Paul decided to form different teams

Barnabas wanted to help Mark become profitable again - Acts 15:37

Barnabas took Mark to minister with him in Cyprus

Barnabas was originally from Cyprus - Acts 4:36

4. Paul took Silas with him to visit the churches - 15:40-41

Paul chose Silas to travel with him

Silas traveled with Paul in both Asia and Europe - Acts 16:1-18:6

Paul and Silas were commended by the brethren to the grace of God

this was similar to the first time they were sent out - Acts 13:3

Paul and Silas traveled through Syria and Cilicia

Paul had ministered in this area earlier - Acts 13:1-14:28

Paul and Silas were strengthening the churches

this ministry is essential in every church - Acts 14:22; 18:23

B. Paul adds Timothy to his team - 16:1-5

1. Timothy was half Jewish and half Greek - 16:1

Paul and Silas came to Derbe and Lystra

these were cities Paul visited on his first trip - Acts 14:20-21

Paul and Silas met a disciple named Timothy

Timothy was a disciple who learned to make other disciples - I Cor. 4:17

Paul and Silas learned that his mother was a Jewish believer

the mother of Timothy was a woman of faith - II Tim. 1:5

Paul and Silas learned that his father was a Greek

his father was probably dead and we do not know if he had believed

2. Timothy had a good report of the brethren - 16:2-3

Timothy was well spoken of by the brethren

Timothy had a good testimony in various cities - Acts 16:1

Timothy had this good report both in Lystra and Iconium

these cities were located about 40 miles apart

Timothy was invited by Paul to join the team

Paul always took younger men with him to train them - Acts 20:4

Timothy was circumcised because of his Jewish background

this was necessary to reach the Jews - I Cor. 9:20-22

Timothy was known by all to have a Greek father

Paul was beginning to develop a multiethnic team - Gal. 2:3

3. Timothy went with Paul and Silas - 16:4

the team traveled to the various cities

the team was encouraging all of the Gentiles churches - Acts 15:41

the team delivered the letter from the church at Jerusalem

the Gentiles were not under the Jewish law - Acts 15:23-29

the team shared what the apostles and elders had determined

the Gentiles were given only four restrictions - Acts 15:28-29

4. Timothy, Paul and Silas saw the churches increase daily - 16:5

the team saw the churches strengthened in the faith

Paul always focused on a strengthening ministry - Acts 14:22; 18:23

the team saw the churches increase in number daily

the Lord was now multiplying the Gentile churches - Acts 9:31

C. Paul and the team learned about closed and opened doors - 16:6-10

1. the Lord closed the door to Asia - 16:6

the team passed throughout the regions of Phrygia and Galatia
this was the area Paul visited on his first trip - Acts 14:1-21
Paul later visited this same area on his third trip - Acts 18:23
the team was forbidden by the Holy Spirit to go to Asia
later Paul spent three years in Asia - Acts 19:10; 20:31
the Lord would later spread the Gospel throughout Asia - Acts 19:8-10

2. the Lord closed the door to Bithynia - 16:7-8

the team came to the area of Mysia
they continued to be led by the Spirit as they traveled - Acts 16:6-12
the team tried to go into Bithynia but the Holy Spirit stopped them
the Holy Spirit opens doors and shuts doors - Acts 16:6
the team passed by Mysia and came to Troas
Troas was just across the water from Europe - Acts 16:11-12

3. the Lord gave Paul a vision for Macedonia - 16:9

Paul had a vision from God during the night
the Lord had earlier used a vision to guide Peter - Acts 10:17-20
Paul saw a man of Macedonia begging them
however, the first person to become a Christian was a woman - Acts 16:14
Paul heard the man ask them to come to Macedonia
the first person to become a Christian was from Thyatira in Asia - Acts 16:14
Paul heard the man in Macedonia ask for help
Paul was used by God to spread the Gospel throughout Macedonia - Rom. 15:19

4. the Lord led the team to go to Macedonia - 16:10

the team heard about the vision from Paul
Paul immediately shared the vision with the team - Acts 16:9
the team immediately prepared to go to Macedonia
the Lord was leading them to new areas - Rom. 15:19-20
the Lord was also leading them to key cities - Acts 16:12; 18:9-11
the team felt that the Lord told them to take the Gospel to Macedonia
the Lord used this decision to bring the Gospel to Europe - Acts 16:11-12
the Lord used Paul to spread the Gospel throughout Macedonia - Rom. 15:19

D. Paul and the team minister in Philippi - Acts 16:11-40

1. the team began their ministry in Philippi - Acts 16:11-15

a. the team traveled to the colony of Philippi - 16:11-12

**the team took a boat from Troas
the team stopped at Samothracia and Neapolis
the team arrived at the city of Philippi
the team came to the main city in that part of Macedonia
the team had come to a city that was a Roman colony
this was a key city to reach out to Rome - Rom. 15:23-24
the team stayed in the city for certain days**

b. the team went to a place of prayer beside a river - 16:13

**the team went out of the city on the sabbath
the team came to a place where people gathered for prayer
the city did not have ten Jewish families so had not built a synagogue
the team sat down at this place of prayer
the team talked with the women who came to this place of prayer
the team shared the Gospel at every opportunity - Acts 16:25**

c. the team saw the Lord open the heart of Lydia - 16:14

**Lydia was a business woman who sold purple dye
Lydia was from the city of Thyatira
Lydia was one who already worshiped God
many Jews were looking for redemption - Luke 2:38
Lydia had her heart opened to the Gospel by the Lord
people come to Christ because the Father draws them - John 6:44
Lydia paid attention to the things spoken by Paul
she searched the Scripture with an open mind - Acts 17:11-12**

d. the team was invited to stay at the home of Lydia - 16:15

**Lydia and her household believed and were baptized
Paul often reached entire households - Acts 16:32-33
Lydia asked the team a favor if they felt she was faithful
Lydia asked the team to come and stay at her house
Lydia persuaded the team to stay at her house**

2. the team met a girl possessed with a spirit - Acts 16:16-18

a. the girl make money for her masters by divination - Acts 16:16

the team was going for a time of prayer

an effective leadership team will pray together - Acts 1:14
an effective leadership team will pray regularly together - Acts 3:1
an effective leadership team will focus on prayer - Acts 6:4
an effective team will expand vision through prayer - Acts 13:1-2

the team met a girl with a spirit of divination

this girl needed to be set free from this evil spirit - Mark 5:15
the Lord later set the girl free from this spirit - Acts 16:19

the girl earned much money for her masters

her masters were destroying this girl because of their love of money - I Tim. 6:10

the girl made this money by fortune-telling

the Lord forbids the practice of divination - Deut. 18:9-12

b. the girl followed Paul and the team crying out - Acts 16:17

the girl followed Paul and the rest of the team

the Lord used Paul to deal with demons at various times - Acts 13:7-11

the girl was crying out as she followed them

demons will often cause a person to cry out - Mark 1:34; 5:5

the girls was saying they were servants of the Most High God

the demons recognize God and tremble - James 2:19; Mark 5:7

the girl was saying that they were showing the way of salvation

the demonic spirit was forced to recognize God and Paul - Acts 19:15

c. the girl had the spirit cast out by Paul - Acts 16:18

the girl followed them for many days

the girl caused Paul to become greatly annoyed

Paul realized the girl was being used by her masters - Acts 16:17, 19

the girl observed as Paul spoke directly to the spirit

the girl heard as Paul commanded the spirit to come out of the girl

the apostles were given authority to cast out demons - Mark 3:15

Paul said that God gave him the signs of an apostle - II Cor. 12:12

we see the results when others tried to command spirits - Acts 19:13-17

we are told to pray that Christ will deal with the demons - Mark 9:29; Eph. 6:18

the girl was immediately freed from the spirit

we see that Christ sets free because He is greater than Satan - I John 4:4

3. the team received opposition from the masters of the girl - Acts 16:19-24

a. the masters saw their hope of gain was gone - Acts 16:19

the masters saw they were not going to make any more money

the girl had brought her masters much money - Acts 16:16

the masters caught Paul and Silas

the masters were more concerned about money than the girl - Acts 16:16-18

the masters took Paul and Silas to the rulers

the masters knew there was Anti-Semitism among the Romans - Acts 18:2

b. the masters accused them to the magistrates - Acts 16:20-21

the masters accused Paul and Silas of being Jews

Philippi was a Roman colony even though in Macedonia - Acts 16:12

the masters said they were exceedingly troubling the city

the masters were actually controlled by the love of money - I Tim. 6:10

the masters said they were teaching customs the Romans could not receive

the rulers did not know that they were Roman citizens - Acts 16:37-38

the masters said they were teaching customs the Romans could not obey

the Caesar had not rejected Christians yet - Acts 25:10-12

c. the masters turned the people against them - Acts 16:22

the masters caused the people to rise up against Paul and Silas

there are always people who can be stirred up - Acts 17:5, 13

the masters got the magistrates to tear off their clothes

the masters got the magistrates to command them to be beaten

the magistrates were actually breaking the law - Acts 16:37

d. the masters got them beaten and imprisoned - Acts 16:23-24

the magistrates beat them with many stripes

the Romans had no limitations like the Jews - II Cor. 11:24

the magistrates threw them into prison

the magistrates would later have to admit their wrong - Acts 16:37-39

the magistrates charged the jailer to keep them securely

the magistrates did not realize they would deal with God - Acts 16:26

the magistrates' charge caused the jailer to put them in the inner prison

the magistrates did not realize that God would open all the doors - Acts 16:26

the magistrates' charge caused the jailer to put their feet in stocks

4. the team saw Paul and Silas beaten and thrown in jail - Acts 16:25-29

a. Paul and Silas prayed and sang praises in jail - Acts 16:25

Paul and Silas were praying at midnight

Paul and Silas believed in praying without ceasing - I Thess. 5:17

Paul and Silas were singing praises to God

Paul and Silas knew what it meant to rejoice in the Lord - Phil. 4:4

Paul and Silas were heard by the other prisoners

this was probably why the prisoners did not leave - Acts 16:28

b. Paul and Silas saw God respond with an earthquake - Acts 16:26

God suddenly shook the prison with a great earthquake

God chooses to allow earthquakes at key times - Matt. 27:51

God caused the foundations of the prison to be shaken

God caused all the doors of the prison to open

God caused all of the chains on prisoners to come loose

God also kept the prisoners from trying to escape - Acts 16:28

c. Paul and Silas saw the jailer getting ready to kill himself - Acts 16:27

the jailer was awakened out of his sleep

the jailer saw that the prison doors were open

the jailer did not dare allow prisoners to escape - Acts 12:19

the jailer pulled out his sword and was ready to kill himself

the jailer was controlled by fear - Acts 16:29; I John 4:18

the jailer thought that all the prisoners had fled

d. Paul and Silas protected the jailer from harming himself - Acts 16:28-29

Paul cried to the jailer with a loud voice

Paul was more concerned about the jailer than his own needs - Acts 16:30-32

Paul told the jailer to do himself no harm

the jailer knew the penalty for letting prisoners escape was death - Matt. 28:12-14

Paul told the jailer the prisoners were all still there

Paul heard the jailer call for a light

Paul saw the jailer enter the jail quickly

the jailer was the one who had put them in stocks - Acts 16:23-24

Paul saw the jailer fall down before him trembling

the jailer was going to learn how to replace fear with joy - Acts 16:34

5. the team saw Christ save the jailer and his family - Acts 16:30-34

a. the jailer was told how to be saved - Acts 16:30-31

the jailer brought Paul and Silas out of the jail

the jailer had earlier put them in stock in the jail - Acts 16:24

the jailer asked Paul and Silas how to be saved

the jailer recognized that Paul and Silas were different - Acts 16:23

the jailer realized they could tell him how to be saved - Acts 16:17

the jailer was told to believe on the Lord Jesus Christ

Paul continually told people how to be saved - Rom. 10:9-10

the jailer was told that Christ would save him

Paul always taught repentance and faith - Acts 20:20-21

the jailer was told that Christ would save his entire household

Paul and Peter both focused on reaching households - Acts 10:24, 44; Acts 16:15

b. the jailer and his family were all saved - Acts 16:32-33

the jailer heard the word of the Lord

Paul always took time to explain the Scriptures - Acts 17:2-4

Paul always shared about the death and resurrection- I Cor. 2:2

Paul called for people to make a decision - Acts 24:25

the jailer had the word of the Lord shared with his entire household

Paul had said salvation was for his entire household - Acts 16:31

the jailer took Paul and Silas and washed their wounds

Paul and Silas had been severely beaten - Acts 16:22-23

the jailer was then baptized that night

baptism is our public testimony of what Christ has done - Acts 2:38

the jailer saw his entire household baptized that night

Paul saw the entire household turn to Christ - Acts 10:44

c. the jailer cared for Paul and Silas - Acts 16:34

the jailer brought Paul and Silas to his house

the jailer wanted to correct what he had done earlier - Acts 16:23-24

the jailer gave them food to eat

Paul gave spiritual food and the jailer gave physical food

the jailer was filled with rejoicing

the changes Christ makes will produce rejoicing - Acts 8:39

the jailer was rejoicing with his entire household

Christ fills our lives with inexpressible joy - I Pet. 1:7-9

6. the team was asked to leave the city of Philippi - Acts 16:35-40

a. the magistrates said that Paul and Silas could leave - Acts 16:35-36

**the magistrates took action when the day came
the magistrates told the sergeants to let Paul and Silas go
the magistrates had the jailer give Paul and Silas the message
the magistrates said that they could leave
the magistrates told them to depart in peace**

b. the magistrates were told they would have to come personally - Acts 16:37

**Paul said that the magistrates had beaten them publicly
Paul said this had happened even though they had not been condemned
Paul said that this had happened even though they were Roman citizens
Paul said that they had thrown them into the prison
Paul said that now the magistrates wanted them to leave privately
Paul said they would not leave privately
Paul was making it easier for the new Christians in Philippi - Acts 16:40
Paul said the magistrates would have to come and let them out themselves**

c. the magistrates were filled with fear - Acts 16:38-39

**the magistrates were given this message by the sergeants
the magistrates were immediately filled with fear
the magistrates were driven by fear - II Tim. 1:7; I John 4:18
the magistrates were filled with fear because they were Roman citizens
Roman citizenship gave Paul certain rights - Acts 25:10-11
the magistrates came and pleaded with them to leave
the magistrates were admitting they had wronged Paul and Silas - Acts 16:20-22
the magistrates brought them out of the prison
the magistrates were showing they had not broken the Roman law - Acts 16:21
the magistrates asked them to please leave the city**

d. the magistrates gave them time to greet the Christians - Acts 16:40

**Paul and Silas went out of the prison
Paul and Silas went to the house of Lydia
Paul and Silas greeted the brethren and comforted them
Paul was always concerned to strengthen new Christians - Acts 14:22; 18:23
Paul and Silas then left the city**

E. Paul and the team minister in Thessalonica - Acts 17:1-9

1. the team saw the Lord work in the city of Thessalonica - Acts 17:1-4

a. the team came to the city of Thessalonica - Acts 17:1

the team passed through the cities of Amphipolis and Apollonia
the team came to the city of Thessalonica
this city later received the books of I & II Thessalonians
the team found a Jewish synagogue in that city
Paul would look for the synagogue in each city - Acts 17:16-17

b. the team shared in the synagogue for three weeks - Acts 17:2

Paul and the team went to the synagogue
Paul usually began his ministry in the synagogue - Acts 17:2
Paul would preach in the synagogue as long as possible - Acts 18:4-8
Paul and the team reasoned with the Jews from the Scriptures
Paul wanted people to search the Scriptures - Acts 17:11

c. the team taught about the death and resurrection - Acts 17:3

the team showed that the Scripture taught that Christ would suffer
Paul always preached about the death of Christ - Acts 13:26-29
Paul said his message was Christ crucified - I Cor. 2:2
the team showed that the Scripture taught that Christ would rise again
Paul always showed the Scriptures taught the resurrection - Acts 13:30-37
the team said that Jesus is the One who is the Christ
Paul taught the team to teach others that Jesus is the Christ - Acts 18:24-26
Paul spent the rest of his life teaching about the Lord Jesus Christ - Acts 28:31

d. the team saw many people believe - Acts 17:4

the team saw some of the Jews believe
there were usually some Jews who believed in each city - Acts 18:8
in some cities there were many Jews who believed - Acts 17:11-13
the team saw a great number of devout Greeks believe
the devout Greeks often responded to the Gospel - Acts 13:48-49
Paul was concerned to share the Gospel with both Jews and Greeks - Acts 19:8-10
the team saw many of the leading women believe
the team saw this same thing happen in Berea - Acts 17:12

2. the team faced much opposition in Thessalonica - Acts 17:5-9

a. the unbelieving Jews organized a riot - Acts 17:5

the unbelieving Jews were moved with envy
the unbelieving Jews had envy in other cities - Acts 13:45
the unbelieving Jews took some evil men to accuse Paul
unbelieving Jews did the same against Stephen - Acts 6:13
the unbelieving Jews gathered a mob around them
unbelieving Jews could often gather a mob against Paul - Acts 14:19
the unbelieving Jews set the whole city in an uproar
many people riot without knowing why they are doing it - Acts 19:32
the unbelieving Jews attacked the house of Jason
unbelieving Jews later did the same thing in Corinth - Acts 18:12
the unbelieving Jews wanted to bring the team out to the people

b. the unbelieving Jews brought an accusation against them - Acts 17:6-7

the unbelieving Jews did not find the team
the unbelieving Jews dragged Jason and some of the brethren to the rulers
the unbelieving Jews accused the team of turning the world upside down
the Christians were already having a great impact in the Roman Empire - Acts 8:4
the unbelieving Jews said that Jason had protected Paul and Silas
the unbelieving Jews said they taught against the laws of Caesar
this charge had been used against them in Philippi - Acts 16:21
this charge was used against them again in Corinth - Acts 18:13
the unbelieving Jews said they claimed that Jesus was king
unbelieving Jews had earlier claimed no king but Caesar - John 19:15

c. the unbelieving Jews caused the rulers to be troubled - Acts 17:8

the unbelieving Jews stirred up the crowd with these charges
unbelieving Jews stirred up the crowds more often - Acts 14:2
the unbelieving Jews stirred up the leaders with these charges
unbelieving Jews had stirred up the leaders in Jerusalem - Acts 6:12-13
unbelieving Jews had earlier stirred up leaders against Paul - Acts 13:50

d. the unbelieving Jews got the rulers to please them - Acts 17:9

the rulers required Jason and the others to post a bond
the rulers then allowed Jason and the others to leave

F. Paul and the team minister in Berea - Acts 17:10-15

1. Paul and the team had a good ministry in Berea - Acts 17:10-11

Paul and Silas were immediately sent away by the brethren

Paul often had to leave in a hurry - Acts 17:14

Paul and Silas came to the city of Berea

Paul and Silas went into the synagogue of the Jews

Paul started as he usually did in the synagogue - Acts 17:2

Paul and Silas found the Jews in Berea were more fair-minded

Paul shared the same message with Jews and Gentiles - Acts 20:21

Paul and Silas saw the Jews in Berea receive the word with all readiness

these Jews came with a learner's attitude - Acts 9:6

Paul and Silas saw the Jews in Berea search the Scriptures daily

the Word gives light to those who seek - Psalm 119:105

Paul and Silas saw the Jews in Berea wanted to find out the truth

the truth in the Word is what sets people free - John 8:32

2. Paul and the team saw many believe in Berea - Acts 17:12

many of the Jews in Berea believed

they looked to the Scripture for answers - John 5:39

many of the Greek women also believed

many chief women earlier believed in Thessalonica - Acts 17:4

many of the Greek men also believed

many devout Greek men believed in Thessalonica - Acts 17:4

3. Paul was forced to leave the city of Berea - Acts 17:13-14

the Jews from Thessalonica heard that Paul was preaching in Berea

the Jews from Thessalonica came and stirred up the crowds

these Jews had earlier opposed Paul and the team - Acts 17:5-9

the Jews were unaware when the brethren sent away Paul by night

the Jews did not realize Silas and Timothy were still there

4. Paul went to the city of Athens - Acts 17:15

Paul was brought to the city of Athens

this was the one time Paul ministered without a team - Acts 17:16-34

Paul told those who brought him to send Silas and Timothy

Paul saw those who brought him return to Berea

G. Paul ministers alone in the city of Athens - 17:16-34

1. Paul ministered to people of many backgrounds - 17:16-21

a. Paul saw the idolatry of the city - Acts 17:16

Paul was waiting for the rest of the team to join him

Paul had his spirit provoked within him

Paul felt great sorrow to see such spiritual need - Matt. 9:36

Paul saw the city was totally given over to idols

this city even had an idol for a god that they might not know - Acts 17:23

b. Paul ministered to people wherever he met them - Acts 17:17

Paul shared the Gospel with the Jews in the synagogue

Paul usually began his ministry at the synagogue - Acts 13:14; 14:1; 17:2, 10

Paul shared the Gospel with the Gentile worshipers

this was usually the group that had the greatest interest - Acts 11:20-21

Paul shared daily in the marketplace with those he met

Paul shared the Gospel wherever people would listen - Acts 19:9

c. Paul met some of the philosophers of Ephesus - 17:18

Paul met some Epicurean and Stoic philosophers

the Epicureans lived for things and pleasure

the Stoics taught the goal was to master yourself

Paul was called a babbler by some of these philosophers

the philosophers said he was one who had taken the ideas of another

Paul was called a proclaimer of foreign gods by some

the Greeks had many gods but ignored the Creator - Acts 17:24-28

Paul had this happen because he preached Jesus and the resurrection

the Epicureans did not believe in the possibility of a resurrection - Acts 17:32

d. Paul was taken by the philosophers to the Areopagus - 17:19-21

the philosophers took Paul to the Areopagus

the Areopagus was a court building on Mars' Hill

the philosophers said they wanted to know about this new teaching

the people of Athens brought Paul here to explain his teachings Acts 17:22-32

the philosophers said Paul was teaching strange things

the philosophers all wanted to tell or hear some new thing

2. Paul spoke to the multitude on Mars' Hill - Acts 17:22-34

a. Paul showed that he was familiar with their beliefs - 17:22-28

Paul said that he had observed their religious nature - 17:22-23

Paul stood up to speak on Mars' Hill

Paul told the people of Athens that he recognized they were very religious

Paul said that he had been looking at their objects of worship

Paul said that he had seen an altar TO THE UNKNOWN GOD

Paul said he was there to tell them about the One they worshiped ignorantly

Paul began his message by focusing on the Creator - 17:24-25

Paul said that God is the Creator who created the world

Paul began with the Creator for those who knew nothing of God - Gen. 1:1

Paul said that He is the Lord of heaven and earth

Paul moved from the Creator to the creation - Gen. 1:3-31

Paul said that God does not live in a temple made with hands

God says our body is the temple of the Holy Spirit - I Cor. 6:19-20

Paul said God is not worshiped with the things we make with our hands

Paul knew how people change the glory of God into images - Rom. 1:21-23

Paul said that God did not need anything made for Him

Paul said God is the One who gives life, breath and all things

Paul shared that God is the source of life - Gen. 2:7

Paul said that all people seek for God - 17:26-28

God is the One who made every nation from one blood

all nations can be traced to the family of Noah - Gen. 9:18-19

God had determined the times and boundaries of their dwellings

God is the one who placed the nations where they are - Gen. 10:32

God wants men to seek for Him and find Him

God calls us to seek Him while He can be found - Is. 55:6

God is not very far from any of us

God says people will find Him when they seek Him - Jer. 29:13

God is the One in whom we live and move

God is the One in whom we are to live and die - Rom. 14:8

One of their own poets said that we are the offspring of God

this was a quote from the Cretan poet named Epimendes

b. Paul proclaimed the death and resurrection of Christ - Acts 17:29-34

Paul told them that God commands all men to repent of idols - 17:29-30

we are the offspring of God
God created us in His own image - Gen. 1:27
we should not think that the Divine Nature is like gold or silver or stone
we can know His eternal power and Godhead from His creation - Rom. 1:19-20
we should not think of God as something made by our own hands
idols are unable to help anyone - Psalm 135:15-18
we can know that God overlooked the times of ignorance
we can know that God calls all men everywhere to repent
we need to focus on the message of repentance as we share the Gospel - Luke 24:47

Paul said that God would judge the world in righteousness - 17:31

God has appointed a day when he will judge the world in righteousness
God says that He will judge unbelievers according to their works - Rev. 20:11-15
God will judge the world by the One He has ordained - Jesus
the Father has committed all judgment to the Son - John 5:22
God showed He had chosen Jesus by raising Him from the dead
the resurrection is the theme of the messages throughout Acts - Acts 4:10

Paul had some mock when he talked about the resurrection - 17:32-33

Paul had some people mock when they heard about the resurrection
the Epicureans did not believe in the resurrection - Acts 17:18
Paul had some people said they would hear Paul again
many people want to wait until a later time - Acts 24:25
Paul then departed from among them

Paul had some believe in the city of Athens - 17:34

Paul had some men join him who believed
the Gospel changes all who believe - Acts 26:18
Paul saw one named Dionysius, a member of the Areopagus, believe
the Gospel changed one of their philosophers - Acts 17:19
Paul saw a woman named Damaris believe
many times women were among the first to believe - Acts 17:4, 12
Paul saw some others also believe
the message of salvation is for all - Acts 16:31

H. Paul and the team minister in Corinth - Acts 18:1-17

1. Paul shared the Gospel with the Jews in Corinth - Acts 18:1-6

a. Paul stayed with Aquila and Priscilla when he came to Corinth - Acts 18:1-3

Paul left Athens and came to Corinth

Paul would spend an extended period of time in Corinth - Acts 18:11

Paul found a Jew named Aquila who had been born in Pontus

Paul learned that Aquila had recently come from Rome with his wife
they later returned to Rome and established a church in their house - Rom. 16:3-5

Paul learned that Claudius had commanded all the Jews to leave Rome

Paul learned that they had the same trade which he had

Paul then stayed with them and worked

Paul also worked to support himself in other cities - Acts 20:34

Paul, Aquila and Priscilla were all tentmakers by trade

Paul became a close friend to Aquila and Priscilla - Acts 18:18; Rom. 16:3

b. Paul shared the Gospel in the synagogue at Corinth - Acts 18:4

Paul reasoned in the synagogue every Sabbath

this was the normal pattern for Paul in a new city - Acts 19:8

Paul was persuading both Jews and Greeks

the synagogues often had many Greeks who attended - Acts 17:2-4

c. Paul and the team turned to the Gentiles - Acts 18:5-6

Paul was joined by Silas and Timothy who came from Macedonia
they had remained for a while in Berea - Acts 17:14-15

Paul was compelled by the Spirit to share the Gospel

Paul made it his goal to always be led by the Spirit - Acts 13:4; 16:6-7

Paul shared with the Jews that Jesus is the Christ

Paul always went to the Jews first - Rom. 1:16

Paul was opposed and blasphemed by the Jews

Paul usually saw the Jews oppose and reject - Acts 13:45

Paul told them he was clean from their blood

Paul would then turn to the Gentiles - Acts 13:46

Paul said that from that point he would go to the Gentiles

Paul had been chosen by God to go to the Gentiles - Acts 9:15-16

Paul told the Jews his ministry was to the Gentiles - Acts 22:21-22

Paul told Agrippa his ministry was to the Gentiles - Acts 26:20

2. Paul shared the gospel with the Gentiles in Corinth - Acts 18:7-11

a. Paul began to minister in the house of Titus Justus - Acts 18:7

Paul moved his teaching to the house of Justus

Paul used any available building to teach - Acts 19:9

Paul had learned that Justus was one who worshiped God

Titus Justus is a Roman name but he worshiped the true God
his full name may have been Gaius Titus Justus - I Cor. 1:14

Paul saw that the house of Justus was next door to the synagogue

b. Paul saw the chief ruler of the synagogue believe - Acts 18:8

Crispus, the chief ruler of the synagogue believed in Christ

this was one of the few Corinthians that Paul baptized - I Cor. 1:14

Crispus saw his entire household believe in Christ

Paul focused on reaching entire households - Acts 16:15, 32-33

Crispus saw many other Corinthians believe and be baptized

the Lord later told Paul many people would believe - Acts 18:10

c. Paul was told the Lord had many people in Corinth - Acts 18:9-11

Paul had the Lord speak to him in a vision at night

Paul received other visions at night - Acts 16:9

Paul was told to not be afraid

Paul had to deal with fear just like the rest of us - II Cor. 7:5-6

Paul was told to speak and not be silent

Paul asked others to pray that he would have boldness - Eph. 6:19

Paul was reminded that the Lord was with him

Paul had similar encouragement at other times - Acts 27:22-25

Paul was promised that no one would attack or hurt him

he was attacked and hurt in other cities - Acts 16:23-24; II Cor. 11:24-25

Paul was told that the Lord had many people in that city

Paul later spent additional time in Corinth - Acts 20:2-3

Paul taught the Word for another year and six months

Paul spent half of his ministry in just four cities including Corinth
(these were four of the five largest cities in the Roman Empire)

Antioch - Acts 11:25-26; 13:1; 14:26-28; 15:35; 18:2-23

Corinth - Acts 18:11, 18; 20:2-3

Ephesus - Acts 19:10; 20:31

Rome - Acts 28:30-31

3. Paul was accused by the Jews to the Roman ruler - Acts 18:12-17

a. Paul was taken to the ruler of the region - Acts 18:12

Gallio became the proconsul of Achaia

Corinth was the main city of this region - Acts 18:27; I Cor. 3:6

Gallio saw the Jews rise up against Paul

this happened to Paul in many cities - Acts 13:50; 14:2-5; 17:5

Gallio saw the Jews bring Paul to his judgment seat

b. Paul was accused by the Jews to the ruler - Acts 18:13

Paul was accused by the Jews to Gallio

Paul was also accused by Jews in other cities - Acts 17:4-6; 22:22

Paul was accused of persuading men to worship God contrary to the law

many people said things about Paul that were not true - Acts 21:20-21

c. Paul saw Gallio reject the Jews - Acts 18:14-16

Gallio answered before Paul could even speak

Gallio had no time for the Jews and their complaints - Acts 18:12-13

Gallio said he would have listened if Paul had done evil or committed crimes
in saying this he declared Paul innocent as did other rulers - Acts 25:25-27; 26:31

Gallio said it was reasonable for a ruler to listen to real charges

Gallio said the charges they brought were not real charges - Acts 18:13

Gallio said what they mentioned was their own law

the Romans did not accept the Jewish law - Acts 23:29

Gallio told them that they could look to their own law

Gallio said he did not want to be bothered by such matters

Gallio felt this was just a Jewish fight over words

Gallio had them driven away from the judgment seat

d. Paul saw the Greeks turn against the Jews - Acts 18:17

the Greeks then turned against Sosthenes, the ruler of the synagogue

Sosthenes had replaced Crispus as the leader of the synagogue - Acts 18:8
later Sosthenes also became a Christian and ministered with Paul - I Cor. 1:1

the Greeks beat Sosthenes in front of the judgment seat

the Corinthians had great respect for Paul - Acts 18:8

the Greeks were ignored by Gallio as they beat Sosthenes

Gallio may have had some prejudice toward the Jews - Acts 18:14-15

I. Paul returns to Antioch and Jerusalem - Acts 18:18-22

1. Paul began his return to Syria - Acts 18:18

Paul stayed in Corinth for a good while longer

Paul had already spent 18 months in Corinth - Acts 18:11

Paul then left the brethren and sailed for Syria

Paul spent some time in Antioch ministering - Acts 18:22-23

Paul took Priscilla and Aquila with him

he left them to begin a ministry in Ephesus - Acts 18:26

Paul had his hair shaved off at Cenchrea

this was involved in keeping a Jewish vow - Acts 21:24

Paul had his hair shaved because he had taken a vow

Paul still took Jewish vows - Acts 21:26; I Cor. 9:20

2. Paul visited the synagogue at Ephesus - Acts 18:19

Paul came to Ephesus and left Aquila and Priscilla there

they quietly began giving instruction to individuals - Acts 18:26

Paul visited the synagogue and reasoned with the Jews while he was there

Paul would later spend three months teaching in that synagogue - Acts 19:8

3. Paul said he would return to Ephesus if the Lord willed - Acts 18:20-21

Paul was asked to stay longer while in the synagogue

the Jews in Ephesus were initially open to the Gospel - Acts 19:8

Paul said he could not stay with them at that time

Paul did come back later to share the Gospel with them - Acts 19:1

Paul said he was on his way to observe the feast in Jerusalem

he was heading for Jerusalem when he came to Ephesus - Acts 18:18

Paul said he would return to them again if God was willing

Paul did return and teach in their synagogue - Acts 19:8

Paul then sailed from Ephesus

his goal was to keep his vow - Acts 18:18

4. Paul visited the church at Antioch - Acts 18:22

Paul had his boat land at the city of Caesarea

Paul then went to Jerusalem and greeted the church

Paul then traveled to Antioch

Paul returned several times to this city - Acts 14:26-28

IV. The Lord sends Paul on a third missionary trip - Acts 18:23-21:16

A. Paul strengthened the disciples throughout Galatia - Acts 18:23

Paul spent some time in Antioch
Paul then traveled through the regions of Galatia and Phrygia
Paul was strengthening the disciples throughout the region
Paul did this as a regular part of his ministry - Acts 14:22

B. Paul had left Aquila and Priscilla to minister in Ephesus - Acts 18:24-28

1. Apollos came to Ephesus and began to preach - Acts 18:24-25

Apollos was a Jew who had been born in Alexandria
Apollos was also an eloquent man and mighty in the Scriptures
Apollos came to the city of Ephesus
Apollos had been instructed in the way of the Lord
Apollos was fervent in spirit and taught accurately the things of the Lord
his teaching was accurate but incomplete - Matt. 3:1-12
Apollos, however, only knew about the teaching of John the Baptist

2. Apollos had Aquila and Priscilla explain the Word more clearly - Acts 18:26

Apollos began to speak boldly in the synagogue at Ephesus
he later developed a powerful ministry - Acts 18:28; I Cor. 3:6
Apollos was heard by Aquila and Priscilla as he spoke in the synagogue
they listened and did not interrupt - James 1:19
Apollos was taken aside by them and had the way of God explained to him
they used their home as a place of ministry - Rom. 16:3-5

3. Apollos then had a great ministry in Achaia - Acts 18:27-28

Apollos then desired to travel to Achaia
Paul viewed Apollos as a partner in ministry - I Cor. 3:6-9; Titus 3:13
Apollos was given a letter encouraging the brethren to receive him
the brothers in Corinth were helped by Apollos - I Cor. 3:6
Apollos greatly helped those who had believed through grace
Apollos helped Christians grow in their faith - I Cor. 3:6
Apollos vigorously refuted the Jews publicly
Apollos showed from the Scriptures that Jesus is the Christ
Apollos made good use of his knowledge of the Scriptures - Acts 18:24

C. Paul and the team ministered in Ephesus and all of Asia - Acts 19:1-41

1. Paul met some disciples of John the Baptist in Ephesus - Acts 19:1-7

a. Paul arrived in the region of Ephesus - Acts 19:1

Paul came back to Ephesus after Apollos had gone to Corinth

Paul had said he would return if the Lord willed it - Acts 18:21

Paul found some disciples when he came to Ephesus

b. Paul met men who know only the message of John the Baptist - Acts 19 2-3

Paul asked them if they received the Holy Spirit when they believed

Paul was told they had not heard if there was a Holy Spirit

this promise was to those who trusted Christ - John 14:16-18, 26; Acts 1:8

Paul then asked them into what they were baptized

they were like Old Testament saints - Mark 1:1-8

Paul was told that they had received John's baptism

John had promised that Christ would come - John 1:19-36

c. Paul taught these men about Christ - Acts 19:4-5

Paul said John baptized with a baptism of repentance

John had focused on the message of repentance - Matt. 3:1-2, 8

Paul said John said to believe on the One who came after him

John had said that Christ was coming - Luke 3:1-18

Paul said that John told people to believe on Christ Jesus

that had been the message of John the Baptist - John 3:26-36

Paul then heard they wanted to be baptized in the name of Jesus

this is how those who believe in Jesus are to identify that belief - Rom. 6:3-7

d. Paul saw these men receive the Holy Spirit - Acts 19:6-7

Paul then laid his hands on them

Peter and John had earlier laid their hands on the Samaritans - Acts 8:17

Paul saw the Holy Spirit come on them

the Samaritans had also received the Holy Spirit as a group - Acts 8:15-17

Paul heard them speak with tongues and prophesy

this had happened to both Jews and Gentiles earlier - Acts 2:4-11; 10:44-46

(these men were a group of Old Testament saints)

Paul said the group was about a dozen men

2. Paul saw the Gospel spread throughout Asia - Acts 19:8-10

a. Paul shared the Gospel in the synagogue at Ephesus - Acts 19:8

Paul went into the synagogue in Ephesus

this was the custom of Paul when he first came to a city - Acts 13:14; 14:1

Paul spoke in the synagogue in Ephesus for three months

this was longer than in most cities - Acts 13:44-48; 17:2-5

Paul was reasoning and persuading the things concerning the kingdom of God

Paul always encouraged people to search the Scriptures - Acts 17:11

we need to help people learn to search the Scriptures - John 5:44

b. Paul moved his teaching to the school of Tyrannus - Acts 19:9

Paul saw many of the Jews become hardened

the Jews were often hardened by envy - Acts 13:44-45

Paul saw that many of the Jews did not believe

this caused Paul to turn to the Gentiles - Acts 13:46; 18:5-6

Paul saw many of the Jews speak evil of the Way to the multitude

the unbelieving Jews wanted to stop the Gentiles from believing - Acts 17:5

Paul departed from the Jewish synagogue

Paul would not stay in the synagogue and fight - Acts 18:5-7

Paul took the disciples with him as he left

Paul wanted to help the disciples grow - Acts 18:11

Paul reasoned daily in the school of Tyrannus

Paul would use any available meeting place - Acts 16:13

c. Paul saw the Gospel spread throughout Asia - Acts 19:10

Paul continued teaching for two more years

Paul had earlier been forbidden to go into Asia - Acts 16:6

Paul spent a total of three years in Ephesus - Acts 20:31

Paul saw all those who lived in Asia hear the word of the Lord Jesus

the word spread to Colosse and Laodicea from Ephesus - Col. 2:1

Epaphras was the one who went from Ephesus to Colosse - Col. 4:12

Epaphras also took the Gospel to Laodicea and Hierapolis - Col. 4:13

Paul saw that all of the Jews heard the Gospel

Paul had a great concern for the Jews - Rom. 9:1-5

Paul saw that all of the Greeks heard the Gospel

Paul had a great concern for the Gentiles - Rom. 1:16

Paul had the same message for both Jews and Gentiles - Acts 20:20-21

3. Paul faced demonic opposition - Act 19:11-17

a. the Lord gave Paul power to do special miracles - Acts 19:11-12

God was the one who gave the power to do these miracles
God is the One who had earlier given the apostles power - Acts 4:10
God did these miracles by the hands of Paul
God gave Paul the same power as the other apostles - Acts 5:12

b. the Lord saw some Jews try to imitate Paul - Acts 19:13

certain Jewish men tried to cast out evil spirits
these men were trying to do it in their own strength - Matt. 17:21
certain Jewish men tried to do this in the name of Jesus
these men had not placed their trust in Christ - Acts 19:15
certain men did this by trying to connect their ministry to Paul
there were others who tried to identify with Paul - Phil. 1:15-16

c. the Lord allowed the sons of Sceva to face demonic power - Acts 19:14-16

the seven sons of Sceva tried to cast out demons
the seven sons of Sceva were the sons of the chief of the priests
the seven sons of Sceva were answered by the demon
the seven sons of Sceva heard that the demon knew Jesus
the demons all know Christ and tremble - Mark 1:34; James 1:19
the demons know that Christ can send them to the bottomless pit - Luke 8:31
the seven sons of Sceva heard that the demon knew Paul
the seven sons of Sceva heard the demon did not know them
the seven sons of Sceva had the man with the demon leap on them
the seven sons of Sceva were overcome by the man with the demon
the seven sons of Sceva had the man prevail against them
the seven sons of Sceva fled naked and wounded

d. the Lord caused His name to be magnified - Acts 19:17

the people all heard what had happened
word was able to spread quickly in Asia - Acts 19:10
the people of Ephesus were filled with fear
the power of God will cause people to fear - Acts 5:11
the people of Ephesus magnified the name of the Lord Jesus
the power of God will cause people to magnify God - Acts 5:14

4. Paul saw many turn from demonic influence - Acts 19:18-22

a. Paul saw many believers come and confess their deeds - Acts 19:18

many that believed were filled with fear
God's power causes people to fear - Acts 5:11
many that believed came and confessed
we are promised mercy if we confess - Prov. 28:13
many that believed showed their deeds
many believers had not previously separated themselves - II Cor. 6:17

b. Paul saw many believers got rid of their books of magic - Acts 19:19-20

many believers had practiced magical arts
Christians are to avoid fellowship with demons - I Cor. 8:20-21
many believers brought their magical books
the believers saw the need for separation - II Cor. 6:14-16
many believers burned their magical books
the believers made a complete break with these things - II Cor. 6:17-18
many believers saw the value of the books was 50,000 pieces of silver
many believers saw the Word of God grow
God works mightily as His people obey - Acts 19:17
many believers saw the Word of God prevail
the Word of God is living and powerful - Heb. 4:12

c. Paul prepared to visit Macedonia and Achaia - Acts 19:21

Paul was being led by the Spirit
Paul was prepared for whatever the Spirit had for him - Acts 20:22-24
Paul was going to go through Macedonia and Achaia
Paul was able to carry out this plan - Acts 20:1-2
Paul then planned to visit Jerusalem
Paul was able to carry out this plan - Acts 21:15-17
Paul had as his next purpose to visit Rome
Paul had desired to visit Rome for many years - Rom. 15:23-24

d. Paul sent Timothy and Erastus ahead of him - Acts 19:22

Paul sent two who ministered with him to Macedonia and Achaia
Paul sent Timothy and Erastus to these two areas
Paul stayed a little longer in Asia

5. Paul was opposed by a maker of idols - Acts 19:23-29

a. Demetrius made silver shrines for the Greek god, Diana - Acts 19:23-24

Demetrius stirred up a great commotion about the Way
Demetrius was a silversmith
Demetrius made silver shrines for Diana
Demetrius and the other silversmiths made a lot of money
many people are controlled by the love of money - I Tim. 6:10

b. Demetrius called together his fellow workmen - Acts 19:25

Demetrius called together all the silversmiths
Demetrius reminded them that their work gave them their wealth
these men were controlled by the desire for riches - I Tim. 6:9

c. Demetrius told them that their trade was in danger - Acts 19:26-27

Demetrius said Paul was having a negative effect on business in Ephesus
the real concern of Demetrius was the loss of money - Acts 16:19
Demetrius said Paul was having a negative effect on business throughout Asia
many people are controlled by a concern for money or possessions - Mark 5:16-17
Demetrius said Paul was turning many people away from Diana
the Word of God was growing and prevailing - Acts 19:20
Demetrius said Paul said there are no gods made with hands
this is clearly proclaimed in the Old Testament - Psalm 115:4-8
Demetrius said that their craft was now in danger
Demetrius said the temple of Diana would be despised
Demetrius said the magnificence of it would be destroyed
Demetrius said Asia and the world worshipped Diana

d. Demetrius stirred up the people against Paul and the team - Acts 19:28-29

the silversmiths were filled with wrath
the silversmiths began to cry out
the silversmiths said Diana was a great god
the silversmiths filled the whole city with confusion
most people did not even know what was going on - Acts 19:32
the silversmiths caught Gaius and Aristarchus
(these were Paul's traveling companions from Macedonia)
the silversmiths then rushed into the theater

6. Paul saw a great riot develop in Ephesus - Acts 19:30-34

a. Paul was urged not to go out to the crowd - Acts 19:30-31

Paul wanted to speak to the people
Paul was always prepared to die - Phil. 1:21
Paul was stopped by the other disciples
other disciples often tried to warn Paul - Acts 21:10-11
Paul had some chief men of Asia speak to him
Paul had gained respect from the leaders - Acts 26:28-31
Paul had become friends of these men
Paul had many good friends in Ephesus - Acts 21:36-38
Paul had them urge him not to go into the theater
the leaders knew the mob was angry and confused - Acts 19:28-29

b. Paul knew the crowd was in great confusion - Acts 19:32

some of the crowd cried one thing
some were focused on their idol - Acts 19:27-28
some of the crowd cried something different
some were focused on their wealth - Acts 19:25
some of the crowd were just confused
the whole city had been filled with confusion - Acts 19:29
some of the crowd did not even know why they had gathered
some were even anti-Jewish - Acts 19:34
some just enjoyed going against the law - Acts 19:38-40

c. Paul heard that Alexander tried to speak to the crowd - Acts 19:33

Alexander was drawn from the multitude
Alexander motioned with his hand
Alexander wanted to make his defense to the people

d. Paul heard the crowd shouting for two hours - Acts 19:34

the crowd recognized that Alexander was a Jew
many in the Roman Empire had feelings against the Jews - Acts 18:2
the crowd then shouted together for two hours
a crowd can be stirred up easily - John 19:12-15
the crowd was shouting, great is Diana of the Ephesians
the was the main idol in Ephesus and Asia - Acts 19:27

7. Paul saw the town clerk stop the riot - Acts 19:35-41

a. the town clerk quieted the people - Acts 19:35-36

the town clerk quieted the people

the people had been shouting for two hours - Acts 19:34

the town clerk said everyone knew the Ephesians worshiped Diana

their idols and temple were recognized throughout Asia - Acts 19:27

the town clerk said the image fell down from Jupiter (Zeus)

the town clerk said no one could argue with that fact

the town clerk told the people to be quiet

the town clerk said they should act lawfully - Acts 19:39

the town clerk told the people not to act rashly

the town clerk knew they could be questioned by the Romans - Acts 19:40

b. the town clerk said the men were not robbers or blasphemers - Acts 19:37

the town clerk said the men were not robbers of temples

instead they were magnifying the Lord - Acts 19:17

the town clerk said the men had not blasphemed Diana

Paul contrasted idol worship with true worship - Acts 19:26

c. the town clerk told the people to use the court system - Acts 19:38-39

the town clerk told the silversmiths to take any matter to court

the silversmiths would not admit their real motivation - Acts 19:25

the town clerk said that was the purpose of the deputies

the silversmiths were told to follow the law - Acts 19:29

the town clerk said they could accuse them there

Roman citizens had the right to face their accusers - Acts 23:35

the town clerk said they could also discuss any other matters

the town clerk said things should be determined in a lawful assembly

d. the town clerk then dismissed the gathering of people - Acts 19:40-41

the town clerk said they would have to give an account to the Romans

the town clerk said there was no reason for such an uproar

many of the people did not know why they were there - Acts 19:32

the town clerk said there was no excuse for this disorderly meeting

the people did not know the motivation of the silversmiths - Acts 19:25

the town clerk told everyone to go home

D. Paul and the team ministered in Macedonia - Acts 20:1-5

1. Paul left to go into Macedonia - Acts 20:1

Paul saw the uproar in Ephesus come to an end
Paul called the disciples in Ephesus together
Paul embraced the disciples in Ephesus
Paul knew he must leave town - Acts 19:29
Paul left Ephesus to go to Macedonia

2. Paul did much encouragement in Macedonia - Acts 20:2

Paul traveled throughout the whole region of Macedonia
Paul had been forced to flee from these cities earlier - Acts 17:1-15
Paul gave the believers in Macedonia much encouragement
Paul then traveled south to Greece

3. Paul then spent three months in Greece - Acts 20:3

Paul stayed three months in Greece
Paul continually wanted to strengthen disciples - Acts 18:23
Paul heard that the Jews were preparing to kill him
Paul faced opposition from the Jews wherever he went - Acts 17:13-14
Paul heard this as he was getting ready to sail to Syria
Paul decided to travel by land through Macedonia

4. Paul had a team that traveled with him - Acts 20:4-5

the team with Paul included Sopater of Berea
Paul had a very effective ministry in Berea - Acts 17:10-12
the team with Paul included Aristarchus of Thessalonica
Aristarchus had already been traveling with Paul - Acts 19:29
the team with Paul included Secundus of Thessalonica
the team included Gaius of Derbe
Gaius had already been traveling with Paul - Acts 19:29
the team included Timothy from Lystra or Derbe
Timothy had been on the team for many years - Acts 16:1-3
the team included Tychicus from Asia
Tychicus had an extensive ministry - Eph. 6:21-22; Col. 4:7-8; II Tim 4:12
the team included Trophimus from Asia
Trophimus was from the city of Ephesus in Asia - Acts 21:29

E. Paul and the team ministered in Troas - Acts 20:6-12

1. Paul spoke to the Christians in Troas - Acts 20:6-7

Paul and the team sailed from Philippi to Troas
Paul and the team spent seven days in Troas
Paul saw the disciples gather for communion on the first day of the week
the first day of the week was when the church commonly gathered - I Cor. 16:2
Paul preached to the disciples until midnight
the disciples did not worry about the time - Acts 20:11
Paul was planning to leave the next day

2. Paul had a young man fall asleep and fall out the window - Acts 20:8-9

Paul was preaching in a room with many lights
Paul was preaching in the place they usually gathered
Paul had a young man that was sitting in a window fall asleep
Paul had the young man overcome by sleep as he preached
Paul preached for a long time
Paul preached until midnight - Acts 20:7
Paul saw the young man fall out the third story window
Paul saw that the young man was killed by the fall

3. Paul raised the young man back to life - Acts 20:10

Paul went down and embraced the young man
Paul said not to worry as he now had life

4. Paul continued his sermon until morning - Acts 20:11

Paul went back up and they broke bread together
this was a part of early church services - I Cor. 11:23-34
Paul and the others talked until daybreak
the disciples wanted to share before he left - Acts 20:36-38
Paul and the team then departed

5. Paul comforted the Christians by raising the young man - Acts 20:12

the disciples found that the young man was alive
the Lord had used Paul to restore his life - Acts 20:10
the disciples were comforted by his life

F. Paul and the team ministered to the leaders of Ephesus - Acts 20:13-35

1. Paul sent a request to the leaders of the church at Ephesus - Acts 20:13-17

a. Paul traveled by foot to Assos - Acts 20:13-14

Paul sent the team on the ship to Assos
Assos was about 40 miles south of Troas
Paul told them he would meet them at Assos
Paul decided he wanted to walk to Assos

b. Paul and the team then sailed to Miletus - Acts 20:15

Paul and the team sailed from Assos
Paul was traveling this way for safety - Acts 20:3
safety was important for his present ministry - Rom. 15:25-26
Paul and the team sailed from Assos to Mitylene
Paul and team stopped at Samos and Trogyllium
Paul and the team then sailed to Miletus

c. Paul wanted to get to Jerusalem for Pentecost - Acts 20:16

Paul decided to sail past Ephesus
Paul did not want to further endanger the disciples - Acts 19:23-41
Paul did not want to spend time in Asia
Paul was focused on his present ministry - Rom. 15:25-26
Paul was in a hurry to get to Jerusalem
this had happened the first time he visited Ephesus - Acts 18:20
Paul wanted to be in Jerusalem for Pentecost
Paul enjoyed getting to Jerusalem for the feasts - Acts 18:21

d. Paul asked the leaders of Ephesus to meet him at Miletus - Acts 20:17

Paul sent a message from Miletus to Ephesus
Paul wanted to spend time with the leaders - Acts 20:18-38
Paul asked the elders in Ephesus to come to Miletus
Paul wanted to remind them to serve by example - Acts 20:18-27
Paul wanted to warn them of dangers they faced - Acts 20:28-31
Paul wanted them to know God would build them up - Acts 20:32
Paul wanted them to have a giving heart - Acts 20:33-36
Paul wanted to give a final farewell to the elders - Acts 20:36-38

2. Paul shared how he had ministered in Ephesus - Acts 20:18-21

a. Paul shared with the elders about his example - Acts 20:18

Paul reminded them of his first visit to Asia
Paul reminded them of his example that he lived before them

b. Paul shared with the leaders how he had served the Lord - Acts 20:19

Paul said he had served the Lord with all humility
Paul often focused on the need for humility - Phil. 2:1-8
Paul said he had served through many tears and trials
Paul had suffered many trials - II Cor. 12:23-28
Paul said they had seen how the Jews plotted against him
the Jews often hardened their hearts - Acts 13:45-46; Acts 18:6
the Jews often persecuted Paul - Acts 14:50; Acts 20:3; Acts 21:27-30

c. Paul shared with the elders how he had ministered - Acts 20:20

Paul said he had shared all that was helpful
this included the whole counsel of God - Acts 20:27
Paul said he had proclaimed the message to them
the Word of God grew and prevailed in Asia - Acts 19:20
Paul said that he had taught them
Paul spent much time in discussion - Acts 19:8-9
Paul said this teaching was done publicly
Paul had taught them in the synagogue - Acts 19:8
Paul had taught them in the school of Tyrannus - Acts 19:10
Paul said this teaching was done from house to house
Paul taught people in their homes - Acts 18:1-3

d. Paul shared with the elders the focus of his message - Acts 20:21

Paul said he shared his message with the Jews
Paul had begun his ministry in the synagogue - Acts 19:8
Paul said he shared the same message with the Greeks
Paul shared the message with all in Asia - Acts 19:10
Paul said he had shared repentance toward God
the message of repentance was always shared - Acts 17:30
Paul said he had shared faith in our Lord Jesus Christ
the message of faith was the theme of Paul's ministry - Rom. 10:9-17

3. Paul shared that he was pure from the blood of all men - Acts 20:22-27

a. Paul went to Jerusalem expecting to suffer for Christ - Acts 20:22-23

Paul was going to Jerusalem because he was led by the Spirit

Paul wanted to be in Jerusalem for Pentecost - Acts 20:16

Paul did not know exactly what would happen in Jerusalem

Paul did know he would meet opposition - Acts 23:12-15

Paul said the Holy Spirit had been warning him in every city

Paul would receive further warnings - Acts 21:10-13

Paul had been warned he would be put in chains

this happened to him in Jerusalem - Acts 21:33

Paul had been warned he would suffer affliction

this also happened in Jerusalem - Acts 22:22-24

b. Paul wanted to finished his course with joy - Acts 20:24

Paul said none of these things moved him

Paul was ready to die for Christ - Acts 21:14

Paul said he did not hold his life as important

Paul wanted to serve Christ by life and by death - Phil. 1:21

Paul wanted to finish his course with joy

Paul was focused on the finish line - I Cor. 9:24-27; II Tim. 4:7-8

Paul wanted to carry out the ministry given to him by Christ

Paul was given a ministry when he first believed - Acts 9:15-16

Paul wanted to testify to the gospel of the grace of God

Paul continually reminded Christians of the grace of God - Eph. 2:8-9

c. Paul said they probably would not see him again - Acts 20:25

Paul said he had been preaching the kingdom of God among them

Paul focused on the kingdom of God - Acts 14:22; Acts 19:8; Acts 28:23, 31

Paul said they would probably see his face no more

Paul knew he was in constant danger - Acts 20:22-23

d. Paul said he had faithfully declared the whole counsel of God - Acts 20:26-27

Paul said he was free of the blood of all men

Paul shared the Gospel with all who would listen - Rom. 1:16

Paul said he had not hesitated to share the whole counsel of God

Paul shared all that was profitable - Acts 20:20

4. Paul warned the elders of dangers they faced - Acts 20:28-31

a. Paul told the elders to be alert - Acts 20:28

Paul told the elders to pay attention to themselves
Paul told the elders to pay attention to the flock
Paul said the Holy Spirit had given the elders oversight
Peter gives further instruction about this oversight - I Pet. 5:1-3
Paul told them to feed the church of God
Christ said that feeding is a key part of ministry - John 21:15-17
Paul said Christ had purchased the church with His own blood
we were redeemed by the precious blood of Christ - I Pet. 1:18-19

b. Paul warned them of false teachers from outside - Acts 20:29

Paul said that after he left grievous wolves would come
false teachers even come as angels of light - II Cor. 11:13-15
Paul said these wolves (false teachers) would not spare the flock
the goal of Satan is always to destroy - Matt. 7:15; John 10:10

c. Paul warned them of ambitious leaders from within - Acts 20:30

Paul said that men would arise from within the church
Paul talked about two such men - I Tim. 1:19-20
Paul said these men would speak perverse things
they follow the example of non-Christians - Acts 13:45
Paul said these men would get people to follow them
these are people who seek personal power - III John 9-10

d. Paul said he had warned them for three years - Acts 20:31

Paul told the leaders to be alert and watch
Paul told the leaders to be alert and remember
Paul said he had warned them for three years

5. Paul commended the elders to the grace of God - Acts 20:32

Paul commended the elders to God
Paul commended the elders to the Word of His grace
Paul said the Word was able to build them up
Paul said this would give them an inheritance

6. Paul shared his personal example to the elders - Acts 20:33-35

a. Paul had not coveted the money of any person - Acts 20:33

Paul warned in other places of the danger of loving money - I Tim. 6:10
Paul had learned to live with what God provided - Phil. 4:10-19

b. Paul had worked with his own hands to meet his needs - Acts 20:34

Paul worked to provide for his own needs
Paul was a tentmaker by trade - Acts 18:3
Paul worked to provide for the needs of the team
Paul worked night and day to provide - I Thess. 2:9

c. Paul had provided an example of giving to others - Acts 20:35

Paul had shown them how to give by his own example
Paul had worked with his own hands - I Cor. 4:12
Paul encouraged them to work to support the weak
Paul had provided a good example of contentment - I Tim. 6:6-8
Paul encouraged them to remember the words of Jesus
Paul reminded them of what Christ had said about giving
Christ said those who give are blessed - Luke 14:12

7. Paul gave his final farewell to these elders - Acts 20:36-38

a. Paul had a time of prayer with the elders - Acts 20:36

Paul knelt down as he prayed
Paul led the whole group in a time of prayer

b. Paul had a time of weeping with the elders - Acts 20:37-38

Paul saw all of the elders begin weeping
Paul had the elders express their love to him
Paul knew that the church at Ephesus cared about him - Eph. 6:21-22
Paul knew that his words had brought great sorrow
Paul would see the same thing happen at Caesarea - Acts 21:13
Paul had said that he would probably see them no more
Paul knew he faced suffering - Acts 20:22-23
Paul was accompanied by all the elders to the ship

G. Paul and the team ministered in Tyre - Acts 21:1-6

1. Paul traveled by ship to Phoenicia - Acts 21:1-2

Paul and the team took the ship as it departed from Miletus
Paul and the team traveled to Cos, Rhodes and Patara
Paul and the team looked for a ship heading for Phoenicia
Paul and the team took the ship for Phoenicia

2. Paul was on the ship when it stopped to unload cargo at Tyre - Acts 21:3

the ship sailed on the left side of the island of Cyprus
the ship sailed to Syria and landed at Tyre
the ship was to unload its cargo in Tyre

3. Paul was warned in Tyre about danger to him in Jerusalem - Acts 21:4

Paul and the others found disciples in Tyre
the church had earlier spread to Phoenicia - Acts 11:19
Paul and the others stayed seven days with these disciples
this was also the length of his visit in Troas - Acts 20:6
Paul was given a warning through the Spirit by these disciples
Paul continued to receive such warnings - Acts 20:23-24
Paul was warned not to go up to Jerusalem
Paul would receive still another warning - Acts 21:11

4. Paul was accompanied by the Christians at Tyre to the ship - Acts 21:5-6

Paul and those with him returned to the ship
Paul was focused on his purpose - Rom. 15:24-25
Paul was bringing a gift to Jerusalem - Acts 24:17
this gift was from the churches of Macedonia - II Cor. 8:1-4
this gift was also from the churches in Corinth - II Cor. 8:10-11
Paul was accompanied by the disciples in Tyre
true disciples develop friendships quickly - I John 1:7
Paul and the disciples knelt on the beach and prayed
this was the same way he said farewell in Ephesus - Acts 20:36
Paul and those with him got on the ship
Paul was continuing to head for Jerusalem - Acts 20:16
Paul saw the disciples leave for their homes in Tyre
Paul continued the trip toward Jerusalem - Acts 21:17

H. Paul and the team ministered in Caesarea - Acts 21:7-14

1. Paul traveled from Tyre to Caesarea - Acts 21:7

the ship stopped at Ptolemais
Paul greeted the brethren at Ptolemais
Paul stayed with these brethren one day
Paul was always anxious to encourage the brethren - Acts 20:2

2. Paul stayed at the house of Philip, the evangelist - Acts 21:8-9

Paul and the ship traveled to Caesarea the next day
this was where they would go by land to Jerusalem - Acts 21:15
Paul stayed at the house of Philip, the evangelist
Philip had earlier ministered in Samaria - Acts 8
Paul knew Philip was one of the seven
Philip was one of the seven chosen in Acts 6:5
Paul met the four virgin daughters of Philip
the Lord had blessed Philip with a family in Caesarea - Acts 8:40
Paul learned that these daughters prophesied
(to prophesy is to speak what is written in the Word)
Philip had taught his family to share the Word - Deut. 6:7-9

3. Paul was warned of coming danger by Agabus - Acts 21:10-11

Agabus came after Paul had stayed there many days
Agabus was a prophet who came from Judea
Agabus took the belt of Paul
Agabus bound the hands and feet of Paul with the belt
Paul had been bound in the past - Acts 16:24
Agabus said the Holy Spirit showed him the Jews would bind Paul
Paul already knew that chains were coming - Acts 20:23
Agabus said the Jews would deliver Paul to the Gentiles
Paul was bound in chains by the Romans - Acts 21:33

4. Paul could not be convinced to avoid Jerusalem - Acts 21:12-14

Paul was asked by the team not to go to Jerusalem
the team had heard Paul tell what was coming - Acts 20:23
Paul was urged by the disciples in Caesarea not to go to Jerusalem
Paul was not afraid to die if necessary - Acts 20:24

I. Paul and the team go to Jerusalem - Acts 21:15-16

1. Paul and the team traveled to Jerusalem - Acts 21:15

2. Paul was accompanied by certain disciples from Caesarea - Acts 21:16

some disciples from Caesarea traveled with Paul
the disciples also brought Mnason with them
he was an early disciple - Acts 2:5; Acts 2:41
the disciples arranged for the team to stay with Mnason

V. The Lord protects Paul in Jerusalem - Acts 21:17-23:35

A. Paul gave a report of what the Lord was doing - Acts 21:17-19

1. Paul was gladly received by the leaders in Jerusalem - Acts 21:17

Paul and the team made it to Jerusalem
this had been the goal of Paul for many months - Acts 20:3; II Cor. 9:1-2
Paul and the team were gladly received by the brethren
the brethren wanted to hear what God was doing - Acts 21:19
the brethren wanted to clear up any misunderstandings - Acts 21:24
the brethren had earlier made a decision about the Gentiles - Acts 21:25

2. Paul had a meeting with the leaders at Jerusalem - Acts 21:18

Paul and the team visited James the next day
James had become the leader of the church in Jerusalem - Acts 15:13
James was the half-brother of Christ - Matt. 13:55; Acts 1:14; Gal. 1:19
Paul met all the elders at the meeting with James
this included both the apostles and the elders - Acts 15:6

3. Paul shared with the leaders what God had done - Acts 21:19

Paul greeted the elders
Paul told the elders what God had done
Paul always gave all glory to the Lord - Eph. 3:20-21
this was an update of an earlier report - Acts 15:3-4
Paul said the Gentiles were becoming obedient to God - Rom. 15:18
Paul told how God had worked among the Gentiles
Paul had shared the Gospel from Jerusalem to Illyricum - Rom. 15:19

B. Paul took a Jewish vow - Acts 21:20-26

1. Paul was told the Jewish Christians were zealous for the law - Acts 21:20

**the elders glorified God for what He was doing
the elders said that there were many thousands of Jews who had believed
the elders said these Jews were all zealous for the law
Jewish Christians still followed the Old Testament customs - Acts 21:24**

2. Paul heard these Christians had a negative image of Paul - Acts 21:21-22

**the elders said the believers had been hearing rumors about Paul
the elders said the believers heard Paul told the Jews to forsake Moses
the elders said the believers heard Paul no longer encouraged circumcision
the elders said the believers heard Paul said to forsake the customs
the elders said that the believers would all come together
the elders said that they would all hear Paul had come**

3. Paul was invited to keep a vow with other Jewish Christians - Acts 21:23-24

**the elders asked Paul to follow their advice
the elders said they had four men ready to take a vow
the elders asked Paul to purify himself with them
the elders asked Paul to pay their expenses
the elders said this would cause the Jews to see the rumors were false
the elders said the believers would realize Paul obeyed the law**

4. Paul was told the leaders recognized Gentile freedom - Acts 21:25

**the elders said they had previously made a decision about Gentile Christians
the elders had said the Gentiles were not under the Jewish law - Acts 15:19-22
the elders had said the Gentiles did not need to observe the Jewish laws
the elders had based their decision on the Word of God - Acts 15:14-18
the elders had given the Gentiles only four things to do
these had been determined at the Jerusalem Council - Acts 15:28-29**

5. Paul purified himself and entered the temple - Acts 21:26

**Paul followed the instructions of the elders and purified himself
Paul entered the temple for the days of purification
Paul entered the temple until the time an offering was made for them**

C. Paul was seized in the temple - Acts 21:27-40

1. Paul was caught and dragged out of the temple - Acts 21:27-30

a. some Jews from Asia stirred up the people - Acts 21:27

Paul was in the temple for almost seven days
the Jews from Asia saw Paul in the temple
the Jews in Asia had tried to resist Paul in Ephesus - Acts 19:9
the Jews from Asia stirred up the people
the Jews from Asia knew that people become easily confused - Acts 19:32
the Jews from Asia laid hands on Paul
the Jews from Asia had earlier tried to imitate Paul - Acts 19:13

b. some Jews from Asia said Paul had polluted the temple - Acts 21:28

the Jews from Asia began to cry to the other Jews for help
the Jews said Paul taught against the people, the law and the temple
the Jews used what they knew were false accusations - Acts 24:5-6
the Jews knew they could not prove these charges - Acts 24:11-13
the Jews said that Paul had also brought Greeks into the temple
the Jews were acting on assumption instead of evidence - Acts 21:29
the Jews said that Paul had polluted the temple

c. some Jews from Asia had seen Trophimus with Paul - Acts 21:29

the Jews had earlier seen Paul with Trophimus
Trophimus had been traveling with Paul - Acts 20:4
the Jews from Asia knew Trophimus was an Ephesian
Trophimus even traveled with Paul at a later time - II Tim. 4:20
the Jews assumed Paul had brought him into the temple

d. some Jews from Asia stirred up the whole city - Acts 21:30

the Jews caused the whole city to be stirred up
the Jews wanted to get Paul killed - Acts 22:22-23
the Jews caused all of the people to run together
the Lord used this so Paul could share with the Jews - Acts 22:1-21
the Jews grabbed Paul and took him out of the temple
the Jews claimed they were going to judge him by their law - Acts 24:6-9
the Jews then shut the doors of the temple

2. Paul was rescued by the Roman soldiers - Acts 21:31-34

a. the Roman captain heard Jerusalem was in an uproar - Acts 21:31

the Jews were planning to kill Paul

the captain recognized they were not putting him on trial - Acts 23:27

the Jews did not know the chief captain was hearing the uproar

the Jews wanted to get rid of Paul immediately - Acts 22:22-23

the Jews had the whole city in an uproar

the Jews were calling for his death - Acts 21:36

b. the Roman captain ran to where Paul was being beaten - Acts 21:32

the captain took soldiers and centurions

(a centurion was in charge of 100 men)

the captain and the soldiers ran to where they were trying to kill Paul

the captain and the soldiers caused the Jews to stop beating Paul

the Jews both feared and hated the Romans - John 19:21-22

c. the Roman captain commanded Paul to be bound - Acts 21:33

the captain came to Paul and took him

the captain commanded him to be bound with two chains

the captain did not know he was a Roman - Acts 22:25-28

the captain later claimed he rescued him because he was a Roman - Acts 23:27

the captain was trying to cover his breaking of the law - Acts 22:28

the captain demanded him to tell who he was

the captain thought that he was an Egyptian - Acts 21:38

the captain asked what he had done

the captain had no idea what was going on - Acts 21:27

d. the Roman captain could not find out what Paul had done - Acts 21:34

some of the crowd cried one thing

some of the crowd were those who accused him - Acts 21:28

some of the crowd cried something else

most of the crowd had come running from other places - Acts 21:30

the captain could not tell what was going on

the crowd was in great confusion - Acts 21:29

the captain commanded him to be carried to the barracks

the captain was going to try and find out what he had done - Acts 22:24

3. Paul makes a request of the Roman commander - Acts 21:35-40

a. Paul was taken by the soldiers to the barracks - Acts 21:35-36

the soldiers brought Paul to the barracks
the soldiers carried him because of the violence of the people
the soldiers hearing the people crying, “Away with him”

b. Paul asked to speak to the captain - Acts 21:37-38

Paul was about to be led into the barracks
Paul asked the chief captain if he could speak to him
Paul was asked by the captain if he spoke Greek
Greek was the language of the educated people
Paul heard the captain ask if he was an Egyptian
that was a false prophet who had earlier led a revolt against Rome
Paul was asked if he had earlier caused an uproar
Paul was asked if he had led the 4000 murderers into the wilderness
the false prophet and his followers were driven into the wilderness by Felix

c. Paul told the captain about his background - Acts 21:39

Paul said he was a Jew from Tarsus in Cilicia
Tarsus was the city where Paul had grown up - Acts 9:11
Paul said he was a citizen of no mean city
Tarsus had one of the best universities in the world at that time
Paul asked for permission to speak to the people
Paul saw an opportunity to share his testimony - Acts 22:1-22

d. Paul was given permission to speak to the people - Acts 21:40

Paul was given permission to speak to the people
Paul took every opportunity to talk to the Jews about Jesus - Acts 22:8-16
Paul stood on the stairs as he spoke
Paul had been brought to the stairs of the barracks - Acts 21:34-35
Paul motioned to the people gathered around
Paul had a great concern for the Jews - Rom. 1:16; Rom. 9:1-5
Paul waited until there was a great silence
Paul wanted to see the Jews turn to Christ - Rom. 10:1
Paul began to speak in the Hebrew language
Hebrew (Aramaic) was the common language of Jerusalem - Acts 22:2

D. Paul spoke to the crowd who wanted to kill him - Acts 22:1-21

1. Paul told how he had persecuted the believers in Jerusalem - Acts 22:1-5

a. Paul began to speak to the people in the Hebrew language - Acts 22:1-2

Paul addressed them as men, brethren and fathers
Paul told them he wanted to give his defense
Paul spoke to them in the Hebrew tongue
Paul saw this caused them to become even quieter

b. Paul reviewed his early life for the Jews - Acts 22:3

Paul said that he was a Jew by nationality
Paul said he had been born in Tarsus in Cilicia
Paul said he had been trained in Jerusalem
Paul said that his teacher had been Gamaliel
Gamaliel was one of the most respected of Jewish teachers - Acts 5:34
Paul said he had been taught the strictness of the law
Paul was a very strict Pharisee - Acts 23:6; Acts 26:5; Phil. 3:5
Paul said he had been zealous toward God just like them
Paul was more zealous than most Jews - Gal. 1:14

c. Paul told how he had persecuted Christians - Acts 22:4

Paul said he had persecuted this Way to the death
Paul had led the stoning of Stephen - Acts 7:59
Paul said he had arrested people and put them in prison
Paul had made havoc of the church - Acts 8:3; Acts 26:11
Paul said that this included both men and women
Paul was planning to arrest both men and women - Acts 9:2

d. Paul told how he had received letters to Damascus - Acts 22:5

Paul said the high priest and the elders would back his word
Paul had been given authority by the chief priests - Acts 26:12
Paul said they had given him letters to the Jews in Damascus
Paul had asked for these letters of permission - Acts 9:1-2
Paul said these letters gave him permission to arrest believers
Paul persecuted believers even to foreign cities - Acts 26:10-11
Paul said he was going to bring them to Jerusalem to be punished

2. Paul told how the Lord stopped him on the road to Damascus - Acts 22:6-10

a. Paul said there was a great light from heaven - Acts 22:6

Paul said he was traveling on his journey

Paul had received a commission from the chief priests - Acts 26:12

Paul said that he was getting close to Damascus

Paul was almost at Damascus when Jesus stopped him - Acts 9:3

Paul said this all happened about noon

Paul said the Lord stopped him in the middle of the day - Acts 26:13

Paul said there was suddenly a great light from heaven

Paul said that the light came from heaven - Acts 26:13

b. Paul learned that he was persecuting Jesus - Acts 22:7-8

Paul said he fell to the ground

Paul fell to the ground and heard a voice speak - Acts 9:4

Paul said a voice asked him, "Saul, Saul why are you persecuting Me?"

this was an attack on Christ not just the Christians - Acts 9:4

Paul said he then asked the question, "Who are you Lord?"

Paul recognized that the voice came from heaven - Acts 9:5

Paul learned it was Jesus that he was persecuting

this caused him to realize Jesus is God - Acts 9:5-6

c. Paul said those with him did not hear the voice - Acts 22:9

the men with Paul saw the light

the light shown around them - Acts 26:13-14

the men with Paul were afraid

the men with Paul did not hear the voice

d. Paul said the Lord told him what to do - Acts 22:10

Paul asked the Lord what the Lord wanted him to do

the Lord chose not to tell him directly - Acts 9:6

Paul said the Lord told him to go into Damascus

the Lord chose to work through Ananias - Acts 9:10-16

Paul said there he would be told all things

Paul was told what Jesus wanted him to do by Ananias - Acts 9:17

Paul said there he would learn what the Lord had appointed him to do

Paul learned he would take the Gospel to Gentiles, kings and Jews - Acts 9:15

3. Paul told how Ananias had come to him - Acts 22:11-16

a. Paul said he was led into Damascus by the hand - Acts 22:11

Paul could not see for the glory of the light
Paul was led by the hand of those who were with him
this was done by the men who were with him - Acts 9:8
Paul was brought into the city of Damascus

b. Paul said Ananias came and restored his sight - Acts 22:12-13

Ananias was a devout man according to the law
Ananias had a good report of all the Jews in Damascus
Ananias was the one God chose to speak to Saul - Acts 9:10
Ananias came to Paul where he was staying
Ananias went to where Paul was staying - Acts 9:17
Ananias told Paul to receive his sight
Ananias saw God restore the sight of Paul - Acts 9:18
Ananias saw the eyes of Paul healed

c. Paul said Ananias told him why God had chosen him - Acts 22:14-15

Ananias told Paul that God had chosen him
God said he was a chosen vessel - Acts 9:15
Ananias told Paul God wanted him to know His will
God chose him to take the Gospel to the Gentiles - Acts 26:15-18
Ananias told Paul God wanted him to see the Just One
Stephen also spoke to him about the Just One - Acts 7:52
Ananias told Paul God wanted him to hear the voice of Christ
Christ also spoke to him on the road to Damascus - Acts 9:4-6
Ananias told Paul he would be a witness to all people
he was chosen to take the Gospel to the Gentiles, kings and Israel - Acts 9:15
Ananias told Paul he would be a witness of what he had seen and heard

d. Paul told about his baptism - Acts 22:16

Ananias told Paul not to wait any longer
Ananias told Paul to be baptized
this happened after he was filled with the Holy Spirit - Acts 9:17-18
Ananias said he should have his sins washed away
Ananias told him to call on the Lord

4. Paul told how the Lord had sent him to the Gentiles - Acts 22:17-21

a. Paul told about the trance he received in Jerusalem - Acts 22:17-18

Paul said that he had returned to Jerusalem

Paul had returned to Jerusalem - Acts 9:26; Gal. 1:18

Paul said that he had prayed in the temple at Jerusalem

this happened three years after his conversion - Gal. 1:17-19

Paul said that he was in a trance in the temple

Paul said the Lord told him to act quickly

Paul said the Lord told him to get out of Jerusalem

the Lord had a greater purpose for Paul - Gal. 2:9-10

Paul said the Lord said they would not receive his testimony

the Jews instead planned to kill him - Acts 9:29

b. Paul told what he had said to the Lord - Acts 22:19-20

Paul told the Lord he had imprisoned Christians

Paul had imprisoned many Christians - Acts 26:10-11

Paul told the Lord he had beat Christians in the synagogues

Paul had persecuted Christians in many ways - Acts 8:3

Paul said he did this because they believed in Christ

Paul was out to destroy believers in Christ - Acts 9:1

Paul said he was involved in shedding the blood of Stephen

Paul probably met Stephen in the synagogue - Acts 6:9-10

Paul said he was standing with those who killed Stephen

Paul had led those who stoned Stephen - Acts 8:57-58

Paul said he was consenting to his death

Paul had consented to the death of Stephen - Acts 8:1

Paul said he kept the clothing of those who killed him

Paul was the one who held the coats - Acts 7:58

c. Paul told how the Lord told him to go to the Gentiles - Acts 22:21

the Lord told Paul to depart from Jerusalem

the Lord said this because the Grecian Jews planned to kill him - Acts 9:29

the Lord told Paul to go far from Jerusalem

Paul shared the Gospel from Jerusalem to Illyrcium - Rom 15:19

the Lord told Paul to go to the Gentiles

the brethren sent him to Tarsus - Acts 9:30

Paul always kept the Gentiles in his focus - Acts 13:46-47

E. Paul heard the crowd call for his death - Acts 22:22-29

1. Paul was condemned by the crowd and almost beaten - Acts 22:22-25

a. Paul heard the crowd call for him to be killed - Acts 22:22

the crowd listened until Paul mentioned the Gentiles
the Jews wanted Gentiles to come to God through them - Acts 15:1
the Jews had no personal concern for the Gentiles - Acts 13:44-46
the crowd then lifted up their voices
the Jews had earlier done this to Christ - John 19:15
the crowd shouted for Paul to be taken off the earth
the Jews hated Paul because they hated Christ - John 16:18
the crowd said he should not be allowed to live
the Jews did not have a cause for their hatred - John 16:20-25

b. Paul saw the crowd show their anger - Acts 22:23

the crowd cried out
the crowd threw off their clothes
the crowd threw dust in the air

c. Paul was going to be examined by a scourging - Acts 22:24

the chief captain ordered Paul to be brought into the barracks
this was the original command of the captain - Acts 21:34
the chief captain ordered Paul to be examined by scourging
this was a severe Roman beating - John 19:1-2
the chief captain wanted to know why the crowd was shouting against Paul
the chief captain was only concerned about maintaining peace - Acts 21:32-34

d. Paul asked if it was lawful to scourge a Roman citizen - Acts 22:25

Paul was being bound by the soldiers with thongs
this was done to get ready for a beating - Acts 16:22-23
Paul asked the supervising centurion a question
the centurion immediately went to the captain - Acts 22:26
Paul asked if it was lawful to scourge a Roman citizen
he had been scourged against the law in Philippi - Acts 16:22-24
Paul asked if it was lawful to scourge an uncondemned Roman
the question of Paul brought fear to the chief captain - Acts 22:29

2. Paul claimed his rights as a Roman citizen - Acts 22:26-29

a. the chief captain heard Paul was a Roman citizen - Acts 22:26

the centurion heard that Paul was a Roman
citizenship had its privileges - Acts 25:10-12
the centurion went and told the chief captain
the centurion told the captain to watch out what he was doing
the captain later lied to cover his actions - Acts 23:5-27
the centurion told the captain Paul was a Roman citizen
the Roman military knew the privileges of citizenship - Acts 22:29

b. the chief captain asked Paul if he was a Roman citizen - Acts 22:27

the chief captain then came to speak to Paul
the captain knew he could be punished - Acts 16:27
the chief captain asked Paul if he was a Roman
the captain had not known this earlier - Acts 23:24-25
the chief captain learned that Paul was a Roman
the captain did not write the exact truth - Acts 23:27

c. the chief captain said he had paid money to become a Roman - Acts 22:28

the chief captain said he had paid a lot to become a Roman citizen
(human citizenship is much different than heavenly citizenship)
we are saved by grace through faith as a gift - Eph. 2:8-9
the chief captain heard that Paul was a citizen by birth
Christ told Nicodemus he needed spiritual birth - John 3:3-5

d. the chief captain became fearful - Acts 22:29

the captain told the soldiers to to withdraw from Paul
the captain knew he better not scourge them - Acts 16:37
the captain told the soldiers not to examine him
the captain had commanded them to scourge him - Acts 22:24
the chief captain was controlled by fear
only love can cast out fear - I John 4:18
the chief captain realized that Paul was a Roman citizen
Romans citizens had certain rights - Acts 16:37
the chief captain realized he had bound a Roman citizen
Roman citizens were to be treated with respect - Acts 16:38-39

F. Paul made his defense before the Sanhedrin - Acts 22:30-23:10

1. Paul was brought before the Sanhedrin - Acts 22:30-23:5

a. Paul was brought before the Sanhedrin the next day - Acts 22:30

**the captain wanted to find out why Paul was accused
the captain loosed Paul from his chains
the captain commanded the chief priests and the council to appear
the captain brought Paul down and set him before the council**

b. Paul said that he had lived with a good conscience before God - Acts 23:1

Paul looked earnestly at the council
Paul was going to focus on the resurrection- Acts 23:6
Paul addressed the council as brethren
Paul had grown up with many of these men - Acts 22:3
Paul said he had lived in all good conscience before God
Paul had said this earlier to the leaders at Ephesus - Acts 20:26

c. Paul was hit across the mouth - Acts 23:2

**the high priest was named Ananias
the high priest gave a command to those standing by
the high priest commanded them to hit Paul across the mouth**

d. Paul told the high priest God would judge him - Acts 23:3

**Paul said God would smite the high priest
Paul called the high priest a whitened wall**
Christ described the Pharisees as whitened sepulchers - Matt. 23:27
Paul said he was supposed to judge according to the law
they were to judge all people in righteousness - Lev. 19:15
Paul said it was against the law to command him to be hit

e. Paul showed respect for the position of high priest - Acts 23:4-5

**Paul was told the speaker was the high priest
Paul said he did not know he was the high priest
Paul said it was written not to speak evil of the ruler
this was written in the law of Moses - Ex. 22:28**

2. Paul said the resurrection was the reason he was on trial - Acts 23:6-10

a. Paul said as a Pharisee he believed in the resurrection - Acts 23:6

Paul realized that part of the council was Sadducees
Paul realized that part of the council was Pharisees
Paul told the council that he was a Pharisee
he had been a Pharisee and a part of this group - Phil. 3:5
Paul told the council he was the son of a Pharisee
Paul said he was being questioned for his hope of the resurrection
Paul wrote very extensively about the resurrection - I Cor. 15:1-58

b. Paul caused a division between the Pharisees and Sadducees - Acts 23:7-8

Paul caused a division between the Pharisees and Sadducees
Paul caused the multitude to become divided
Paul knew very well what each group believed - Acts 22:3
the Sadducees did not believe in the resurrection
the Sadducees did not believe in the resurrection - Matt. 22:23
(we never read of any Sadducees becoming Christians)
the Sadducees did not believe in angels or spirits
the Pharisees believed in both the resurrection and spirits
a Pharisee came to Christ early in His ministry - John 3:1-21
some Pharisees became followers of Christ - John 19:9; Acts 15:5

c. Paul saw the scribes who were Pharisees defend him - Acts 23:9

this statement caused a great outcry
the scribes who were Pharisees stood up
the scribes who were Pharisees began to protest
the scribes who were Pharisees said they found no evil in Paul
the Pharisees said that possibly a spirit or angel had spoken to him
the Pharisees said that they should not fight against God
this had been the advice of a Pharisee earlier - Acts 5:34-39

d. Paul was taken back to the barracks - Acts 23:10

this caused a great dissension and debate
the chief captain was afraid Paul might be pulled apart
the chief captain sent soldiers to take him by force
the chief captain sent soldiers to bring him to the barracks

G. Paul heard there was a death plot against him - Acts 23:11-22

1. Paul had certain Jews who were plotting to kill him - Acts 23:11-15

a. Paul had the Lord tell him he would go to Rome - Acts 23:11

the Lord stood by Paul the following night
the Lord later sent an angel to stand by Paul - Acts 27:23
the Lord spoke to Paul and told him to be of good cheer
the Lord had the angel give the same message - Acts 27:24-25
the Lord told Paul that he had testified of Him in Jerusalem
the Lord had opened this opportunity - Acts 22:1-21
the Lord said Paul would also bear witness in Rome
the Lord brought him to Rome to bear witness - Acts 28:16, 30-31

b. Paul had more than 40 men plot to kill him - Acts 23:12-13

forty Jews banded themselves together
forty Jews bound themselves with a curse
forty Jews said they would not eat or drink until they killed Paul
forty Jews made this conspiracy together
the forty did not keep their plan a secret - Acts 23:16
the plan was revealed to the chief captain - Acts 23:19-22

c. the men told the chief priests about their plot - Acts 23:14

the forty went to the chief priests and elders
the forty said they had bound themselves with a great oath
the forty told about the agreement they had made - Acts 23:12
the forty said they would eat nothing until they killed Paul
the forty had said they would not eat or drink - Acts 23:12

d. the men asked the chief priests to question Paul the next day - Acts 23:15

the forty made a request of the council
the forty knew the council could make this request - Acts 22:30-23:1
the forty asked them to request that Paul be brought down the next day
the forty asked them to request more information from Paul
the forty said they would kill Paul before he even got there
the chief captain removed Paul that night - Acts 23:23-24
the chief captain sent Paul to Caesarea - Acts 23:31-33

2. Paul heard about the plot through his nephew - Acts 23:16-19

a. the nephew of Paul told him about the plot - Acts 23:16

the nephew of Paul heard about the plot

the Lord knows the secrets of the heart - Ps. 44:21

the Lord turns the way of the wicked upside down - Ps. 146:9

those who plan evil have a hard time keeping quiet - Acts 23:12

the nephew of Paul came to the barracks

the nephew of Paul wanted to protect Paul - Acts 23:20-22

the nephew of Paul told him about the plot

the nephew was told to tell the captain about the plot - Acts 23:20-22

b. the nephew of Paul was sent to the chief captain - Acts 23:17

Paul called a centurion to him

Paul knew how to take charge in a crisis situation - Acts 27:21-37

Paul told the centurion to bring the young man to the captain

the centurions had a great respect for Paul - Acts 22:25-26

Paul said the young man had something to tell the captain

Paul also knew the chief captain would respect him - Acts 22:27-29

c. the nephew of Paul was presented to the captain - Acts 23:18

the centurion took the young man to the captain

the centurion listened when Paul spoke - Acts 22:25

the centurion said Paul had asked him to come to him

Paul was not afraid to give instructions to centurions - Acts 27:31-32

the centurion said Paul asked him to bring the young man to the captain

the centurion was carrying out the request of Paul - Acts 23:17

the centurion said the young man had something to say to the captain

Paul had told his nephew to tell the captain - Acts 23:17

d. the nephew of Paul talked privately with the captain - Acts 23:19

the captain took the young man by the hand

the captain sensed the need for privacy - Acts 23:23-30

the captain took him where they could talk privately

the captain realized the young man had something important to tell - Acts 23:16

the captain asked him what he wanted to tell him

the captain gave him the opportunity to tell about the plot - Acts 23:20-22

3. Paul had his nephew tell the captain - Acts 23:20-22

a. the captain was told about a request he would receive - Acts 23:20

the nephew said the Jews planned to ask him to bring Paul down again
the Jews knew the captain wanted to find out the reason for the problem- Acts 22:30
the nephew said they wanted him to bring Paul to the council
the Jews would pretend to want to know more - Acts 23:1-6
the nephew said they would pretend to inquire more perfectly
the Jews had carefully figured out their plot - Acts 23:15

b. the captain told about the plot to kill Paul - Acts 23:21

the nephew told the captain not to yield to them
the nephew knew they would kill Paul - Acts 23:12-16
the nephew said more than 40 men were lying in wait
this group was a large group of men - Acts 23:13
the nephew said these men had bound themselves with an oath
this group was really committed to kill Paul - Acts 23:12
the nephew said they would not eat or drink until they killed Paul
this group had made a serious commitment - Acts 23:12
the nephew said they were ready to carry out this plot
this group had their plan carefully figured out - Acts 23:15
the nephew said they were waiting word from the captain
this group had a request for the captain - Acts 23:15
the captain knew the people wanted to kill Paul - Acts 22:22-23

c. the captain told the nephew to tell no one - Acts 23:22

the captain then let the young man leave
the young man had completed the instruction of Paul - Acts 23:17
the captain give the young man instructions
the captain wanted to make sure the young man told no one - Acts 23:31
the captain had even kept the message from his own men - Acts 23:19
the captain told him to tell no one
the captain was already forming a plan in his mind - Acts 23:23-24
(he knew he had to get Paul out of the area safely)
the captain knew the governor should take responsibility - Acts 23:25-30
the captain and governor knew the accusers would come - Acts 23:30, 35
the captain said to keep quiet about what he had said
the captain realized the young man was also in danger - Acts 23:12

H. Paul was removed by night to Caesarea - Acts 23:23-35

1. the chief captain prepared to send Paul to Caesarea - 23:23-30

a. the chief captain made arrangements to move Paul - 23:23-24

the captain put two centurions in charge of moving Paul
the captain sent a small army to protect Paul
the captain feared the actions of the Jews who took the oath - Acts 23:12
the captain provided an animal for Paul to ride
the captain told them to safely transport Paul to the governor

b. the chief captain wrote that Paul was a Roman citizen - 23:25-27

the captain wrote a letter about Paul
the captain sent this letter to the governor
the captain said Paul had been taken by the Jews
the captain said the Jews were about to kill Paul
the captain said he had rescued Paul with an army
the captain said that he did this because Paul was a Roman
the captain had not learned this until later - Acts 22:25-29
(he was probably trying to cover the fact he had bound Paul)

c. the chief captain said there was no charge brought - 23:28-29

the captain said he wanted to find out why the Jews accused him
the captain tried to find out why Paul was accused - Acts 22:30
the captain said that he had brought Paul to their council
the captain found that the council was divided - Acts 23:7-9
the captain said the Jews accused Paul about questions in their law
the question of the resurrection was the key question - Acts 23:6
the captain said they brought no charge worthy of death
there had been no charges brought at the council - Acts 23:1-10
the captain said they did not even bring a charge worthy of bonds
even the Jews themselves could not agree - Acts 23:6-10

d. the chief captain said he was sending the accusers - 23:30

the captain said he heard about a plot to kill Paul
the captain said that he immediately sent Paul to Felix
the captain said he also told the accusers to come to Felix

2. the chief captain sent Paul to Caesarea - Acts 23:31-35

a. the horsemen and soldiers brought Paul to Antipatris - Acts 23:31-32

the soldiers followed their orders

they had been ordered to bring him to Caesarea - Acts 23:23

the soldiers took Paul with them

the soldiers had been told to provide a beast for Paul to ride - Acts 23:24

the soldiers brought him by night to Antipatris

this city was located between Joppa and Caesarea

the soldiers left the horsemen to take him the rest of the way

the soldiers felt that the horsemen could provide safety now - Acts 23:24

the soldiers returned to their barracks in Jerusalem

the soldiers had to keep the Jews under control - Acts 21:31-32

b. the horsemen brought Paul to Felix - Acts 23:33

the horsemen brought Paul to Caesarea

this was what the chief captain had instructed - Acts 23:23

the horsemen delivered the letter to the governor

the letter was written to the governor by Lysias - Acts 23:26

the horsemen presented Paul to the governor

Paul would speak to Felix many times in the next two years - Acts 24:26

c. Felix read the letter about Paul - Acts 23:34

Felix immediately read the letter

this was the letter written by the chief captain - Acts 23:25-30

Felix asked Paul from what province he came

the Roman rulers wanted to know who had jurisdiction - Luke 23:7

Felix learned that Paul was from Cilicia

Paul was from Tarsus in the province of Cilicia - Acts 22:3

d. Felix said he would hear the case when the accusers came - Acts 23:35

Felix said he would hear Paul

Felix did give him an opportunity to defend himself - Acts 24:10-22

Felix said this would happen when his accusers came

the accusers came after five days - Acts 24:1

Felix commanded him to be kept in Herod's judgment hall

this was the home of the governor in the city of Caesarea

VI. The Lord uses Paul in Caesarea - Acts 24:1-26:32

A. Paul gives his defense before Felix - Acts 24:1-27

1. Paul is accused by Tertullus - Acts 24:1-9

a. Tertullus was the man selected to accuse Paul - Acts 24:1

**Tertullus, the high priest and the elders came after five days
Tertullus was the orator who was chosen to accuse Paul
Tertullus was chosen to inform the governor against Paul**

b. Tertullus tried to impress the governor - Acts 24:2-4

**Tertullus was called to bring the accusations against Paul
Tertullus said that the governor had brought the land great peace
Tertullus said the governor had brought prosperity by his foresight
Tertullus said they accepted his rule with all thankfulness
Tertullus said he did not want to become tedious by his speaking
Tertullus begged the governor to listen to a few words**

c. Tertullus made several accusations against Paul - Acts 24:5-6

**Tertullus accused Paul of being a plague
Tertullus accused him of sedition against the Romans
this would be a violation of Roman law
Tertullus accused him of being a ring leader of a sect
this would be a violation of Jewish law
Tertullus accused him of trying to profane the temple
this would be a violation of God's law
this was the same charge the Ephesians brought against him - Acts 19:27
Tertullus said these were the reasons they seized him
Tertullus said they were planning to judge him by their law**

d. Tertullus said that the chief captain had interrupted them - Acts 24:7-8

**Tertullus said the captain took him away from them by violence
Tertullus said the captain told them to accuse him before Felix
Tertullus said an examination would show they were telling the truth**

e. Tertullus had all the Jews agree with him - Acts 24:9

2. Paul used the opportunity to focus on the resurrection - Acts 24:10-15

a. Paul said he was glad to answer for himself - Acts 24:10

Paul gave his answer to the governor
Paul knew that Felix had been a governor for many years
Paul said he was glad to speak to Felix

b. Paul showed he could not have committed sedition - Acts 24:11-13

Paul said he had only been in Jerusalem twelve days
Paul said that he had come to Jerusalem to worship
Paul had come to Jerusalem to bring a gift - Rom. 15:25-27
Paul said he had not argued with anyone in the temple
Paul had been going through purification in the temple - Acts 21:27
Paul said he had not incited the crowd in the synagogues
Paul said he had not incited the crowd in the city
Paul had spent most of the time in the temple - Acts 21:27
Paul said they could not prove any accusations
there were no charges worthy of punishment - Acts 23:29

c. Paul said that he did believe the entire Word of God - Acts 24:14

Paul said he did believe in the Way the Jews called a sect
Paul said he had earlier persecuted that Way - Acts 22:4-10
Paul said that he did believe in the God of his fathers
Paul had said he was chosen by the God of his fathers - Acts 22:14
Paul said he did believe all that was written in the Law
Paul both believed and obeyed the law - Acts 21:24
Paul said that he did believe all that was written in the Prophets
Paul said all Scripture was given by inspiration of God - II Tim. 3:16-17

d. Paul said that he did believe in the resurrection - Acts 24:15

Paul said he had the same hope that the Jews had
the Pharisees also believed in the resurrection - Acts 23:8-9
Paul said that he believed there would be a resurrection
the resurrection was the focus of his ministry - I Cor. 15:3-4
Paul said the resurrection would include both the just and the unjust
Paul believed the just would be raised to everlasting life - I Cor. 15:51-58
Paul believed the unjust would be raised to judgment - Rom. 3:19-20

3. Paul said he had not been accused of evil - Acts 24:16-21

a. Paul said that he had a clear conscience - Acts 24:16

Paul worked to have a clear conscience before God

Paul did not want his life to be useless - I Cor. 9:24-27

Paul had lived with a clear conscience before God - Acts 23:1

Paul worked to have a clear conscience before men

Paul wanted to be free of the blood of all men - Acts 20:26

b. Paul said that he had brought a gift to his nation- Acts 24:17

Paul had come to bring alms to his nation

Paul had a great concern for the Jews - Rom. 9:1-3

Paul had come to bring offerings to his nation

Paul was bringing these offerings from many churches - Rom 15:26-27

c. Paul said that he was going through purification in the temple - Acts 24:18-19

Paul said it was Jews from Asia who accused him

these were the Jews who found him in the temple - Acts 21:27

Paul said these Jews had found him purified in the temple

these Jews acted on an assumption - Acts 21:29

Paul said there was no crowd around

Paul was with just four men - Acts 21:23-26

Paul said he did not create any conflict

the Jews from Asia created a conflict - Acts 21:27-30

Paul said those men should have been there to accuse him

the Jews from Asia did not come to Caesarea - Acts 24:1

Paul said they were the ones who should present any charges

Roman law said the accusers had to present the charges - Acts 25:16

d. Paul said that he had said he believed in the resurrection - Acts 24:20-21

Paul said those gathered should present any charges against him

their charges would have to come from the council - Acts 23:1-10

Paul said they should present any evil from when he stood before the council

Paul said that there was only one charge that could come from the council

Paul said they could charge him with believing in the resurrection - Acts 23:6

Paul said that he did believe in the resurrection of the dead

this was the thing that had divided the council - Acts 23:6-9

4. Paul brought conviction to the life of Felix - Acts 24:22-27

a. Felix postponed the case until later - Acts 24:22

Felix heard the charges that were brought against Paul
Felix had an accurate knowledge of the Way
Felix knew about the death and resurrection of Christ - Acts 24:24
Felix postponed the case rather than declaring Paul innocent
Felix used as his excuse to get more information from Lysias

b. Felix permitted Paul to have visitors - Acts 24:23

Felix commanded a centurion to guard Paul
Felix told the centurion to let Paul have liberty
Felix told the centurion to let his friends provide for him
Felix told the centurion to let his friends visit him

c. Felix listened to Paul speak about faith in Christ - Acts 24:24-25

Felix was married to Drusilla, a Jewess
Felix brought Drusilla to meet Paul
Felix gave Paul opportunity to share with them about faith in Christ
Paul was always ready to share the message of faith - Acts 20:21
Felix heard Paul work with the Holy Spirit to bring conviction
(this message included righteousness, self-control and judgment to come)
Felix began to tremble as he heard Paul speak
the Holy Spirit convicts of sin, righteous and judgment - John 16:8-11
Felix told Paul to leave for the present
Felix chose to resist the work of the Holy Spirit - Luke 7:51
Felix said he would call for Paul at a more convenient time
Felix never did put his trust in Christ - Acts 24:27

d. Felix actually hoped to be given money - Acts 24:26

Felix was hoping that Paul would give him money (a bribe)
Felix often sent for Paul to speak with him

e. Felix left Paul in prison for two years - Acts 24:27

Felix was replaced by Porcius Festus as governor
Felix left Paul in prison to please the Jews

B. Paul has his case discussed by Festus and Agrippa - Acts 25:1-27

1. Paul is accused by the Jews to Festus - Acts 25:1-6

a. Festus became the new governor - Acts 25:1

**Festus arrived in the province after being appointed
Festus made a trip to Jerusalem just three days later**

b. Festus was asked to bring Paul to Jerusalem - Acts 25:2-3

**the high priest and the chief Jews spoke against Paul
the high priest and the chief Jews made a request of Festus
the high priest asked Festus for a favor
the high priest was totally against Paul - Acts 23:1-5
the high priest asked Festus to bring Paul to Jerusalem
the high priest was acting for those who wanted to kill Paul - Acts 23:13-15
the high priest knew Jews would kill Paul along the road
the Jews had waited two years to carry out their plot - Acts 23:12**

c. Festus told his accusers to come to Caesarea - Acts 25:4-5

**Festus answered that Paul should be kept at Caesarea
Festus said he would soon be returning to Caesarea
the Jews were known to be rebellious - Acts 4:36-37; Acts 21:31, 38
Festus told the chief Jews that those who were able should go with him
they were ready and eager to go - Acts 24:1; Acts 25:7
Festus said that then they could bring an accusation against Paul
the Jews had brought charges against Paul two years earlier - Acts 24:5-9
the Jews had not been able to prove any charges - Acts 24:13
Festus said they should do that if they knew of any wickedness
they would make many complaints which they could not prove - Acts 25:7**

d. Festus then commanded Paul to be brought - Acts 25:6

**Festus only stayed in Jerusalem for about ten days
Festus and some chief Jews then went to Caesarea
the Jews were eager to get rid of Paul - Acts 22:22
Festus then sat on the judgment seat to hear the charges
Festus commanded Paul to be brought to the judgment seat
Paul had been here many times before - Acts 24:26**

2. Paul makes his appeal to Caesar - Acts 25:7-12

a. Paul was accused of many things which no one could prove - Acts 25:7

the Jews came down from Jerusalem to accuse Paul
the Jews made many complaints against Paul
the Jews apparently brought the charges they brought two years earlier - Acts 24:5-6
the Jews could prove none of their charges
the Jews had not proved any of these charges earlier - Acts 24:22

b. Paul showed that he had broken no laws - Acts 25:8

Paul said he had not broken the law of the Jews
this was the second charge when they accused him earlier - Acts 24:5
Paul said he had not sinned against the temple
this was the third charge when they accused him earlier - Acts 24:6
Paul said he had not broken the Roman law
this was the first charge when they accused him earlier - Acts 24:5

c. Paul was asked if he would go to Jerusalem - Acts 25:9

Festus was trying to gain favor with the Jews
Festus asked Paul if he would go to Jerusalem
Festus asked Paul to face the charges in Jerusalem

d. Paul chose to appeal to Caesar - Acts 25:10-11

Paul said he was appealing to Caesar for judgment
Festus admitted he had no charges against Paul - Acts 24:25-27
Paul said that was where he ought to be judged
Festus wanted to win favor with the Jews - Acts 25:9
Paul said he had done no wrong to the Jews
Felix had not left any charges - Acts 24:26
Paul said that Festus knew that very well
Festus knew that the Jews wanted to kill him - Acts 25:2
Paul said he was willing to die if he was guilty
Paul had no fear of death - Phil. 1:21
Paul said since he was not guilty he should not be delivered to the Jews
Paul knew the Jews had planned to kill him for two years - Acts 23:12-13; 24:7
Paul said he should have his case tried by Caesar
Paul had his request granted - Acts 25:12

e. Paul was told he would be taken to Caesar - Acts 25:12

**Festus talked it over with the council
Festus said that Paul had appealed to Caesar
Festus said that Paul would be sent to Caesar**

3. Paul causes Festus and Agrippa to have a discussion - Acts 25:13-27

a. Festus told how the Jews had accused Paul - Acts 25:13-16

1) Festus had King Agrippa come to visit him - Acts 25:13

**King Agrippa came to Caesarea with his sister
King Agrippa came to give Festus an official greeting**

2) Festus told Agrippa about Paul - Acts 25:14

**Agrippa and his sister stayed for many days
Agrippa was told about Paul by Festus
Agrippa heard that Paul had been left by Felix**

3) Festus said the Jews had asked for judgment against Paul - Acts 25:15

**Festus said he was told about Paul in Jerusalem
the Jews had been quick to speak against Paul- Acts 25:24
Festus said the chief priests and elders brought the charges
they did this both in Jerusalem and Caesarea - Acts 25:2, 7
Festus said that they wanted a judgment against Paul
the Jews had said Paul should not live - Acts 25:24**

4) Festus told the Jews a prisoner could face his accusers - Acts 25:16

**Festus said the Romans did not order death just because of a request
in fact the Romans worked to protect Roman citizens - Acts 23:19-24
Festus said that a person had to be accused by his accusers face to face
Festus told the Jews to come to Caesarea to accuse Paul - Acts 25:5
Festus said a person had to be able to give an answer
Festus let Paul speak to Agrippa for himself also - Acts 26:1
Festus said a person should be able to answer an accusation
the accused was allowed to answer for himself - Acts 25:8**

b. Festus said the accusation were about the resurrection of Jesus - 25:17-22

1) Festus said the Jews did not accuse Paul of breaking the law - Acts 25:17-18

Festus said the Jews had come to Caesarea
the Jews were anxious to accuse Paul - Acts 25:7
Festus said that he convened court the next day
Festus said that Paul was brought to the court
Festus commanded Paul to be brought to the court - Acts 25:6
Festus said that the accusers then stood up
Festus said the accusers brought no real charges
the accusers could not prove any charges - Acts 25:7

2) Festus said their questions were about the resurrection - Acts 25:19

Festus said the Jews had questions about their own religion
this was the way all the Romans viewed the charges - Acts 23:29
Festus said the Jews had questions about one named Jesus
Paul had earlier given the same message to Felix - Acts 24:14-15
Festus said that Paul said Jesus was alive from the dead
Festus heard the message of the resurrection - Acts 25:19

3) Festus said he asked Paul if he would go to Jerusalem - Acts 25:20

Festus said that he was perplexed
Festus said he asked Paul if he would go to Jerusalem
Festus did not admit he was trying to please the Jews - Acts 25:9
Festus said he asked Paul if he would be tried in Jerusalem

4) Festus said that Paul had appealed to Caesar - Acts 25:21

Festus said that Paul had appealed to Caesar Augustus
Paul made this choice after Festus tried to please the Jews - Acts 25:11
Festus said that he had commanded Paul to be held
Festus said that he was preparing to send him to Caesar

5) Festus heard that Agrippa wanted to hear Paul - Acts 25:22

Festus heard that Agrippa wanted to hear Paul
Festus said that he could hear him the next day
Agrippa was an expert in Jews customs and beliefs - Acts 26:2

c. Festus arranges for Agrippa to hear Paul - Acts 25:23-27

1) Festus made arrangements for Paul to be brought the next day - Acts 25:23

Agrippa and Bernice had the opportunity to hear Paul the next day

Agrippa was an expert in Jewish law and customs - Acts 26:3

Agrippa and Bernice came with a great showy display

Agrippa and Bernice were accompanied by the chief captains

Agrippa and Bernice were accompanied by the leaders of the city

Agrippa and Bernice saw Paul brought before them

2) Festus said that the Jews said Paul was not fit to live - Acts 25:24

Festus told all of the people to look at Paul

Festus said the Jews had all talked to him about Paul

Festus said this was done both in Jerusalem and Caesarea

Festus said the Jews said Paul was not fit to live any longer

3) Festus said he had found nothing worthy of death - Acts 25:25

Festus said that he had found nothing worthy of death

all of the Romans had come to this decision - Acts 23:29

Agrippa would come to the same conclusion - Acts 26:31-32

Festus said that Paul had appealed to Caesar

Paul had been left with no other choice - Acts 25:9-11

Festus said that he was sending Paul to Caesar

4) Festus said he had no charge to write to Caesar - Acts 25:26

Festus said that he had no charges to write against Paul

this meant he should release Paul instead of please the Jews - Acts 25:9

Festus said that was why he had brought Paul that day

Festus said he hoped he had something to write after the examination

this hope was not fulfilled for him - Acts 26:31-32

5) Festus said it was wrong to send a prisoner without charges - Acts 25:27

Festus did not want to be an unreasonable man

Festus was an unreasonable man acting out of fear - Acts 25:9

Festus said it seemed unreasonable to send a prisoner with no charges

Festus had the same basic attitudes as Felix - Acts 24:26-27

C. Paul gives his defense before Agrippa - Acts 26:1-32

1. Paul was happy to be able to speak to Agrippa - Acts 26:1-5

a. Paul was given the opportunity to speak to Agrippa - Acts 26:1-2

Paul was permitted by Agrippa to speak for himself
Agrippa had wanted to hear Paul speak - Acts 25:22
Paul stretched out his hand and began to speak
Jesus had said Paul would speak to kings - Acts 9:15
Paul said he was happy to be able to speak to Agrippa
(Paul knew Agrippa had been among the Jews for many years)
his father killed James and arrested Peter - Acts 12:2-3
Paul said he was happy to answer the charges of the Jews
Paul looked for every opportunity to present Christ - Acts 22:1-21

b. Paul recognized the background of Agrippa - Acts 26:3

Paul knew Agrippa was an expert in Jewish customs
(he was the fourth generation Herod among the Jews)
his great-grandfather was Herod the Great - Matthew 2:1-19
his great-uncle was the Herod of the Gospels - Mark 6:14-29
Herod and his sister Bernice were also the sister of Drusilla - Acts 24:24
Paul knew Agrippa was an expert in Jewish questions
Paul asked Agrippa to listen to him patiently
Paul was going to tell how Jesus worked in his life - Acts 26:6-20

c. Paul spoke about his former style of life - Acts 26:4-5

Paul said his style of life was known from his youth
Paul had been brought up at the feet of Gamaliel - Acts 22:3
Paul said this was known by the people in Jerusalem
Paul had been a leader of the the persecution - Acts 7:58-8:1
Paul said this was known among all the Jews
Paul had gained a reputation among all the Jews - Acts 8:3
Paul said those who knew him from the beginning really knew him
this would include his teacher Gamaliel - Acts 5:33-39
Paul said these people would testify he was a member of the strictest sect
Paul was a Pharisee of the Pharisees - Phil. 3:5-6
Paul said that he was a strict Pharisee
this was recognized by the Jewish leaders - Acts 23:5-9

2. Paul told how he had earlier opposed Jesus - Acts 26:6-11

a. Paul said he was being judged for his hope in the resurrection - Acts 26:6-8

Paul said he was being judged for the hope he had
Paul said he was being judged for the promise God made to the fathers
Paul said this promise was made to the twelve tribes
Paul said this promise caused Jews to serve God day and night
Paul said this was the hope for the future resurrection
the resurrection was the issue before the council - Acts 23:6
Paul said this was why he was accused by the Jews
this even caused the Pharisees to side with him - Acts 23:7-9
Paul asked Agrippa if he thought this was unusual
Agrippa was an expert in Jewish beliefs - Acts 26:3
Paul asked if it is impossible for God to raise the dead
the resurrection was the key issue before Felix - Acts 24:21-25

b. Paul told how he had put Christians to death - Acts 26:9-10

Paul then explained his early thinking
Paul said he was zealous toward God- Acts 22:3
Paul thought he should oppose Jesus of Nazareth
Paul was shocked when he learned Jesus is God - Acts 9:5-6
Paul said he did oppose Jesus in Jerusalem
Paul had made havoc of the church in Jerusalem - Acts 8:3
Paul said he shut many saints up in prison
this included both men and women - Acts 22:4
Paul said he received this authority from the chief priests
the high priest and elders gave him this authority - Acts 22:5
Paul said he voted with them to kill followers of Jesus
Paul held the coats of those who stoned Stephen - Acts 7:58

c. Paul told how he had done many things against the Christians - Acts 26:11

Paul said he often punished saints in the synagogues
Paul was on his way to the synagogues in Damascus - Acts 9:2
Paul said that he even forced saints to blaspheme
Paul said he was exceedingly mad against the saints
Paul had really persecuted the saints - Acts 22:4
Paul said he even persecuted them to foreign cities
Paul was nearing Damascus when Jesus stopped him - Acts 22:5

3. Paul told how the Lord stopped him on the road to Damascus - Acts 26:12-16

a. Paul said he was on his way to Damascus to arrest Christians - Acts 26:12

**Paul said he was on his way to Damascus to arrest saints
Paul said he had been given this authority by the chief priests**

b. Paul said he was stopped by Jesus at midday - Acts 26:13

**Paul said he was stopped in the middle of the day by a light from heaven
Paul said this light was about as bright as the sun
Paul said this light was shining around him
Paul said this light was shining around those with him**

c. Paul told how he had fallen to the ground - Acts 26:14

**Paul said they all fell to the ground
Paul said he heard a voice speaking to him
those with him did not hear the voice - Acts 22:9
Paul said this voice was speaking in the Hebrew language
Paul said the voice asked Paul why he was persecuting Him
persecution of believers is persecution of Christ - Acts 22:7
Paul was told it is hard to kick against the goads**

d. Paul told how he learned he was persecuting Jesus - Acts 26:15

**Paul said he answered, "Who are you, Lord?"
Paul asked who the Lord was - Acts 9:4
Paul said that he learned it was the voice of Jesus
Paul learned that the voice was Jesus - Acts 9:5
Paul learned that he was persecuting Jesus
Paul learned that Jesus was Lord - Acts 9:6**

e. Paul told how Jesus had called him - Acts 26:16

**Jesus told him to get up and stand on his feet
Jesus said that He had appeared to him for a purpose
Jesus told Paul he was called to be a minister and a witness
Paul was to be a witness to both Jews and Gentiles - Acts 9:15
Jesus told him to be a witness of the things which he had seen
Jesus told him to be a witness of the things Jesus would teach him**

4. Paul told what God had commissioned him to do - Acts 26:17-20

a. Paul told how he was called to go to the Gentiles - Acts 26:17

Jesus told Paul he would deliver him from the Jews
Jesus told Paul he would deliver him from the Gentiles
Jesus told Paul he would send him to the Gentiles
Jesus sent Paul to the Gentiles - Acts 22:21

b. Paul told what he was to do as he ministered - Acts 26:18

Paul was sent to open the eyes of people
Satan has people blinded by sin - II Cor. 4:4
Paul was sent to turn people from darkness to light
Christ came to give light to those in darkness - Matt. 4:16
Paul was sent to turn people from the power of Satan to God
Christ sets us free from the power of Satan - John 8:36; Gal. 5:1
Paul heard that these people would receive forgiveness of sins
Christ came to give forgiveness of sins - Acts 2:38; 3:19; 13:38
Paul heard that these people would receive an eternal inheritance
Christ has promised us an eternal inheritance - Eph. 1:14, 18

c. Paul told how he was obedient to Jesus - Acts 26:19

Paul said he was not disobedient to the heavenly vision
Paul preached from Jerusalem to Illyricum - Rom. 15:9
Paul said he obeyed the heavenly vision

d. Paul told how he had witnessed both to Jews and Gentiles - Acts 26:20

Paul said he witnessed first in Damascus
Paul began witnessing immediately - Acts 9:20
Paul said that then he witnessed in Jerusalem
Paul witnessed boldly in Jerusalem - Acts 9:28-29
Paul said that he then witnessed throughout Judea
Paul said that he then witnessed to the Gentiles
Paul had also taken the Gospel to the Gentiles - Acts 22:21-22
Paul preached that people should repent and turn to God
Paul always preached both repentance and faith - Acts 20:21
Paul preached that people should do works befitting repentance
true repentance produces the fruit of repentance - Matt. 3:8

5. Paul had his message rejected by Festus - Acts 26:21-26

a. Paul said this was why the Jews tried to kill him - Acts 26:21

**Paul said this was the reason the Jews caught him in the temple
Paul said this was the reason the Jews tried to kill him**

b. Paul said that he had faithfully proclaimed the Word - Acts 26:22

**Paul said that he had obtained help from God
Paul said that was why he was still alive
Paul said that he was witnessing both to the small and the great
Paul said he was saying the things the prophets taught
Christ and Paul both taught what the prophets taught - Luke 24:25-27
Paul said he was saying the things Moses taught
Christ and Paul both taught what Moses taught - Luke 24:44**

c. Paul said he taught the death and resurrection of Jesus - Acts 26:23

**Paul taught that Christ had to suffer
Paul always included the sufferings of Christ - Acts 13:28-29
Paul taught that Christ was the first to rise from the dead
Paul always included the resurrection - Acts 13:30; 17:30-32
Paul taught that Christ wanted to show light to the Jews
Paul shared that light with the Jews first - Rom. 1:16
Paul taught that Christ wanted to show light to the Gentiles
Paul would turn to the Gentiles when the Jews rejected - Acts 13:46**

d. Paul was told by Festus he had become crazy - Acts 26:24

**Festus interrupted with a loud voice
Festus told Paul that he was beside himself
Festus said that much learning had made Paul crazy**

e. Paul said the king knew the things about which he was talking Acts 26:25-26

**Paul said he was not crazy
Paul said that he was speaking words of truth and reason
Paul said that the king knew about all these things
Paul said that none of these things were hidden from the king
Paul said these things had not been done in a corner**

6. Paul made a personal appeal to Agrippa to believe - Acts 26:27-32

a. Agrippa was asked if he believed the Word of God - Acts 26:27

Paul asked Agrippa if he believed the prophets
Agrippa carefully avoided answering this question
Paul said that he knew that Agrippa believed the prophets

b. Agrippa asked if Paul was trying to convince him so quickly - Acts 26:28-29

Agrippa answered Paul rather than Festus
the statement of Festus was ignored by Agrippa - Acts 26:24
Agrippa asked if Paul was trying to persuade him in such a short time
Paul had seen others believe in a very short time - Acts 16:30-33
Paul answered that he wanted Agrippa to hear
Paul knew that faith comes by hearing the Word of God - Rom. 10:17
Paul answered that he wanted all gathered to hear
Paul wanted all to hear the name of Christ - Rom. 15:20
Paul wanted them to become like him except for the bonds
Christ and Paul had a desire for all men to be saved - I Tim.2:4

c. Agrippa said that Paul had done nothing worthy of death - Acts 26:30-31

Agrippa then got up and left
Agrippa was accompanied by the governor
Agrippa was accompanied by Bernice
Agrippa was accompanied by the others who heard Paul
Agrippa and the others responded as Felix responded - Acts 24:25
Agrippa and the others then talked among themselves
they all recognized Paul was innocent - Acts 25:25
Agrippa and the others agreed Paul had done nothing worthy of death
this had already been recognized two years earlier - Acts 23:29
Agrippa and the others agreed Paul had done nothing worthy of bonds
none of them came up with any accusations against Paul - Acts 25:27

d. Agrippa said Paul could have been set at liberty - Acts 26:32

Agrippa told Festus Paul could have been set at liberty
Festus knew that but wanted to please the Jews - Acts 25:10-12
Agrippa said this could have happened if he had not appealed to Caesar
Agrippa was not told why Paul appealed to Caesar - Acts 25:9-11

VII. The Lord sends Paul to Rome and uses him there - Acts 27:1-28-31

A. Paul is sent to Rome by ship - Acts 27:1-44

1. Paul began his trip to Rome by ship - Acts 27:1-8

a. Paul was sent with a shipload of prisoners - Acts 27:1-2

**it was decided Paul should travel to Italy by ship
it was decided to send Paul with some other prisoners
these prisoners were placed in the care of Julius
they got on a ship from a city near Troas
they planned to sail along the coast
Paul had Aristarchus from Thessalonica traveling with him
Aristarchus was first mentioned with Paul in Ephesus - Acts 19:29
Aristarchus had traveled with Paul to Jerusalem - Acts 20:4
Aristarchus later was with Paul in prison at Rome - Col. 4:10
Paul had Luke traveling with him**

b. Paul was able to visit his friends in Sidon - Acts 27:3

**Paul and the ship stopped at Sidon
Julius treated Paul with great courtesy
Paul had already gained the respect of Julius - Acts 27:31
Julius allowed Paul to visit his friends in Sidon**

c. Paul and the group sailed along the coast to Mysia - Acts 27:4-5

**the ship captain used Cyprus to protect them from the winds
the ship captain did this because the winds were contrary
the ship sailed past Cilicia and Pamphylia
the ship stopped at the city of Myra in Lycia**

d. Paul and the other prisoners were put on a different ship - Acts 27:6-8

**the centurion found a ship of Alexandria heading for Italy
(the Alexandrian ships usually carried grain from Egypt to Italy)
the centurion put the prisoners on that ship
the ship was forced to sail very slowly because of the wind
the ship sailed south to get protection from Crete
the ship finally reached the city of Fair Havens**

2. Paul warned the crew of sailing so close to the storm season - Acts 27:9-13

a. Paul warned them of the danger of sailing so late in the year - Acts 27:9-10

Paul saw it was getting close to winter

it was dangerous to sail from mid-September until mid-November
they did not sail at all from mid-November until February
this was due to winter storms on the Mediterranean - Acts 27:14

Paul knew that it was now dangerous to sail

the time of the fast (Day of Atonement) was already past - Lev. 23:26-32
the Day of Atonement came in late September or early October

Paul warned the others of coming danger

Paul was acting under the guidance of the Lord - Acts 27:14-20

Paul said if they sailed it would cause much injury

Paul said this was a danger for both the cargo and the ship

Paul later told them the ship would be lost - Acts 27:22

Paul said to sail would also endanger their lives

later they gave up all hope of even surviving - Acts 27:20

b. Paul was not listened to by the centurion or the captain - Acts 27:11

the centurion listened to the owner of the ship

the centurion had not yet learned to listen to Paul - Acts 27:33-36

the centurion did not listen to Paul

the centurion later began to listen to Paul - Acts 27:31-32

c. Paul learned that they wanted to winter in another city - Acts 27:12

the people did not think that harbor was a nice place to spend the winter

the sailors did not think Fair Havens was a good place to spend the winter

the people said they should go to a different city

the people wanted to spend the winter in Phoenix

the people felt that Phoenix had a better harbor

the harbor at Phoenix was better and only 40 miles away

d. Paul and the ship sailed when they got a south wind - Acts 27:13

the sailors noticed the south wind beginning to blow softly

the sailors thought they had obtained their desire

the sailors sailed out into the sea

the sailors sailed along the coast of Crete

3. Paul and the entire ship were caught in a great storm - Acts 27:14-20

a. the ship soon ran into a storm - Acts 27:14

the weather quickly changed
a storm began that lasted for fourteen days - Acts 27:33
they were suddenly facing a tempestuous east wind
this wind was called Euroclydon (Euraquilon)
this was a very dangerous Northeast wind and was greatly feared

b. the ship was soon driven by the storm - Acts 27:15-17

the ship was caught by the wind
the ship could not face into the wind
the ship was allowed to be driven by the wind
the ship was temporarily protected by the island of Clauda
the sailors tied the small boat with difficulty
the sailors placed the small boat on board the ship
the sailors tied cables around the ship
the sailors were afraid the ship might run aground
the sailors put up the sail and let the wind drive the ship
the sailors had no control of where they were going - Acts 27:39

c. the ship was lightened to try and help - Acts 27:18-19

the ship was being greatly tossed by the storm
everyone lightened the ship the next day
everyone lightened it some more on the third day
everyone helped throw the ship's tackle overboard

d. all of board the ship lost hope of surviving - Acts 27:20

the people on the ship did not see the sun or stars for many days
this storm lasted at least fourteen days - Acts 27:33
the people on the ship were being beaten by the wind
this wind was a very dangerous wind - Acts 27:14
the people on the ship lost all hope that they would be saved
these men felt like the sailors in the time of Jonah - Jonah 1:3-16
the people on the ship gave up any hope of even surviving
physically they had no hope until Paul spoke - Acts 27:23-26
spiritually they also had no hope - Eph. 2:12

4. Paul told all those on the ship not to fear - Acts 27:21-26

a. Paul realized that someone needed to take the leadership - Acts 27:21

Paul saw that they had all gone a long time without food
they ended up going fourteen days without food - Acts 27:33

Paul then stood up in the middle of all the people

Paul now begins to take the leadership - Acts 27:33-36

Paul reminded them that they should have listened

Paul said they should not have sailed from Crete

Paul said they would not have experienced this disaster and loss

b. Paul told them that God said they would all survive - Acts 27:22-24

Paul then urged them to take heart

Paul gave them hope in the middle of the storm - Acts 27:36

Paul said that none of them would lose their lives

Paul said all of them would make it safely to land - Acts 27:44

Paul said the only thing they would lose would be the ship

the ship was destroyed by the storm - Acts 27:41

Paul said an angel of God had stood by him that night

this happened several times in the life of Paul - Acts 23:11

Paul said this was an angel of the God he served

Paul had his trust in the Lord in earlier storms - II Cor 11:25

Paul said the angel told him not to fear

as believers we do not need to fear as God is with us - Is. 41:10

Paul said the angel told him he would be brought before Caesar

Paul said the angel told him God would spare all on the ship

the Lord fulfilled this promise and saved every single one - Acts 27:44

c. Paul told all on board to be of good cheer - Acts 27:25

Paul told everyone on board to take heart

they finally did take heart - Acts 27:36

Paul said that he believed God

Paul said God would do just as God had said

d. Paul said they would be shipwrecked on an island - Acts 27:26

Paul said there would be one problem

Paul said they would be shipwrecked on an island

5. Paul had his leadership recognized by the soldiers - Acts 27:27-32

a. the sailors realized they were getting close to land - Acts 27:27

they had been in the storm for fourteen nights
this is a most feared kind of storm - Acts 27:14
they had been driven up and down in the Adriatic sea
they were driven and had no control themselves - Acts 27:17
the sailors realized at midnight that they were getting close to land
they would learn later it was the island of Malta - Acts 28:1

b. the sailors became fearful the ship would wreck - Acts 27:28-29

the sailors measured and the water was 120 feet deep
the sailors traveled a little longer in the ship
the sailors measured again and the water was 90 feet deep
the sailors became fearful that they would be driven on the rocks
the sailors always fear unknown conditions - Acts 27:17
the sailors put four anchors out the back of the ship
these anchors slowed the ship until morning - Acts 27:40
the sailors wished for the daylight
light would help them to see where to try to reach land - Acts 27:39

c. the sailors tried to escape from the ship - Acts 27:30

the sailors decided to flee from the ship
the sailors put the little boat down in the sea
they had put this boat on the ship early in the storm - Acts 27:16
the sailors pretended they were going to put out more anchors

d. the sailors were stopped by the leadership of Paul - Acts 27:31-32

Paul spoke to the centurion and the soldiers
the centurion had earlier shown respect for Paul - Acts 27:3
Paul told them to keep the sailors on the ship
the sailors were needed to guide the ship - Acts 27:40
Paul said otherwise they could not be saved
the sailors were able to bring them close to shore - Acts 27:41
Paul saw the soldiers cut the rope to the little boat
the soldiers later spared Paul and the others - Acts 27:43-44
Paul saw the little boat fall into the water

6. Paul had his leadership recognized by all on the ship - Acts 27:33-38

a. Paul said they had not eaten for fourteen days - Acts 27:33

Paul saw that it was beginning to get light

Paul encouraged them all to take food

Paul continues to exercise leadership - Acts 27:21-26

Paul said that they had been fasting for fourteen days

most people do not want to eat when they are seasick - Acts 27:18

Paul said they had eaten nothing for fourteen days

they had not eaten since the storm began - Acts 27:27

b. Paul told them to eat so that they would have strength - Acts 27:34

Paul urged them all to take some food

Paul said they needed to take food for their health

Paul knew how long they had gone without food - Acts 27:33

Paul said that none of them would lose even a hair from their head

Paul had already received a promise from the Lord - Acts 27:23-26

c. Paul set the example by eating himself - Acts 27:35-36

Paul took bread after he had spoken

Paul gave thanks for to God for the food

Paul demonstrated a thankful attitude - Eph. 5:20

Paul did this with everyone watching

Paul then broke the food into pieces

Paul then began to eat

Paul gave them an example to imitate - I Cor. 11:1

Paul caused them all to be encouraged

we influence others by our attitude - Acts 27:34

Paul saw them all begin to eat

d. Paul saw them unload the rest of the ship - Acts 27:37-38

there were 276 people on the ship

they all ate until they had enough

they then lightened the ship

they had thrown other things much earlier - Acts 27:18-19

they threw all of the wheat into the sea

Paul had earlier warned of danger to the cargo - Acts 27:10

7. Paul and all on board are shipwrecked - Acts 27:39-44

a. the sailors decided to try and bring the ship to land - Acts 27:39

the sailors did not recognize the land when day came
they later learned they had reached the island of Malta - Acts 28:1
the sailors did see a bay with a beach
the sailors were going to try to run the ship into the beach

b. the sailors put up the sail and headed for the shore - Acts 27:40

the sailors cut off the anchors from the ship
the sailors also loosened the rudder ropes
the sailors put up the mainsail
the sailors headed for the shore

c. the sailors saw the waves break the ship into two pieces - Acts 27:41

the sailors struck a place where the two seas met
the sailors ran the ship aground
the sailors saw the front of the ship get stuck
the sailors saw that the front of the ship would not move
the sailors saw the back of the ship being broken by the waves

d. the centurion protected Paul and the other prisoners - Acts 27:42-43

the soldiers decided to kill the prisoners
the soldiers were afraid they would swim away and escape
the soldiers could be killed if prisoners escaped - Acts 12:19
the centurion wanted to save Paul
the centurion had great respect for Paul - Acts 27:3
the centurion kept the soldiers from their purpose
the centurion now takes the leadership - Acts 27:33-36
the centurion told those who could swim to go first

e. the people all escaped safely to the land - Acts 27:44

some of the people held on to boards
some of the people held on to pieces of the ship
all of the people escaped safely to the land
God fulfilled His promise - Acts 27:24

B. Paul shares the Gospel on Melita (Malta) - Acts 28:1-10

1. Paul is bitten by a snake - Acts 28:1-6

a. Paul and the others learned they were on the island of Malta - Acts 28:1

**those on the ship all escaped
those on the ship learned they were on the island of Malta**

b. Paul and the others were treated with kindness - Acts 28:2

**the natives showed them unusual kindness
these people give us an example for our lives - Heb. 13:2
the natives kindled a fire
the natives made them all welcome
the natives did this in spite of the rain
the natives did this in spite of the cold**

c. Paul was bitten by a snake - Acts 28:3-5

**Paul gathered some wood for the fire
Paul was laying the wood on the fire
Paul had a snake come out of the heat of the fire
Paul had the snake fasten onto his hand
Paul saw the natives start talking among themselves
Paul was immediately considered to be a murderer
here we see the danger of judging others - Rom. 14:13
Paul was felt to be receiving justice
Paul shook off the snake
Paul did not feel any harm from the snake**

d. Paul was not harmed by the snake - Acts 28:6

**Paul did not swell, fall down or die
Paul was watched by the natives for a long time
people often watch us to see if our faith is genuine - I Cor. 11:1
Paul had no harm come to him from the snake
the people saw their initial judgment was wrong - Acts 28:4
Paul had the natives change their mind about him
(they decided that he must be a god)
this happened to Paul in Lystra - Acts 14:8-18**

2. Paul heals the father of Publius - Acts 28:7-10

a. Publius extended hospitality to them - Acts 28:7

Publius had an estate near the place

God planned to work in the life of Publius - Acts 28:8-10

Publius was the chief man of the island

he had set an example for the people - Acts 28:2

Publius received the people from the ship

they had earlier been helped by others on the island - Acts 28:2

Publius entertained the people for three days

this man showed great hospitality - Rom. 12:13

b. Publius saw his father healed by Paul - Acts 28:8

Paul saw that the father of Publius had a fever and dysentery

Paul had a concern for the physical needs of others - Acts 20:35

Paul went to the father of Publius and prayed for him

Paul ministered to both physical and spiritual needs - Acts 16:16-18

Paul laid his hands on the father of Publius

Peter had a similar ministry with Aeneas - Acts 9:33-35

Paul healed the father of Publius

this provided opportunities to tell about Christ - I Cor. 2:2

c. Publius saw others on the island healed - Acts 28:9

Paul had others hear what had happened

good news spreads quickly - Acts 9:36-38

Paul had others with diseases brought to him

this was like the earlier ministry of Peter - Acts 5:15

Paul was used by God to heal their diseases

this produced similar response by the people - Acts 5:16

d. Publius and the others honored Paul - Acts 28:10

Paul and the team were honored in many ways

these people showed a thankful attitude - Eph. 5:20

Paul and the team later departed

Paul was still a prisoner headed for Rome - Acts 28:16

Paul and the team were given the things they needed

these people showed great concern for others - Acts 28:2

C. Paul shares the Gospel in Rome - Acts 28:11-31

1. Paul arrives in Rome - Acts 28:11-16

a. Paul and the others stayed on the island three months - Acts 28:11

Paul and the others left the island after three months
Paul and the others traveled in a ship of Alexandria
Paul traveled on a ship whose figurehead was the Twin Brothers
(this ship had spent the winter at the island)

b. Paul traveled from the island to Puteoli - Acts 28:12-14

they traveled to Syracuse and spent three days there
they got a south wind and reached Puteoli the next day
Paul and the others found brethren in Puteoli
Paul was always looking for other believers - Acts 21:4
Paul and the others were asked to stay seven days
Paul used these times to encourage others - Acts 21:5-6
Paul and the others then traveled on to Rome

c. Paul had some of the Christians come to meet him - Acts 28:15

Paul had some brethren in Rome hear he was coming
Paul had written the book of Romans to them - Rom. 1:1-7
Paul would later have opportunity to teach them - Acts 28:31
Paul had these brethren meet him at Appii Forum and Three Inns
Paul thanked God when he saw these brethren
the Lord wants us to minister to one another - Gal. 6:2
Paul was encouraged when he saw these brethren
the Lord uses others to encourage us - II Cor. 7:6

d. Paul was guarded in his own house - Acts 28:16

Paul and the others reached Rome
Paul and the other prisoners were delivered to the captain of the guard
Paul was permitted to stay by himself
Paul lived this way for the next two years - Acts 28:30
Paul had a soldier guarding him at all times
Paul used this opportunity to spread the Gospel - Phil. 1:12-13

2. Paul shares the Gospel with the Jews - Acts 28:17-24

a. Paul calls the Jews together to talk with him - Acts 28:17-20

1) Paul calls the Jews in Rome together - Acts 28:17

Paul invited the chief of the Jews to visit three days later
Paul talked with them when they came together
Paul told them he had committed nothing against the Jews
Paul had a clear conscience before God and the Jews - Acts 23:1
Paul said he had committed nothing against the customs of the fathers
Paul had walked in an orderly way and kept the law - Acts 21:24
Paul said he was delivered as a prisoner from Jerusalem
Paul had been taken from Jerusalem under heavy guard - Acts 23:23-24
Paul said he was delivered to the Romans

2) Paul told how the Romans found no fault in him - Acts 28:18

Paul said that the Romans examined him
they examined him more than once - Acts 24:1-22; 26:1-32
Paul said that the Romans were ready to let him go
the Romans agreed that Paul was innocent - Rom. 26:31-32
Paul said that the Romans found no cause of death in him
the Romans recognized that Paul was not guilty - Acts 23:29; 26:31

3) Paul told how the Jews caused him to appeal to Caesar - Acts 28:19

Paul said the Jews spoke against releasing him
the Jews actually wanted to kill him - Acts 25:2-3
Paul said this caused him to appeal to Caesar
this happened when the Jews were accusing him - Acts 25:7-10
Paul said that he was not accusing his nation
Paul had a great love for his people - Rom. 9:1-5

4) Paul said he was bound for the hope of Israel - Acts 28:20

Paul said that was why he had called for the Jewish leaders
Paul wanted to share the Gospel with them - Acts 28:17, 23-24
Paul said that he wanted to speak with them
Paul had a great concern to see Jews saved - I Cor. 9:20
Paul said that he was bound with chains for the hope of Israel
this was the same message that he gave in Jerusalem - Acts 23:6

b. Paul shares the Gospel with the Jews - Acts 28:21-24

1) Paul heard the Jews had not heard from Judea - Acts 28:21

Paul heard that no letter from Judea had come concerning him
the Jews in Judea felt they got rid of Paul - Acts 25:9-12
Paul heard that no Jews traveling from Judea had given a report
the Jews knew their charges would not stand in Rome - Acts 23:29
Paul heard no Jews from Judea had spoken evil of him
it was Jews from Asia who started the original opposition - Acts 21:26-27

2) Paul heard that the Jews wanted to learn more - Acts 28:22

Paul had the Jews say they wanted to hear what Paul thought
these Jews were like the Jews in Berea - Acts 17:10-12
Paul learned that they considered Christians a sect
a sect was a group considered to have its own beliefs - Acts 26:5
Paul learned that they heard people were speaking against Christians
the Christians were being accused of turning the world upside down - Acts 17:6

3) Paul had many Jews come on the appointed day - Acts 28:23

Paul and the Jews set a day for him to speak to them
this was not his last discussion with some of them - Acts 28:30-31
Paul had many Jews come to his house on that day
the Jews wanted to know what the Christians taught - Acts 28:22
Paul explained to them about the kingdom of God
Paul often talked about the kingdom of God - Acts 14:22; 20:25; 28:31
Paul was persuading them about Jesus from the Old Testament
Paul used the same approach as Christ - Luke 24:44-45
Paul usually began with a summary of the Old Testament - Acts 13:15-43
Paul made it his goal to declare the whole counsel of God - Acts 20:27
Paul talked to them from morning until evening
Paul always took time to explain - Acts 17:11; 19:9

4) Paul saw some Jews believe and others not believe - Acts 28:24

Paul saw some of the Jews believe what he had spoken
Paul usually saw part of the Jews believe - Acts 18:7-10
Paul saw that some did not believe what he had said
Paul usually saw part of the Jews fail to believe - Acts 19:8-9

3. Paul says he will share the Gospel with the Gentiles - Acts 28:25-29

a. Paul gave a final quote from Isaiah - Acts 28:25-27

Paul saw that they did not agree among themselves
Paul gave one final word before they left
Paul said that the Holy Spirit spoke through Isaiah
Isaiah was told this when he first began his ministry - Is. 6:9-10
Isaiah was told to go to the people
Isaiah said the people would hear but not understand
the natural man cannot understand the things of God - I Cor. 2:14
Isaiah said the people would see but not perceive
the Jews were trying to establish their own righteousness - Rom 10:2-3
Isaiah said that the hearts of the people had grown dull
God gave them a spirit of slumber because of rejection- Rom. 11:8
Isaiah said that their ears were hard of hearing
Christ spoke in parables because of their rejection - Mark 5:12
Isaiah said that their eyes were closed
Isaiah said God wanted the people to see and hear
even some Jewish believers became dull of hearing - Heb. 5:11
Isaiah said God wanted the people to understand and turn to Him
God has called to Israel throughout their history - Is. 1:18
Isaiah said that God wanted to heal the people
this promise will still be fulfilled - Rom. 11:25-26

b. Paul said he would turn to the Gentiles - Acts 28:28

Paul said that he wanted all these Jews to know one thing
God had told the Jews to be witnesses to the nations long before - Psalm 67
Paul wanted them to know that the salvation of God was sent to the Gentiles
this was what Paul did when the Jews rejected the Gospel - Acts 13:44-46
this statement had started a great conflict in Jerusalem - Acts 22:21-22
Paul said that the Gentiles would listen to that salvation
God had told Paul the Jews and Gentiles would respond differently- Acts 22:18-21

c. Paul saw the Jews have great dispute among themselves - Acts 28:29

Paul saw the Jews depart from his house
they now had to think and decide for themselves - Acts 28:30
Paul saw that the Jews were having a big dispute among themselves
this dispute was between those who believed and those who did not - Acts 28:24

4. Paul teaches and preaches in Rome for two years - Acts 28:30-31

a. Paul received all who came to him - Acts 28:30

Paul stayed for two full years in his own rented house

(this was the time until his appeal could be brought to Caesar)

Paul received all who came to him during that time

Paul was allowed to have any who wanted to visit - Acts 28:23

Paul shared the Gospel with many of the imperial guard - Phil 1:13

Paul had many friends in the city of Rome - Rom. 16:1-16

Paul was able to encourage the churches in Rome - Rom 16:5

b. Paul preached to all who came to him - Acts 28:31

Paul was preaching about the kingdom of God

Christ said he came to preach the kingdom of God - Luke 4:43

Christ preached the kingdom of God throughout Galilee - Luke 8:1

Christ sent out the twelve to preach the kingdom of God - Luke 9:2

Christ sent out the seventy to preach the kingdom of God - Luke 10:9

the kingdom of God is those who turn to God for salvation - Matt. 6:33

Paul was teaching those things which concern the Lord Jesus Christ

Paul taught about the death of Christ - I Cor. 15:3

Paul taught about the resurrection of Christ - I Cor. 15:4

Paul taught about forgiveness through Christ - Acts 26:18

Paul did this with all confidence

Paul had Timothy ministering with him in Rome - Phil. 1:19-23

Paul had Epaphroditus ministering with him in Rome - Phil. 1:24-30

Paul had others ministering with him in Rome - Col. 4:10, 14, Phile. 23-24

Paul had no one try to forbid his preaching and teaching

Paul was able to share the Gospel with many in the palace - Phil. 1:13

Paul saw many from Caesar's household become Christians - Phil. 4:22

**Like the church in the book of Acts,
Christ tells us:**

“But you shall receive power when the Holy Spirit has come upon you; and you shall be witnesses to Me in Jerusalem, and in all Judea and Samaria, and to the end of the earth.”