



New Testament Survey

(Online)

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New Testament Survey: Acts 1:1-Acts 8:3

Greg E. Gifford

I. Introduction

A. What is a survey?

- i. A survey is an overview of a particular subject.
- ii. Within Biblical Studies, we often use the terms “Old Testament Survey” and “New Testament Survey.” These are ways of demonstrating what is the particular area of Scripture that we will focus on.
 1. Furthermore, most survey classes are broken down even further into something like this:
 - a. Old Testament Survey I: Genesis thru Samuel
 - b. Old Testament Survey II: Kings thru Malachi
 - c. New Testament Survey I: Matthew thru John
 - d. New Testament Survey II: Acts thru Revelation
 - e. Note: In our time together, we will focus primarily on the book of Acts, which ends with Paul’s imprisonment in Rome. We will generally follow Part III of Merrill Tenney’s, *New Testament Survey*, pp. 232-330.

B. The Importance of Biblical Surveys

- i. “Bible survey is fundamental to all Bible study. If a student expects to comprehend any part or doctrine of the Scripture, he must know what they teach as a whole. Each book is part of that whole, and can be fully understood only when it is seen in relation to the entire stream of divine revelation that begins with Genesis and that ends with the Apocalypse” (*NTS*, xiii).
- ii. Bible surveys help us understand ...
 1. How the overall message of the Bible develop.
 2. Help us to do the work of assimilating those parts of the Bible into doctrines.

3. Offer help in understanding themes of the Bible.

4. Lastly, in helping us interpret the Bible

C. What do we need for this Study?

- i. First of all, a good study Bible is ideal.
- ii. Secondly, a way of taking notes and using the notes that I provide.
- iii. Third, purchasing the textbook is recommended but not required.
- iv. Fourth, you need to study the maps of the New Testament world to better understand the cities and locations Paul traveled to.
- v. Finally, I am going to ask that you archive your notes to be able to access as each week progresses.

II. Important Background Information

A. **Author:** Luke identifies himself as the Author through varying means.

- i. First of all, we have the same recipient of The Gospel of Luke as being “Theophilus” (1:1; Luke 1:3). Some believe that because this name means “literally ‘lover/friend of God’” that it could be a pseudonym, title, or epithet for the actual recipient.¹ Theophilus would have been a wealthy individual to commission Luke to discover the details about the man called “Jesus” and Luke would have written these as a Part I and Part II. However, there is nothing to suggest that this is a title—it simply is a noun and seems to be the name of the man receiving the letter.
- ii. The next evidence is Luke begins to use third-person pronouns throughout the writing of his epistle.

Luke’s use of “we” in Acts:

Sections in Acts	Description
16:10 to 16:18	Troas to Philippi
20:4 to 21:19	Philippi to Jerusalem
27:1 to 28:30	Caesarea to Rome

¹ Lexham Bible Dictionary, “The person to whom the Gospel of Luke and the book of Acts are addressed. “Theophilus” might refer to a title or a proper name. It also could be an epithet concealing the addressee’s true identity or a general designation for the Christian reader.”

- iii. Historical evidences suggest that Luke was the author, as well. Tenney cites both Justin Martyr of the 2nd Century, Tatian, Tertullian, and Marcion all accrediting Luke as the author of the third Gospel and Acts (178).

B. The End of the Gospel of Luke:

- i. The Resurrection (vv. 1-12)
- ii. The Road to Emmaus (vv. 13-35)
- iii. Appearance in Jerusalem (vv. 36-49)
- iv. Jesus' Ascension

C. Political Context:

- i. Luke was writing while Herod Agrippa would have been the leader at the time of the writing of Acts, who suddenly dies in Acts 12 by divine judgment.

D. Date of the Writing of Acts (p. 133)

THE NEW TESTAMENT: ITS NAME AND CONTENT

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CHART OF NEW TESTAMENT CHRONOLOGY

PERIOD	DATE	EVENT	HISTORY	PUBLICATION
Inception B.C. 6 to A.D. 30	B.C. 6 B.C. 4	Birth of Jesus Death of Herod	Matthew Luke	
	A.D. 27 A.D. 30	Baptism Crucifixion		
Expansion A.D. 30 to 60	A.D. 31-33	Paul's Conversion	Acts	James Galatians (Mark)
	A.D. 45 A.D. 49 A.D. 52	Council of Jerusalem		
	A.D. 54 A.D. 55 A.D. 56	Paul's First Imprisonment	Pauline Epistles	I & II Thessalonians Matthew (?) I Corinthians II Corinthians Romans Colossians, Ephesians Philemon Philippians Luke-Acts
	A.D. 60			
Consolidation A.D. 60 to 100	A.D. 68 A.D. 70	Paul's Second Imprisonment Destruction of Jerusalem	General Epistles	I Timothy Titus I Peter II Timothy II Peter Hebrews Mark Jude
	A.D. 85			
	A.D. 95		Revelation	I, II, III John John Revelation

III. Outline of Acts 1-8

- A. Promise of the Holy Spirit (1:1-7)
- B. The Ascension (1:12-26)
- C. The Coming of the Spirit (2:1-13)
- D. Peter's Sermon on Pentecost (2:14-47)
- E. Peter and John Go to the Temple (3:1-10)
- F. Peter Preaches at Solomon's Portico (3:11-26)
- G. Peter and John are Arrested and Then Released (4:1-22)
- H. The Formation of the Early Church
 - i. Prayer for Boldness (4:23-31)
 - ii. The Structure of the Church (4:32-5:11)
- I. The Acts of the Apostles (5:12-15)
- J. The Arrest and Release of the Apostles with Gamaliel's Influence (5:17-42)
- K. Growth and Appointing of Deacons (6:1-7)
- L. Stephen, a Deacon, Arrested (6:8-15)
- M. Stephen's Sermon Ending with His Death (7:1-60)

IV. These Instances all Occur in Jerusalem!

- A. Chapter 8 begins with the new character mentioned in 7:58.
- B. God will use the persecutions of Saul in Chapter 8 to disperse the church.
- C. **Summary:** Jesus told them to remain in Jerusalem in Luke 24:49 and they did. After the promise of the Holy Spirit was fulfilled, we see the beginning of the church (Acts 2ff). This new-founded church was stirring up Jerusalem and God would soon appoint suffering to disperse the Christians from Jerusalem in fulfillment of Jesus' promise that they would be witnesses (Acts 1:8).

V. Homework!

- A. Read Acts 1-11:18 and write down chapter summaries.
- B. Read Tenney's Chapter 13 and 14 (if possible)
- C. Review the Map of the New Testament World and be able to Identify:
 - i. Jerusalem
 - ii. Samaria
 - iii. Damascus



Week 2

Persecution Mobilizes the Church from Jerusalem: Acts 8:4-11:18

I. Review of Homework:

- A. Where is Jerusalem? Samaria? Damascus?
- B. Review of Last Week's Lesson
 - i. Jesus' Ascension
 - ii. Holy Spirit's Coming at Pentecost
 - iii. The Establishment of the NT Church
- C. The Death of Stephen with Saul Present

II. The Preaching in Samaria (Acts 8:1-24; 245)

- A. Stephen became the first Christian apologist
- B. Philip became the first Christian evangelist
- C. Verse 25 Shows that the Disciples Go Back to Jerusalem

III. The Preaching in Judea (Acts 8:26-40)

- A. Key Locations Mentioned

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- i. Jerusalem (v. 25)
 - ii. “Road to Gaza” (v. 26)
 - iii. Azotus (v. 40)
 - iv. Caesarea (v. 40)

B. The Ethiopian Eunuch

IV. The Conversion of Saul in “Uttermost Parts of the Earth” (Acts 9:1-25)

A. Saul is converted by encountering the risen Jesus (vv. 1-9)

B. Ananias is commissioned to go speak with Paul (vv. 10-19)

10 years!

- v. Paul begins to preach about Jesus’ Deity (vv. 20-22) Arabia (Gal. 1:17)
 - vi. Returns to Damascus then exits the city for safety (Gal 1:17; Acts 9:20-25; 2 Cor 11:32-33)
 - vii. Returns to Jerusalem (Acts 9:26-29; Gal. 1:18)
 - viii. Goes Back to Tarsus for Safety (Acts 9:30)
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CHART OF EARLY PAULINE CHRONOLOGY

<i>Event</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Time</i>
Resurrection: Pentecost	Acts 1:3, 5; 2:1	A.D. 30
Conversion of Paul at Damascus	Acts 9:1–18	31/33
Visit to Arabia	Gal. 1:17	
Return to Damascus		
Paul's First Visit to Jerusalem	1:18	33/35
Interview with Cephas		
Spent fifteen days in city		
Departure to Syria and Cilicia	1:21	
Early ministry in Antioch		
Second visit to Jerusalem	2:1–10	46
Accompanied by Barnabas and Titus		
Motivated by revelation		
Private interview		
Complaint about "false brethren"		
Agreement with James, Cephas, and John		No interval stated in text
First Missionary Journey		
Return to Antioch	2:11ff.	
Visit of Cephas		
Controversy		
Writing of Galatians		
Council of Jerusalem	Acts 15:1–35	48/49

C. The Jews plot to kill him and Paul escapes (vv. 26-30)

V. Luke's Observation: The Church "Had Peace" and "Was Being Built Up" (9:31)

VI. The Preaching of Peter in Samaria

- A. Healing of Dorcas/Tabitha (9:36-43)
 - B. This takes place in Lydda, just outside of Joppa (9:43)
 - C. Peter's Vision in Joppa (10:9-23)
 - D. Cornelius' Calling and Conversion (10:1-8, 23b-48)

VII. Peter's Report to Jerusalem Church (11:1-18)**VIII. Homework**

- A. Read Chapter 15, *NT Survey*
- B. Read Acts 11:19-15:35
- C. Review Maps
 - ix. Find and Locate: Antioch, Tarsus, and NT Map of Jerusalem (p. 261)



Week 3

“The Gentile Church and the Pauline Mission” Acts 11:19-15:35

I. Review of Acts Thus Far

- A. Acts 1-6: The Start of the New Testament Church and the Formation of Early Church Leadership
- B. Acts 7-9: Stephen’s Ministry and Paul Introduced
- C. Acts 10-11: The Gospel is Going to Judea and Samaria via Cornelius and Peter

II. The Church at Antioch (Acts 11:19-27)

- A. Barnabas is commissioned to find Paul and does so (11:25-26). What is significant is the break of time between Paul’s conversion and also the ministry of Paul at Antioch.
- B. **Remember!** Antioch in Syria was seemingly the first sending church and the church where Paul and Barnabas would often revisit throughout his missionary journeys. Barnabas is the one who would be commissioned originally (11:22).
- C. “Probably the work in Antioch began around AD 33-35. If the ‘famine relief’ took place about AD 44, Barnabas may have begun his connections with Antioch around AD 41, which would mean that Paul first came on the scene in AD 42” (NT Survey, 256).

- D. Agabus foretells the famine that would even shape the ministry of the early church. Most likely this famine occurred in/around AD 41 during the reign of Claudius.

III. Greater Persecution in Jerusalem:

- A. James is killed, and Peter imprisoned then Released (Acts 12:1-11)
- B. John Mark is introduced in Acts 12:12, 25, where the believers were praying. He will play an integral role in Barnabas and Paul's friendship as they will disagree over him in 15:36-40.
- C. "**JOHN MARK** Son of Mary (Acts 12:12), cousin of Barnabas (Col 4:10), and missionary companion of Paul and Barnabas (Acts 13:5). According to church tradition, John Mark was the author of the Gospel of Mark."

IV. Paul's First Missionary Journey (Acts 13-14)

- A. Cyprus (13:1-11)
 - i. The Result: Paul rebukes a magician and those in Cyprus positively receive the Gospel.
- B. Antioch in Pisidia (Acts 13:13-52)

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- ii. The Result: There is an initial receptivity in Antioch (13:42-44) however Jews came and disrupted the teaching of Paul. The movement is going then from the Synagogue to the Gentiles (13:50).
 - C. Iconium (80 miles from Antioch): Initial receptivity but then a later division in the city that led to an impending stoning, for which Paul flees the city.
 - D. Lystra (20 miles from Iconium): After a miraculous healing, Paul is met with more opposition from the Jews in Antioch and Iconium. They stone Paul to the point of apparent death (14:19; 2 Cor. 11:25).
 - E. Derbe (50 miles from Lystra): All the text tells us is that when he leaves Lystra, after a near death experience, that Paul spends a short time in Derbe (14:21).
 - F. After each of these towns, Paul retraces his footsteps to head back to Antioch in Syria during which Mark would have most likely abandoned them.

V. The Conflict in Antioch and Jerusalem Council

- A. The Nature of the Conflict (15:1)
 - iii. “Unless you are circumcised according to the custom of Moses, you cannot be saved.”
- B. The Jerusalem Council shows that the church in Jerusalem had become somewhat of the “mother” church. It would have been led by James, the brother of Jesus, and would have obviously been the longest established church.

iv. Tenney Notes Three Decision Points:

1. The Speech of Peter (15:6-11)
2. The Report of Paul and Barnabas (15:12)
3. The Directives of James (15:13-21)

VI. Outline of James

- A. Author: James, the brother of Jesus (15:13; 1 Cor. 15:7)
- B. James affirmed Paul (Gal. 2:9-10)
- C. Theme: The theme of James is true religion, true faith, and true wisdom.

VII. Outline of Galatians

- A. Author: Paul
- B. Theme: “The essential truth of justification by faith” (NT Survey, 271).
- C. Date: AD 48

VIII. Homework

- A. Read Chapter 16 of NT Survey
- B. Read Acts 15:26-21:16
- C. Familiarize Yourself with Philippi, Thessalonica, Berea, and Corinth on a Map



The Second Missionary Journey Acts 15:36 – 17:34

I. Review of ...

- A. Pentecost
- B. First Missionary Journey
- C. The Jerusalem Council

II. The Disagreement Between Barnabas and Saul (15:36-41)

- A. The Nature of the Disagreement: John Mark had abandoned them on the way into Pamphylia. Remember that John Mark was present with them in Cyprus (12:25). Remember Barnabas seems to have a disposition to welcome and Paul was very much a recipient of that grace. However, Paul sees John Mark's act as being disqualifying from ministry.
- B. This Ministry Disagreement sends them on different ministry paths. Barnabas goes back to Cyprus, which we have no record of Paul returning to, and Paul goes through Syria and Cilicia.
- C. Mark would eventually become:
 - a. The author of the Gospel of Mark
 - b. Connected to Peter in a very meaningful way, most likely through his time in Jerusalem (Acts 12:12-17; remember Peter goes to John Mark's mom's home).

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- c. Very useful to Paul in the ministry (2 Tim. 4:11)
 - d. Still in ministry with Timothy in Asia Minor (cf. 2 Tim. 4:11)

III. Second Missionary Journey

A. Paul retraces his journey through Cilicia and Southern Galatia.

- i. Derbe (cf. 8:20)
- ii. Lystra (cf. 8:8-19)
- iii. This time he would have been proceeding from the East, headed westward. That means he is now going to start in Derbe where he meets Timothy (16:1). Timothy would become one of Paul's most trusted companion and the later recipient of 1 and 2 Timothy.
 - 1. Paul calls Timothy, "my true child in a common faith" (1 Tim. 1:1) or regarding Timothy that Paul has "no one like him" (Phil. 2:20).

B. Paul Begins His Second Missionary Journey in AD 49

C. The Direction of Paul's Travel was Westward, Toward the Coast (cf. Acts 16:6). He lands in Troas, which would have been a coastal town where he links up with Luke. In chapter 16, moving forward the pronouns change to "we" from "he" (cf. 16:11).

D. **Clarification:** Remember Asia would have been modern day Turkey so for Paul to go to the edge of the water and turn back would have been a natural path. But this plan was disrupted by the Holy Spirit working in the way of closing doors to Asia (16:6-7).

E. Paul has a vision along the way: "The Macedonian Call" (16:9-10)

IV. Paul Goes to Greece (Acts 16 – 17:34)

A. Philippi (16:1-40): “Philippi was the leading city of its district and was a Roman colony (16:12). ... Such cities guarded their political privileges jealously and sought to avoid any action that would bring them into disfavor with Rome” (*NT Survey*, 280).

B. Key Events in Philippi:

- i. The Conversion of Lydia (vv. 11-15)
- ii. The Rebuking of the Slave Girl (vv. 16-18)
- iii. The Imprisonment of Paul and Jailer’s Conversion (vv. 19-34)
- iv. Paul’s Appeal to His Roman Citizenship Rights (vv. 35-40)
- v. Of note, a church would be started here in Philippi. The book called, “Philippians” would be written to this church during Paul’s first Roman Imprisonment.

C. Thessalonica (17:1-9)

- i. Paul reasons with them in the synagogues and then Jews raise a fuss and he is forced to move on (i.e., similar to Antioch in Pisidia).
- ii. Of note, a church is started through his efforts here. 1 and 2 Thessalonians were written to this church. This church would have a regional impact because of its faithfulness (1 Thess. 1:7).

D. Berea (17:10-15)

- i. Faithful reception by Jews who loved the Scripture. They were willing to search the Scriptures and see what Paul was saying as either true or false.

ii. Thessalonian Jews came and disrupted Paul's work here.

iii. No letter would be written to the Bereans!

E. Athens (17:16-34)

i. Also known as "Mars Hill," it was a location in Athens where the council of Athens met. It would have overlooked the marketplace. It seems as if Paul was not being tried, but rather the people were authentically interested in what he had to say.

ii. There is a small amount of fruit from Athens as seen in verses 32-34.

iii. No letter would be written to the Athenians. Most likely because a church wasn't established there.

V. Homework:

A. Read 1 and 2 Thessalonians

B. If Possible, also Read 1 and 2 Corinthians

C. Find Ephesus on a Map and Highlight It

D. No Reading in NT Survey!



The Thessalonian and Corinthian Letters

I. Review:

- A. Jerusalem Church
- B. Expansion Through Persecution
- C. First Missionary Journey
- D. Second Missionary Journey

II. Thessalonica:

- A. Church started on Paul's second missionary journey (Acts 17:1-9).
- B. Paul received much opposition but there was fruit that came from his time in Thessalonica. The reason that we know this is because of the two letters that would be written to Thessalonian church.

III. The Two Letters

- A. Written from Corinth (NT Survey, 282).
- B. Written after Timothy would have brought back a report to Corinth about the welfare of the Thessalonian Church (1 Thess. 3:6-10).
- C. The letters would have been written on the 2nd Missionary Journey, around 51 AD. If you do the math, Paul left Antioch in Syria around 49 AD and wrote these letters while during his 18-month stay in Corinth (Acts 18:11).

D. The letters were seemingly written within months of each other to the Thessalonian church (NTS, 282).

E. **Theme:**

- i. The theme of this book is a church that is thriving and yet is experiencing those who are immoral (1 Thess. 4:1-8) and those that are wondering about the end times (1 Thess. 4:13-18; 2 Thess. 2:1-12).
- ii. Outline of the Books:

I THESSALONIANS: THE GROWTH OF A NEW CHURCH	
I. Salutation	1:1
II. The State of the Church	1:2-10
Character of the Church	1:3
Election of the Church	1:4-7
Reputation of the Church	1:8-10
III. Apostolic Relations with the Church	2:1-3:13
Paul's Conduct toward the Church	2:1-12
Paul's Reception by the Thessalonians	2:13-16
Paul's Concern for the Church	2:17-3:10
Paul's Prayer for the Church	3:11-13
IV. The Problems of the Church	4:1-5:11
The Problem of Sexual Morality	4:1-8
The Problem of Social Conduct	4:9-12
The Problem of the State of the Dead	4:13-18
The Problem of the Times and Seasons	5:1-11
V. Concluding Exhortations and Greeting	5:12-28

II THESSALONIANS: THE EXPECTATION OF THE CHURCH	
I. Salutation	1:1–2
II. Expectation in Persecution	1:3–12
Thanksgiving for Growth	1:3–4
Explanation of Purpose	1:5
Expectation of Outcome	1:6–10
Prayer	1:11–12
III. Explanation of Events	2:1–17
Alarms Quieted	2:1–2
Apostasy Predicted	2:3–7
Antichrist Revealed	2:8–12
Attitude of Faith Encouraged	2:13–17
IV. Exhortations to Readiness	3:1–15
To Prayer	3:1–5
To Industry	3:6–15
V. Benediction and Salutation	3:16–18

IV. The Corinthians Letters

- A. The location of Corinth as being the southernmost part of Greece we have record of Paul visiting. He would cross from Corinth to Ephesus, which is Acts 19 and where Paul would have come back to minister and also correspond with the Corinthians.
- B. Paul writes these from across the Aegean Sea while he was in Ephesus.
- C. Most likely written around 55 AD while Paul was in Ephesus on his 3rd Missionary Journey. This would be after his first “lost” letter and before his imprisonment in the late 50’s/early 60’s.
- D. The second letter we possess may have been the fourth letter over all. Some would suggest that here is a snapshot of Paul’s timeline:

- i. First letter written (1 Cor. 5:9)
- ii. First Corinthians
- iii. A severe letter written between 1 and 2 Corinthians
- iv. 2 Corinthians²

E. The Outline of the Letters

² <https://zondervanacademic.com/blog/four-letters-corinthians>

I CORINTHIANS: THE PROBLEMS AT CORINTH

I. Salutation	1:1-9
II. Reply to Report from "house of Chloe"	1:10-6:20
Party Strife	1:10-3:23
Defense of Paul's Ministry	4:1-21
Criticism of Immorality	5:1-13
Criticism of Lawsuits	6:1-11
Reply to Libertinism	6:12-20
III. Reply to Questions in Letter	7:1-16:9
Marriage	7:1-24
Virgins	7:25-40
Things Sacrificed to Idols	8:1-11:1
Evaluated by the idol	8:1-13
Evaluated by freedom	9:1-27
Evaluated by relation to God	10:1-22
Evaluated by relation to others	10:23-11:1
Problems of Worship	11:2-34
The covering of the head	11:2-16
The Lord's table	11:17-34
Spiritual Gifts	12:1-14:40
The Resurrection of the Body	15:1-58
The Collection	16:1-9
IV. Concluding Salutations	16:10-24

II CORINTHIANS: THE EPISTLE OF PAUL'S MINISTRY

I. Salutation	1:1-2
II. Explanation of Personal Conduct	1:3-2:13
III. The Defense of the Ministry	2:14-7:4
The Nature of the Ministry	2:14-3:18
The Sincerity of the Ministry	4:1-6
The Perseverance of the Ministry	4:7-15

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THE RECORDS OF THE EARLY CHURCH

The Prospect of the Ministry	4:16-5:10
The Sanctions of the Ministry	5:11-19
The Example of the Ministry	5:20-6:10
The Appeal of the Ministry	6:11-7:4
IV. Comment on Effects of Letter	7:5-16
V. The Grace of Giving	8:1-9:15
VI. Personal Defense	10:1-12:13
VII. Preparation for Visit	12:14-13:10
VIII. Concluding Salutation	13:11-14

V. Homework

- A. Read Acts 21-28
- B. Review Outlines of Prison Epistles (pp. 318-327)
- C. Find Colossae and Ephesus on a Map



Acts 21 thru Acts 28 From Jerusalem to Rome

I. Review

- A. Pentecost
- B. Spread of the Gospel to the Gentiles
- C. 1st Missionary Journey
- D. 2nd Missionary Journey

II. Acts 21

- A. After refusing to listen to the elder's at Miletus (Acts 20:17-38), Paul continues on to return to Jerusalem after his 2nd Missionary Journey.
- B. Remember, Paul's second journey ended for us two weeks ago at the end of Acts 18. Paul travels to Ephesus, where he writes the first Corinthians letter and then returns to Caesarea (18:22).
- C. In Chapter 21, Paul has already returned to Jerusalem where he will begin to link up with James, who is the same James from Acts 15's Jerusalem Council.
- D. James' Advice (21:18)
 - i. Go with the four men and purify yourselves (vv. 23b-25)
 - ii. Pay their expenses

-
- iii. Shave your head!
 - iv. This would have been what is enumerated in Numbers 6:13-20 as the “Nazirite Vow.” Apparently Paul took this vow in Cenchreae (Acts 18:18) and James thought it would be a valuable way to demonstrate that Paul wasn’t teaching that everyone should abandon the Law.
 - v. The vow would entail. Numbers 6 presents the distinguishing features of the vow as:
 - 1. “abstaining from anything related to grapes and/or alcohol
 - 2. refraining from cutting one’s hair
 - 3. avoiding dead people (even family members)”³
 - E. Paul follows the advice of James, pays the costs of the others taking the vow and then is arrested while being falsely accused in Jerusalem (21:27-36).

III. Paul’s Arrests and Trials

A. Jerusalem (21:37-23:22)

- i. To start, Paul is actually protected by the tribune from the Jews who were acting very severely and also very rashly. The tribune arrests him just outside of the temple and then allows Paul to address the very crowd that was heckling him (22:21).
- ii. Upon hearing Paul in their native language of Hebrew, they listen until they hear about the Gospel going to the Gentiles (vv. 22). Apparently, this was the tipping point for them and Paul was then going to be interviewed by the Tribune via whip!

³ J. Chase Franklin, [“Nazirite,”](#) ed. John D. Barry et al., *The Lexham Bible Dictionary* (Bellingham, WA: Lexham Press, 2016).

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- iii. At this point Paul does what he did in Philippi: he invokes his right as a Roman citizen. Paul's appeal will lead to his pause and a time for a greater investigation to take place where the Jews could invite both the Sadducees and the Pharisees to the trial.
 - iv. Chapter 23 is this council until Paul makes a Statement about the nature of the resurrection, which immediately derails the who investigation and sends them into a recession of sorts. Paul is removed and then held in confinement.

B. Caesarea (Acts 23:15-26:32)

- i. This would be a place where Paul would ultimately spend two years! He was arrested in Jerusalem and then brought to Caesarea for the purpose of having protection and a fair trial. But this would turn into a political hassle so much so that Festus and Agrippa thought Paul could have simply been released had he not appealed to Caesar.
- ii. Main Events at Caesarea:
 - a. Felix's Trial / Bribery of Paul (23:23-24:26; cf. 24:26)
 - b. Festus' Trial of Paul (25:1-12)
 - c. Agrippa's Trial of Paul (25:13-26:32)

IV. Journey and Arrival in Rome (27:1-28:16)

- A. Remember that Paul had braved the Mediterranean and was now in route to the furthest of destinations that he would travel to in his missionary journey's.
- B. On this journey, Paul would become revered by the sailors so much that he would give them advice (27:33), he would be the reason the prisoners weren't killed (27:43), and would become a leader on this boat—although a prisoner.

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- C. They shipwreck on an island south of Italy called, “Malta.” It was there that Paul would be bitten by a snake and then revered as a god (28:1-10). (See the PowerPoint Map)
 - D. Paul’s arrival in Rome would be a two-year house imprisonment during which he would compose Philippians, Ephesians, Colossians, and Philemon. It would have been a very fruitful time of ministry and a time where Paul would have been able to reason with the Jews who hadn’t heard the exacts of the Gospel.
 - E. Luke ends Acts 28 by saying, “He lived there two whole years at his own expense, and welcomed all who came to him,³¹ proclaiming the kingdom of God and teaching about the Lord Jesus Christ with all boldness and without hindrance.”

V. Homework

- A. Read the Outlines of the Prison Epistles and Romans in Tenney (pp. 304-309; 316-329).
- B. Draw a Map of the Missionary Journeys
- C. Draw a Timeline of the Missionary Journeys and Bible Books published from Acts 1-28.