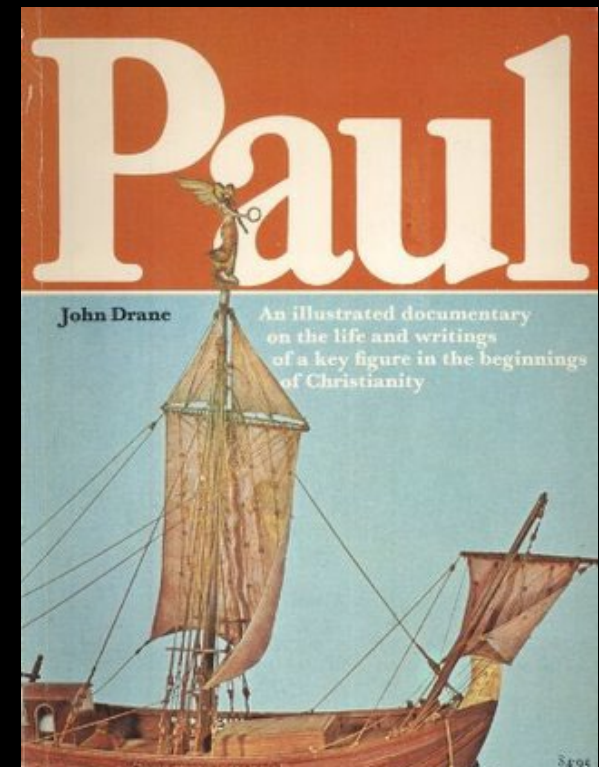


Life and Letters of Paul

- Class Format and Timeline
- Who was Paul (Part I & II)
- Weeks 1 -4
- *Vicar Bryce Rosche*



Life & Letters of Paul

Getting Ready for Travel

Class Format & Timeline

Overview of Topical Guide

Reading Assignments

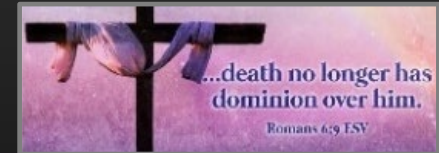
Table Discussion Question

Paul I – Geography & Culture



Class Format & Timeline – Six Month Review

Objectives	<u>Est. Week</u>	<u>Topic Getting Ready for Travel</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the basic geography and significance of Paul's travels • Enhance insight into Paul's life and the religious and social cultural norms of his time • Obtain a renewed perspective of the context of Paul's letters to early Christian churches and pastoral leaders he was mentoring • Stimulate further interest in reading the bible as "the source of truth" 	1-2	Class Overview & Format Who was Paul? Part I Video - In the Footsteps of Paul
	3-4	Who was Paul? (Part II)
	5-6	Paul the persecutor
	7-9	Paul opposes the Legalists
	10-13	Paul the Missionary
	14	No Class Easter April 4
	15-18	Paul the Missionary
	20-25	Paul the Pastor
	26-27	Paul reaches Rome Video - In the Footsteps of Paul II
	28	Paul reaches Rome II
	29-30	Paul in prison - A Man in Christ

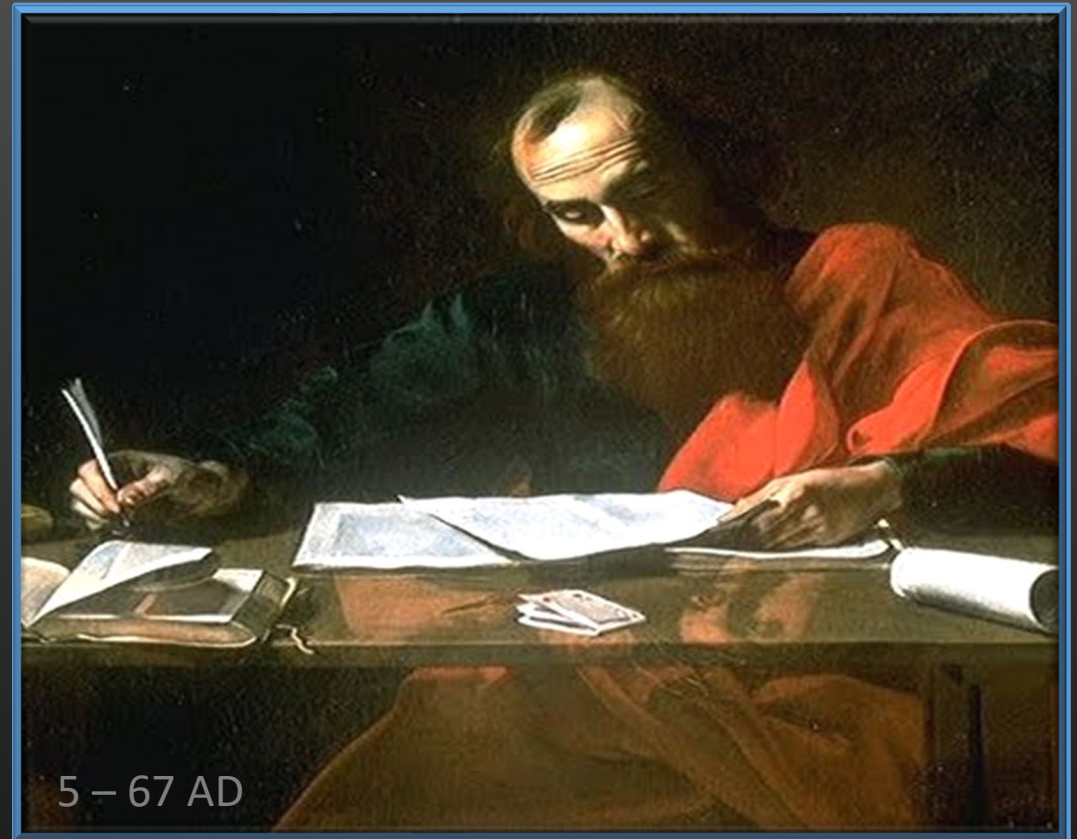


“A man of small stature, with a bald head and crooked legs, in a good state of body, with eyebrows meeting and nose somewhat hooked, full of friendliness”

Apocryphal writing – *acts of Paul & Thecla*

‘An ardent adherent of Judaism...essentially a preacher...no theoretical theologian’ and an ‘intensely human man’ who had experienced everything he wrote about.

Donald Guthrie *Galatians*



Who is Paul?

Child

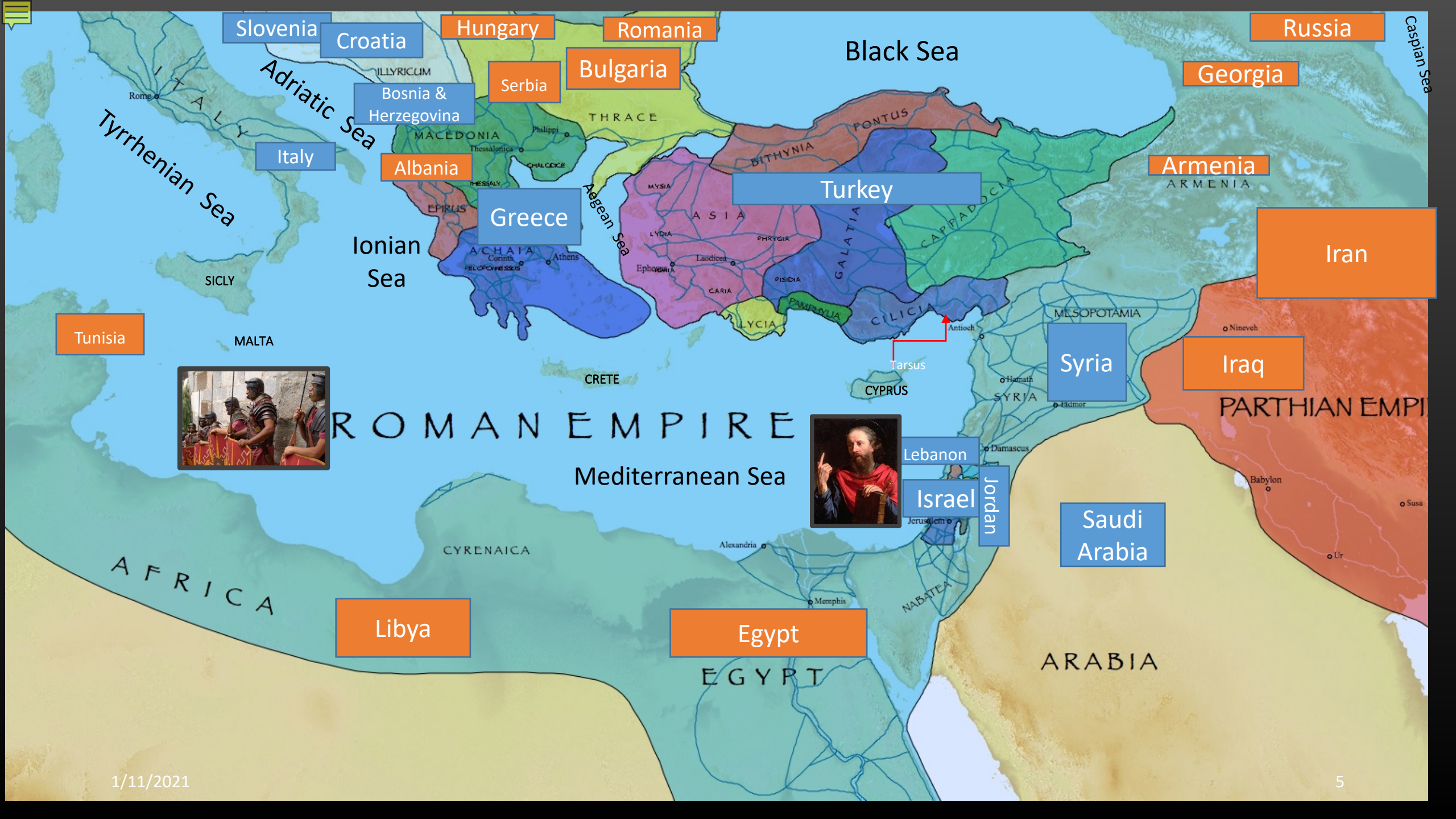
Paul & the Philosophers

Student

Paul & the Mystery Religions

Paul & the Jews

Lifeline, Writings & Travels



Slovenia

Croatia

Hungary

Romania

Russia

Adriatic Sea

Black Sea

Georgia

Bulgaria

Serbia

Bosnia & Herzegovina

Albania

Armenia

Tyrrhenian Sea

Italy

Turkey

Ionian Sea

Greece

Iran

Tunisia

MALTA



ROMAN EMPIRE

Mediterranean Sea

Iraq

Syria

PARTHIAN EMPIRE



Lebanon

Israel

Jordan

Saudi Arabia

AFRICA

Libya

Egypt

EGYPT

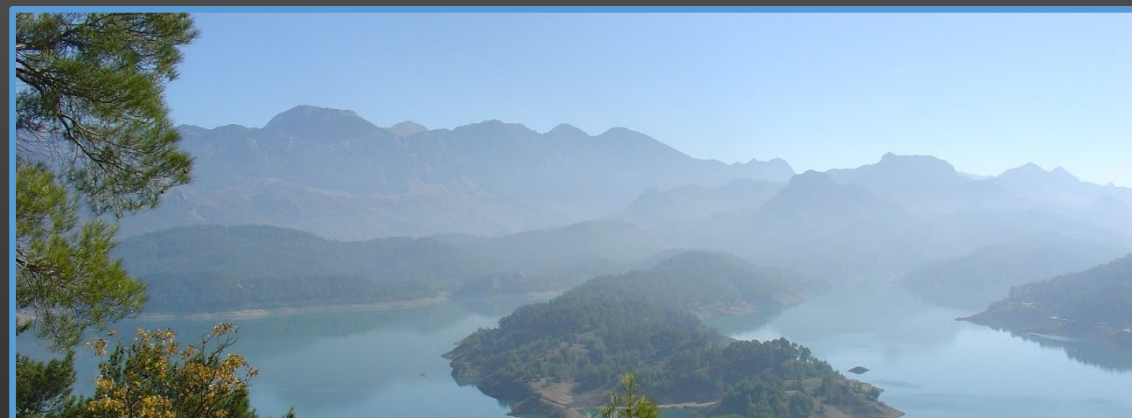
ARABIA

Paul as a Child



- Childhood in Tarsus, while youth & early manhood in Jerusalem Acts 22:3
- Returned to Tarsus after becoming a Christian Acts 9:30
- Exposed to Greek literature and culture Acts 17:28, Titus 1:12
- Proud of birthplace & citizenship Acts 21:39; 22:28; Galatians 1:13-14; Philippians 3:5-6
 - Capital city of the Roman province of Cilicia
 - The Romans granted Tarsus the status of a free city with citizenship privileges
 - Tarsus was a key commercial port
 - Mark Antony and Cleopatra met & lived in Tarsus in the 1st century BC
 - Tarsus was a university town - part of the Big 4 with Rome, Athens & Alexandria
 - Descendent of the royal house of Benjamin
 - Hebrew name was Saul, but as a Roman citizen Latin name was Paul (Acts 13:13, 22:27-28)





Tarsus, Turkey

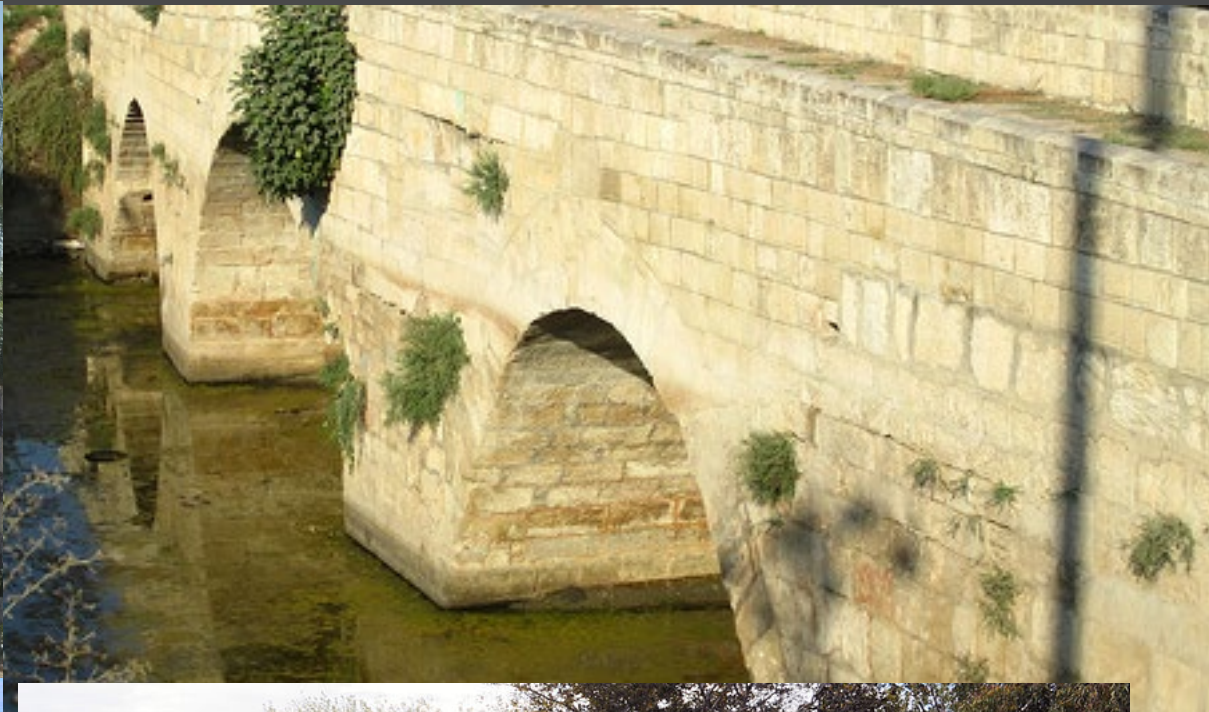


Cydnus River

Tarsus Modern



Cleopatra's Gate

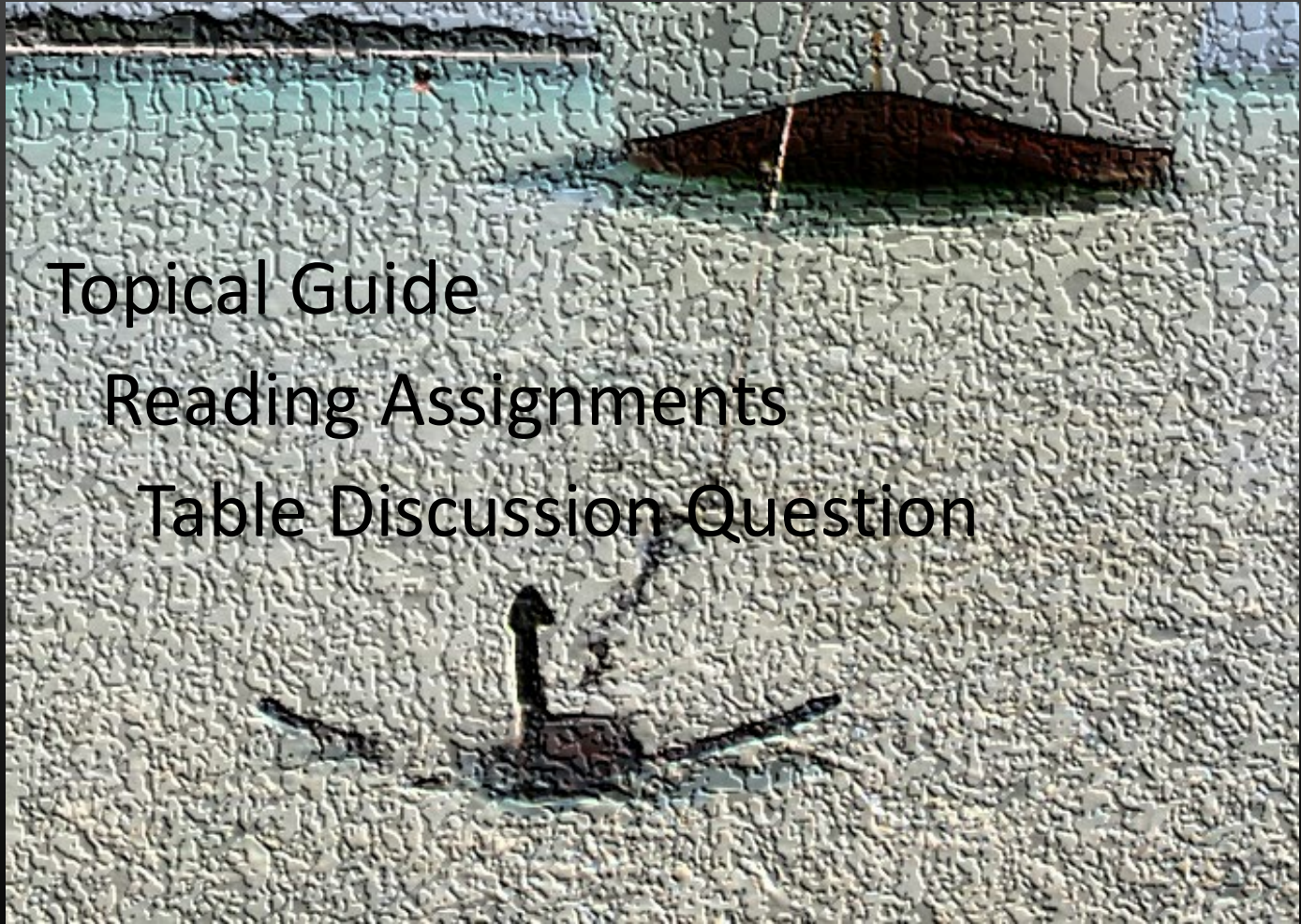


Paved Street of Tarsus



Cydnus River





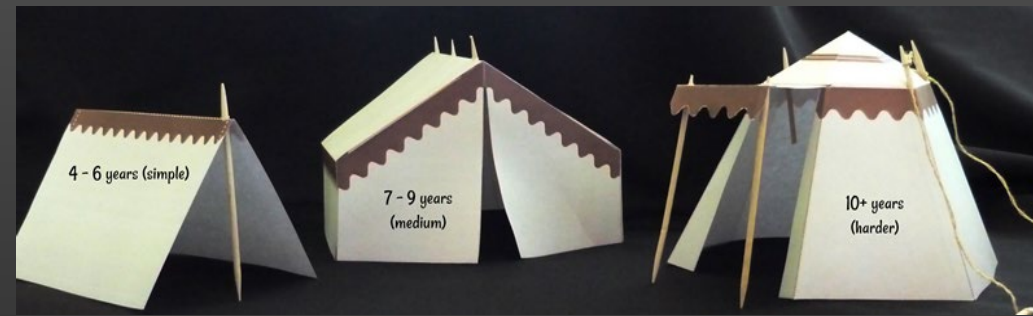
Topical Guide

Reading Assignments

Table Discussion Question

Paul the Student

Tarsus



Paul the Student

Jerusalem Acts 26:10 Rabbi Gamaliel Acts 3-34-39

Pharisees

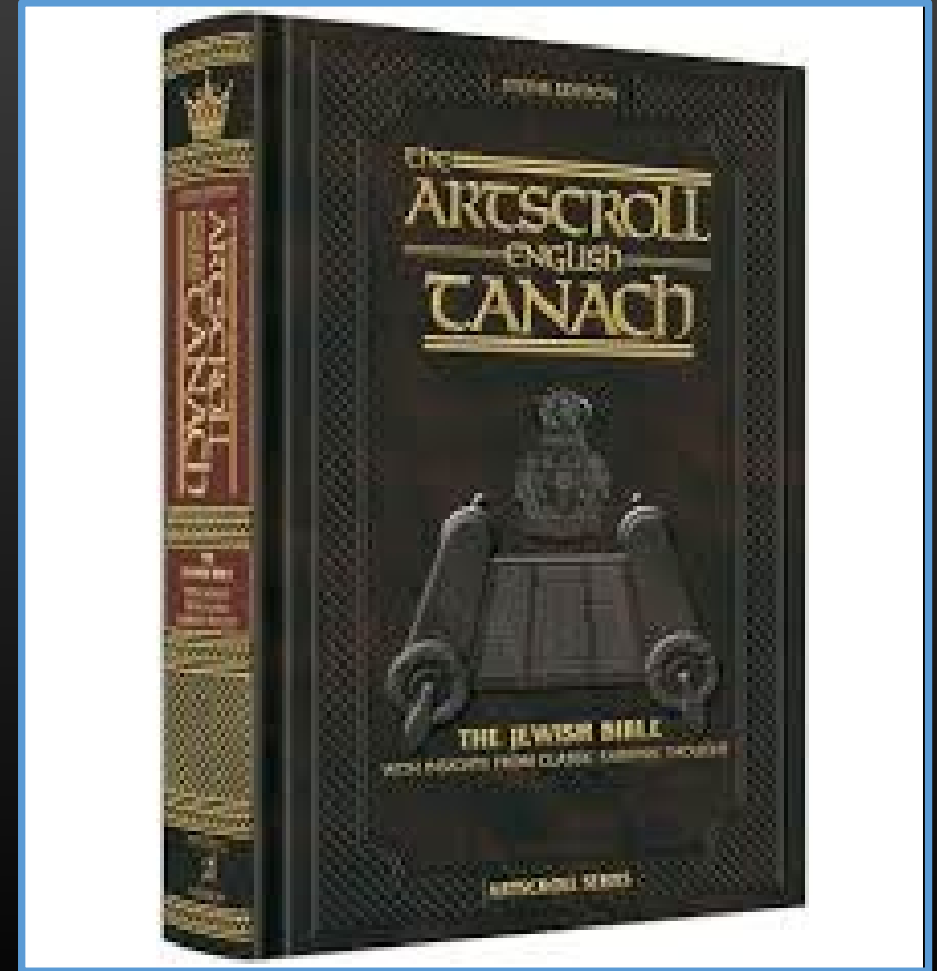
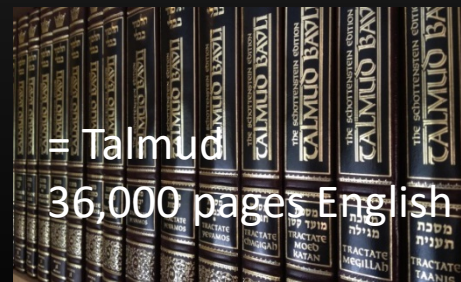
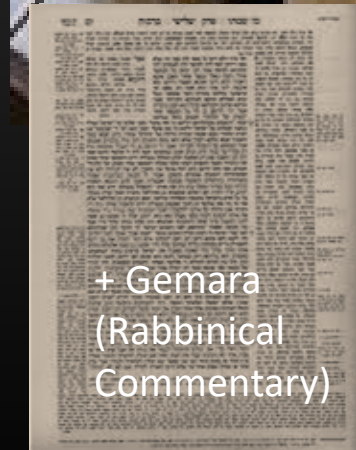
Rabbi Shammai
50BC-30AD

- More strict & right liberal

Liberal

Rabbi Hillel
60BC-AD20

- More advanced & left liberal



Multilingual Paul





Key Influencers

The Magnificent 7 – Religious and Philosophical movements affecting Christianity at the time of Apostle Paul

The Magnificent 7 – Key Influencers

Judaism NT Sects

-  • Pharisees 
-  • Sadducees 
- Essenes 
- Zealots 

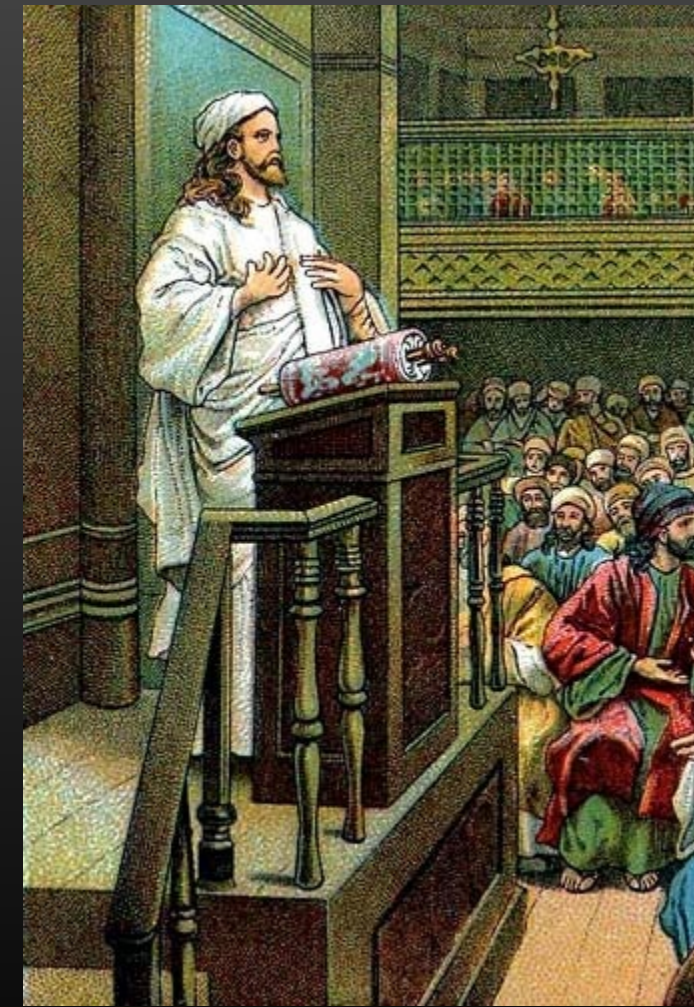
Other New Testament (NT) Religions

-  • Zoroastrianism  Persia (Iran)
-  • Stoicism  Greek Philosophy
-  • Mystery Religions 
 - Italy 
 - Greece 
 - Egypt 

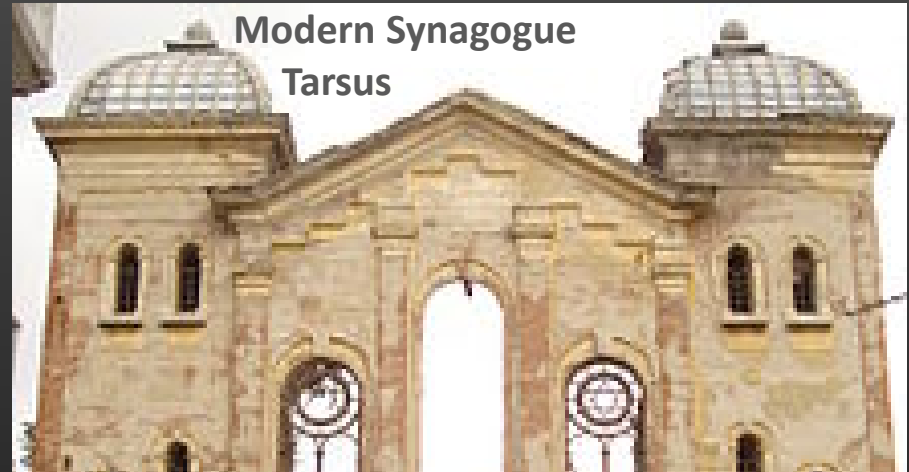


Paul & the Jews





Ancient Synagogue
Capernaum



Modern Synagogue
Tarsus



2nd Temple
Jerusalem



PHARISEES



SADDUCEES

Law



Temple



Interpretations of the Torah
(Written & Oral Law)

Middle Class

Resurrection of the Dead

Belief in Afterlife

Rejected the Jewish Leaders
(Selective on Hellenism)

Torah Alone
(Literalists - Written Law)

Upper Class

No Resurrection

No Afterlife

Supported Jewish Leaders
(Supported Hellenism)

Paul & the Jews

“Paul was such a faithful Pharisee that he was able to appreciate the importance of what God had done for humans in Jesus Christ” John Drane. Philippians 3:6, Romans 7:14-15, I Timothy 1:15; Romans 8:3,12,13,16

Pharisees



Judaism



Fraternity Brothers

פְּרוּשֵׁי

Paul

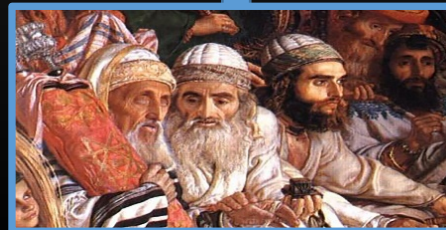


Christianity

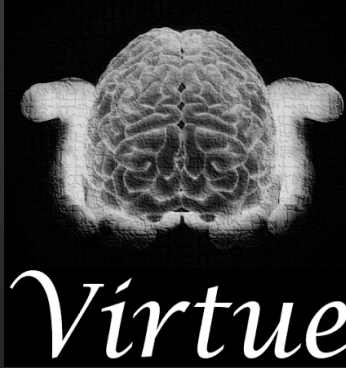


- God orders events according to His plan, inclusive of both Jews and Gentiles
- Resurrection & future Life
- Coming of a Messiah
- Demons & angels exist
- Legalism - OT law (written law –Torah & oral traditional Law- Mishna are key to salvation)

- Concurs & adds hope of both Jews & Gentiles together in Christian fellowship Romans 1:16; 9-11
 - Capitalized on Pharisees’ stance on resurrection & a future life before the Sanhedrin & King Agrippa Act 23 6-10; 26:6-8
 - Christ has already come & risen from dead 1 Corinthians 15:12.20-21
 - Concurs & adds via the Cross, Christ conquered the powers of evil that no angel could rival Romans 8:37; Colossians 1:19
 - Christ sets us free from OT law of sin and death & through Holy Spirit offers us a life of hope Romans 8:1-4;
- OT promises made to Abraham refer to Christ Galatians 3:16

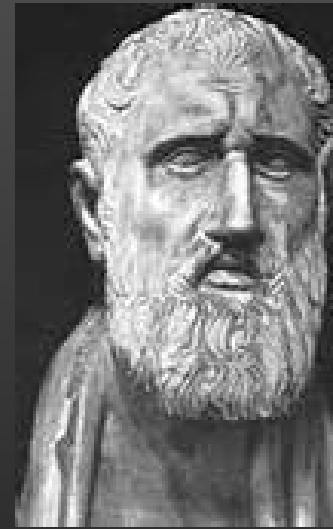


Paul & the Philosophers'



Stoicism

Virtue



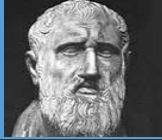
*"We have two ears
and one mouth,
so we should listen
more than we say."*

-Zeno of Citium

An ancient Greek school of philosophy founded at Athens by Zeno of Citium. The school taught that virtue, the highest good, is based on knowledge, and that the wise live in harmony with the divine Reason (also identified with Fate and Providence) that governs nature, and are indifferent to the vicissitudes of fortune, pleasure and pain.

Paul & the Philosophers'

Greek Stoicism



- Ethical teachings base upon reason about the duty and unity of mankind
 - Conscience shows man what is good and it is up to man to set his will to do his duty - virtue
- Stoic 'god' based on philosophical speculation & ill-defined abstractions
 - Associated with "reason", the universe and fire
- Self-sufficiency via discipline key to 'salvation'
- No future – live in harmony with self & nature
 - Cyclical reincarnation in pursuit of moral mastery

Paul



Christianity

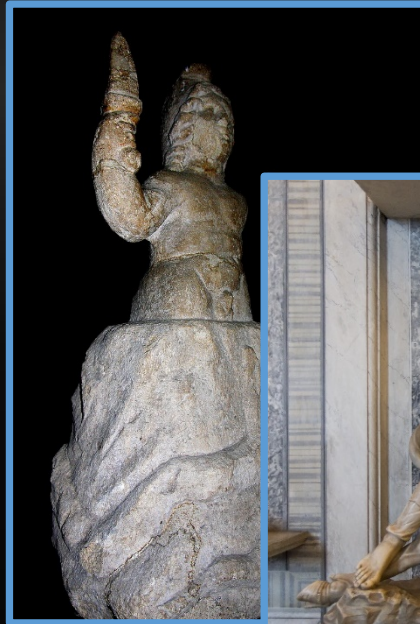


- Paul's reasoning style resembles Stoics'
Colossians 1:16-17
 - Great Stoics came from Tarsus
 - Athletic illustrations
 - Building & general life illustrations
 - Rhetorical questions [Question asked to make a point rather than elicit an answer]
- True God based upon historical facts; a personal being revealed in Christ 1 Corinthians 15:3-1, Colossians 1:19
- Dependence on Christ for salvation Galatians 2:20
- Decisive end to world with personal intervention by Christ and heaven for believers 1 Corinthians 15:20-28

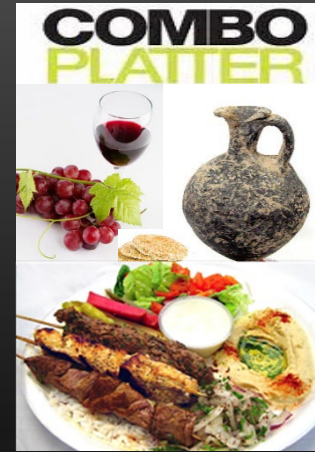
Paul & the Mystery Religions

Combined ideas from Eastern religions Zoroastrianism or Judaism with religions of Rome, Greece & Egypt

- Mithraism
- Gnosticism




Italy




Greece

Egypt

Who are the Gnostics



THE SEVEN CHURCHES REVELATION 2-3



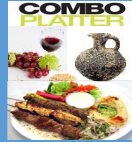
■ The churches at Pergamum and Thyatira were warned about proto-Gnosticism and sexual immorality

Collection of ancient religions whose adherents shunned the material world – which they viewed as created by the demiurge – and embraced the spiritual world

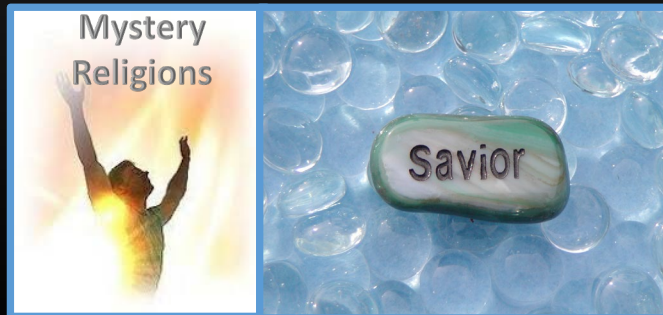
Paul & the Mystery Religions

Mithraism
Gnosticism

Mystery Religions



- Initiation rites
- Sacramental meals
- Always ready to combine with other religions
- Belief in a savior... gods coming down in the form of men....dying
- Claimed origin & use of the word lord
- Salvation is dying to the old life & god gives eternal life



Paul



Christianity



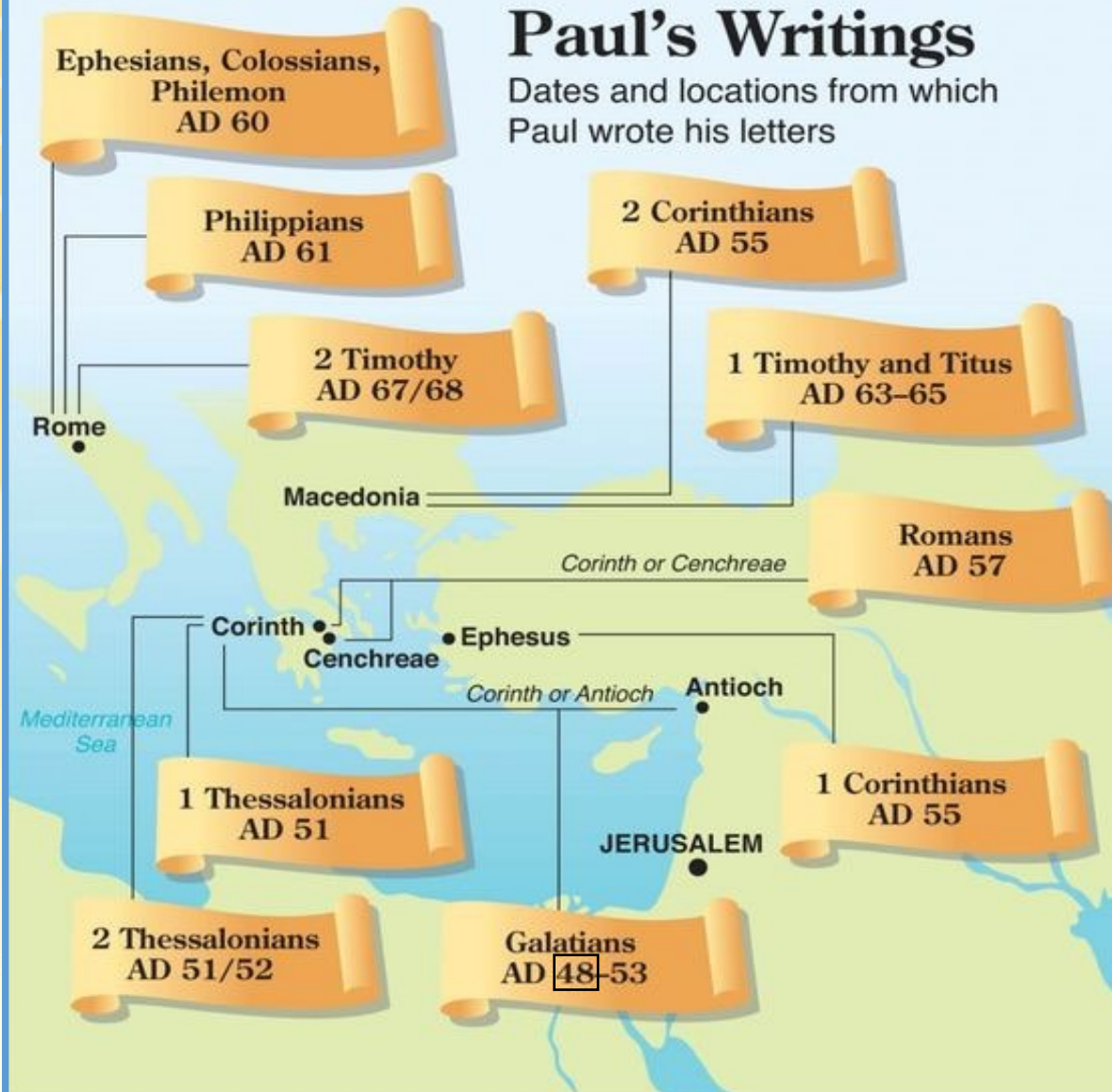
- Christian Baptism
- Holy Communion
- Rejected purported truths of other religions - full truth had been revealed by Christ
- Jesus Christ referred to as Lord 1 Corinthians 16:22
 - Lord used in OT : Lord your God is God of gods, Lord of lords Deuteronomy 10:17
 - Earliest Jerusalem Church confession of faith in Aramaic recorded Lord (Maranatha)
- Salvation with eternal life through Christ alone
- *Because of several similarities in concepts, it is possible that Paul sometimes used the language of the Mystery Religions to relate to its followers or did so unconsciously because it was embedded in the culture but he remained a man in Christ as all else was rubbish (J Drane) 1 Corinthians 9:22, 12:2; Philippians 3:8*

LifeLines: PAUL



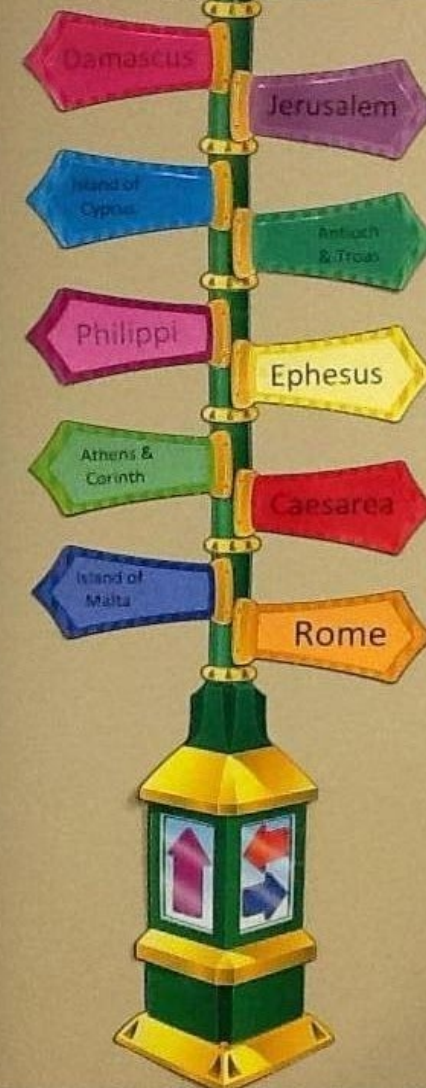
Paul's Writings

Dates and locations from which Paul wrote his letters



Source: The NIV Quickview Bible - www.thequickviewbible.com

Paul's Travels





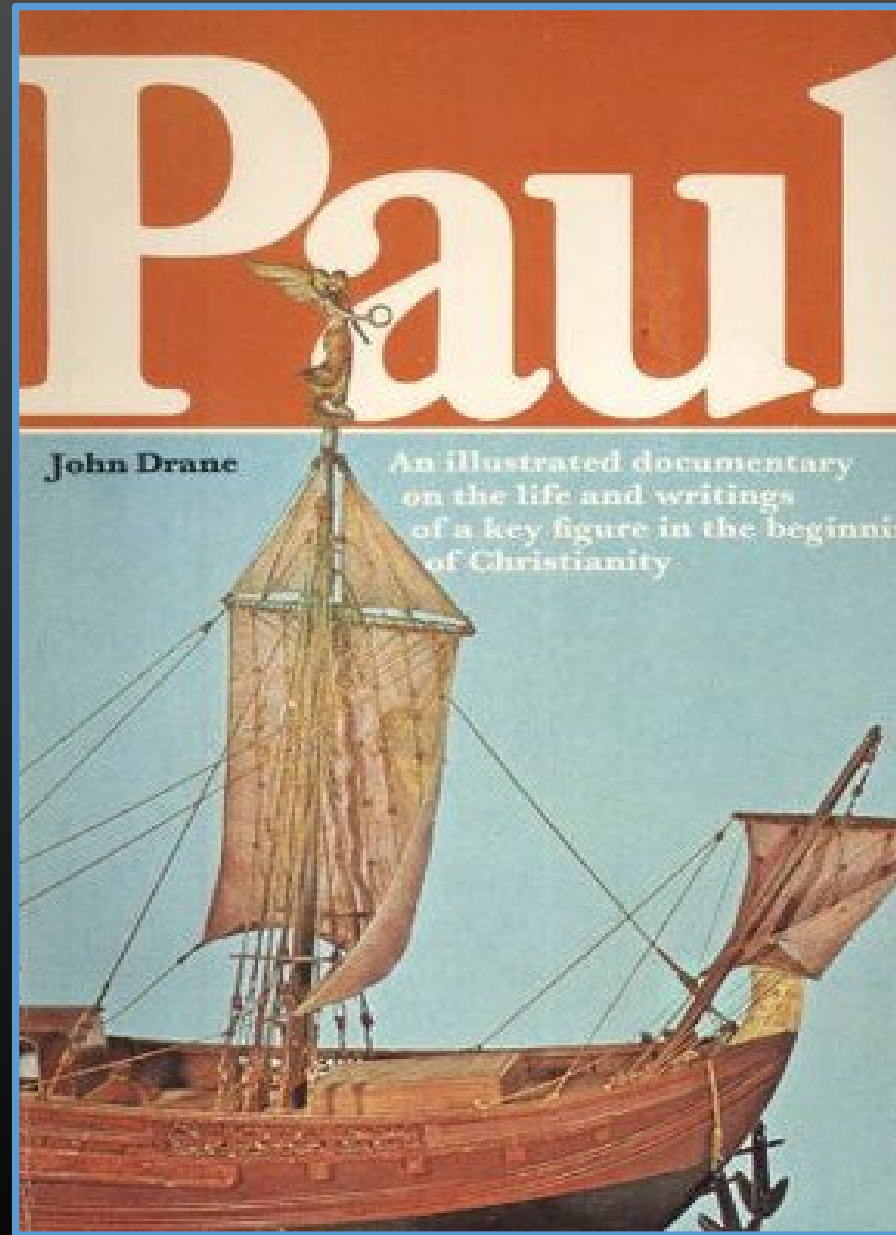
The Journeys of Paul

- First Journey
- Second Journey
- Third Journey
- Journey to Rome

One Year
 Two Years
 Four Years



Life and Letters of Paul
Paul the Persecutor
Week 5-6



Paul the Persecutor

Weeks 5-6

Persecution

Paul meets Jesus

Paul at Damascus

Back to Jerusalem

Paul works at Antioch

Paul & the Jewish Christians



Persecution

Acts 7:2-53 Acts 7:54-8:1-3
 2 Corinthians 11:32-33 Acts 9: 1-2



Stephen's (Lions'/Sheep) Gate
 Jerusalem



Paul Meets Jesus

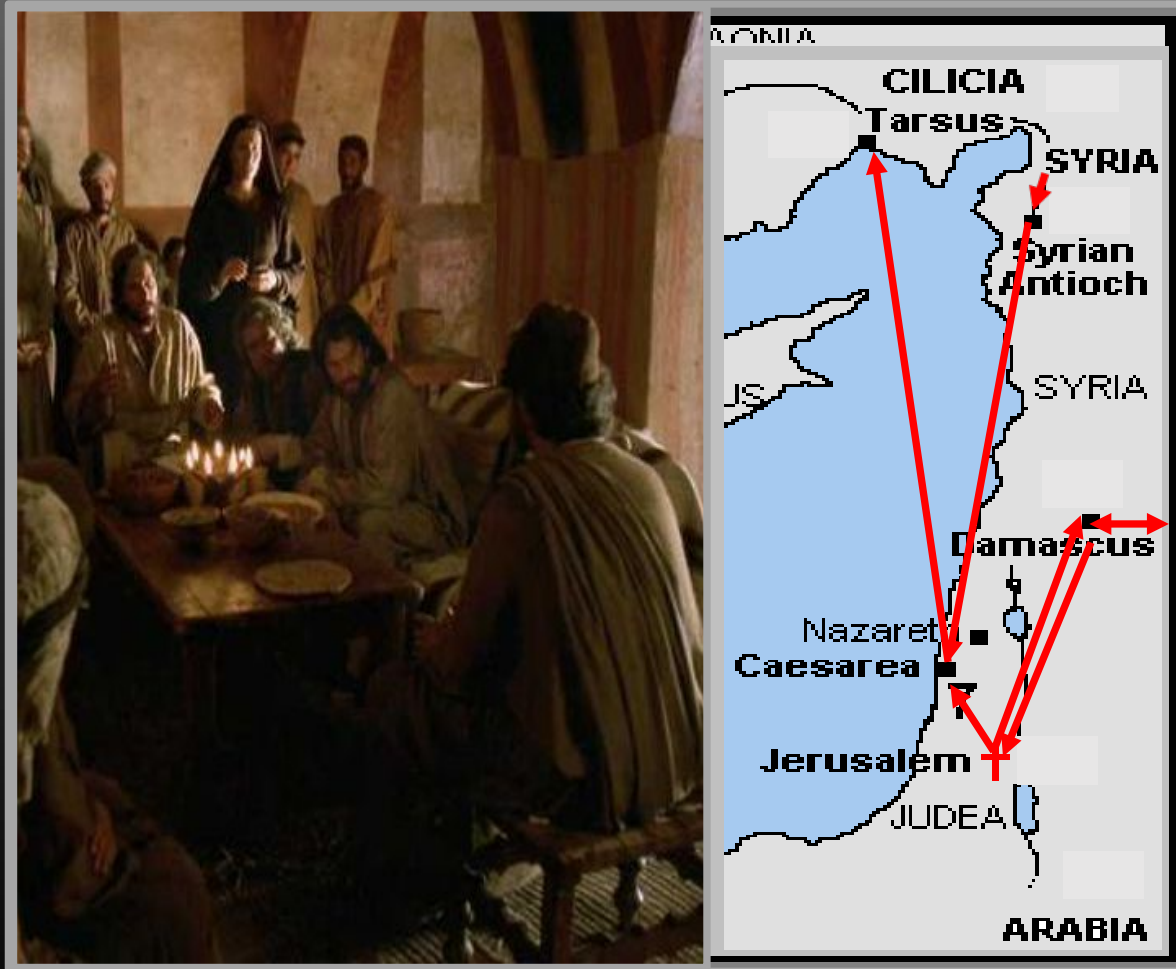
Accounts of Paul's Conversion	Acts 9: 3-19	Acts 22: 6-16	Acts 26: 9-23 (Condensed version)
Intent on Persecution	✗	✗	✗
Near Damascus	✕	✕	✕
"A light from heaven"	✗	✗	✗
"Saul, Saul, why do you persecute me?"	✕	✕	✕
Falls to ground	Saul	Saul	All
"Go to Damascus..."	✕	✕	Apostolic Commission
Companions see the light	?	✗	-
Companions hear the sound	✕	✕	-
Narrative	Luke	Paul to Mob	Paul to Agrippa



- [Blinded by the light](#)
- [I saw the light](#)
- [I saw the light 2](#)
- [I saw the light 3](#)



Overview: Movements of Paul - Conversion to Apostolic Council



- **Jerusalem to Damascus**
 - Brief stay Acts 9:19
 - Visit to Arabia Galatians 1:17
 - Work in Damascus
~ 3 years Galatians 1:17; ?Acts 9:20-22
- **Damascus to Jerusalem**
Acts 9:26-30; Galatians 1:18-19,22-24
- **Jerusalem to Caesarea to Tarsus**
Acts ;30;11:25; Galatians 1:21
- **Paul joins Barnabas in Antioch**
11 years in Cilicia & Syria Roman Provinces Acts 11:25-26
- **Antioch to Jerusalem**
Famine Relief Acts 11: 29-30; 12:25; Galatians 2:1-10
- 14 years after 1st return visit
Apostolic (Jerusalem) Council Acts 15: 1-29

Paul at Damascus – 3 years

Acts 9:10-25; Acts 22:12-16; Galatians 3:28-29; Acts 9:20-25; Galatians 1:17; 2 Corinthians 11:32



- Paul lodges with Judas – Straight Street
- Visits Ananias – baptized
- Visit to Arabia Galatians 1:17
- Preached in synagogues
- Jews conspire to kill Paul

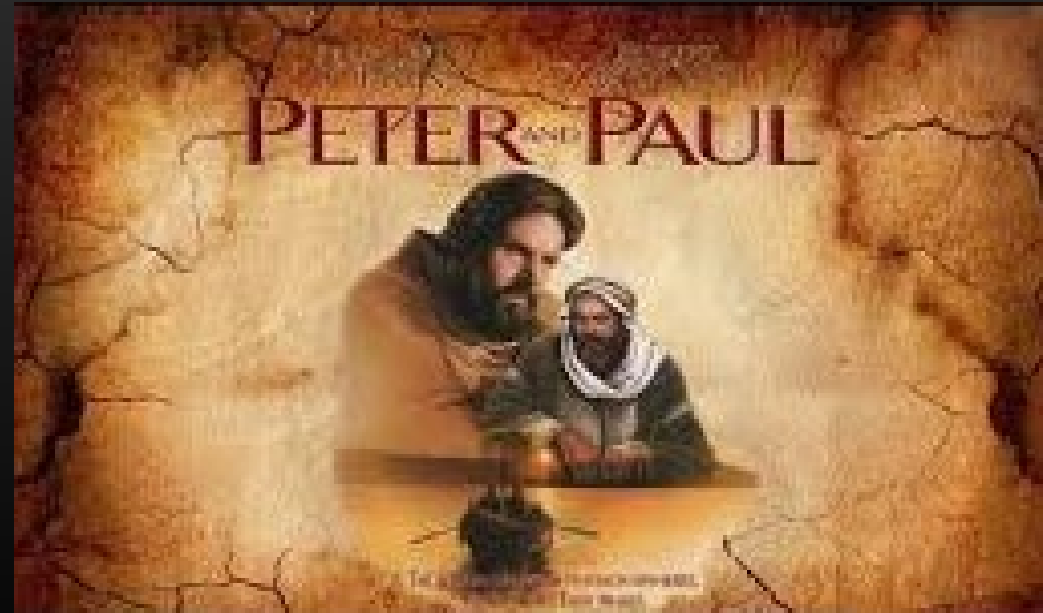
Back to Jerusalem

Acts 9:26-30; Galatians 1:18-19; 22-24

- Escaped from conspirators in Antioch
- Befriended by Barnabas as disciples were afraid of Paul
- Met with Peter for several days
- Preached in Synagogues
- Provoked Grecian Jews
- Escaped to Caesarea in route to Tarsus



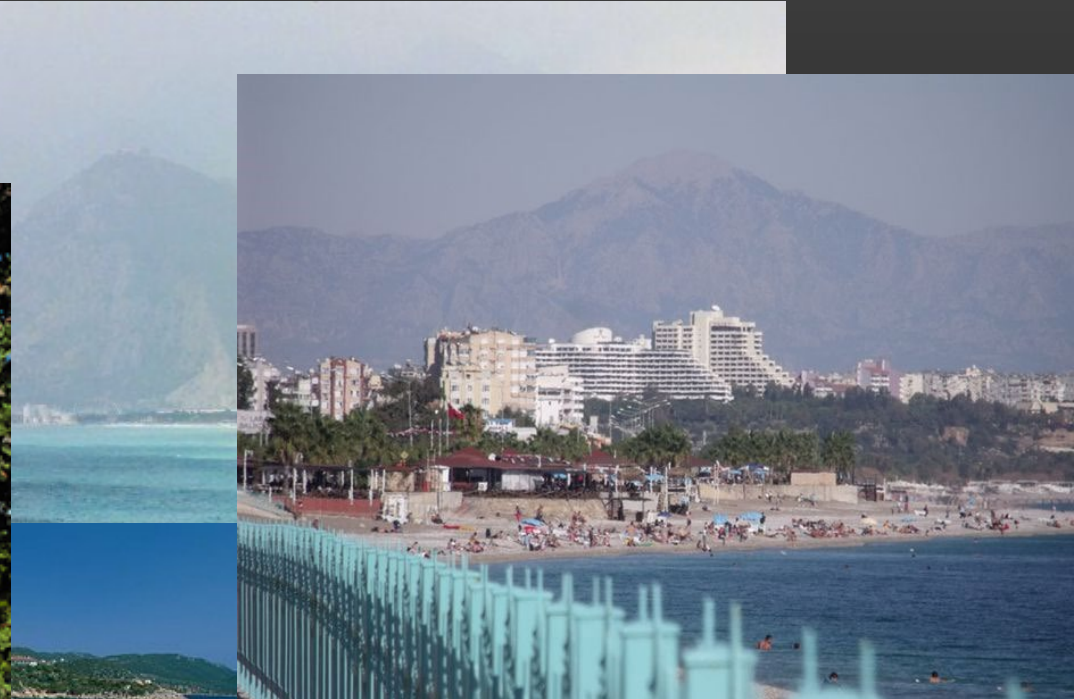
Paul & Barnabas



Paul works in Antioch

Third largest city in the Roman Empire behind Rome & Alexandria & capital of the Roman province of Syria on the River Orontes ~ 15 miles inland from Mediterranean with its Port in Seleucia (Antakya, Turkey).

Turkish Riviera...the pine-clad Toros (Taurus) mountains sweep down to the sparkling clear sea resulting in an irregular coastline of rocky headlands and secluded coves



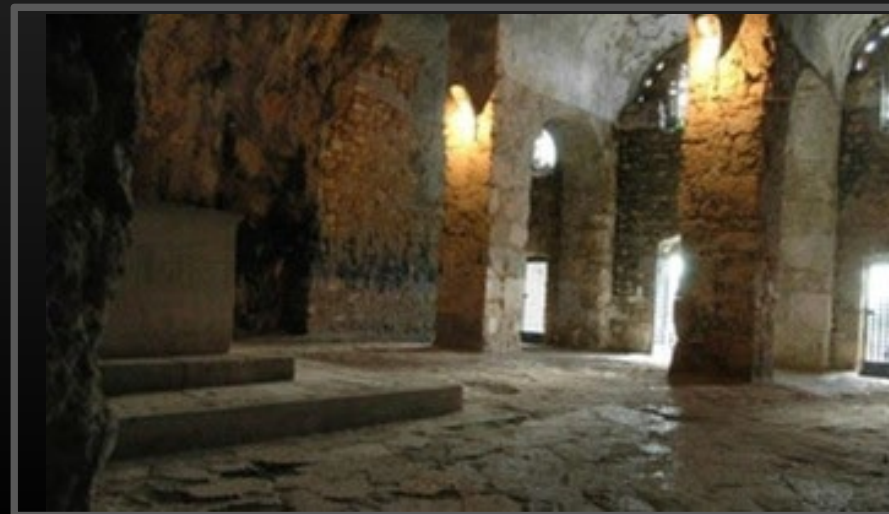
Paul Works in Antioch

Acts 11:19-30; Galatians 2:1-10

- Barnabas joins Christian movement among Gentiles in Antioch Acts 11:20-24
- Barnabas asks Paul to join him
- Prophet Agabus from Jerusalem forecasts famine in Jerusalem
- Church in Antioch sends relief fund via Paul & Barnabas



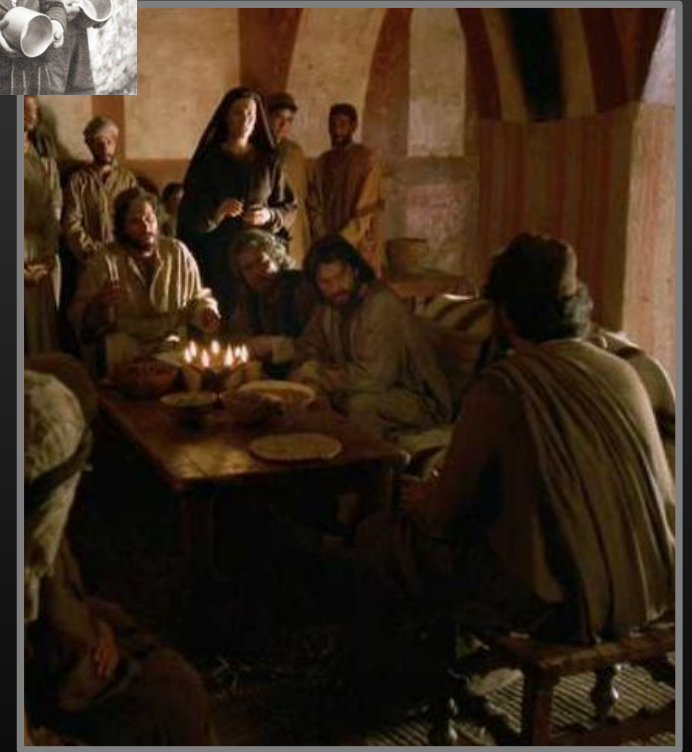
Paul & Barnabas



Paul & the Jewish Christians

Galatians 2:1-14; Matthew 23:15; Acts 10:1-11:18; Romans 9:3

- Bonding with Jerusalem apostles
 - Provided philanthropic famine support from Antioch
 - Entrusted Paul's primary ministry to Gentiles & Peter's to Jews Galatians 2:1-10
- Set the stage for Gentile Christian expectations
 - Paul's rebuke of Peter initiated dialog on Christian behaviors and expectations related to Gentiles Acts 2:11-14



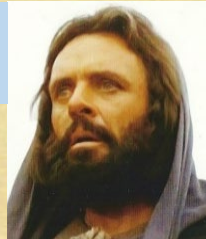
Backgrounds & Paths





Peter



St Paul



- ♦ Chosen to work with Him (Jesus)
- ♦ Born in Bethsaida, lived in Capernaum
- ♦ Married
- ♦ Began with love, confidence and faith
- ♦ A simple uneducated fisherman 
- ♦ Impulsive
- ♦ Began his mission in old age
- ♦ Had few disciples (Mark)
- ♦ Evangelized to Jews
- ♦ Wrote 2 Epistles (8 Chapters) to Jews (in dispersion)
- ♦ Simple in his writing
- ♦ Not among the disciples/original apostles- called by risen Christ
- ♦ Born in Tarsus of Cilicia and went to Jerusalem
- ♦ Celibate Virgin
- ♦ Began with enmity as persecutor of the Church
- ♦  Highly educated, and disciple of Gamaliel
- ♦ Enthusiastic
- ♦ Began his mission as a young man age
- ♦ Had many disciples (Timothy, Titus, Luke ... etc)
- ♦ Evangelized to Gentiles
- ♦ Wrote 14 Epistles (100 Chapters) to the Romans and churches of the Gentiles
- ♦ Wrote about complex theology and Christian philosophy

• Two Saints, Peter and Paul by H.H. Pope Shenouda III
<http://www.coptichymns.net/module.library-viewpub-tid-1-pid-10.html>
 • The Life and Ministry of St Peter
<http://www.demson.edu/ces/crb/ece409/PeterSum.pp>

Ministry Commonalities



Heals a man who was lame from birth 3:1-10	Heals a man who was lame from birth 14:8-10
Heals people by his shadow 5:15-16	Heals people by handkerchiefs and aprons 19:11-12
Jews are jealous of his ministry 5:17	Jews are jealous of his ministry 13:45
Confronts Simon the sorcerer 8:18-24	Confronts Bar-Jesus (Elymas) the sorcerer 13:6-11
Lays hands on some Samaritans, who receive the Holy Spirit 8:14-17	Lays hands on some Ephesians, who receive the Holy Spirit 19:1-6
Raises Tabitha (Dorcas) from the dead 9:36-41	Raises Eutychus from the dead 20:9-12
Sent to visit Cornelius by way of a vision 10:1-8	Ananias sent to visit him by way of a vision 9:10-19
Miraculously freed from prison 12:1-11	Miraculously freed from prison 16:25-34

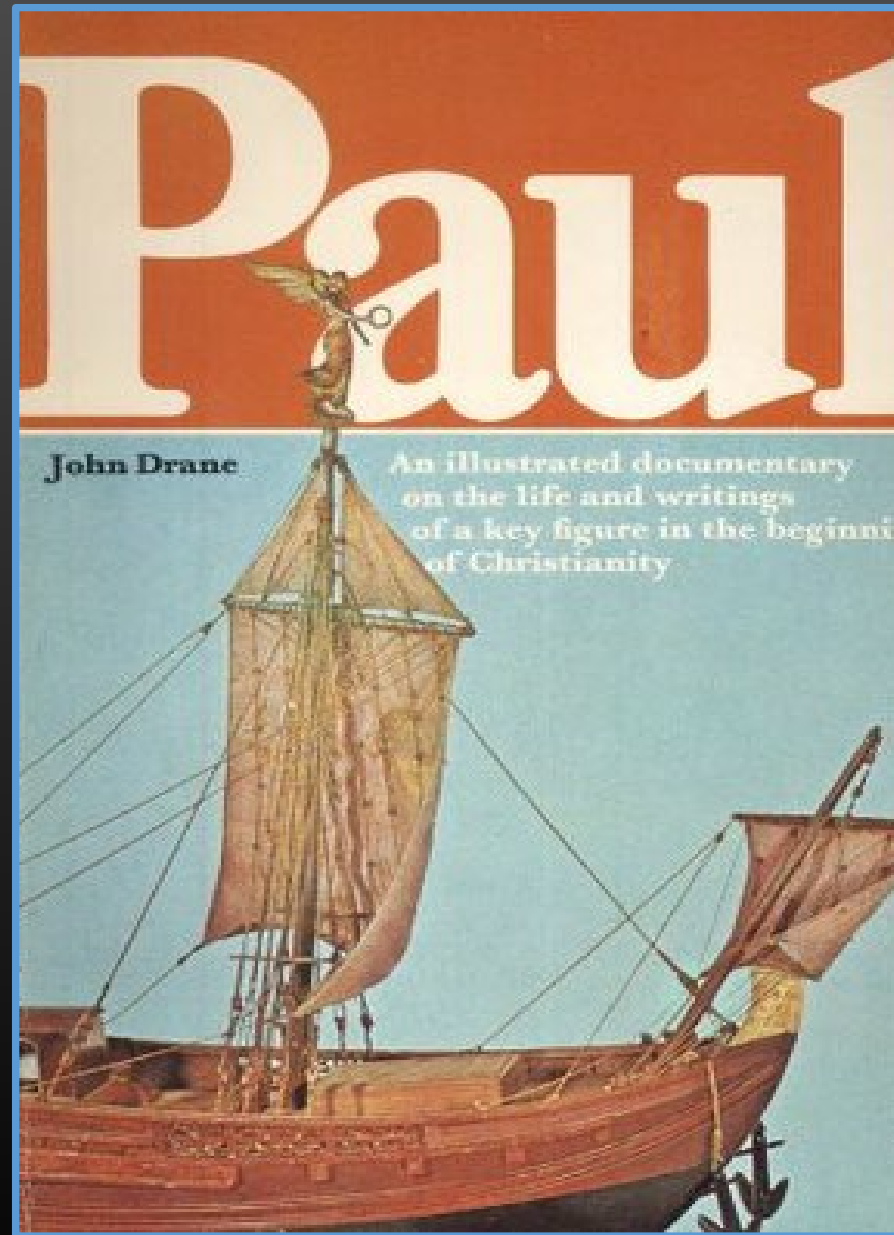
Source: The NIV Quickview Bible - www.thequickviewbible.com



Life and Letters of Paul

Paul Opposes the Legalists

Week 7-9



Paul Opposes the Legalists

Weeks 7-9

Cyprus - First Missionary Journey

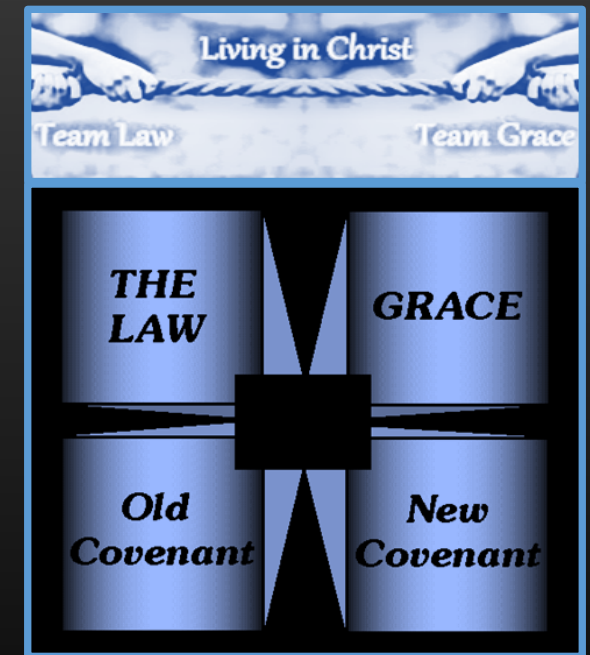
First Gentile churches

Jews & Gentiles

Paul's letters

Paul writes to Galatians

Apostolic Council

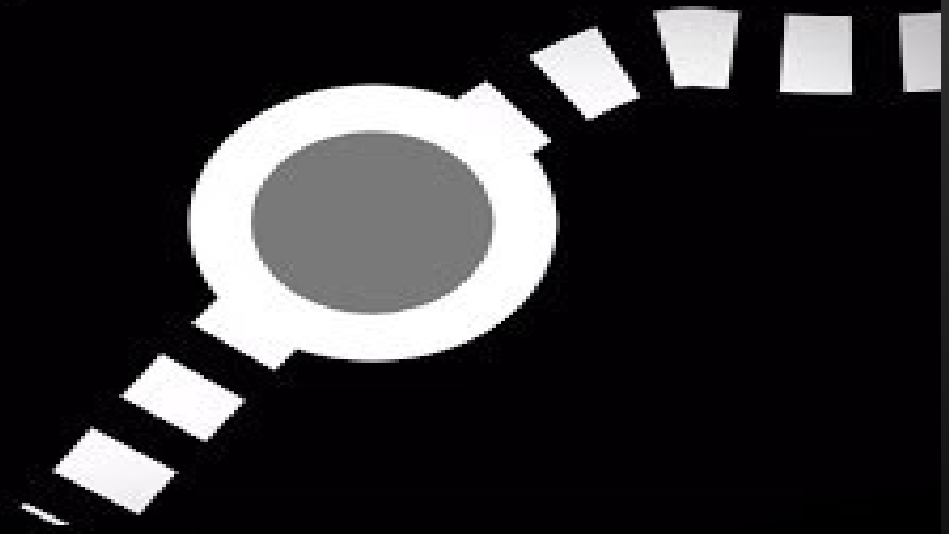


Paul's First Missionary Journey



MILES TRAVELED

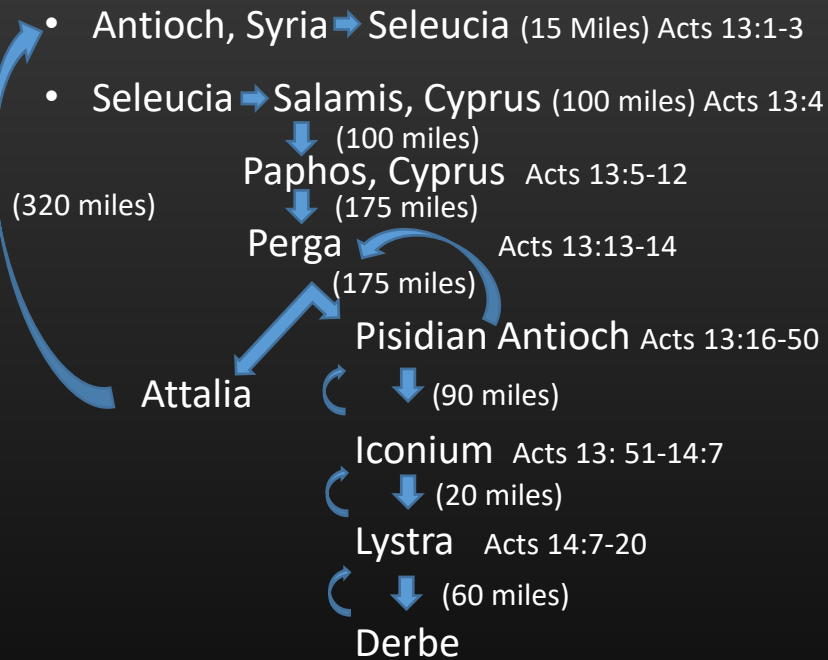
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Cyprus

First Missionary Journey

Destination



Estimated Roundtrip: 1300-1600 miles
 Priority Focus: Jews, "God-fearers", Pagans



Outcomes

- Holy Spirit calls Paul & Barnabas
- John Mark joins team
- Exposes charlatan in Paphos (Bar Jesus = Elymus) and converts a Roman Official (Sergious Paulus)
- John Mark leaves (Perga), Paul addresses Jews in synagogue in Pisidian Antioch then Gentiles - expelled
- Powerful sermon to Jews & Gentiles in Iconium – escaped stoning plot
- Paul heals cripple – crowd thought gods came in human form (Barnabas – Zeus, Paul – Hermes); Jews stoned Paul
- Falls ill –?eye disease Galatians 4:13-15 See also 'thorn in flesh' - 2 Corinthians 12:7
- Established Elders for each Church before returning to Antioch, Syria



Salamis



Ruins, Harbor, Latrine, Gymnasium, Roman theater

Paphos



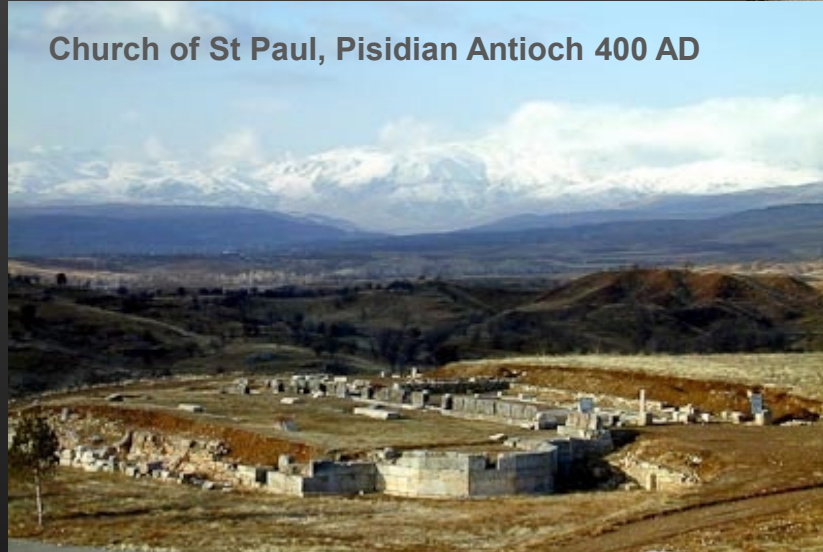
Ruins, Temple of Aphrodite, Villa of Theseus , Temple of Kings, Harbor

The First Gentile Churches

Acts 14: 27-28



Anchored Paul's conviction that Gentiles should be admitted to Christian Fellowship



Church of St Paul, Pisidian Antioch 400 AD



Roman shops



The Decumanus Maximus Pisidian Antioch



Roman baths



Aqueduct Caesarea



Ancient Synagogue under Church



Church of St. Paul



" Paul's Message In Antioch in Pisidia" Acts 13:15-52

Jews & Gentiles

Galatians 2: 11-14; 4: 8-11; 5: 2-12



Jewish Christians Legalists (Judaizers)

- Peter breaks off eating with Gentiles in Antioch after Jewish Christians arrive, with others following suit
- Implied that Paul was only telling half the truth to churches established by Paul & Barnabas - confusion occurred within new Christians
 - God had revealed his will in the OT where it was clearly taught that to part of the divine community, a person must be circumcised and observe many other regulations
 - How could Paul claim Gentiles were proper Christians when they did not consider the full implication of God's OT revelation

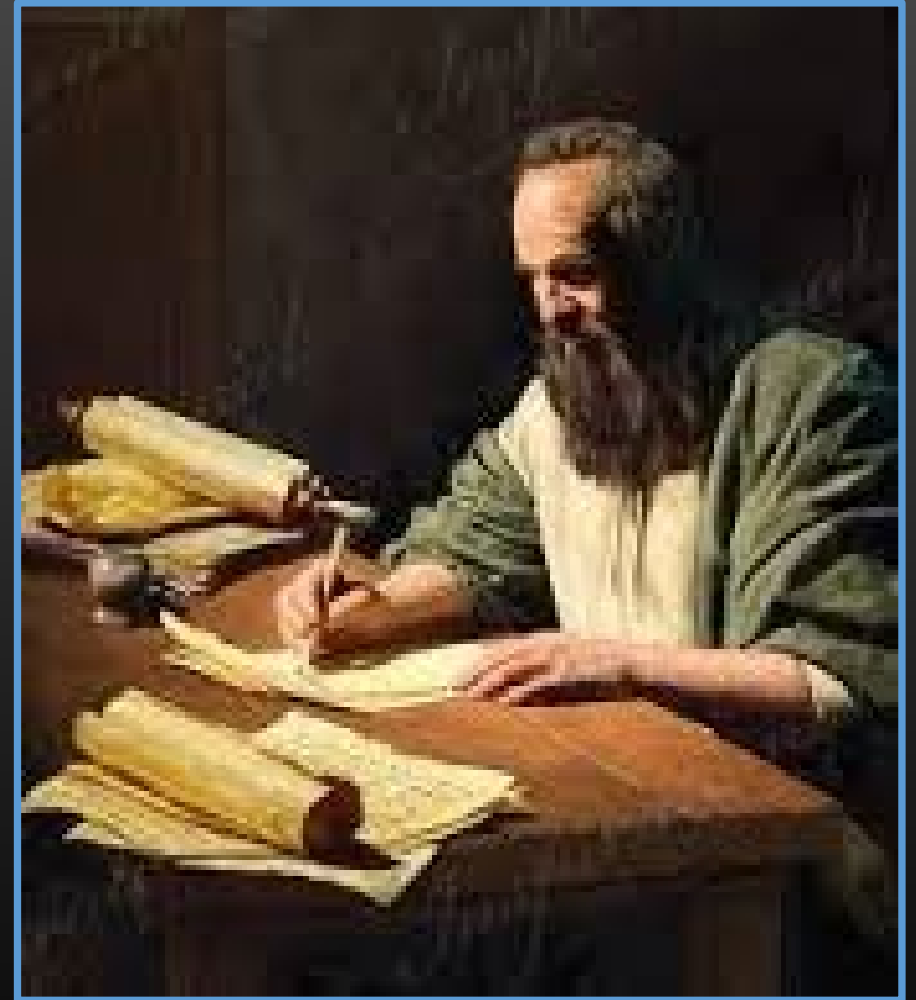
Paul

- Confronts Peter with constructive criticism on his hypocritical behaviors
- If Gentiles were willing to accept the claims of Christ over their lives they would be given power by the Holy Spirit working within them to live a God-pleasing life
 - Paul emphasizes to the Gentiles that they need not become adherent to Jewish customs and the OT laws such as circumcision
- Paul elects to counsel his new Gentile Christians in Galatia by writing them a letter

Paul's Letters

Narrative Format – Greek Style

1. Name of writer/sender
2. Name of receiver
3. Greeting
 - Christian greeting of grace
 - Hebrew greeting of *shalom* – 'peace'
4. Thanks
5. Main body
6. Personal news
7. Blessing
8. Farewell

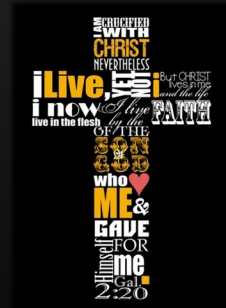


Paul writes to Galatian churches

Galatians 1: 1-5; 6:11-18



- Date ~ 48 AD – First Pauline Letter?
- Written just before visit to Jerusalem for Apostolic Council
- Omissions
 - No thanks for readers spiritual condition
 - No personal news (written in haste)
- Main body
 - Doctrine Galatians 1:6 to 4:31
 - Christian living Galatians 5:1-6:10
- Blessing “The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with your spirit brethren, Amen.” Galatians 6:18



Apostolic (Jerusalem) Council

Acts 15:6-21; 28-29; 1 Corinthians 8:1-13; 10:19-11:1

First known formal gathering of the most strategic leaders in the Early Christian Church led presumably by Peter & James, the brother of Jesus

Gentile Christian expectations:

- Circumcism – no
- Compromise reached on Law of Moses & Jewish traditions
 - Abstain from - practices offensive to Jewish Christians e.g. eating foods offered in pagan sacrifices, eating meat not drained of blood or practicing pagan marriage habits

Jerusalem Council

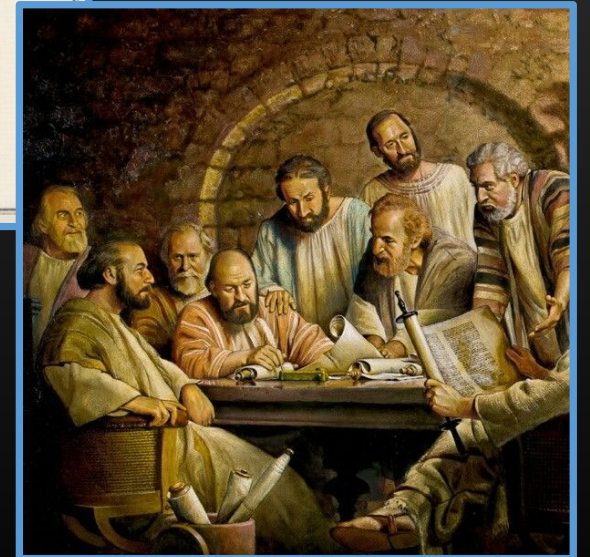
What is the core issue?
Circumcise or NOT circumcise?



One must become a Jew in order to receive the gift of God.

VS

One does NOT need to become a Jew in order to receive the gift of God but it is only by faith in Jesus Christ.

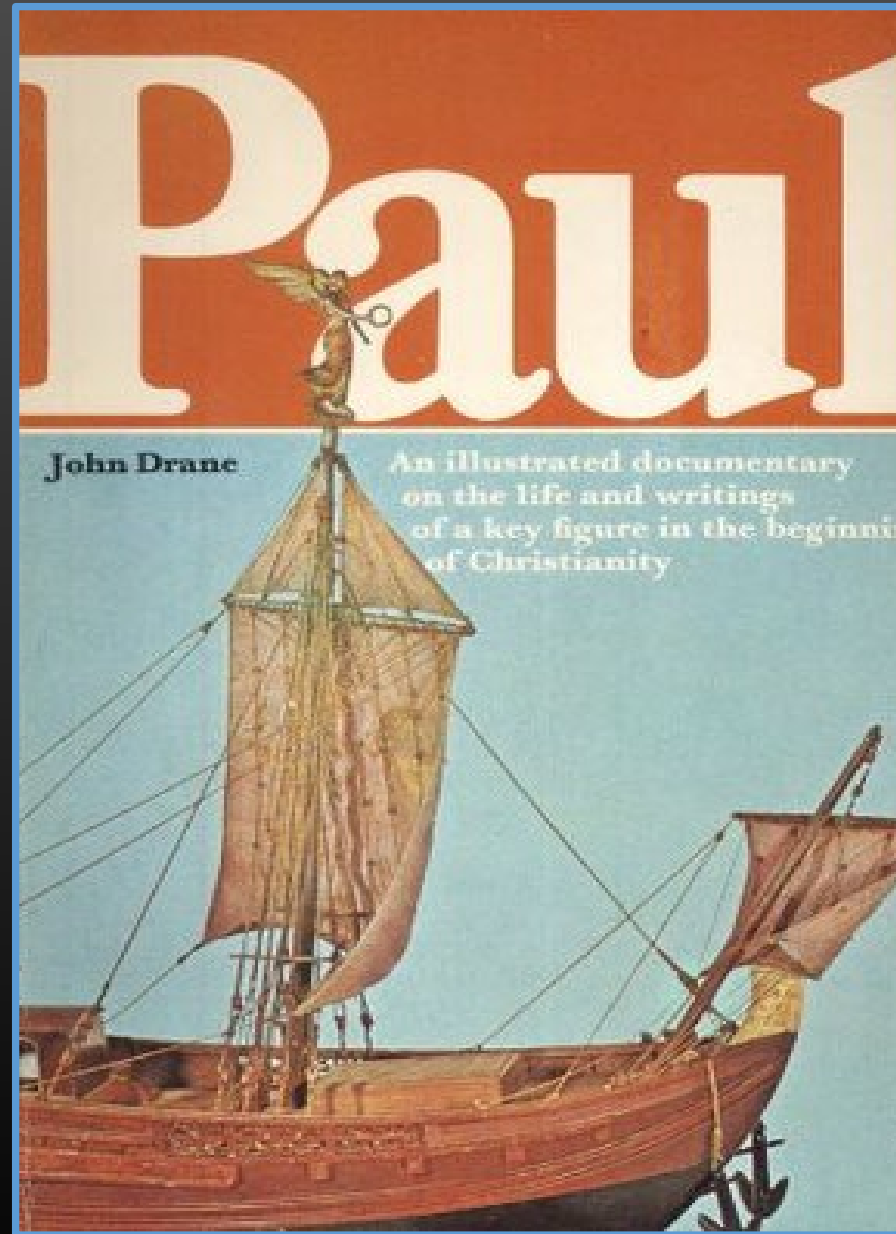


April 4 Video: David Suchet: In the Footsteps of St. Paul - I





Life and Letters of Paul Paul the Missionary Weeks 10-18



Paul the Missionary

Weeks 10-18

Back to Galatia

Athens

Forward into Europe

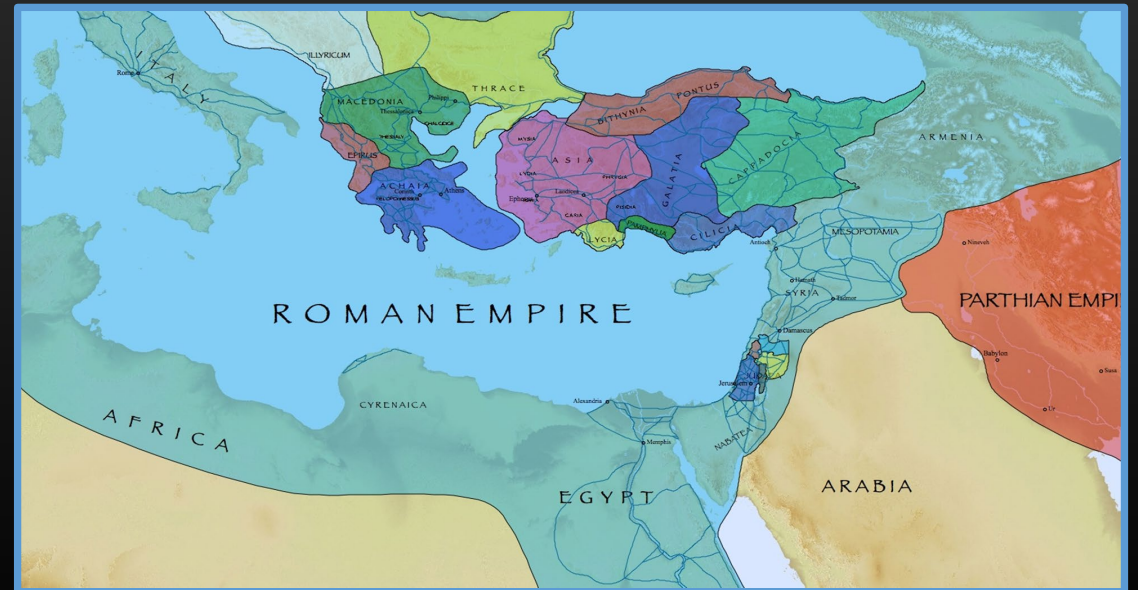
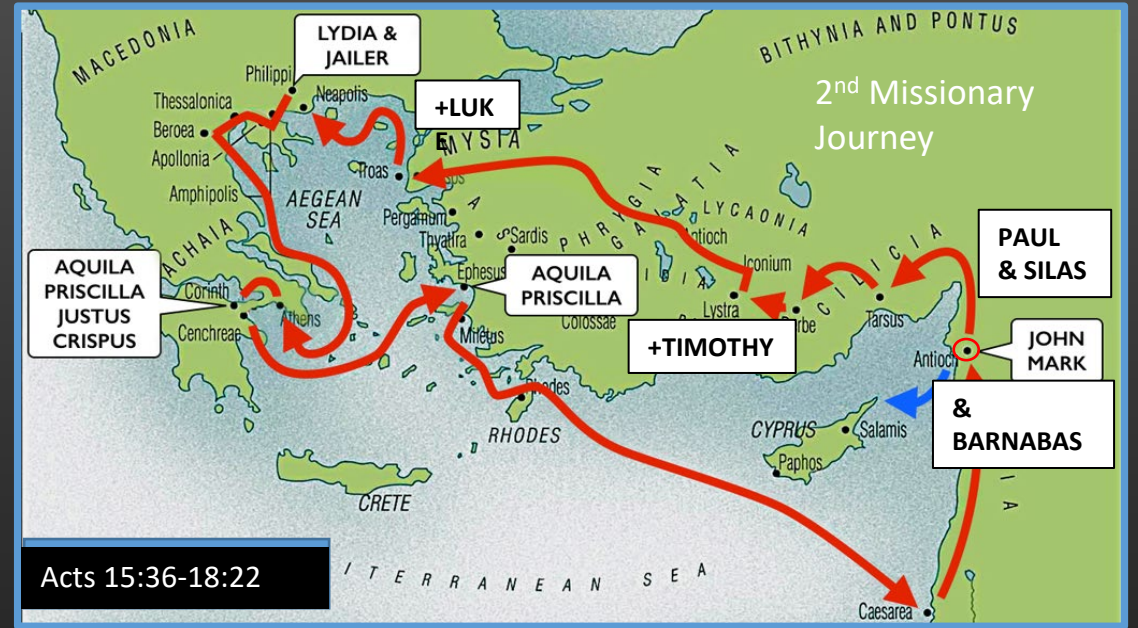
Corinth

Philippi

Paul & Gallio

Paul in Prison

Writes to Thessalonica



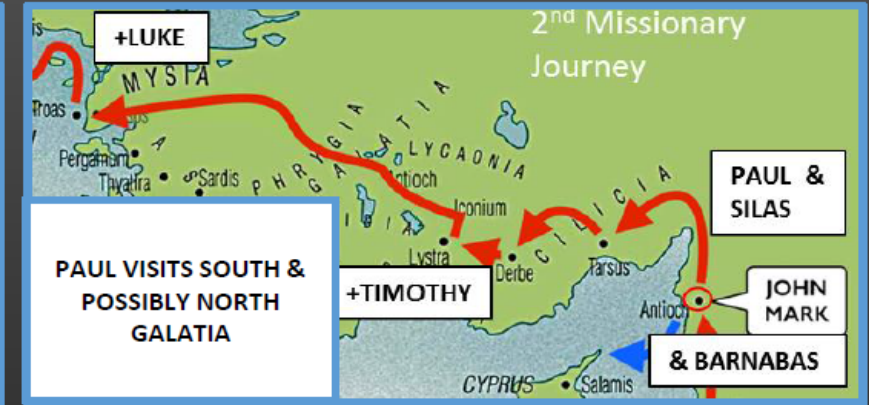
Paul's Second Missionary Journey



MILES TRAVELED

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Back to Galatia Forward into Europe



Destination

- Antioch → Syria & Cilicia → South Galatia
 - Paul teams up with Silas Acts 15:30-33; 36-40
 - Barnabas teams up Mark → Cyprus
- Derbe & Lystra - Timothy Joins → Iconium → Acts 16:1-4
- District of Phrygia → North Galatia? → Troas (Troy), district of Mysia, Asia; Luke Joins Acts 16:6-8
- Troas → sets sail for island of Samothracia to Neapolis, Macedonia → Philippi Acts 16:9-12

Outcomes

- Paul returns to Antioch from Apostolic Council 'ready to roll'
 - Paul didn't reconcile with Mark (cousin of Barnabas) after original split in 1st Journey - Pamphylia
 - Barnabas sees promise in his cousin Mark (Gospel of Mark?)
- Revisits established churches; conveys outcome of Apostolic Council while Timothy joins (mother - Jew, father - Greek) at Lystra
- Holy Spirit blocks Paul's intent to preach in Asia and go north into Bithynia, so team stops at Troas and hooks up with Luke; vision to go to Macedonia
 - Luke as author of Acts changes to "we" beginning with Acts 16:10

Philippi

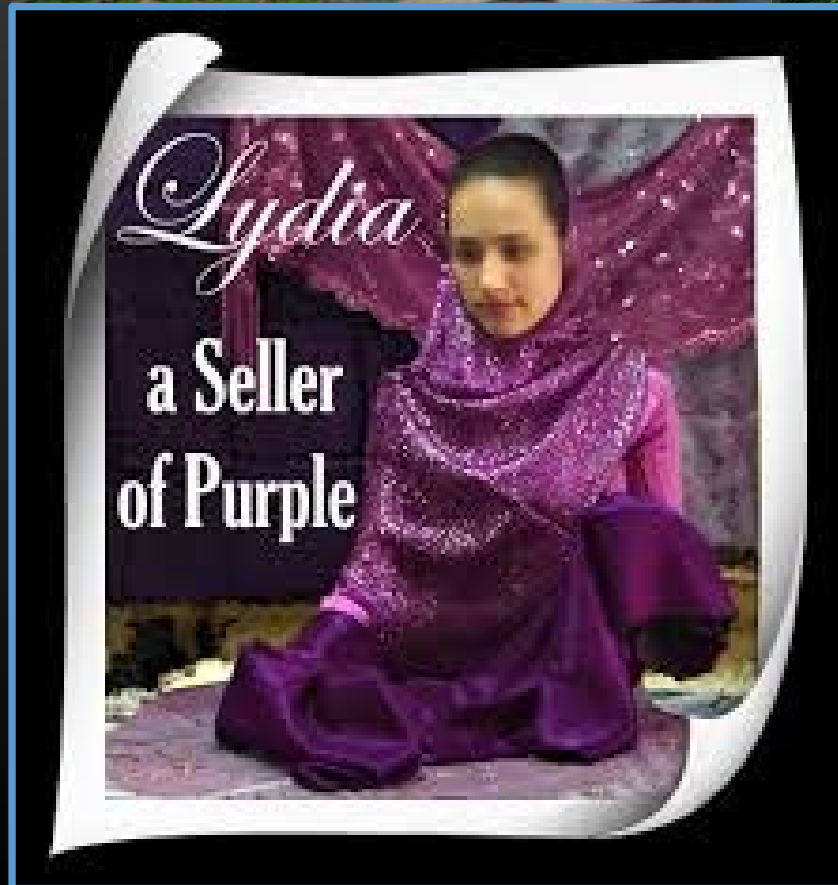


Krenides River – Lydia Shrine



Ancient Philippi

- Valued Roman colony
- gold mines, Via Ennata
- *Scubalon* (Greek) – human waste/rubbish Philippians 3:8
- Lydia (trader) becomes 1st Christian
Gentile of Thyatira, Asia Acts 16:13-15 Revelation 2:18-29
- Paul cures slave girl of Spirit of Divination (fortune teller) Acts 16:16-18
- Slave owners mad - Paul & Silas flogged by authorities for causing a public nuisance – cast into prison Acts 16: 19-21



Philippi Ruins

Paul in Prison



- Praying & singing; earthquake breaks prison doors; jailer & household baptized; Paul seeks apology for being beaten & thrown in jail without trial as a Roman citizen Acts 16:22-40 Luke remains in Philippi

- Philippi → Thessalonica & Berea Acts 17:4-15: 'Men who have turned the world upside down'

- Thessalonica – capital of Roman Province Macedonia
- Large Jewish Communities
 - Goes 1st to synagogue
- Many converts
- Severe opposition toward Paul
- Silas & Timothy stay
- Paul goes by sea to Athens



Athens – Intellectual Center

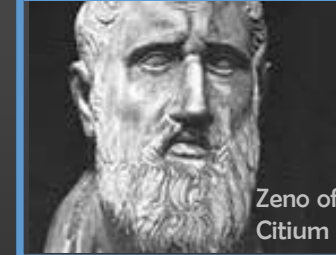
Italy



Greece

Egypt

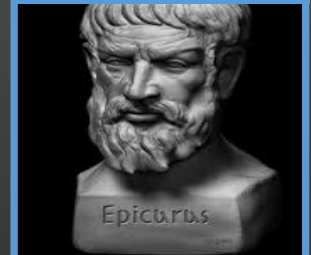
Stoicism



Virtue

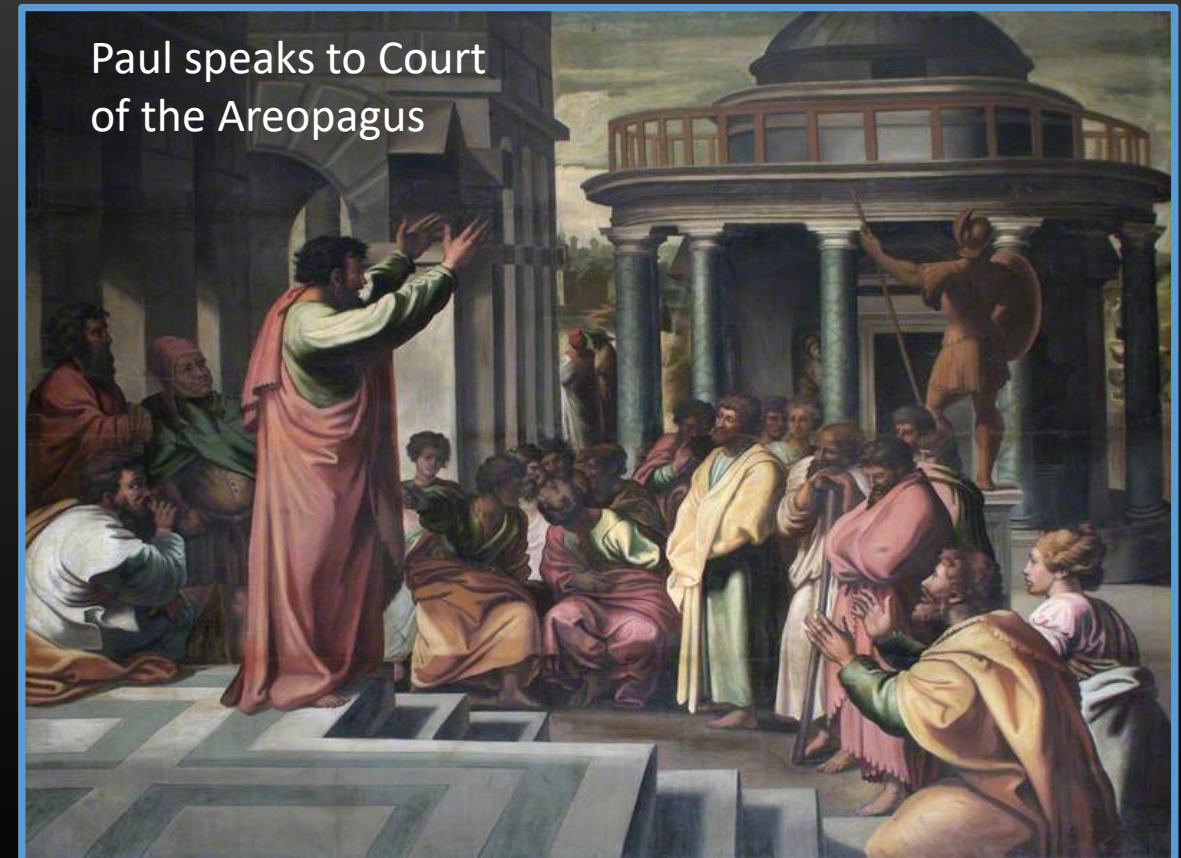
Greek Philosophers

Epicureanism



Modest Pleasure

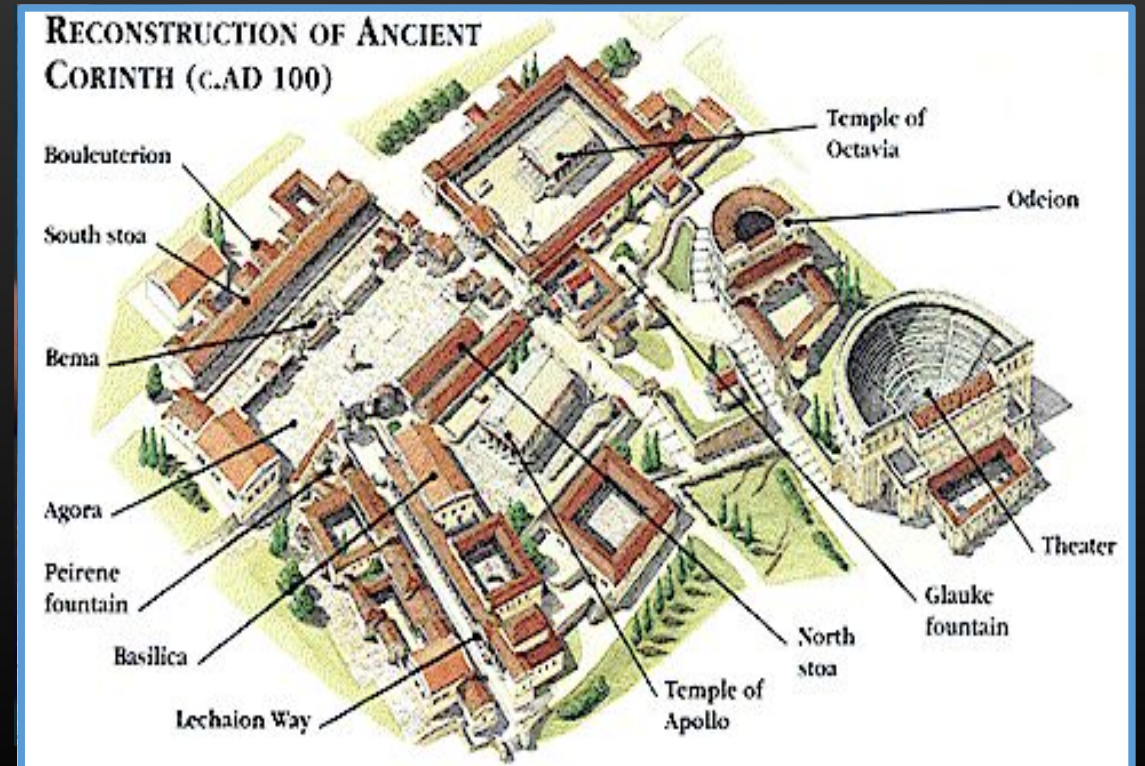
- University Town – study philosophy, initiation into Mystery Religions
- Paul speaks to Court of the Areopagus (Council of Epicurean & Stoic Philosophers)
- Paul adapts style – begins with Greek view of God as creator, benefactor & presence
Acts 17: 22-31 (similar to address in Lystra Acts 14:15-17)
- Human search for God *Acts 17:27*
 - Quotes Greek Poets
- Condemns idolatry/calls for repentance *Acts 17:29-31 (similar to Stephen Acts 14:15-17)*
- Coming Judgment - assurance in resurrection of Jesus *Act 17:31*
 - Greeks had issue with bodily resurrection
 - Brought sneers & converts *Acts 17:32-34*



Corinth



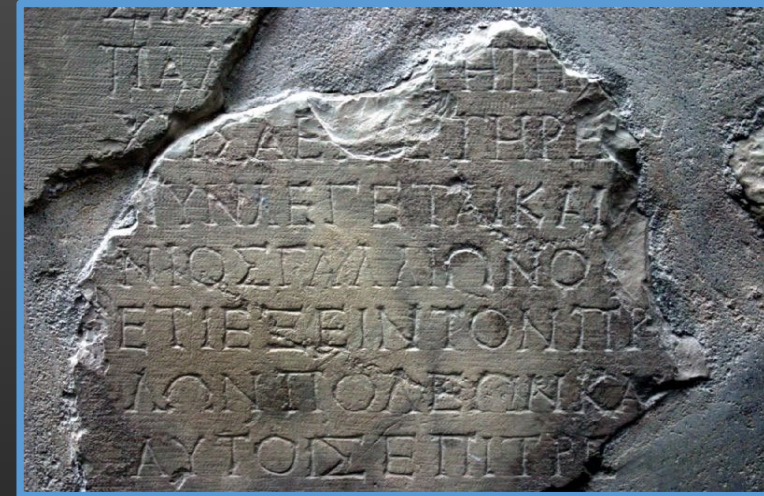
- Hub of maritime trade, capital of Roman Province Achaia
- Reputation for permitting every kind of vice
 - Ruins - Temple of Aphrodite – sacred prostitution cult (Strabo 64BC-21AD)
- Paul makes Corinth his headquarters for next 18 months Acts 18:11
- Paul stays & works with Aquilla & Priscilla Acts 18: 2-3
 - Jewish tentmakers banished from Rome
- Preaches in synagogue Acts 18:5-6
 - Focused solely on Jews when Timothy & Silas arrive until Jewish opposition peaks
- Starts preaching from home of new Christian, Titus Justus – next to synagogue Acts 18:7-10
 - Converts Justus Crispus, a synagogue ruler & household
 - Motivational words received from Christ in a vision
 - Establishes a very large & influential Christian congregation (J Drane)



Paul and Gallio Acts 18: 12-17

Corinth ~ 18 months of stay

- Jews made a concerted effort to convict Paul of a crime
- New Roman magistrate, proconsul Gallio heard case
 - Charge failed because he would not judge Paul under Jewish law & by Roman law there was no crime
 - Archeology validates Gallio's year of office as AD 51-52 or AD 52-53



The Gallio Inscription



Bema – Elevated Platform

Paul's Letters to Church at Thessalonica

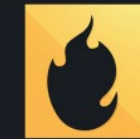
I & II Thessalonians:

I Thessalonians		II Thessalonians	
1	Thessalonian's reputation	1	Thanksgiving/Prayer
2-3	A-Team's example & Ministry	2	Man of Lawlessness
4	Holy living & the Rapture	3	Diligence in Light of Christ's return
5	The Second Coming		

Key Word:
EXPECTANT

1 & 2 Thessalonians were written to encourage believers to be faithful and productive in light of Christ's Return

DO NOT QUENCH 



THE SPIRIT

1 Thessalonians 5:19

1 & 2 Thessalonians
Waiting for Christ



Paul writes to the church at Thessalonica



1 Thessalonians 51 AD

- Shortly after Paul's arrival in Corinth, Timothy & Silas arrive and share success of church expansion in Macedonia & Achaia Roman Provinces 1Thessalonians 1:1-10
- Key issues of Thessalonian Christians 1Thessalonians 1:6; 4:3-8; 5:12-13
 - Attacks by Jews
 - Sexual immorality
 - Failure in church leadership respect
- Core Topics
 - Paul & his converts – ministry reflection
 - How Christians should behave – personal morality
 - What about the future – Christ's return (Parousia)
 - Living the Christian life

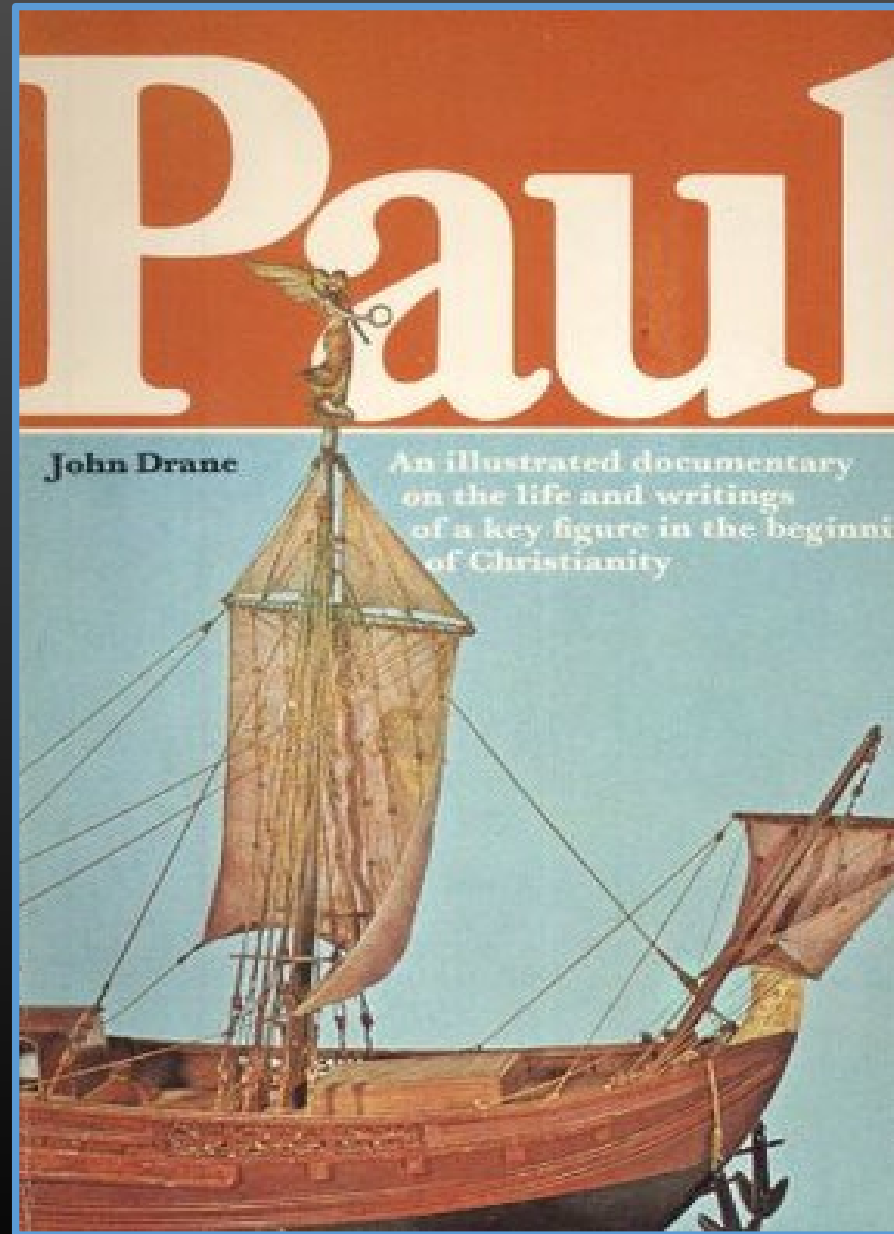
2 Thessalonians 51/52AD

- Paul writes 2nd letter from Corinth to help clarify understanding of 1st letter
- Core Topics
 - The church & its enemies 2 Thessalonians 1:5-12
 - The church & the future 2 Thessalonians 2:3-12
 - False letters from Paul were circulating re *Parousia* of Christ
 - The Church & society 2 Thessalonians 3:15





Life and Letters of Paul
Paul the Pastor
Week 20-25



Paul the Pastor

Weeks 20-25

Ephesus

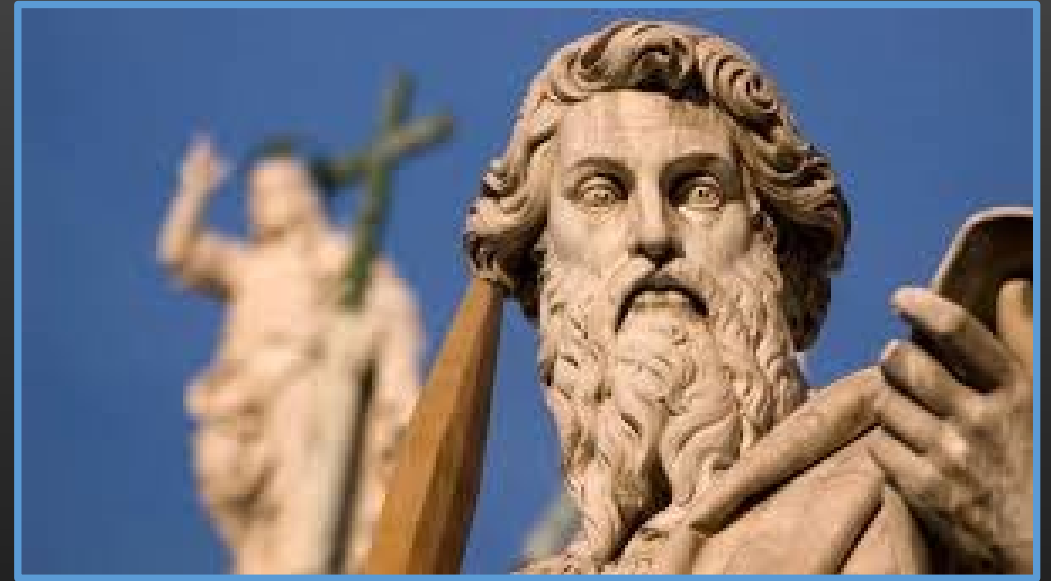
Impact of the gospel

Prison again?

Paul the writer

Paul visits Corinth

Paul's goal

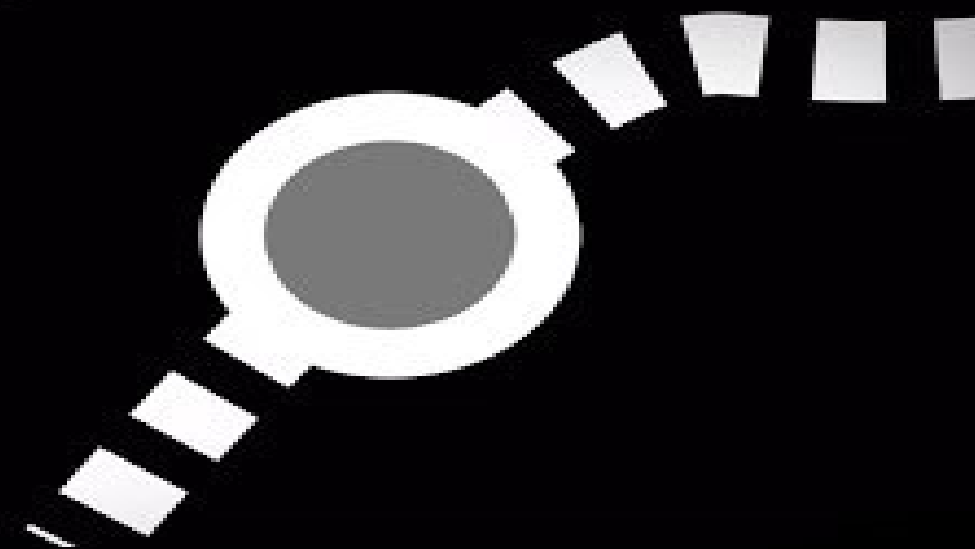


Paul's Third Missionary Journey

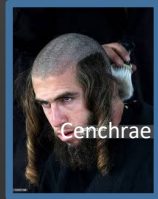


MILES TRAVELED

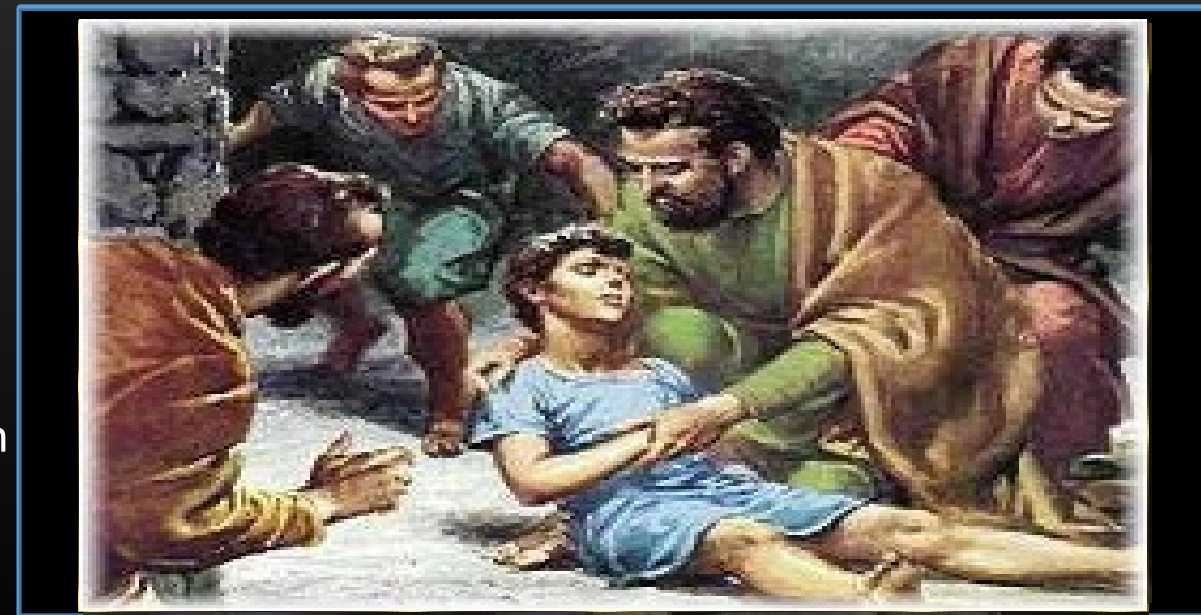
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Ephesus



- Corinth → Ephesus → Ceasera Acts 18:18-22
 - Nazarene vow (Numbers 6); Aquilla & Priscilla remain in Ephesus
 - Ceasera → Jerusalem → Antioch - end of 2nd Journey
 - Third Missionary Journey – Pastoral Ministry Acts 18:22-19-1
 - Antioch → Province of Galatia & Phrygia District → Ephesus
 - Ephesus – capital of Roman province of Asia
 - Aquila and Priscilla meet & counsel Apollos on Christian truths
 - Apollos → Corinth & rejoins Paul later (1Cor 3:1-4; 1 Cor 16:12)
 - Paul arrives at Ephesus after Apollos leaves
 - Paul's stay results in new churches: Colossae, Laodicea (Col. 4:15-16)
 - Ephesus → Macedonia (Province) churches (Acts 20:1-2) & Illycrium Province (Romans 15:10) → Acahia Province
 - ? Corinth (3 months) → Macedonia (+ Luke/others Acts 19-21)
 - Phillipi → Troas Euthychus → Ephesus Elders → Jerusalem
 - (Acts 20:7-12)
 - (Acts 20:17-22)
- ↓
Rome



Impact of the Gospel

- Ephesus
 - Geographical center of ministry
 - Prominent center of pagan religion
- Greatest life work of Paul (J Drane)
 - Special miracles Acts 19:11-17
 - Crippled two mainstays of Ephesians
 - Magicians & sorcerers Acts 19:19
 - Silversmiths – Demetrius Acts 19:23-41

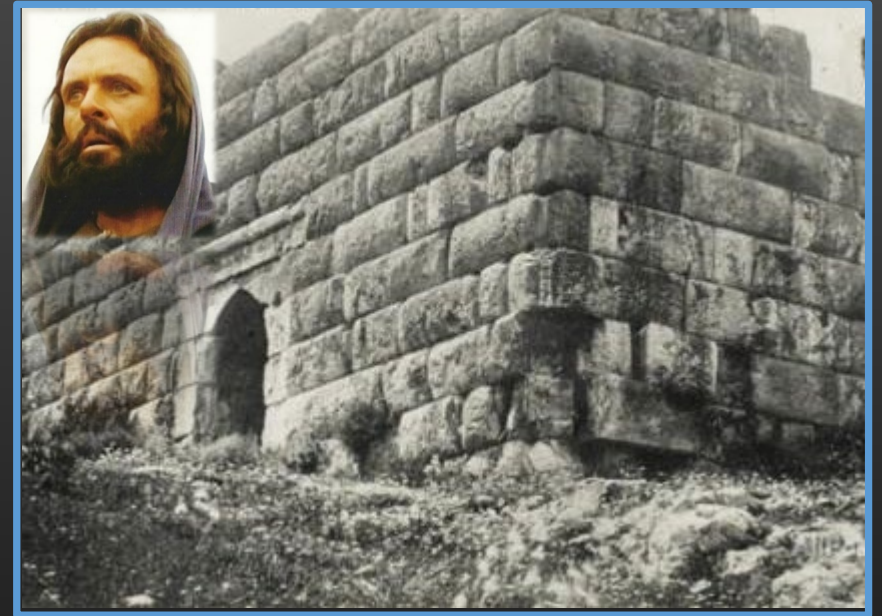
1/11/2021



Prison Again?

Ephesus: Much success – great hardship

- Fought with wild beasts 1Corinthians 15:32
 - Thrown into the theater or figure of speech?
- Afflictions endured in Asia 2 Corinthians 1:8
- ‘Fellow prisoners’ Andronicus and Junias
Romans 16:7





- Life in Christ (1 Corinthians 1:10-4:21)
 - Divided Church (1 Corinthians 10-17)
 - Four factions created confusion: Libertines, Legalists, Philosophers, Mystics
 - Key Response –1Corinthians 15:3-7; 18:18-25; 3:11 ‘No foundation can no man lay except that which is Jesus Christ’



- Life in the world (1 Corinthians 5:11-11:1)
 - Christian behaviors
 - Freedom
 - Marriage
 - Civil law
 - Everyday life
- Life in church (1 Corinthians 11:2-15:58)
 - Worship & women & freedom
 - Worship & morals
 - Gifts & worship - exercise in discretion
 - Churches belief



Paul's Goal

ROME

- Already evangelized
- Many Christians likely Jews
 - Potential concern Judaizers were enforcing the OT law on Gentile converts
 - Potential concern on Corinth impressions



Coliseum 1st AD

Mystery Religions

Mystra 1st AD

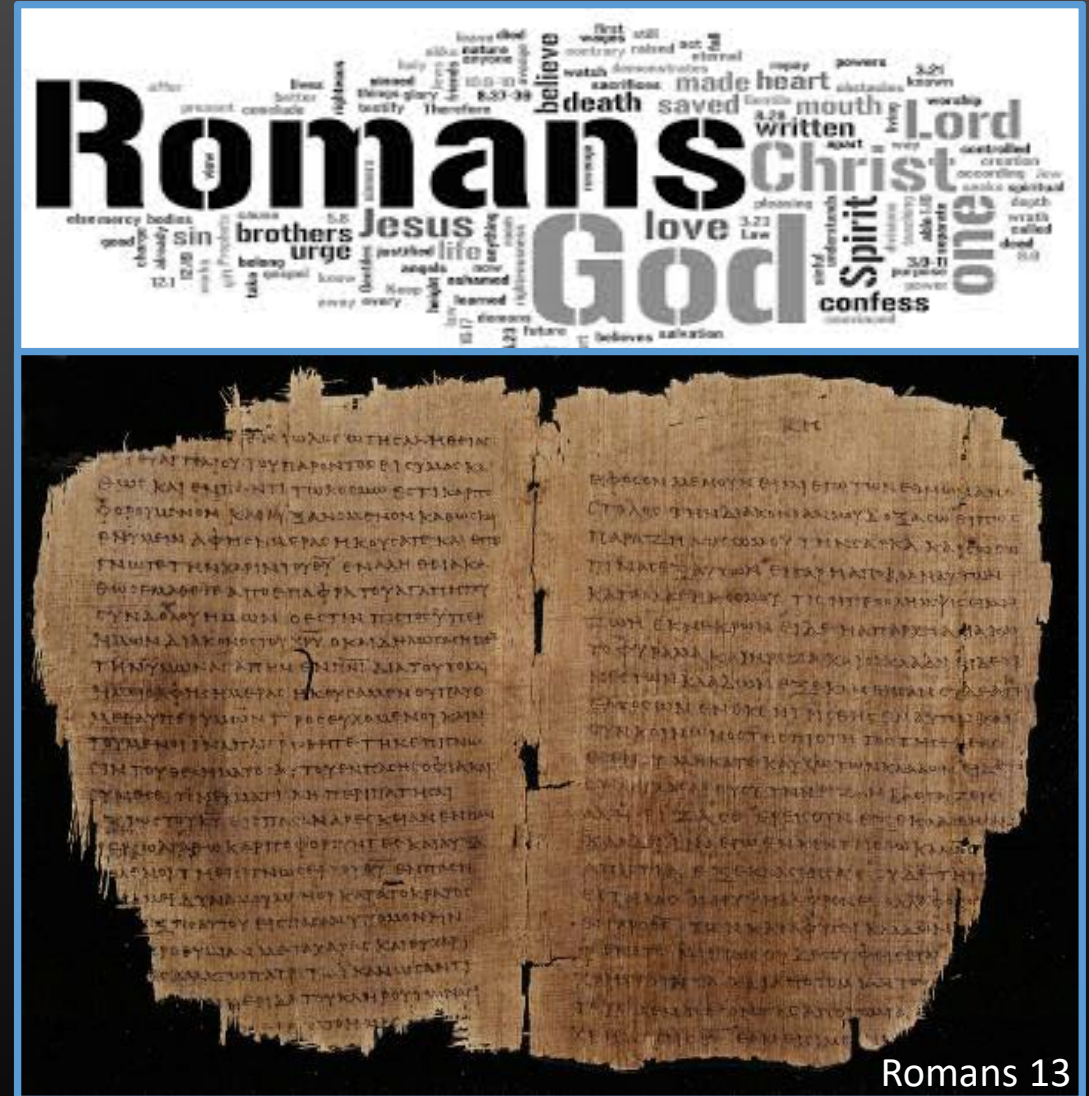
COMBO
PLATTER

Paul Visits Corinth

Acts 20:2-3; Romans 1:11, 15:24-27



- 3 month stay
 - Next Jerusalem with gifts for church
 - Later to Rome & Spain
- **Romans** — Gods plan of salvation & righteousness for all
 - How Christians know God Romans 1-8
 - Israel & salvation Romans 9-11
 - How Christians should behave Romans 12-15:13
 - Paul's Ministry Romans 15:14-16:27



Romans 13



How Christians Know God Chapters 1-8 Justification

Faith

Hope

- Paul & the **Gospel** 'Just shall live by their faith' (Habakkuk 2:4), (Chapter 1:1-16)
- **God's Anger:** Whole humanity condemned without faith in Jesus (Chapters 1:18-3:20)
- **God's Grace:** Justification by grace though faith in Christ Jesus...Abraham had faith (Chapters 3:21-4:25)
- **God's Assurance:** The hope of salvation in Christ...freedom from 'slaves to sin' to become 'slaves of God' through work of the Holy Spirit (Chapters 5-8)

Israel & Salvation Chapters 9-11 God's Plan

- Present apparent rejection of Israel does not contradict either God's promises in the OT or his justice
- Faithful remnant (Chapter 11:1-10)
- God's plan is all people from all races should be saved (Chapter 11:11-36)

How Christians Should Behave Chapters 12-15:13 God's Transformation

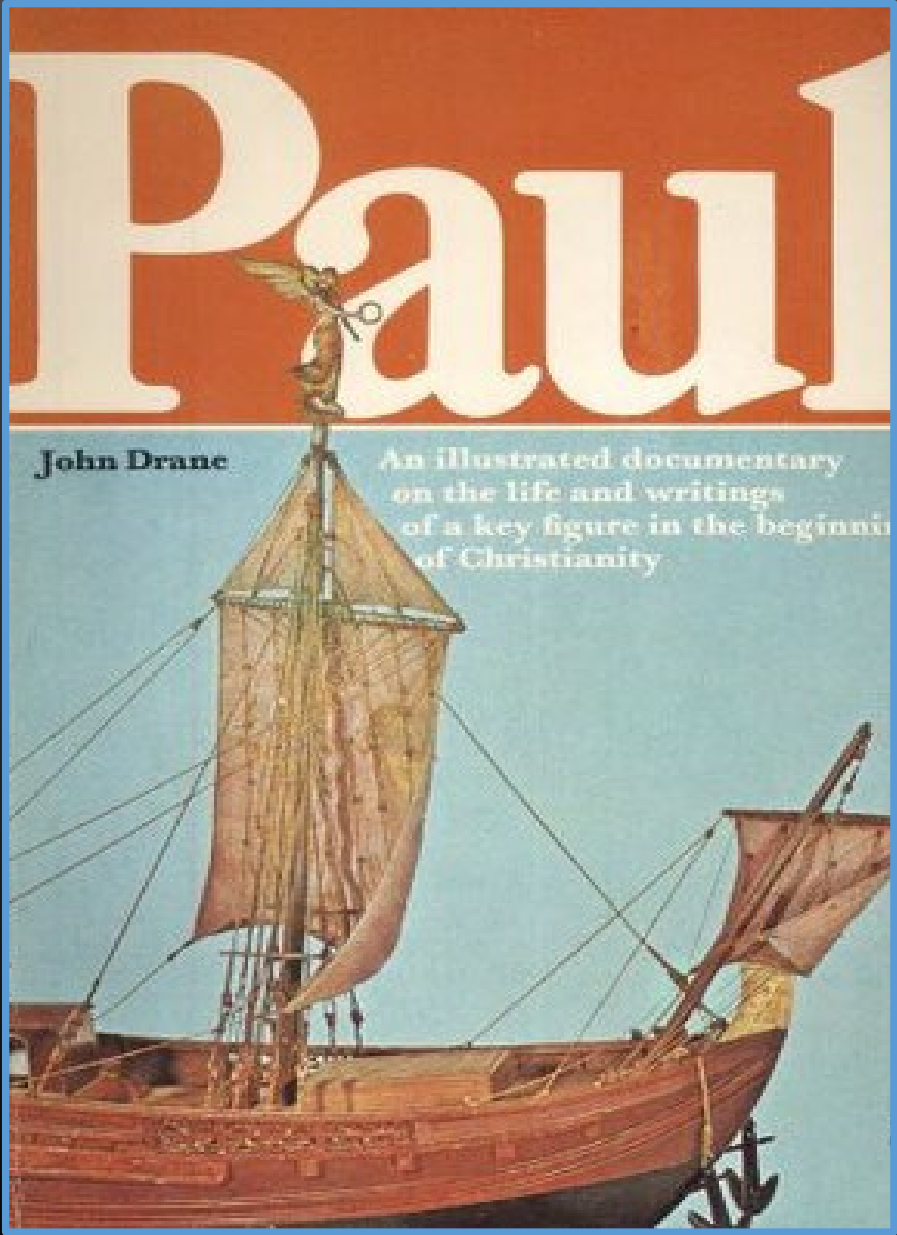
Love

- Christian relationship to church (Chapter 12:1-8)
- Christian relationship to other people (Chapter 12:1-8)
- Christian relationship to government (Chapter 13:1-10)
- Love is the fulfilling of the Law (13:10) through the power of the Holy Spirit

Paul's Ministry Chapters 15:14-16:27 Paul's Plans, Greetings, Benediction



Life and Letters of Paul
Paul Reaches Rome
Weeks 26-28



Paul Reaches Rome

Weeks 26-28

Paul's missionary strategy

Paul & his own people

Back to Jerusalem

'All things to all men'

Prisoner in Jerusalem

Tried before Felix

Festus hears Paul

Destination Rome

Rome at last



Paul's missionary strategy

- Establish Christian congregations at strategic points throughout the Roman Empire
- Jews → God Fearers → Gentiles
- Key population centers & Travel destinations
 - Capitals of Key Provinces
 - Judea, Syria, Cilicia, Cyprus, Galatia, Asia, Macedonia, Achaia
 - Rome already established Apostle to Gentiles must visit next Crete & Rome
- Spain – final objective



Create Cell
Congregations
& Mentors



Provincial
Expansion



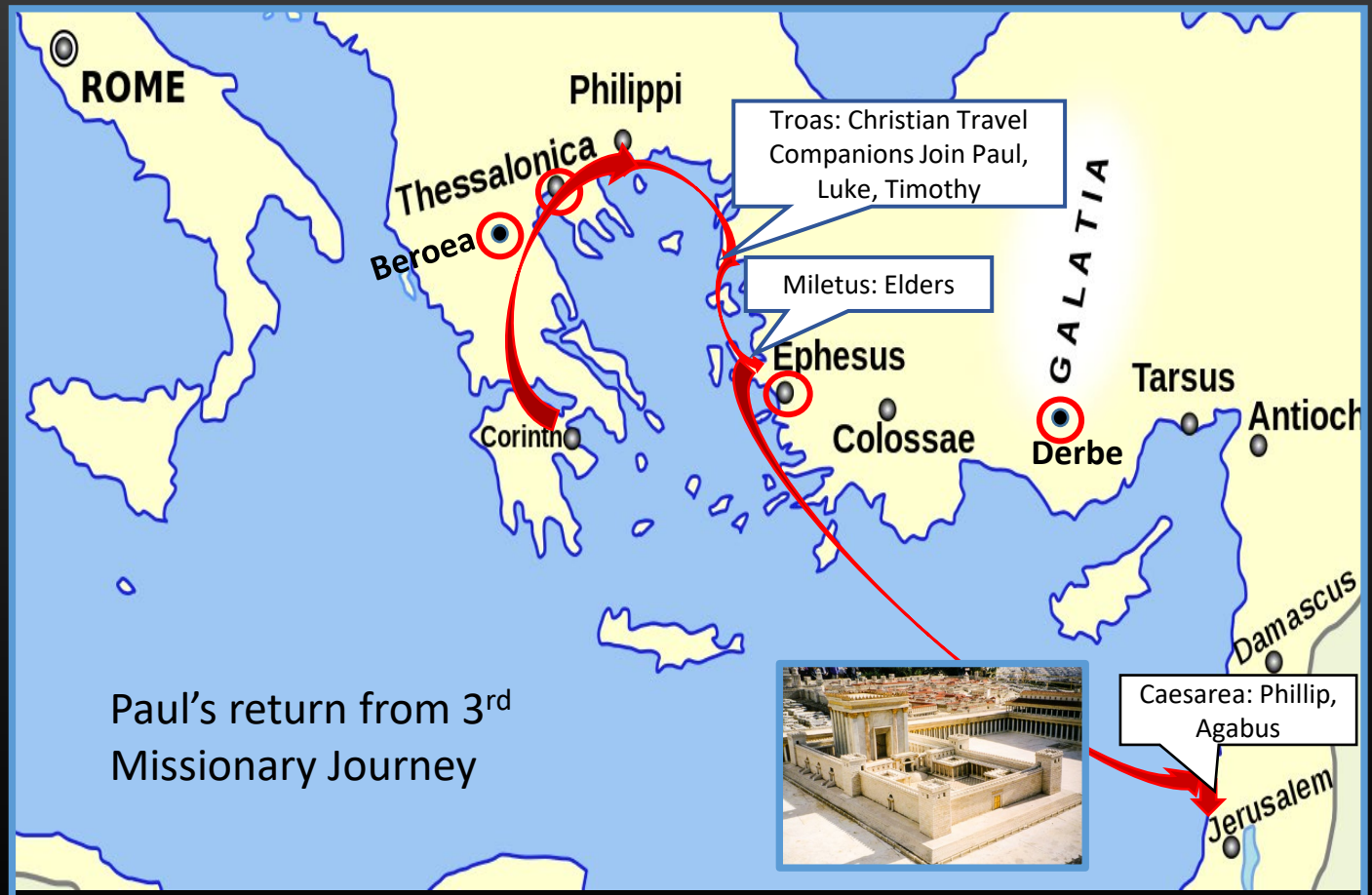
Paul & his own people

- ‘A prophet is not without honor except in his own country and his own house’ Matthew 13:57
Paul developed great support in Corinth Acts 18:10; including City Treasurer, Erastus - Romans 16:23
- Paul ask Roman Christians to pray for him
‘that I may be delivered from the unbelievers in Judea and my service for Jerusalem be acceptable to the saints’
Romans 15:30-31.
- Paul was hated in Judea more than anywhere else, even by some who called themselves Christians
 - Traitor of the Jewish faith as a Pharisee entrusted to interpreting OT Law
 - Christian contempt by despising his privilege, declaring the Law to be inadequate for salvation and powerless for moral inspiration Acts 21:20-21
 - Compassion— organized Gentile \$ collection for Jewish church at Jerusalem Romans 15:25-27



Back to Jerusalem

- Joined by Christians from several congregations Acts 20:4-6
 - Borea
 - Thessalonica
 - Derbe
 - Ephesus
- Miletus – Jerusalem may be rough Acts 20:22-24
- Agabus Prophecy: Acts 21:11; Acts 11:28
- Expectations met – cold welcome Acts 21:20-21



'All things to all men'

- Peace offering +

Acts 21:22-23



- Pay for vows of 4 Jewish Christians and fast
- 'I have become all things to all men, that I might by all means save some' 1 Corinthians 9:22

- Jews from Asia accused Paul of bringing Gentiles to inner court

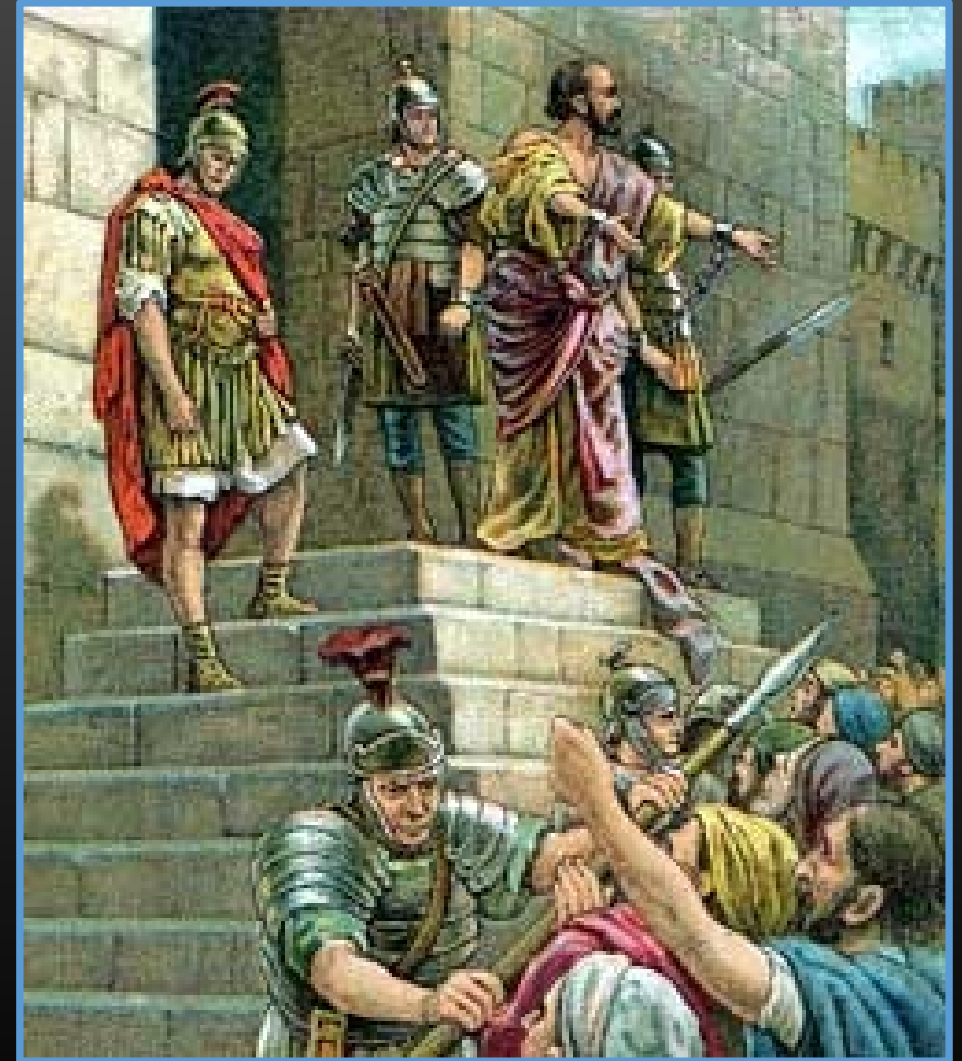
Acts 21:27-29



Greek Warning to Temple Visitors
**No foreigner may enter within the
barricade which surrounds the
Temple & its enclosure. Anyone
who is caught doing so will have
himself to blame for his ensuing
DEATH**

Prisoner in Jerusalem

- Jewish mob acts – Roman commander intervenes in riot control Acts 21: 30-36
- Paul claims Roman citizenship Acts 22:22-29
 - Prevents interrogation & flogging
- Sanhedrin – Supreme Council Acts 23:1-10
 - Paul strategically leverages his fraternity brothers against their rivals
 - Captain pulls him out
- Christ encourages Paul Acts 23:11



Tried before Felix

- Paul's nephew informs him of a plot to kill him Acts 23:12-24
 - Nephew also speaks to chief captain
 - Taken under strong guard by night to Caesarea to governor Felix
- Tried by Felix on two counts Acts 24:1-26
 - Defiling temple
 - Provoking civil disorder
 - Felix post-phones decision - \$ & Jewish uprising fear



Festus hears Paul

- Felix recalled to Rome
- Festus hears case as new Governor Acts 25:1-12
- Paul appeals to Caesar to prevent return to Jerusalem to be judged -
- Paul appears before both Festus & Herod Agrippa II Acts 26:1-32



Destination Rome



Destination Rome

- Sent to Rome accompanied by Luke, friend Aristarchus & other criminals
- Paul appears to have privilege – gave counsel
Acts 27:9-12
- Shipwreck – Malta Acts 27:1-28:13
- Lands at Puteoli, Italy Acts 28:14
- Christians greet Paul



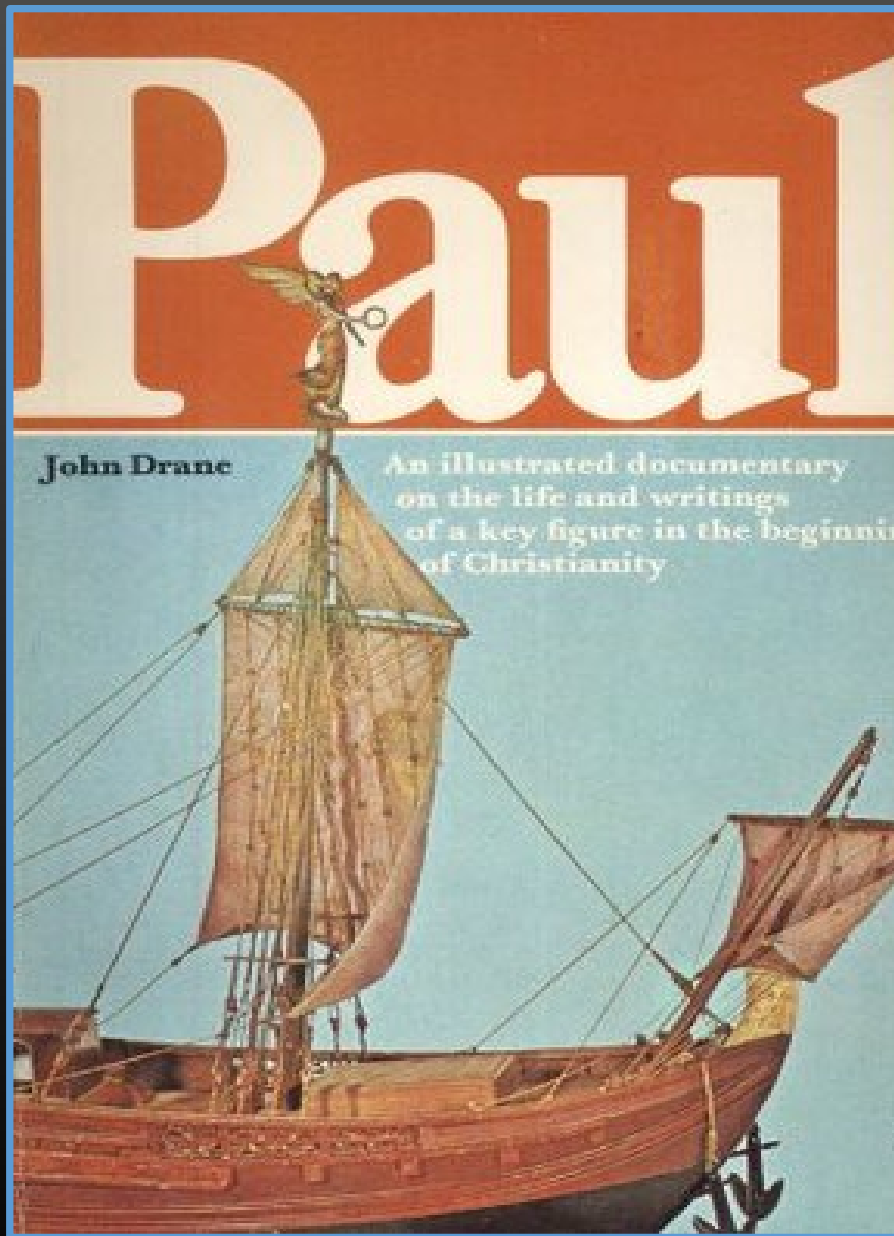
Rome at last

- Under house arrest 2 years
 - Paid Roman guards
- Preached in center of empire to anyone who came to him Acts 28:30-31
- Objective achieved Acts 26:18





Life and Letters of Paul
Paul in Prison - A Man in Christ
Weeks 29-30





Paul in Prison

Weeks 29-30

Paul writes to church at Colossae

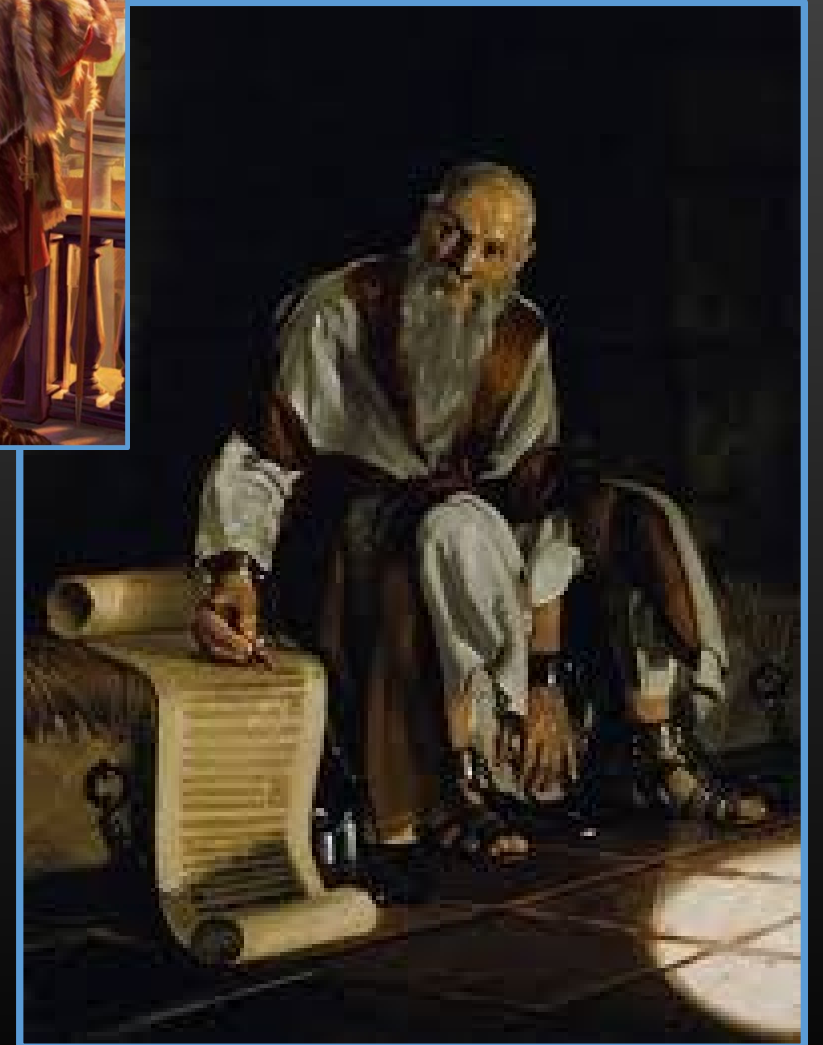
Paul writes to Ephesian churches

Paul writes to church at Philippi

Paul writes to Philemon

Paul & the risen Christ

Pastoral Epistles



Paul writes to church at Colossae

Colossians: THE SUPREMACY OF CHRIST


Setting your mind on Christ

Opening prayer & Purpose 1:1-14	All sufficiency of Christ in reconciliation 1:15-23	Paul's struggle to present the Church Complete 1:24-2:5	Challenge to appropriate the all sufficiency of Jesus Christ 2:6 4:6	Challenge to appropriate the all sufficiency of Jesus Christ 4:7-18
Faith in Christ	Supremacy of Christ	Mystery of Christ	Fullness in Christ	Servants of Christ
The truth & completeness in Christ vs. deception of "visitors"				

Key Word: Colossians was written (1) to combat the influence of worldly philosophy and Judaism in the fledgling Church, (2) to challenge the Church to realize the fullness of God they have in Christ & to seize hold of it, & (3) to defend the trustworthiness of the Gospel

COMPLETE
(COL 2:2)

JESUS IS FIRST



Walk IN A MANNER
worthy OF THE LORD,
FULLY PLEASING TO HIM,
bearing fruit IN EVERY GOOD WORK
AND INCREASING IN THE
KNOWLEDGE OF *God* COLOSSIANS 1:10

the BOOK OF
COLOSSIANS

Paul writes to Ephesian churches

Ephesians: Reclaiming Mankind - As ambassadors of God to a lost and dying world

The Mystery of God's glorious purpose revealed & applied								
Greeting	Being in Christ (Spiritual wealth & Truth)			➔	Living in Christ (Spiritual walk & behavior)			Benediction
	God's Purpose & calling in Christ	Entering God's Purpose	Experiencing God's Purpose	Walk:		Stand: Spiritual Warfare		
	1:1	1:3-23	2:1-22	3:1-21	4:1	6:9	6:10-20	
Privilege of our position in Christ				Responsibility of being in Christ				

Key Word: "IN CHRIST"

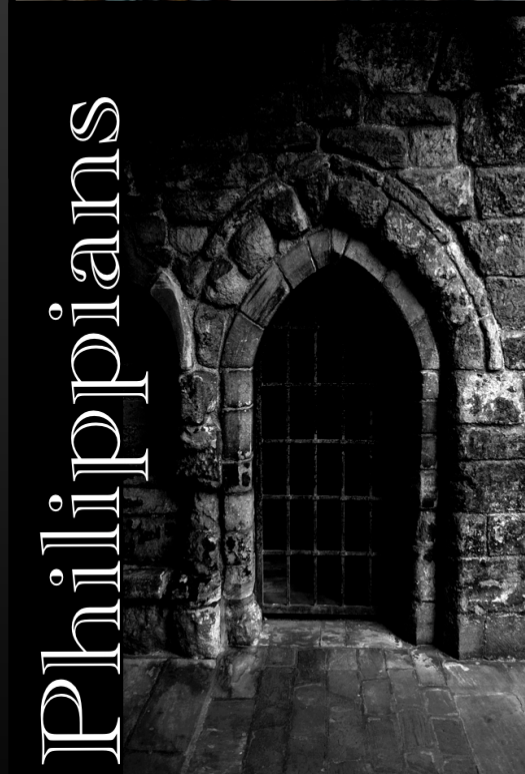
Paul wrote Ephesians to explain (1) the Mystery of being "in Christ," uniting mankind as one "in Him;" (2) this glorious new society of believers - their calling, conduct and conflict so that (3) the Church in Christ would be encouraged to experience our salvation, walk worthy of it, and stand firmly in the battle.



Paul writes to church at Philippi

Outline of Philippians

- **Paul's Exhortation to the Philippians as His Partners in the Gospel (1:12 – 4:20)**
 - Paul's Personal Circumstances in Advancing the Gospel (1:12-26)
 - Paul's Exhortation to the Philippians to Walk Worthy of the Gospel (1:27 – 4:1)
 - The Need to Contend as One (1:27-30)
 - The Call to Unity (2:1-30)
 - Paul's Exhortation for Unity (2:1-4)
 - The Example of Jesus Christ (2:5-11)



Big Ideas in PHILIPPIANS

Paul, the author of this little book, models joy in the middle of suffering

Believers should imitate Christ, who models humility and service to others

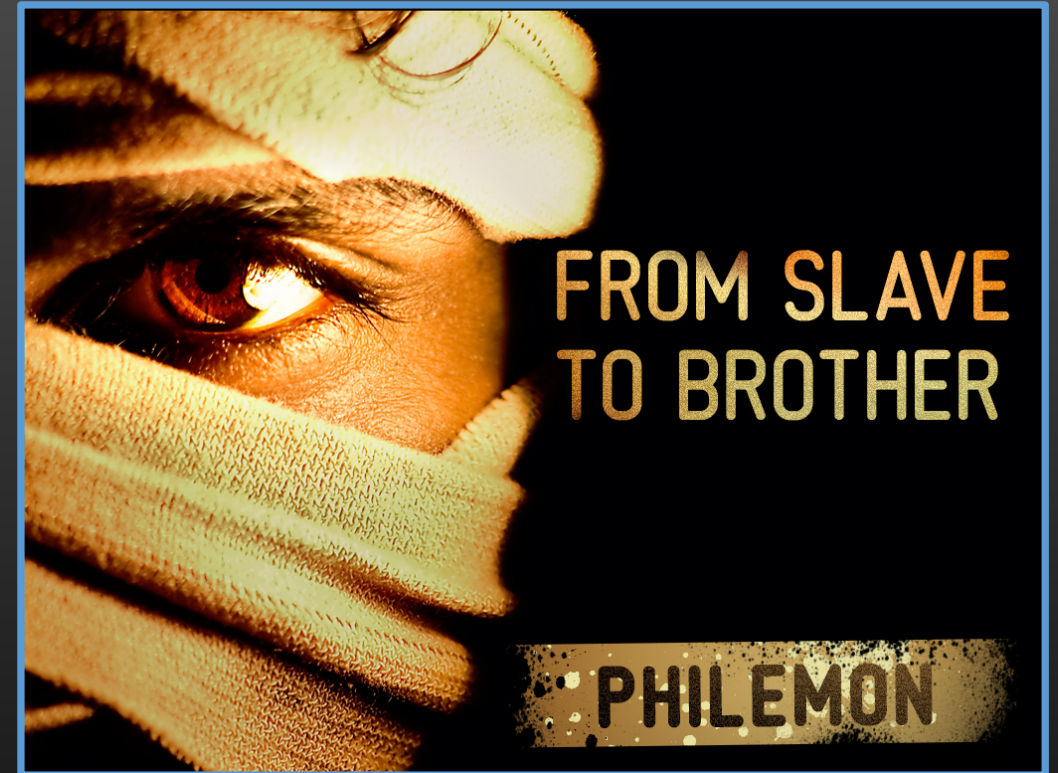
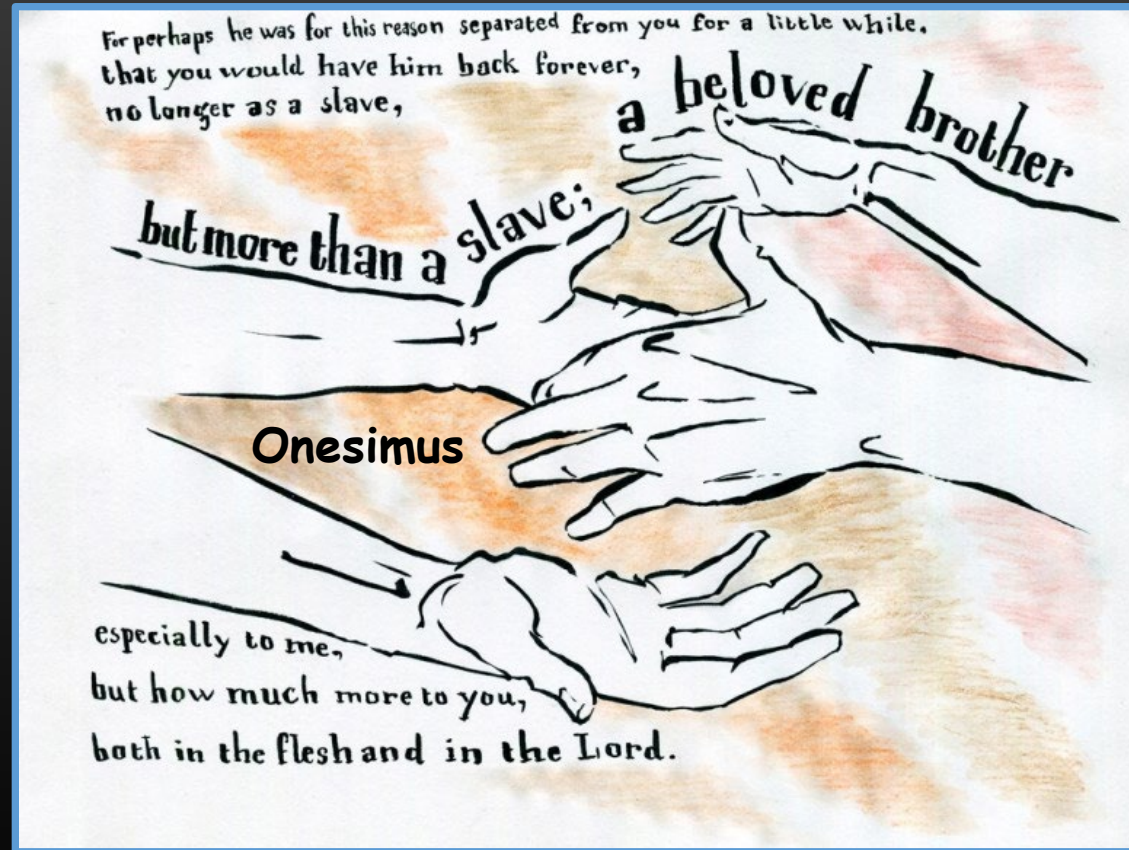
A selfless attitude prevents believers from being at odds with others

Paul is thankful for the Philippians' maturity and assistance to him

The goal of the Christian life is the prize at the end: eternal life in heaven

Source: The NIV Quickview Bible - www.thequickviewbible.com

Paul writes to Philemon



Paul & the risen Christ

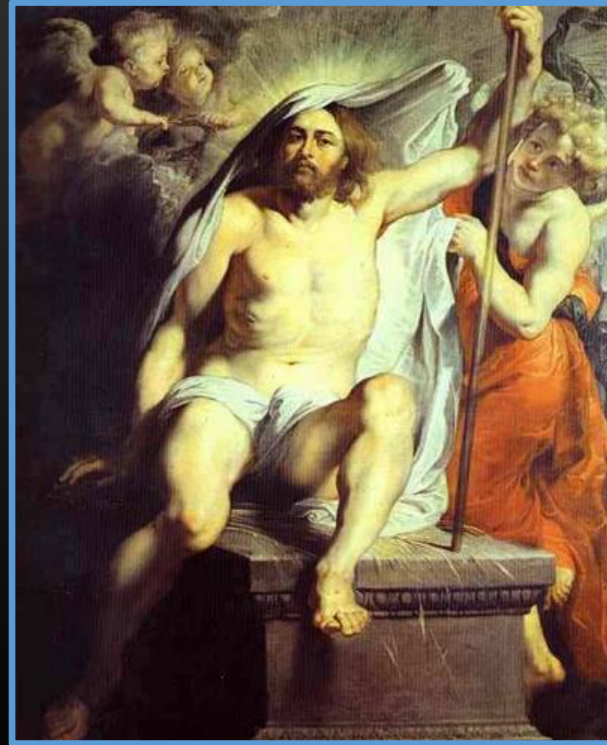


- 'I have been crucified with Christ, it is no longer I who live, but Christ who lives in me'

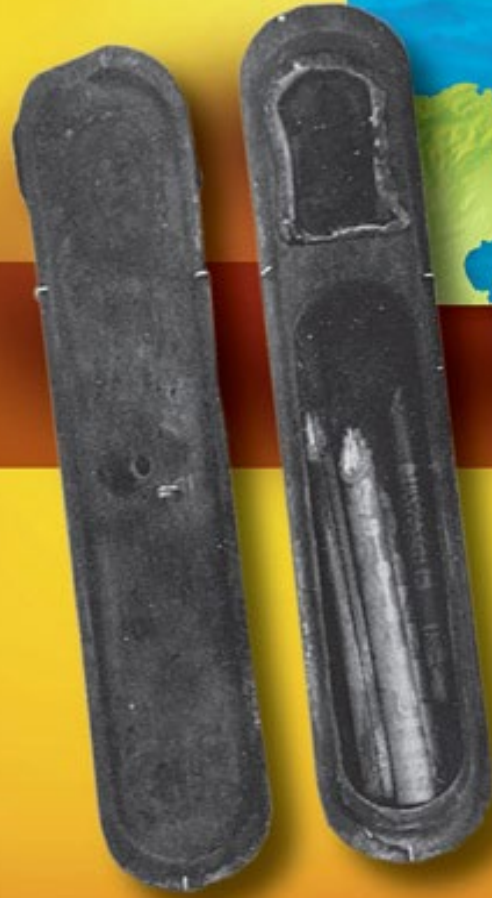
Galatians 2:20

- 'For me to live is Christ' Philippians 1:21

- 'I count everything for loss because of the surpassing worth of knowing Jesus Christ Jesus my Lord' Philippians 3:8



Below: Wooden pen-case containing reed-pens and with an inkwell half-filled with black ink. It dates from the same period as Paul, who signed his own dictated letters, adding a greeting.



Remember Jesus Christ, raised from the dead, descended from David. This is my gospel, for which I am suffering even to the point of being chained like a criminal. But God's word is not chained.

2 TIM. 2:8-9

The Pastoral Epistles

1 and 2 Timothy and Titus are known as the Pastoral Epistles because they give instruction to Timothy and Titus concerning the pastoral care of the churches.

It is possible that the material that makes up 1 Timothy was dictated to a scribe whilst Paul was in Macedonia around AD 63-65, after his first imprisonment.

Many scholars believe 2 Timothy was penned not long before Paul's execution in a prison in Rome under Nero, around AD 67.

Paul commissioned Titus with pastoral responsibilities in Crete. The letter was written in Macedonia, around AD 63-65.

A Man in Christ

Who was Paul

Paul's conversion

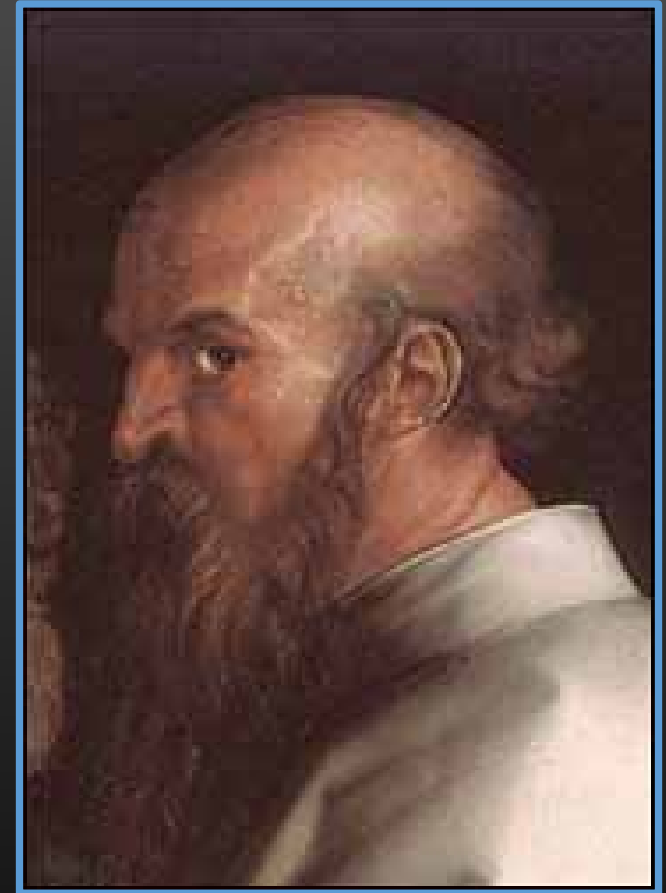
Paul today

'A man in Christ'

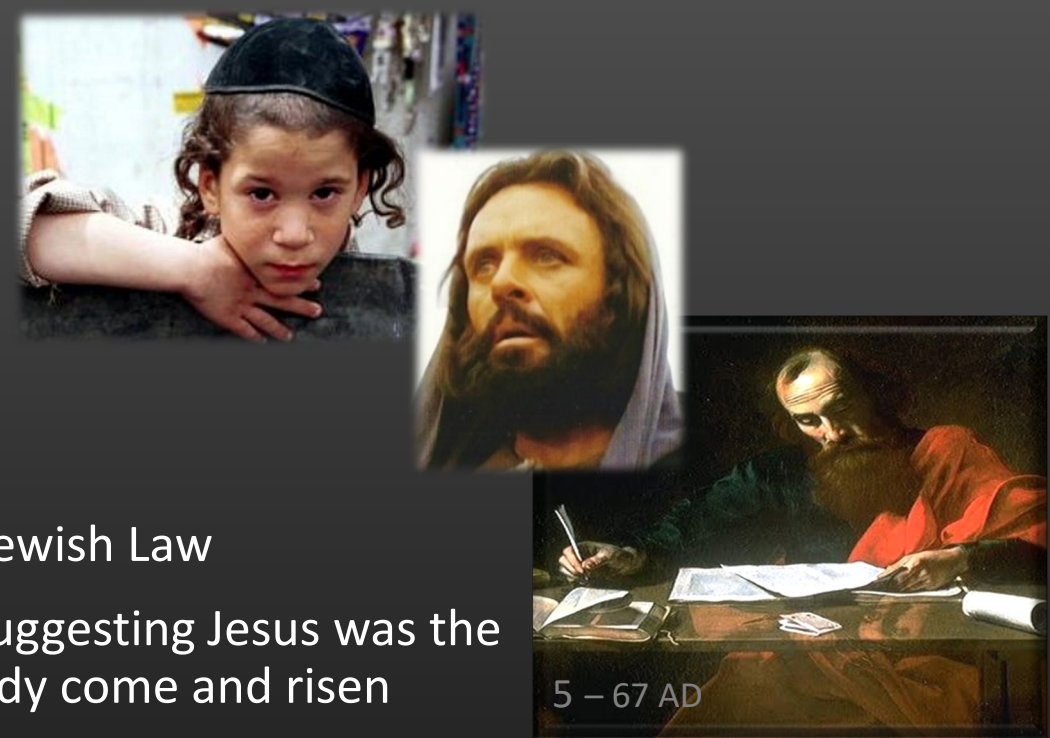
Freedom from guilt

Equals before God

Respecting others



Who was Paul?




Group

Perspective

- Judaizers of Galatian churches
 - Pharisee who had thrown aside Jewish Law
 - Perverted OT inner meaning by suggesting Jesus was the promised Messiah who had already come and risen
- Gentile Christians
 - Very much a Jew, although liberated, could not escape inborn prejudices which characterized his race, with actions that did not appear to match his stated beliefs about freedom from the law
 - Corinthians wanted moral & spiritual freedom & initially thought Paul gave them such until he wrote them his letters and visited them 'with a rod'
- Paul himself
 - Proud of heritage (royal tribe of Benjamin), Roman citizenship, Pharisee education under Gamaliel, strong work ethic, diversity tolerance...but felt in Christ there was neither Jew nor Gentile

Philippians 3:5; Acts 22: 3, 23-29; 1Thessalonians 2:9, 3:7-8; Galatians 3:28

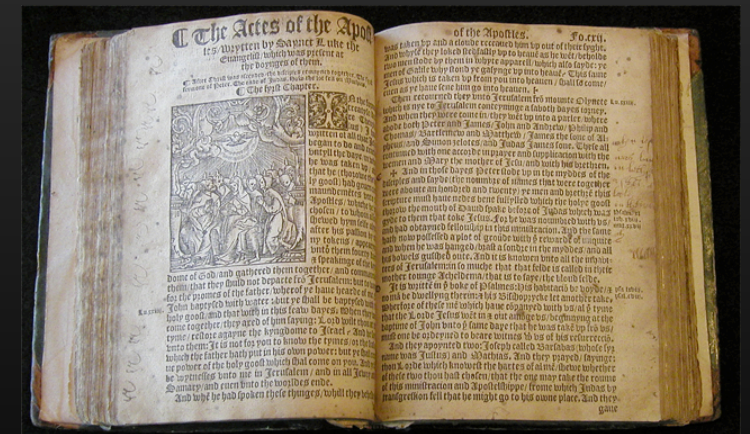
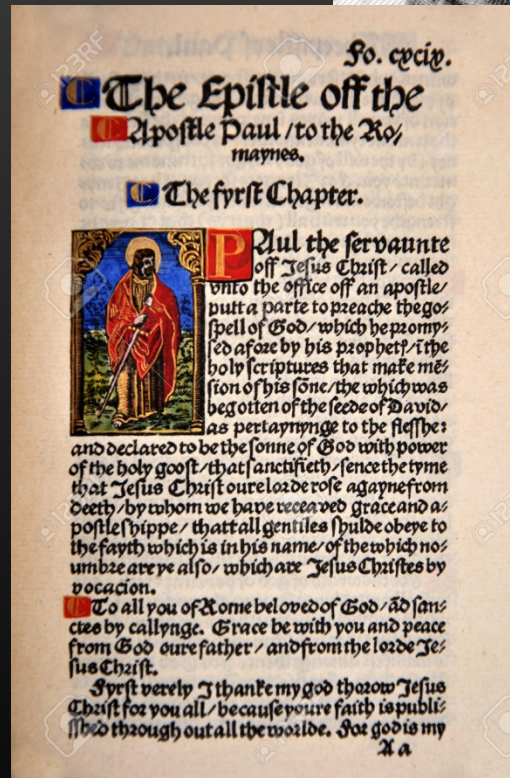
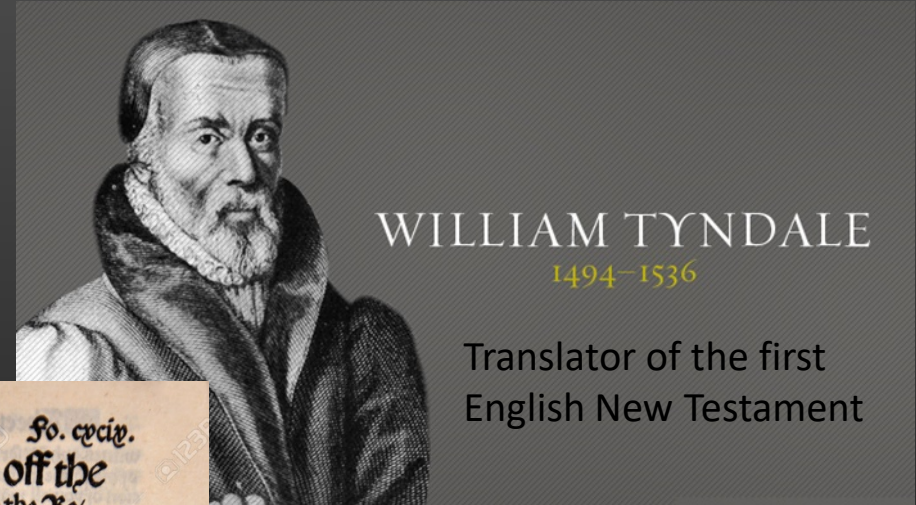
Paul's conversion

- Paul sees the central idea of Judaism as obedience to the Law – Torah & oral law
- Romans 7 – accounts his struggle with keeping the Law
- Pharisee pride directs his passion toward persecuting Christians, arch enemies of his fraternity 
- Paul's conversion sees the risen Christ revolutionize his world and views
 - His salvation no longer depends on his privilege as a Jew, nor his ability to be morally acceptable to God
 - Gentile conversion is now top priority
 - Jews still can have a place in God's plan
 - His fraternity no longer cheers him on



Paul today

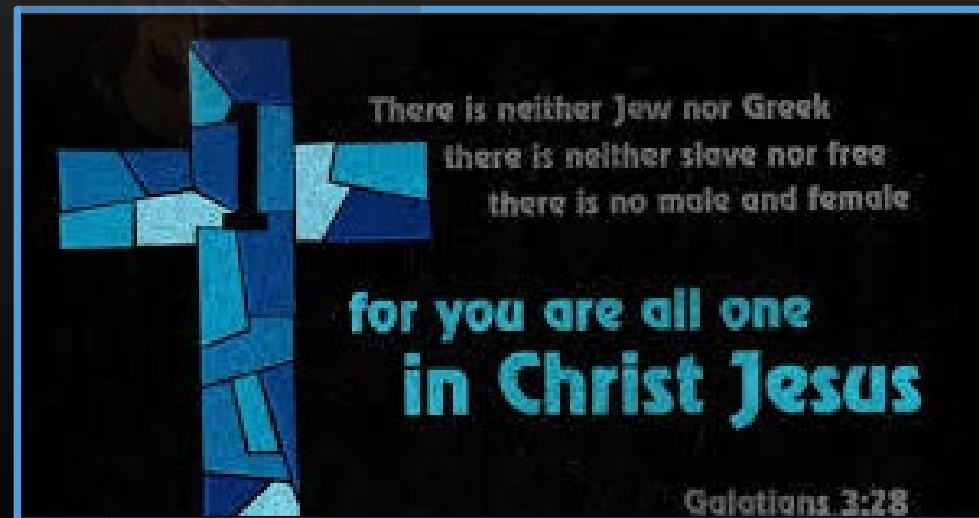
- Jewish – Gentile religious divisions have eased
- Paul's letters have influenced faith & thoughts of Christians for 2k years
- Conflicts & issues produced doctrinal clarity
 - Galatians Judaizers
 - Galatians commentary against Judaizers gives Christians understanding of their relationship to OT law
 - 'Parties in Corinth'
 - Corinthians 1 & 2 provide clarity to factional issues, Christian living & the church
 - Romans
 - Arguments encountered likely shaped the way this letter was written



'A man in Christ'

- Paul felt the impact of Christ in his own life...ruled, guided & directed by Christ
- God created man for fellowship
- In Christ all social & spiritual barriers that separate men and women were removed

J Drane



Freedom from guilt

'Being in Christ' is being Justified before God



Therefore, since we have been justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ.

✠ ROM 5:1



Equals before God

- Paul – a relationship with Christ creates freedom in relationships with others
- Paul's work in Christ impacted the western world's abolishment of slavery and its drive toward racial & sexual equality J Drane

Church
Growth



Respecting others



- Golden rule Matthew 7:12
- Firm convictions but tolerance

LOVE IS PATIENT.
To Kind.

It does not *envy*. It does not **BOAST**.
IT IS NOT PROUD. It does not **DISHONOR** others.
IT IS NOT [*self-seeking*] [*easily angered*]
it keeps *No Record* of wrongs.
LOVE ← does not delight in evil
← BUT REJOICES WITH THE TRUTH
IT *always trusts, always protects,*
always hopes, always perseveres.

1 CORINTHIANS 13:4-6

- Greatness Philippians 3:8
'I count everything as loss because of the surpassing worth of knowing Christ Jesus my Lord'

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE APOSTLES AND WHERE ARE THEIR REMAINS TODAY?

 Son of Zebedee <i>thunder</i> st. JAMES THE GREATER DEATH Stabbed with a sword REMAINS St. James Church Compostela, Spain	 Son of Alphaeus st. JAMES THE LESSER DEATH Stoned to death REMAINS Holy Apostles Basilica Rome, Italy	 Son of James st. JUDE THADDEUS DEATH Filled with arrows REMAINS St. Peter's Basilica Rome, Italy	 st. PHILIP DEATH Crucified by soldiers REMAINS Holy Apostles Basilica Rome, Italy	 st. THOMAS DEATH Thrust with a spear REMAINS Basilica of St. Thomas the Apostle, Ortona, Italy	 st. PAUL DEATH Beheaded in Rome REMAINS St. Paul's Church Rome, Italy	 st. PETER DEATH Crucified upside down REMAINS St. Peter's Basilica Rome, Italy
 Son of Zebedee <i>thunder</i> st. JOHN DEATH Died a natural death REMAINS Basilica of St. John Ephesus, Turkey	 st. MATTHEW DEATH Stabbed with a sword REMAINS Cathedral of Salerno Salerno, Italy	 JUDAS ISCARIOT THE TRAITOR DEATH Comitted suicide after betraying Jesus	 st. SIMON DEATH Crucified REMAINS Altar of the Crucifixion Vatican City	 Nathaniel st. BARTHOLOMEW DEATH Flayed and beheaded REMAINS St. Bartholomew Church Rome, Italy	 st. ANDREW DEATH Crucified on X shaped cross REMAINS Cathedral of Amalfi Amalfi, Italy	 Replaced Judas Iscariot st. MATTHIAS DEATH Crucified in Judea REMAINS St. Matthias' Abbey Trier, Germany

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