

Equipped for Ministry

Jerusalem Council and the Second
Missionary Journey

1st Missionary Journey Acts 13 & 14

Modern Day Turkey



Acts 15:1- Council in Jerusalem

- Date- About 50AD
- Judaizers came with a different “gospel” vs 1-6

“Christianity is Jewish. To be saved, one must believe in Jesus of Nazareth as the Christ, but in order to be a part of this covenant community, which is entered into by circumcision, which obligates the individual to keep the Law of Moses”

They had come to Christianity with ‘baggage’ from the past’

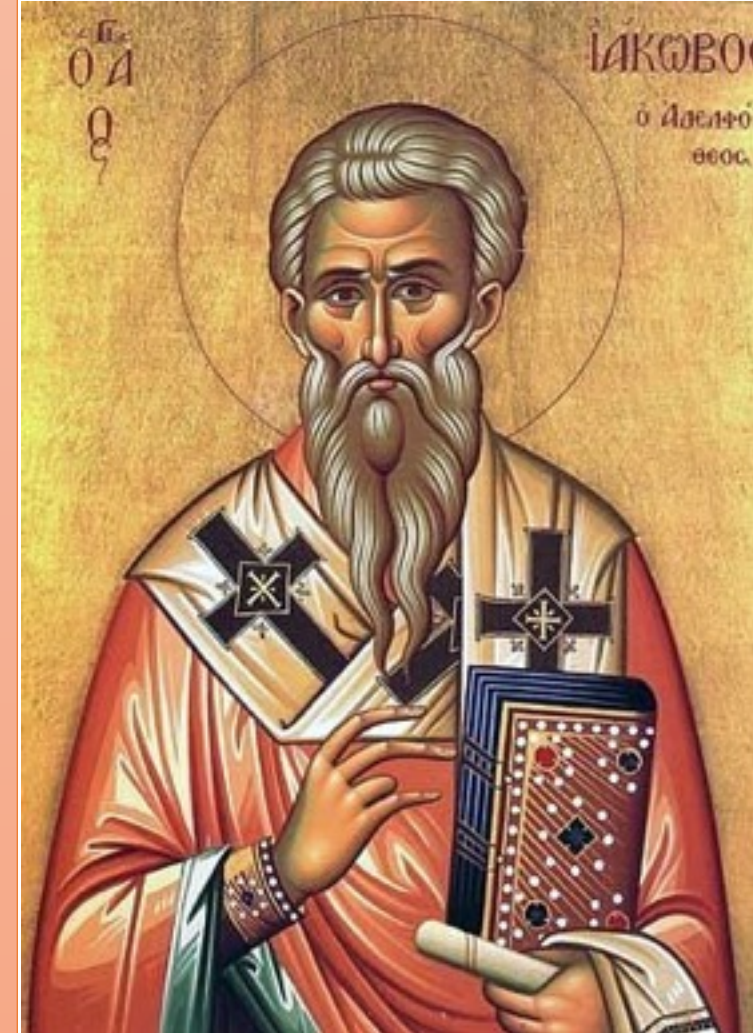
Three Speakers

- 1) “Peter’s answer! Vs 10-11
- 2) Barnabbas and Paul
- 3) James (the Just) -the leader, moderator of the session
Quotes Amos 9:11-12



“we cannot harass the gentiles”

- James (Jesus’ brother-leader in Jerusalem then) quotes Amos 9:11-12- ***“we cannot harass the gentiles”***
- The decree is needed to counteract the harassing rules of the Pharisees
 - Food sacrificed for idols
 - Blood
 - Meat of strangled animals



Paul's Second Missionary Journey

AD 49-52

Acts 15:39-18:22



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Acts 15: 36
Paul and Barnabbas
disagree over John Mark
cf 2Tim 4:11-(..)

Barnabbas
and John

Silas:

- One of the two men sent by Jerusalem with the letter regarding circumcision
 - Ac 15:22-23,27
- Who himself was a prophet
 - Ac 15:32
- Who had stayed in Antioch
 - Ac 15:34
- **His name may indicate him to have been a Hellenistic Jew.
Roman citizen (Acts 16:37).
Some of the early Fathers consider Silas to have been Bishop of Corinth**



They pass through
Syria and Cilicia,
confirming the
churches - Ac
15:41

* From which Paul
was from - Ac 22:3

* Where he had
spent time
preaching before -
Ga 1:21



Second Missionary Journey



IN DERBE AND LYSTRA...

Where Paul healed a lame man, and was stoned, on his first journey - Ac 14:6-20

IN DERBE AND LYSTRA...

Paul desires Timothy to go with him –

Ac 16:1-3

Timothy

His mother was a Jew, his father a Greek

- cf. 2 Ti 1:5; 3:15-16

Who had a good reputation among the
brethren



Timothy

Whom Paul had circumcised
in deference to the Jews

Galatians 5:2

Mark my words! I, Paul, tell
you that if you let yourselves
be circumcised, Christ will be of
no value to you at all.

Why did Paul circumcise Timothy?



IN PHRYGIA AND GALATIA...



Paul's Second Missionary Journey



Paul's Second Missionary Journey

IN MYSTIA AND TROAS...

Near Mysia they were not permitted by the Spirit to head north toward Bithynia - Ac 16:8



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They arrive in Alexandria Troas - Ac 16:9-10
Where Paul has a vision, a man of Macedonia asking him to help them. Understood as the Lord sending them in that direction

Luke:

Luke, author of Acts, now joins Paul and his company

He was a physician (Co 4:14),
author also of the gospel which bears his name,
and was with Paul in his last days - 2 Ti 4:11

Luke was not a Jew.

He was probably a native of Antioch

He was already an Evangelist when he met Paul in Philippi.



Paul's Second Missionary Journey



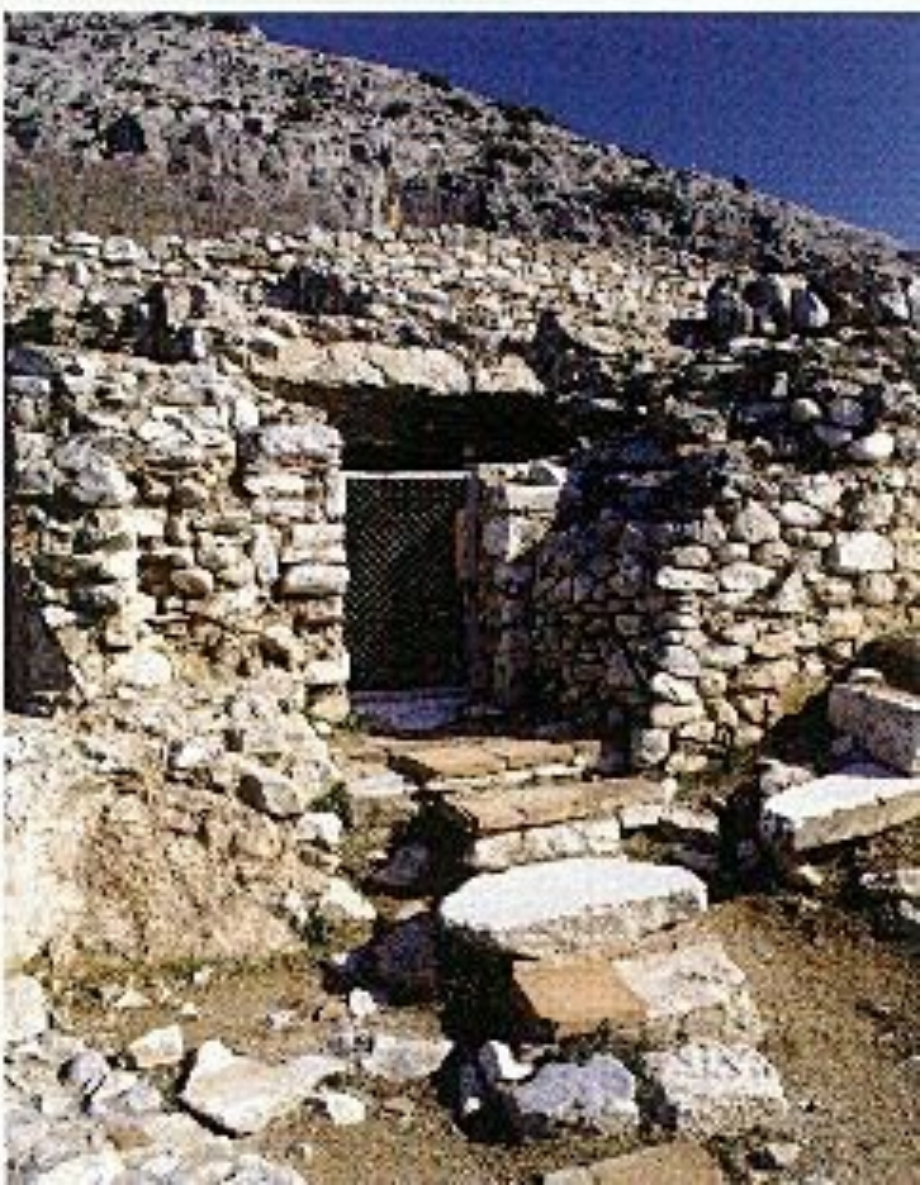
Three Conversions in Philippi: Acts 16:1-

Lydia-Business lady, from the city of Thyatira,
a seller of purple goods,
who was a worshiper of God-
intellectual need.

A slave girl-possessed by
supposedly the “python” spirit
Psychological need

Jailer-Civil servant with a sense of
responsibility
Moral Need





Traditional prison of Paul in Philippi .

Paul and Silas
beaten and
imprisoned - Ac
16:19-24

a. Paul refers to
this in his letter to
the Thessalonians
1 Th 2:2

b. Also in his
letter to the
Philippians - Ph
1:30



Passing through Amphipolis and Apollonia, they come to Thessalonica - Ac 17:1



Thessalonica

Thessalonica was a port city about 100 miles west of Philippi and 190 miles northwest of Athens. The city was founded about 315 BC by King Cassander of Macedon, who named it after his wife Thessalonikeia, a half-sister of Alexander the Great.



Thessalonica Today

IN THESSALONICA...

Paul visits the synagogue and reasons with the Jews for three Sabbaths - Ac 17:2-4

- a. Proclaiming Jesus as the Christ

- b. Some of whom who were persuaded, along with a great multitude of Greeks

Unbelieving Jews gather a mob, and attack the house of Jason
Ac 17:5-9

-

IN THESSALONICA...

Paul and Silas sent away by the brethren - Ac 17:10

Elsewhere, we learn the following about Paul's stay in Thessalonica...

a. He supported himself, aided by the Philippians - 1 Th 2:9;

2 Th 3:6-10; Ph 4:16

b. The dedicated nature of his ministry - 1 Th 2:1-10

c. The faithfulness and love of the Thessalonians - 1 Th 1: 1-8; 2:13-16;
4:9-10



IN BEREA...

1. The Jews are more fair-minded than those at Thessalonica - Ac 17:11-12
 - a. They received the word with all readiness
 - b. They searched – (“**anahrino**”-judicial **examination**)the Scriptures daily to see if what Paul said was true
 - c. Many believed, along with prominent Greeks







“Easier to find an idol in Athens than a man”. Roman Satirist’

ATHENS-Intellectual Center, named after goddess Athena

Home of the philosophers: Socrates, Plato and Aristotle

Paul is alone:

- What he saw: Architecture?, arts? Agora? MANY idols
- What he felt: greatly distressed-provoked
- What he did: Synagogues, daily engagement at the agora (market place)
- What he said: At the Areopagus-most venerable court



Greek **Goddess** of Wisdom and War.

IN ATHENS...

1. Paul sends for Silas and Timothy - Ac 17:15
2. Moved by the idolatry, Paul disputes with both Jews and Greeks - Ac 17:16-17
 - a. In the synagogue with Jews and other devout persons
 - b. In the market place daily
3. Invited by the Epicurean and Stoic to speak at the Areopagus

Greek philosopher Epicurus.

sensual enjoyment, especially that derived from fine food and drink

Associated with Socrates.

endure pain or hardship without showing their feelings or complaining.

"To the Unknown God" Acts 16: 22-28

This altar is located on Palatine Hill, Rome, where once stood the palaces of the Caesars. It dates from about 100 B.C. and has the inscription, 'To the unknown God.' **Act 17:23**

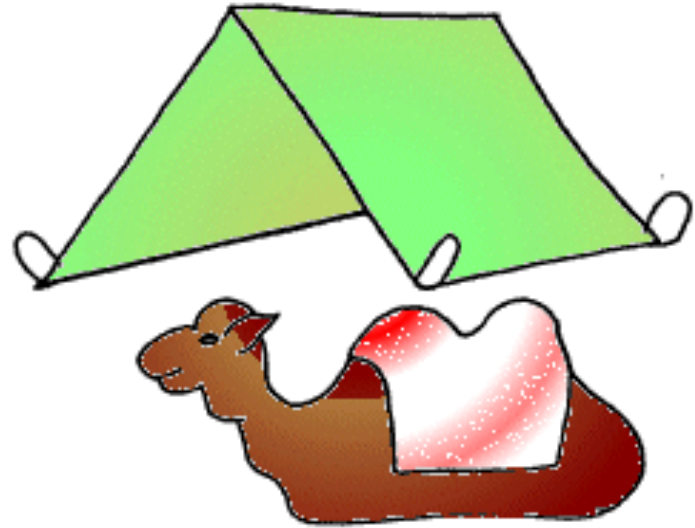
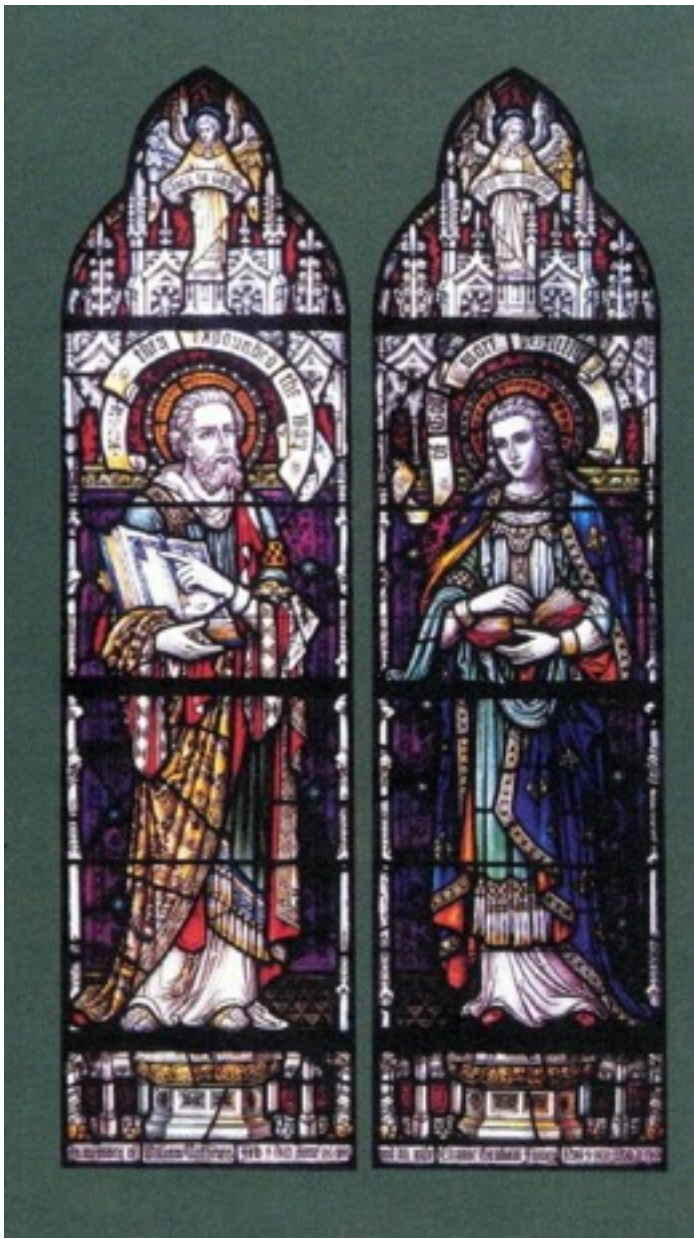


IN CORINTH...



IN CORINTH...

1. Paul arrives and lives with Aquila and Priscilla -
Ac 18:1-4
 - a. He worked together with them as a tent-maker –
cf. 1 Co 9:6-15
 - b. He also received support from Philippi –
cf. 2 Co 11:7-10; Ph 4:15
 - c. He reasoned with the Jews every Sabbath –
cf. 1 Co 2:1-5



Aquila & Priscilla

Corinth derived much wealth from its many pagan temples and shrines where homage was paid to foreign as well as civic deities like Isis, Serapis, Astarte, Artemis, Apollo, Hermes, Heracles, Athena and Poseidon.



Serapis



Apollo



Astarte

Artemis



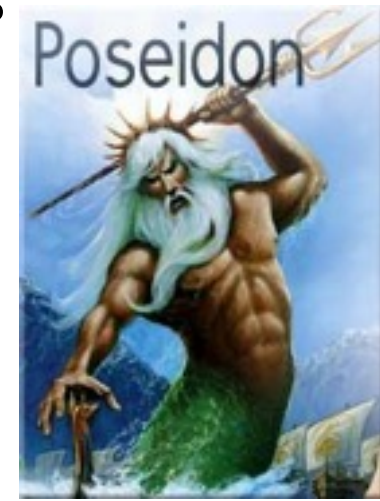
Hermes



Heracles

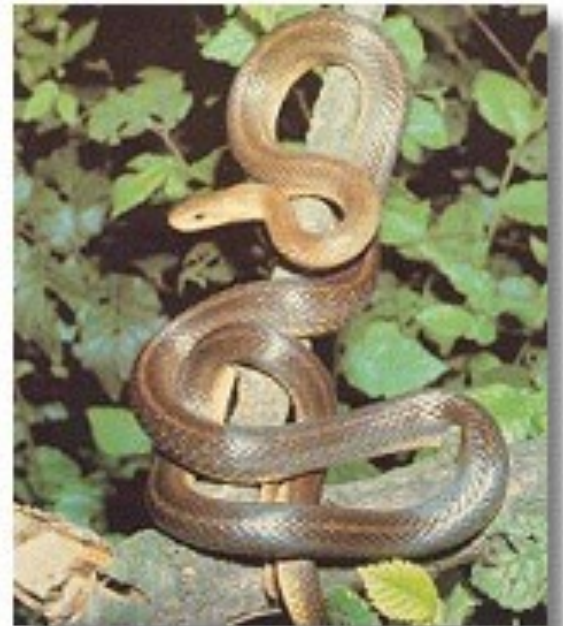


Athena



Poseidon

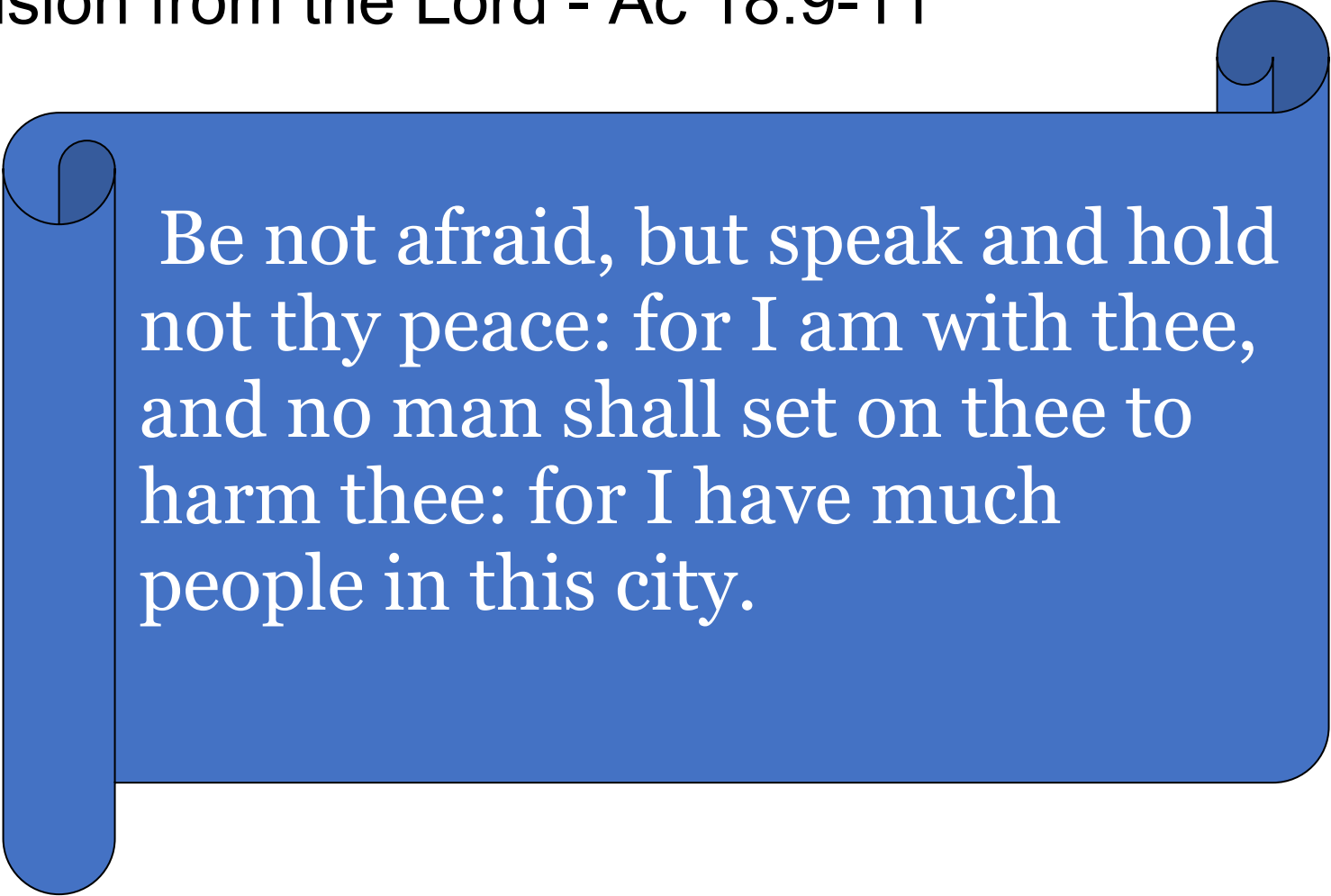
It had a famous temple dedicated to **Aesklepius**, the god of healing where patients left terra cotta replicas of body parts with the hope that their ailments would be healed.





- The most significant pagan cult in Corinth was to **Aphrodite**
- Had more than 1,000 temple prostitutes dedicated to the goddess.
- In the evening they would descend the acropolis to ply their trade on the city streets.
- According to historian Strabo, it was because of them that the city was "crowded with people and grew rich."
- It is little wonder that Paul had so much to say in his first letter to the Corinthians about the sacredness of the body.

Paul's vision from the Lord - Ac 18:9-11



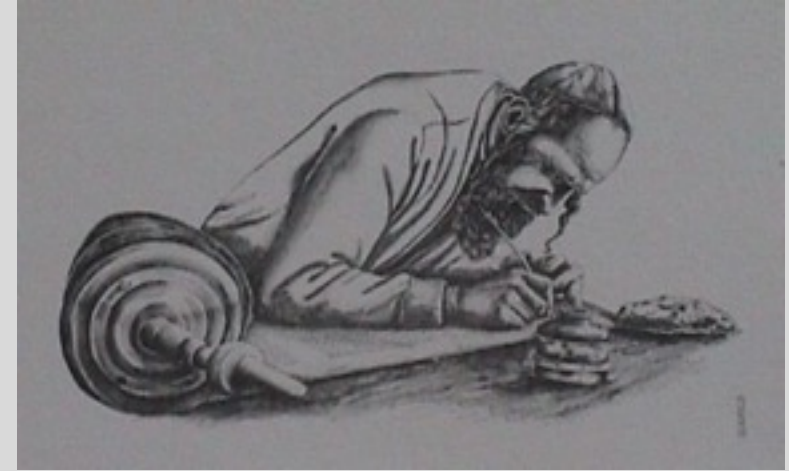
Be not afraid, but speak and hold not thy peace: for I am with thee, and no man shall set on thee to harm thee: for I have much people in this city.

So Paul remains a year and six months (52-53 A.D.)



IN CORINTH...

First Thessalonians (52 A.D.) - 1 Th 1:1



1) Purpose:

- a) To praise them for their steadfastness under persecution
- b) To instruct them concerning holy living
- c) To correct any misunderstanding, especially about the second coming of Christ

2) Theme: Holiness In View Of The Coming Of Christ

3) Brief Outline:

- a) Personal reflections - 1 Th 1:1-3:13



Paul's Second Missionary Journey

Black Sea



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FROM CORINTH TO EPHESUS...

Joined by Aquila and Priscilla - Ac 18:18

Cut his hair in Cenchrea (near Corinth), for Paul had taken a vow - Ac 18:18;
cf. Ro 16:1

In Ephesus - Ac 18:19-20

Left Aquila and Priscilla there

Reasoned with the Jews for a short time in the synagogue, who wanted him to



The Temple of Artemis in Ephesus-one of the 7 Great Ancient Wonders of the World



Silversmith
called
Demetrius
accused Paul of
discrediting
Artemis,
causing a
tumult.



I have set eyes on the wall of lofty [Babylon](#) on which is a road for chariots, and the [statue of Zeus by the Alpheus](#), and the [hanging gardens](#), and the [colossus of the Sun](#), and the huge labour of the [high pyramids](#), and the vast [tomb of Mausolus](#); but when I saw the [house of Artemis](#) that mounted to the clouds, those other marvels lost their brilliancy, and I said, "Lo, apart from Olympus, the Sun never looked on aught so grand".

FROM EPHESUS TO JERUSALEM...

Anxious to get to Jerusalem in time for the feast (Pentecost?)

Ac 18:21; cf. 20:16



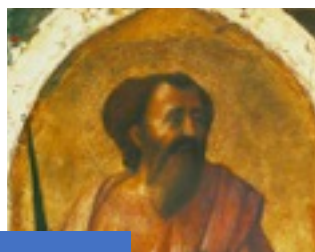
Sailed from Ephesus to Caesarea

Ac 18:21-22

Went "up" (elevation-wise) to Jerusalem
and visited the church

Paul's Second Missionary Journey





Paul and Silas



Paul and Silas

SYRIA+CILICIA > DERBE > LYSTRA > PHRYGIA + GALATIA > TROAS > PHILIPPI

Timothy joins
the company

The Holy Spirit prevents
them from speaking in Asia
and going to Bithynia

Paul's vision;
Luke arrives

Lydia the seller of purple goods;
Conversion of the jailor;
The Gospel is taken to Europe

THESSALONICA

SYRIAN ANTIOCH

P. 18 months in Corinth
Aquila and Priscilla
1 and 2 Thess.

Farewell

Paul preaches on
the Areopagus

Opposition

Return to Syria < JERUSALEM < EPHESUS < CORINTH < ATHENS < BEREIA

A large number of Greeks
come to faith