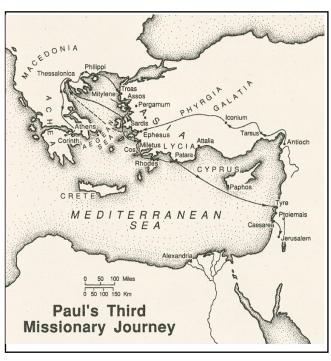
# PAUL'S THIRD MISSIONARY JOURNEY Acts 18:23-21:16 (Spring 53 - May 57)



Ministry in Asia Minor 18:23-19:41	
Ministry in Galatia and Phrygia 18:23	Spring - Summer 53
Ministry in Ephesus 18:24-19:41	September 53 - May 56
First Corinthians written	Early spring 56
Ministry in Macedonia and Greece 20:1-5	
Second Corinthians written	September/October 56
Romans written from Corinth	Winter 56/57
Ministry on the Return Journey 20:6-12	
Ministry in Troas 20:6-12	April 57
Ministry in Miletus 20:13-38	Early May 57
Ministry in Tyre 21:1-6	Mid-May 57
Ministry in Ptolemais 21:7	Mid-May 57
Ministry in Caesarea 21:8-16	Late May 57
Ministry in Jerusalem 21:17ff	Late May-June 57
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## THE MINISTRY IN GALATIA AND PHRYGIA 18:23

## THE MINISTRY IN EPHESUS 18:24-19:41

Ephesus was the guardian of the temple of Artemis, four times as large as the Parthenon in Athens.

Artemis was the goddess of hunting, wild animals, childbirth and nature.

According to legend, her sacred image fell from heaven (19:35).

The Work of Apollos 18:24-28

What kind of man was this Alexandrian Jew named Apollos?

His teaching 24-25

His learning 26

His expanded ministry 27-28

The Encounter with the Disciples of John 19:1-7

The instruction of Paul 19:1-4

They knew only of John's preparatory baptism.

They were believing Jews who had not yet entered into the New Covenant..



The baptism of the Spirit 19:5-7

Why did they speak in tongues? This was a mini-Pentecost for these OT believers and was a sign to the Jewish community (1 Cor. 14:22).

The Triumph of the Gospel 19:8-20

Preaching in the synagogue 19:8

Teaching in the school of Tyrannus 19:9-10

During Paul's time in Ephesus "all in Asia heard the Word."

During this time around A.D. 56 Paul received some troubling news from Corinth and wrote First Corinthians.

He wrote to them about life and conduct of believers.

The authentication of the message 19:11-12

The judgment on the counterfeits 19:13-16

The progress of the gospel 19:17-20

Paul's Travel Plans 19:21-22

To visit Macedonia and Achaia 21 To visit Jerusalem 21 To visit Rome 21 (Rom. 15:24-26) Timothy and Erastus sent to Macedonia 22

The Clash with the Cult of Artemis 19:24-41

Silversmiths at Ephesus made silver images of Artemis which would be sold to worshipers who visited her temple.



## THE MINISTRY IN MACEDONIA AND GREECE 20:1-5

Paul left Ephesus in May of A.D. 56 and headed north to Troas.

In Macedonia 20:1-2

From Macedonia Paul wrote 2<sup>nd</sup> Corinthians Corinthians (fall 56).

In Greece 20:3a, 5

Paul spent the winter of A.D. 56/57 in Greece (Achaia). Most of that time was probably at Corinth.

From Corinth he wrote his epistle to the Romans (winter 56/57) developing his great thesis of justification by faith.

The Fellow Workers of Paul 20:4

THE MINISTRY IN TROAS 20:6-12

THE MINISTRY IN MILETUS 20:13-38

Journey to Miletus 20:13-16

Miletus was a port city on the mouth of the Meander River, about 30 miles south of Ephesus. From there he called a meeting of the Ephesian elders.

Instructions to the Ephesian Elders 20:17-35

What does Acts 20:24 reveal about Paul's philosophy of ministry?

THE MINISTRY IN TYRE 21:1-6
THE MINISTRY AT CAESAREA 21:7-16

A. The prophecy of Agabus 9-11

Paul is confronted with the possibility of pain and imprisonment several times as he journeyed towards Jerusalem (20:22-24, 21:4, 11-14). Compare Paul's response with that of his friends.

B. The Journey to Jerusalem 15-16

Paul arrived in Jerusalem in May of A.D. 57.

On his third journey Paul traveled \_\_\_\_\_ miles in four years (AD 53-57).

## **FACTS ON ROMANS**

# <u>Author</u>

The Pauline authorship of Romans is almost universally accepted on the basis of internal evidence (1:1, 15:25, 16:3) and the testimony of the church fathers. The actual writing was done by Tertius, Paul's (16:22).
Readers
The letter is addressed to the believers in Rome (1:7). The church at Rome was predominately but with a sizable Jewish minority.
Date of Writing
The epistle was written by Paul toward the end of this missionary journey in the winter of A.D. 56/57.
Historical Setting
After Paul's three year ministry in Ephesus, he departed for Greece where he spent the next three months (Acts 20:3). Paul spent a good part of that time in and wrote Romans from that city (cf. Romans 16:23, 1 Cor. 1:14). Phoebe, from Cenchrea (Romans 16:1), the eastern seaport of Corinth, probably carried Paul's letter to Rome. <u>Purpose</u>
Paul wrote the epistle to pave the way for his anticipated visit (1:11-13) and to present the as he understood and proclaimed it (1:15,16). His goal was to show the implications of the gospel and preserve harmony between Jewish and Gentile Christians.
<u>Theme</u>
The theme of Romans is " by faith" for all who believe in Jesus (1:16,17).

## **Outline**

- I. The Doctrine of Salvation 1-8
- II. The Unbelief of Israel 9-11
- III. The Conduct of Believers 12-16

## **ROMANS OVERVIEW**

## INTRODUCTION 1:1-17

The Gospel: It reveals God's righteousness and effects believers' salvation.

Salutation 1:1-7

Author 1 The writing was done by Paul's amanuensis (16:22).

Subject 2-6

Promised in the OT 2

Fulfilled in Christ 3-4

Proclaimed by Paul 5

Greeting 7b

Thanksgiving 1:8-15

Thanksgiving for faith 8

Paul's prayer 9-10

Paul's desire to visit Rome 11-13

Paul's compulsion to preach 14-15

The Message 1:16-17

The power of the gospel 16

The effect: salvation
The extent: worldwide
The condition: faith in Jesus

The essence of the gospel 17

"The righteousness of God"

The righteousness which God gives? The righteousness which God approves?

Paul quotes Habakkuk 2:4 to show that salvation by faith is nothing new.

THE NEED FOR RIGHTEOUSNESS: Condemnation 1:18-3:20

Paul's Gospel (Chapters 1-8):

Righteousness <u>needed</u> (condemnation) 1:18-3:20 Righteousness <u>imputed</u> (justification) 3:21-5:21 Righteousness <u>imparted</u> (sanctification) 6-8

Paul demonstrates the universality of sin and condemnation:

The Gentiles 1:18-32

The Moralists 2:1-16

The Jews 2:17-3:8

All Mankind 3:9-20

THE IMPUTATION OF RIGHTEOUSNESS: Justification 3:21-5:21

Righteousness needed: Condemnation (1:18-3:20) Righteousness imputed: Justification (3:21-5:21)

Paul shows how we can be free from the condemnation incurred by sin.

Justified (*dikaioo*): To \_\_\_\_\_\_

THE IMPARTATION OF RIGHTEOUSNESS: Sanctification 6-8

Righteousness . . . needed: Condemnation (1:18-3:20)

imputed: Justification (3:21-5:21)

Imparted: Sanctification (6-8)

Paul deals with the matter of experiential sanctification.

There are three aspects of a believer's sanctification:

Positional: At regeneration

Experiential: Throughout life

Final: When we see the Lord

How does one who is declared righteous by faith come to live a sanctified life?

The believer is sanctified as he yields to God's will (Rom. 6:13), and conforms to God's Word (Rom. 12:2) by the power of the Holy Spirit (Rom. 8:3-4).

## THE PROBLEM OF ISRAEL 9-11

The heart of the epistle: Paul deals with the problem of Israel. Key questions:

Do the Jewish believers have a favored status? Has Israel forfeited all claims to the promises of God? Why are the Jews refusing the gospel? Has the purpose of God been thwarted? What does the future hold for the people of Israel?

Past Election 9
Present Rejection 10
Future Salvation 11

THE CONDUCT OF BELIEVERS 12-16

"Therefore" (12:1): Paul directs us to the practical application of the doctrine set forth in chapters 1-12.

Christian Duties 12-13

Christian Liberties 14-15

Conclusion 15-16

15:13 "Now may the God of hope fill you with all joy and peace in believing, that you may abound in hope by the power of the Holy Spirit."