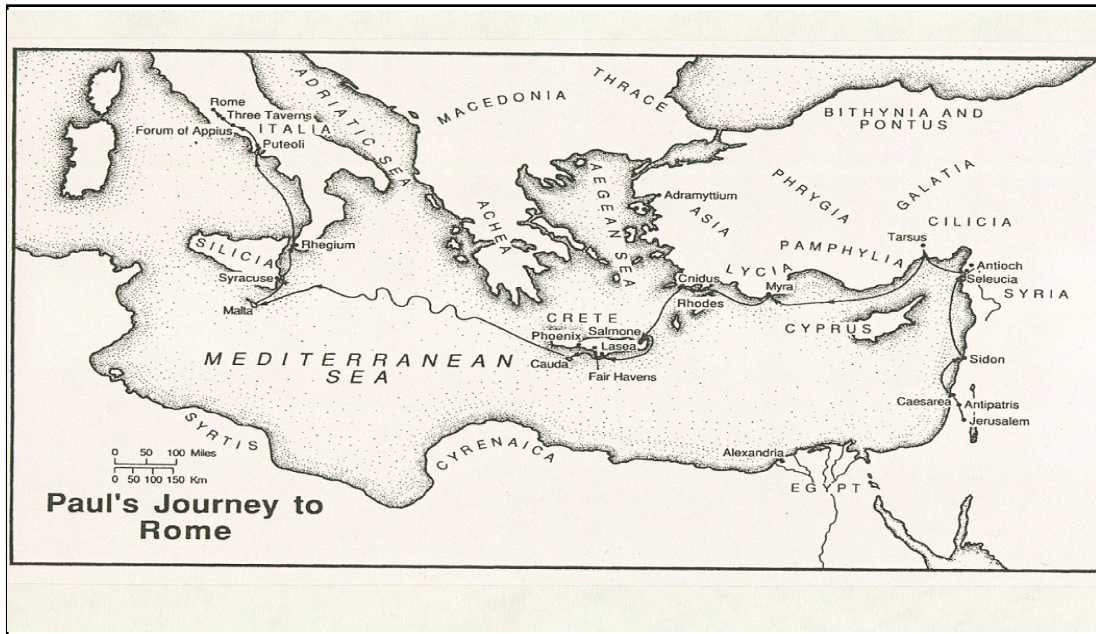


# New Testament Overview – J. Carl Laney

## PAUL'S JOURNEY TO ROME

Acts 27-28

A.D. 59-60



Paul's Voyage by Sea 27:1-28:13

To Sidon 27:1-3

To Myra in Lycia 27:4-6

To Cnidus 27:7a

To Salmone (Crete)

To Fair Havens 27:8

Storm at Sea 27:9-44

To Malta 28:1-10

To Syracuse (Sicily) 28:11-12

To Rhegium (Italy) 28:13a

To Puteoli 28:13b

August 59 - February 60

Middle of August 59

First of September 59

October 5-10, 59

Last of October 59

First of February 60

Paul's Journey Along the Appian Way 28:14-16

To the Forum of Appius 28:14-15

To the Three Inns 28:15

To Rome 28:16

February 60

Last of February

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Paul's Imprisonment in Rome 28:17-31

March 60 - Spring 62

Ephesians (Autumn 60)

Philippians, Colossians & Philemon (early Spring 62)

PAUL'S VOYAGE BY SEA 27:1-28:13

Background for the journey:

Imprisoned at Caesarea since June of A.D. 57.

Presented his defense before Felix and Festus, but not released.

Appealed to Caesar, and now his case was being transferred to Rome.

The Voyage to Fair Havens 27:1-8

From Caesarea to Sidon 27:2-3

Set sail from Caesarea on a ship from Adramyttium.

From Sidon to Myra 4-5

From Myra to Fair Havens 6-8

Myra was one of the chief ports of the grain fleet that brought wheat from Alexandria to Rome.

The Storm at Sea 27:9-26

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## Mediterranean Sailing Season

Safe: April -> August  
Dangerous: February -> March; Mid-Sept -> Mid-Nov  
Off Season: Mid-Nov -> January

The warning of Paul 9-10

The search for a harbor 11-13

Their decision: Sail to Phoenix, on the SW coast of Crete.

The wind driven ship 14-17

Three measures to save the ship:

- (1) They hauled the dingy aboard.
- (2) They under-girded the ship.
- (3) They lowered the sails or sea anchor.

The jettison of cargo and tackle 18-19

The encouragement by Paul 20-26

## New Testament Overview – J. Carl Laney

The Shipwreck on Malta 27:27-44

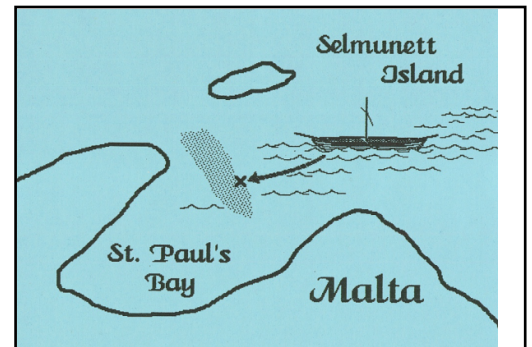
The approach of land 27-29

Rate of drift in a winter gale—36 miles / day.

The foiled escape attempt 30-32

The encouragement by Paul 33-37

The preparation for beaching 38-40



The wreck of the ship 41

The deliverance of the passengers 42-44

The Ministry on Malta 28:1-10

The kindness of the natives 1-2

The miracle of the viper bite 3-6

Dike, the goddess of justice, was not going to let this criminal escape!

## **New Testament Overview – J. Carl Laney**

The healing of Publius' father 7-8

The other miracles and their effect 9-10

The voyage from Malta to Puteoli 28:11-13

The ship's figurehead featured the Gemini twins, Castor and Pollus (sons of Zeus), the patrons of sailors.

Puteoli is across the bay from Pompeii which was covered by debris from Mt. Vesuvius when it erupted in A.D. 79.

Paul's Journey along the Appian Way 28:14-16

The delegation welcomes Paul 28:14-15

Paul followed the Appian Way to Rome.

The arrangements in Rome 28:16

Paul's Imprisonment in Rome 28:17-31

What was Paul's situation like in Rome?

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*Compare the description in Acts 28 with the description of Paul's circumstances in 2 Tim. 4:16-18. Are they the same or different?*

The Praetorian Guard was responsible for guarding the imperial palace and prisoners in the emperor's custody. Philippians 1:13

The Meeting with the Jewish Leaders 28:17-22

The Ministry to the Jews 28:23-28

Proclamation Concerning the Kingdom 23 (Cf. Acts 1:3)

*Based on the information in v. 23, determine what Paul's message was to the Jewish leaders of Rome.*

Response to the message 24

Blindness of Israel 25-27

Paul applied Isaiah 6:9-10

Salvation for the Gentiles 28

Two Year Ministry 28:30-31

During this two years Paul wrote four letters:

Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians and Philemon.

# **New Testament Overview – J. Carl Laney**

## **FACTS ON EPHESIANS**

### Author

The Pauline authorship of Ephesians is attested both by internal evidence (1:1, 3:1) and writings of the church fathers.

### Readers

The words "at Ephesus" are \_\_\_\_\_ from the oldest Greek manuscripts. "Ephesians" may have been addressed to a single church but was later adapted for general reading by deleting the name. Or it was written for general publication, and one particular copy was addressed to the church at Ephesus. The letter may have been an encyclical, intended to be read by a circle of Christian communities.

### Date

Paul wrote Ephesians during his imprisonment (3:1, 4:1) in Rome (February, A.D. 60 to March, A.D. 62). This was probably the first of the prison epistles and was written in Rome during the autumn of A.D. \_\_\_\_\_.

### Historical Setting

Paul first visited Ephesus on his second missionary journey (Acts 18:19). During his third journey, Paul spent about three years ministering in Ephesus. For two of those years Paul taught His disciples in the school of \_\_\_\_\_ (Acts 19:8-10, 20:31).

Ephesus ranked with Alexandria and Antioch of Syria as one of the most important cities of the eastern Mediterranean Roman world. It was not only an important commercially, but was the worship center for the Greek goddess \_\_\_\_\_ (Diana) whose image was housed in a temple, the Artemision, four times the size of the Parthenon.

### Purpose

Ephesians sets forth the kind of \_\_\_\_\_ which is consistent with the believer's position in Christ.

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<u>Theme</u>	"Christian conduct" (4:1)
<u>Outline</u>	I. SIT: Position in Christ 1-3  II. WALK: Walk in the World 4:1-6:9 III. STAND: Stand against the Devil 6:10-24

### **FACTS ON PHILIPPIANS**

#### Author

The Pauline authorship of Philippians is attested by internal evidence (1:1) and the testimony of church fathers.

#### Readers

The church at Philippi may have been largely Gentile for there was apparently no synagogue there when Paul first visited the city (Acts 16:13,20-21). The city, named after Philip of Macedon, was strategically located as the \_\_\_\_\_ to Europe. It was situated ten miles north of Neapolis, its port and terminus of the \_\_\_\_\_ Way. Philippi commanded the fertile plain through which the Egnatian way passed.

#### Date

Philippians was written during Paul's imprisonment at Rome (1:7,13,17). Since he is anticipating his release (1:19, 2:24), the letter was probably written late in his imprisonment, around early spring of AD \_\_\_\_.

#### Historical Setting

Paul first visited Philippi on his second missionary journey (Acts 16:11-40). The immediate occasion of this letter was the return of Epaphroditus to Philippi following his illness in Rome (2:25-30). Paul took the opportunity to commend his fellow-worker and to write the Philippian saints about a variety of matters.



## **New Testament Overview – J. Carl Laney**

Philippi was a Roman \_\_\_\_\_ (Acts 16:22) and the people there were recognized as Roman citizens with the same legal position and privileges as those living in Rome itself.

### Purpose

Paul wrote to encourage \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ among the believers. In addition, Paul provided news of his own circumstances (1:12-26); warned against the influence of the Judaizers (3:2-11); and to expressed appreciation for the Philippians' gift (4:10-20).

Theme " \_\_\_\_\_ in the Lord in all circumstances" (4:4).

## **COLOSSIANS & PHILEMON**

### Author

The Pauline authorship of Colossians and Philemon is clearly indicated by these letters (Col. 1:1, 4:18, Philemon (1,9,19).

### Readers

Paul wrote Colossians to believers at Colossae (1:2), but he intended that the \_\_\_\_\_ also read the epistle (4:16). Colossae was located about 10 miles up the Lycus Valley from Laodicea on the main road to Ephesus, 120 miles to the east.

The letter to Philemon, while being personal in content, is also addressed to the church [at \_\_\_\_\_] which met at Philemon's house (2).

### Date

The close connection of Philemon with Colossians indicates that they belong to the same period. It is probable that Tychicus accompanied by Onesimus carried the letters to Colossae at the same time. The letters were probably written in the early spring of AD \_\_\_\_\_, shortly before Paul's release from prison.

## New Testament Overview – J. Carl Laney

### Historical Setting

The gospel was introduced to Colossae during Paul's long ministry at Ephesus (Acts 19:10,26), but Paul had apparently not visited the church (1:4, 2:1). The occasion of writing was the arrival of Epaphras from Colossae (1:7-9, 4:12) who brought news of theological error circulating in the church. The primary problem was a \_\_\_\_\_ view of Christ and His work. Paul immediately sent Tychicus back to Colossae with a letter for the church and a letter for Philemon, the master of Onesimus, a runaway slave who had been converted under Paul's ministry (4:7-9, Philemon 10).

### Purpose

Colossians: to extinguish the Colossian error by presenting the \_\_\_\_\_ of Christ and His work. Philemon: to encourage the reconciliation between Onesimus and his master, Philemon.

Theme      Colossians: "The \_\_\_\_\_ of Christ"

Philemon: " \_\_\_\_\_ through a mediator"

*What happened to Paul after verse 31? Was he killed or released?*