

WHAT PAUL DID IN ROME
Acts 28:30-31

INTRODUCTION:

A. God willed Paul to go to Rome

- 1) "Be of good cheer, Paul: for as thou has testified of me in Jerusalem, so must thou bear witness also at Rome."
Acts 23:11

B. Paul wanted to go to Rome

- 1) "I must also see Rome" Acts 19:21
- 2) "often times I purposed to come unto you" Romans 1:13

C. Paul arrived in Rome

- 1) "And when we came to Rome" Acts 28:16
- 2) He is, "Paul the aged" 60 years old Phil. 9
- 3) He is, "on a chain" Eph. 6:20

D. What did Paul do in Rome? "Ambassador in bonds"

- 1) "when in Rome, do as the Romans do" "He represents a kingdom"
- 2) Such attitude would have meant failure
- 3) That is not why God sent him!

I. Paul Rented a House

vs. 30

A. "And Paul dwelt two whole years in his own hired house"

- 1) "hired" = misthoo = "to let out for hire"
- 2) This was a great blessing to him.

B. "and received all that came in unto him"

- 1) Paul received the aristocracy
- 2) Paul received the slaves

II. Paul Preached and Taught in Rome

vs. 31

A. "Preaching the Kingdom of God"

- 1) kerusso = "to be a herald", "discharge a herald's office"

B. "and teaching those things which concern the Lord Jesus Christ"

- 1) "teaching" = didasko = "to teach", "to give instruction"
- 2) "concern" = ta = "the things", peri = "about", "all about"

C. "with all confidence, no man forbidding him"

- 1) "confidence" = parrhesia = "boldness", "speaking one's thoughts"
- 2) "forbidding" = akolutos = "without hindrance", "to prevent"

- D. This is the reason Paul came to Rome
 - 1) Romans 1:8-16
 - 2) "ready" = prothumos = "predisposed", "eager"

III. Paul Witnessed in Rome Philemon

- A. Paul wrote to Philemon
 - 1) He was, "dearly beloved and a fellow labourer"
 - 2) He owned a slave named Onesimus
- B. Paul had "begotten" Onesimus
 - 1) gennao = "to beget" = "an influence excited on some one moulding his life"
 - 2) "Philemon 10, "I beseech thee for my son Onesimus, whom I have begotten in my bonds"

IV. Paul Wrote Scripture in Rome

- A. Paul never stopped learning
 - 1) II Timothy 4:9-13
 - 2) "book" = biblion = "parchment" = membrano = "a piece of skin" or "vellum", "The Old Testament"
- B. Paul wrote New Testament letters
 - 1) Philippians, Philemon, Col., Eph., Hebrews

V. Paul Received Offerings in Rome

- A. The Philippians supported Paul
 - 1) Philippians 4:10
 - 2) "flourished" = anathallo = "to shoot up again", "sprout", They took new interest in his work.
- B. They were pleasing to God - They were two things to God, not Paul.
 - 1) "an odour of sweet smell"
 - 2) "a sacrifice acceptable, well pleasing to God"
- C. It is right to support men who preach the word of God
 - 1) The need is still there
 - 2) God is well pleased

VI. Paul Set a Good Example in Rome

- A. Paul viewed his imprisonment as a positive work of God in his life.
 - 1) Philippians 1:12
 - 2) "fall out" = erchomai = "to move or pass along"

B. His imprisonment gave Christ exposure

- 1) 1:13
- 2) "in Caesar's palace and in all places"

C. His imprisonment gave others courage

- 1) Verse 1:14
- 2) "are much more bold"
- 3) Paul's fearlessness spread to others
- 4) we will influence someone!

D. His imprisonment magnified Christ

- 1) 1:20 [Philippians]
- 2) "magnified" = megaluno = "to make great", "enlarge", "to praise"
- 3) "For me to live is for Christ to live"

VII. Paul Had Problems in Rome

A. Some added to his burden

- 1) Philippians 1:15-16
- 2) This is difficult to accept

B. Some deserted Paul

- 1) II Timothy 4:10
- 2) "forsaken" = egkataleipo = "to leave behind", "to desert", "leave in the lurch"

VIII. Paul Prepared for Death at Rome

II Tim. 4:6

A. Paul was ready

- 1) "ready" = ede = "already"
- 2) "offered" = spendo = "to pour out", "to make a libation"
- 3) "departure" = analusis = "lifting up", "a ship weighing anchor", "a soldier striking camp"

B. What Paul had done to prepare

- 1) "fought a good fight"
- 2) "finished my course"
- 3) "I have kept the faith"