

PAUL AT ROME
Acts 29:11-29

INTRODUCTION:

- A. Paul and his companions were shipwrecked on the island of Malta.
 - 1) They were received with kindness
 - 2) They returned it

- B. After three months they departed vs. 11
 - 1) The ship was from Alexandria
 - 2) It had wintered in the Isle
 - 3) Castor and Pollux were the twin sons of Zeus and Leda. They were the tutelary deities of sailors whose figures were painted on the ship. [Patrou saints]

- C. Paul made two stops vs. 13 - 14
 - 1) Rhegium
 - 2) Puteoli, where he ministered to brethren for seven days
 - 3) "found" = heurisko = "to find without searching", "to light upon"
 - 4) Julius shows another courtesy to Paul. They remained seven days. We do not have a record of a church there.
 - 5) "and so we went toward Rome"

- D. Brethren came to meet him vs. 15
 - 1) They heard Paul was, "coming to see us"
 - 2) Appi forum was 40 miles from Rome and 90 miles from Puteoli.
 - 3) Paul gave thanks and was "encouraged".
tharsos = "cheerful mind", "spirit"

- I. At Rome, Paul Had Some Liberties vs. 16
 - A. "And when we came to Rome, the centurion delivered the prisoners to the captain of the guard"
 - 1) "delivered" = paradidomai = "beside" + "to give"
 - 2) Julius personally delivered Paul and no doubt spoke highly of him.

 - B. "but Paul was suffered to dwell by himself with a soldier that kept him"
 - 1) Paul was allowed to live in a house
 - 2) A soldier was chained to him each day and each night. He was never alone. Some believe these converted soldiers brought the gospel to London.

II. At Rome, Paul Contacted the Jews vs. 17 - 29

- A. Paul called the Jewish leaders to his house
 - 1) "called" = sugkaleo = "to call together"
 - 2) Paul explained his being held
 - 3) Verse 17a - 20

- B. The Jews were unaware of his appeal to Caesar vs. 21
 - 1) They did not know about it vs. 21
 - 2) They had not heard from Jerusalem

- C. They desired to hear Paul vs. 22
 - 1) "thinkest" = throneo = "to have mind"
 - 2) "sect" = hairesis = [heresy] = "a choice", "an opinion and hence a party"
 - 3) "it is spoken against" = antilego = "to speak contradictory words", "say against"

III. At Rome, Paul Preached Jesus vs. 23

- A. "And when they had appointed him a day, there came many to him into his lodging;"
 - 1) "appointed" = tasso = "to arrange", "to put in order", "a military term"
 - 2) "the mountain where Jesus had appointed them" Matt. 28:16

- B. "to whom he expounded and testified the Kingdom of God"
 - 1) "expounded" = ektithemi = "to place out", "to set forth", "to declare"
 - 2) "testified" = diamarturomai = dia = "through" + "to witness for oneself", "to affirm with solemn protestations", "to bear full and complete witness", "to tell all"
 - 3) "the Kingdom of God"

- C. "persuading them concerning Jesus, both out of the law of Moses, and out of the prophets, from morning till evening"
 - 1) "persuading" = peitho = "win by words", "to convince"
 - 2) "concerning" = peri = "around chiefly, as the object of thought, emotion, knowledge, discourse"
 - 3) All of his thoughts, emotion, knowledge, words, etc. were around Jesus!
 - 4) "law of Moses" = all the sacrifices, the ten commandments, "the priesthood", "the holy days"
 - 5) "out of the prophets" = Isaiah 53, Daniel, Jeremiah
 - 6) "from daylight to dark"

IV. At Rome, Some Believed and Some Believed Not vs. 24

A. The working of the will

- 1) "Some believed the things which were spoken"
- 2) "some believed not"
- 3) The same thing occurred at all the other places where Paul preached.
- 4) They could not "agree" = "a" + sunphoneo = "to speak a thing together with another" vs. 25
- 5) Does not speak of salvation
- 6) Some Roman Jews were saved. They mentioned in Paul's letter to the Romans.

B. Paul explains their unbelief vs. 25 - 29

- 1) Isaiah had prophesied of them
a. Jesus had quoted the same verses Matt. 13:14
b. This prophecy is still relevant today!
- 2) The problem vs. 26
a. They hear but do not "understand" = suniemi = "to bring together", "to collect together the single features of an object into a whole", "lay to heart", "implying mental activity"
b. They see and do not "perceive" = eidon = "to see", referring to the mind of him who sees. Not the act of seeing alone but the actual perception of an object.

C. The reason vs. 27

- 1) "for the heart of this people is waxed gross"
pachuno = "to make fat", "to become fat and thick"
"heart" = kardia = "seat and center of a mans personal life"
- 2) "and their ears are dull of hearing" "dull" = bareos = "heavily", "heavily they heard"
- 3) "and their eyes they have closed" = kammuo = "to close down" "mu" = "to close, to shut"
- 4) "and understand with their heart"
- 5) "and should be converted" = epistrepho = "to turn one's self around or towards, a turning about"
- 6) "and I should "heal" them" = iaomai = "to heal", "to cure", "to cause to live", "revive", "to recover from illness", properly of surgeons.

D. For this reason God saves the Gentile vs. 28

- 1) "Be it known therefore unto you, that the salvation of God is sent unto the Gentiles"
"sent" = apostello = "send forth", "dispatch upon a certain mission"
- 2) "and they will hear it"

E. The Jews thought about it vs. 29

- 1) "they departed"
- 2) "reasoning" = suzetesis = "a seeker in conjunction with another", "a questioner"

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V. The Tragedy of it All

- A. Paul has come to Rome to teach God's word
- B. These people do not benefit from his presence

