







Acts 20:17-30



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- His service (vss. 18-19)
- The whole counsel of God (vs. 20)
- "Shepherd the flock!" (vss. 28-30)
- "Be on the alert!" (vs. 31)





Acts 21

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- He then traveled 350-400 miles across the sea to Tyre of Syria (vss. 2-7).
- He then went down to Caesarea and stayed with Philip the evangelist (vs. 8).



Acts 21

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- The prophet Agabus comes down from Judea. He prophesied about how Paul would be bound by the Jews in Jerusalem and handed over to the Gentiles (vss. 10-11).



Acts 21

The brethren begged Paul not to go up to Jerusalem (vs. 12).



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- Paul was determined to proceed (vss. 13-14).
- Once arriving in Jerusalem, the brethren welcomed and received him gladly (vss. 15-17).



Acts 21

Paul told James and the elders about all the work God had done among the Gentiles. The elders rejoiced and glorified God (vss. 18-20).



- Paul told James and the elders about all the work God had done among the Gentiles. The elders rejoiced and glorified God (vss. 18-20).
- However, there was a problem! The elders told Paul about the many thousands of Jews who had obeyed the gospel, yet they were zealous for the Law of Moses (vs. 20).



Acts 21

 Evidently, some were suggesting that Paul was teaching Jews not to circumcise their sons and keep the CUSTOMS of the Law of Moses (vs. 21).



- Paul was teaching Jews not to circumcise their sons and keep the CUSTOMS of the Law of Moses (vs. 21).
- This was not true! Paul never forbade
 Jews from keeping the customs of the
 Law. He taught against being justified
 by the Law (Galatians 5:4; Romans 7).



Acts 21

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- Paul's vow required him and his companions to stay in the temple for seven days (vss. 22-27).
- Paul agreed to participate (1 Corinthians 9:20; Acts 16:3).



Acts 21

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- Some Jews from Asia recognized Paul and falsely charged him with bringing a Gentile into the temple (vss. 27-29).
- Paul was innocent! A riot ensues and Paul is arrested (vss. 30-36).



Acts 21

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- He thought that Paul might be the Egyptian who caused a rebellion a few years earlier (vs. 38).
- Paul identifies his citizenship from Tarsus (vs. 39).



Acts 21

Paul requested permission to speak to the crowd (vs. 39).



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- He was granted permission and he began speaking to them in the Hebrew dialect (vs. 40).



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- He was granted permission and he began speaking to them in the Hebrew dialect (vs. 40).





- Paul spoke to the crowd in the ancestral language of the Jews (vs. 2).
- He spoke of his heritage (vs. 3).
- He spoke of his education (vs. 3).
- He spoke of his strict instruction in the Law of Moses (vs. 3).
- He spoke of his zeal for God (vs. 3).



- He spoke of how he at one time persecuted the church (vss. 4-5).
- He spoke of his experience on the Damascus road (vss. 6-16).



Acts 22

returned to Jerusalem and while in the temple, the Lord said to him, "make haste, and get out of Jerusalem quickly, because they will not accept your testimony about Me" (vss. 17-18).



- returned to Jerusalem and while in the temple, the Lord said to him, "make haste, and get out of Jerusalem quickly, because they will not accept your testimony about Me" (vss. 17-18).
- Paul was confused by this message (vss. 19-20).



Acts 22

"Go! For I will send you far away to the Gentiles" (vs. 21).



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- "Go! For I will send you far away to the Gentiles" (vs. 21).
- This part of the message infuriated the Jews (vss. 22-23).
- The Roman commander could not understand why the Jews were demanding his death. He commanded that Paul be scourged (vs. 24).



Acts 22

This plan was put off when the commander found out that Paul had acquired Roman citizenship (vss. 24-29).



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- The next day Paul would be given an opportunity to stand trial before the Jewish Council (vs. 30).





Acts 23

 Paul, looking intently at the Council, said, "Brethren, I have lived my life with a perfectly good conscience before God up to this day" (vs. 1).



- Paul, looking intently at the Council, said, "Brethren, I have lived my life with a perfectly good conscience before God up to this day" (vs. 1).
- The high priest had Paul struck in the mouth (vss. 2-5).



Acts 23

 Since Paul knew he wasn't going to get a fair hearing, he divided the council. He affirms his belief in the resurrection (vss. 6-10).



- Since Paul knew he wasn't going to get a fair hearing, he divided the council. He affirms his belief in the resurrection (vss. 6-10).
- The Lord appeared to Paul that night (vs. 11).



Acts 23

 The Jews made an oath to kill Paul (vss. 12-14). They promised not to eat or drink anything until they had killed Paul.



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- Their plan was to ambush and kill Paul as he made his way to another trial.
- Paul's nephew learns of this plot (vss. 15-22).



Acts 23

• That night, the commander gathered 200 soldiers, 70 horsemen, and 200 spearmen. He instructed these men to take Paul to Caesarea (vss. 23-24).



- That night, the commander gathered 200 soldiers, 70 horsemen, and 200 spearmen. He instructed these men to take Paul to Caesarea (vss. 23-24).
- He also sent a letter to Felix explaining why Paul was in prison (vss. 25-31).



Acts 23

 Once Paul arrived in the city, he was promised a hearing once his accusers arrived (vss. 32-35).



- Once Paul arrived in the city, he was promised a hearing once his accusers arrived (vss. 32-35).
- Paul was kept in Herod's Praetorium.



