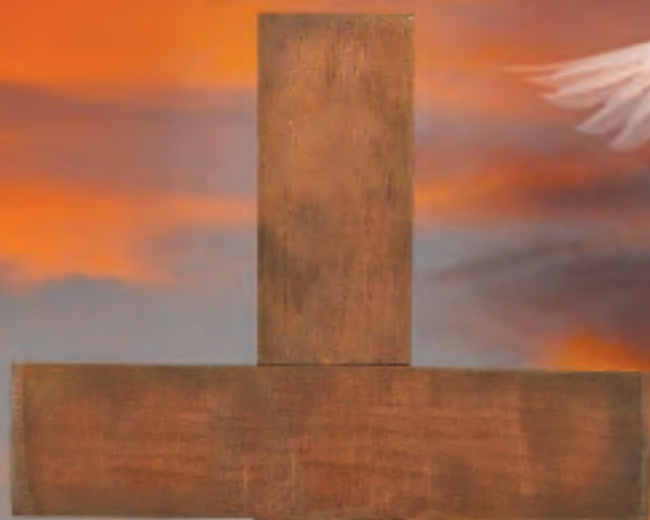




LIFE·PAC®

Bible



Alpha Omega Publications®

BIBLE 507

MISSIONARY JOURNEYS OF PAUL

CONTENTS

I. PAUL'S PREPARATION	3
Background	3
Relation to Judaism	6
Conversion	9
Early Training and Ministry	11
II. PAUL'S FIRST TWO MISSIONARY JOURNEYS	17
First Missionary Journey	17
Jerusalem Council	24
Second Missionary Journey	26
III. PAUL'S THIRD JOURNEY, LAST YEARS, AND MESSAGE ..	39
Third Missionary Journey	39
Last Years	45
Message of Paul	49

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MISSIONARY JOURNEYS OF PAUL

In this LIFEPAC® you are going to learn about Paul. In your imagination follow right along with him on his missionary journeys. You will learn *what, how, and where* Paul preached. You will learn the results of Paul's preaching. Also, you will learn how Paul's message affects us today.

Paul is a good example of how Jesus wants us to live. As you follow Paul through this LIFEPAC, ask yourself how you can be more like him. Can you follow Paul's good example and be a missionary at home, at school, and in your neighborhood?

OBJECTIVES

Read these objectives. The objectives tell you what you should be able to do when you have successfully completed this LIFEPAC.

When you have finished this LIFEPAC, you should be able to:

1. Trace the three missionary journeys of Paul on maps.
2. Locate certain cities, regions, and islands that figured in Paul's ministry.
3. Tell about Paul's background, conversion experience, and early ministry.
4. Tell the basic facts of Paul's message and its meaning to the people today.
5. Name ways in which we can be like Paul wherever we are.
6. Identify certain people and their relationship to Paul.
7. Describe Paul's last years in Rome and how he died.

VOCABULARY

Study these new words. Learning the meanings of these words is a good study habit and will improve your understanding of this LIFEPAC.

accuser (u kyü' zër). One who charges another with a wrongdoing.

behead (bi hed'). To sever the head from the body.

blasphemy (blas' fu mē). In Jewish law, cursing or reviling God or the king. Blasphemy of God was punished by stoning. Stephen and Jesus were falsely accused of blasphemy.

circumcise (sēr' kum sīz). A religious rite that indicated a man was a Jew.

climax (klī' maks). The highest point of interest; the most exciting part.

conviction (kun vik' shun). Strong belief or feeling about a matter.

crisis (krī' sis). A turning point.

evangelism (i van' ju liz um). Preaching the good news of Jesus Christ from place to place.

Gentile (jen´ tĭl). A person who is not an Israelite.

headquarters (hed´ kwôr tĕrz). The center of operations out of which one works.

immorality (im´ u ral´ u tĕ). Wickedness; wrongdoing; vice.

investigate (in ves´ tu gāt). To search into carefully; examine closely.

Judaism (jü´ dē iz um). The religious system held by the Jews. Its teachings come from the Old Testament.

martyrdom (mär´ tĕr dum). The death or suffering of someone for what he believes in.

motivate (mō´ tu vāt). To provide with a reason to do something.

penalty (pen´ ul tĕ). A punishment.

persecute (per´ su kyüt). To afflict, harass, or annoy; to cause to suffer because of beliefs, especially religious beliefs.

Pharisee (fār´ u sĕ). A member of an ancient Jewish sect that carefully kept the written Law, but also insisted on the necessity of keeping the oral, or traditional, law that had grown out of popular usage.

proselyte (pros´ u lĭt). A person who has changed from one religion, opinion, or party to another.

representative (rep ri zen´ tu tiv). Being or acting as the agent for another, especially by authority to do so.

silt (silt). Very fine particles of earth, sand, clay, or similar matter carried by moving waters.

silversmith (sil´ vĕr smith). One whose occupation is to manufacture articles made of silver.

strangulation (strang gyü lā´ shun). Act of choking until dead.

supervise (sü´ pĕr vĭz). To look after or direct; oversee; manage.

synagogue (sin´ u gog). A local assembly of Jews organized chiefly for public worship; also the buildings in which these gatherings were held.

testimony (tes´ tu mō nĕ). Open profession to establish some fact, divine commands, or legal evidence.

tolerant (tol´ ĕr unt). Willing to let others do or think as they please.

Note: All vocabulary words in this LIFEPAC appear in **boldface** print the first time they are used. If you are unsure of the meaning when you are reading, study the definitions given.

Pronunciation Key: hat, āge, cāre, fār; let, ĕqual, tĕrm; it, ĭce; hot, ōpen, ōrder; oil; out; cup, pūt, rŭle; child; long; thin; /TH/ for then; /zh/ for measure; /u/ represents /a/ in about, /e/ in taken, /i/ in pencil, /o/ in lemon, and /u/ in circus.

I. PAUL'S PREPARATION

God is interested in preparing each one of us for a job He will call us to do. As we prepare and study for tomorrow, we are also preparing for next year and for when we become adults. In this section, you will learn how God prepared Paul to be the great missionary that he was.

As you study, try to think how you can become a missionary like him, right where you are. Follow Paul's early life and ministry on the map provided. Be ready to identify on a blank map the places you read about. Map reading and map making are important skills to learn.

Review these objectives. When you have finished this section, you should be able to:

2. Locate certain cities, regions, and islands that figured in Paul's ministry.
3. Tell about Paul's background, conversion experience, and early ministry.
6. Identify certain people and their relation to Paul.

Restudy these words.

conviction
motivate

proselyte
Gentile

persecute
supervise

Judaism
Pharisee

synagogue
martyrdom



Acts 21:39–22:28 and *Philippians 3:5–7*.
See MAP 1: PAUL'S EARLY LIFE AND MINISTRY.

BACKGROUND

Paul was a citizen of Rome by birth in a major Roman city. This citizenship was helpful to his ministry in many ways. Paul was educated in both Jewish and Greek culture. This education made it possible for him to talk about Christ to everyone in a way that each would understand. In addition to these things, Paul was specially trained by God after answering God's call.

A citizen and a Jew. Paul was both a citizen of Rome and a citizen of Tarsus. Rome ruled the countries around the Mediterranean Sea. Tarsus was one of the most well-known centers of education at that time. Tarsus was where Paul was born. His citizenship gave Paul rights that most Jews of that period did not have. He would use these rights many times during his journeys.



PAUL WAS EDUCATED IN BOTH JEWISH AND GREEK CULTURE.



SAUL WAS BORN TO JEWISH PARENTS
AMIDST A GREEK CULTURE.

Paul was also a Jew and proud of it. He was not a Greek **proselyte** but was born of Jewish parents. Being a Jew allowed him to go into the **synagogues** that were, at that time, found throughout the Roman empire. When Paul went to a new city, he usually preached first in the synagogue.

Education. Paul's education also prepared him to be a missionary. As a young man he had been sent all the way to Jerusalem to be taught by Gamaliel, one of the best Jewish teachers of the time. Gamaliel was (*Acts 5:34*) "...a Pharisee... a doctor of the law, had in reputation among all the people..."

Paul learned the Hebrew language (the language in which the Old Testament was



MAP 1:
PAUL'S EARLY LIFE AND MINISTRY

written). In addition, Paul knew Greek and received a regular Greek education. When he became an adult, Paul became a Pharisee.

Paul's education was important because many times he would witness to the world's best debaters, the Greeks. We, also, must study hard to learn language arts and other skills. Most importantly, we must learn what the Bible says and what God wants us to do. Peter wrote (*1 Peter 3:15*), "But sanctify the Lord God in your hearts: and be ready always to give an answer to every man that asketh you a reason of the hope that is in you with meekness and fear."



Complete these statements.

- 1.1 Paul was a citizen of a _____ and b. _____ .