

Acts 18

“I have
many
people in
this city.”



How long did Paul stay in Antioch between MJ1 and MJ2? (cf. 15:36 & 40-41.)

“...after some days...”

How long between MJ2 and MJ3?
(cf. 18:21-23)

“...having spent some time there...”

Into what general region does MJ2 take Paul & Silas? (cf. 16:9-10)

“...sought to go into Macedonia.”



MACEDONIA

**Acts 16:12
c. Dec. AD 50**

THRACE

BITHYNIA AND PONTUS

GALATIA

KINGDOM OF POLEMON

SAMOTHRAE

MYSIA

(TURKEY)

CAPPADOCIA

**ACHAIA
(GREECE)**

Aegean Sea

ASIA

LYCAONIA

**Corinth:
Acts 18:1
c. Aug. AD 51**

PHRYGIA

CILICIA

**Acts 15:40
c. June AD 50**

PISIDIA

PAMPHYLIA

MALTA

CRETE

RHODES

SYRIA

**Mediterranean
(Great) Sea**

Greater Syrtis

LIBYA

**SAMARIA
Antipatris
Jerusalem
JUDEA**

PHOENICIA

Damascus

Acts 18:1-17 – Who did Paul meet in Corinth and why where they there?

- *Aquila & Pricilla –*

- *They had recently come from Italy – Claudius had commanded all the Jews to leave Rome.*

Acts 18:1-17 – Who was traveling with Paul?

- *No one from previous ministry team.*

- *He had left Silas and Timothy in Berea. (17:14)*



MACEDONIA

**Acts 16:12
c. Dec. AD 50**

THRACE

BITHYNIA AND PONTUS

GALATIA

KINGDOM OF POLEMON

SAMOTHRACE

MYSIA

(TURKEY)

CAPPADOCIA

**ACHAIA
(GREECE)**

**Aegean
Sea**

ASIA

LYCAONIA

**Corinth:
Acts 19:1
c. Aug. AD 51**

**Acts 15:40
c. June AD 50**

CHIOS

SAMOS

PHRYGIA

PISIDIA

CILICIA

**Corinth
Cenchrea**

Athens

CHIOS

SAMOS

**Ephesus
Miletus**

Colossae

Perga

PAMPHYLIA

Tarsus

**Antioch (Syrian)
Seleucia**

MALTA

CRETE

RHODES

Paphos

CYPRUS

SYRIA

**Fair Havens
Lasea**

**Mediterranean
(Great) Sea**

Salamis

Sidon

Tyre

Ptolemais

PHOENICIA

Damascus

Greater Syrtis

Cyrene

LIBYA

**SAMARIA
Antipatris
Jerusalem
JUDEA**

ITALY

ome

CILY

Black Sea

Atlantic Sea

What did Paul do when he first arrived
in Corinth and why?

*He joined Aquila & Priscilla in making tents
because he was of the same trade.*

How did that change with the arrival of
Silas and Timothy?

*Then, he devoted himself completely to the
Word, testifying to the Jews.*

Following the rejection of his message by the Jews, Jesus encouraged Paul to “go on speaking and not be silent.” Why did Jesus say He wanted Paul to continue in Corinth?

He had many people in that city.

Based upon what you know about Paul’s journeys to this point, what would this mean to him? ?

To know that no one was going to harm him would have been encouraging.

How long did Paul preach and teach in Corinth?
Were the people receptive? (cf. v. 6 & v. 8)

Some were and some were not.

How about our target area?

Est. 70,000 people

X 75% (unchurched = 52,500)

X 25% (responsive to gospel) =

13,125 people

When the Jews brought Paul to the proconsul,
what did they do to him?

What did he say to the proconsul?

Nothing... and Nothing.

Why did Luke include this experience in his
narrative?

*It was the fulfillment of the promise
that Jesus made to Paul,*

Acts 18:18-22 – On to Ephesus

Paul left Corinth and was headed to Syria.

Where did he stop? Who was with him?

He stopped in the seacoast town of Cenchrea.

Aquila & Pricilla were with him.

Where were Silas & Timothy?

He left them in Corinth.

Acts 18:18-22 – Where Next? (“up” and “down”)

He sailed to Caesarea and then went “up” to greet the church in Jerusalem and then “down” to Antioch.

And, then... a shift...

After “some time,” he left again on MJ3.



MACEDONIA

Acts 16:12
c. Dec. AD 50

THRACE

BITHYNIA AND PONTUS

GALATIA

KINGDOM OF POLEMON

SAMOTHRACE

MYSIA

(TURKEY)

CAPPADOCIA

ACHAIA (GREECE)

Aegean Sea

ASIA

LYCAONIA

Corinth:
Acts 19:1
c. Aug. AD 51

Acts 15:40
c. June AD 50

Acts 18:22
c. Mar. AD 53
SYRIA

c. 3,000 miles

PHRYGIA

PISIDIA

CILICIA

MALTA

CRETE

RHODES

PAMPHYLIA

CYPRUS

PHOENICIA

Mediterranean (Great) Sea

Greater Syrtis

LIBYA

SAMARIA
JUDEA

Acts 18:23-28 – MJ3

What was Paul doing in this portion?

He passed through the Galatian region and Phrygia, strengthening the disciples.

...Headed to Ephesus. – c. 500 miles



Acts 19:1
c. OCT AD 53

Acts 18:23
c. July AD 53

Acts 18:23-28 – Meanwhile... Apollos

- *was a Jewish believer in Jesus, originally from Alexandria.*
- *eloquent teacher, “mighty” in the Scriptures.*
- *was instructed in the “way of the Lord.”*
- *“fervent in spirit,” – accurately teaching Jesus and speaking boldly in the synagogue.*
- *was acquainted only with John’s baptism... not the resurrection of Jesus, nor the indwelling ministry of the Holy Spirit.*

Acts 18:23-28 – Meanwhile... Apollos

From 1 Corinthians 3:1-6 & 16:12;

- *He was an influential teacher in Corinth, ...possibly equal to Paul.*
- *Paul considered him a “brother,” and encouraged him to return to Corinth.*

Acts 19:1-10 – More ministry in Ephesus

Upon meeting “some disciples,” what prompted Paul to ask what he did?

He asked about their experience of the Holy Spirit since Apollos had taught there.

cf. 18:25-26 – “he was ...teaching accurately the things concerning Jesus, being acquainted only with the baptism of John... when Priscilla and Aquila heard him, they took him aside and explained to him the way of God more accurately.”

Acts 19:1-10 – More ministry in Ephesus

*This is the last reference in Acts to
“receiving the Holy Spirit.”*

*What do you conclude about these
twelve men related to salvation?*

I.O.W. –

*Were they actually “saved” or not,
without the baptism of the Holy Spirit?*

cf. 19:1-2 – “disciples” and “believed”

Acts 19:1-10 – More ministry in Ephesus

For what reason would Luke include this event in his account?

According to 1 Corinthians 1:22, who looks for a sign? For whose benefit is the “sign” of speaking in tongues in the book of Acts?

cf. vs. 7-9

Paul then spent three months “speaking boldly” in the synagogue about the Kingdom of God.

The Jews needed to know that these 12 men were truly believers in Jesus. cf. v. 9

Acts 19:1-10 – More ministry in Ephesus

*Who were those in v. 9 who were
“becoming hardened and disobedient”
and “speaking evil of the Way”?*

*What is summarized here of the result of
the two-years Paul spent in Ephesus?*

*“All who lived in Asia
heard the Word of the Lord,
both Jews and Greeks.”*

