

LIFE OF THE APOSTLE PAUL

LESSON 3: PAUL'S MESSAGE & MISSIONS TRIPS

Acts 20:24 (NKJV)

24 But none of these things move me; nor do I count my life dear to myself, so that I may finish my race with joy, and the ministry which I received from the Lord Jesus, to testify to the gospel of the grace of God.

BARNABAS BRINGS PAUL TO _____:

Acts 13:1-3 (NKJV)

1 Now in the church that was at Antioch there were certain prophets and teachers: Barnabas, Simeon who was called Niger, Lucius of Cyrene, Manaen who had been brought up with Herod the tetrarch, and Saul.

2 As they ministered to the Lord and fasted, the Holy Spirit said, "Now separate to Me Barnabas and Saul for the work to which I have called them."

3 Then, having fasted and prayed, and laid hands on them, they sent them away.

1. Antioch is known as the _____ of Christianity.
2. They were first called _____ at Antioch.
3. Antioch becomes the hub of missionary work to the _____ world.
4. Paul _____ to the authority of church leaders at Antioch and is released.

PAUL'S FIRST MISSIONARY JOURNEY:

Traveling Companions: _____ & _____

Destinations: The regions of _____, Pamphylia, & _____

Key Moments:

1. John Mark leaves them in Perga. (Acts 13:13)
2. Paul and Barnabas turn exclusively to the Gentiles in Antioch Pisidia (Acts 13:46)
3. Paul heals a man in Lystra. The people of the city treat Paul and Barnabas like gods. (Acts 14:11-14)
4. Paul stoned at Lystra. (Acts 14:19-20)

Acts 14:26-28 (NKJV)

26 From there they sailed to Antioch, where they had been commended to the grace of God for the work which they had completed.

27 Now when they had come and gathered the church together, they reported all that God had done with them, and that He had opened the door of faith to the Gentiles.

28 So they stayed there a long time with the disciples.

PAUL BEFORE THE _____ AT JERUSALEM:

While many Christians rejoiced at the missionary work of Paul and Barnabas, some Jewish Christians insisted that the new Gentile converts also be taught to keep the _____. (Read Acts 15:1-5)

_____ is the head of the Church in Jerusalem.

He determines that Jews were to put no requirements on the Gentiles regarding adherence to the Mosaic Law. (Read Acts 15:12-20)

The Council of Jerusalem sent representatives to Antioch with a letter from the Apostles declaring that Gentiles were free from following the ceremonial law of the Old Testament. (Acts 15:24-29)

Three general requirements placed on the Gentiles:

1. Abstain from things _____ to _____
2. Abstain from _____
3. Abstain from _____

All three were connected to _____ practices.

These three commandments were never intended to be an _____ list.

In fact, these were not the only moral guidelines given to the Gentiles. Paul gave the Gentiles dozens of principles and guidelines for living in his _____.

PAUL'S DOCTRINE OF THE LAW & FAITH

Paul was called to be an apostle to the Gentiles. That calling would require a clear revelation of the doctrines of _____ and _____.

1. **Paul taught that we are _____ by faith and by the _____ of the _____:**

Romans 3:19–20 (NKJV)

19 Now we know that whatever the law says, it says to those who are under the law, that every mouth may be stopped, and all the world may become guilty before God.

20 Therefore by the deeds of the law no flesh will be justified in His sight, for by the law is the knowledge of sin.

Romans 3:28–29 (NKJV)

28 Therefore we conclude that a man is justified by faith apart from the deeds of the law.

29 Or is He the God of the Jews only? Is He not also the God of the Gentiles? Yes, of the Gentiles also,

Galatians 3:11 (NKJV)

11 But that no one is justified by the law in the sight of God is evident, for "the just shall live by faith."

2. **What was the purpose of the law?**

a. To _____ the sinful passions of God's people:

Galatians 3:19 (NKJV)

19 What purpose then does the law serve? It was added because of transgressions, till the Seed should come to whom the promise was made; and it was appointed through angels by the hand of a mediator.

b. To reveal the _____ of mankind:

Hebrews 10:1–3 (NKJV)

1 For the law, having a shadow of the good things to come, and not the very image of the things, can never with these same sacrifices, which they offer continually year by year, make those who approach perfect.

2 For then would they not have ceased to be offered? For the worshipers, once purified, would have had no more consciousness of sins.

3 But in those sacrifices *there is a reminder of sins every year.*

For Paul the Law was a _____ of sin, not a _____ for sin.

c. To be a _____ that would bring us to Christ:

Galatians 3:23–25 (NKJV)

23 But before faith came, we were kept under guard by the law, kept for the faith which would afterward be revealed.

24 Therefore the law was our tutor to bring us to Christ, that we might be justified by faith.

25 But after faith has come, we are no longer under a tutor.

Clearly, Paul was arguing that we are no longer _____ the Law.

d. To serve as a _____ of things to come:

Colossians 2:16–17 (NKJV)

16 So let no one judge you in food or in drink, or regarding a festival or a new moon or sabbaths,

17 which are a shadow of things to come, but the substance is of Christ.

Paul taught against trying to _____ one's own righteousness through the Old Testament Law.

However, Paul did not teach against the works of faith.

Furthermore, Paul believe that the gospel was something to be _____, not merely believed.

2 Thessalonians 1:8 (NKJV)

8 in flaming fire taking vengeance on those who do not know God, and on those who do not obey the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ.

PAUL'S SECOND MISSIONARY JOURNEY:

1. Traveling Companion: _____
2. Destination: _____, _____, and _____
3. Key Moments:

a. Paul and Barnabas separate over John Mark:

Acts 15:36–41 (NKJV)

36 Then after some days Paul said to Barnabas, "Let us now go back and visit our brethren in every city where we have preached the word of the Lord, and see how they are doing."

37 Now Barnabas was determined to take with them John called Mark.

38 But Paul insisted that they should not take with them the one who had departed from them in Pamphylia, and had not gone with them to the work.

39 Then the contention became so sharp that they parted from one another. And so Barnabas took Mark and sailed to Cyprus;
40 but Paul chose Silas and departed, being commended by the brethren to the grace of God.
41 And he went through Syria and Cilicia, strengthening the churches.

- i. Even the great Apostle Paul was susceptible to _____ and _____.
- ii. At some point in the future Paul would soften in his position toward John Mark (See 2 Timothy 4:11)

2 Timothy 4:11 (NKJV)

11 Only Luke is with me. Get Mark and bring him with you, for he is useful to me for ministry.

- b. Paul hears the _____ and takes the gospel to _____

Acts 16:6–10 (NKJV)

6 Now when they had gone through Phrygia and the region of Galatia, they were forbidden by the Holy Spirit to preach the word in Asia.
7 After they had come to Mysia, they tried to go into Bithynia, but the Spirit did not permit them.
8 So passing by Mysia, they came down to Troas.
9 And a vision appeared to Paul in the night. A man of Macedonia stood and pleaded with him, saying, "Come over to Macedonia and help us."
10 Now after he had seen the vision, immediately we sought to go to Macedonia, concluding that the Lord had called us to preach the gospel to them.

- c. Paul and Silas are freed from prison in Philippi. (Acts 16:25-34)
- d. Paul preached in Athens on _____. (Acts 17:16-34)