

## Paul the Apostle

### Read

**Acts 22:1-29**

**2 Corinthians 11:1-12:13**

### Peter and Paul in Acts

Common for Jews to have a Roman name and Jewish name.

### Mark's name was John Mark

- John = Jewish
- Mark = Roman

### Paul

- Saul = Jewish
- Paul = Roman

### Paul's Ministry Parallels Peter's in Significance

<b>Peter</b>	<b>Paul</b>
First sermon announces the fulfillment of the Davidic covenant. (Acts 2:14-36)	First sermon announces the fulfillment of the Davidic covenant. (Acts 13:16-41)
Reprimands Simon the Magician.	Reprimands Bar-Jesus the magician. Acts 13:6-12
Heals the lame. (Acts 3:1-10)	Heals the lame. (Acts 14:8-10)
Refuses to be worshipped as a god by Cornelius (Acts 10:24-26)	Refuses to be worshipped as a god by the people of Lystra. (Acts 14:8-18)
Rescued from prison by a miracle. (Acts 12:6-11)	Rescued from prison by a miracle. (Acts 16:25-34)
Becomes famous for healings, so that the sick hope to be touched by his shadow. (Acts 5:15-16)	Becomes famous for healings, so that the sick are healed by handkerchiefs or aprons that touched him. (Acts 19:1-12)
Raises Tabitha from the dead. (Acts 9:36-42)	Raises Eutychus from the dead. (Acts 20:7-12)

### Paul the Apostle to the Gentiles

- Paul's classical education had taught him to speak to the Greeks and Romans in their own terms.
- His education also gave him a thorough grounding in logic, which he used to make important decisions in Christian Doctrine.
- His intense study of the Hebrew Scriptures provided the tools to refute any argument Jewish authorities might have against him.

- His Roman citizenship kept him safe from the plots of anti-Christian conspirators (see Acts 23:27)

### **The Law Was Our Custodian**

- Roman sons were guided by “custodians” until adulthood.
- The Law of Moses was our custodian.
- When Christ came, we were freed from the authority of the custodian.

Before the Council of Jerusalem, some Christians thought that the followers of Christ would have to follow the whole Law of Moses.

Paul and Peter agreed that Gentiles could not be held responsible for the Law.

### **What was the purpose of the Law?**

- The Law was like a “custodian” or tutor.
- Well to do Romans would have a private *Pedagogue* (Greek for child leader) for their son
- The pedagogue was a slave but had absolute authority over the son.
- This arrangement ceased when the child became an adult. As an adult, he became responsible only to his father.

### **Sin brings Death Through the Law**

Nothing is wrong with the Law.

- The fault is our own sin.
- Sin changes our good intentions to evil actions.
- “Justified” means made right with God, clean from sin and worthy to receive God’s promises. We can never earn that justification through the Law because the Law is what tells us we are sinners.

### **St. Paul’s Doctrine of Justification**

#### **Read**

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**Romans 5:18-21**

**2 Corinthians 11:25-27**

Only God himself could make us perfect. We can’t earn righteousness. God gives it to us as a gift. The sacrifice of Jesus atoned for all our sins.

#### **Paul’s Journeys**

- Paul traveled through most of the Roman Empire. He preached the Gospel, founded churches, and gave encouragement to other churches founded by other apostles. According to an ancient tradition, Paul even traveled to Spain.

## 31 • List of Paul's Travels and Missionary Journeys

### Paul's Early Travels Acts 9-12

- ❖ To Damascus to persecute Christians  
(*Conversion*) Acts 9
- ❖ Stays in Damascus Acts 9
- ❖ Arabia Gal. 1:17
- ❖ Leaves Damascus Acts 9:25
- ❖ Jerusalem Acts 9:26
- ❖ Caesarea and Tarsus Acts 9:30, Gal. 1:21
- ❖ In Antioch for a year Acts 11:26
- ❖ To Judea/Jerusalem for famine relief Acts 11:30
- ❖ Antioch (Syria) Acts 12:25

### Paul's First Journey Acts 13:1-14:28

- Traveled With:** Barnabas, John Mark  
**Main Route:** Cyprus and Turkey  
**Cities/Places:** 1400 miles
- ❖ Antioch (Syria today)
  - ❖ Seleucia
  - ❖ Salamis and Paphos (on Cyprus)
  - ❖ Perga
  - ❖ **ANTIOCH of Pisidia** (Turkey today)
  - ❖ Iconium
  - ❖ Lystra and Derbe
  - ❖ Lystra
  - ❖ Iconium and Antioch (Turkey)
  - ❖ Pisidia, Pamphylia, and Perga
  - ❖ Attalia
  - ❖ Antioch (Syria)
  - ❖ Jerusalem (via Phoenicia and Samaria) Acts 15

### Paul's Second Journey Acts 15:36-18:22

- Traveled with:** Silas, Timothy, Priscilla and Aquila, Luke  
**Main Route:** Syria, Turkey, Greece, Jerusalem  
**Cities/Places:** 2800 miles
- ❖ Syria and Cilicia
  - ❖ Derbe and Lystra
  - ❖ (past Mysia) Troas
  - ❖ Samothracia (Samothrace) and Neapolis
  - ❖ Philippi in Macedonia
  - ❖ Amphipolis and Apollonia
  - ❖ Thessalonica
  - ❖ Berea (Beroea)
  - ❖ Athens (Mars Hill—"Areopagus")
  - ❖ **CORINTH**
  - ❖ Cenchræa (Cenchreae)
  - ❖ Ephesus
  - ❖ Caesarea (in Syria)
  - ❖ "Went up" to Jerusalem
  - ❖ Antioch (Syria)

### Paul's Third Journey Acts 18:23-21:16

- Traveled With:** Timothy, Luke, and Others  
**Main Route:** Turkey, Greece, Lebanon, Israel  
**Cities/Places:** 2700 miles
- ❖ Galatia and Phrygia
  - ❖ **EPHESUS**
  - ❖ Macedonia
  - ❖ Greece (Achaia)
  - ❖ Macedonia, Philippi, and Troas
  - ❖ Assos, Mitylene; near Chios, Samos, (Troglyllium), Miletus
  - ❖ Cos, Rhodes, Patara
  - ❖ Tyre and Ptolemais
  - ❖ Caesarea
  - ❖ Jerusalem

### Paul's Journey to Rome Acts 21:17-28:31

- Traveled With:** Roman Guards, Luke, Others  
**Main Route:** Israel, Lebanon, Turkey, Crete, Malta, Sicily, Italy  
**Cities/Places:** 2250 miles
- ❖ Jerusalem
  - ❖ Antipatris and Caesarea
  - ❖ Sidon, Myra, Cnidus
  - ❖ Fair Havens (Crete)
  - ❖ Claudia (Cauda)
  - ❖ Malta (Melita)
  - ❖ Syracuse, Rhegium, Puteoli
  - ❖ Appii Forum and Three Taverns
  - ❖ **ROME**

### Other Travels Before Paul's Death

- Cities/Places (order unknown):**
- ❖ Macedonia 1 Tim. 1:3
  - ❖ Troas and Miletus 2 Tim. 4:13, 20
  - ❖ Crete Titus 1:5
  - ❖ Planned to go to Spain Rom. 15:28
  - ❖ Nicopolis Titus 3:12
  - ❖ Back to Rome 2 Tim. 1

### How to Remember Paul's Journeys

Paul was a PACER in a race!  
 (A pacer takes the lead or sets an example.)

- P** - PAUL ("I have run the race; I have kept the faith.")  
**A** - **ANTIOCH** of Pisidia First Journey  
**C** - **CORINTH** area Second Journey  
**E** - **EPHESUS** area Third Journey  
**R** - **ROME** Fourth Journey

- Eventually, Paul ended up in Rome...but as a prisoner.
  - Allowed to have visitors
  - Visited by Luke who wrote down Paul's story in the "Acts of the Apostles."
- Paul is martyred in Rome during Nero's persecutions
- Tradition says he was martyred on the same day as St. Peter
- Since crucifixion was not for Roman citizens, Paul was beheaded

### Vocabulary Review

- A. Asia
- B. Barnabas
- C. Custodian
- D. Justification
- E. Nero
- F. Rome
- G. Spain
- H. Timothy

### The New Kingdom

"The Kingdom aims at transforming human relationships; it grows gradually as people slowly learn to love, forgive and serve one another. Jesus sums up the whole law, focusing it on the commandment of love." *St. John Paul II.*

### Read

**Psalm 2**

**Matthew 15:23-28**

**Matthew 16:13-16**

**Matthew 22:41-46**

**Genesis 49:10**  
**Luke 1:32-33**

## **Jacob Gives a Prophetic Blessing**

## **Gabriel Tells Mary Exactly Who the Child Would Be**

## **The Son of David**

- **As “Son of David,” Jesus inherits all the promises of the Davidic Covenant**
  - The New Testament begins with the genealogy of Jesus, “The Son of David, the Son of Abraham.”
- **Matthew shows that the new Israel includes Gentile believers**

## **Important Point in Matthew**

- Jesus was the climax of God’s plan of salvation
- Jesus fulfilled all the promises God had made to Abraham and to David
- Jesus is the ideal successor to David
- Jesus is the Anointed One, the Son of David who inherits all the promises of the Davidic Covenant
- Jesus is called “Son of David” at least 8 times in Matthew’s Gospel

## **Why is the “Son of David” title so important to Matthew?**

## **How Can David’s Son be David’s Lord?**

- Jesus asks the Pharisees a question they could not answer, “How can David’s Son be David’s Lord?”
- Peter’s first sermon shows how Jesus fulfills the promises God made to David.
- Peter says that Jesus is the Anointed One, the heir to David’s throne
- Peter answers the question for the Pharisees  
**Matthew 22:41-46**

## **Peter's Sermon**

- Begins by explaining what the people are seeing now
- Foretold by the prophet Joel  
**Acts 2:14-21**
- Reminds listeners of the miracles of Jesus  
**Acts 2:22**
- Peter tells them about Jesus' crucifixion  
**Acts 2:23-24**
- Peter reminds them of what David said in Psalm 16  
**Acts 2:25-29**
- David was an inspired prophet speaking of the Christ  
**Acts 2:30-31**
- Jesus was not abandoned to Hades  
**Acts 2:32**
- Peter answers the riddle "How can David's Son be David's Lord?"  
**Acts 2:33-36**