WHAT PAUL DID IN ROME
Acts 28:30-31

INTRODUCTION:

A. God willed Paul to go to Rome
   1) "Be of good cheer, Paul: for as thou hast testified of me in Jerusalem, so must thou bear witness also at Rome." Acts 23:11

B. Paul wanted to go to Rome
   1) "I must also see Rome" Acts 19:21
   2) "often times I purposed to come unto you" Romans 1:13

C. Paul arrived in Rome
   1) "And when we came to Rome" Acts 28:16
   2) He is, "Paul the aged" 60 years old Phil. 9
   3) He is, "on a chain" Eph. 6:20

D. What did Paul do in Rome? "Ambassador in bonds"
   1) "when in Rome, do as the Romans do" "He represents a kingdom"
   2) Such attitude would have meant failure
   3) That is not why God sent him!

I. Paul Rented a House vs. 30

A. "And Paul dwelt two whole years in his own hired house"
   1) "hired" = misthoo = "to let out for hire"
   2) This was a great blessing to him.

B. "and received all that came in unto him"
   1) Paul received the aristocracy
   2) Paul received the slaves

II. Paul Preached and Taught in Rome vs. 31

A. "Preaching the Kingdom of God"
   1) kerusso = "to be a herald", "discharge a herald's office"

B. "and teaching those things which concern the Lord Jesus Christ"
   1) "teaching" = didasko = "to teach", "to give instruction"
   2) "concern" = ta = "the things", peri = "about", "all about"

C. "with all confidence, no man forbidding him"
   1) "confidence" = parresia = "boldness", "speaking one's thoughts"
   2) "forbidding" = akolutos = "without hindrance", "to preven"
D. This is the reason Paul came to Rome
   1) Romans 1:8-16
   2) "ready" = prothumos = "predisposed", "eager"

III. Paul Witnessed in Rome

   Philemon

A. Paul wrote to Philemon
   1) He was, "dearly beloved and a fellow labourer"
   2) He owned a slave named Onesimus

B. Paul had "begotten" Onesimus
   1) gennao = "to begat" = "an influence excited on
      some one moulding his life"
   2) "Philemon 10, "I beseech thee for my son Onesimus, whom
      I have begotten in my bonds"

IV. Paul Wrote Scripture in Rome

A. Paul never stopped learning
   1) II Timothy 4:9-13
   2) "book" = biblion = "parchment" = membrano =
      "a piece of skin" or "vellum", "The Old Testament"

B. Paul wrote New Testament letters
   1) Philippians, Philemon, Col., Eph., Hebrews

V. Paul Received Offerings in Rome

A. The Philippians supported Paul
   1) Philippians 4:10
   2) "flourished" = anathallo = "to shoot up again", "sprout",
      They took new interest in his work.

B. They were pleasing to God - They were two things to God,
   not Paul.
   1) "an odour of sweet smell"
   2) "a sacrifice acceptable, well pleasing to God"

C. It is right to support men who preach the word of God
   1) The need is still there
   2) God is well pleased

VI. Paul Set a Good Example in Rome

A. Paul viewed his imprisonment as a positive work of God in
   his life.
   1) Philippians 1:12
   2) "fall out" = erchomai = "to move or pass along"
B. His imprisonment gave Christ exposure
   1) 1:13
      2) "in Caesar’s palace and in all places"

C. His imprisonment gave others courage
   1) Verse 1:14
   2) "are much more bold"
   3) Paul’s fearlessness spread to others
   4) we will influence someone!

D. His imprisonment magnified Christ
   1) 1:20 [Philippians]
   2) "magnified" = megaluno = "to make great", "enlarge",
      "to praise"
   3) "For me to live is for Christ to live"

VII. Paul Had Problems in Rome

A. Some added to his burden
   1) Philippians 1:15-16
   2) This is difficult to accept

B. Some deserted Paul
   1) II Timothy 4:10
   2) "forsaken" = egkataleipo = "to leave behind", "to
desert", "leave in the lurch"

VIII. Paul Prepared for Death at Rome II Tim. 4:6

A. Paul was ready
   1) "ready" = ede = "already"
   2) "offered" = spendo = "to pour out", "to make a
      libation"
   3) "departure" = analusis = "lifting up", "a ship weighing
      anchor", "a soldier striking camp"

B. What Paul had done to prepare
   1) "fought a good fight"
   2) "finished my course"
   3) "I have kept the faith"