

PAUL'S VOYAGE TO ITALY
Acts 27:1-44

INTRODUCTION:

- A. A travelogue may not present to us a reason to rejoice
 - 1) Vacation pictures are interesting, to us
 - 2) To others they may be grief!
- B. In these verses we will find truth
 - 1) These are inspired the same as John 3:16
 - 2) They will help us "mature" and will equip us to do good works

I. The Beginning of the Voyage vs. 1-3

- A. It was planned to fail vs. 1
 - 1) There had been years of delay
 - 2) Festus did not want Paul to arrive safely in Rome. He would look silly.
 - 3) "determined" = krino = "come to a decision"
 - 4) They decided on the worst time.
- B. Paul had a kind officer-in-charge vs. 2-3
 - 1) Aristarcus was a Christian 19:29; 20:4
 - 2) He treated Paul kindly
 - 3) "courteously" = philanthropos = philo = love, anthropos = man [Philantropic] philanthropist
 - 4) "liberty" = epitrepo = "to turn upon", "to direct", "to commit or trust to anyone's care"
 - 5) "friends" = philos = "beloved", "dear", "a loved one"
 - 6) "refresh" = tugchano = "to receive" + = "care", "attention"

II. When Things Go Wrong vs. 4-8

- A. "because the winds were contrary" vs. 4
 - 1) enantios = "over-against", "opposite"
 - 2) "We were forced to sail near Cyprus"
- B. "the wind not suffering us" vs. 7
 - 1) "we sailed slowly many days"
 - 2) "we hugged the shore of Crete"
- C. "time was spent and sailing dangerous" vs. 8-9
 - 1) They had come to The Fair Havens
 - 2) It was not commodious

III. Taking the Wrong Advice vs. 9a - 10

- A. Paul's advice vs. 9-10
 - 1) "This voyage will be with hurt"
 - 2) In A.D. 59 "the fast" day of Atonement was on Oct. 5. To sail after Sept. was considered risky.

- B. The ship's captain and it's owner vs. 11-12
 - 1) Julius, the Centurion was in command when a Roman officer boarded any ship, it immediately fell under his command.
 - 2) The owner wanted the money
 - 3) The master wanted a better port in which to spend the winter.
 - 4) "commodious" = aneuthetos = "unsuitable"

- C. "and when the south wind blew softly"
 - 1) "supposing they had obtained their purpose"
 - 2) loosing thence, they sailed close by Crete"
 - 3) An indicator of good

IV. The Ship and a Mighty Storm vs. 14-20

- A. The harvest of bad advice comes quickly
 - 1) "But not long after"
 - 2) "Euroclydon" = "the whirling motion of the clouds and the sea caused by the meeting of opposite currents of air like a typhoon"

- B. "we let her drive"
 - 1) The ship was caught, trapped
 - 2) "could not bear up"

- C. The ship began to fall apart
 - 1) Ships with one mast were poorly constructed. There was intense local pressure. vs. 16
 - 2) The ships would soon, "break-up" vs. 17
 - 3) They "lightened" the ship vs. 18
 - 4) They cast the "tackling" overboard vs. 19

- D. They lost hope vs. 20
 - 1) "Neither sun nor stars appeared"
 - 2) "no small tempest"
 - 3) "all hope was taken away"

V. Paul's Assurance to the Crew vs. 21-26

- A. Paul reminds them of his good advice
 - 1) "But after long abstinence"
 - 2) They were without food for a long period of time
 - 3) You should have listened to me
 - 4) None of this would have happened

- B. No one would lose their life vs. 22
1) "be of good cheer"
2) The ship will be lost
- C. Paul's source of information vs. 23
1) "An angel of God"
2) "whose I am, and whom I serve"
- D. The reason God would spare all vs. 24
1) "thou must be brought before Caesar"
2) "God hath given thee all of them"
- E. Paul's source of hope vs. 25
1) "be of good cheer"
2) "for I believe God"
3) "it shall be even as it was told me"
- F. God's providence demands its price vs. 26
1) "Howbeit we must be cast upon a certain island"
2) "certain" = tis = "a certain one"
3) God had business for them there!
- G. Paul's faith is tested vs. 27
1) "But when the fourteenth night was come"
2) There was no immediate, spectacular, deliverance. No walking on the water. No miracle.
3) The crew "deemed" a change
4) huponoeo = "to suspect", "to suppose" Thoughts began to make their way into their minds vs. 28
5) The crews suspicions were confirmed
- H. The actions of the crew vs. 29
1) They feared the rocks on shore
2) They cast out four anchors
3) They "wished" for the day = euchomai = "to speak out", "to utter aloud", "to pray", "to pray for something" vs. 30
4) They planned to escape
5) They planned to save themselves "colour" = prophasis "that which is shown or appears before anyone; that which is alleged to cover, either a deeper co-existent cause or the true cause; pretext, ostensible pretence.
- I. Paul's intervention vs. 31-32
1) They must stay with the ship
2) They believed Paul this time
- J. A display of true Christianity vs. 33
1) Paul offered them food vs. 33
2) They should eat because they were not going to die in the storm vs. 34
3) "Health" = soteria = "safety", "deliverance", "preservation from danger or destruction"

- 4) God would not keep them alive by a miraculous act
- 5) He professed his faith vs. 35
 - a. He offered thanks before all
 - b. He ate bread before all
- 6) What Paul did gave others courage vs. 36

VI. How They Escaped, All Safe To Land vs. 39-44

A. They acted on common sense and training

- 1) They all stayed in the ship vs. 37
- 2) They lightened the ship vs. 38
- 3) They watched for opportunity vs. 39

B. They made an effort vs. 40

- 1) They cut the anchors
- 2) They committed themselves
- 3) They loosed the rudder bands
- 4) They hoisted up the main sail
- 5) They made toward shore

C. They still met difficulty vs. 41

- 1) They ran into high surf
- 2) They stuck fast
- 3) The high waves broke-up the ship

D. God's will is threatened vs. 42

- 1) The soldiers decision vs. 43
- 2) The centurion interceded vs. 43

E. The varied means of deliverance vs. 44

- 1) Some could swim
- 2) Some on planks
- 3) Some on any wreckage they could find

F. "And so it came to pass, that they escaped all safe to land"

- 1) "it" came to pass
- 2) What is "it"?

