

THE PREACHING OF THE APOSTLE PAUL  
Acts 13:13-41

Introduction:

A. We have seen the work of Saul

- 1) He was a devout Pharisee
- 2) He persecuted the church of God
- 3) He was changed on the Damascus road

B. We see him becoming Paul, the Apostle

- 1) He was blinded for three days
- 2) He was baptized by Ananias
- 3) He was taught by the "disciples"
- 4) He was taught by Jesus
- 5) It has been others and Paul
- 6) Now it is "Paul and his company" Vs. 13

C. He has been preaching and teaching for many years

- 1) He served his apprenticeship
- 2) He earned his place
- 3) His message is recorded
- 4) What did Paul preach?

I. Paul in the Synagogue at Antioch Vs. 14-16

A. His attendance Vs.14

- 1) He went in on the Sabbath day
- 2) He sat down

B. His patience Vs. 15

- 1) He listened
- 2) He was invited to preach
- 3) "exhortation" = paraklesis = "to call near"



C. Paul's audience Vs. 16

- 1) "beckoning" = kataseio = "to move downward", "to direct a hand movement to another"
- 2) "audience" = akouo = "to hear", "to listen"
- 3) There are two groups, Jew and Gentile

II. The Jew's History from Egypt to Jesus Vs. 17-23

A. God chose them Vs. 17

- 1) "chose" = eklego = "to pick out for one's self", "choose out", "from preference, favor or love"
- 2) "exalted" = hupsoo = "to raise high", "elevate"
- 3) He took them from Egypt
- 4) "High" = (same as #2) "towering", "mighty"

B. He "suffered" them Vs. 18

- 1) "suffered" their manners = troporeo = "to bear with the turn of anyone, ie: disposition or manners"
- 2) They turned on God in the wilderness
- 3) We praise Him in deliverance and turn on Him for His call to faith, purity and service

C. He gave them their own land Vs. 19

- 1) He destroyed seven nations
- 2) He divided them land
- 3) "lot" = kleros = "their apportioned inheritance"

D. He devised their government Vs. 20

- 1) The system of raising up leaders
- 2) It worked well, but it was not dependable nor was it according to the world. They could not see a line of succession. No faith.

E. God gave them kings Vs. 21-22

- 1) He gave them Saul
- 2) God "removed" him = methistemi = "to move over", "transfer"
- 3) God gave them David

4) Why was David a man whom God loved?

5) He "fulfilled" God's will

F. God gave them the, "son of David" Vs. 23

1) "of this man's seed"

2) "according to his promise"

3) Jesus! first mention - "a saviour"

III. From John until the Sepulchre Vs. 24-29

A. John's message to Israel Vs. 24

1) "Before His coming John had preached"

2) "Repent ye, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand"

3) "Baptism as an expression of repentance"

B. John identified Jesus Vs. 25

1) "I am not he"

2) "there cometh one after me"

C. Salvation is for Jew and Gentile Vs. 26

1) "children of the stock of Abraham"

2) "whosoever among you feareth God"

3) "to you is this word of salvation sent"

D. Jew and Gentiles judged this Jesus Vs. 27

1) "For they that dwell at Jerusalem"

a. "dwell" = katoikeo = "to settle down, in a fixed dwelling", "to settle permanently in a place"

2) "and their rulers"

a. "rulers" = archon = "one in first power, authority"

3) "they knew him not"

4) They did not comprehend the Prophet's message

a. "which are read every sabbath"

b. The Eunich understood "himself or another"

5) "condemning" = krino = "to separate", "to distinguish", "to select",

"to choose out the good", "to form an opinion" This does not necessarily result in condemnation.

E. He was condemned, though innocent Vs. 28

- 1) "they found no cause of death"
- 2) "they desired Pilate that he should be slain"
  - a. "desired" = aiteo = "require", "demand"
  - b. "slain" = anaireo = "to take up", "to lift up", "put out of the way", "to get rid of"

F. These who crucified Him fulfilled scripture Vs. 29

- 1) "And when they had fulfilled all that was written of Him"  
(casting lots, vinegar to drink, etc.)
- 2) Paul does not describe His death
- 3) "they took him down from the tree"
- 4) "they laid him in a sepulchre"

IV. The Hope of all, Jew and Gentile Vs. 30

A. "But God raised him from the dead"

- 1) "raised" = egeiro = "to wake up", "arouse"
- 2) "dead" = nekros = "one dead", "dead persons"

B. The Joyful Message

- 1) He lives!
- 2) We may live also!

C. Witnesses to His resurrection Vs. 31

- 1) "And he was seen many days of them"
- 2) "which came up with him from Galilee to Jerusalem"
- 3) "who are his witnesses unto the people"

D. The Good News Vs. 32-33

- 1) It is declared = diegxomai = "to lead or conduct", "to go through with", "recount", "narrate"
- 2) It is glad-tidings = euaggelizo = "to bring a joyful message", "to proclaim the glad message of salvation"
- 3) It fulfills a promise = epaggelia = "a declaration made on the account of something prior"

- 4) "God hath fulfilled the same unto us their children"
- 5) "in that he hath raised up Jesus again"

E. The promise God made to the Fathers Vs. 33-36

- 1) That God would have a son Vs. 33 Psalm 2
- 2) That this son would be holy and would live according to the divine agreement Psalm 16:10
  - (2) "sure-mercies" = ta hosia (holy) ta pista = "faithful" = God will perform in Christ, David's son and Heir, all the holy and faithful promises and favors, that He gave to David. Vs. 34
- 3) That God would not suffer physical corruption Vs. 35
- 4) His body would not suffer the same fate of David's body Vs. 36-37
  - (4) "corruption" = diaphthora = "a spoiling throughout"

IV. The Glorious Power That is in Christ

A. The forgiveness of sins Vs. 38

- 1) Gentile and Jew
- 2) "forgiveness" = haphesis = "discharge", "setting free", "remission", (year of jubilee) "free from debt"
- 3) Jesus referred to our sins as "debt"
- 4) "that through this man", everything else is excluded, it is unnecessary

B. Justification Vs. 39

- 1) Those who believe are Justified
- 2) "Justified" = dikaio = "to set forth as righteous", "to justify by a judicial act". By a judicial decision to free a man from his guilt (which stands in the way of being right) and to represent him as righteous.
- 3) We are condemned by the law! It offers nothing but condemnation. It leaves us guilty! It makes no other move. When by faith we trust in Christ, we are justified, upon the basis of His fulfilling the penalty of the broken law, and being raised from the dead. He does not leave us free, but represents us as advocate and intercessor.

I John 2:1 Hebrews 7:25 Romans 4:1-2

V. A Word of Warning Vs. 40-41

A. The prophets had warned them

- 1) Hab. 1:5 - "Behold ye among the heathen, and regard, and wonder marvellously: for I will work a work in your days, which ye will not believe, though it be told of you."

- 2) Jesus warned also Luke 16:29

B. The refusal of the hearer

- 1) "despisers" = kataphroneo = "to think slightly of"
- 2) "wonder" = thaumazo = "to be astonished"

C. They would perish in unbelief

- 1)

