

## Chapter 11

# Paul's Journey from Caesarea to Rome

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### Acts 27:1 – 28:16

- A. **PAUL AND OTHER PRISONERS WERE DELIVERED TO JULIUS, “A CENTURION OF THE AUGUSTAN REGIMENT.” Acts 27:1**
- B. **ENTERED INTO A SHIP OF ADRAMYTTIUM. Acts 27:2**
1. They would be changing ships later, and would eventually be a traveling group of 276. **Acts 27:37**
  2. More people for Paul to teach and influence for Christ.
- C. **ARISTARCHUS, A MACEDONIAN OF THESSALONICA, AND LUKE WERE WITH PAUL. Acts 27:2**
- D. **FROM CAESAREA TO SIDON. Acts 27:3**
1. Julius courteously allowed Paul to visit with some friends. **Acts 27:4**
  2. It would appear that Paul had earned the trust of Julius.
- E. **FROM SIDON TO MYRA. Acts 27:4-6**
1. They sailed past Cyprus because the winds were contrary. **Acts 27:4**
  2. They “sailed over the sea of Cilicia and Pamphylia” to Myra, a city of Lycia. **Acts 26:5**
  3. In Myra they boarded a ship sailing for Italy. **Acts 27:6**
- F. **SAILED SLOWLY FOR DAYS, BY CNIDUS, BY CRETE, BY SALMONE, AND ON TO THE FAIR HAVENS NEAR THE CITY OF LAZEA. Acts 27:7-8**
1. The good sailing season for the year was past. **Acts 27:9**
  2. Paul warned them of danger if they sailed then. **Acts 27:9-10** – “. . . Paul advised them,  
10 saying, ‘Men, I perceive that this voyage will end with disaster and much loss, not only of the cargo and ship, but also our lives’”
  2. The centurion believed the helmsman and owner of the ship rather than Paul. **Acts 27:11**

**G. DIFFICULTY IN SAILING. Acts 27:12-20**

1. The harbor was not suitable to winter in. **Acts 27:12**
2. "The majority advised to set sail on from there." **Acts 27:12**
3. Desired to reach Phoenix, a harbor of Crete, to winter. **Acts 27:12**
4. Sailed by Crete, then a strong head wind called "Euroclydon" arose. **Acts 27:14**
5. Sailed close to Clauda and had to give much attention to the ship. **Acts 17:16-20**

**H. THE STORM AND SHIPWRECK. Acts 27:21-44**

1. On the 14<sup>th</sup> day Paul spoke encouragement to all on board the ship. He said that although the ship would be lost, all lives would be spared. **Acts 27:21-26** – "But after long abstinence from food, then Paul stood in the midst of them and said, 'Men, you should have listened to me, and not have sailed from Crete and incurred this disaster and loss.

22 And now I urge you to take heart, for there will be no loss of life among you, but only of the ship.

23 For there stood by me this night an angel of the God to whom I belong and whom I serve,

24 saying, 'Do not be afraid, Paul; you must be brought before Caesar; and indeed God has granted you all those who sail with you.

25 Therefore take heart, men, for I believe God that it will be just as it was told me.

26 However, we must run aground on a certain island.'"

2. Paul had warned them at Crete not to sail. **Acts 27:21**
3. An angel of the Lord had informed Paul as to what would occur. **Acts 27:23**
4. The ship did wreck. **Acts 27:27-44**
5. All on board escaped safely to land. **Acts 28:44**

**Acts 28****I. PAUL AND HIS GROUP SHIPWRECKED ON THE ISLAND OF MELITA. Acts 28:1**

(Malta lay 60 miles south of Sicily)

1. The weather was rainy and cold. **Acts 28:2**
2. The people of the island were very friendly and kind. **Acts 28:2**
3. Paul was bitten by a snake. **Acts 28:3-6**
  - a. Paul gathered a bundle of sticks and laid them on the fire. **Acts 28:3**

- b. The snake came out of the heat and fastened onto Paul's hand. **Acts 28:3**
  - c. The snake was poisonous ("venomous beast"). **Acts 28:4**
  - d. The people of the island thought this was a sign that Paul was a murderer and that justice was being meted out. **Acts 28:4**
  - e. When Paul did not swell or die, the people changed their minds and began to think Paul was a god. **Acts 28:6**
  - 4. Publius, the chief man of the island, took them into his home, ". . . received us and entertained us courteously for three days" **Acts 28:7**
  - 5. Paul performed miracles while on the island.
    - a. Healed the father of Publius of fever and dysentery. **Acts 28:8**
    - b. ". . . The rest of those on the island who had diseases also came and were healed. **Acts 28:9**
  - 6. The people honored them with many honors and provided the supplies they needed for continuing their trip. **Acts 28:10**
  - 7. The length of sat on the island of Melita (Malta) was three months. **Acts 29:11**
  - 8. They sailed on an Alexandrian ship that had wintered at Melita. **Acts 28:12**
- J. FROM MELITA THEY SAILED AND LANDED AT SYRACUSE FOR THREE DAYS. Acts 28:12**
- K. FROM SYRACUSE TO RHEGIUM AND ON THE NEXT DAY THEY CAME TO PUTEOLI WHERE THEY TARRIED WITH THE BRETHREN FOR SEVEN DAYS. Acts 28:14**
- L. FROM PUTEOLI TO ROME AND PAUL'S FIRST ROMAN IMPRISONMENT. Acts 28:15**
- 1. Brethren from Rome came to meet Paul. **Acts 28:15** – "And from there, when the brethren heard about us, they came to meet us as far as Appii Forum and Three Inns. When Paul saw them, he thanked God and took courage."
    - a. The brethren had traveled some 35-45 miles to meet Paul.
    - b. Paul was greatly encouraged to see the brethren.
  - 2. Rome
    - a. Rome has been called:
      - 1. "The eternal city."
      - 2. "Mistress of the world."
      - 3. "The hub of the universe."
      - 4. "The ruling head and beating heart" of the world.
    - b. Rome dominated the world for five centuries.
    - c. Built on seven hills with the Tiber River flowing through it.

- d. Conservative estimates of Rome's 1<sup>st</sup> century population stand at 1,000,000 people.
  - e. A significantly large percentage of Rome's population was slaves.
  - f. Rome had:
    - 1. 1,790 palaces.
    - 2. 46,602 tenement houses.
  - g. The Roman forum – government buildings
  - h. Circus Maximus (sports complex) 620 yards long, 270 yards wide, and could seat 135,000 people.
  - i. The Coliseum – 205 yards long, 170 yards wide, and could seat 80,000 people.
  - j. Public Roman baths.
  - k. Catacombs – 587 miles of passages and rooms underneath the city.
3. Paul now arrives in Rome.