

BIBLE STUDY.

Third Missionary Journey.

Part 5 Acts 21:1-17;

Ephesus to Jerusalem.



Third Evangelistic Journey:-

18:23; **Galatia and Phrygia.**

18:24-19:41; **Ephesus.**

20:1-5; **Macedonia.**

20:6-12; **Troas.**

20:13-38; **Miletus.**

21:1-6; **Tyre.**

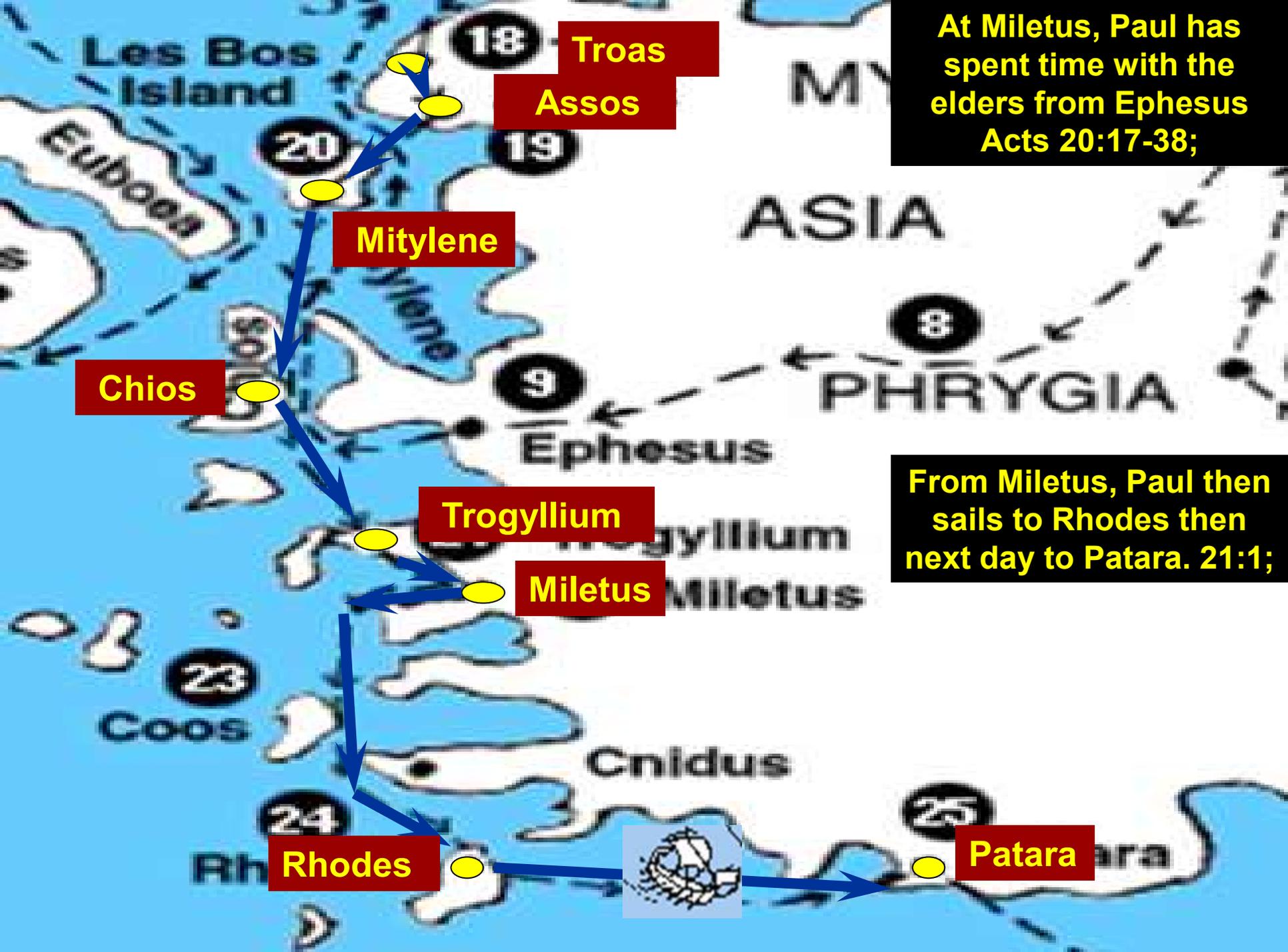
21:7-14; **Caesarea.**

21:15-16; **Jerusalem**



- 19. Assos (20:13)
- 20. Mitylene (20:14)
- 21. Trogyllium (20:15)
- 22. Miletus (20:15)
- 23. Coos (21:1)
- 24. Rhodes (21:1)
- 25. Patara (21:1)
- 26. Tyre (21:3)
- 27. Ptolemias (21:7)
- 28. Caesarea (21:8)
- 29. Jerusalem: End of third mission (Acts 21:15) -Arrested

- Paul's Third Great Missionary Journey**
(Follow corresponding numbers on map)
- 1. Antioch: Begins third mission (Acts 18:23)
 - 2. Tarsus (18:23)
 - 3. Derbe (18:23)
 - 4. Lystra (18:23)
 - 5. Iconium (18:23)
 - 6. Antioch of Pisidia (18:23)
 - 7. Galatia (18:23)
 - 8. Phrygia (18:23)
 - 9. Ephesus (19:1)
 - 10. Philippi (20:1-2)
 - 11. Thessalonica (20:1-2)
 - 12. Berea (20:1-2)
 - 13. Greece or Corinth (20:1-2)
 - 14. Berea (20:3-4)
 - 15. Thessalonica (20:3-4)
 - 16. Philippi (20:3-6)
 - 17. Neopolis (20:6)
 - 18. Troas (20:6)



At Miletus, Paul has spent time with the elders from Ephesus Acts 20:17-38;

From Miletus, Paul then sails to Rhodes then next day to Patara. 21:1;

Acts 21:1; “After we had torn ourselves away from them, we put out to sea and sailed straight to Cos. The next day we went to Rhodes and from there to Patara.”

Paul and his travelling companions had to **“tear themselves away”** from the Ephesian elders. Because of his unselfish love and kindness to the people of Ephesus, especially to the Christians there, they all had great love and respect for Paul.

His words to them that they would never see his face again in this life was to them much like suffering a death in one’s own family.

Was this the **“love they had at the first”** from which they had fallen, according to Jesus in His letter to the Ephesian church in 96 AD?



Acts 21:1; “After we had torn ourselves away from them, we put out to sea and sailed straight to Cos. The next day we went to Rhodes and from there to Patara.”

Cos, was the chief city on the island of Cos, which was about **40 miles south of Miletus**

It was famous both for its wines and its silk fabrics, and for the great medical school that had flourished there for many years.

Acts 21:1; “After we had torn ourselves away from them, we put out to sea and sailed straight to Cos. The next day we went to Rhodes and from there to Patara.”

“next day to Rhodes” Rhodes is an island about 50 miles southeast of Cos, and you round Cape Cnidus as you sail between the two Islands.

On the North end of the island of Rhodes is the city of Rhodes, and there they cast anchor for the night.

Acts 21:1; “After we had torn ourselves away from them, we put out to sea and sailed straight to Cos. The next day we went to Rhodes and from there to Patara.”

Rhodes was the city that had one of the seven wonders of the world, the **Colossus of Helios**.

Some had said that for 56 years the brazen Colossus of Helios **stood across the mouth of the harbour.**

It was so large, being 105 feet high, and that ships sailed between its legs.

Modern archaeologists now believe that the statue was too large to be supported above the entrance and that it stood beside Mandrákion harbour, perhaps shielding its eyes with one hand, as a representation in a relief suggests.

Acts 21:1; “After we had torn ourselves away from them, we put out to sea and sailed straight to Cos. The next day we went to Rhodes and from there to Patara.”

The brazen Colossus represented the sun which shone almost every day on the island. About 224 B.C., an earthquake threw the idol down.

By Paul’s time the remains would have still been visible.

In 600 A.D., its remains were sold to a Jew by the conquering Saracens.

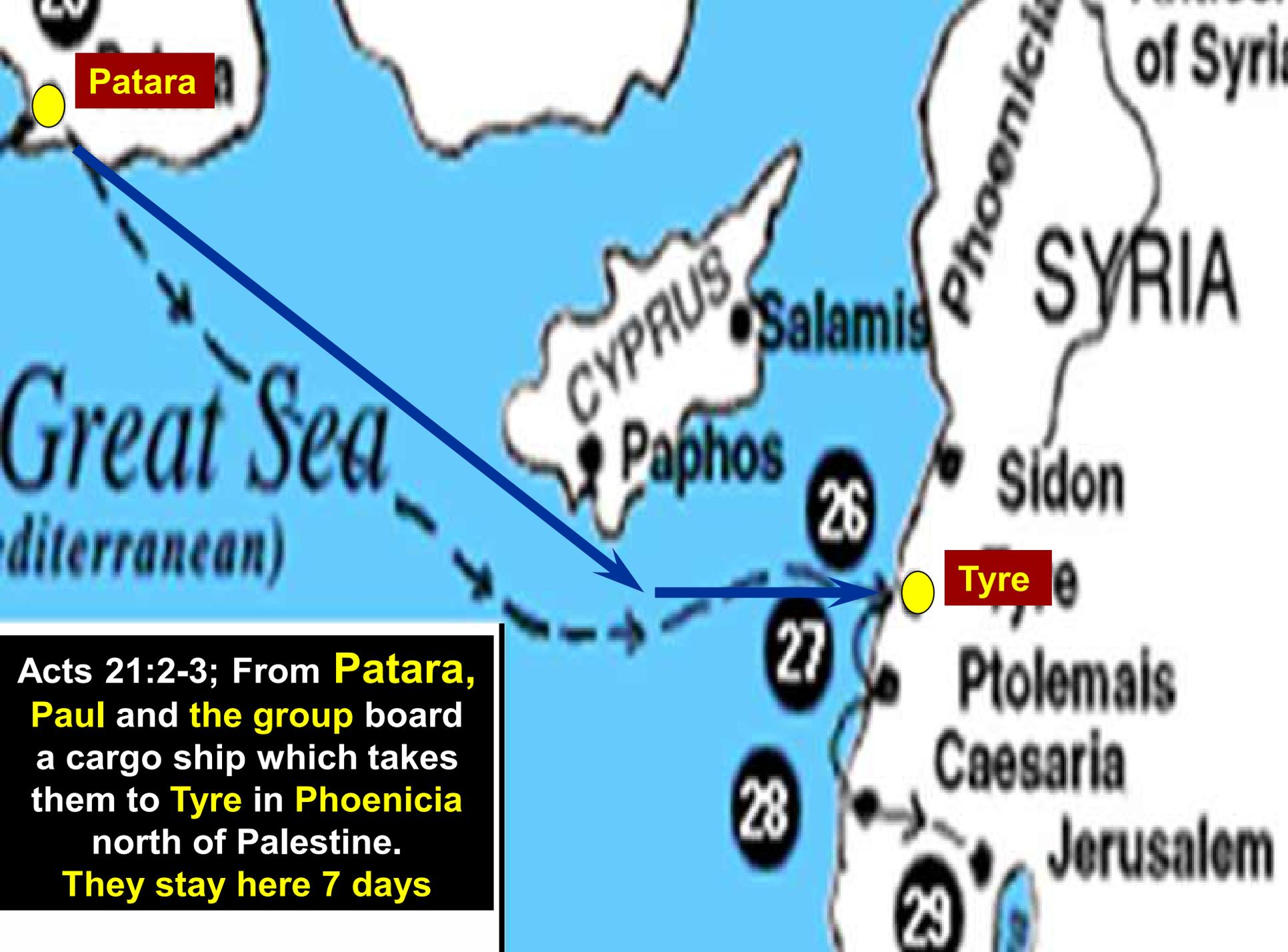
It took 900 camels to carry the brass away.
(1 Dale, op. p. 333.)

The island was named "Rhodes" because of the beautiful roses that grow there.

Acts 21:1; “After we had torn ourselves away from them, we put out to sea and sailed straight to Cos. The next day we went to Rhodes and from there to Patara.”

Patara was a harbour on the coast of **Lycia**,
and served as the **seaport for Xanthus**,
the capital of **Lycia**.

Both cities are now in ruins, and those of **Patara**
show it was a large harbour,
though it is now silted up and is only a marsh.



Patara

Tyre

Acts 21:2-3; From **Patara**, **Paul** and **the group** board a cargo ship which takes them to **Tyre** in **Phoenicia** north of Palestine. **They stay here 7 days**

Acts 21:2-3; “We found a ship crossing over to Phoenicia, went on board and set sail. 3 After sighting Cyprus and passing to the south of it, we sailed on to Syria. We landed at Tyre, where our ship was to unload its cargo.”

All ships that were not warships were primarily cargo ships that would carry passengers as they had room.

At **Patara they change ships.**

The ship that carried Paul and his company was bound for Tyre in Phoenicia north of Palestine.

Remembering that Paul is hurrying to be at Jerusalem by Pentecost, we can speculate on the reason for the change of ships.

Perhaps the coasting vessel is going to continue its slow, journey from port to port, and the ocean-going vessel promises a speedier trip toward their destination.

Remains of Ancient Tyre



Acts 21:4; “Finding the disciples there, we stayed with them seven days. Through the Spirit they urged Paul not to go on to Jerusalem.”

Paul and his party were **welcomed by the Christians of Tyre** who provided housing and the necessities for the seven days they visited there

“They urged Paul not to go”

This was the use of the gift of prophecy just as was implied in the statement recorded in Acts 20:23;

The Holy Spirit revealed to some of the Christians at Tyre, what awaited Paul in Jerusalem.

The Christians then **of their own accord** kept **pleading** with him not to there, after they became aware of what Paul was to face if he went there.



More Remains of Ancient Tyre

Acts 21:5; “But when our time was up, we left and continued on our way. All the disciples and their wives and children accompanied us out of the city, and there on the beach we knelt to pray.”

When Paul and his entourage went down to the beach to board the ship for Ptolemais, the Christian families of Tyre accompanied him. There they had a group prayer, then said their goodbyes.

Different postures in Prayer in N.T.

On Knees. - Acts 16:13;

Holding up hands. - 1Tim 2:8;

Fallen on Face. - Matt 26:39;

Pray in closet. - Matt 6:6;

Looking toward heaven. - John 17:1;

With feet in stocks. - Acts 16:25;

Women covered heads. - 1Cor 11:5;

Men uncovered heads. - 1Cor 11:4;

Acts 21:5; “But when our time was up, we left and continued on our way. All the disciples and their wives and children accompanied us out of the city, and there on the beach we knelt to pray.”

**“The proper way for a man to pray,”
Said Deacon Lemuel Keyes,
“the only proper attitude
Is down upon his knees,”**

**“No, I should say the way to pray,”
Said Reverend Dr. Wise,
“Is standing straight
with outstretched arms,
And rapt and upturned eyes.”**



Acts 21:5; “But when our time was up, we left and continued on our way. All the disciples and their wives and children accompanied us out of the city, and there on the beach we knelt to pray.”

“Oh, No! No! No!” said Elder Slow.

“Such posture is too proud.

**A man should pray with
eyes fast closed
and head contritely bowed.”**

**“I think his hands should be
austerely clasped in front
With both thumbs pointing
toward the ground”**

Said Reverend Dr. Blount.



Acts 21:5; “But when our time was up, we left and continued on our way. All the disciples and their wives and children accompanied us out of the city, and there on the beach we knelt to pray.”

**“Last year I fell in Hodgkin’s well
Head first,” said Cyrus Brown.
“With both my heels a-sticking’ up
And my head a pointin’ down.**



**“And I made a prayer
right then and there
Best prayer I ever said
The prayin’est prayer I ever prayed
A-standin’ on my head!”**

- Author unknown



Patara

Great Sea
(Mediterranean)

CYPRUS

Paphos

Salamis

Phoenicia

SYRIA

Sidon

Tyre

Ptolemais

Caesaria

Jerusalem

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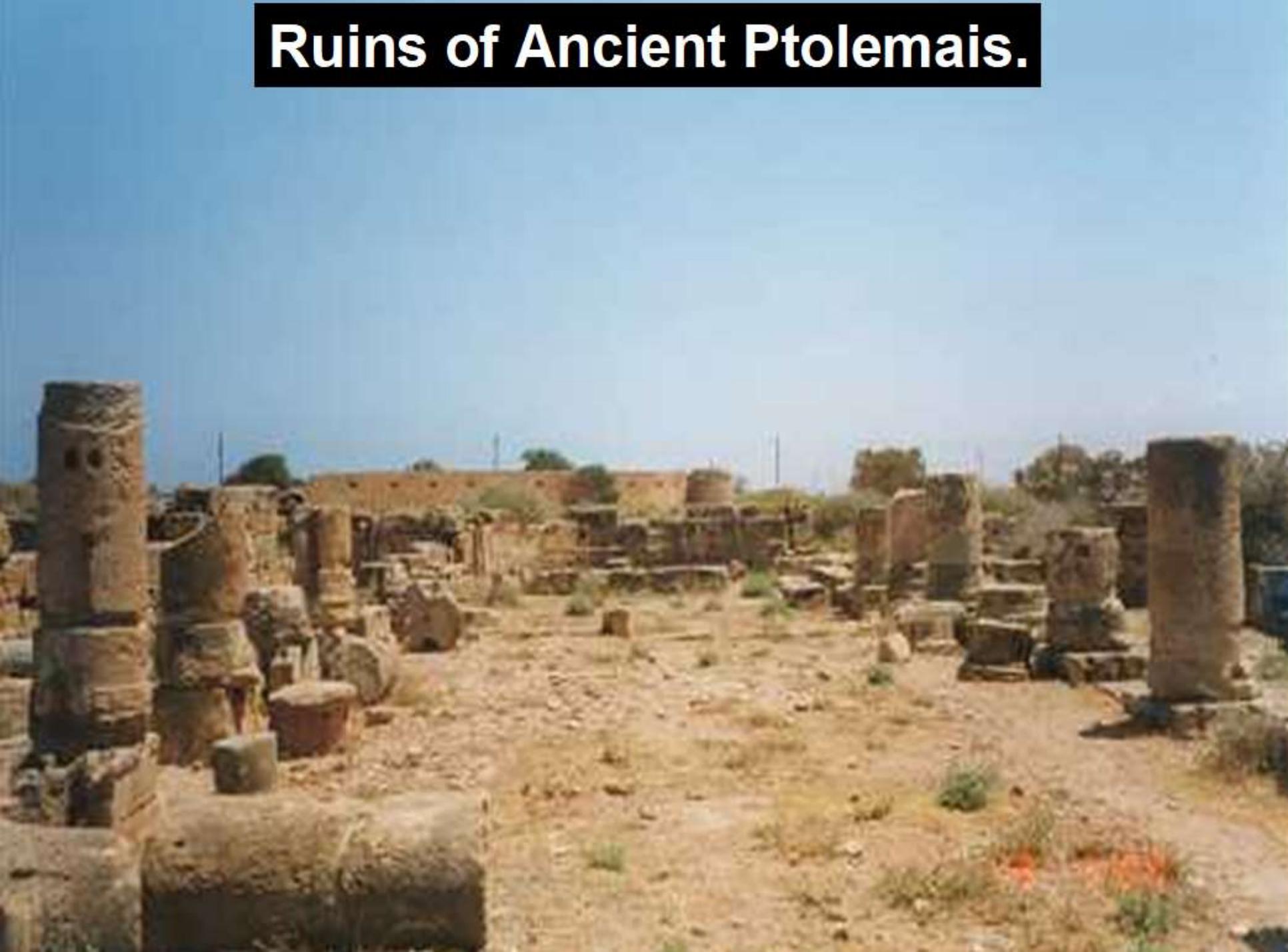
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Acts 21:7; **Paul and others** continue their voyage, sailing from **Tyre** to **Ptolemais**, staying there for a day to meet with disciples.

Ruins of Ancient Ptolemais.

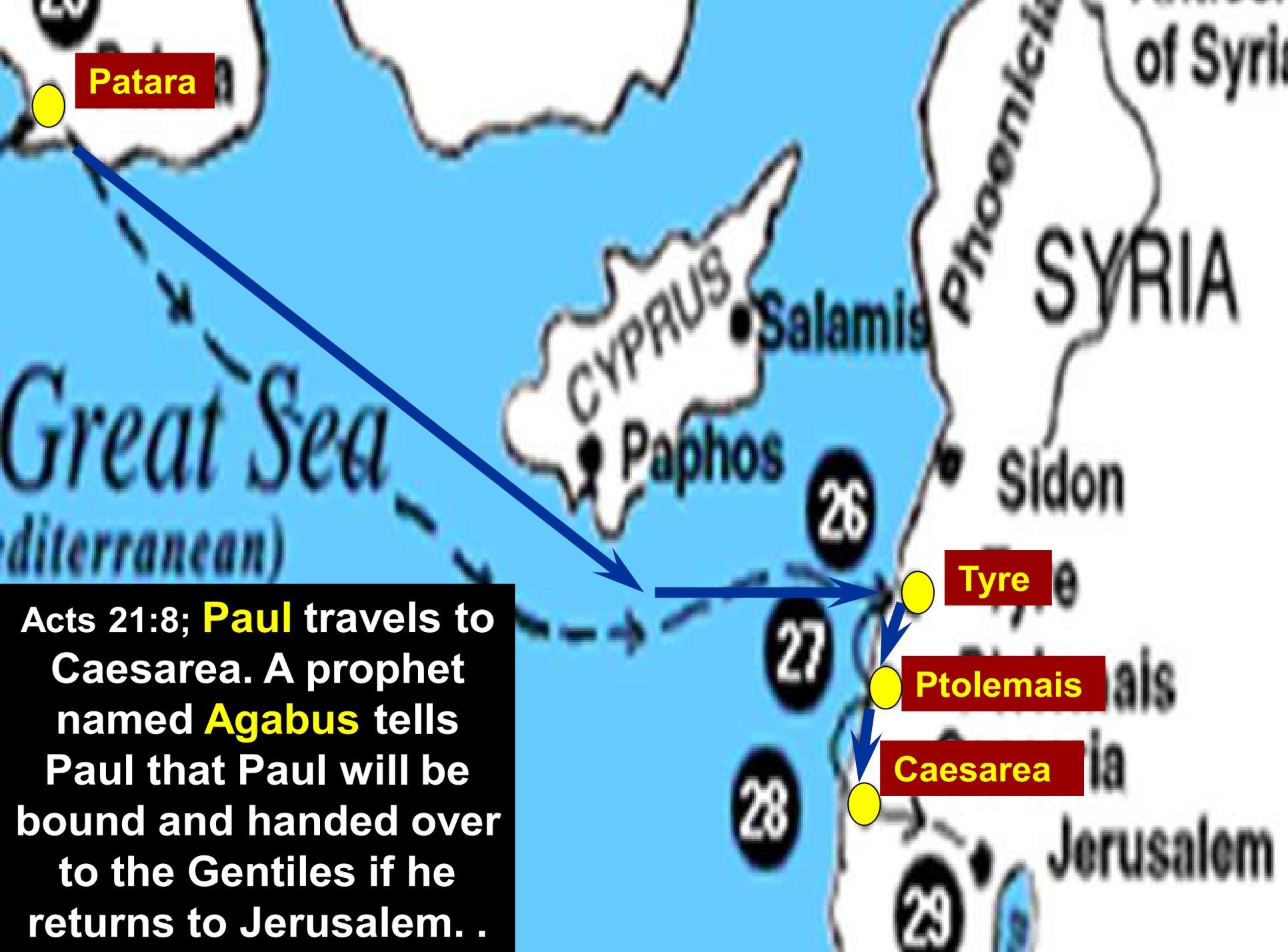


Acts 21:7; “When we had finished the voyage from Tyre, we arrived at Ptolemais, and after greeting the brethren, we stayed with them for a day.”

Paul and his group went aboard the ship and went south to **Ptolemais** which is still in Phoenicia about 30 miles south of Tyre.

In the Old Testament times, this Mediterranean sea port was named **Accho**. (Judges 1:31; The city is also so named in the Tell el Amarna letter.)

When Alexander the Great's kingdom was divided, this city was given to **Ptolemy Soter** (Ptolemy I), king of Egypt, who rebuilt it, and after whom it may have derived its name. (Others would attribute the name to **Ptolemy II** (Phildelphus), 285-246 B.C.)



Patara

Tyre

Ptolemais

Caesarea

Acts 21:8; **Paul** travels to Caesarea. A prophet named **Agabus** tells Paul that Paul will be bound and handed over to the Gentiles if he returns to Jerusalem. . .



Remains of Caesarea.

Acts 21:8; “Leaving the next day, we reached Caesarea and stayed at the house of Philip the evangelist, one of the Seven.”

At **Caesarea**, the Roman capital and principal seaport of the Land of Israel, Paul and his fellow travellers stayed at the house of **Philip** the evangelist,

Philip was one of the seven men that had originally been appointed to take care of the Jewish widows who spoke Greek. Acts 6;

Philip’s two recorded notable evangelistic successes were the conversions of the Samaritans and the Ethiopian Treasurer. (Acts 8;)

Acts 21:9; “He had four unmarried daughters who prophesied.”

Philip had **four unmarried daughters** who had the **prophetic gift**.

In Bible history there had been several women who had the prophetic gift.

Miriam (“Mary” in Hebrew), the sister of Moses and Aaron had this gift (Exodus 15:20-21;) We don’t know if she was married.

Deborah (means “honeybee” in Hebrew), wife of Lappidoth, who presided over the nation of Israel in the time of the judges had the gift. (Judges 4).



Acts 21:9; *“He had four unmarried daughters who prophesied.”*

Huldah, wife of Shallum prophesied in the days of King Josiah (2 Kings 22; 2 Chronicles 34;)

The Gospel of Luke tells about **Anna**, an eighty-four year old widow, a prophetess, who spent all her days in the temple fasting and praying. (Lk 2:36-38;)

After the birth of Jesus she was telling everyone who came up to the temple about him.



Acts 21:9; "He had four unmarried daughters who prophesied."

Remember that Joel had prophesied that as a result of the Holy Spirit being poured out in the last days the sons and daughters of the Israelites would prophesy. (Joel 2:28;)

Peter said this began to be fulfilled on the Day of Pentecost in Jerusalem. (Acts 2;)

As we have seen from Acts 8, the Holy Spirit poured out on the Apostles was transferred to others by the laying on of their hands.

In order for the four daughters of Philip to have the gift of prophecy, the hands of an Apostle had to be laid upon them.

Acts 21:9; “He had four unmarried daughters who prophesied.”

Women who prophesied were not speaking their own words but the words of God in ways that did not violate the teaching of scripture.

Women were to be subordinate to their husbands and not speak in the worship assembly.

(1 Corinthians 14:33-35;)

1 Cor 11:5; “And every woman who prays or prophesies with her head uncovered dishonours her head”

1 Cor 14:34; “women should remain silent in the congregations. They are not allowed to speak”

Acts 21:9; “He had four unmarried daughters who prophesied.”

1 Tim 2:12; “I do not permit a woman to teach or to have authority over a man; she must be silent.”

It is believed by many that the above text applies to the **Breaking of Bread service of the congregation.**

Women were encouraged to teach other women but even in this role their head must be covered as a reminder that above all is God and of how easy it is for man and woman to sin. 1 Cor 11:1ff;

Priscilla taught Apollos privately with Aquila in Acts 18:26;



Acts 21:10-11; “After we had been there a number of days, a prophet named Agabus came down from Judea. Coming over to us, he took Paul's belt, tied his own hands and feet with it and said, “The Holy Spirit says, ‘In this way the Jews of Jerusalem will bind the owner of this belt and will hand him over to the Gentiles.’” .”

One or more of their prophets warned Paul about what would happen to him if he went to Jerusalem.

We remember Agabus from Acts 11; and his prophecy of the great famine.

Agabus illustrated his **prophecy of Paul's imprisonment** by using Paul's belt to tie his own hands and saying it was like what would happen to the owner of the belt, that is, to Paul, when he went to Jerusalem.



Acts 21:12; “When we heard this, we and the people there pleaded with Paul not to go up to Jerusalem.”

Everyone there tried to dissuade Paul from going up to Jerusalem.



Acts 21:13; "Then Paul answered, "Why are you weeping and breaking my heart? I am ready not only to be bound, but also to die in Jerusalem for the name of the Lord Jesus." 14 When he would not be dissuaded, we gave up and said, "The Lord's will be done."

Evidently Paul knew it would be the only way he could get to Rome to preach the gospel there.

He said that he was not only ready to be bound, but also to DIE in Jerusalem for the cause of the Lord Jesus Christ! (20:24; Phil 1:20-24;)

He was willing to face this danger in order to complete his mission.

Acts 21:13; "Then Paul answered, "Why are you weeping and breaking my heart? I am ready not only to be bound, but also to die in Jerusalem for the name of the Lord Jesus." 14 When he would not be dissuaded, we gave up and said, "The Lord's will be done."

The prophecies had said nothing about Paul dying in Jerusalem. Though he was willing to lay his life on the line for Christ,

I think he thought he would become a prisoner in Jerusalem but not die there, although he did not know for sure.

We do know from the later history that he was not killed in Jerusalem but was sent as a prisoner to Rome.



Patara

CYPRUS

Salamis

Paphos

Phoenicia

of Syria

SYRIA

Sidon

Tyre

Ptolemais

Caesarea

Jerusalem

Great Sea
(Mediterranean)

Acts 21:8; **Paul** arrives in **Jerusalem**. A riot is started by people who claim that Paul has defiled Judaism with his teachings about Christianity.

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First Century Jerusalem



Acts 21:15; “After this, we got ready and went up to Jerusalem. 16 Some of the disciples from Caesarea accompanied us and brought us to the home of Mnason, where we were to stay. He was a man from Cyprus and one of the early disciples.”

Paul and his company stayed with **Mnason** in Jerusalem. He was from Cyprus, where Barnabas was from, and was one of the early disciples.

When and how **Mnason** was converted is not revealed.

It is possible that **Luke** names **Mnason** as he does, because it was from **Mnason** that **Luke** learned about much of the early history of the church.

Acts 21:17; *“When we arrived at Jerusalem, the brothers received us warmly.”*

Paul has really completed his third missionary journey at this point.

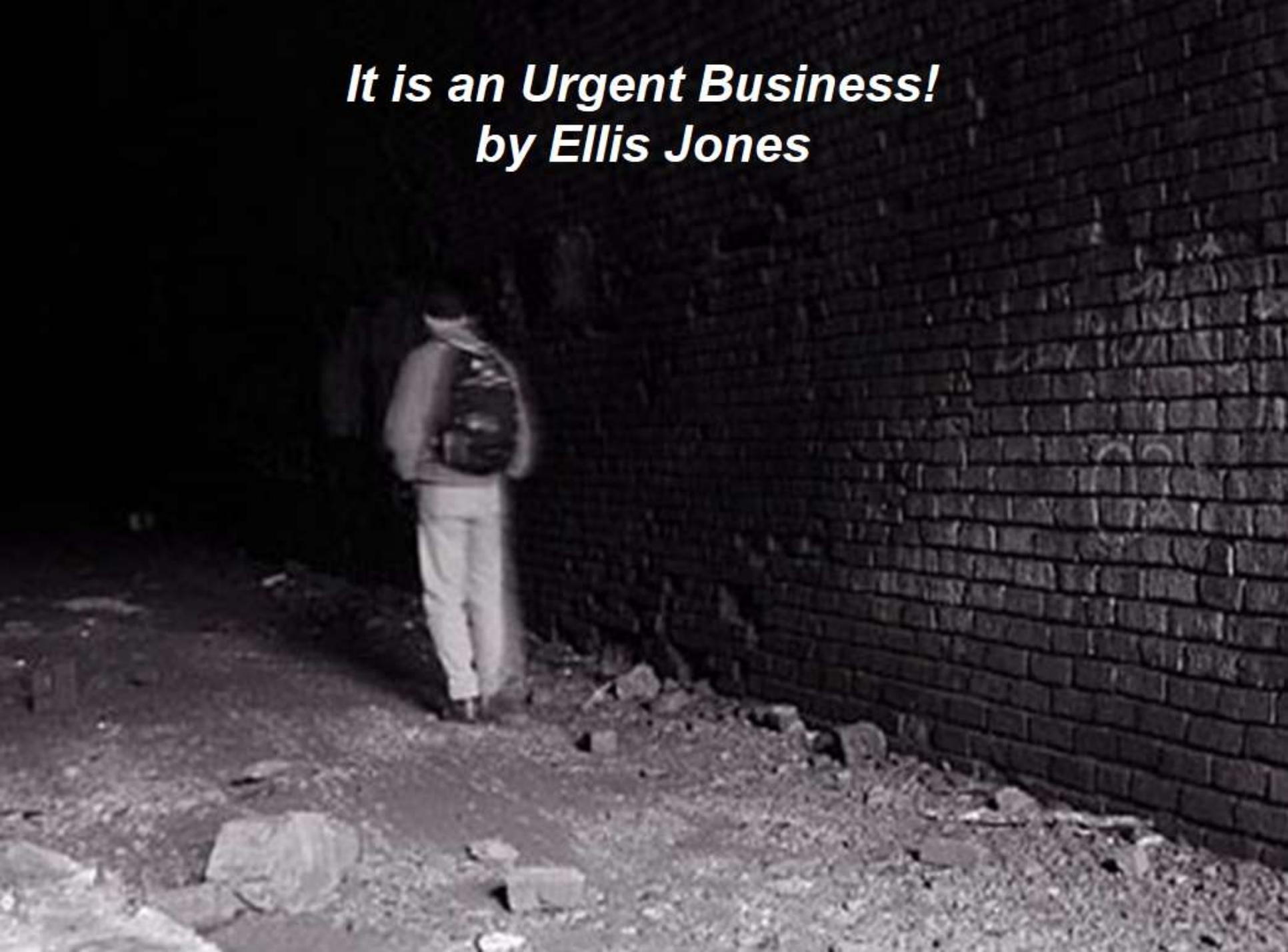
With the help of the apostles of the Gentile congregations he has brought their gifts for the poor among the Jewish saints in Judea.

We will see in the next section Paul acts on the advice of James the Lord’s brother to disprove the accusations of the Jews that he is a traitor to his nation.

However, he is attacked by them, then rescued and protected by the Romans in their barracks. But he also gets to tell his story to the crowd.



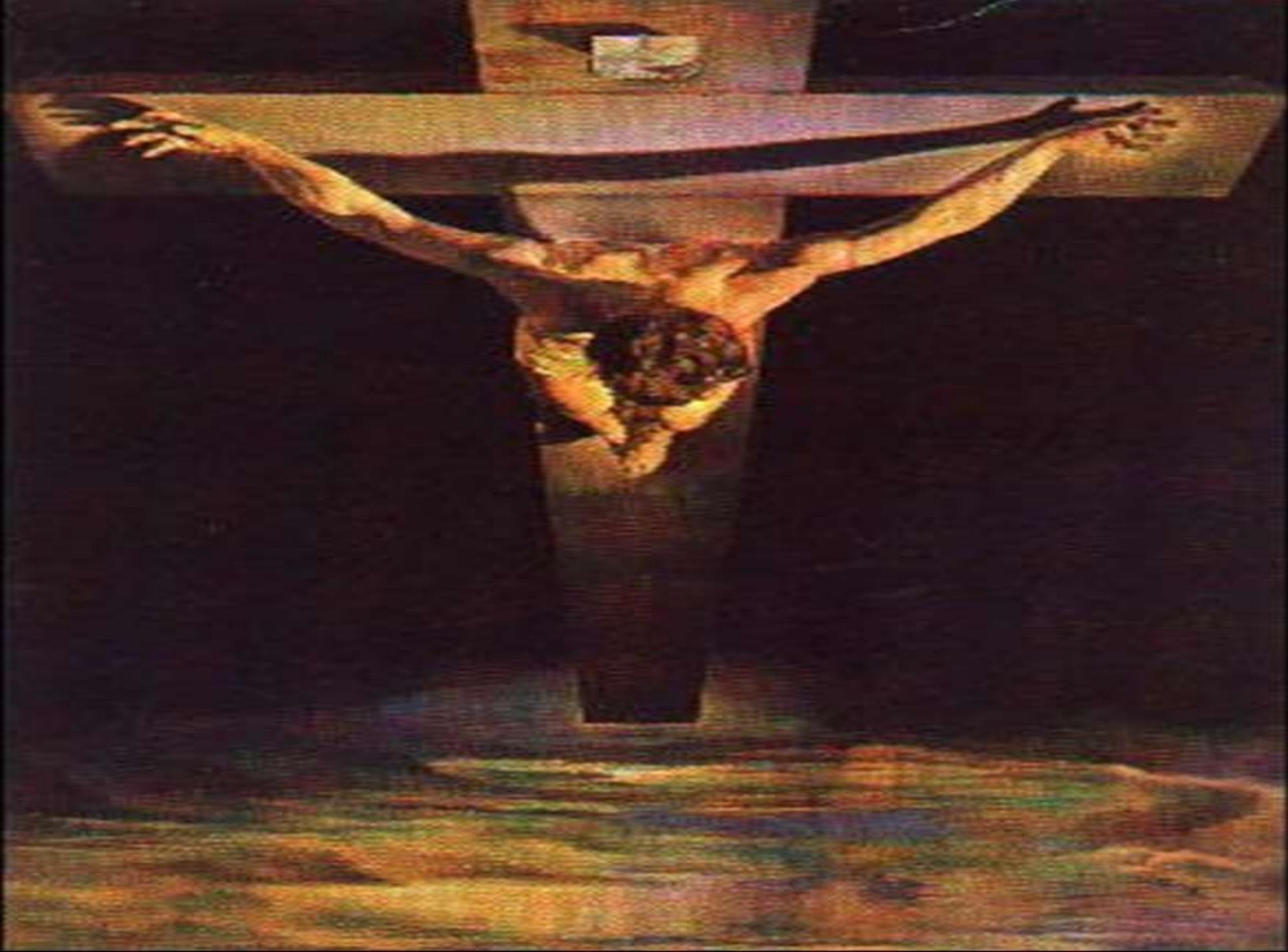
It is an Urgent Business!
by Ellis Jones



It is an Urgent Business!
by Ellis Jones

**Do you know someone who has lost his way?
You know what might happen to him some day
Once you too were wandering in sin.
Perhaps someone led YOU back to God again.**

**Don't let the opportunity go by.
For our fate is sealed the moment we die.
Each day your time grows shorter and shorter.
Each day your heart grows harder and harder.**



**The gospel has power to change men's hearts.
Teach them now before the Spirit departs.
Do not hesitate to teach a lost soul.
To take others with you should be your goal.**

**You know what you did to come to your Lord.
The gospel is simple; you know each word.
Tell what you did; it will have great power.
This is the time – the minute, the hour.**



Timberland

The Third Missionary Journey.

**Part 5 = Acts 21:1- 17;
Ephesus to Jerusalem.**

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**Next in the series:-
Acts 21:17-23:30;
Paul's last visit to Jerusalem.**