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A Biographical Study of Luke

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Luke

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY

I. The ministry of Luke

A. He was a co-worker with the Apostle Paul.

1. Traveling with Paul during the second missionary journey
 - a. Luke joined Paul, Silas, and Timothy at the city of Troas (Acts 16:8, 10).
 - b. He ministered to Lydia and a demoniac girl at Philippi (Acts 16:14-18).
 - c. For some reason, neither he nor Timothy were beaten and thrown into prison as were Paul and Silas (Acts 16:19-34).
2. Traveling with Paul during the third missionary journey
 - a. Luke again joined Paul at Troas, as he had during the previous trip (Acts 20:6).
 - b. He participated in a prayer meeting on the seashore at Tyre (Acts 21:4-6).
 - c. He visited with Philip the evangelist and his four daughters at Caesarea (Acts 21:8-9).
 - d. He urged Paul not to return to Jerusalem after hearing the prediction of Agabus the prophet—“And as we tarried there many days, there came down from Judaea a certain prophet, named Agabus. And when he was come unto us, he took Paul's girdle, and bound his own hands and feet, and said, Thus saith the Holy Ghost, So shall the Jews at Jerusalem bind the man that owneth this girdle, and shall deliver him into the hands of the Gentiles. And when we heard these things, both we, and they of that place, besought him not to go up to Jerusalem” (Acts 21:10-12).
 - e. Upon realizing Paul’s determination, however, he resigned himself to this visit—“Then Paul answered, What mean ye to weep and to break mine heart? for I am ready not to be bound only, but also to die at Jerusalem for the name of the Lord Jesus. And when he would not be persuaded, we ceased, saying, The will of the Lord be done” (Acts 21:13-14).
3. Arriving in Jerusalem with Paul
 - a. Upon returning, Luke stayed in the home of Mnason, a man originally from Cyprus, and one of the early Christian converts (Acts 21:16).
 - b. He then visited briefly with James, half-brother of the Lord (Acts 21:17-18).

B. He was a chaplain to the Apostle Paul. Luke faithfully ministered to Paul during his various imprisonments.

1. Joining Paul in Caesarea during the apostle’s two-year imprisonment (Acts 24:27; 27:1).
2. Sailing with Paul for Rome (Acts 27:1).
 - a. He endured the terrible storm at sea (Acts 27:18-20)
 - b. He escaped safely (along with 275 other passengers) to the Isle of Melita (Acts 28:1).
 - c. He stayed three days with Publius, governor of the island (Acts 28:7).

- d. He was treated kindly by the natives, especially after Paul had healed the governor's father of a fever and dysentery (Acts 28:8-10).
 - 3. Arriving in Rome with Paul (Acts 28:11-16)
 - 4. Joining Paul during the apostle's first Roman imprisonment (Acts 28:30-31; Col. 4:14; Philem. 24)
 - 5. Joining Paul during the apostle's second (and final) Roman imprisonment (2 Tim. 4:11).
- II. The manuscripts of Luke—Luke authored two New Testament books, the Gospel of Luke and the book of Acts.

THE GOSPEL OF LUKE

- I. Luke compiled his material from numerous sources (Luke 1:1-4).
 - A. He was a highly educated man.
 - B. He wrote from a Greek background and perspective.
- II. Luke presents Christ as the Son of man, i.e., the perfect man.
 - A. The explanation: Luke explained to his friend Theophilus his reason for writing an account of the Son of man (Luke 1:1-4).
 - B. The annunciations: There were a number of heavenly announcements concerning both the Son of man and his forerunner, occurring before and after the Bethlehem event. Various parties were involved.
 - 1. Those involved preceding his birth
 - a. Zacharias and Gabriel (Luke 1:5-25)
 - b. Mary and Gabriel (Luke 1:26-28)
 - c. Mary and Elisabeth (Luke 1:39-56)
 - d. Zacharias and the infant John (Luke 1:57-80)
 - e. Mary and Joseph (Luke 2:1-7)
 - 2. Those involved following his birth
 - a. The shepherds and the angels (Luke 2:8-15)
 - b. The shepherds and the Savior (Luke 2:16-20)
 - c. Simeon and the Savior (Luke 2:21-35)
 - d. Anna and the Savior (Luke 2:36-38)
 - C. The preparation: The quiet boyhood of Jesus prepared him for his role as the perfect Son of man.
 - 1. He was seen in the home of his mother—“And when they had performed all things according to the law of the Lord, they returned into Galilee, to their own city Nazareth. And the child grew, and waxed strong in spirit, filled with wisdom: and the grace of God was upon him. And Jesus increased in wisdom and stature, and in favour with God and man” (Luke 2:39-40, 52).
 - 2. He was seen in the house of his Father (Luke 2:41-51)—“And it came to pass, that after three days they found him in the temple, sitting in the midst of the doctors, both hearing them, and asking them questions. And all that heard him were astonished at his understanding and answers. And when they saw him, they were

amazed: and his mother said unto him, Son, why hast thou thus dealt with us? behold, thy father and I have sought thee sorrowing. And he said unto them, How is it that ye sought me? wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?" (Luke 2:46-49).

- D. The anticipation: The preaching of John the Baptist caused great interest in the promised appearance of the Son of man (Luke 3:1-20). "And he came into all the country about Jordan, preaching the baptism of repentance for the remission of sins; As it is written in the book of the words of Esaias the prophet, saying, The voice of one crying in the wilderness, Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make his paths straight. Every valley shall be filled, and every mountain and hill shall be brought low; and the crooked shall be made straight, and the rough ways shall be made smooth; And all flesh shall see the salvation of God" (Luke 3:3-6).
- E. The validation: At his baptism the Father gave official approval of the Son of man (Luke 3:21-22). "And the Holy Ghost descended in a bodily shape like a dove upon him, and a voice came from heaven, which said, Thou art my beloved Son; in thee I am well pleased" (Luke 3:22).
- F. The documentation: Luke followed the genealogy of the Son of man backward in time to Adam, tracing his line through Nathan, the second son of King David (Luke 3:23-28).
- G. The temptation: The Son of man was unsuccessfully tempted in three areas by Satan (Luke 4:1-13).
- H. The proclamation: The Son of man proclaimed his message throughout the land (Luke 4:14-15; 42-44). "And he said unto them, I must preach the kingdom of God to other cities also: for therefore am I sent" (Luke 4:43).
 - 1. The sermons he delivered
 - a. The message at Nazareth on Isaiah 61 (Luke 4:16-30)
 - b. The Sermon on the Mount (Luke 6:17-49)
 - c. The Mount Olivet discourse (Luke 21:5-38)
 - 2. The subjects he discussed
 - a. True spiritual relationships (Luke 8:19-21)
 - b. His future sufferings death, and resurrection (Luke 9:22, 44-45; 17:25; 18:31-34)
 - c. Discipleship (Luke 9:23-26, 57-62; 14:25-33)
 - d. Greatness (Luke 9:46-48; 22:24-27)
 - e. Sectarianism (Luke 9:49-50)
 - f. The unbelief of and coming judgment upon his generation (Luke 11:29-32)
 - g. The Holy Spirit (Luke 12:10-12)
 - h. Covetousness (Luke 12:13-15; 16:14-15)
 - i. God's care for his own (Luke 12:6-7; 22-34)
 - j. Watchfulness (Luke 12:35-40)
 - k. His mission (Luke 12:49-53)
 - l. Repentance and confession (Luke 13:1-5; 12:8-9)

- m. Signs of the times (Luke 12:54-57)
 - n. False religious profession (Luke 13:22-30)
 - o. The great white judgment throne (Luke 12:2-5)
 - p. Divorce (Luke 16:18)
 - q. Forgiveness (Luke 17:3-4)
 - r. Faith (Luke 17:22-37)
 - s. Final events (Luke 17:22-37)
 - t. Rewards (Luke 18:28-30; 22:28-30)
- I. The eulogization: The Son of man paid great homage to the imprisoned John the Baptist (Luke 7:19-29).
- J. The deputation: The Son of man chose and commissioned his apostles.
- 1. The 12 disciples
 - a. The call of Andrew, Peter, James, and John (Luke 5:1-11)
 - b. The call of Levi (Luke 5:27-29)
 - c. The selection of the Twelve (Luke 6:13-16)
 - d. The sending forth of the Twelve (Luke 9:1-11)
 - 2. The Seventy (Luke 10:1-24)
- K. The demonstrations: The Son of man exhibited his mighty power by performing 18 miracles, as recorded by Luke.
- 1. Casting of demons
 - a. The man at Capernaum (Luke 4:31-37)
 - b. The man at Gadara (Luke 8:26-40)
 - c. The boy at the base of Mount Hermon (Luke 9:37-43)
 - d. A man somewhere in Galilee (Luke 11:14)
 - 2. Raising the dead
 - a. The widow's son at Nain (Luke 7:11-18)
 - b. Jairus's daughter in Galilee (Luke 8:41-42, 49-56)
 - 3. Feeding the hungry (Luke 9:12-17)
 - 4. Healing the sick
 - a. Peter's mother-in-law (Luke 4:38-39)
 - b. A leper (Luke 5:12-14)
 - c. Ten lepers (Luke 17:11-19)
 - d. A paralytic (Luke 5:17-26)
 - e. A man with a paralyzed hand (Luke 6:6-11)
 - f. A centurion's servant (Luke 7:1-10)
 - g. A woman with an issue of blood (Luke 8:43-48)
 - h. A woman with an 18-year infirmity (Luke 13:10-17)
 - i. A man with dropsy (Luke 14:1-6)
 - j. A blind man named Bartimaeus (Luke 18:35-43)
 - 5. Calming the sea (Luke 8:22-25)
- L. The illustrations: The Son of man illustrated his message and mission through the employment of parables. Here are the 25 parables as recorded by Luke:

1. The two debtors (Luke 7:40-43)
2. The sower and the soil (Luke 8:4-15)
3. The mustard seed (Luke 13:18-19)
4. The leaven (Luke 13:20-21)
5. The lighted lamp (Luke 8: 16-18; 11:33-36)
6. The good Samaritan (Luke 10:25-37)
7. The generous father (Luke 11:11-13)
8. The persistent friend (Luke 11:5-8)
9. Reformation with regeneration (Luke 11:24-26)
10. The rich fool (Luke 12:16-21)
11. The faithful and faithless servants (Luke 12:41-48)
12. The fruitless fig tree (Luke 13:6-9)
13. The ambitious guest (Luke 14:7-14)
14. The great supper (Luke 14:15-24)
15. The lost sheep (Luke 15:1-7)
16. The lost coin (Luke 15:8-10)
17. The lost son (Luke 15:11-32)
18. The unjust steward (Luke 16:1-13)
19. The rich man and Lazarus (Luke 16:19-31)
20. When our best is but the least (Luke 17:7-10)
21. The persistent widow (Luke 18:1-8)
22. The publican and the Pharisee (Luke 18:9-14)
23. The ten pounds (Luke 19:11-27)
24. The angry vineyard owner (Luke 20:9-18)
25. The budding fig tree (Luke 21:29-32)

M. The supplications: The Son of man considered the subject of prayer to be an all-important one.

1. His personal prayers—Jesus prayed:
 - a. At his baptism (Luke 3:21)
 - b. In the wilderness (Luke 5:16)
 - c. Before choosing the Twelve (Luke 6:12)
 - d. Prior to hearing Peter’s great confession (Luke 9:18)
 - e. During his transfiguration (Luke 9:29)
 - f. After hearing the report of the returning Seventy—“In that hour Jesus rejoiced in spirit, and said, I thank thee, O Father, Lord of heaven and earth, that thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent, and hast revealed them unto babes: even so, Father; for so it seemed good in thy sight. All things are delivered to me of my Father: and no man knoweth who the Son is, but the Father; and who the Father is, but the Son, and he to whom the Son will reveal him” (Luke 10:21-22).
 - g. Before giving the model prayer (Luke 11:1)

- h. In the upper room for Peter—“And the Lord said, Simon, Simon, behold, Satan hath desired to have you, that he may sift you as wheat: But I have prayed for thee, that thy faith fail not: and when thou art converted, strengthen thy brethren” (Luke 22:31-32).
 - i. In the garden—“And he was withdrawn from them about a stone's cast, and kneeled down, and prayed, Saying, Father, if thou be willing, remove this cup from me: nevertheless not my will, but thine, be done. And there appeared an angel unto him from heaven, strengthening him. And being in an agony he prayed more earnestly: and his sweat was as it were great drops of blood falling down to the ground” (Luke 22:41-44).
 - j. On the cross—“Then said Jesus, Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do. And they parted his raiment, and cast lots. And the soldiers also mocked him, coming to him, and offering him vinegar” (Luke 23:34, 36)
2. His pattern prayer—“And he said unto them, When ye pray, say, Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done, as in heaven, so in earth. Give us day by day our daily bread. And forgive us our sins; for we also forgive every one that is indebted to us. And lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil” (Luke 11:2-4).
 3. His points on prayer (Luke 6:27-28; 11:9-10; 18:1; 21:36; 22:40)
- N. The invitations: On two special occasions the Son of man issued a personal invitation.
1. To the rich young ruler (Luke 18:18-24)—“Now when Jesus heard these things, he said unto him, Yet lackest thou one thing: sell all that thou hast, and distribute unto the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in heaven: and come, follow me (Luke 18:22).
 2. To a short but rich tax collector (Luke 19:1-10)—“And when Jesus came to the place, he looked up, and saw him, and said unto him, Zacchaeus, make haste, and come down; for to day I must abide at thy house” (Luke 19:5).
- O. The intolerance: The Son of man was rejected by the Samaritans (Luke 9:51-56)—“And they did not receive him, because his face was as though he would go to Jerusalem” (Luke 9:53).
- P. The clarification: During his visit with Mary and Martha the Son of man gently corrected Martha for having her priorities in the wrong order (Luke 10:38-42)>
- Q. The consecration: Some children were brought to the Son of man to be blessed by him (Luke 18:15-17).
- R. The lamentation: The Son of man wept over the city of Jerusalem (Luke 19:41-42).
- S. The presentation: The Son of man presented himself to the Jerusalem crowds during the triumphal entry on Palm Sunday (Luke 19:28-40).
- T. The purification: The Son of man cleansed the temple (Luke 19:45-48).
- U. The observation: The Son of man commented concerning a poor widow and her offering in the temple (Luke 21:1-4).

- V. The confrontations: The Son of man was often confronted by the wicked Jewish leaders.
1. They said he was a blasphemer (Luke 5:21).
 2. They accused him of having a demon (Luke 11:15).
 3. They criticized him in various areas:
 - a. For associating with sinners (Luke 5:30-32; 7:36-39)
 - b. For not observing their ceremonial fastings (Luke 5:33-35)
 - c. For not observing their ceremonial washings (Luke 11:37-38)
 - d. For allowing his disciples to pick grain for food on the Sabbath (Luke 6:1-5)
 - e. For healing on the Sabbath (Luke 6:6-11)
 4. They challenged his authority (Luke 20:1-8).
 5. They attempted to trap him concerning:
 - a. The paying of tribute (Luke 20:19-26)
 - b. The resurrection of the dead (Luke 20:27-33)
- W. The condemnation: The Son of man utterly condemned the wicked Jewish leaders (Luke 7:30-35; 11: 39-54; 20:45-47).
- X. The symbolization: The Son of man used bread and wine to symbolize his sufferings in the upper room (Luke 22:7-20). "And he took bread, and gave thanks, and brake it, and gave unto them, saying, This is my body which is given for you: this do in remembrance of me. Likewise also the cup after supper, saying, This cup is the new testament in my blood, which is shed for you" (Luke 22:19-20).
- Y. The repudiation: The Son of man was betrayed and denied by two followers.
1. The betrayal by Judas (Luke 22:1-6, 47-48)
 2. The denials by Peter (Luke 22:34, 53-62)
- Z. The interrogation: The Son of man was arrested in Gethsemane and subjected to several unfair trials.
1. Before the high priest (Luke 22:54, 63-65)
 2. Before the Sanhedrin (Luke 22:66-71)
 3. Before Pilate for the first time (Luke 23:1-5)
 4. Before Herod (Luke 23:6-12)
 5. Before Pilate for the second time (Luke 23:13-25)
- AA. The brutalization: The Son of man was cruelly placed on the cross of Calvary and crucified (Luke 23:33-49).
- BB. The authorization: Joseph of Arimathea received permission from Pilate to remove the lifeless body of the Son of man and place it in a new tomb (Luke 23:50-53).
- CC. The finalization: The women prepared spices and ointments for anointing the body of the Son of man for final burial (Luke 23:54-56).
- DD. The vindication: The Son of man was vindicated through his glorious resurrection from the dead.
1. The announcement to some women in the tomb (Luke 24:1-12)
 2. The appearances to his disciples
 - a. Christ appeared to two of them en route to Emmaus (Luke 24:13-32).

- b. Christ appeared to 10 of them in the upper room (Luke 24:33-44).
- EE. The exaltation: The Son of man ascended into heaven (Luke 24:49-53).

THE BOOK OF ACTS (PART ONE): Operation Holy Land—The Greater Jerusalem Crusade (Acts 1—12). It was headed up by Peter, the fisherman, and assisted by Stephen and Philip.

I. Activities of Peter

A. Peter and the 120 (Acts 1:1-26)

- 1. On the Mount of Olives (Acts 1:1-12)
 - a. Receiving the assurance from Christ (Acts 1:6-8)
 - b. Witnessing the ascension of Christ (Acts 1:9-11)
- 2. In the upper room (Acts 1:13-26)
 - a. The prayer meeting (Acts 1:13-14)
 - b. The business meeting (Acts 1:15-26)

B. Peter and the crowd at Pentecost (Acts 2:1-47)

- 1. The cloven tongues (Acts 2:1-4)
- 2. The congregation (Acts 2:5-11)
- 3. The confusion (Acts 2:12-13)
- 4. The clarification (Acts 2:14-15)
- 5. The comparison (Acts 2:16-21)
 - a. The Old Testament prophet Joel (Acts 2:16)
 - b. The Old Testament prophecy of Joel (Acts 2:17-21)
- 6. The condemnation (Acts 2:22-28)
 - a. The Messiah had been crucified by his foes (Acts 2:22-24)
 - b. The Messiah had been resurrected by his Father (Acts 2:24)
- 7. The conclusion (Acts 2:29-36)
- 8. The conviction (Acts 2:37)
- 9. The command (Acts 2:38-39)
- 10. The conversions (Acts 2:41)
- 11. The communion (Acts 2:42-47)

C. Peter and the lame man (Acts 3:1-26)

- 1. The miracle (Acts 3:1-11)
 - a. The need for the healing (Acts 3:2)
 - b. The name in the healing (Acts 3:4-6)
 - c. The nature of the healing (Acts 3:8)
- 2. The message (Acts 3:12-26)—At this point, Peter delivered a powerful sermon about the cross.
 - a. The promoters of the cross—The Jewish leaders (Acts 3:13-15)
 - b. The prophecies about the cross—The Old Testament Scriptures (Acts 3:18)
 - c. The power of the cross (Acts 3:16, 26)
 - (1) It had sealed the body of one man (Acts 3:16).
 - (2) It could heal the souls of all men (Acts 3:26).
 - d. The program of the cross (Acts 3:15, 18-21)

- e. The plea of the cross (Acts 3:19, 26)
- D. Peter and the high priest (Acts 4:1-37)—Annas, the Jewish high priest, had Peter and John arrested.
 - 1. The reason for the arrest (Acts 4:2)
 - 2. The evidence supporting the arrest (Acts 4:4)
 - 3. The dialogue in the arrest (Acts 4:8-12)
 - 4. The conference during the arrest (Acts 4:13-17)
 - 5. The warning accompanying the arrest (Acts 4:18-22)
 - 6. The praise service following the arrest (Acts 4:23-30)
 - 7. The blessings resulting from the arrest (Acts 4:31-37)
- E. Peter and Ananias and Sapphira (Acts 5:1-11)
 - 1. Their deception (Acts 5:1-2)
 - 2. Their discovery (Acts 5:3-4)
 - 3. Their deaths (Acts 5:5, 10)
- F. Peter and the sick (Acts 5:12-16)
- G. Peter and the lawyer Gamaliel (Acts 5:17-42)—For the second time Peter was arrested for preaching Christ.
 - 1. The anger of the Sadducees (Acts 5:17-18)
 - 2. The appearance of the Lord (Acts 5:19-20)
 - 3. The astonishment of the jailors (Acts 5:21-26)
 - 4. The address of Peter (Acts 5:27-32)
 - 5. The advice of Gamaliel (Acts 5:34-39)
 - 6. The attitude of the apostles (Acts 5:40-42)
 - a. Their pain (Acts 5:40)
 - b. Their praise (Acts 5:41)
 - c. Their persistence (Acts 5:42)
- H. Peter and Simon the Sorcerer (Acts 8:9-25)
 - 1. The pride of Simon (Acts 8:9-11)
 - 2. The perversion of Simon (Acts 8:18-19)
 - 3. The punishment of Simon (Acts 8:20-21)
 - 4. The plea of Simon (Acts 8:24)
- I. Peter and Aeneas (Acts 9:32-35)
 - 1. The misery (Acts 9:32-33)
 - 2. The miracle (Acts 9:34)
- J. Peter and Dorcas (Acts 9:36-42)
 - 1. The deeds of Dorcas (Acts 9:36)
 - 2. The death of Dorcas (Acts 9:37)
 - 3. The deliverance of Dorcas (Acts 9:38-41)
- K. Peter and Cornelius (Acts 9:43—10:48)
 - 1. Cornelius, a religious sinner in Caesarea (Acts 10:1-8)
 - 2. Peter, a reluctant soul winner in Joppa (Acts 10:9-23)
 - 3. Peter and Cornelius, redeemed saints in Christ (Acts 10:24-48)

- L. Peter and the Jewish believers at Jerusalem (Acts 11:1-18)
 - 1. The accusation (Acts 11:1-3)
 - 2. The argument (Acts 11:14-17)
 - 3. The acceptance (Acts 11:18)
- M. Peter and the angel of the Lord (Acts 12:1-17)
 - 1. Peter's success in escaping a prison house (Acts 12:5-11)
 - 2. Peter's struggle in entering a prayer house (Acts 12:12-16)
- N. Peter and the Jerusalem council (Acts 15)
 - 1. His comments (Acts 15:7-9)
 - 2. His caution (Acts 15:10)
 - 3. His conclusion (Acts 15:11)
- II. Activities of Stephen (Acts 6:1 – 7:60)
 - A. A the complaint of the laity (Acts 6:1)
 - B. The conference of the leaders (Acts 6:2-4)
 - C. The choice of the laborers (Acts 6:5-7)—The first seven deacons were chosen; Stephen was one of them.
 - 1. The spiritual maturity of Stephen (Acts 6:5-10)
 - 2. The miracles of Stephen (Acts 6:8)
 - 3. The maligning of Stephen (Acts 6:9-14)
 - 4. The meekness of Stephen (Acts 6:15)
 - 5. The message of Stephen (Acts 7:1-53)
 - 6. The martyrdom of Stephen (Acts 7:54-60)
 - a. His persecutors (Acts 7:54, 57-58)
 - b. His preview of glory (Acts 7:55-56)
 - c. His prayer (Acts 7:59-60)
 - (1) For himself (Acts 7:59)
 - (2) For his enemies (Acts 7:60)
- III. Activities of Philip (Acts 6:5; 8:5-8, 26-40)
 - A. The evangelist in Samaria
 - 1. The message he preached (Acts 8:5)
 - 2. The miracles he performed (Acts 8:6-8)
 - B. The soul winner in Gaza (Acts 8:26-40)
 - 1. His mission from an angel (Acts 8:26)
 - 2. His mission to a eunuch (Acts 8:27-40)
 - a. The confusion of the eunuch (Acts 8:31-34)
 - b. The conversion of the eunuch (Acts 8:36-37)
 - c. The confession of the eunuch (Acts 8:38-40)
 - C. The family man in Caesarea (Acts 21:8-9)

THE BOOK OF ACTS (PART TWO): Operation Whole Earth—The Global Crusade (Acts 13–28). It was headed up by Paul, the tentmaker, and assisted by Barnabas, Silas, Timothy, Mark, and Luke.

- I. The conversion of Paul (Acts 9:1-19; 22:5-16; 26:12)
 - A. Paul's vendetta against the saints of God (Acts 9:1-2; 22:4; 26:9-12)
 - B. Paul's vision of the Son of God (Acts 9:3-9; 22:6-11; 26:12-18)
 - C. Paul's visitation by a servant of God (Acts 9:10-18; 22:13-16)
- II. The early ministry of Paul (Acts 9:19-30; 11:24-30; 12:25—13:3; 22:21)—His first missionary journey (Acts 13:2—14:2)
 - A. First stop, Cyprus (Acts 13:4-12)
 - B. Second stop, Perga (Acts 13:13)—John Mark left the team at this point.
 - C. Third stop, Antioch in Pisidia (Acts 13:14-50)—Paul spent several weeks there and preached two sermons in the synagogue in Antioch.
 - D. Fourth stop, Iconium (Acts 13:51—14:5)
 - E. Fifth stop, Lystra (Acts 14:6-23)
 - F. Sixth stop, back to Antioch in Syria (Acts 14:24-28)
- III. The Jerusalem council—Attended by Paul (Acts 15:1-35)
 - A. The reason for the council (Acts 15:1-2, 5-6)
 - B. The reports given in the council
 - 1. Peter's report (Acts 15:7-11)
 - 2. Paul's report (Acts 15:12)
 - 3. James's report (Acts 15:13-21)
 - a. The summary: James summarized the position of no circumcision for Gentiles through two arguments:
 - (1) A practical argument—God had already saved Gentiles without the rite of circumcision (Acts 15:14)
 - (2) A prophetic argument—Amos the prophet had already predicted this would happen (Acts 15:15-18)
 - b. The suggestion (Acts 15:19-21)
 - C. The recommendation of the council (Acts 15:22-35)
 - 1. The messengers who carried their recommendation (Acts 15:22-27)
 - 2. The message contained in their recommendation (Acts 15:28-35)
- IV. The disagreement between Paul and Barnabas (Acts 15:36-40)
 - A. The background of the disagreement (Acts 15:36-38)
 - B. The blessing from the disagreement (Acts 15:39-40)—As a result, there were twice as many missionaries on the field.
- V. The second missionary journey of Paul (Acts 15:41—18:22)
 - A. First stop, Lystra (Acts 16:1-5)
 - 1. The choosing of Timothy (Acts 16:1-2)
 - 2. The circumcising of Timothy (Acts 16:3)
 - B. Second stop, Troas (Acts 16:6-10)
 - 1. Forbidden by the Holy Spirit to go north or south (Acts 16:6-7)
 - 2. Bidden by the Holy Spirit to go west (Acts 16:9-10)
 - C. Third stop, Philippi (Acts 16:11-40)—At Philippi three tremendous conversions took place.

1. The salvation of a business woman (Acts 16:13-15)
 2. The salvation of a demoniac girl (Acts 16:16-18)
 3. The salvation of a prison keeper (Acts 16:19-40)
 - D. Fourth stop, Thessalonica (Acts 17:1-9)
 - E. Fifth stop, Berea (Acts 17:10-14)—Timothy and Silas remained in Berea.
 - F. Sixth stop, Athens (Acts 17:15-34)—Paul preached his famous sermon on Mars Hill.
 - G. Seventh stop, Corinth (Acts 18:1-18)
 1. Paul's friends in this city (Acts 18:1-5)
 2. Paul's foes in this city (Acts 18:1-5)
 3. Paul's fruits in this city (Acts 18:8, 11)
 4. Paul's Heavenly Father in this city (Acts 18:9-10)
 - H. Eighth stop, Ephesus (Acts 18:19-21)
- VI. The third missionary journey of Paul (Acts 18:23—21:14)
- A. First stop, Asia Minor (Acts 18:23)—Paul revisited these churches to exhort and strengthen them.
 - B. Second stop, Ephesus (Acts 18:24—19:41)
 1. The forerunner of Paul in Ephesus—Apollos (Acts 18:24-28)
 - a. The teaching of Apollos (Acts 18:24-28)
 - b. The teachers of Apollos (Acts 18:26)
 2. The fruits of Paul in Ephesus (Acts 19:1-41)
 - C. Third stop, Greece (Acts 20:1-5)—After a stay of three months he left to escape a plot of the Jews to kill him.
 - D. Fourth stop, Troas (Acts 20:6-12)
 1. The midnight address (Acts 20:7)
 2. The mid-morning accident (Acts 20:8-9)
 3. The miraculous awakening (Acts 20:10-12)
 - E. Fifth stop, Miletus (Acts 20:15-38)
 - F. Sixth stop, Tyre (Acts 21:1-6)
 - G. Seventh stop, Ptolemais (Acts 21:7)
 - H. Eighth stop, Caesarea (Acts 21:8-14)
- VII. Paul final visit to Jerusalem (Acts 21:15-20)
- A. The rumors against Paul (Acts 21:18-22, 27-30)
 - B. The reaction by Paul (Acts 21:23-26)—To counteract these false rumors, Paul agreed to put himself back under the Law, shave his head, and take a seven-day vow.
 - C. The rescue of Paul (Acts 21:30-32)—In spite of Paul's efforts, the rumors persisted and he was set upon by a murderous Jewish mob.
 - D. The replies by Paul (Acts 21:33—23:10)
 - E. The revelation to Paul (Acts 23:11)
 - F. The revenge against Paul (Acts 23:12-15)
 - G. The relative of Paul (Acts 23:16-22)
 - H. The removal of Paul (Acts 23:23-32)

- VIII. Paul's imprisonment in Caesarea (Acts 23:33—26:32)
 - A. Paul before Felix (Acts 23:33—24:27)
 - B. Paul before Festus (Acts 25:1-12)
 - C. Paul before Agrippa (Acts 25:13—26:32)
- IX. Paul's voyage to Rome (Acts 27:1—28:31)
 - A. Phase 1: From Caesarea to Fair Havens (Acts 27:1-12)
 - B. Phase 2: From Fair Havens to Melita (Acts 26:13—27:44)
 - C. Phase 3: At Melita (Acts 28:1-10)
 - D. Phase 4: From Melita to Rome (Acts 28:11-15)
 - E. Phase 5: At Rome (Acts 28:16-31)

STATISTICS

Brother: Some feel Titus may have been his brother (2 Cor. 8:18; 12:18)

First mention: Luke 1:3

Final mention: Philemon 24

Meaning of his name: "Light giving"

Frequency of his name: Referred to 41 times

Biblical books mentioning him: Five books (Luke, Acts, Colossians, 2 Peter, Philemon)

Occupation: Medical doctor (Col. 4:14)

Place of birth: Probably born in Antioch in Syria

Place of death: Tradition says he died in Greece.

Circumstances of death: Tradition says he was crucified for his faith in Christ, along with the Apostle Andrew

Important fact about his life: He was the author of the books of Luke and Acts and served as Paul's personal physician.