

**The Acts of the Apostles I**  
***The Sending of the First Missionaries***  
**Acts 13:1-52**

- I. THE CALL TO MISSIONARY WORK (Acts 13:1-4)
  - A. The Call of the Missionary (Acts 13:1-2)
    - i. A divine call (Acts 13:2; Ephesians 4:11-12)
    - ii. A separate call (Acts 13:2)
    - iii. A personal call (Acts 13:2) *"I have called them"*
  - B. The Responsibility of the Missionary (Acts 13:3-4)
    - i. To the church (Acts 13:3; Acts 14:26-28)
    - ii. To the Lord (Acts 13:4; Acts 16:6-10)
    - iii. To the people (1 Corinthians 15:34)
  - C. The Work of the Missionary
    - i. To preach
      - 1. Message
        - a) The word of God (Acts 13:5)
        - b) The gospel (Acts 14:7)
        - c) Turn from vanities unto God (Acts 14:15; Acts 26:17-18)
      - 2. Location (Acts 20:20)
        - a) Synagogue (Religious location)
        - b) Publicly (Public ministry)
        - c) House to House (One on one/Discipleship)
    - ii. To warn/win the lost (Acts 13:12; Acts 20:31)
    - iii. To baptize believers (Acts 16:14-15, 30-34)
      - 1. Can be done by the missionary (1 Corinthians 1:14-16)
      - 2. Though this is not the missionary's purpose (1 Corinthians 1:17)
    - iv. To teach the saved (Acts 18:11; Acts 20:20-27)
    - v. To ordain elders (Acts 14:23; Titus 1:5)
    - vi. To establish churches (Acts 14:23)
    - vii. To confirm the churches (Acts 15:40-41; Acts 16:5)

# The Acts of the Apostles I | **To the Greek Also** **Paul's 1<sup>st</sup> Missionary Journey**

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viii. Not to be confused with modern day social mission work.

1. Much of the “mission” work done today is for the social welfare of man rather than the spiritual welfare of man.
2. This is due largely upon the misapplication of Matthew 25:34-40.

NOTE: *William Carey's Three principles of Establishing Churches*

- *Self-governing* (to govern themselves)
- *Self-supporting* (to financially and spiritually support themselves)
- *Self-propagating* (to multiply / reproduce)
  - Internally
  - Externally

#### D. The Support of the Missionary

- i. Not by the unsaved and/or untrained (2 Thessalonians 3:7-9; 3 John 5-8)
- ii. Supported by his own work

1. If a missionary can work in the field to which he is called there could be some benefit to him doing so.
  - a) This gives the missionary added opportunities to work among the people. (i.e. more exposure among the people means more opportunities to witness, and acceptance among the people)
  - b) This gives the missionary another source of income (not relying totally on the financial support from their home country, and the “ups and downs” of that support).
2. Paul was able and willing to do some work to make some necessary money (Acts 18:1-3; 2 Thessalonians 3:8-9)

#### iii. Supported by the established churches (Philippians 4:10-12)

1. Concerning the church at Philippi (Philippians 4:14-19)
2. Concerning the church at Corinth (2 Corinthians 11:9)
3. Concerning the church at Thessalonica (2 Thessalonians 3:8-9)

#### iv. Biblical concept for one ministering locally (2 Corinthians 11:7-8)

1. Paul points out that the way things ought to be done is for the church to which the man is ministering to support the man.

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2. Should be supported by the church he is ministering to. This would be the equivalent of the national pastors of our day. They should be obtaining the support from their local congregation.
3. Anytime a local church is planted it ought to be taught how to support their pastor.

### II. MISSIONARY WORK ON CYPRUS (Acts 13:5-13) – See map on page 9.

#### A. The Ministry at Salamis (Acts 13:5)

#### B. The Ministry at Paphos (Acts 13:6-12)

- i. The interference of Elymas (Acts 13:6-8) – compared to the Pharisees
  1. Full of all subtilty and all mischief (Matthew 23:25-33; Luke 11:39)
  2. Child of the devil (Matthew 13:38; John 8:38-44)
  3. Enemy of all righteousness (Matthew 23:13-15; Luke 11:52)
- ii. The blinding of Elymas (Acts 13:9-11)
- iii. The faith of Sergius Paulus (Acts 13:12)

#### C. The Change of Saul's Name (Acts 13:9)

- i. Saul
  1. Hebrew Name
  2. Means "asked for"; i.e., "important" (Philippians 3:4-6)
- ii. Paul
  1. Greek (Gentile) Name
  2. Means "little" (Philippians 3:7-8)
- iii. Paul and Barnabas
  1. Barnabas... and Saul (Acts 13:1)
  2. Barnabas and Saul (Acts 13:2, 7)
  3. Paul and Barnabas (Acts 13:43, 46, 50)

#### D. The Departure of John Mark (Acts 13:13)

- i. Came with the missionaries (Acts 12:25; Acts 13:5)
- ii. Returned to Jerusalem (Acts 13:13)
- iii. Rejected by Paul (Acts 15:36-39)
- iv. Profitable to Paul (2 Timothy 4:11)

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### III. PAUL'S MESSAGE AT ANTIOCH IN PISIDIA (Acts 13:14-41)

- A. The Opportunity to Preach (Acts 13:14-16)
  - i. In the synagogue (Acts 13:14)
  - ii. On the Sabbath day (Acts 13:14)
  - iii. After scripture reading (Acts 13:15)
  - iv. At the offer of the rulers (Acts 13:15-16)
  
- B. The People of God (Acts 13:17-22)
  - i. Chosen of God (Acts 13:17)
  - ii. Delivered from Egypt (Acts 13:17)
  - iii. Wandered in the wilderness (Acts 13:18)
  - iv. Conquered Canaan (Acts 13:19)
  - v. Ruled by judges (Acts 13:20)
  - vi. Ruled by kings (Acts 13:21-22; 1 Samuel 13:14; Psalm 78:70-72)

**1 Samuel 13:14** But now thy kingdom shall not continue: **the LORD hath sought him a man after his own heart**, and the LORD hath commanded him *to be* captain over his people, because thou hast not kept *that* which the LORD commanded thee.

- C. The Promise of a Saviour (Acts 13:23-26)
  - i. Of the seed of David (Acts 13:23)
  - ii. By the witness of John (Acts 13:24-25)
  - iii. By the word of salvation (Acts 13:26)
  
- D. The Passion of Christ (Acts 13:27-29)
  - i. Ignoring the voices of the prophets (Acts 13:27; Luke 24:44-46)
  - ii. Ignoring the objections of Pilate (Acts 13:28)
  - iii. Fulfilling the text of scripture (Acts 13:29) – the tree (Deuteronomy 21:22-23; Acts 5:30; Galatians 3:13)
    - 1. To be hung a tree was a curse (Deuteronomy 21:22-23)
    - 2. Christ was hung on a tree (Acts 5:30)
    - 3. Christ bore the curse of the law on the tree (Galatians 3:13)

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- E. The Power of the Resurrection (Acts 13:30-37)
  - i. The witness to the people (Acts 13:30-31)
  - ii. The begotten of the Father (Acts 13:33; Psalm 2:7)
  - iii. The first begotten of the dead (Revelation 1:5, 18)
  - iv. The firstborn from the dead (Colossians 1:18)
  - v. "Who (Christ) only hath immortality" (1 Timothy 6:16)
  - vi. The denial of corruption (Acts 13:34-37; Acts 2:27-31; Psalm 16:10-11)

**Psalm 16:10** For thou wilt not leave my soul in hell; **neither** wilt **thou** suffer **thine Holy One** to see **corruption**. **11** Thou wilt shew me the path of life: in thy presence *is* fulness of joy; at thy right hand *there are* pleasures for evermore.

- F. The Path of Salvation (Acts 13:38-41)
  - i. The forgiveness of sins (Acts 13:38)
  - ii. The justification from all things (Acts 13:39)
  - iii. The warning of unbelief (Acts 13:40-41)

#### IV. OPPOSITION FROM THE JEWS (Acts 13:42-52)

- A. The Outbreak of Revival (Acts 13:42-44)
  - i. The seeking Gentiles (Acts 13:42)
  - ii. The persuaded Jews (Acts 13:43)
  - iii. The eager crowd (Acts 13:44)
- B. The Opposition to the Word (Acts 13:45-52)
  - i. The envious Jews (Acts 13:45)
  - ii. The bold missionaries (Acts 13:46-47; Acts 18:5-6; Acts 28:28)
  - iii. The spreading message (Acts 13:48-49)
  - iv. The persecuted missionaries (Acts 13:50-51)
  - v. The victorious Christians (Acts 13:52)