

# Acts 14: 1-28

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MACEDONIA

THRACE

BLACK SEA

BITHYNIA AND PONTUS

GALATIA

ASIA

CAPPADOCIA

LEMNOS

SAMOTHRACE

LESBOS

CHIOS

EUBOEA

ACHAIA

SAMOS

PATMOS

SANTORINI

CRETE

CARIA

LYCIA

PAMPHYLIA

CILICIA

COMMAGENE

SYRIA

ABILENE

PHOENICIA

CYPRUS

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

NABATEA

### PAUL'S FIRST MISSIONARY JOURNEY

Acts 13 & 14

- City
- One of the "Seven Churches" - Rev. 2-3

Paul & Barnabas receive great Jewish opposition to the Gospel

Paul & Barnabas flee to avoid being killed

Paul & Barnabas mistaken for gods Paul stoned

The Church at Antioch sends Paul & Barnabas on a missionary journey

Proconsul Sergius Paulus converted

Jerusalem Conference c. 49-50 AD

3



# Via Sebaste also known as the Imperial Road



# 1. How was the Gospel received in the synagogue in Iconium?

## Acts 14: 1

**1 In Iconium they entered the synagogue of the Jews together and spoke in such a manner that a large number of people believed, both of Jews and of Greeks.**

1. Paul and Barnabas shared the Gospel message.

2. A large number of both Jews and Greeks believed.

## 2. How did the unbelieving Jews respond?

### Acts 14: 2 (NASB)

2 But the Jews who disbelieved stirred up the minds of the Gentiles and embittered them against the brethren.

NKJV and NIV – “Poisoned”

CEV – “made the other Gentiles angry and turned them against the Lord’s followers.”

3. How did Paul and Barnabas continue to affirm the Gospel message in Iconium?

## Acts 14: 3

3 Therefore they spent a long time there speaking boldly with reliance upon the Lord, who was testifying to the word of His grace, granting that signs and wonders be done by their hands.

1. Spent a long time there speaking boldly in the Lord.
2. Testifying (bearing witness) to the word of His grace.
3. Granting that signs and wonders be done by their hands.



# 4. Why did Paul and Barnabas flee?

## Acts 14:4-7

**4** But the people of the city were divided; and some sided with the Jews, and some with the apostles.

**5** And when an attempt was made by both the Gentiles and the Jews with their rulers, to mistreat and to stone them,

**6** they became aware of it and fled to the cities of Lycaonia, Lystra and Derbe, and the surrounding region;

**7** and there they continued to preach the gospel.



1. The people of the city were divided; some sided with the Jews, and some with the apostles.
2. An attempt was made by both the Gentiles and the Jews with their rulers, to mistreat and to stone them.
3. They became aware of it and fled to the cities of Lycaonia, Lystra and Derbe, and the surrounding region.
4. There they continued to preach the gospel. 9

5. Describe Paul's miracle in Lystra? Where have we seen similar miracles in Acts?

## Acts 14: 8-10

**8** At Lystra a man was sitting who had no strength in his feet, lame from his mother's womb, who had never walked.

**9** This man was listening to Paul as he spoke, who, when he had fixed his gaze on him and had seen that he had faith to be made well,

**10** said with a loud voice, "Stand upright on your feet." And he leaped up and *began* to walk. **10**

1. Peter's healing the lame man at the temple gate. (Acts 3: 2-10)
2. Peter's healing Aeneas. (Acts 9: 32-35)
3. At Lystra (Acts 14: 8-10) - **The lame man showed a glimmer of faith (v. 9)**

6. What happened when the crowds saw the miracle?

## **Acts 14: 11-13**

**11** When the crowds saw what Paul had done, they raised their voice, saying in the Lycaonian language, “The gods have become like men and have come down to us.”

**12** And they *began* calling Barnabas, Zeus, and Paul, Hermes, because he was the chief speaker.

**13** The priest of Zeus, whose *temple* was just outside the city, brought oxen and garlands to the gates, and wanted to offer sacrifice with the crowds.



1. The crowd said that “The gods have become like men and have come down to us.”
2. They called Barnabas, Zeus (Jupiter) and Paul, Hermes (Mercury), because he was the chief speaker.
3. The priest of Zeus, whose *temple* was just outside the city, brought oxen and garlands to the gates, and wanted to offer sacrifice with the crowds.

## 7. What was Paul's and Barnabas' response to the crowd?

### Acts 14: 14-18

14 But when the apostles Barnabas and Paul heard of it, they tore their robes and rushed out into the crowd, crying out

15 and saying, “Men, why are you doing these things? We are also men of the same nature as you and preach the gospel to you that you should turn from these vain things to a living God, **who made the heaven and the earth and the sea and all that is in them.**”

16 “In the generations gone by He permitted all the nations to go their own ways;

17 and yet He did not leave Himself without witness, in that **He did good and gave you rains from heaven and fruitful seasons, satisfying your hearts with food and gladness.**”

18 *Even* saying these things, with difficulty they restrained the crowds from offering sacrifice to them.

1. Paul and Barnabas tore their clothes in a gesture to express a protest to put a stop of the intended sacrifice. “We are also men of the same nature as you...”  
(Acts 14: 15)

**1a. Herod Antipas had himself been given homage by the people as a god and he died for failing to deny it.  
(Acts 12: 22–23)**

**2. Paul preached the first sermon to a purely pagan group (Acts 14: 15-18), which believed in many gods and didn't have the knowledge of the God of the Jews and Christians.**

8. How did the Jews from Antioch of Pisidia and Iconium cause trouble?

## **Acts 14: 19-20**

**19** But Jews came from Antioch and Iconium, and having won over the crowds, they stoned Paul and dragged him out of the city, supposing him to be dead.

**20** But while the disciples stood around him, he got up and entered the city. The next day he went away with Barnabas to Derbe.



1. They won over the crowds.
2. They stoned Paul and dragged him out of the city, supposing him to be dead.
3. The disciples stood around Paul, he got up and entered the city.
4. The next day Paul went away with Barnabas to Derbe.

9. After Paul preached the Gospel in Derbe, where did they go and why?

### **Acts 14: 20-23**

**20** But while the disciples stood around him, he got up and entered the city. The next day he went away with Barnabas to Derbe.

**21** After they had preached the gospel to that city and had made many disciples, they returned to Lystra and to Iconium and to Antioch,

**22** strengthening the souls of the disciples, encouraging them to continue in the faith, and *saying*, “Through many tribulations we must enter the kingdom of God.”

**23** When they had appointed elders for them in every church, having prayed with fasting, they commended them to the Lord in whom they had believed.

1. They returned to Lystra and to Iconium and to Antioch.
2. “**Strengthening** the souls of the disciples.
3. **Encouraging** them to **continue in the faith**, and *saying*,  
**“Through many tribulations we must enter the kingdom of  
God.”**”
4. **Appointed elders** in the churches they revisited.
5. They **prayed and fasted** with the churches.
6. **Commended them to the Lord** in whom they believed.

# 1. Strengthening, making firm, establishing -

New converts and churches always stand in danger of:

Wavering in their commitment

Not praying faithfully to God

Being lured away from the Lord

Being tempted by worldly friends

Returning to religious traditions

Not studying the Scripture consistently

Slipping back to their former life

Not witnessing to others who need salvation



2. There was exhortation.
3. There was warning about persecution. The true believer passes through many trials and afflictions while entering into the Kingdom of God.
4. They organized the church by appointing elders.
5. They prayed and fasted with the church.
6. They commended the church to God.

10. What did Paul and Barnabas do in Perga?

## **Acts 14: 24-26**

**24** They passed through Pisidia and came into Pamphylia.

**25** When they had spoken the word in Perga, they went down to Attalia.

**26** From there they sailed to Antioch, from which they had been commended to the grace of God for the work that they had accomplished.

**“They had spoken the word in Perga”**

11. What did Paul and Barnabas share with the congregation at Antioch of Syria?

## **Acts 14: 27-28**

**27** When they had arrived and gathered the church together, they *began* to report all things that God had done with them and how He had opened a door of faith to the Gentiles.

**28** And they spent a long time with the disciples.

1. They told them what God had done with them.
2. The door of faith was opened to the Gentiles.

# The Attitude of Paul and Barnabas:

1. They kept all their accomplishments in the proper perspective, noting that **God had done** all those things through **them**.
2. They saw themselves as instruments through whom God had accomplished His purposes; and all the glory went to Him.

That is an essential perspective for a servant of the Lord.

3. Through their Spirit-giftedness, boldness, power, humility, persistence, caring, commitment, and reverence for God, Paul and Barnabas had been used to accomplish much for the kingdom.

Those qualities still mark those who walk the path to effective Christian service.