

Paul Arrives in Jerusalem

Acts 21:15-26

Introduction

“Only, they asked us to remember the poor, the very thing I was eager to do.” Galatians 2:10

1. Paul, the Passionate Peacemaker

Romans 15:25-27

2 Corinthians 9:11-15

Paul understood that the greatest gift far exceeded temporary material help to eternal spiritual peace.

Ephesians 2:11-16

v15 v16

v17

Paul’s arrival in Jerusalem marks the end of his free ministry.

“an ambassador in chains” (Ephesians 6:20).

v18

***Eldership* is widely and firmly established as the ordained model for church polity.**

Acts 14:23

Titus 1:5

2. Paul, the Humble Servant

v19

Acts 14:27

Acts 15:4

Romans 15:18

1 Corinthians 3:5-8

“This is how one should regard us, as servants of Christ” 1 Corinthians 4:1

v20a

“they glorified God”

Right attribution from those who proclaim engenders an appropriate response from those who hear.

3. Paul, the Subject of Slander

v20b - v21

"They are all zealous for the law"

"forsake" Gk *apostasia*; 'falling away; rebellion, abandonment.'

"telling them not to circumcise their children"

1 Corinthians 7:18-19

Acts 16:3

1 Timothy 5:19

What Paul actually taught regarding issues of preference: Romans 14:1, 5-6

Customs and ceremonies are harmless since they confer nothing spiritual.

Romans 14:20-23

4. Paul, the Submissive Servant

v22 - v23 - v24

"Do" Gk aorist active imperative. This is a command.

v25

"we have sent a letter"

v26

Why did Paul agree to do this?

Compromise is an amoral term.

Paul himself had taken a Nazarite vow back in chapter 18:18.

"This is my defense to those who would examine me." 1 Corinthians 9:3

1 Corinthians 9:19-23

Conclusion:

- 1. Paul, the Passionate Peacemaker**
- 2. Paul, the Humble Servant**
- 3. Paul, the Subject of Slander**
- 4. Paul, the Submissive Servant**