

## ACTS 20:1-16 TRAVEL DETAILS, END OF PAUL'S THIRD JOURNEY

In the next few paragraphs (through 21:17), Luke takes Paul and his team from Ephesus up to Troas (overland), over the Aegean Sea to Macedonia and down to Greece, then back again, traversing the same route back to Troas as he heads for Jerusalem. Though not mentioned in Acts, Paul is collecting a special offering from the churches in these areas to deliver to destitute believers in Jerusalem, Judea.

### 20:1-5 Tracking Paul's Trip

v. 1 Paul to Macedonia (via Troas according to II Cor. 2:12, 13)

#### **CHRONOLOGY: Before Leaving Ephesus**

1. Paul wrote I Corinthians from Ephesus, 55 or 56 AD; see I Cor. 16:1-12 for some of his plans.
2. Paul apparently made a hurried visit (his second) to Corinth since his first epistle did not correct all the issues, II Corinthians anticipates his \_\_\_\_\_ visit; II Cor. 12:14; 13:1, 2 .
3. After the second visit to Corinth, Paul returned to Ephesus and wrote a sorrowful letter to them. It was delivered by \_\_\_\_\_ (and is lost to us); II Cor. 2:3,9.

#### **CHRONOLOGY: After Leaving Ephesus**

1. Acts 20:1: Paul leaves Ephesus for Macedonia via Troas where he hoped to meet \_\_\_\_\_; not finding him there, he sails to Macedonia (Philippi) where they meet; II Cor. 2:12, 13; 7:5, 6, 13-14; 9:2-4.
2. After Titus' good report to Paul in Macedonia, Paul wrote II Corinthians in \_\_\_\_\_AD, then follows it with the visit recorded in Acts 20:2-3.

v. 2, 3 Paul from Macedonia to Greece (includes Corinth)

1. From Corinth, he writes \_\_\_\_\_ in which he tells some of his plans. Rom 15:23-31; 16:21-23. The year: late 57 or very early 58 AD.
2. Acts 20:3: Paul spends \_\_\_\_\_ months in Corinth; then has to alter his "sailing plan" to Syria to a "land plan" via Macedonia.

v. 4 Paul's \_\_\_\_\_ Associates Precede Him to Troas

- 1<sup>st</sup> three: Sopater, Aristarchus, and Secundus – represent churches in \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2<sup>nd</sup> two: Gaius and Timothy – represent churches in \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3<sup>rd</sup> two: Tychicus and Trophimus – represent churches in \_\_\_\_\_.

v. 5 Paul is joined by \_\_\_\_\_ ("us") in Philippi; both sail to Troas.

### 20:6-12 Paul's Seven-Day Stopover at Troas: Eutychus Raised

v. 6 "Days of unleavened bread" = "The Feast of \_\_\_\_\_," AD 58.

(OVER)

**v. 7-12** Paul Meets with Believers at Troas

- v. 7a** The Day and Time: Evening of the first day of the week, i.e., \_\_\_\_\_, Greek, not Jewish time.
- v. 7b** A Primary Purpose: “to break bread,” lit. “to break a loaf,” i.e., to remember the Lord at the Lord’s table. Sunday gathering was a \_\_\_\_\_, not a \_\_\_\_\_.
- v. 7c** Paul’s Long Message: extended to \_\_\_\_\_!
- v. 8, 9** Result: Death of \_\_\_\_\_, a “young man” (*neonias*); comp. v. 12, “a boy” (NASV), (*paidos*); a young teenager, probably a slave who worked all day.
- v. 10** The Miracle: Eutychus is raised by Paul.
- v. 11** “Broken the loaf”: it was Monday, well after midnight.
- v. 12** THE EFFECT: “They led the young man alive” and “were comforted not a little.”

**20:13-16 Paul and His Team Sail from Troas to Miletus**

- v. 13** “We” – Luke and the team (20:4) sailed to \_\_\_\_\_. Paul went by \_\_\_\_\_: 20 miles (Troas to Assos).
- v. 14** They sailed to \_\_\_\_\_, capital of the island of \_\_\_\_\_.
- v. 15** The next day to \_\_\_\_\_, modern Scio.  
The next day alongside \_\_\_\_\_ with an overnight stay at \_\_\_\_\_ which is opposite Samos on the mainland coast.  
And the next day (the fourth since leaving Troas) to \_\_\_\_\_, a seaport about 30 land miles south of Ephesus.
- v. 16** Paul’s rationale for not stopping at Ephesus: haste to reach Jerusalem before the Feast of Pentecost (that is, before June, 58 AD).

THE STAGE IS SET FOR PAUL'S DRAMATIC MEETING WITH THE EPHESIANS ELDERS!