

Introduction:

Today we're going to conclude our look at *Paul's Second Missionary Journey*.

Things we will look at in this lesson:

Part One: Corinth: The Final Leg of The Journey

Part Two: The Return Trip to Antioch

Part One: Corinth: The Final Leg of The Journey:

01. What did Paul recognize Corinth as?

02. What did it mean to “Corinthianize” others?

03. What did Paul find in Priscilla and Aquila?

04. When the Jews opposed the gospel, where did Paul redirected his emphasis?

05. What did Titius Justus allow Paul to do?

06. Who will the church have its most fertile impact on?

07. What do believers need to undergo?

08. What did the Lord give Paul for the ministry and trouble to come?

09. What do the Lord's words of encouragement to Paul indicate?

Article 1)

I Am with You (Acts 18:9-10):

These words to Paul do not refer to Christ's general presence everywhere (cf. 17:26–28; Ps 139; Jer 23:23–24; Am 9:2–4). Rather, they refer to his special nearness to those who are faithful to him. Christ's nearness means that he is personally here to communicate his desires and purposes and to cooperate with us in accomplishing those purposes. God's special presence also gives his people a greater sense of his love and helps them experience a deeper relationship with him. The fact that God is with us means that he is present in every situation of our lives to bless, help, protect and guide.

(1) We can learn more about what “Christ with us” means by considering OT passages where God said that he was with his faithful people. When Moses was afraid to return to Egypt, God said: “I will certainly be with you” (Ex 3:12). When Joshua became the leader of Israel after Moses' death, God promised: “I will be with you; I will not leave you or abandon you” (Jos 1:5). And God encouraged Israel with these words: “When you pass through the waters, I will be with you... Do not fear, for I am with you” (Isa 43:2, 5).

(2) In the NT, Matthew states that the purpose of Jesus' coming to earth was to bring God near to his people. Jesus would be called “Immanuel,” meaning “God is with us” (Mt 1:23). Again, at the end of his Gospel Matthew records Jesus' promise to his disciples: “And remember, I am with you always” (Mt 28:20). Mark ends his account of Jesus' life with the words: “Then they (the disciples) went out and preached everywhere, while the Lord worked with them” (Mk 16:20).

10. What was the outcome after Paul's visions he received on the second missionary journey?

11. What mistake did the Jews make in their attack against Paul?

12. What did Gallio understand Christianity to be?

Part Two: The Return Trip to Antioch:

13. What was Paul's reasoning for leaving Luke, Silas, and Timothy behind with the churches?

14. Why did Paul only preach for a brief time in the synagogue at Ephesus?
