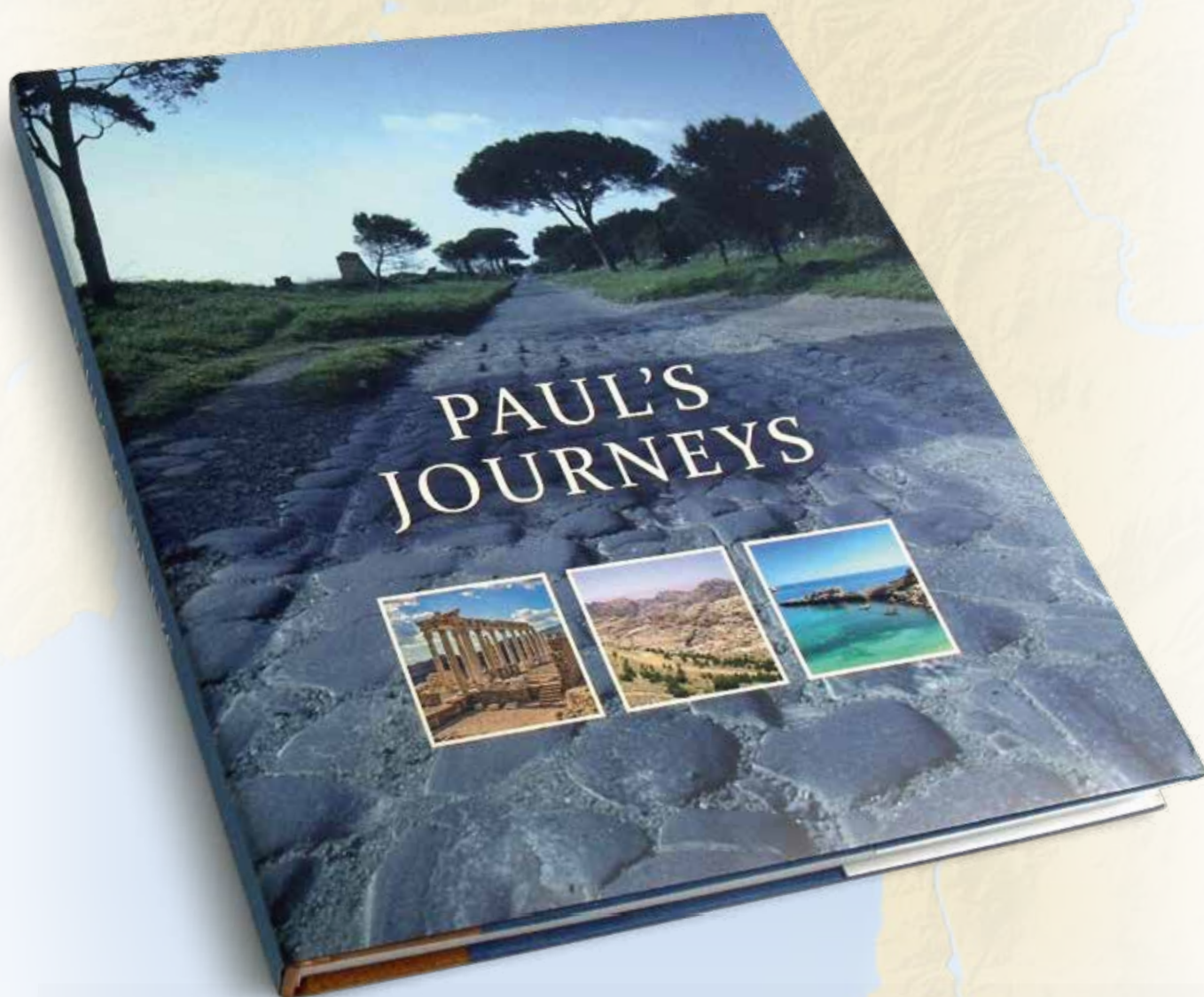


NEW BOOK – PAUL'S JOURNEYS

Learn how the light of Christianity
reached the Western world



I have read briefly through this well-presented account of "Paul's Journeys" and have no hesitation in recommending it as very good reading in helping to gain a greater appreciation and understanding of the great Apostle's labours so as to provide a closer link with the service and labour of the first ministers going back to the beginning of the Revival under J.N.D.

B. Haeco 28/4/2013

PAUL'S JOURNEYS

The apostle Paul is the most extraordinary figure in Christianity, after Christ.

At one time a bitter persecutor of Christians, he was converted by a Personal appearing of Jesus, and then spent the rest of his life in total devotion to the service of his Master. He never held back in the face of constant opposition, although he endured hardship, hunger and thirst, stoning, scourging, shipwreck and imprisonment. Finally he suffered martyrdom.

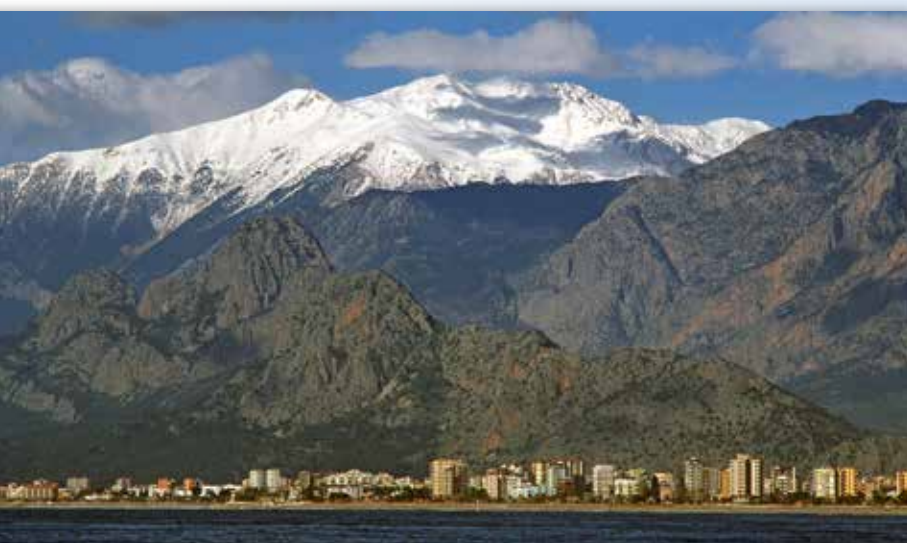
This book tells us of the three great missionary journeys that Paul made, and how the light of Christianity came into Europe through his service. Additionally it provides fascinating detail about the world in which the apostle lived: the immense power of the Roman Empire, with its roads and armies; the inveterate prejudice of the Jews against the Gentiles; the pagan culture of the Greeks; and the dangers inherent in travelling by road or by sea.

The text has been extensively researched, and clear maps indicate the probable routes used by the apostle and his companions, and give modern and ancient place names. First-rate pictures have been selected that give an idea of the terrain as it was in Paul's day, so far as possible. Detailed appendices are included with notes on Paul's many companions, and on the chronology of his life.

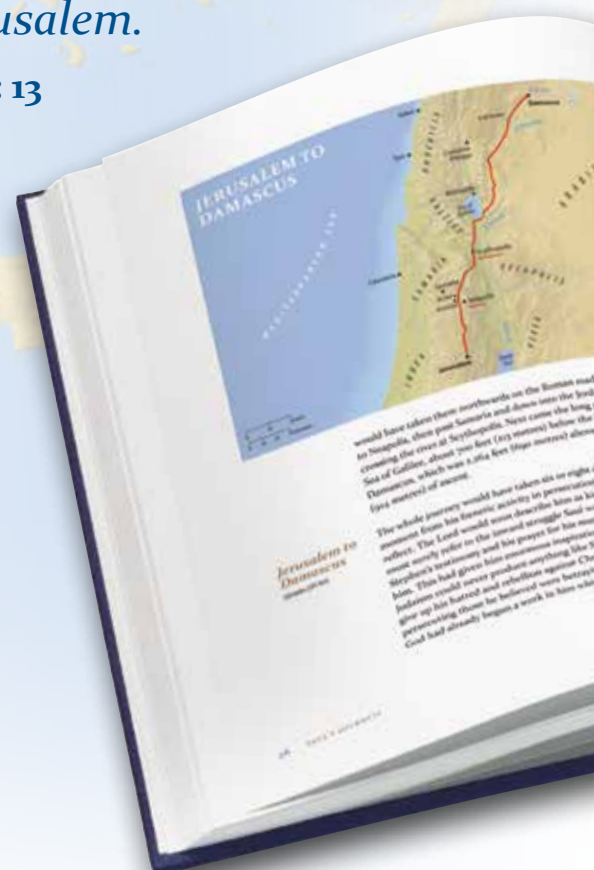
Beautifully designed and superbly produced, this high quality book will make an outstanding addition to anyone's collection, as well as being essential reading for every Christian who wants to learn more about the sacrificial service of the great apostle.

...and John separated ^{Cos*} from them and returned to Jerusalem.

Acts 13: 13



This is the view that Paul and his companions would have had as they approached the Bay of Attalia, after sailing from Paphos. Although beautiful to look at, the mighty Taurus Mountains were a formidable and dangerous barrier which had to be crossed to reach the cities of the plateau. As soon as they landed in Pamphylia, Mark abandoned Paul and Barnabas and returned to Jerusalem (Acts 13: 13).



But Paul descending fell upon him, and enfolding [him] [in his arms], said, Be not troubled, for his life is in him.

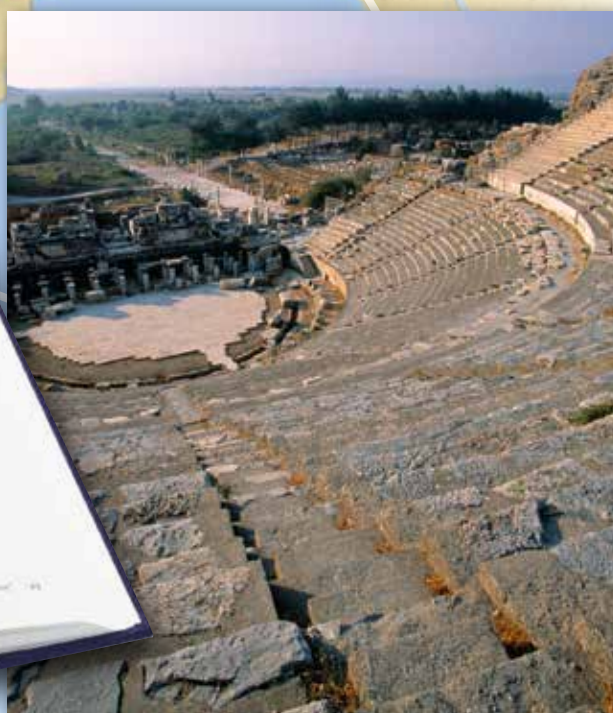
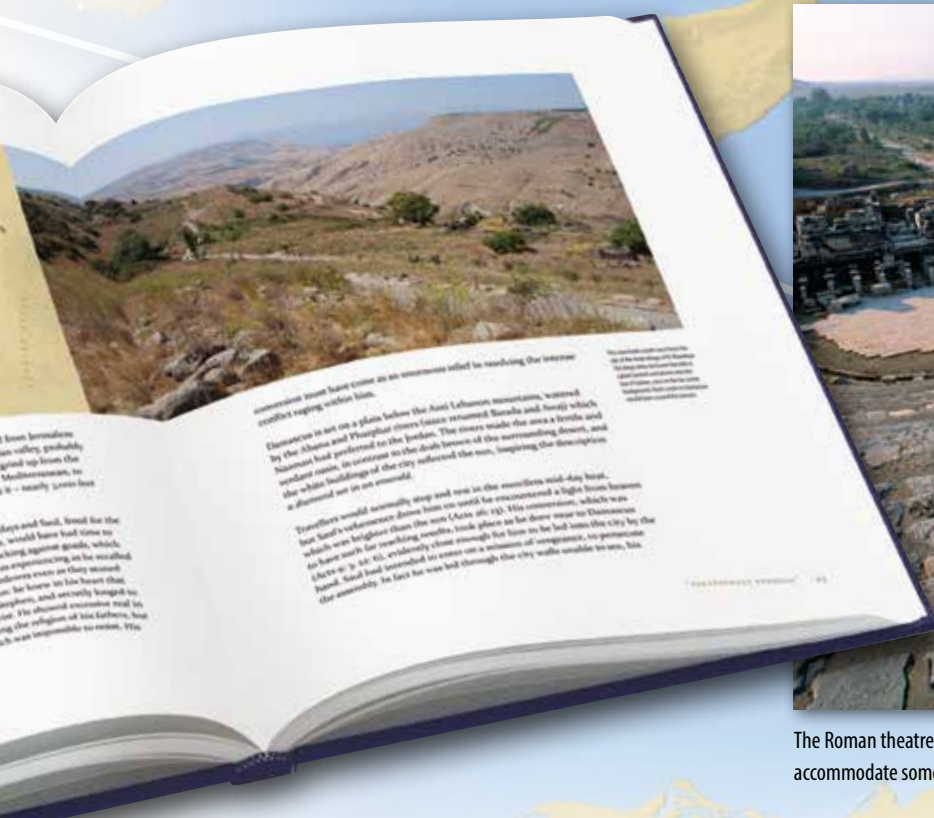
Ancyra → Taviu
→

Acts 20: 10



Excavations on the site of Tros, where Paul revived Eutychus (Acts 20: 10).

Patara • Myra



The Roman theatre at Ephesus, scene of the tumult described in Acts 19, could accommodate some twenty-four thousand people.

Hardback book with french-fold dust-jacket • 160 large-format pages • Full colour throughout on heavyweight paper
17 chapters with appendices • 19 maps, 72 photographs/illustrations • ISBN: 978-0-9575052-0-9

The Appian Way:
every step Paul was taken
along this ancient highway brought him
nearer to imprisonment at Rome.

CHAPTER 17 THE FINAL YEARS

At the end of his life Paul was a prisoner, aged as a result of incessant service night and day for more than a quarter of a century, worn with suffering and rejected by some of his one-time followers. Yet God so overruled that these final years in captivity were a fitting climax to the apostle's service. Firstly, the Lord had assured him he would bear witness at Rome (Acts 23: 31) and there can be no doubt that this happened. Paul's imprisonment made the gospel known in the high places of the capital of the empire and he rendered a testimony to the greatest personages in the world at that time, doubtless to the emperor himself. Secondly, the written words of Paul in his prison epistles have affected many more millions of souls than he was allowed to preach to in his lifetime, and reached down the ages to the present time. What seemed a great victory to the enemy in the imprisonment of the apostle was turned by God to spread the gospel.

Why did Luke finish his account so abruptly, without recounting the apostle's final years? Some think he may have intended to write a third account, detailing later events. Others speculate that he died, or was martyred. But the important point is that Luke ends the Acts with Paul able to preach freely, and Christianity clearly a religion permitted by the Roman Empire. Having established this point Luke may have regarded subsequent events as not relevant to his discourse.

Paul's companions at Rome

The presence of loyal brethren must have made all the difference to Paul's confinement. Aristarchus of Thessalonica who had sailed with Paul from Caesarea was still with him at Rome when he wrote to the Colossians and Paul refers to him as *my fellow-captive* (4: 10). Timothy is included in the salutations in Paul's letters to the Philippians, to the Colossians and to Philemon. Later he was apparently sent away in service: Paul's second letter to him urges his return without delay (2 Timothy 4: 9, 11, 21). Epaphroditus came from Macedonia bearing gifts from the Philippians: he was sick close



Remains of the Roman Forum, centre of public life in Rome.

to death (Philippians 2: 27) whilst in the capital. Tychicus, from Asia, was entrusted with the letters for Ephesus and Colosse and returned to Asia with Onesimus. Later Paul told Timothy he had sent him to Ephesus (2 Timothy 4: 12), and tells Titus that he may send him to Crete. Epaphras from Colosse was with Paul in Rome and brought him news of the Colossians (Colossians 1: 7, 8 and 4: 12). Mark also appears to have been with Paul at Rome (Colossians 4: 10; Philemon 24) and in the letter to Philemon he is included as one of the apostle's fellow workmen.

Towards the end of his life, when the government was actively persecuting Christians, Paul had few companions, and his loneliness is evident from his second letter to Timothy. A visit from Onesiphorus during this period therefore gave the apostle great encouragement. He is commended for having sought him out very diligently (2 Timothy 1: 16-18) and he was happy to be in Paul's company, unlike many who did not want to associate with a

*At my first defence no man stood with me,
but all deserted me. May it not be imputed to them.
But the Lord stood with [me], and gave me power...*

2 Timothy 4: 16



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