

Paul's Journey to Rome

Acts 27:1-13

- Observations of verses 1-8
 - Luke has changed the pronouns to “we”
 - Luke was possibly not imprisoned, but did join Paul on this journey
 - Paul and Luke get on a boat accompanied by Aristarchus of Thessalonica
 - They put out from Caesarea and came to Sidon the next day on an Adramyttian ship
 - There's about 90 miles between Caesarea and Sidon
 - The name Adramyttian means “I abide in death”
 - Paul finds favor in the sight of Julius
 - The Lord provides all that His children need
 - From Sidon, they put out to sea and found travel not so easy as the winds weren't cooperating
 - Tacking is a zig-zag pattern, necessary for sailing into the wind
 - They finally landed at Myra where the centurion found another vessel, an Alexandrian ship, more than likely a grain ship
 - This ship would have been about 140 feet long and 35 feet wide
 - They sailed on for many days and finally arrived at Cnidus
 - As the crow flies, this is about 150 miles
 - This may have been a 2 day trip
- Observations of verses 9-13
 - “When considerable time had passed” doesn't help much but “the fast” being over gives us an idea
 - “The fast” refers to the Day of Atonement which came in September or October, depending on the year
 - Paul begins to admonish them
 - This Greek word is used only here and in verse 22
 - It means: to exhort and recommend an action
 - Here, Paul urges them to reconsider setting sail
 - Then, he gives the reasons why
 - Damage and great loss
 - Of the ship and of lives
 - 2 Corinthians 11:25—“Three times I was beaten with rods, once I was stoned, three times I was shipwrecked, a night and a day I have spent in the deep.”
 - Proverbs 3:5-6— Trust in the LORD with all your heart And do not lean on your own understanding. In all your ways acknowledge Him, And He will make your paths straight.
 - According to archeology and history, Fair Havens didn't have much going for it and the sailors wouldn't have had much fun or life in this little quaint town
 - They wanted to sail further to a place which held some liveliness, Phoenix

- The Day of Atonement, or Yom Kippur
 - It will begin at evening on September 24 and end at evening September 25, 2023
- In Leviticus 16 we find that the high priest was to take 2 male goats from the people, one would be sacrificed as a sin offering and the other would be sent into the wilderness as a scapegoat
 - The one sacrificed was to provide atonement for the sins of the people—that is a covering
 - This living goat would have a scarlet ribbon tied to its horns and it would be, in essence, a living sacrifice
- This was a major fasting day for the Jews and the only one mandated in Scripture
 - It was this day that Luke gives a clue as to what time of year it is and that winter was upon them
- There is no further need of sacrifice of animals. The reason is clear. We no longer need a covering for sin. Sin has been paid for—100% of it. The term the New Testament uses is propitiation. 1 John 2:2 says, “and He Himself is the propitiation for our sins; and not for ours only, but also for those of the whole world.” The blood of Jesus Christ is the only satisfactory payment for sin that God will accept on your behalf.
- It is by grace through faith in Jesus that you are born again into the family of God and all your sins forgiven.