

# PART 32: PAUL IN CAESAREA, PT 2

ACTS 25:1--26:32

Mike Taylor

www.TaylorNotes.Info/monday



## SUMMARY

### I. BACKGROUND

#### A. Locations

1. Jerusalem (25:1-5).
2. Caesarea (25:6—26:32.)

#### B. Characters

1. Agrippa (King Herod Agrippa II). The Roman king over Judea, Samaria, Galilee, and more.
2. Bernice: the incestuous sister of Agrippa.<sup>1</sup>
3. Felix (Antonius Felix) the governor of Judea and Samaria.
4. Festus (Porcius Festus) became governor of Judea and Samaria after Felix.

<sup>1</sup> Bernice's relationship with her brother Agrippa was an open scandal, and in fact, Agrippa never took a wife <womeninthebible.net>.

## **II. PAUL DEFENDS HIMSELF BEFORE GOVERNOR FESTUS (25:1-12)**

---

### **A. Festus goes from Caesarea to Jerusalem and meets the Jewish Sanhedrin leaders (25:1-5)**

1. The Jewish leaders request that Paul be returned to Jerusalem, so they could ambush him (25:1-3).
2. Festus invites the Jewish leaders to go to Caesarea with him (25:4-5).

### **B. Festus returns to Caesarea and convenes a court and Paul is brought before them (25:6-12)**

1. The Jewish leaders present their charges against Paul but could not prove them (25:6-7).
2. Paul denies the charges and appeals as a Roman citizen to be tried before Caesar (25:8-12).

## **III. PAUL DEFENDS HIMSELF BEFORE KING AGRIPPA AND BERNICE (25:13—26:32)**

---

### **A. King Agrippa and Bernice arrive in Caesarea to pay respects to Festus (25:13-27)**

1. Festus describes Paul's case with Agrippa and Bernice (25:13-21).
2. King Agrippa asks to hear Paul's case personally, so Paul is brought before him (25:22-24).
3. Festus explains that Paul is to be sent to Caesar in Rome but the charges against him are unclear (25:25-27).

### **B. Paul's defense before Agrippa (26:1-11)**

1. Paul thanks Agrippa for hearing his case since Agrippa is well acquainted with Jewish customs and controversies (26:1-3).
2. Paul describes his Jewish background, even being a Pharisee, and how he himself persecuted Christians at first (26:4-5, 11).
3. Paul explains that he is being accused by the Jewish leaders because of the hope in what God has promised our ancestors and his belief in the resurrection of the dead and the hope of the Messiah's coming (26:6-10).

### C. Paul tells of his conversion (26:12-29)

1. Paul explains how he was confronted by Jesus on the road to Damascus, while in pursuit of Christians and that he was to take the message (gospel) to the Gentiles (26:12-23).
2. Festus accuses Paul of being insane from too much learning (26:24-25).
3. Paul appeals to King Agrippa's knowledge of the prophets (26:27).
4. King Agrippa parries with Paul about becoming a Christian (26:28-29).

### D. The hearing concluded (26:30-32)

1. The hearing over, Agrippa and Festus met privately to discuss Paul's case (26:30).
2. Both agreed that he was innocent of any crime and could be set free, had he not appealed to Caesar (26:31-32).

## **IV. THE SEVEN RESURRECTIONS IN THE BIBLE<sup>2</sup>**

1. Resurrection of \_\_\_\_\_ (Rom. 6:9; Rev. 1:18).
2. The resurrection of \_\_\_\_\_ at the time of Christ's death (Matt. 27:50-53).
3. The resurrection at the rapture of \_\_\_\_\_ who had died (1 Cor. 15:51-58; 1 Thess. 4:14-17).
4. The resurrection of the \_\_\_\_\_ during the Tribulation Period (Rev. 11:3-13).
5. The resurrection of the \_\_\_\_\_<sup>3</sup> (Isa. 26:19-21; Ezek. 37:12-14; Dan. 12:1-3).
6. The resurrection of the \_\_\_\_\_ (Rev. 20:4-6).
7. The resurrection of the \_\_\_\_\_ (Rev. 20:11-15).

---

<sup>2</sup> The resurrection of Jesus (and all believers) was one of the main disputes Paul had with the leaders of the Sanhedrin.

<sup>3</sup> Which possibly occurs at the beginning of the Millennium. (Ryrie, 604; Walv oord, 105).