## Context

IV. The Apostle to the Gentiles (12:25-21:17)
A. The first missionary journey (12:25-14:28)
C. Mission in Macedonia (16:6-17:15)
D. Paul in Athens $(17: 16-34)$
E. Corinth and Ephesus (18:1-19:41)
F. More about Ephesus (20:1-21:17)

The Roman Jailer (vv. 25-30)

- V. 25 - "praying and singing hymns of praise to God"
- No small wonder
- "the prisoners were listening to them"
- V. 26 - the earthquake that opened all the doors and unfastened all the chains
- V. 27 - the jailer - would have been held
- Contrast to the Kingdom of God, which is not run by
$\qquad$ , but by
$\qquad$
$-$
$\qquad$
- Cf. Matthew 20:25-28
- V. 28 - Paul spares him of this fate
- Cf. Peter in Acts 12?
- We can trust in the $\qquad$ of God
- Vv. 29-30-Jailer's question
- Wesley: "From the guilt I feel and the vengeance I fear? Undoubtedly God then set his sins in array before him, and convinced him in the clearest and strongest manner that the wrath of God abode upon him."

Vv. 31-40

- V. 31 - The missionaries' answer
- V. 32 - opening the door to salvation for them even more.
- Vv. 33-24 - not only believed, but repented. Evidence?
- He was $\qquad$ along with his household
- Signs of $\qquad$
- John Chrysostom: The washing was reciprocal. He washed them and was washed. He washed them of their stripes, and he himself was washed from his sins.
- Rejoiced greatly - sign of genuine $\qquad$ of God
- Outward expressions of inward realities
- $\quad$ Vv. 35-36 - the next move of the leaders
- Roman law - Lex Julia - the Roman citizen might not be beaten or bound by a magistrate adversus provocationem (without the right to $\qquad$ ) or by any other person in any circumstance.
- Rule of law to protects the citizens from abuse of power
"Civis Romanus sum" - I am a Roman citizen = protection
- V. 37 - Paul = Rosa Parks. Motives:
- For $\qquad$ - Refused to move until some semblance of $\qquad$ was restored.
- For the $\qquad$ - Opportunity to fulfill their

God-given $\qquad$

- For the $\qquad$ - Setting a $\qquad$
- Vv. 38-40-Magistrates fear, came, released, and pleaded


## The Unifying Power of the Gospel

- A disparate group in Philippi: business woman, slave girl, Roman jailer - world apart, yet radically changed by the same Gospel message

```
○
    - Lydia =
```

$\qquad$

``` (from Asia Minor). An immigrant.
- Slave girl = presumably a native
``` \(\qquad\)
```

- Jailer = a retired

``` \(\qquad\)
``` soldier
- While in some sense united by the Roman Empire, they were now united in
```

$\qquad$

``` in a deeper and fuller way
\(\circ\)
- Lydia = a wealthy business woman.
- Lucrative business, large house
- Slave girl = the other end of the social spectrum - nothing lower than a female slave!
- Jailer \(=\) the respectable
``` \(\qquad\)
```

- All three entered the church on the same terms with no distinction.
- A good Jew's prayer: "Thank you that I am not a Gentile, a woman, or a slave." Cf. Gal. 3:28
O
- Lydia =

``` \(\qquad\)
``` need. She "kept listening" (v. 14) until the Holy Spirit opened the eyes of her heart (mind).
- Slave girl =
``` \(\qquad\)
``` need.
- No personal identity or individuality as a human being
- Double deliverance/healing.
- Jailer =
``` \(\qquad\)
``` need.
- Needs differ, but Jesus Christ is the solution to them all!
```

- In Philippi: universal $\qquad$ and the unifying $\qquad$ of the gospel.
- V. 40 - Luke ends the narrative with brotherly love
- These disparate people were brought into the loving, unifying community of the church
- Cf. letter to Philippians urging to "stand firm in one spirit" and to be "like-minded"

