

1. Open the Word of Truth to Acts 28:11. We are studying Paul's journey to Rome. Before we continue our Bible study you may want to take advantage of God's protocol for fellowship by silently naming your sins to God as we pray.
2. Last week I exegeted Acts 28:10 and when time expired we had just begun the exegesis of Acts 28:11.
3. Before we resume our analysis, I want us to take a look at a map of the journey to Rome and then review an expanded translation of Acts 28:7-10.

Expanded Translation

Acts 28:7 Now nearby the beach there was a certain landed estate belonging to the Roman administrator in charge of the island whose name was Publius; he welcomed us graciously entertaining us for three days.

Acts 28:8 Soon Paul was advised that Publius's father was confined to his bed with a high temperature and a bad case of bacillary dysentery; so Paul upon arriving at Publius's home, entered into his father's room, and after praying, he laid his hands upon him and the old man was immediately healed.

Acts 28:9 Now when the news of the healing spread throughout Malta, all those on the island suffering from various medical problems came to see Paul and were healed,

Acts 28:10 the Maltesians honored us in many ways, and when we were about to set sail to Rome, those on the island furnished us with the supplies we would need on our journey.

4. So far we have exegeted that portion of Acts 28:11 which in the KJV has been rendered "And after three months ..." noting it was well translated "**And after three months ...**"
5. The entire verse has been translated as follows:

KJV-New Sentence

Acts 28:11 And after three months we departed in a ship of Alexandria, which had wintered in the isle, whose sign was Castor and Pollux.

6. Let's review what we learned from the phrase "and after three months" and then I will begin new material at point 5 on page 2.

AND AFTER THREE MONTHS ΔΕ ΜΕΤΑ ΤΡΕΙΣ ΜΗΝ

1. **De Meta Treis Men** is well translated "And after three months ..."
2. **De** is a conjunction used as a simple connective followed by the preposition **Meta**

and the adjective **Treis** which modifies the noun **Men**, declined as an accusative plural.

3. It is clear from our opening phrase Paul and Luke stayed three months on the Island of Malta. **Treis** is the cardinal number three found more than fifty times in the New Testament and always translated three. It is used to modify days, nights, men, tabernacles, witnesses etc.

4. The noun **Men** is always translated month or months; the noun refers here and elsewhere to calendar months.

5. Now for new material and the phrase "we put out to sea."

WE PUT OUT TO SEA **αυαγω**

1. **Anago** is better translated "we sailed ..." or as translated "we put out to sea ..."

2. **Anago** is parsed as a 1st person plural, aorist passive indicative.

3. **Anago** means "to conduct, to lead, to convey, to offer up, to set sail" or "to put out to sea." Let's look at 5 other uses found in the New Testament. Luk 4:5; 8:22; Acts 7:41 and 12:4.

Luk 4:5 And the devil, "**taking**" him up into an high mountain, shewed unto him all the kingdoms of the world in a moment of time.

Jesus Calms the Storm

Luk 8:22 Now it came to pass on a certain day, that he went into a ship with his disciples: and he said unto them, Let us go over unto the other side of the lake. And they "**launched forth.**"

Acts 7:41 And they made a calf in those days, and "**offered**" sacrifice unto the idol, and rejoiced in the works of their own hands.

Acts 12:4 And when he had apprehended him, he put him in prison, and delivered him to four quaternions of soldiers to keep him; intending after Passover "**to bring him forth**" to the people.

Acts 12:5 Peter therefore was kept in prison: but prayer was made without ceasing of the church unto God for him.

Acts 27:2 And entering into a ship of Adramyttium, "**we launched,**" meaning to sail by the coasts of Asia; one Aristarchus, a Macedonian of Thessalonica, being with us.

Acts 27:3 And the next day we touched at Sidon. And Julius courteously entreated Paul, and gave him liberty to go unto his friends to refresh himself.

4. Let's see how our verse looks so far by way of an expanded translation.

Expanded Translation

Acts 28:11 Now after three months we put out to sea ...

IN A SHIP OF ALEXANDRIA, ΕΝ ΠΛΟΙΟΝ Αλεξανδρινοσ

1. **En Ploion Alexandrinos** is better "in an Alexandrian ship ..." or "in a ship registered in Alexandria Egypt ..."
2. **En** is a preposition followed by the noun **Ploion**, declined as a locative singular followed by the proper noun **Alexandrinos**, which is also declined as a locative singular.
3. **Ploion** appears 13 times in Acts chapter 27. It was there we learned **Ploion** could be used for both large and small boats.
4. In our verse 11, **Ploion** refers to a large vessel capable of regularly traveling from Alexandria, Egypt to Rome, Sardinia, Arabia and India. The ship sailed regularly from Alexandria, a bustling city and source of various agricultural exports.
5. We often find in Scripture references to Alexandria, Egypt so let's get in our notes a point or two about this ancient city.

5.1 Alexandria is located near the point where the western branch of the Nile empties into the Mediterranean. With two spacious harbors, it became a famous commercial center, exporting Egyptian grain to Rome and serving as a focal point for trade with India, Arabia, and parts of Africa.

5.2 By the 1st century A.D. Alexandria was the second largest city in the Roman Empire, with a population of at least 600,000. It was the home of Apollos (Acts 18:24), and from its port sailed two of the grain ships used by the centurion to transport Paul to Rome (Acts 27:6; 28:11).

Acts 18:24 And a certain Jew named Apollos, born at Alexandria, an eloquent man, and mighty in the scriptures, came to Ephesus.

Acts 27:6 And there the centurion found a ship of Alexandria sailing into Italy; and he put us therein.

Acts 28:11 And after three months we departed in a ship of Alexandria, which had wintered in the isle, whose sign was Castor and Pollux.

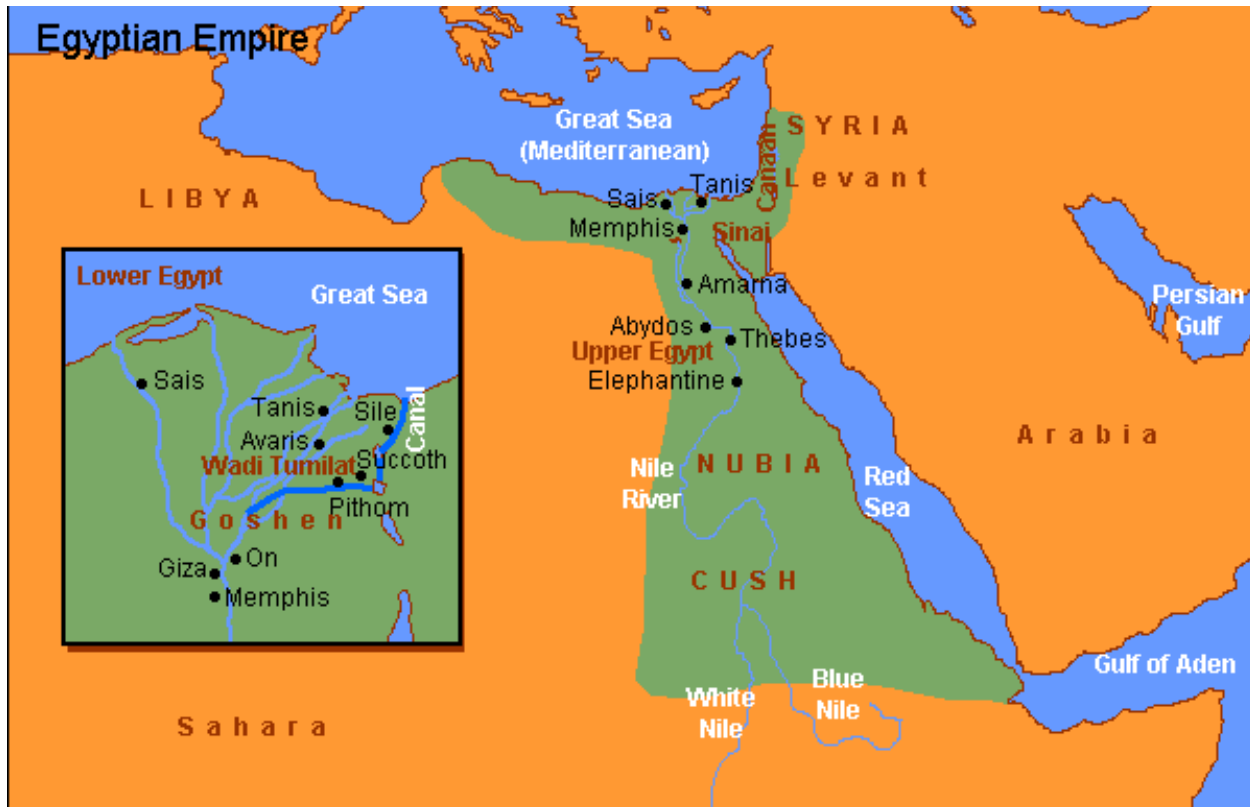
5.3 Most of the inhabitants of the city were either Egyptians, Greeks, Romans or Jews. The latter, comprising about one-fourth of the population, had equal rights with Greeks until Caligula took them away.

5.4 The city was founded by Alexander the Great in 332 B.C. It was built around a small

Egyptian town called Rakote, founded in ca. 1300 B.C.

5.5 Alexandria is located near the point where the western branch of the Nile empties into the Mediterranean. With two spacious harbors, it became a famous commercial center, exporting Egyptian grain to Rome and serving as a focal point for trade with India, Arabia, and parts of Africa.

5.6 Let me provide a map of the early Egyptian Empire. Alexandria is designated by an asterisk.



5.7 The city had a large Jewish community because Alexander had treated the Jews kindly, and some Jews from Alexandria returning to Jerusalem had formed a synagogue (Acts 6:9). There was a tradition, according to Eusebius, that John Mark founded the church at Alexandria.

Acts 6:9 Then there arose certain of the synagogue, which is called the synagogue of the Libertines, and Cyrenians, and Alexandrians, and of them of Cilicia and of Asia, disputing with Stephen.

5.8 Alexandria reached its height under the first three Ptolemies. A large and quite famous "museum" was established at Alexandria and became a center of learning and culture. Like a modern university, the museum had research professors and included lecture halls, laboratories, observatories, parks, zoos, and a library approaching

700,000 volumes.

5.9 The great museum, with its eminent scholars, had given the city two centuries of cultural and literary preeminence. As a result of the siege of Alexandria by Julius Caesar, much of the library in the museum was burned.

5.10 The library and the museum were replaced 200 years later and another period of greatness; Alexandria again led the world in philosophy and theology. In ca. A.D. 250, seventy Jewish scholars were assembled in Alexandria and assigned the task of translating the Hebrew Bible into Koine Greek.

5.11 Following in the footsteps of Philo's allegorical method of interpreting the Scriptures, early converts of Christianity from Judaism turned to Gnosticism. During the 2nd century A.D. a teacher by the name of Basilides founded a Gnostic school at Alexandria. Coptic Christians in Egypt, even today, are considered Gnostics by many.

5.12 Clement of Alexandria (ca. A.D. 150-220) and his foremost pupil Origen (ca. 185-254) directed a Christian catechetical school that was more orthodox and more closely attached to the church at large, although it, too, like the Gnostics, preferred allegorical or "spiritual" interpretation.

5.13 The Epistle to the Hebrews because of its use of "Alexandrian terminology" and its frequent reference to the Old Testament, has been associated with an Alexandrian background, perhaps even with Apollos who spent his early life in Alexandria.

WHICH HAD WINTERED παραχειμαζω

1. **Paracheimazo** is well translated "which had wintered ..."
2. **Paracheimazo** is a verb parsed as a perfect passive participle.
3. **Paracheimazo** is a compound consisting of **Para** meaning, "along side" and **Cheimazo** meaning "to lay." Thus **Paracheimazo** came to mean to lay in port during the winter months when sailing was unsafe. The noun form of **Paracheimazo** is **Paracheimasia** which appears only once in the New Testament in Acts 27:12.

Acts 27:12 And because the haven was not commodious "**to winter**" in, the more part advised to depart thence also, if by any means they might attain to Phenice, and there to winter; which is an haven of Crete, and lieth toward the south west and north west.

3.1 The verb **Paracheimazo** can be found two other places in the New Testament. 1Co 16:6 and Tit 3:12

1Co 16:6 And it may be that I will abide, yea, and "**winter**" with you, that ye may bring me on my journey whithersoever I go.

1Co 16:7 For I will not see you now by the way; but I trust to tarry a while with you, if the

Lord permit.

1Co 16:8 But I will tarry at Ephesus until Pentecost.

Tit 3:12 As soon as I send Artemas or Tychicus to you, do your best to come to me at Nicopolis, because I have decided **"to winter"** there.

Tit 3:13 Do everything you can to help Zenas the lawyer and Apollos on their way and see that they have everything they need.

Tit 3:14 Our people must learn to devote themselves to doing what is good, in order that they may provide for daily necessities and not live unproductive lives.

4. The shipwreck had taken place during the first half of November. Three months later, or the middle of February, would still be considered early for safe sailing, but apparently an early spring had come. They found a ship sailing from Alexandria to Italy.

5. Now let's again see how our verse looks by way of an expanded translation.

Expanded Translation

Acts 28:11 Now after three months we put out to sea in an Alexandrian grain ship which had wintered ...

End Lesson Taught 2-14-10