Acts of the Holy Spirit





Acts 14

I. Iconium, 1-7

II.Lystra, 8-18

III.Stoned at Lystra, 19-23

IV.Return trip home, 24-28



What is an "apostle"?

Was Barnabas an apostle?

GENERIC

From Greek apostolos: "one sent" (messenger)

- '-> usually in relation to a mission
 - `-> Mission = an important assignment carried out for political, religious, or commercial purpose, typically involving travel

What is an "apostle"?

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GENERIC = "one sent" on a mission *Acts 13:3-4*

SPECIFIC = Men Jesus sent to serve as eye-witnesses of His resurrection, to reveal the gospel under the Holy Spirit's guidance (given authority and power)

- Original 12 (Matt 10:2-4/Mk 3:16-19/Lk 6:13-16/Acts 1:13)
- Matthias (replaced Judas Iscariot)
 Acts 1 (v21-22, add'l caveats)
- Saul/Paul (appeared on road to Damascus) Acts 22:14-15; 1 Cor 1:1; Gal 1:1; 2 Cor 11:5
- No record of any others



Lycaonia vs Galatia

The divisions of the lands of that day are quite confusing at times. When the Romans organized their conquered territories into administrative districts, they did not always respect old cultural and ethnic boundaries. Lycaonia, for example, was an old ethnic region, where the people were still in the habit of speaking their old language. But the Romans had divided Lycaonia into two parts. One part belonged to Rome—the part that contained Lystra and Derbe. Rome had made it a part of the district of Galatia and called it Galatica Lycaonia. The other part was not Roman, and was ruled over by King Antiochus and was, therefore, called Lycaonia Antiochiana. Paul and Barnabas did not go beyond the Roman part of Lycaonia.

This information explains why the area is called Lycaonia as the history tells of their going there, but later when Paul wrote a letter to the Christians of the area, the book was called Galatians. Both names applied to the same area.