

Paul and Barnabas in Antioch of Pisidia

Acts 13:13-16

“...προφήτης ὀνόματι Ἄγαβος...” Acts 21:10

“a prophet named Agabus”

Acts 21:10

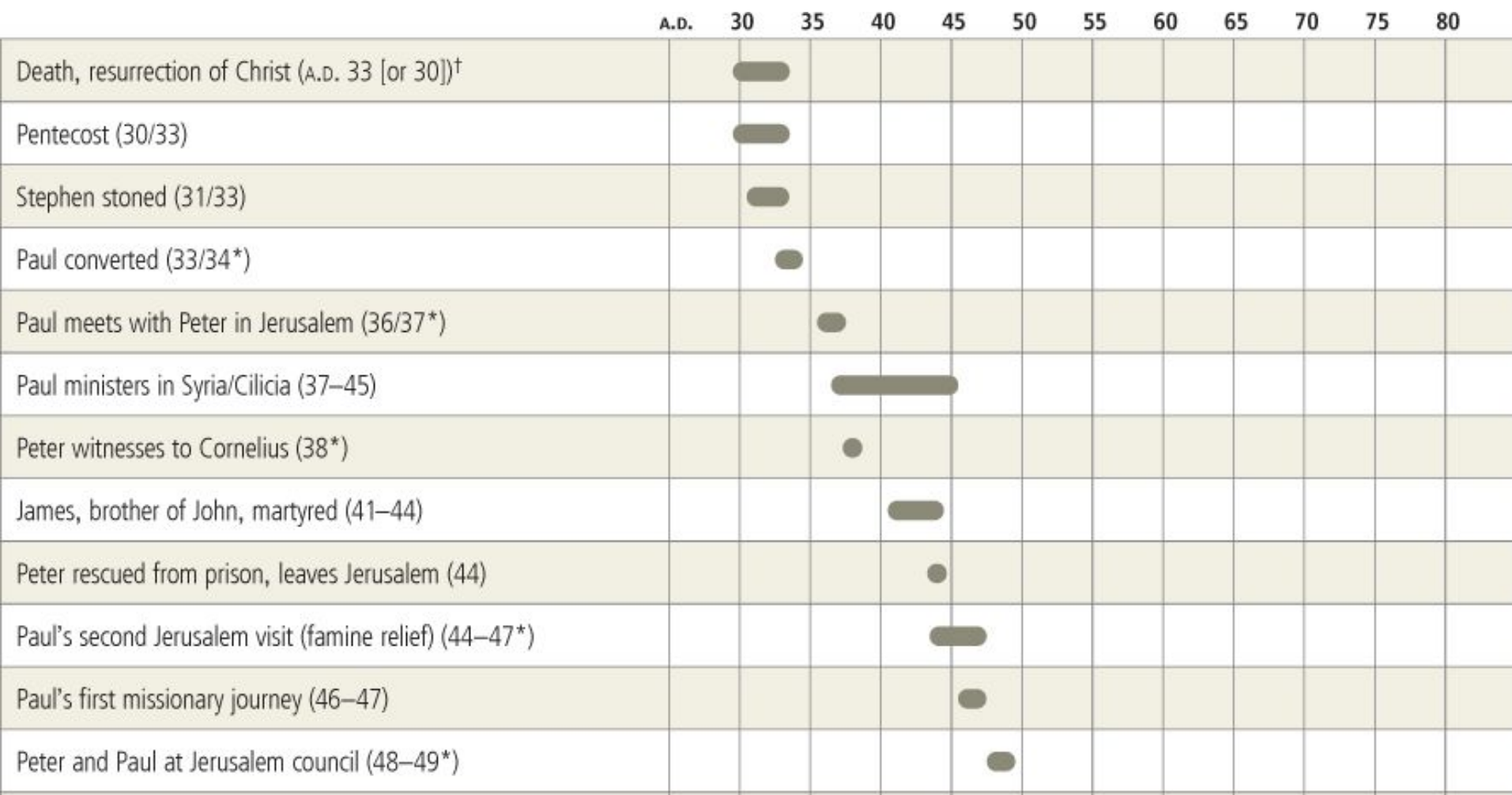
“ψευδοπροφήτην Ἰουδαῖον ᾧ ὄνομα Βαριησοῦ”

“a Jewish false prophet (pseudo-prophet) named Bar-Jesus”

Acts 13:6

Now Paul and his companions set sail from Paphos and came to Perga in Pamphylia. And John left them and returned to Jerusalem, but they went on from Perga and came to Antioch in Pisidia. And on the Sabbath day they went into the synagogue and sat down. After the reading from the Law and the Prophets, the rulers of the synagogue sent a message to them, saying, “Brothers, if you have any word of encouragement for the people, say it.” So Paul stood up, and motioning with his hand said: “Men of Israel and you who fear God, listen....”

Acts 13:13-16









You know it was because of a bodily ailment that I preached the gospel to you at first, and though my condition was a trial to you, you did not scorn or despise me, but received me as an angel of God, as Christ Jesus.

Galatians 4:13-14

And the word of the Lord was spreading throughout the whole region.

Acts 13:49



Antioch in Pisidia - St. Paul's Basilica (church) as viewed from the theatre
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antioch_of_Pisidia

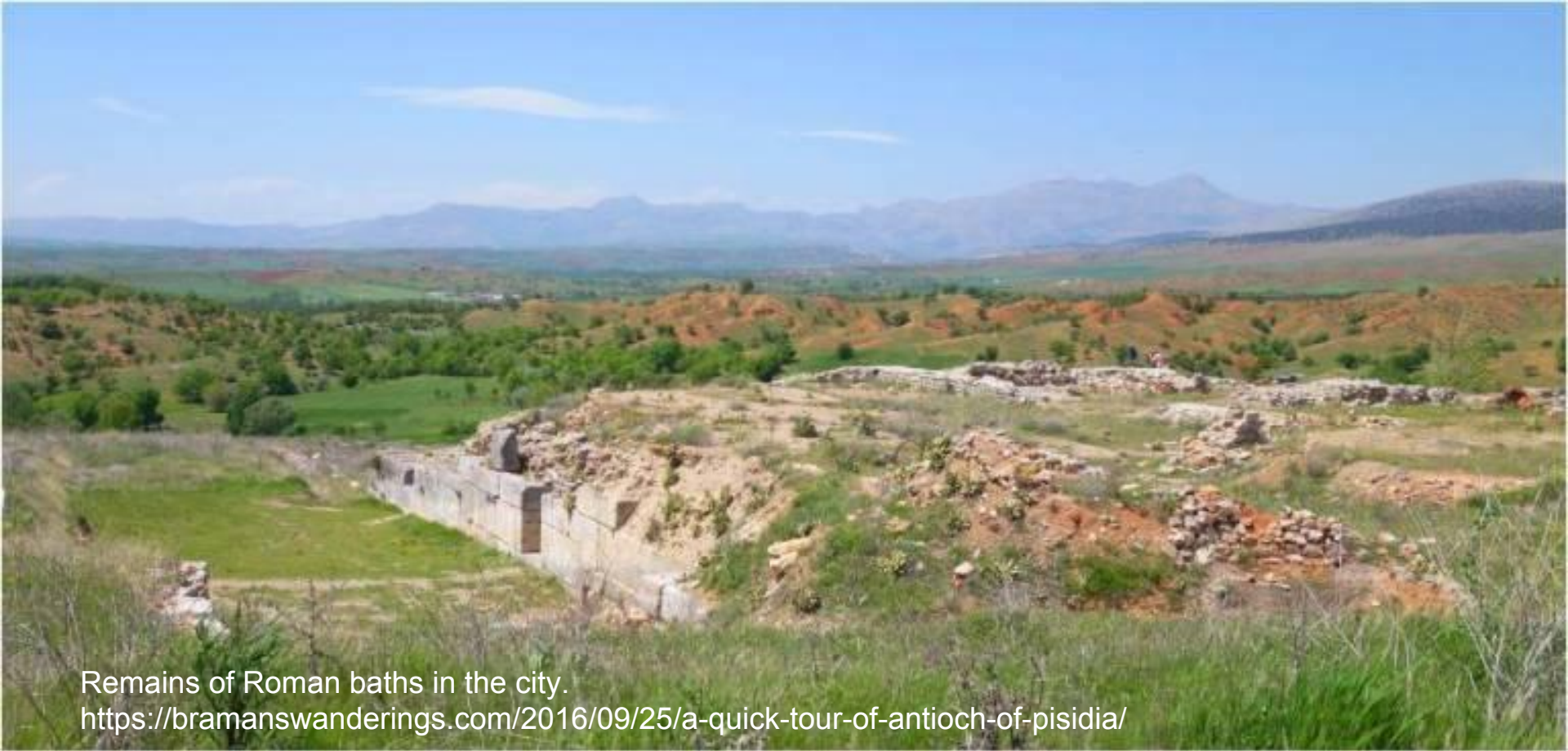


Decamanus Maximus, one of the major streets through Antioch of Pisidia.
<https://bramanswanderings.com/2016/09/25/a-quick-tour-of-antioch-of-pisidia/>



Remains of a theater that was built during the Hellenistic period. The theater had 26 rows of seats and would hold more than 12,000 people.

<https://bramanswanderings.com/2016/09/25/a-quick-tour-of-antioch-of-pisidia/>



Remains of Roman baths in the city.

<https://bramanswanderings.com/2016/09/25/a-quick-tour-of-antioch-of-pisidia/>



From the ruins of the city you could see an aqueduct in the distance. Photo taken from near the Roman baths.
<https://bramanswanderings.com/2016/09/25/a-quick-tour-of-antioch-of-pisidia/>



Aqueduct

<https://bramanswanderings.com/2016/09/25/a-quick-tour-of-antioch-of-pisidia/>

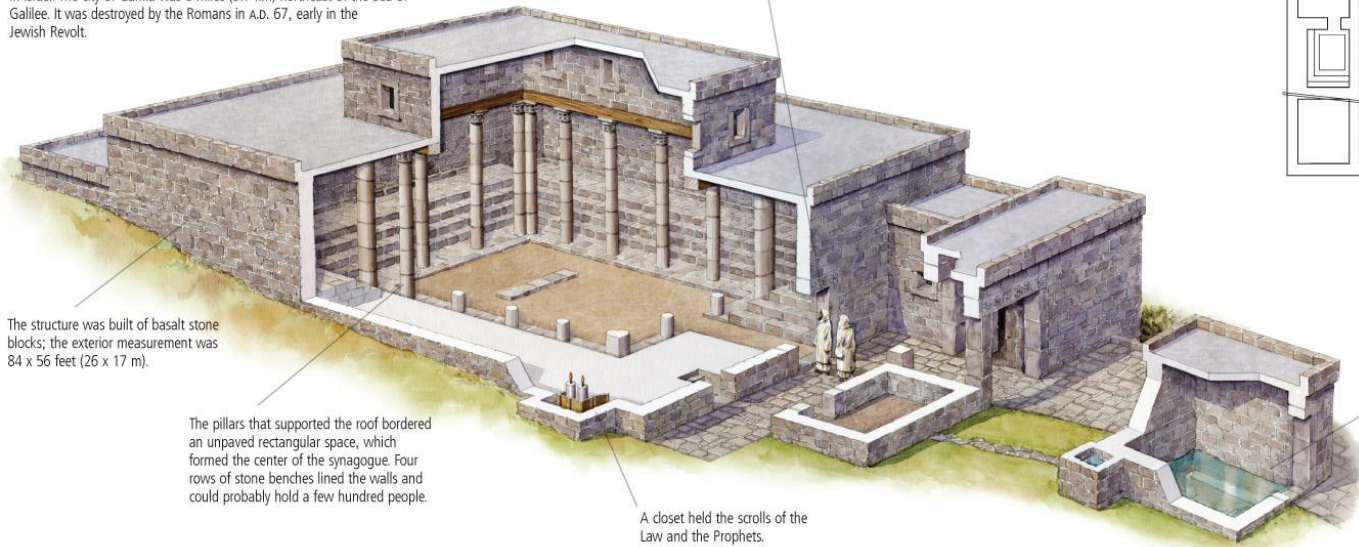
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THE SYNAGOGUE AND JEWISH WORSHIP

In cities other than Jerusalem, the synagogue was the center of Jewish worship during the time of Christ. Synagogues were located in most of the leading towns of Israel. Although very little remains of the original first-century synagogue at Nazareth, extensive archaeological evidence exists for a typical Jewish synagogue in the town of Gamla, which would have had much in common with the synagogues Jesus visited in Nazareth and other cities.

This illustration is based on the excavation of the Gamla synagogue, one of the oldest in Israel. The city of Gamla was 6 miles (9.7 km) northeast of the Sea of Galilee. It was destroyed by the Romans in A.D. 67, early in the Jewish Revolt.



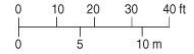
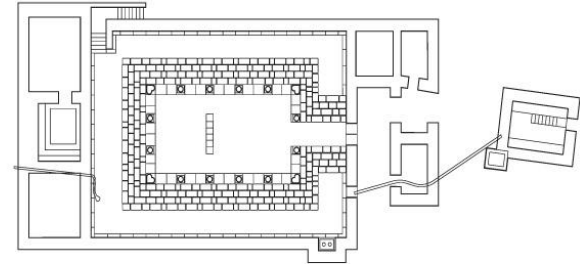
The entrance to the synagogue faced southwest, toward Jerusalem.

The structure was built of basalt stone blocks; the exterior measurement was 84 x 56 feet (26 x 17 m).

The pillars that supported the roof bordered an unpaved rectangular space, which formed the center of the synagogue. Four rows of stone benches lined the walls and could probably hold a few hundred people.

A closet held the scrolls of the Law and the Prophets.

Synagogue Architectural Plan



A covered water channel ran to the mikveh, which was a stone ritual bath with seven steps. The mikveh held just enough water for the complete immersion of people and items needing purification, such as jars and utensils used in worship.



Remains of 1st c. Gamla synagogue, about six miles NE of Sea of Galilee
<https://readingacts.com/2014/10/21/socio-economics-in-first-century-galilee/>

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