**Paul’s Defense at Jerusalem**

**(Acts 22:1-22)**

1. **The Setting (21:15-40)**
	1. Paul had traveled to Jerusalem at the end of this third journey, and to appease the Jews had gone to the temple to purify himself and make an offering (21:15-25)
	2. The Jews from Asia falsely accused him of bringing Gentiles into the temple, causing a riot to begin assaulting Paul (21:26-32)
	3. The Roman commander of the garrison in Jerusalem rescued Paul, and at Paul’s request, allowed him to address the Jews (21:31-40)
2. **Paul’s Defense (22:1-22)**
	1. His early life, up to his conversion (1-5)
	2. His conversion (6-16, cf. Acts 9)
		1. Appearance of Jesus on the road to Damascus
		2. His baptism in the city (16)
	3. His commission to go to the Gentiles (17-21). Note, he here convicted the Jews of unbelief, and the martyrdom of Stephen
3. **The Result (22:22 - 23:10)**
	1. The Jews became enraged at his statement concerning the Gentiles (22:22-24)
	2. The Roman commander took him away, and would have beaten him if Paul had not revealed himself to be a Roman citizen (22:24-29)
	3. Paul was brought before the Sanhedrin, and by siding with the Pharisees regarding the resurrection, caused division (22:30 – 23:10)

**Paul’s Defense Before Felix**

**(Acts 24:10-21)**

1. **The Setting (23:10 -35)**
	1. The Roman commander sent Paul to Felix at Caesarea to spare him from Jewish plot to kil him (23:11-33)
	2. Felix agree to hear him when his accusers came, and imprisoned Paul at Herod’s Praetorium (for 5 days) (23:34 – 24:1)
	3. The Jewish accusations (24:1-9)
2. **Paul’s Defense (24:10-21)**
	1. No proof of the accusation (10-13)
	2. He confesses to being a Christian, and to walking in all good conscience (11-16)
	3. His sole offense (which was not an offense in the Pharisee’s eyes) was an appeal to the resurrection of the dead (17-21)
3. **The Result (24:22–27) Felix does nothing (procrastinates) until being replaced by Festus. This requires Paul to defend himself again**

**Paul’s Defense Before Herod Agrippa**

**(Acts 26:1-29)**

1. **The Setting (24:27 – 26:1)**
	1. Festus replaces Paul, and when he speaks with Paul, Paul makes an appeal to Caesar (24:27 – 25:12)
	2. Festus talks to Herod Agrippa about Paul, and Agrippa expresses his desire to speak to Paul (25:13-27)
2. **Paul’s Defense (26:2-29)**
	1. Paul claimed to have been accused because of his belief in the resurrection (2-8)
	2. Paul’s persecution of the church, and his conversion to Christ (9-18)
	3. Paul’s life of preaching, he claimed, is what caused the Jews to make their accusations. He was persecuted because of his faith (19-23)
	4. Festus called him crazy (24-25)
	5. Paul expressed to Agrippa that he was aware of Agrippa’s knowledge of the scriptures and the promise of the Messiah (26-27)
	6. Agrippa notes the power of Paul’s words (28-32)
3. **The Result (26:32)**
	1. Agrippa notes his innocence, but because Paul had made his appeal to Caesar, it necessitated a journey to Rome (cf. 27 – 28)