

Acts Series

Lesson #86

October 16, 2012

Dean Bible Ministries

www.deanbible.org

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The Acts of the Apostles “To the end of the earth” Acts 1:8

Grace to the Gentiles: Shift from Paul to Peter Acts 10:1–8





Caesarea

Joppa

Lydda

Jerusalem

25 miles

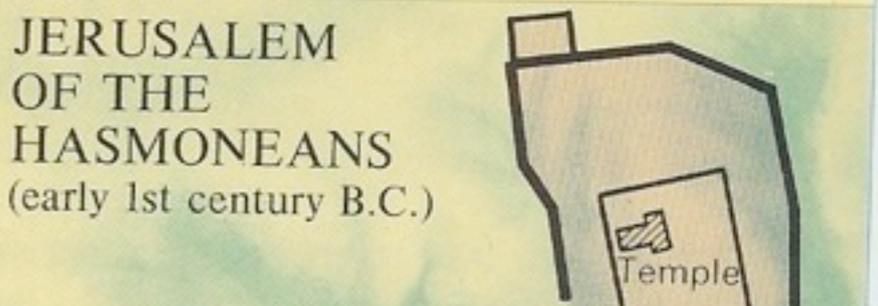




Strato's Tower

Joppa

Lydda



Acts 9:40, “But Peter put them all out, and knelt down and prayed. And turning to the body he said, ‘Tabitha, arise.’ And she opened her eyes, and when she saw Peter she sat up.”

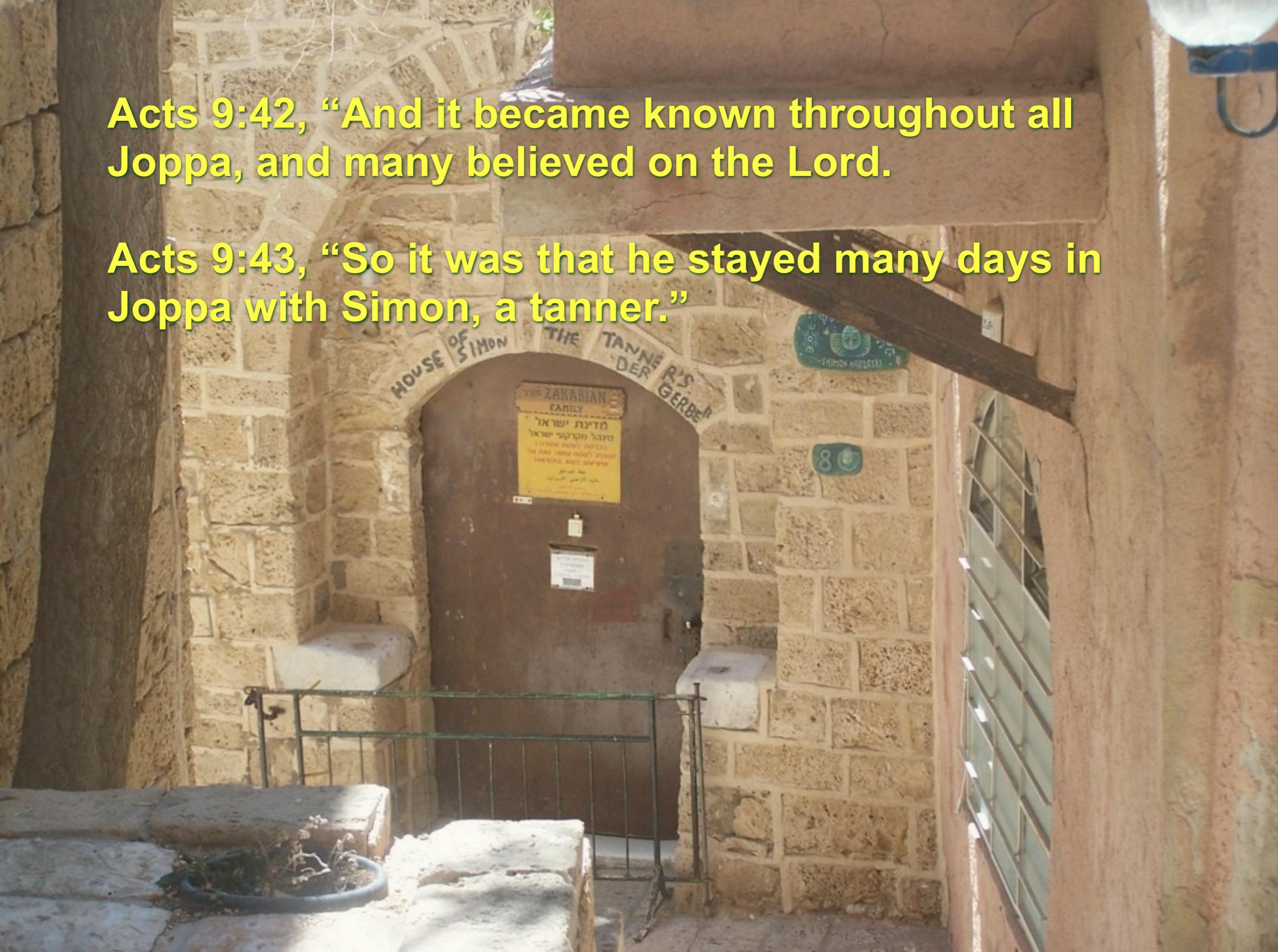
Mark 5:41, “Then He took the child by the hand, and said to her, ‘Talitha, cumi,’ which is translated, ‘Little girl, I say to you, arise.’ ”



2 Cor. 12:12, “Truly the signs of an apostle were accomplished among you with all perseverance, in signs and wonders and mighty deeds.”

Acts 9:42, “And it became known throughout all Joppa, and many believed on the Lord.

Acts 9:43, “So it was that he stayed many days in Joppa with Simon, a tanner.”



Lev. 11:39, “And if any animal which you may eat dies, he who touches its carcass shall be unclean until evening.

Lev. 11:40, “He who eats of its carcass shall wash his clothes and be unclean until evening. He also who carries its carcass shall wash his clothes and be unclean until evening.”

Caesarea Maritima



Key Scripture

1. Acts 8:40; 21:8-9; Philip and his daughters lived there.

2. Acts 10–11; the conversion of Cornelius and his household.

3. Acts 12:19–24; Herod Agrippa I dies suddenly after being worshipped as God.

4. Acts 9:30; 18:22; 21:8–16; Port used by the Apostle Paul four times.

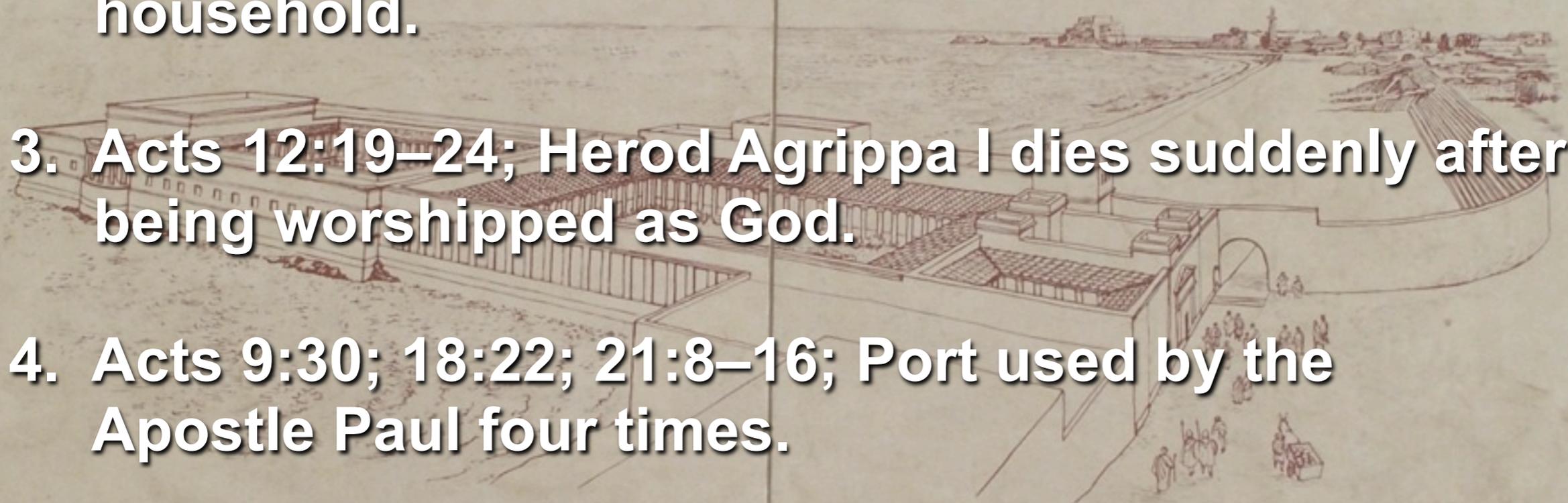
5. Acts 23:23–27: Paul imprisoned in Caesarea for two years.

THE PROMONTORY PALACE

ארמון הצוק

HEROD'S PALACE; THE ROMAN PRAETORIUM

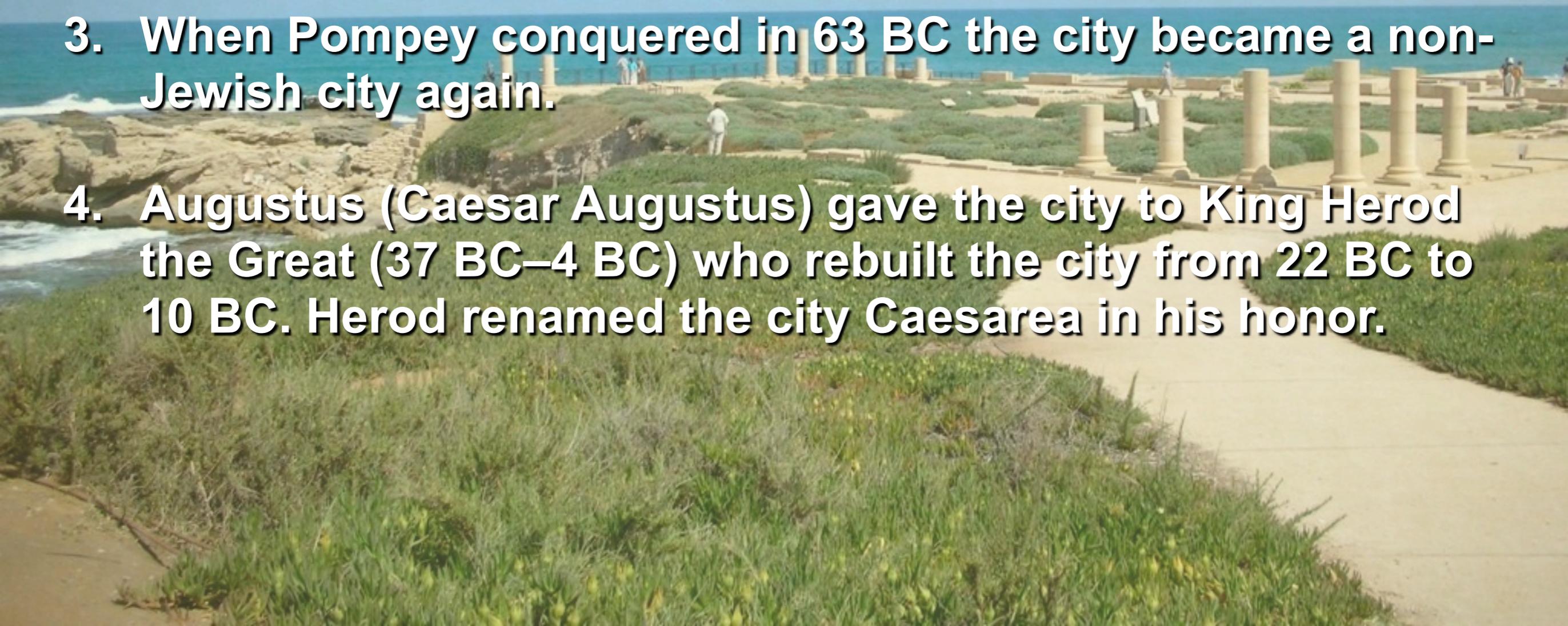
ארמון הרודוס והפראיטוריום הרומי



Located on one of Caesarea's three sandstone promontories, the palace affords a superb panoramic view: north, to the hippodrome and the harbor; southeast, to the theater.

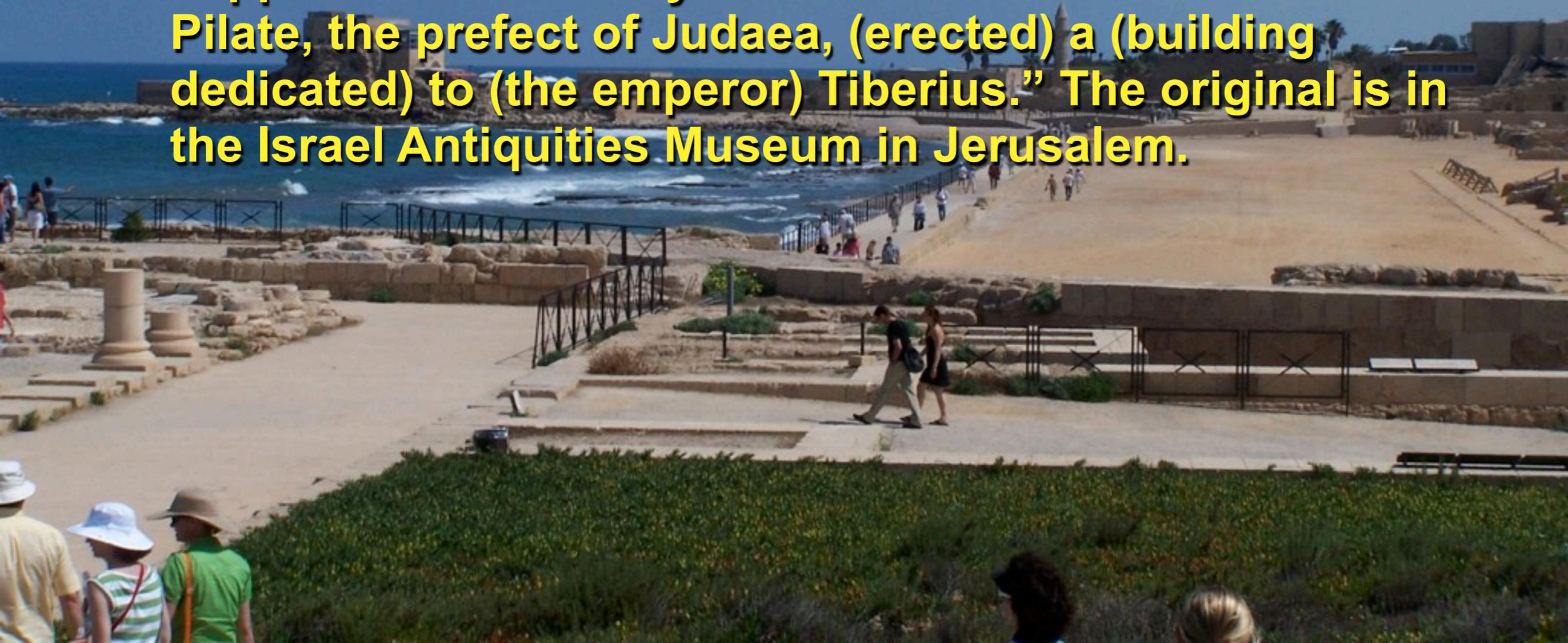
מיקומו על אחד משלוש לשונות היבשה של קיסריה מקנה לפראיטוריום מבט פנורמי מרהיב אל הנמל וההיפודרום בצפון ואל התיאטרון בדרום מזרח.

- 1. Original Phoenician site was a small, fortified harbor called Strato's Tower, built in the middle of the 3rd century BC.**
- 2. In the 2nd century BC it fell to the Hasmonean leader Alexander Jannaeus who made it part of Judah. At this time the first Jewish community began to live there.**
- 3. When Pompey conquered in 63 BC the city became a non-Jewish city again.**
- 4. Augustus (Caesar Augustus) gave the city to King Herod the Great (37 BC–4 BC) who rebuilt the city from 22 BC to 10 BC. Herod renamed the city Caesarea in his honor.**





5. **Early seat of Roman provincial government.**
6. **By 40 AD this was the seat of the government of Herod Agrippa I.**
7. **An inscription referring to Pontius Pilate, the Procurator of Judea who presided over Jesus' trial (Matt. 27:11–26 supports the accuracy of the biblical record: "Pontius Pilate, the prefect of Judaea, (erected) a (building dedicated) to (the emperor) Tiberius." The original is in the Israel Antiquities Museum in Jerusalem.**



DEDICATORY INSCRIPTION

“(פונטיוס פילטוס, נציב יודיאה, (הקים) את (המבנה המקודש) ל(קיסר) טיבריוס”.

הענק. הסוגנו המקורית נחשפה במהלך החפירות בתאטרון, כשהיתה נשינוש משני.
האבן המקורית מוצגת במהיארן ישראל, ירושלים.

“(Po)ntius Pilatus, the prefect of Judaea, (erected) a (building dedicated) to (the emperor) Tiberius”.

Replica. The original inscription, found in secondary use during the excavations of the theater, is on display at the Israel Museum in Jerusalem.

כתובת הקדשה

[] S T I B E R I E V M
P O N T I V S P I L A T V S
P R A E F E C T V S I U D A E A E
[] É []

Pontius Pilatus was the Roman prefect who presided over the trial of Jesus of Nazareth (Matt. 27:11-26). The content of the inscription and the use of the Latin language hint at the level of Romanization throughout the province, and in Caesarea, at the beginning of the 1st c. A.D.

פונטיוס פילטוס היה הנציב שדן את ישו לצליבה על פי הברית החדשה (מתי כ"ז: 11-26). השימוש בשפה הלטינית ותוכן הכתובת משקפים את היקף ההשפעה של תרבות רומא בארץ ישראל ובקיסריה, במאה ה-1 לסה"נ.

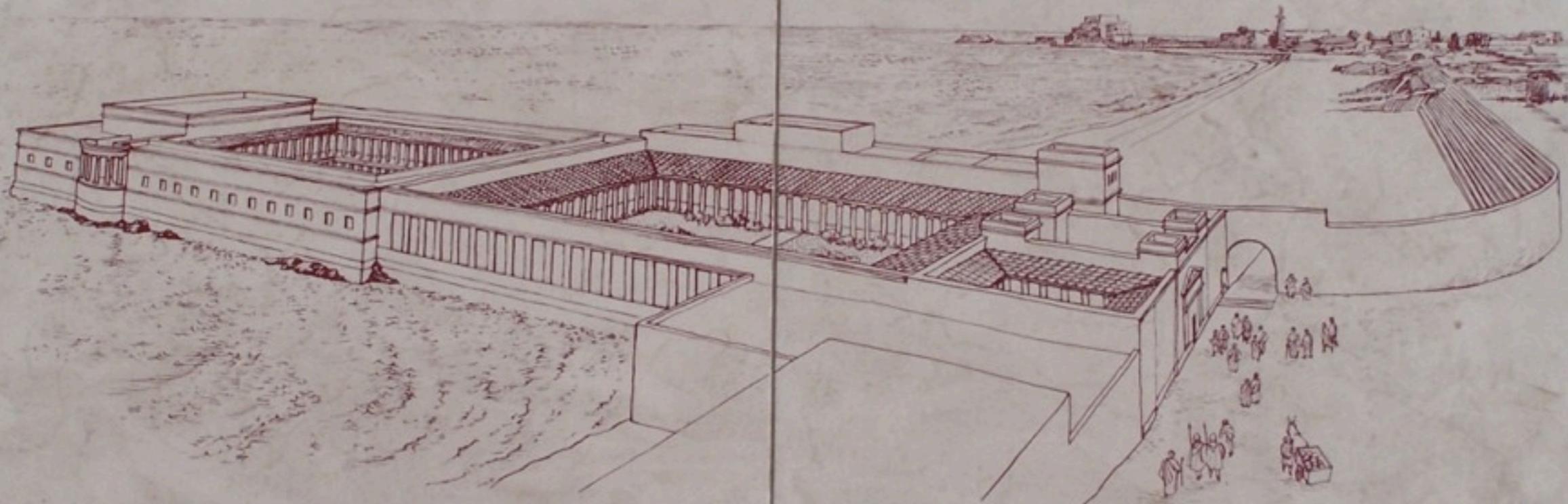






THE PROMONTORY PALACE

HEROD'S PALACE & THE ROMAN PRAETORIUM



Artist's Reconstruction

Located on one of Caesarea's three sandstone promontories, the palace affords a superb panoramic view: north, to the hippodrome and the harbor; southeast, to the theater.

ארמון הצוק

ארמון הורדוס והפראיטוריום הרומי

שיחזור אמנותי

מיקומו על אחד משלוש לשונות היבשה של קיסריה מקנה לפראיטוריום מבט פנורמי מרהיב אל הנמל וההיפודרום בצפון ואל התיאטרון בדרום מזרח.





Centurions are required not to be bold and adventurous so much as good leaders, of steady and prudent mind, not prone to take the offensive or start fighting wantonly, but able when overwhelmed and hard-pressed to stand fast and die at their post.

~Polybius' in *History* 6.24

**SCENE 1: Cornelius is visited by an angel;
Acts 10:1–8**

Acts 10:1, “There was a certain man in Caesarea called Cornelius, a centurion of what was called the Italian Regiment,

Acts 10:2, “a devout man and one who feared God with all his household, who gave alms generously to the people, and prayed to God always.

Acts 10:3, “About the ninth hour of the day he saw clearly in a vision an angel of God coming in and saying to him, ‘Cornelius!’

Acts 10:4, “And when he observed him, he was afraid, and said, ‘What is it, lord?’ So he said to him, ‘Your prayers and your alms have come up for a memorial before God.

Acts 10:5, “ ‘Now send men to Joppa, and send for Simon whose surname is Peter.

Acts 10:6, “ ‘He is lodging with Simon, a tanner, whose house is by the sea. He will tell you what you must do.’ ”