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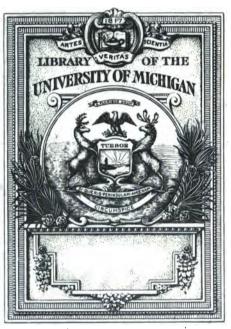
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NEW TESTAMENT STUDIES IN MISSIONS

PART I.—Missions in the Light of the Gospels
Part II.—St. Paul and the Gentile World

HARLAN P. BEACH

Educational Secretary of the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions

VOLUNTEER LEAGUE LIBRARY

NEW YORK

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Outline Map

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PART I

MISSIONS IN THE LIGHT OF THE GOSPELS

Introductory. Suggestions for the Study of these Outlines.

Part I. of this little book deals with the missionary material in the four Gospels only. Though it is unlike Part II., in that the latter has to do with a work that was distinctively missionary, it is nevertheless true that the Gospels contain hints, parallels, and positive instructions concerning missions that must be mastered, if one would have the mind of Christ, so far as it concerns the evangelization of the world.

As in Part II. we engage in the study of foreign missions, so Part I. gives us a view of a species of home missionary work; yet that phase of effort was intended largely as a preparation for the wider work carried on by most of the apostles when the order of evangelization, laid down by our Lord in Acts 1. 8, was entered upon. We examine the Gospels in vain for the modern distinctions of city, home, and foreign missions. Instead, we find in many passages indications that every disciple was expected to possess the missionary spirit and to rest content with nothing less than a world regenerated in every part. That this was the spirit of the Church established by our Lord is abundantly evidenced by the Book of Acts.

T. The four Gospels constitute the text-book of this course, these outlines being intended only as a guide for

class study that uniformity in preparation may be secured. Each member of the class should have a copy of the outlines before him in preparing the studies, though a slavish dependence upon them will prevent the user from deriving the greatest benefit from the sacred records.

- 2. Material for the various studies must be gained through personal reading and study of the Gospels themselves. Only a few references are printed—far fewer than in Part II.—for the reason that the Gospels are familiar to every Christian, and memory, aided by a re-reading of the stories of the evangelists, will furnish an abundance of material for each lesson. It will be found helpful if, in reading, a straight line is drawn in the margin against passages referring directly to missions, while indirect references are marked with a waving line. A permanent record of all passages bearing on missions is thus preserved in one's New Testament.
- 3. The largest benefit may be secured through cooperative study. If the class consists of six persons or more, divide it up into six divisions, assigning one or more persons to each division, and designating the divisions by the numerals I., II., III., IV., V., VI. The four Gospels have been divided into six nearly equal portions, and if chapters are allotted to each division for each study, as indicated in the table on page 7, the entire Gospels will have been read coöperatively by the class in preparation for each study, and every member will have read them through when the course is completed. Members will be able from this reading to greatly enrich the meetings of the class. Ten minutes a day will suffice for this part of the work.
- 4. Blank pages have been interleaved throughout the book and their faithful use is absolutely essential to suc-

cess. When preparing for the class, jot down on the blank page opposite the outline additional references. During the class hour enter striking passages reported by other members of the class. Topics or sub-topics suggested by members or the leader may also be placed on the blank pages.

5. It will add a living interest to the sessions if members who have read missionary literature will suggest from their reading *present-day parallels* to points mentioned in the outlines. The modern missionary's life is perhaps the nearest approximation that the Church possesses to that of the early apostles, and this fact should be brought out in connection with each study.

TABLE OF GOSPEL READINGS

	Study I.	Study II.	Study III.	Study IV.	Study V.	Study VI.
Division I.	Mt. 1–18	Mt. 19– Mk. 5	Mk. 6- Lu. 2		Lu. 16– Jno. 5	
Division II.	Mt. 19– Mk. 5			Lu. 16- Jno. 5		Mt. 1–18
Division III.	Mk. 6– Lu. 2	Lu. 3-	Lu. 16- Jno. 5	Jno. 6– 21		Mt. 19- Mk. 5
Division IV.	Lu. 3–	Lu. 16- Jno. 5	Jno. 6- 21	Mt. 1–18	Mt. 19– Mk. 5	Mk. 6- Lu. 2
Division V.	Lu. 16- Jno. 5				Mk. 6- Lu. 2	Lu. 3- 15
Division VI.	Jno. 6- 21	Mt. 1–18	Mt. 19- Mk. 5			

STUDY I. PARALLELS BETWEEN JESUS' LIFE AND WORK AND THOSE OF THE MODERN MISSIONARY.

- "Have this mind in you which was also in Christ Jesus."
- I. Christ at Home. Period Preceding His Mission.
 - 1 His life in heaven. Jno. 17. 5.
 - 2 His Father's love for the world. Jno. 3. 16.
 - 3 The only Son's desire. Jno. 4. 34; Lu. 19. 10.
- II. The Incarnation. Entering the Field.
 - r Christ's kenosis (Phil. 2. 7). "Emptying Himself" for the world's sake.
 - 2 Missionary names assumed on earth and their significance. (1) "Immanuel." (2) "Son of Man." (3) "Jesus."
- III. His First Years. Preparatory Work.
 - r "Advancing in wisdom."
 - 2 "Increasing in favor with God and man."
 - 3 While occupied with secular pursuits, mindful of His Father's business.
 - 4 Special preparation just before beginning full work. Lu. 3. 21, 22.
- IV. Temptation at Beginning of Public Ministry. Lu. 4. 1-15.
 - 1 Bearing of the Temptation upon Himself.
 - 2 Its bearing on His future mission policy.
 - V. How His First Five Converts Were Won. Jno. 1. 35-51.
- VI. His Missionary Program Announced. Lu. 4, 16-20.
- VII. Jesus' Varied Ministry.
 - 1 Characteristics as a preacher of the Gospel.
 - 2 Jesus as a teacher. His methods.

- 3 His work as a medical missionary: Objects; results.
- 4 Relation to the foreign government under which He lived.
- VIII. "Obedient even Unto Death, yea, the Death of the Cross."
 - 1 Readiness to suffer. The disciples' amazement. Mk. 10. 32-34.
 - 2 Thoughtfulness for converts on eve of His crucifixion.
 - 3 Agony in Gethsemane.
 - 4 "The death of the cross."
 - 5 The seven utterances on the cross.
 - 6 Immediate and ultimate effects of His Death on the infant Church.

STUDY II. Gospel Teachings Concerning the Gentile Nations.

- "Other sheep I have, which are not of this fold."
- I. Jesus' Life Mainly Spent in "Galilee of the Gentiles." Matt. 4. 13-16.
- II. The Gospel Divinely Intended for All Nations.
 - I Inferred from international character of the Gospels.
 - (1) Matthew, Jewish, turns toward the past.
 - (2) Mark, Roman, emphasizes the present.
 - (3) Luke, Hellenistic, looks to the future.
 - (4) John, Alexandrine, emphasizes eternal relations.
 - 2 Proved by specific statements. Lu. 2. 10; Matt. 24. 14; 26. 13; Mk. 16. 15.

- III. Isolated Gospel Passages Referring to the Gentiles.
 - I Unfavorably mentioned. Matt. 6. 7; 10. 5; etc. Explanation.
 - 2. Favorably mentioned. Naaman, Nineveh. Matt. 12. 21; etc.
- IV. Parabolic Teaching Bearing Upon the Subject.
 - 1 Christians compared to light, salt, city on hill.
 - 2 Parables of the mustard-seed and of the léaven.
 - 3 Contrast Lu. 15. 3-7, with modern facts,—one in the fold to five "other sheep" lost.
 - 4 Missionary bearings of the parable of the Good Samaritan.
 - V. Narratives Describing Jesus' Contact with Other Nationalities.
 - I Contact with Roman centurions.
 - 2 The woman of Samaria.
 - 3 Apparent harshness toward the Syrophenician woman. Explanation.
 - 4 The Greeks at His last Passover.
- VI. Universal Spread of the Gospel the Divine Ideal.
 - 1 The Golden Rule requires it.
 - 2 God's world-wide provision. Jno. 3. 16.
 - 3 Jesus sent as light of the world. Jno. 8. 12; 1. 9 (cf. Isa. 49. 6).
 - 4 His invitation to burdened humanity. Matt. 11. 28-30.
 - 5 His purpose concerning the nations. Jno. 10. 16.
 - 6 His prayer for them. Jno. 17. 20-26 (cf. Acts 10. 44-48.)
 - 7 The Christian's prayer for the world. Matt. 6. 10; 9. 37, 38; Lu. 10. 2.

8 Jesus' vision of the future. Matt. 25. 31-46; Lu. 13. 28-30.

STUDY III. Messengers to the World.

"As thou didst send me into the world, even so sent I them into the world."

- I. "As Thou Didst Send Me." Brief Review of Study I.
- II. The Original Messengers.
 - 1 Titles and their significance.
 - (1) Those applied to the messengers: "disciples," "friends," "mine," "apostles." (2) Titles applied to Christ Jesus: didaskalos, "teacher," Lu. 10. 25; epistates, "superintendent," Lu. 8. 45; kathegetes, "guide," Matt. 23. 10; kurios, "Lord," Mk. 16. 20; rabbei, "my Great One," Jno. 4. 31.
 - 2 Chosen after a night of prayer. Lu. 6. 12, 13.
 - 3 Their life with Jesus. Meaning of "Follow me."
 - 4 Jesus' training of the original messengers.
 - 5 "Clothed with power from on high."
- III. The Mission of the Twelve. Matt. 10.
 - 1 Salient points of Jesus' Charge.
 - (1) Character of the messengers.
 (2) Equipment.
 (3) Their field.
 (4) Entering the field.
 (5) Work to be done.
 (6) Effects of their work.
 (7) Conduct in emergencies.
 (8) Rewards of service.
 - 2 Distinguish between temporary and permanent elements of this Charge.
- IV. The Mission of the Seventy. Lu. 10. 1-16.

- 1 Possible missionary significance of this number "seventy." (See commentaries on Lu. 10. 1).
- 2 Differences between this mission and that of the Twelve.

V. Jesus' Great Commission.

- I Summary of points in the different accounts.
- 2 Note the following elements of the Commission:
 - (1) The purely missionary element. (2) Pastoral directions. (3) The two encouragements.
- 3 Prove that the Commission was given to the entire church.

STUDY IV. MISSIONARY FRUITFULNESS.

"I chose you, and appointed you, that ye should go and bear fruit, and that your fruit should abide."

- I. Natural Weaknesses of the First Missionaries Preventing Fruitfulness.
 - Self-seeking, and wordly views. Lu. 22. 24;
 Mk. 10. 35-40.
 - 2 Fear of the cross. Matt. 16. 21-26; Mk. 14. 43-50.
 - 3 Lack of spiritual discernment. Jno. 12. 16; 14. 8, 9.
 - 4 Lack of love. Mk. 10. 13-16; Lu. 9. 51-55.
 - 5 Lack of faith. Matt. 17. 14-20.
- II. The Father and Son Sources of Missionary Fruitfulness. Jno. 15, 1-17.
 - 1 The Heavenly Husbandman's personal dealings.
 - 2 Mutual dependence of the vine and branches.
 - (1) Branches the only media through which vine can bear fruit. (2) Fruit-bearing the indis-

pensable condition of connection with the vine. (3) Fruitfulness impossible apart from vine.

- 3. Conditions of fruitfulness.
 - (1) Structural abiding in Christ—church membership and soundness of doctrine—essential but insufficient. (2) Vital abiding—Christ's spirit in one—most important.
- 4 Requirements in the matter of fruit.
 - (1) There should be *much* fruit. (2) It should be *enduring*. (3) Abundance requires diligence; enduring fruit requires patience. (4) Golden mean as to quantity and quality of fruit on heathen soil.
- 5 Arguments enforcing duty of bearing much and abiding fruit.
 - (1) First pair of motives, vs. 8: if unfruitful, reproach is brought on husbandman and vine.
 - (2) Second pair, vs. 11: if unfruitful, Christ can no longer find joy in us, and our joy lacks completeness. (3) Third pair, vs. 15: the honorable character of missionaries' calling, "friends," and their obligation to Him who chose them.

III. The Holy Spirit Essential to Fruitfulness.

- 1 His indwelling productive of symmetrical character. Jno. 14. 16, 17 (cf. Gal. 5. 22, 23).
- 2 The missionary's Paraclete "Advocate," "Comforter," "Helper."
 - (1) Teacher and reminder. (2) Guide into all truth. (3) Convinces the world of sin, right-eousness and judgment. (4) Advocate before

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STILLY T HARMES AND DEPOSITION IN MISSION-ART SERVICE.

- "It is emough for the disciple that he has his Master."
 - 1 Communication of Farmer
 - 2 Deciminant of the minural of Theoremay. [Inc. 3. 23, 22.
 - s denteuse if fellen kummi merure. Int. 15, 18, 19.
 - 3 Messiannes not exempt from the law of crossbearing. Lie 2 22-24
- II A: Our Monter. Eurinemen if the Minimum Life.
 - i Leaving hims and friends.
 - 2 Dependent on the manufactories of others. Lu. 8, 4-3.
 - 3 In hunger and wearmess; often homeless. Jno-4.6; Man, 8, 22.
 - 4 Close contact with low forms of vice.
 - 5 Surrounded by curious and mercenary crowds.
 - 6 Nervous strain of being alternately courted and cursed. Jno. 6, 15; Matt. 10, 25.
 - 7 Misunderstood by nearest friends; little real sympathy. Mk. 3. 20, 21; Matt. 16. 21-23; 26. 36-40.

- hostile rulers. Mk. 13. 9-11. (5) Imparts power. Lu. 24. 49.
- 3 Abundant fruitfulness dependent on fulness of the Spirit.
 - (1) Spirit for personal regeneration. Jno. 3. 7.
 (2) The abounding life of the Spirit. Jno. 4.
 14. (3) Superabounding life of the Spirit. Jno. 7. 37-39. "Choose you this day;" "desire earnestly the greater gifts."

STUDY V. HARDNESS AND OPPOSITION IN MISSION-ARY SERVICE.

- "It is enough for the disciple that he be as his Master."
- I. Opposition to be Expected.
 - 1 Because of the nature of Christianity. Jno. 3. 19, 20.
 - 2 Because of fallen human nature. Jno. 15. 18, 19.
 - 3 Missionaries not exempt from the law of crossbearing. Lu. 9. 22-24.
- II. As Our Master. Hardnesses of the Missionary Life.
 - 1 Leaving home and friends.
 - 2 Dependent on the contributions of others. Lu. 8. 1-3.
 - 3 In hunger and weariness; often homeless. Jno-4. 6; Matt. 8. 20.
 - 4 Close contact with low forms of vice.
 - 5 Surrounded by curious and mercenary crowds.
 - 6 Nervous strain of being alternately courted and cursed. Jno. 6. 15; Matt. 10. 25.
 - 7 Misunderstood by nearest friends; little real sympathy. Mk. 3. 20, 21; Matt. 16. 21-23; 26. 36-40.

- 8 Bringing the sword to converts. Matt. 10. 34-36.
- 9 Persecuted for righteousness sake.
- 10 Glorifying God by death. Jno. 21. 19.

III. Enduring "as a good soldier of Christ Jesus,"

- 1 The missionary should endure patiently. Lu. 21. 12-19.
- 2 Should rejoice and exult in persecution. Matt. 5. 11, 12.
- 3 Should pray for persecutors. Lu. 23. 34; Matt. 5. 44.
- 4 Do good to enemies; even love them. Matt. 5. 44.
- 5 Find support and solace in prayer.

IV. Compensations in the Midst of Opposition.

- 1 Made perfect through suffering.
- 2 Gain ability to comfort other troubled ones.
- 3 Thrones in return for nets; "a hundredfold now in this time." Matt. 19. 27, 28; Mk. 10. 29, 30.
- 4 Fellowship with the prophets. Matt. 5. 12.

STUDY VI. THE PERSONAL CALL TO MISSIONARY WORK.

- "Master, what must we do?"
- "Son, go work to-day in the vineyard."
- I. The One Who Utters the Call.
 - 1 "The Saviour of the world."
 - 2 His surpassing dignity. Jno. 17. 5.
 - 3 His mighty power. Jno. 1. 3, 12; 17. 2; Matt. 28. 18.
 - 4 His love for us. Jno. 13. 34; 15. 13.
 - 5 Sorrowing over calls unheeded. Lu. 19. 41-44.

6 Mute appeal of His wounded hands, feet, and side.

II. The Persons Honored by His Call.

- 1 We are Gentiles. (cf. Eph. 2. 11, 12.)
- 2 But are saved through Jesus' mission.
- 3 This salvation our choicest possession. Lu. 10. 20.
- 4 If friends of Jesus, we must be missioners. Jno-15. 14; 20. 21.
- 5 We thus become His spiritual relatives. Matt. 12. 46-50.

III. Work to which Christ Calls His Followers.

- 1. A very needy work. Jno. 3. 14, 15; 12. 32. (cf. Rom. 10. 13, 14.)
- 2 World-wide in its extent. Matt. 13. 38; Lu. 24. 47.
- 3 Many-sided in its character. Matt. 10. 7, 8; Lu. 4. 18, 19.
- 4 Sometimes yields large returns. Mk. 4. 8.
- 5 It vitally affects Christ Himself. Matt. 25. 40.

IV. Character of Christ's Missionary Call.

- 1 It may spring from compassion. Matt. 9. 36.
- 2 It is a call to love. Mk. 12. 31.
- 3 Demands at outset surrender to Christ. Lu. 9. 57-62.
- 4 Requires subsequent self-giving. Matt. 20, 28; 27, 42.
- 5 A call to great faith. Matt. 17. 19, 20.
- 6 A call to finish Jesus' work. Jno. 21. 15-17.
- 7 Calls to ultimate victory. Lu. 10. 17, 18; Jno. 16. 33.

- 8 Christian students especially obligated to heed it. Lu. 12. 48; Matt. 10. 8.
- 9 A present, pressing call. Jno. 9. 4; 4, 35.
- 10 The Divine imperative, Mk, 16, 15,
- 11 Mission work a categorical imperative.

"Think on these things."

PART II

ST. PAUL AND THE GENTILE WORLD

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE STUDY OF THESE OUTLINES.

- I. The object of the outlines is to present St. Paul's life and labors from a missionary and biblical point of view. So far as the author knows, there is no book which deals so entirely and in such detail as is here attempted with the biblical data bearing on the missionary work of the great Apostle to the Gentiles. It is, however, emphatically a series of outlines, and its usefulness depends upon a genuine study of the inspired documents themselves.
- 2. The New Testament ground covered is only that portion of Acts relating to St. Paul—with a few references from the early chapters—and the epistles written by him to churches which were Gentile in their location and character, and largely so in their membership. The reason for confining the studies to these epistles only is, that time for more thorough work is thus made possible, and the thought can be concentrated more easily, if confined to the life and labors of a single man.
- 3. The references printed in connection with the outlines are purposely few, and in many cases are not the most important ones bearing upon the topic. They are simply a suggestion for guidance in further individual study.
- 4. The blank interleaved pages are a most important feature in the booklet, and its value depends upon their faithful use. As the Acts and Pauline Epistles are the text-

book for these studies, ample space has been left for manuscript notes embodying the result of individual reading. These should be entered in ink, and, in the case of references, their connection with the outline can be indicated by prefixing the numerals of the appropriate subtopics. The remainder of the blank space may be used for topics suggested by the epistles themselves, but not printed here.

- 5. Similarly, the outline map on page 41 should be filled in by the student. Thus the routes of St. Paul's three great missionary journeys should be entered, each with a different colored ink. The centers of strategic importance should be marked with an asterisk (*), while other cities in which St. Paul labored may be indicated by dots made with bright colored ink. The names of districts and provinces should not be written on so small a map; instead, enter the appropriate number used in connection with these locations as found in the list in Study VI., Part I., Section II.
- 6. These studies, in order to be most profitable, should be pursued co-operatively. Let the class, or group of individuals using the outlines, agree to spend from an hour to an hour and a quarter—the time required to read the chapters of one section in the list below—in Bible reading for each lesson. The leader should then assign to each member of the class the chapters of one of the sections given in the "Order of Reading" for each lesson, but to each one a different section,—unless the class numbers more than six, in which case more than one person can be assigned to each section—so that if six or more are in the class, the entire Acts and Gentile Epistles, by this division of the work, can be read and drawn upon for each study. At the second meeting, assign to the same individuals

ST. PAUL AND THE GENTILE WORLD

the chapters of another section—to each the one following the section assigned at the previous study. The plan of assigning readings is the same as that explained in paragraph 3, page 6, and its accompanying table. The leader can make out a similar table and assign the sections of Scripture given below to the various divisions of the class. This should be done at the close of each study for the following study.

- 7. In preparation for the class let each member, before reading the section assigned him, look over carefully the outline for the coming study. Then as he reads the Scripture assigned, he should enter on the blank page passages which bear upon the various subtopics of the study. A comparison of these in class, with the copying of the most appropriate ones, will make the work exceedingly helpful. If possible let each student also look up before class the passages in the printed outlines.
- 8. The order of reading suggested below is that in which the Epistles were written, according to the arrangement of Conybeare and Howson in their work on St. Paul.

ORDER OF READING.

SECTION I.

Acts 1-4.	Where written.	Date.
1 Thessalonians	Corinth	A.D. 52
2 Thessalonians	Corinth	53
1 Corinthians 1-9	Ephesus (Spring)	57

SECTION II.

Acts 5-8

I	Corinthians 10-16	Ephesus (Spring)	57
2	Corinthians 1-7	Macedonia (Autumn)	57

ST. PAUL AND THE GENTILE WORLD

SECTION III.

Acts 9-12	Where written.	Date.
2 Corinthians 8-13	Macedonia (Autumn)	57
Galatians	Corinth (Winter)	57
Romans 1-3	Corinth (Spring)	58
SECTION IV.		
Acts 13-16		
Romans 4-16	Corinth (Spring)	58
SECTION V.		
Acts 17-21		
Philemon	Rome (Spring)	62
Colossians	Rome (Spring)	62
Ephesians	Rome (Spring)	62
Philippians 1, 2	Rome (Autumn)	62
SECTION VI.		
Acts 22-28		
Philippians 3, 4	Rome (Autumn)	62
1 Timothy	Macedonia (Summer)	67
Titus	Ephesus (Autumn)	67
2 Timothy	Rome (Spring)	6 8

STUDY I. THE DEVELOPMENT OF PAUL, THE MISSIONARY.

- I. Saul's History Prior to Conversion.
 - 1 Birthplace and lineage. Acts 21. 39; Phil. 3. 5.
 - 2 Family and kinsfolk. Acts 23. 16; 1 Cor. 9. 5 (?); Rom. 16. 7, 11, 21.
- *3 Citizenship. Acts 22. 27, 28.
- 4 Trade. Acts 18. 3.
- *5 Religious training. Acts 22. 3.

^{*}This marks the more important topics.

- *6 Probably a member of the Sanhedrin. Acts 26. 10.
 - 7 Connection with Stephen's martyrdom. Acts 6. 9 (?); 22. 20.
- *8 An arch-persecutor of the Christians. Acts 8. 3; 9. 1, 2; Gal. 1. 13.

II. Saul's Characteristics as a Jew.

- *I Extremely conscientious. Acts 23. 1.
 - 2 A Separatist (Pharisee). Acts 23. 6.
- *3 Exceedingly zealous. Gal. 1. 14.
 - 4 Qualities of leadership. Acts 7. 58; 26. 12, 13.

III. His Conversion.

- *I The occasion. Acts 9. 1-3.
- *2 The Divine Agent. Acts 9. 4, 5.
- *3 Saul's inward experiences.
 - (1) Openness. Acts 22. 8, 10. (2) Obedience. Acts 9. 6, 8. (3) Struggle (?). Acts 9. 9. (4) Prayer. Acts 9. 11.
 - 4 Ananias and his work.
 - (1) Imparts sight. Acts 9. 17. (2) Delivers Christ's message. Acts 22. 14. (3) Baptizes Saul. Acts 9. 18.
- *5 Saul is filled with the Holy Spirit. Acts 9. 17.

IV. The Missionary Call and Appointment.

- *1 Called at conversion. Acts 22. 15; 9. 15; 26. 17, 18.
 - 2 Other reiterations of the call. Acts 13. 46, 47; 22. 21.
- *3 Separated unto the work. Acts 13. 2-4.

^{*}This marks the more important topics

V. Training for Apostleship.

- 1 *Unconscious training previous to conversion.
 - Boyhood spent in a cosmopolitan, commercial, heathen, university city. Acts. 21. 39.
 His trade as related to his missionary work. Acts 18. 1,3; 2 Cor. 11. 9; 1 Thess. 2. 9. (3) Rabbinical training. 1 Cor. 9. 20 (compare 1 Cor. 10. 4; Gal. 4. 24, 25). (4) Knowledge of Old Testament. Acts 15. 21; 18. 4; 19. 8.
 - (5) Career as persecutor. Gal. 1. 23, 24.
- *2 Divinely taught and prepared.
 - (1) The vision of Christ. Acts 22. 14; 1 Cor. 9. 1. (2) Taught by Him. Gal. 1. 12; 1 Cor. 11. 23. (3) Heavenly revelations. 2 Cor. 12. 2-7. (4) Preparation in Arabia. Gal. 1. 17.

VI. Motives Underlying Paul's Missionary Activity.

- *1 Hopelessness of the Gentile world without God. Eph. 2. 11-13.
- *2 Sense of personal indebtedness to the unevangelized. Rom. 1. 13-16; 2 Tim. 2. 10.
 - 3 Conviction that only thus could God's plan for His life be realized. Gal. 1. 15, 16; Rom. 15. 15, 16; Col. 1. 1.
- *4 Obedience to the Divine command. Acts 26. 16, 19.
- *5 Zeal for God's honor. Acts 17. 16, 17, 29; Rom. 1. 23, 25.
- *6 The love of Christ. 2 Cor. 5. 11, 14, 15.

This marks the more important topics.

STUDY II. CONDITION OF THE GENTILE WORLD IN ST. PAUL'S TIME.

- I. Political Conditions as Related to Missionary Effort.
 - Government officials hostile to Christianity.

 Acts 12. 1-3; 16. 19-24.
 - 2 Yet they were also helpful to missions. Acts 18. 12-16; 19. 35-40; 23. 17-24.
 - 3 St. Paul's use of his Roman citizenship. Acts 16. 37-39; 22. 25-29; 25. 10-12 with Rom. 1. 13.
- II. Social Conditions in their Bearing on Missions.
 - St. Paul favored by social distinction of language.
 Rom. 1. 14; Acts 21. 37-40.
 - 2 Mission Churches largely made up of slaves and domestics. 1 Cor. 7. 21; Eph. 6. 5; Col. 3. 21; Titus 2. 9.
 - 3 Women, so numerously won by Paul, liable to be a scandal to the Church, owing to heathen estimate of womanhood. Acts 17. 4, 12 (Jno. 4. 27, Revised Version); 1 Cor. 14. 34, 35.
 - 4 Prevalent social estimate of Jews—with whom Christians were confounded—a drawback to missions. Acts 18. 2; 16. 20-22.
 - 5 Social status of Christians an obstacle. Acts 11. 26; 28. 22; 17. 6, 18; 26. 28.
- III. Intellectual Conditions Obtaining in St. Paul's Time.
 - 1 As indicated by the desire to hear new things.
 Acts 17. 21; 2 Tim. 4. 3.
 - 2 Philosophical tendencies of Greeks. 1 Cor. 1. 20-25.
 - 3 The theosophy of Colossæ. Col. 2. 23.

IV. Moral Condition of the Empire.

- I Sins and vices of the Gentiles. Rom. 1. 28-32; Col. 3. 5-7; I Cor. 6. 9-11.
- 2 Their moral leaders. Acts 17. 18.

V. Religions. Votaries of Deities Met by St. Paul.

- 1 Worshippers of "an Unknown God." Acts 17.
 23.
- 2 Tutelar deities of sailors, The Twin Brothers.
 Acts 28. 11.
- 3 Believers in the goddess Justice (Vengeance, A. V.) Acts 28. 4.
- 4 Temple keepers of the great Diana. Acts 19. 26-35.
- 5 Maid having a spirit, a Python (Apollo). Acts
 16. 16 (margin Revised Version.)
- 6 Paul called Mercury by his worshippers. Acts 14. 12.
- 7 Priest of Jupiter. Acts 14. 13.
- 8 Jews of the Diaspora, found everywhere. Acts 2. 5, 8-11; 15. 19-21.

VI. Summary. St. Paul's View of the Old Roman World.

- I Gentiles no longer have adequate excuse. Rom. I. 18-21.
- 2 The times of ignorance should cease. Repent. Acts 17. 30.
- 3 The fulness of the time has come. Gal. 4. 4.

STUDY III. St. Paul's Missionary Aims and Methods.

I. Aims Underlying St. Paul's Missionary Labors.

- *L Aim as required by his commission. Acts 26.
- *2 He aimed to preach in unevangelized regions, not working in another's territory. Rom. 15. 20, 21; 2 Cor. 10. 15, 16; Gal. 2. 7-9.
- *3 Aimed to save the Gentiles thus reached. 1 Cor. 9. 22; 10. 33.
 - 4 Aimed by reflex influence to save his own people. Rom. 11. 13, 14.
- *5 Aimed to teach and build up "those that were being saved." Acts 20. 18-21; 2 Cor. 12. 19.
- *6 Aimed to make them independent propagators of the Gospel. Acts 14. 21-23; 20. 17, 28-32, 38.
- *7 Above all, he aimed to know and obey the Divine Will. Acts 13. 4; 16. 6, 7; 21. 11-13.

II. St. Paul's Use of Strategic Points.

- *I Commercial entrepôts affecting large districts.

 Acts 9. 29, 30; 18. 1, 7, 8, 11, 18; 1 Thess.

 1. 8; Acts 19. 26.
 - 2 The centre of Roman power. Acts 19. 21; Phil. 4. 22.
- *3 His use of synagogues and Jewish foundations. Acts 13. 14; 14. 1; 17. 1; 10. 17; 26. 2, 3, 27.

III. Preaching as a Pauline Method of Missionary Labor.

- *1 It was a primary and fundamental method. Gal. 1. 16; Rom. 15. 19.
 - 2 Its character as hinted at by the Greek synonyms.
 - (1) The preacher: kerux, a herald, 1 Tim. 2. 7.
 - (2) The message: a. kerugma, proclamation, 1

^{*}This marks the more important topics.

- Cor. 1. 21; b. logos, word, instruction, 1 Cor. 1. 18, 19.
- *(3) How St. Paul preached: a. he proclaimed as a herald, kerusso, 2 Cor. 4. 5; b. told the good news, euaggelizo, 1 Cor. 9. 16; c. chatted, spoke informally, laleo, Acts 13. 42; 16. 13; d. proclaimed thoroughly or publicly, kataggello, Col. 1. 28; e. preached boldly, parresiazomai, Acts 9. 27, 29; f. fully preached, pleroo, Rom. 15. 19.
- IV. Itineration as a Missionary Method.
 - 1 St. Paul's three great missionary tours. Acts 13.-21. 17.
 - *2 Three main objects of itineration.
 - To plant the gospel in new regions. Rom.
 15. 19-24. (2) To organize and strengthen work already begun. Acts 15. 36, 41; 18. 23.
 (3) To exercise oversight in infant churches.
 1 Cor. 11. 34; 4. 18, 19.
- V. St. Paul's Personal and Ecclesiastical Use of Pastors and Helpers.
 - †1 The names of some of them.
 - (1) Men: Apollos, ; Aquila, chippus, ; Aristarchus, ; Artemas, Clement, ; Crescens, ; Demas. Epaphras, : Epaphroditus, ; Jesus, : Luke, ; Mark, ; Onesiphorus, ; Silvanus (Silas), ; Stephanas, : Titus, Tertius, ; Timothy, Tychicus, ; Urbanus, : Zenas.

^{*}This marks the more important topics.

[†]Write after each of these names one key reference describing them.

- (2) Women: Euodia, ; Persis, ; Phœbe, ; Prisca (Priscilla), ; Syntyche, ; Tryphaena, ; Tryphosa.
- *2 St. Paul delegated much of his work to them.
 1 Tim. 1. 3, 4; Titus 1. 5.
 - 3 Some of these helpers not wholly satisfactory.
 2 Tim. 4. 10; Acts 15. 37-39; Phil. 4. 2.
- *4 His views as to paid and voluntary service.
 - (1) The general principle. I Tim. 5. 17, 18; I Cor. 9. 13, 14; Gal. 6. 6. (2) This theory liable to modification. I Cor. 9. 6-12. (3) St. Paul's own practice variable. I Cor. 4. 12; 9. 12; 2 Cor. 11. 7-9; Phil. 4. 15-19. (4) The higher view. Eph. 3. 8; I Cor. 3. 8, 9.

VI. The Place of Churches in St. Paul's Missionary Scheme.

- 1 He approved of the simplest form of church. 1 Cor. 16, 19; Col. 4. 15; Philemon 2.
- 2 He likewise worked through larger and formally organized churches. 1 Cor. 1. 2; 1 Thess. 1. 1.
- *3 The churches were under St. Paul's care. 2 Cor. 11. 28; 1 Cor. 7. 17.
- *4 Yet they were locally officered and conducted their own affairs. I Cor. 12. 28; Eph. 4. 11; I Cor. 5. 5, 13; 2 Cor. 2. 6.
- *5 St. Paul's ideal church, Eph. 4. 3-6, 15, 16; 5. 26, 27.

VII. Use of the Letter in Pauline Missionary Work.

^{*}This marks the more important topics.

- *1 A medium of reproof. 1 Cor. 4. 14; 2 Cor. 7. 8, 9.
- *2 A means of instruction. 2 Thess. 2. 15.
- *3 An expression of personal love and interest. 2 Cor. 2. 4; Phil. 4. 1; 1 Cor. 16. 24.
- *4 A help toward communion of saints. Phil. 4.
 21, 22; I Thess. I. I; 2 Cor. I. I, 2.

STUDY IV. St. Paul as a Missionary Teacher.

- I. Teaching Through Personal Example.
 - *I St. Paul bids converts imitate him. I Cor. 4. 15, 16; Phil. 3. 17.
 - But only in so far as he imitates Christ. 1 Cor. 11. 1; 1 Thess. 1. 6.
- II. St. Paul's Realization of the Importance of Teaching.
 - Inferred from the number and frequent use of words implying teaching used by or of St. Paul in Acts and the Gentile Epistles. Sixteen words—used 89 times in all—as follows: Didaktikos, 2; didaktos, 2; didaskalia, 19; didaskalos, 8; didasko, 23; didache, 8; heterodidaskalos, 2; theodidaktos, 1; kalodidaskalos, 1; kataggello, 1; katecheo, 4; matheteuo, 1; mathetes, 12; nomodidaskalos, 1; paideuo, 3; sophronizo, 1.
 - *2 St. Paul was himself appointed to teach. I Tim. 2. 7; 2 Tim. 1.11.
 - *3 Importance evidenced by the presence of an order of teachers in Pauline churches. Eph. 4. 11; 1 Cor. 12, 28.

^{*}This marks the more important topics.

- 4 Proved by emphasis laid on teaching in Pastoral Epistles. 1 Tim. 4. 11; 2 Tim. 2. 2; Titus 1. 9.
- III. Illustrations of St. Paul's Indirect Teaching Through
 Public Address and Testimony.
 - 1 First recorded address, Pisidian Antioch. Acts
 13. 16-41.
 - *2 Address on the Areopagus, Athens. Acts 17.
 - *3 Testimony and exhortation before Ephesian elders. Acts 20, 18-35.
 - ^{*}4 St. Paul's apology before Agrippa, Cæsarea. Acts 26, 2-29.
 - 5 His apology before his own countrymen at Rome. Acts 28. 17-28.
- IV. Ethical Teachings of the Pauline Epistles.
 - 1 Precepts affecting the family life.
 - (1) Husband and wife. Eph. 5. 22-33; Col. 3. 18, 19. (2) Parents and children. Eph. 6. 1-4; Col. 3. 20, 21; 1 Tim. 5. 4.
 - 2 Relations between masters and servants. Eph. 6. 5-9; Col. 3. 22-4. 1; 1 Tim. 6. 1, 2.
 - 3 Relation between rich and poor. 2 Cor. 8. 9; 1 Tim. 6. 17-19; 1 Cor. 11. 20-22.
 - 4 Relations between neighbors. Rom. 13. 9, 10.
 - 5 Duties toward enemies. Rom. 12. 19-21.
 - 6 Duties owed to the state. Rom. 13. 1-7; 1 Tim. 2. 1, 2.
 - 7 Duties to the Church and its officers. Rom. 12. 5-8; 1 Cor. 12. 12-27; 16. 1, 2; 1 Thess. 5. 12, 13.

^{*}This marks the more important topics.

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8 Duties to God. Phil. 4. 6; Rom. 13. 14; Eph. 4. 30; Rom. 12. 1, 2.

V. Doctrines Taught by St. Paul.

- *I Source of Pauline doctrine.
 - Knowledge of his own heart. Rom. 7. 7-25.
 Knowledge of heathen depravity. Rom.
 18-32. (3) Old Testament revelation.
 Acts 26. 22, 23. (4) Above all, Christ's direct instruction. Gal. 1. 12.
- *2 Its foundation stone, Jesus Christ. 1 Cor. 3. 10, 11; 2. 2.
 - 3 Some leading doctrines taught by St. Paul.
 - *(1) The universal sinfulness of man. Rom. 3. 9-18.
 - *(2) The grace of God, begotten of love, triumphing over sin. Eph. 2. 4, 5; Rom. 5. 12-21.
 - *(3) This triumph made effective to men through Christ's redemption. Eph. 1. 7; Col. 1. 14; Rom. 3. 24, 25.
 - *(4) Appropriation of redemption is through faith. Rom. 1. 17; 1 Cor. 1. 21; Eph. 2. 7, 8.
 - *(5) This faith is dependent upon hearing the gospel. Rom. 10. 8-15.
 - *(6) Work of the Spirit in perfecting the believer.

 (In Acts and the Pauline epistles are 112 direct references—used by or of St. Paul—to the Spirit's person and offices.) Rom. 8. 2, 14; Gal. 5. 22, 23; 2 Cor. 13. 14.
 - •(7) Doctrines concerning the Church and its sacraments. .Acts 20. 28; Col. 2. 12; I Cor. 11. 23-34. The Pastoral Epistles.

^{*}This marks the more important topics.

*(8) The Parousia. 1 Cor. 15. 23-28; 1 Thess. 4. 13-5. 8; 2 Thess. 2. 1-12.

STUDY V. DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED BY ST. PAUL IN PROSECUTING HIS WORK.

- I. Difficulties Physical in Character.
- *I Distances to be traveled, largely on foot. See three tours. Acts 13-21. 17.
- *2 St. Paul's bodily infirmities. Gal. 4. 13; 2 Cor. 12. 7-10.
- *3 "Iliad of woes," endured during the first twothirds of his missionary life. 2 Cor. 11. 23-27.
- II. Obstacles Presented by Lack of Intellectual and Spiritual Discernment.
 - *I To the wisdom-loving Greeks some of Paul's teachings were foolishness. I Cor. 1. 22, 23; Acts 17. 22, 32.
 - *2 To the Jews much of St. Paul's teaching was a stumbling-block. I Cor. I. 23; Rom. II 8, 9; 9. 32, 33.
 - *3 Some converts in the "babe" stage could not appreciate his teachings. 1 Cor. 3. 1, 2.
 - *4 Others, more advanced, found in the Pauline epistles "things hard to be understood." 2
 Pet. 3. 15, 16.
- III. Difficulties Among Converts Resulting from Heathen Environment.
 - *1 Temptations to impurity. 1 Cor. 5. 9-11; 1 Thess. 4. 3-5.

^{*}This marks the more important topics.

- *2 Influence of a host of Gentile superstition-mongers, typified by Elymas, the Jew. Acts 13. 6-8; (8. 9-11): Gal. 5. 20.
- *3 Temptations to idolatry. Acts 17. 16; 21. 25; 1 Cor. 8, 10 10. 14.

IV. Difficulties Due to Early Jewish Training of Many Converts.

- 1* Jewish caste feeling, which was prevalent even after events of Acts. 10. 9-23, 44-48, and 15.
- *2 Exaltation of rites and ceremonies. Acts 15. 1, 5: Gal. 6, 12.
- *3 Presence in the churches of "weak brethren."
 Rom. 14. 1, 2; 15. 1; 1 Cor. 8. 7; 9. 22.
- *4 A spirit of Mosaic legalism opposed to Christian liberty. Gal. 4. 21-5. 3.

V. Opposition Coming from Other Teachers and from Seducers.

- *1 Opposition from his colleagues. Gal. 2. 11-15.
- *2 Opposition of Greek sophists. I Cor. 1. 20.
- *3 The struggle with Judaizing teachers. Galatian epistle throughout.
- *4 Immoral seducers and their covert work. 2 Tim. 3. 6, 7.
- *5 Presence of the Antinomian "all things lawful" party. I Cor. 6. 12; 15. 32; Rom. 6. 1, 2.
- *6 Exaltation of celibacy through Platonic-Jewish teaching. 1 Cor. 7.
- *7 Difficulties due to incipient Gnosticism. I Tim. 6. 20; 2 Tim. 2. 16-18; Col. 2. 8, 18.

^{*}This marks the more important topics.

- VI. First Corinthians a Concrete Illustration of the Difficulties Incident to St. Paul's Oversight of "All the Churches."
 - Partisan divisions among Corinthian Christians.
 1 Cor. 1. 11-13.
 - 2 Case of incest in the church. I Cor. 5. 1-6.
 - Christian lawsuits before heathen courts. 1 Cor.
 1-7.
 - 4 The crimes that may have led to such lawsuits. 1 Cor. 6. 9-11.
 - 5 Four questions concerning marriage and celibacy. 1 Cor. 7.
 - 6 Questions concerning meats offered to idols. I Cor. 8.-11. 1.
 - 7 Unbecoming conduct and dress of women in church. 1 Cor. 11. 2-16.
 - 8 Disorders connected with the Lord's Supper. 1 Cor. 11. 17-34.
 - 9 Abuse of spiritual gifts brings the church into ill repute. I Cor. 12. 14.
 - 10 Some in the church even denied the cardinal doctrine of the resurrection. 1 Cor. 15. 12.

STUDY VI. REVIEW SUMMARY: WHAT ST. PAUL AND HIS ASSOCIATES ACCOMPLISHED TOWARD THE EVANGELIZATION OF THE GENTILE WORLD IN THEIR GENERATION.

PART I. THE MEASURE OF THIRTY YEARS' MISSION-ARY WORK.

- *I. Distances Traveled in St. Paul's Journeys.
 - 1 Distance traveled on his three Missionary tours.

This marks the more important topics.

(Trace as directed on page 19, paragraph 5, all of St. Paul's journeys. Then lay down exactly upon each of these routes in succession a thread. The number of miles can be approximately measured by comparing the total length of thread thus used with the mile scale at the bottom of the map.)

2 The possible journey to Spain may be similarly measured and added to the above.

II. Countries and Districts Visited.

- 1 Achaia (Greece). 13 Lycia.
- 2 Arabia. 14 Lydia.
- 3 Cappadocia (?) 15 Macedonia.
- 4 Caria. 16 Melita.
- 5 Cilicia. 17 Mysia.
- 6 Crete. 18 Pamphylia.
- 7 Cyprus. 19 Phœnicia.
- 8 Galatia. 20 Phrygia.
- 9 Illyricum (?). 21 Pisidia.
- 10 Italy. 22 Sicily.
- 11 Judea. 23 Spain (?).
- 12 Lycaonia. 24 Syria.

III. Cities and Towns Mentioned in Connection with St. Paul's Journeys and Work. (Forty-nine are Distinctly Named in this Connection.)

IV. Places where Churches Essentially Pauline were Established.

- †1 Cities where such churches were located.
 - (1) Berea.

- (3) Colossae.
- (2) Cenchrea.
- (4) Corinth.

[†]Write after each of these names one key reference describing them.

- (5) Ephesus.
- (9) Rome.
- (6) Hierapolis (?).
- (10) Thessalonica.
- (7) Laodicea.
- (11) Troas.
- (8) Philippi.
- Localities where more churches than one were found.
 - (1) Achaia. 2 Cor. 1. 1. (2) Cilicia. Acts 15. 41. (3) Crete. Titus 1. 5. (4) Galatia. 1. Cor. 16. 1. (5) Lycaonia. Acts 16. 1, 5; 14. 6. (6) Macedonia. 2 Cor. 8. 1. (7) Phrygia. Acts 18. 23. (8) Syria. Acts 15. 41.
- V. People Reached and Influenced by St. Paul's Ministry.
 - Those whose names are given in connection with his work number 118.
 - *2 Some of these were people of distinction.
 - (1) Bernice. Acts 25. 23. (2) Cæsar's household. Phil. 4. 22. (3) Claudia. 2 Tim. 4. 21. (4) Crispus. Acts 18. 8. (5) Dionysius. Acts 17. 34. (6) Drusilla. Acts 24. 24. (7) Elymas. Acts. 13. 8. (8) Erastus. Rom. 16. 23. (9) Felix. Acts 23. 24. (10) Festus. Acts 24. 27. (11) Publius. Acts 28. 7. (12) Pudens. 2 Tim. 4. 21. (?). (13) Sergius Paulus. Acts 13. 7. (14) Sosthenes. Acts 18.17. (15) Zenas. Titus 3. 13.
 - 3 Most of those who became converts were of humble origin. 1 Cor. 1. 26, 27.
 - *4 The entire number converted not known, but

^{*}This marks the more important topics.

general statements show that they were numerous. Acts 13. 43; 14. 1, 21; 17. 4, 12; 18. 8; 13. 44, 49; 19. 10.

VI. Assistants or Helpers Enlisted. See Study III., Section V.

VII. Epistles Written by St. Paul.

- The thirteen Gentile Epistles, Romans to Philemon.
- 2 Epistles supposed to be lost.
 - (1) A lost letter to the Corinthians. 1 Cor. 5. 9, 11; 2 Cor. 10. 10. (2) A Laodicean epistle. Col. 4. 16.
- 3 Hebrews, whose authorship is in question, Pauline in spirit.

VIII. Type of Christian Character Developed in St. Paul's Converts.

- *I Seen in individual lives as in Timothy, Titus, Aquila and Priscilla.
- *2 Seen in transformed companies of men and women. Eph. 2. 11, 3, 6; 1 Cor. 6. 9-11.
- *3 Inferred from the highly spiritual character of the epistles written to Gentile churches. See especially Ephesians.

IX. St. Paul's Legacy to Our Generation.

- I The doctrines of the Christian church to-day are essentially Pauline.
- 2 St. Paul an inspiring ideal for Christian workers and missionaries.
- 3 In his writings are to be found specific or germi-

^{*}This marks the more important topics.

nal solutions of most practical questions of the mission field to-day.

PART II. SOME SECRETS OF ST. PAUL'S MISSIONARY SUCCESS.

- I. Helps Ready to Hand When He Began His Work.
 - r Roman law and imperial highways a protection and help.
 - 2 Greek, St. Paul's native tongue, understood throughout the Empire.
 - 3 The Jewish Diaspora foundation. Acts 15. 21.
 - 4 A knowledge of Christianity planted after Pentecost by repsesentatives of Cappadocia, Asia, Phrygia, Pamphylia, Rome, Crete and Arabia. Acts 2. 9-11.
- II. Physical Qualities Enabling Him to Do His Work.
 - 1 Physique must have been strong to have endured the sufferings of 2 Cor. 11. 23-27.
 - *2 Power of eye and gesture. Acts 13. 9; 14. 9; 21. 40.
 - *3 But his bodily presence and speech were criticised. 2 Cor. 10. 10.
- III. Social Characteristics Giving Him Influence Over Men.
 - *1 Patriotism. Rom. 9. 3; 10. 1.
 - *2 Adaptability and tact. 1 Cor. 9. 20-22. See especially Epistle to Philemon.
 - *3 Freedom from jealousy. Phil. 1. 15-18; 1 Cor. 3. 4-7.

^{*}This marks the more important topics.

- *4 Self-denying regard for others' scruples. I Cor. 8. 13.
- *5 Intense sympathy in joys and sorrows of others. 2 Cor. 7. 2-4; Rom. 12. 15.
- *6 Delicacy and refined courtesy. Philemon 9; Rom. 15. 14, 15; 1 Cor. 1. 5-7.
- *7 Tender friendship and desire for affection.

 Tim. 5. 23; 2 Cor. 2. 13; 7. 5-7.
- *8 Love toward all men. 1 Cor. 13.

IV. Missionary Virtues and Powers.

- *I Enterprise of the "Apostle of Progress." Rom. 15. 23, 24; 1. 13-15.
- *2 Concentration of purpose. Phil. 3. 13, 14; 1 Cor. 2. 2.
- *3 Courage. Acts 21. 13; 19. 30.
- *4 Fearless independence. Gal. 2. 11.
- *5 Blending of faithfulness and gentleness. Gal. 3. 1-3; I Thess. 2. 7.
- *6 Grief for sins of others. Phil. 3. 18.
- *7 "Buying up opportunity." Eph. 5. 16; Col. 4. 5.
- *8 Champion of spiritual freedom. Gal. 5. 13; 2 Cor. 3. 17.
- *9 Miracle working. Acts 19. 11, 12; 15. 12.
- *10 Sense of divine mission to preach Christ. 1 Cor.
 1. 17; 9. 16.

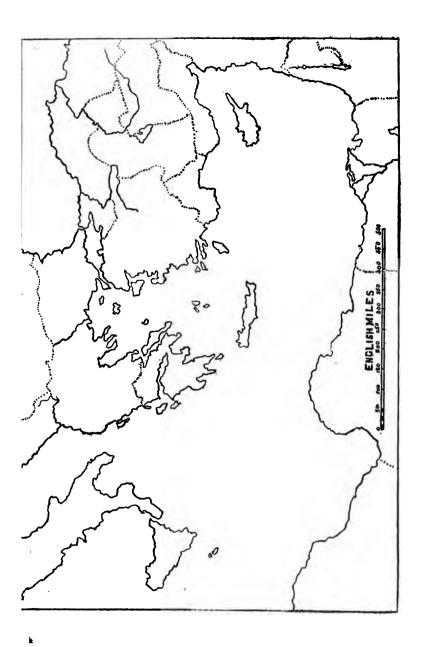
V. Elements of Strength in His Missionary Methods.

I Wise plans for reaching the greatest number. See Study III., Sections II., III., IV.

^{*}This marks the more important topics.

- 2 Ability to win these to Christ. See this Study, Pt. I., Section V.
- 3 Wisdom as an organizer of independent churches. See this Study, Pt. I., Section IV., and Study III., Section VI.
- 4 Tactful yet firm supervision. See Study III., Sections IV., V., VII., and this Study, Pt. II., Section III. 2.
- VI. St. Paul's Inner Life the Fountain of His Strength.
 - *I Conscientiousness and integrity. Acts 24. 16; 2 Cor. 1. 12.
 - *2 Avoidance of appearance of evil. 1 Thess. 5. 22.
 - *3 Deep humility. 1 Cor. 15. 8, 9; Acts 20. 19.
 - *4 Prayer life. (Seven different Greek words used of Paul in this connection.) Acts 16. 25; 20. 36; Col. 1. 3; Phil. 1. 4.
 - *5 Dependence on the Spirit. Acts 13. 9; 16. 6.
 - *6 Personal devotion to Christ and identification with His life. Gal. 2. 20; Phil. 1. 20, 21. (Christ is used 406 times in the Gentile Epistles, while the human name, Jesus, is used by itself but fifteen times.)
- In View of What St. Paul and Those Associated with Him Where Able to do for the Heathen World, What Sught Rot Whe to be Able to Accomplish in the Work of the Evangelizing of the World in Our Generation.

^{*}This marks the more important topics.



STUDENT VOLUNTEER PAMPHLETS.

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