

Suffering and Deliverance

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- I. Suffering, affliction, persecution, tribulation, and trouble are part of the Christian life (**Act 14:22**).
 1. Sometimes God delivers His children from these difficulties.
 2. At other times God allows us to experience them for various reasons.
 3. This study will cover the following topics:
 - A. God is our Saviour, not only eternally, but also temporally.
 - B. When and why God allows us to suffer and doesn't deliver us from it.
 - C. Examples of when God doesn't even deliver His children from death.
 - D. Three possibilities of how judgment will be meted out to a nation.
 - E. Biblical examples of God either delivering a people for the righteous among them or delivering the righteous alone.
 - F. Having hope because of past deliverances, both Biblical and personal.

- II. Along with His many other attributes, God is our Saviour (**2Sa 22:3; Psa 106:21; Tit 1:3**).
 1. Saviour *n.* - 1. a. One who delivers or rescues from peril.
 - A. To deliver is to save from something.
 - B. Deliver *v.* - I. 1. *trans.* To set free, liberate, release, rescue, save. Const. *from, out of, of.* a. To release *from* a place. b. Now *esp.* To set free *from* restraint, imminent danger, annoyance, trouble, or evil generally.
 2. First, foremost, and most importantly, God has delivered us from eternal death and punishment in hell and the lake of fire (**1Th 1:10; Rom 5:9-10; Rev 20:15**).
 3. But that's not the only thing God has delivered us from.
 4. There are many different types of deliverances/salvations (**Psa 44:4**).
 5. God delivers us from:
 - A. falling and tears (**Psa 116:8; Jud 1:24; Php 1:6; 2Ti 1:12 c/w Pro 24:16**)
 - B. our enemies (**Psa 44:7; Psa 136:24; Luk 1:71, 74**)
 - C. trouble (**Psa 41:1; Psa 50:15; Psa 91:14-15**)
 - i. Trouble *n.* - 1. a. Disturbance of mind or feelings; worry, vexation; affliction; grief; perplexity; distress.
 - ii. Do you struggle with worry, stress, or depression?
 - iii. Call upon the Lord and He will save you from it (**Psa 116:3-8**).
 - D. violence (**2Sa 22:3**)
 - E. persecution (**Psa 7:1, 13; Psa 31:15; Psa 35:3; 2Ti 3:11**)
 - i. Persecute *v.* - 1. To pursue, chase, hunt, drive (with missiles, or with attempts to catch, kill, or injure). *Obs.* 2. To pursue with malignancy or enmity and injurious action; *esp.* to oppress with pains and penalties for the holding of a belief or opinion held to be injurious or heretical.
 - ii. If you endeavor to live a godly life, you shall suffer persecution (**2Ti 3:12**).
 - iii. But if you trust in God, He will deliver you from it.
 - F. distresses (**Psa 107:13, 23-30**)
 - i. Distress *n.* - I. 1. a. The action or fact of straining or pressing tightly, strain, stress, pressure; *fig.* pressure employed to produce action, constraint, compulsion; less usually, pressure applied to prevent action, restraint. 2. a. The sore pressure or strain of adversity, trouble, sickness, pain, or sorrow; anguish or affliction affecting the body, spirit, or community.

- ii. Are you under pressure and stressed?
 - a. First of all search your heart and your life to see if it's not a result of your own foolish decisions (**Psa 107:17-18**).
 - b. Then cry unto the Lord and He will save you out of it (**Psa 107:19**).
- iii. But don't expect this to happen though if you're not willing to change your lifestyle.

G. death (**Psa 55:18; Psa 116:8**)

- 6. Many times in Israel's history God gave them saviours to save them out of the hands of their enemies when they cried unto Him (**Neh 9:27; Isa 19:20**).
- 7. Though the Lord used other men to be saviours of his people in a temporal sense, God is the only true Saviour (**Isa 43:3 c/w Isa 43:11; Hos 13:4**) of His people spiritually and eternally (**Tit 3:4-5 c/w 2Ti 1:9**).
- 8. Jesus Christ, who is God (**Joh 1:1, 14**), is our Saviour (**Php 3:20; Tit 1:4; 2Pe 1:1**).

III. Sometimes God causes or allows us to suffer and does not deliver us from it for various reasons.

1. Christians are appointed to affliction by God (**1Th 3:3; Act 9:16**).

- A. Affliction *n.* - 1. The action of inflicting grievous pain or trouble. 2. The state of being afflicted; sore pain of body or trouble of mind; misery, distress.
- B. Appointed *ppl.* - 1. Fixed by agreement; settled beforehand. 2. Fixed by authority; ordained.
- C. In the same way that God has given us the gift of faith (**Rom 12:3**), so he has given us the gift of suffering for His sake (**Php 1:29**).
- D. When God chose Paul to be the apostle to the Gentiles, He also ordained that he would suffer greatly for Him (**Act 9:15-16**).
- E. The more wisdom, knowledge, and faith that is given to a person, the more grief, sorrow, and chastisement he should expect to receive from God (**Ecc 1:18; Ecc 7:4; Luk 12:47-48**).
 - i. Grief *n.* - 1. Hardship, suffering; a kind, or cause, of hardship or suffering.
 - ii. Sorrow *n.* - 1. a. Distress of mind caused by loss, suffering, disappointment, etc.; grief, deep sadness or regret; also, that which causes grief or melancholy; affliction, trouble.
 - iii. Stripe *n.* - 1. A blow or stroke with a staff, sword, or other weapon, with a missile, with the claws or hoofs of an animal, etc. 2. A stroke or lash with a whip or scourge. Now *arch.*, chiefly in *pl.*
- F. Jesus Christ, our Lord, Master, and Saviour, was a man of sorrows (**Isa 53:3**).
 - i. As His disciples we should expect to suffer like He did (**Joh 15:20**).
 - ii. The multitude of the elect which no man could number that John saw in heaven had come out of great tribulation (**Rev 7:9, 14**).
 - iii. So if you're a Christian, or desire to be one, don't expect to get through this life without suffering.

2. God may permit suffering for the purpose of:

3. punishment

- A. When God's people are living like the heathen, God will punish them with the heathen (**Jer 9:25-26**).

- B. Punish v. - 1. a. *trans.* As an act of a superior or of public authority: To cause (an offender) to suffer for an offence; to subject to judicial chastisement as retribution or requital, or as a caution against further transgression; to inflict a penalty on.
- C. If God's church (which Jerusalem was symbolic of) is living in wickedness, it will not be unpunished when God judges the world (**Jer 25:29**).
- D. God will not completely destroy His people when they are judged with the world, but they will not be left unpunished (**Jer 30:11**).
- E. The LORD chastens whom He loves (**Heb 12:5-8**).
 - i. The chastening is grievous (**Heb 12:11**).
 - ii. But it's purpose is to bring about the peaceable fruit of righteousness (**Heb 12:11**).
 - iii. Wise people will recognize God's punishment, receive it, and correct their behavior (**Pro 9:9**).
 - iv. But fools will be ground to powder and never change (**Pro 27:22**).

4. growth and improvement through suffering

- A. Sometimes God lets us suffer to humble us and strengthen us as we rely on Him (**2Co 12:7-10**).
 - i. Paul had a thorn in the flesh which buffeted him (v.7).
 - a. Thorn n. - 1. A stiff, sharp-pointed, straight or curved woody process on the stem or other part of a plant; a spine, a prickle. 2. *fig.* (or in *fig.* context): Anything that causes pain, grief, or trouble; in various metaphors, similes, and proverbial expressions, as *a thorn in the flesh* or *side*, a constant affliction, a source of continual grief, trouble, or annoyance; (*to be, sit, stand, walk*) *on thorns (a thorn)*, (*to be, etc.*) in a painful state of anxiety or suspense.
 - b. Whatever Paul's thorn in the flesh was, it was a continual source of grief, trouble, and pain for him.
 - c. Buffet v. - 1. *trans.* To beat, strike, esp. with the hand; to thump, cuff, knock about.
 - ii. He suffered with infirmities, reproaches, necessities, persecutions, and distresses (v.10).
 - a. Infirmity n. - 1. Weakness or want of strength; lack of power to do something; inability. Also with *pl.* an instance or case of this. 2. Physical weakness, debility, frailty, feebleness of body, resulting from some constitutional defect, disease, or (now mostly) old age.
 - b. Reproach n. - 1. A source or cause of disgrace or shame (*to* a person, etc.); a fact, matter, feature or quality bringing disgrace or discredit upon one.
 - c. Necessity n. - 1. a. The fact of being inevitably fixed or determined. *Obs.* 10. a. The condition of being in difficulties or straits, esp. through lack of means; want, poverty. 11. A situation of hardship or difficulty; a pressing need or want. (Chiefly in *pl.*)
 - d. Persecution n. 1. a. The action of persecuting or pursuing with enmity and malignity; esp. the infliction of death, torture, or penalties for adherence to a religious belief or an opinion as such, with a view

- to the repression or extirpation of it; the fact of being persecuted; an instance of this.
- e. Distress *n.* - 1. a. The action or fact of straining or pressing tightly, strain, stress, pressure; fig. pressure employed to produce action, constraint, compulsion; less usually, pressure applied to prevent action, restraint. 2. a. The sore pressure or strain of adversity, trouble, sickness, pain, or sorrow; anguish or affliction affecting the body, spirit, or community.
- iii. Paul took pleasure in these afflictions because God made him strong through his weakness (v.10).
- iv. Pleasure *n.* - 1. a. The condition of consciousness or sensation induced by the enjoyment or anticipation of what is felt or viewed as good or desirable; enjoyment, delight, gratification. The opposite of *pain*.
- B. Temptations and trials work patience which works in us to bring us to perfection (**Jam 1:2-4; Jam 1:12**).
- i. Patience *n.* - 1. a. The suffering or enduring (of pain, trouble, or evil) with calmness and composure; the quality or capacity of so suffering or enduring.
- ii. Perfect *adj.* - 1. Thoroughly made, formed, done, performed, carried out, accomplished. *Obs.* 2. a. Fully accomplished; thoroughly versed, trained, skilled, or conversant. 4. a. In the state of complete excellence; free from any flaw or imperfection of quality; faultless. But often used of a near approach to such a state, and hence capable of comparison, *perfecter* (= more nearly perfect), *perfectest* (= nearest to perfection).
- iii. Without suffering and enduring pain, trouble, and evil we would never learn to do so with calmness and composure and would therefore not grow into mature Christians.
- C. Tribulation works patience which works experience which brings hope (**Rom 5:3-5**).
- i. Tribulation *n.* - 1. A condition of great affliction, oppression, or misery; 'persecution; distress; vexation; disturbance of life'
- ii. Experience *n.* - 1. a. The action of putting to the test; trial. *to make experience of:* to make trial of. 2. Proof by actual trial; practical demonstration. *to put in experience:* to fulfil in practice. *Obs.;* passing into 3. 3. The actual observation of facts or events, considered as a source of knowledge.
- iii. Hope *n.* - 1. a. Expectation of something desired; desire combined with expectation.
- iv. Hope, along with faith and charity, is one of the three chief Christian virtues (**1Co 13:13**).
- v. In order to have the lofty virtue of hope we must endure suffering affliction, oppression, and misery.
- vi. Hope will save us temporally, enabling us to faithfully finish our course in this life (**Rom 8:24-25**).
- D. The Lord lays affliction on us to prove us and try us as silver is tried (**Psa 66:10-11**).

- i. Prove v. - 1. a. *trans.* To make trial of, put to the test; to try the genuineness or qualities of; to try, test.
 - ii. Try v. - 1. a. *trans.* To separate (one thing) from another or others; to set apart; to distinguish. 2. a. To separate the good part of a thing from the rest, esp. by sifting or straining; hence, to sift or strain. 3. *spec.* To separate (metal) from the ore or dross by melting; to refine, purify by fire; also, to remove (the dross or impurity) from metal by fire.
 - iii. When God tries His children He separates the men from the boys.
 - iv. Silver has to be put through the fire to remove impurities from it (**Pro 25:4**).
 - v. Likewise the Lord tries our hearts to remove sin from them (**Pro 17:3; Mal 3:3**).
 - vi. God tries our work and burns off that which is not profitable in our service to Him and leaves what is (**1Co 3:12-15**).
 - vii. If we purge ourselves of our dishonorable qualities we will be prepared for greater service to God (**2Ti 2:20-21**).
- E. Another way God brings suffering into our lives for the purpose of growth and improvement is through marriage.
- i. Marriage is a great blessing, but it is also a source of trouble (**1Co 7:28**).
 - ii. Trouble n. - 1. a. Disturbance of mind or feelings; worry, vexation; affliction; grief; perplexity; distress.
 - iii. Getting married will bring out carnality and character flaws in you that you didn't know about and which would not have been revealed otherwise.
 - a. Marriage will (or should) greatly facilitate growth in the Christian life.
 - b. It is important for husbands and wives to correct sinful and foolish behavior and tendencies in their spouse because nobody else will.
 - c. When your spouse smites you (figuratively, of course) because of your sinful or foolish behavior, realize that God is using him or her to improve your character, and thank him or her for loving you enough to correct you (**Psa 141:5**).
 - iv. Marriage will give you a graduate level course in bearing trouble patiently and learning to both forgive and ask to be forgiven.

5. an example of suffering patiently to others

- A. God allowed the prophets to suffer as an example to us of how to suffer patiently (**Jam 5:10**).
- i. Example n . 1. A typical instance; a fact, incident, quotation, etc. that illustrates, or forms a particular case of, a general principle, rule, state of things, etc.; a person or thing that may be taken as an illustration of a certain quality. 6. A person's action or conduct regarded as an object of imitation; often qualified by adjs. *good, bad, evil*, etc. Phrases, *to give, leave, set an example*. Also, a person whose conduct ought to be imitated; a 'pattern' of excellence.
- ii. Consider just a few of the prophets.
 - a. Think about prophets like Jeremiah who was persecuted and was imprisoned in horrible conditions for preaching the truth.

- b. Consider Elijah who stood alone against hundreds of prophets of Baal and was persecuted by the king and queen of Israel.
 - c. Think about Micaiah who was persecuted by king Ahab for telling him the truth in opposition to the other 400 false prophets.
 - d. (Details will be given on these prophets later in the study.)
 - iii. The examples which the prophets left us of suffering patiently have provided millions of Christians with hope and courage for thousands of years.
 - iv. Their suffering had a purpose that extended beyond their own lives.
 - v. God allows us to suffer for the same purpose.
- B. God allowed Job to suffer unimaginably as an example for us to endure affliction patiently (**Jam 5:11**).
 - i. Endure *v.* - II. To last; to suffer continuously. 2. *intr.* To last, continue in existence. Also, to persist, 'hold out' in any action, etc. 3. *trans.* To undergo, bear, sustain (continuous pain, opposition, hardship, or annoyance); properly, to undergo without succumbing or giving way.
 - ii. Those who continue in pain, opposition, hardship, or annoyance without giving up are blessed.
 - iii. They are a good example to others.
- C. The Lord allowed Paul, our apostle, to suffer long and endure persecutions and afflictions as an example for us to learn from (**2Ti 3:10-11**).
 - i. Paul's suffering was "fully known" (**2Ti 3:10**) to Timothy and others because he as a minister of God was to serve as our pattern and example (**Tit 2:7; 1Ti 4:12; 2Th 3:9**).
 - ii. Paul was longsuffering (**2Ti 3:10**).
 - iii. Longsuffering *n.* - Patient endurance of provocation or trial; longanimity.
 - iv. He wrote about his tremendous suffering so that Christians would have an example to follow. Consider the things he suffered (**2Co 11:23-28**):
 - a. Paul received stripes "above measure" (v.23).
 - (i) Stripe *n.* - 1. A blow or stroke with a staff, sword, or other weapon, with a missile, with the claws or hoofs of an animal, etc. 2. A stroke or lash with a whip or scourge. Now *arch.*, chiefly in *pl.*
 - 1. Whip *n.* - 1. a. An instrument for flogging or beating, consisting either of a rigid rod or stick with a lash of cord, leather, etc. attached, or of a flexible switch with or without a lash, used for driving horses, chastising human beings, and other purposes.
 - 2. Scourge *n.* - 1. a. A whip, lash. Now only rhetorical, with reference to the torturing of human beings, or to ascetic discipline.
 - 3. Lash *n.* - 1. a. *gen.* A sudden or violent blow; a dashing or sweeping stroke (obs.). b. *spec.* A stroke with a thong or whip.
 - (ii) Above *adv.* - 7. Higher in degree; surpassing in quality; in excess of, beyond; more than. *above all*: beyond everything;

- first of all; chiefly. *above measure*: beyond or more than what is meet; in excess of moderation; excessively.
- (iii) Measure *n.* - II. Prescribed or limited extent or quantity. 10. What is commensurate or adequate; satisfaction (of appetite, desire, need). *Obs.* 12. a. An extent not to be exceeded; a limit. b. In advb. phr. *beyond (above, without, over) measure*, also *out of measure, out of all measure* (arch.): beyond all bounds, excessively. Formerly (esp. Sc.) used also predicatively = boundless, unlimited, excessive.
- (iv) Paul was whipped and scourged excessively far beyond what was called for for his supposed crimes.
- b. Paul was in prison frequently (v.23).
- (i) First century Roman prisons were dreadful places.
- (ii) They would have been dark, cold or hot, filthy, and very uncomfortable.
- (iii) Prisoners were often put in chains (**Act 12:6; Act 21:33; Act 28:20; 2Ti 1:16**) or in the stocks (**Act 16:24**).
- (iv) Stock *n.* - 17. Stocks, plu. A machine consisting of two pieces of timber, in which the legs of criminals are confined by way of punishment. (Webster's 1828)
- (v) Even when Paul knew that prison time and affliction awaited him, it did not move him because he didn't count his life dear unto himself (**Act 20:23-24**).
- (vi) Paul was an example to us to not be afraid of imprisonment for practicing our faith.
- c. Paul "oft" faced death (v.23).
- (i) Oft *adv.* - a. = often
- (ii) Often *adv.* - 1. a. Many times; at many times, on numerous occasions; frequently. Opposed to *seldom*.
- (iii) He indeed did face death or was nigh unto it often (**2Co 1:9; Act 23:12; Act 27:20; etc.**).
- d. Paul received 39 stripes from the Jews five different times (v.24).
- (i) The Jewish beatings were limited to 40 stripes (**Deut 25:2-3**).
- (ii) It was tradition for them to never exceed 39 stripes.
- (iii) Being beat with 39 strikes of a rod or a whip would be excruciatingly painful.
- (iv) These five beatings were in addition to the "stripes without measure" which he listed earlier (v.23).
- e. Paul was beaten with rods three times (v.25).
- (i) Rod *n.* - I. 1. a. A straight, slender shoot or wand, growing upon or cut from a tree, bush, etc. 2. a. An instrument of punishment, either one straight stick, or a bundle of twigs bound together.
- (ii) These beatings were in addition to the "stripes without measure" (v.23) and the five times he was given 39 stripes by the Jews (v.24).

- f. Paul was stoned once (v.25).
 - (i) Stoned *ppl.* - 1. Pelted with stones.
 - (ii) Stone *v.* - 1. a. *trans.* To throw stones at, pelt with stones; esp. to put to death by pelting with stones.
 - (iii) It doesn't take much imagination to know how painful a stoning would be.
 - 1. Have you ever been hit in the head or the body with a stone or even a baseball?
 - 2. Imagine that pain, multiplied by 100, simultaneously.
 - (iv) Paul was left for dead after being stoned in Lystra (**Act 14:19**).
 - (v) After being left for dead, Paul rose up and went to Derbe the next day and preached the gospel there (**Act 14:20-21**).
 - (vi) After preaching the gospel in Derbe and teaching many, Paul returned to Lystra where he had been stoned and confirmed the disciples there and exhorted them to continue in the faith and that we must through much tribulation enter into the kingdom of God (**Act 14:21-22**).
 - (vii) Paul suffered tremendously but nevertheless continued in the faith as an excellent example for us to follow.
- g. Paul suffered shipwreck three times (v.25).
 - (i) This would have put him at his wits' end (**Psa 107:23-27**).
 - (ii) He despaired even of life (**Act 27:20**).
- h. Paul spent a night and a day in the deep (v.25).
 - (i) He was apparently floating in the ocean for 24 hours after one of those shipwrecks.
 - (ii) That would have been miserable.
- i. Paul spent a lot of time journeying away from home (v.26).
 - (i) He spent years away from home during his evangelistic trips.
 - (ii) This would have been wearying and would have made him homesick.
- j. Paul was in perils of waters (v.26).
 - (i) Peril *n.* - . a. The position or condition of being imminently exposed to the chance of injury, loss, or destruction; risk, jeopardy, danger.
 - (ii) These perilous times in waters were likely in addition to the three shipwrecks he suffered and the night and a day he spent in the deep.
 - (iii) After these frightening experiences, Paul continued his evangelistic trips because his faith had not been shaken.
- k. Paul was in perils of robbers (v.26).
 - (i) Robber *n.* - 1. a. One who practises or commits robbery; a predator, plunderer, despoiler.
 - (ii) Thieves would not only take the victim's money and possessions, but would often badly wound him in the process (**Luk 10:30**).

- (iii) This would have caused Paul physical suffering as well as emotional suffering due to fear and anxiety.
- l. Paul was in perils by his own countrymen (v.26).
 - (i) Countryman *n.* - 2. A man of one's own country, a fellow-countryman; a compatriot; usually with *possessive*.
 - (ii) His countrymen were the Jews (**Rom 9:3-4**).
 - (iii) The Jews persecuted Paul from city to city trying to have him killed (**1Th 2:14-15; Act 13:50; Act 14:5-6, 19; Act 17:5; Act 18:12; Act 20:3, 19; Act 21:27-31; Act 22:22; Act 23:12**).
- m. Paul was in perils by the heathen (v.26).
 - (i) Heathen *n.* - 1. Applied to persons or races whose religion is neither Christian, Jewish, nor Muslim; pagan; Gentile. In earlier times applied also to Muslims; but in modern usage, for the most part, restricted to those holding polytheistic beliefs, esp. when uncivilized or uncultured.
 - (ii) Paul was not only persecuted by the Jews, but also by the Gentiles.
 - (iii) Sometimes Paul was in danger of being harmed by the Gentiles because the envious Jews stirred them up against him (**Act 14:2, 5; Act 17:5; Act 22:22-25**).
 - (iv) Their problems with him often were a result of his preaching or actions harming them financially (**Act 16:16-24; Act 19:23-30**).
 - (v) Paul fought with beasts at Ephesus which were either Gentiles called beasts or literal beasts which he was thrown to by Gentiles (**1 Co 15:32**).
- n. Paul was in perils in the city (v.26).
 - (i) He experienced numerous perils in the cities he traveled to and preached in.
 - (ii) Paul was assaulted in cities like Lystra (**Act 14**), Philippi (**Act 16**), Ephesus (**Act 19**), and Jerusalem (**Act 21**).
- o. Paul was in perils in the wilderness (v.26).
 - (i) Though it is not recorded, Paul no doubt faced danger from wild animals, rough terrain, severe weather, and thieves as he made his way through the wilderness between cities on his trips.
 - (ii) One example is when he got bit by a venomous snake while warming himself by a fire (**Act 28:3-5**).
- p. Paul was in perils in the sea (v.26).
 - (i) Acts 27 tells the account of one of Paul's perilous times in the sea.
 - (ii) He was shipwrecked three times and spent a night and a day in the water (v.25).
- q. Paul was in perils among false brethren (v.26).

- (i) Peril *n.* - . a. The position or condition of being imminently exposed to the chance of injury, loss, or destruction; risk, jeopardy, danger.
- (ii) Perils can also be of a spiritual nature (**2Ti 3:1-5**).
- (iii) False brethren can cause a pastor and a church much injury and danger.
 1. They creep into the church unawares (**Gal 2:4; Jud 1:4**).
 2. They draw away disciples after them with deceptive false doctrine (**Act 20:29-30; Eph 4:14; Gal 1:6-7; Gal 3:1; 2Ti 2:16-19**).
 3. They will forsake us when times get tough (**2Ti 1:15-16; 2Ti 4:14-16**).
- (iv) False brethren are a great source of suffering for God's people (**Php 3:18-19; Act 20:31**).
- (v) But they're also used by God to help the church grow spiritually and purge it of people who shouldn't be there (**1Co 11:19; 1Jo 2:19**).
- (vi) Paul suffered perils of false brethren as an example to us of how to do so.
- r. Paul was in weariness (v.27).
 - (i) Weariness *n.* - 1. Weary condition; extreme tiredness or fatigue resulting from exertion, continued endurance of pain, or want of sleep.
 - (ii) Weary *adj.* - I. 1. a. Having the feeling of loss of strength, languor, and need for rest, produced by continued exertion (physical or mental), endurance of severe pain, or wakefulness; tired, fatigued. Now with stronger sense: Intensely tired, worn out with fatigue.
 - (iii) Paul was extremely and intensely tired due to his much studying (**Ecc 12:12**), long journeys, spiritual warfare, preaching the gospel, contending for the faith, and caring for the churches (**2Co 11:28-29**).
 - (iv) Some pastors have killed themselves or nearly killed themselves doing the work of the ministry (**Php 2:30; 2Co 12:15**).
 - (v) Doing the right thing can be wearying, but we must not let it stop us (**Gal 6:9; 2Th 3:13**).
 1. It's worth being weary to do the Lord's work.
 2. God will satiate the weary soul and fill the sorrowful soul (**Jer 31:25**).
 3. God is never weary, and He has plenty of strength to give to the weary so that they will finish running their course (**Isa 40:28-31**).
 4. God's strength is made perfect in our weakness (**2Co 12:9-10**).

- (vi) If you are weary from doing things God never told you to do, or, worse yet, from doing things which God told you not to do in His word, then come unto Jesus, live your life under His easy and light yoke, and you will find rest (**Mat 11:28-30**).
- (vii) Paul suffered weariness as an example to us of how to do so.
- s. Paul was in painfulness (v.27).
 - (i) Painfulness *n.* - 1. The quality of being fraught or attended with pain; distressingness. Also in passive aspect: The condition of suffering pain; distress, affliction.
 - (ii) The stoning, beatings, the imprisonments, and all of the stress and mental anguish Paul endured was very painful.
 - (iii) As the old saying goes though, "no pain, no gain."
 - (iv) The pain Paul endured facilitated his growth as a Christian and a minister.
- t. Paul was in watchings often (v.27).
 - (i) Watching *n.* - 1. The action of the verb *watch* in various senses. *lit.* and *fig.* 2. The state or condition of being awake, wakefulness; often, wakefulness from disinclination or incapacity for sleep; an instance of this.
 - (ii) Watch *n.* - I. Wakefulness, vigil. 1. a. The state of being awake; voluntary or involuntary going without sleep; wakefulness.
 - (iii) Watch *v.* - 1. a. To be or remain awake.
 - (iv) Often *adv.* - 1. a. Many times; at many times, on numerous occasions; frequently. Opposed to *seldom*.
 - (v) Paul was awake at night frequently.
 - (vi) This was likely because of all of the perils he faced which either kept his mind racing at night, or required that he stay up to watch for danger.
- u. Paul was in hunger and thirst (v.27).
 - (i) He suffered the lack of his most basic needs of food and drink.
 - (ii) God allows His people to suffer hunger at times to prove them and make them rely on Him (**Deut 8:3, 16**).
 - (iii) Despite allowing Paul to suffer hunger and thirst for a time, God supplied all his need according to His riches in glory by Christ Jesus (**Php 4:19**).
- v. Paul was in fastings often (v.27).
 - (i) Fasting *n.* - 1. The action of the vb. *fast*; abstinence from food; an instance of this. 2. A season of abstinence from food, a fast.
 - (ii) Paul afflicted his soul and chastened him with fasting often as well (**Dan 9:3 c/w Dan 10:12; Psa 69:10**).
- w. Paul was in cold and nakedness (v.27).

- (i) Nakedness *n.* - 1. The state or condition of being unclothed or destitute of clothing.
- (ii) It was common for prisoners to be stripped of their clothes before being beaten (**Act 16:22-23**).
- (iii) Paul was in prison without his cloak (a loose outer garment) and asked Timothy to bring it to him before winter (**2Ti 4:13, 21**).
- (iv) He no doubt suffered many a cold night in a cold prison.
- v. All that live godly in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution (**2Ti 3:12**).
- vi. A pastor is to be an example to the church in all areas of life (**1Ti 4:12**).
 - a. Therefore, it follows that a pastor will suffer persecution and affliction as an example to the flock.
 - b. Pastors should expect to suffer more than others since they are supposed to be examples.
- D. Paul and Silas were falsely accused, beaten, and cast into prison for casting a spirit of divination out of a young woman (**Act 16:16-24**).
 - i. In prison they prayed and sang praises to God (**Act 16:25**).
 - ii. What a wonderful example of suffering patiently they were for us!
- E. Paul himself was comforted by the faithful suffering of the Thessalonian saints (**1Th 3:3-4, 6-7**).
 - i. Paul gloried in the Thessalonian saints in the other churches for how they patiently and faithfully endured persecutions and tribulations (**2Th 1:4-5**).
 - ii. Their patient suffering was a source of inspiration and encouragement to the apostles and the other churches.