PHUPPhns To Live Is Christ



•History



Philippi was the most Romanized city Paul had ever visited on his missionary journeys so far





The Third Macedonian War (171–168 BC)



King Perseus of Macedon 212-166 BC



Aemilius Paullus 229 BC – 160 BC

The Battle of Pydna 22 June 168 BC

THESSALONIKI

Pydna

Amphipolis Meeting With Roman Commissioners 168 BC

Pydna

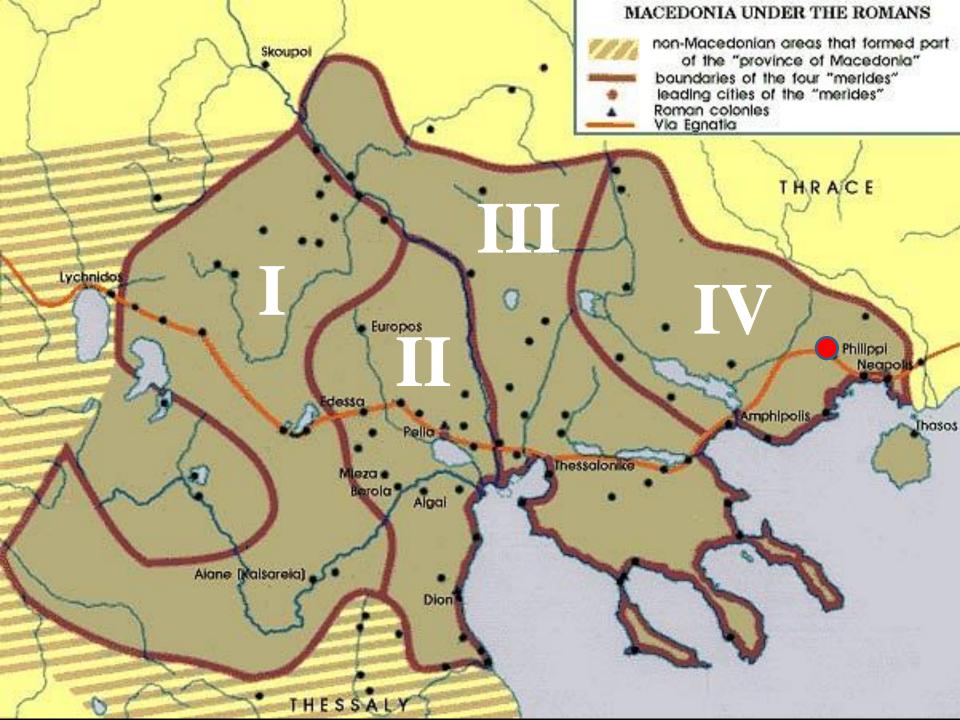


THESSALONIKI

Amphipolis

Macedonia became a Roman Province 146 BC and was assigned a Proconsular Governor named Gnaeus Egnatius.



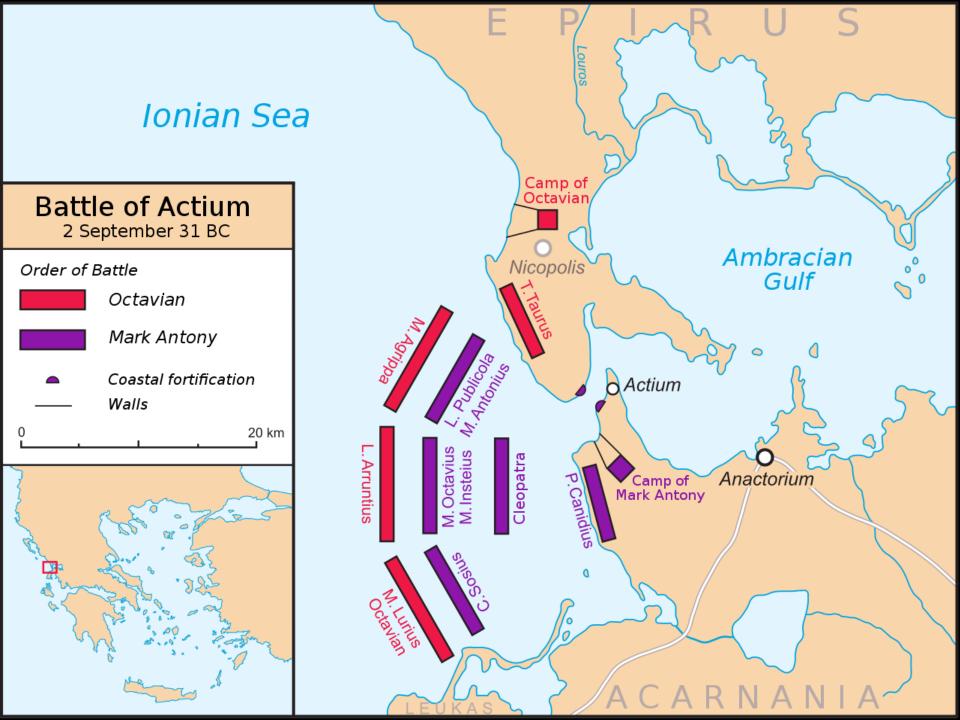


As the Roman Governor Egnatius was responsible for building the Via Egnatia.









Ionian Sea

Following these two battles several thousand military veterans were given land by the winning sides in the region around Philippi. When Octavian became the Emperor Augustus, he designated Philippi a Roman military colony, sort of a mini-Rome in Macedonia. The infusion of **Roman citizen soldiers changed Philippi from then**

on.



Colonia Iulia Augusta Philippensis

The Ancient City of Philippi Today

Marketplace



The Ancient City of Philippi







The Ancient City of Philippi Today

Marketplace







•Culture



The Roman Empire was One of the Most Class Structured Societies in History



EMBRACING SHARED MINISTRY POWER and STATUS in the EARLY CHURCH and WHY IT MATTERS TODAY

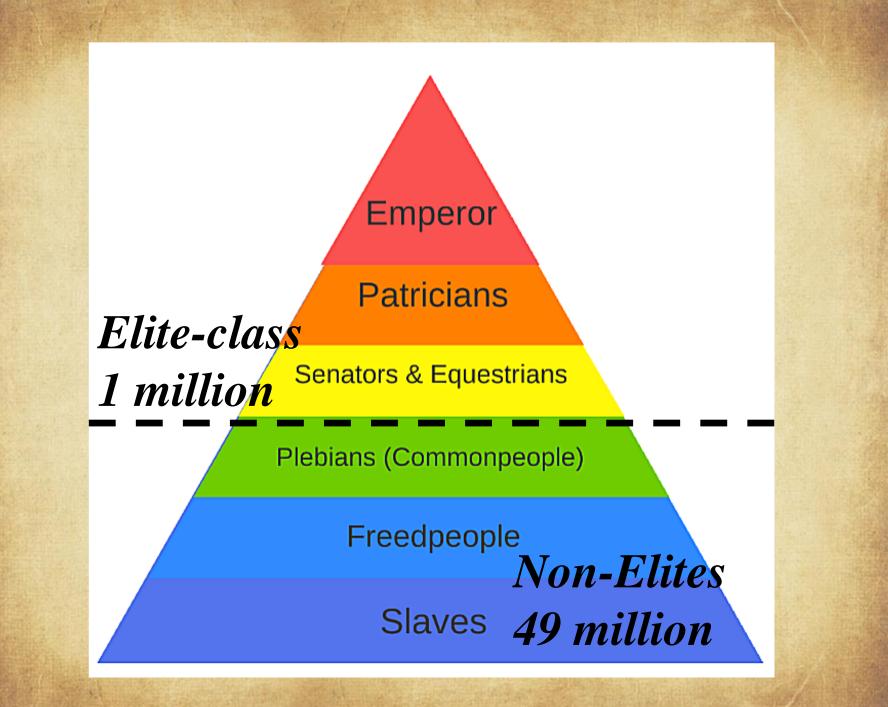
Joseph H. Hellerman

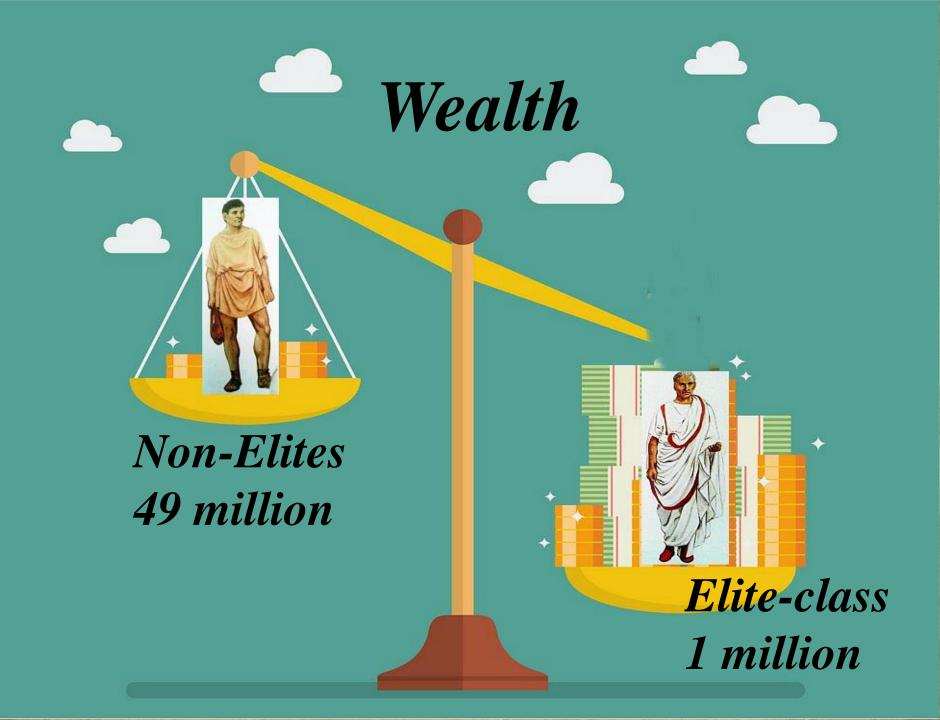
What determined one's place in society?

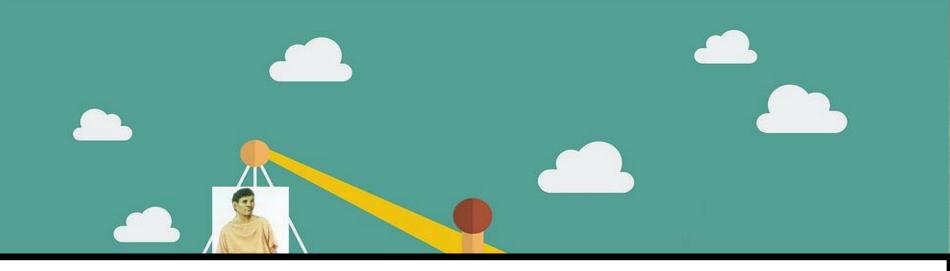
Family (Tribe) and Wealth

The Roman Empire

Roman society in the 1st Century was approximately 50 million according to Hellerman







The Elite class controlled half the Empire's annual income.

Non-Elites 49 million





Honor and Status were the Goal for the Upper Class

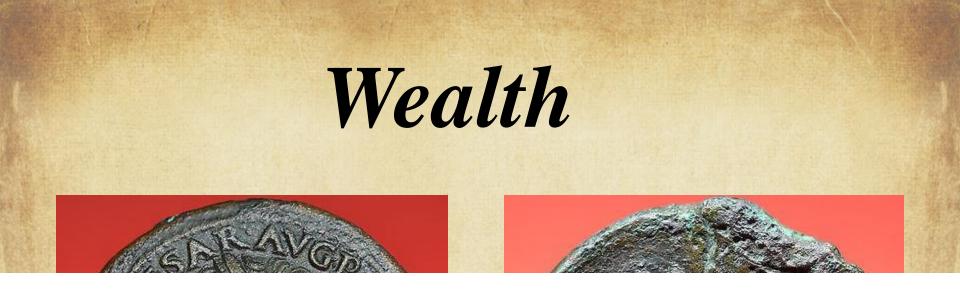


Wealth





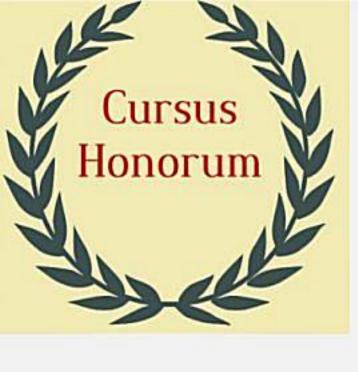
Sesterce from the reign of Nero AD 64

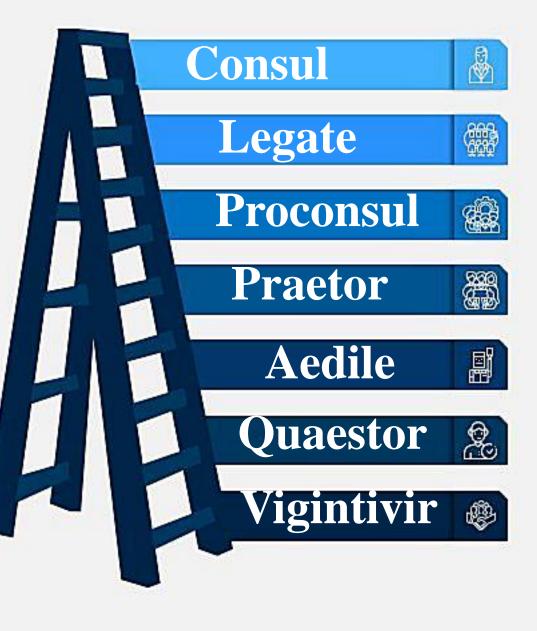


Senators – 1,000,000 Equestrians – 400,000 Decurions – 200,000



Sesterce from the reign of Nero AD 64





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Caius Julius Cai, son of Voltinia Maximus, a distinguished man with a broad stake, honored by the late Pius, quaestor, propraetor in the province of Pontus and **Bithynia**, **The praetor-elect** was also a member of the **Council of Philippi, and in the** province of Thrace for 35 years: Caius Julius Teres was careful to make Thracches to his most pious brother

So why was Philippi so Roman?

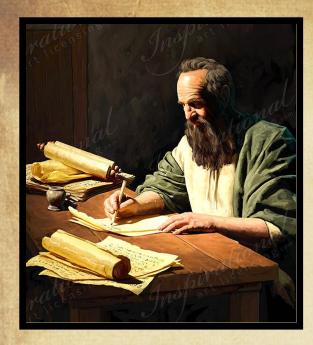
- •Almost 200 years of Roman domination
- •Became a Roman Province in 146 BC
- •Roman Governor Assigned
- •Completion of the Egnatian Way in 120BC
- •Influx of Roman veterans moving to the city (Twice)
- •Local magistrates were two Roman military officers assigned by Rome.

Philippi: a "mini-Rome" in Macedonia

Honor and status that drove the Upper Class was duplicated to the classes below. Soon the class structure was spread across the Empire to places like Philippi.



•Evangelism Strategy



Paul had an amazing grasp of Roman culture.

His understanding of that society enabled him to develop a church planting strategy that was both counter-cultural and crosscentered.

The Marketplace at Philippi

The Marketplace at Philippi



Paul was faced with planting a church in a culture that was driven by the pursuit of honor and status. But when he entered the marketplace that day, Paul had a plan and we begin to see it unfold in Acts 16 and in his letter to the Philippians

Philippians 4:1

Therefore, my brothers and sisters, you whom I love and long for, my joy and crown, stand firm in the Lord in this way, dear friends!

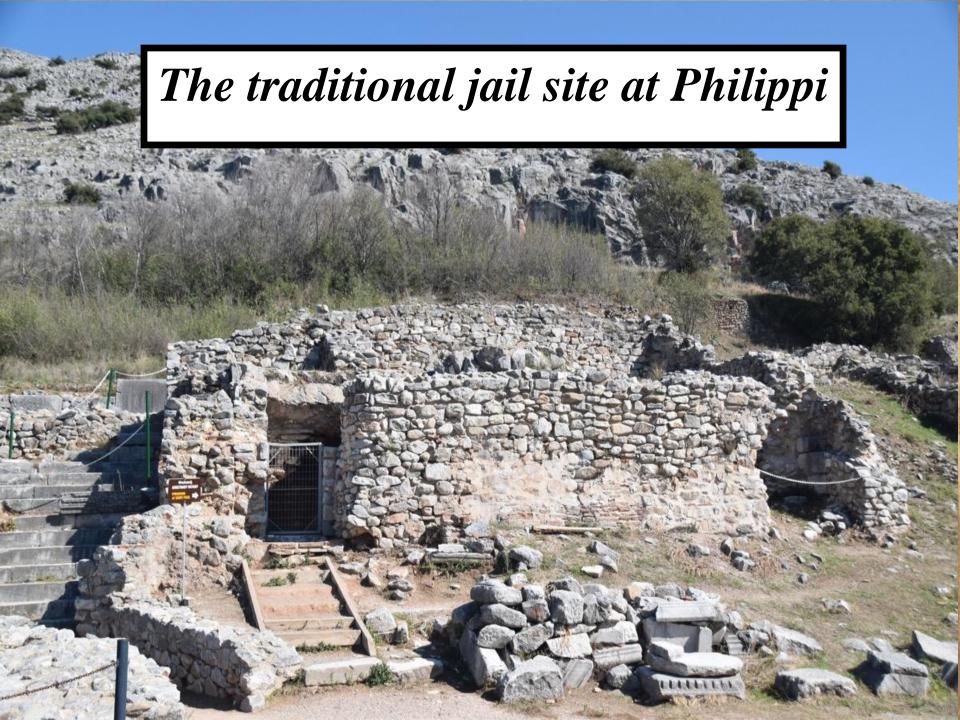


Paul refers to the Church as family. In Roman society, all the struggling and competition to win more honor than the next guy did not apply within the family.



Acts 16:22-23

The crowd joined in the attack against Paul and Silas, and The magistrates ordered them to be stripped and beaten with rods. ²³ After they had been severely flogged, they were thrown into prison





Phil 3:5-6 ⁵ circumcised on the eighth day, of the people of Israel, of the tribe of Benjamin, a Hebrew of Hebrews: in regard to the law, a **Pharisee**; ⁶ as for zeal, persecuting the church; as for righteousness based on the law, faultless.

Paul rejects the kind of selfpromotion in Roman and Jewish culture that he talked about in Philippians 3:5-6

Phil 3:7-9

⁷ But whatever were gains to me *I now consider* loss for the sake of Christ.⁸ What is more, I consider everything a loss because of the surpassing worth of knowing Christ Jesus my Lord, for whose sake I have lost all things. I consider them garbage, that I may gain Christ⁹ and be found in him, not having a righteousness of my own that comes from the law, but that which is through faith in Christ the righteousness that comes from God on the basis of faith.



Paul's Letter Structure

Paul is considered a master letter writer who used ancient letter-writing conventions to convey his message





Letter Opening Phil 1:1 - 2

I. Introduction (1:1–11) A. Greeting (1:1–2) B. Thanksgiving and Prayer for Participation in the Gospel (1:3-11) II. Paul's Circumstances and the Gospel (1:12–26) A. The Gospel Continues to Advance (1:12–18c) B. Paul's Future Expectations (1:18d-26) III. Body of the Letter (1:27-4:9)A. Summary Exhortation to Unity and Steadfastness (1:27-30) B. Unity Among Believers (2:1–30) 1. Plea for Unity Through Humility (2:1-4) 2. Christ Our Example (2:5–11) 3. Humility Lived Out in Community with Others (2:12–18) 4. Paul Commends Timothy as an Example of Humility (2:19–24) 5. Paul Commends Epaphroditus as an Example of Humility (2:25-30) C. Steadfastness Toward Opponents (3:1-4:1) 1. Resisting the Opponents' Fleshly Confidence (3:1-16) a. Paul's Relationship with Judaism (3:1-11) b. Pressing Toward the Goal (3:12-16) 2. Resisting the Opponents' Fleshly Behavior (3:17-4:1) D. Final Words of Exhortation (4:2-9) 1. Restoring a Broken Relationship (4:2-3) 2. The Joy and Peace of Knowing Christ (4:4-7) 3. The Common Good and the Apostle's Example (4:8-9) IV. Paul's Circumstances and the Philippians' Gift (4:10-20) V. Closing Greeting and Benediction (4:21-23)

Today, it is widely recognized that the openings of the Pauline letters reflect many of the concerns raised in the letters themselves. The opening of Philippians contain three unique features that illustrate this.

Dr David Alan Black Linguistics for Students of New Testament Greek 2nd Edition, pg 174

- 1. Paul breaks with his normal procedure and condescends to grant Timothy the same title as himself = slave
- 2. Paul uses the all-inclusive word "all" to address the readers to all the saints
- 3. Paul singles out for special mention the overseers and deacons of the church and in so doing emphasizes that they are extensions of the church and not over it.

Dr David Alan Black Linguistics for Students of New Testament Greek 2nd Edition, pg 174

1:1 Paul and Timothy, slaves of Christ Jesus, To all God's holy people in Christ Jesus at Philippi, together with the overseers and deacons² Grace and peace to you from God our **Father and the Lord Jesus** Christ.



Paul levels the playing field in the Church. Everyone is equal. No better. No worse. There is no self-promotion, no honor-seeking like Roman culture. Status in the Body of **Christ is MEANINGLESS.** In contrast, we are to be humble and value others above ourselves.



Thanksgiving Phil 1:3-8

I. Introduction (1:1–11) A. Greeting (1:1-2)B. Thanksgiving and Prayer for Participation in the Gospel (1:3-11) II. Paul's Circumstances and the Gospel (1:12–26) A. The Gospel Continues to Advance (1:12–18c) B. Paul's Future Expectations (1:18d-26) III. Body of the Letter (1:27-4:9)A. Summary Exhortation to Unity and Steadfastness (1:27-30) B. Unity Among Believers (2:1–30) 1. Plea for Unity Through Humility (2:1-4) 2. Christ Our Example (2:5–11) 3. Humility Lived Out in Community with Others (2:12–18) 4. Paul Commends Timothy as an Example of Humility (2:19–24) 5. Paul Commends Epaphroditus as an Example of Humility (2:25-30) C. Steadfastness Toward Opponents (3:1-4:1) 1. Resisting the Opponents' Fleshly Confidence (3:1-16) a. Paul's Relationship with Judaism (3:1-11) b. Pressing Toward the Goal (3:12-16) 2. Resisting the Opponents' Fleshly Behavior (3:17-4:1) D. Final Words of Exhortation (4:2-9) 1. Restoring a Broken Relationship (4:2-3) 2. The Joy and Peace of Knowing Christ (4:4-7) 3. The Common Good and the Apostle's Example (4:8-9) IV. Paul's Circumstances and the Philippians' Gift (4:10-20) V. Closing Greeting and Benediction (4:21-23)

Introductory Thanksgiving **Notice All The Unity Words** ³ I thank my God every time I remember you. ⁴ In all my prayers for all of you, I always pray with joy ⁵ because of your partnership in the gospel from the first day until now, ⁶ being confident of this, that he who began a good work in you will carry it on to completion until the day of Christ Jesus. ⁷ It is right for me to feel this way about all of you, since I have you in my heart and, whether I am in chains or defending and confirming the gospel, all of you share in God's grace with me.⁸ God can testify how I long for all of you with the affection of **Christ Jesus.**



Prayer Phil 1:9 - 11

Intercessory Prayer

⁹And this is my prayer: that your love may abound more and more in knowledge and depth of insight, ¹⁰ so that you may be able to discern what is best and may be pure and blameless for the day of Christ, ¹¹ filled with the fruit of righteousness that comes through Jesus Christ—to the glory and praise of God.

Love With the Brain Engaged

love may abound more and more
knowledge

Knowledge of God's will
how we need to change our behavior

& thinking to conform to His will

depth of insight

Insight that informs behavior

discern what is best

•Choose between what's good, better, or best



Letter Body Phil 1:27-4:9

I. Introduction (1:1–11) A. Greeting (1:1-2)B. Thanksgiving and Prayer for Participation in the Gospel (1:3–11) II. Paul's Circumstances and the Gospel (1:12–26) A. The Gospel Continues to Advance (1:12–18c) B. Paul's Future Expectations (1:18d-26) III. Body of the Letter (1:27-4:9)A. Summary Exhortation to Unity and Steadfastness (1:27-30) B. Unity Among Believers (2:1–30) 1. Plea for Unity Through Humility (2:1-4) 2. Christ Our Example (2:5–11) 3. Humility Lived Out in Community with Others (2:12–18) 4. Paul Commends Timothy as an Example of Humility (2:19–24) 5. Paul Commends Epaphroditus as an Example of Humility (2:25-30) C. Steadfastness Toward Opponents (3:1-4:1) 1. Resisting the Opponents' Fleshly Confidence (3:1-16) a. Paul's Relationship with Judaism (3:1-11) b. Pressing Toward the Goal (3:12-16) 2. Resisting the Opponents' Fleshly Behavior (3:17-4:1) D. Final Words of Exhortation (4:2-9) 1. Restoring a Broken Relationship (4:2-3) 2. The Joy and Peace of Knowing Christ (4:4-7) 3. The Common Good and the Apostle's Example (4:8-9) IV. Paul's Circumstances and the Philippians' Gift (4:10-20) V. Closing Greeting and Benediction (4:21-23)



• Resources



Joseph H. Hellerman EXEGETICAL GUIDE TO THE CPEEK

GREEK NEW TESTAMENT

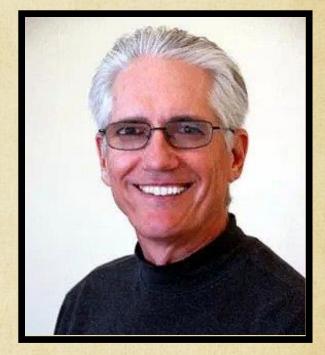
Andreas J. Köstenberger Robert W. Yarbrough General Editors



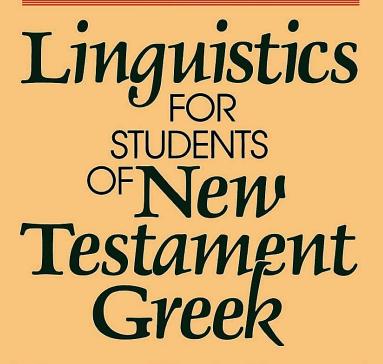
EMBRACING SHARED MINISTRY

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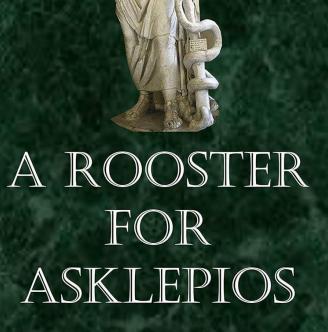


A Survey of Basic Concepts and Applications

> David Alan Black Foreword by Moisés Silva

See Chapter 7 Discourse Analysis pp 170 - 198

CHRISTOPHER D. STANLEY





BOOK ONE IN THE A Slave's story trilogy



May 2015

To Live Is Christ

The End

The End