

Acts 20	Paul in Greece	At Troas	With Luke	Miletus	Address to Ephesian elders
20:1	Paul has just spent three years in Ephesus (verse 31). He now leaves Asia Minor (Ephesus specifically) 2Corinthians 1:8. He comes to Troas (where he had the vision of the man of Macedonia acts 16:9) 2Corinthians 2:12 . He had no rest because of Titus 2Corinthians 2:13. He sails on to Macedonia 2Corinthians 7:5-8 and meets Titus. After report on Corinthian church he writes 2Corinthians. {Use Maps Here}				
20:2,3	Paul now comes to Greece, or Achaia - probably to Corinth. Now he writes letter to Romans -see Romans 15:23-26 - and mention is made of collection for Jerusalem saints. 2Corinthians 8 & 9				
20:4	Accompanying him were the fruits of his labors. What an encouragement! These were the fruit of the Spirit's work through him - fruit of his ministry.				
20:5,6	Doctor Luke the author of Acts joins the party at this point from where we last saw him - Philippi.				
20:7	Literal Greek rendering - "And on the first day of the week, the disciples having been assembled together to break bread..." There is a deliberateness, a definite purposefulness to their gathering. To say it was their chief meeting is not entirely accurate - this IS what they did when they came together. Note by this time the first day had superseded the Sabbath as the day of observance.				
20:8-12	This man here was really dead - life was restored to him. Or, Paul perceived he wasn't really dead - just unconscious.?				
20:11	They broke bread - not on the first day of the week - it was after midnight - this partially due to the unique opportunity of Paul being there. Which also perhaps is the reason for the long discourse. Hint- not here a pattern for long winded preachers! We also don't know when he started!  Is there a grammatical distinction in verse 11 - ...broken bread... and ...and eaten...? Two different acts? Note Luke's particular use of the term "break bread". See Luke 24:35; Acts 2:42. Originally perhaps the agape or love feast?				
20:13-16	Verse 16 - Paul knew a stop in Ephesus would take up some time. He also knew a stop there wasn't completely necessary because elders were there overseeing the flock.				
20:17	Address to Ephesian elders. Paul has sailed for Jerusalem with Luke. He now sends for the elders of the church at Ephesus where he had been for three years. There was no "one man" ruling the churches or a church. This is contrary to Scripture and not found in Scripture except in a negative connotation - e.g. Diotrephes. Proverbs 11:14 Notice elders are always found in the plural. Elder is the "office" and denotes maturity (spiritual) and bishop (overseer) is the function. Terms are used interchangeably even in this chapter. Philippians 1:1				

They are to rule or guide Hebrews 13:7;17. They are to be examples not lords!  
1Peter 5:3

20:18 Paul now speaks of his example

20:19 1) Humility 1Peter 5:5,6 2) tears - a genuine concern for the lost and for the growth of the saved. We need both! 3) trials - All of this would bring trials 2Timothy 3:12

20:20 He not only taught but was an example. 1Thessalonians 1:6,7 - they followed example and became examples. 1Thessalonians 2. Paul not only taught publicly but house to house. Possibly door to door? More probably home to home.

20:21 Repentance! True saving faith is not devoid of repentance! Many shallow professions might be attributed to lack of true repentance. We need preach in such a way to produce repentance.

20:22,23 Paul seems here to express his personal desire to go to Jerusalem - his spirit.

20:24 "...Course..." - Notice what Paul says just before his death 2Timothy 4:6-8. What a statement to say he finished his course! Paul knew Whose ministry it was as should we - the Lords! 2Corinthians 3:5,6

20:25 Paul here uses here "gospel of grace" and "kingdom of God" interchangeably. Whether he ever saw the Ephesian elders again is a question we can't dogmatically answer.