



God Keeps His Promise to Protect Paul

Acts 27



LESSON GOAL

The child will trust God to keep His promises.

LESSON OBJECTIVES

- Describe how the ship and the men were affected by the storm.
- List some actions the men took to stay alive.
- Tell what promise God gave to Paul.
- Explain how all 276 men were saved.

KEY VERSE

“For there stood by me this night an angel of the God to whom I belong and whom I serve, “saying, ‘Do not be afraid, Paul; you must be brought before Caesar; and indeed God has granted you all those who sail with you.’”

—*Acts 27:23–24*

APPLICATION

- Repent of being anxious.
- Remember what promises God has given to those who love Him.
- Examine your life for disobedience caused by a lack of faith in God’s promises.

NEXT WEEK

Paul Testifies to the Gospel in Rome

Acts 28:16–31

Symbol Key



Craft



Memory Verse



Object Lesson



Game



Visual Aid



Activity



Q & A



Work Sheet



2 Grade Level

PREPARE WITH THE TRUTH

“Therefore you shall lay up these words of mine in your heart and in your soul... you shall teach them to your children.” —Deuteronomy 11:18–19

Please take time to prepare your mind and heart to accurately handle the truths of God’s Word (2 Tim. 2:15). Read through the Bible background and study the truths contained in this lesson. Crucial background information is included here that will aid you in understanding the Scripture.

Bible Background

Introduction

While Paul was imprisoned in Jerusalem, the Lord encouraged him saying, “Be of good cheer, Paul; for as you have testified for Me in Jerusalem, so you must also bear witness at Rome” (Acts 23:11). Although Paul would eventually go to Rome, the Lord had more testifying for Paul to do in Judea. Before leaving Judea, Paul would testify before two governors and one king, none of whom found Paul guilty of any crime.

Because of a plot in Jerusalem to kill Paul (Acts 23:12–22), Paul was sent to Caesarea where Felix, the Roman appointed governor of Judea, would listen to charges brought by the Jews (23:23–35). After hearing both the Jews’ charges and Paul’s testimony (24:1–21), Felix kept Paul in jail for two years, not because Paul had done anything wrong, but because Felix was hoping to receive a bribe for his release (24:22–26). After two years, Felix was replaced by Festus as governor of Judea (24:27). When Festus began to rule, the Jews again brought charges against Paul (25:1–7). Although Paul denied the charges (25:8), Festus wanted to do the Jews a favor by handing Paul over to be tried in Jerusalem (25:9). Paul prevented Festus from unjustly handing him over to the Jews by appealing to Caesar (25:10–11). In doing so, Paul declared his right to have a trial in Rome. A few days later, Paul had an opportunity to testify before both Festus and King Agrippa, the son of King Herod who had killed the apostle James (Acts 12:1–2). Paul boldly proclaimed Christ before both the governor and king (Acts 26). Like both Felix and Festus (25:25), Agrippa determined that Paul was “doing nothing deserving of death or chains” (26:31). But because Paul had appealed to Caesar, Paul could not be freed until he appeared before Caesar in Rome (26:32).

After two years in Caesarea, Paul was finally on his way to Rome. The Lord could have given Paul an easy journey, but instead He glorified Himself as a powerful and promise-keeping God. On the way to Rome, Paul and his companions went through a terrible storm and dangerous shipwreck. The Lord was faithful to His promises and powerfully protected not only Paul but also all on board.

Heading toward Rome (Acts 27:1–6)

The first stage of Paul’s journey to Rome brought him from Caesarea to Myra, an important port in Asia Minor. Paul and “some other prisoners” (about whom nothing is known) were assigned to a centurion named Julius (Acts 27:1). Two of Paul’s companions, Luke (the author of Acts) and Aristarchus, accompanied Paul on his journey, presumably paying their own way (27:2). Julius, Paul, Luke, Aristarchus and the prisoners boarded a ship at Caesarea and proceeded north up the coast until landing at Sidon the next day (27:3). The centurion Julius “treated Paul kindly” and allowed him to leave the ship to be cared for by the church in

Sidon (27:3). After leaving Sidon, the ship continued to sail along the coast, first going north along the coast of Syria and then west along the coast of Asia Minor. Instead of going into the open ocean, the ship sailed between Asia Minor and Cyprus until finally reaching Myra, the southern tip of Asia Minor. At Myra, the centurion and prisoners changed ships and boarded “an Alexandrian ship sailing to Italy.” The ship was an Egyptian grain ship headed to Rome.

Wintering in Crete (Acts 27:7–12)

After leaving Myra, Paul and his companions first faced difficult weather. The trip to Cnidus, the southwest tip of Asia Minor, took “many days,” much longer than the 130 mile trip should have (27:7). From Cnidus, the contrary winds forced the crew to change course and maneuver their way to a “place called Fair Havens,” a harbor on the south side of Crete (27:7–8). The crew only reached the south side of the island “with difficulty” (27:8).

After “much time had been spent” waiting for better weather, the centurion was faced with a difficult decision (27:9). The Fast, a reference to the Day of Atonement (which occurred either in later September or early October), had already passed and “sailing was now dangerous.” Sailing on the Mediterranean was risky from mid–September to mid–November and deadly from mid–November to February. During the winter, no ships attempted to brave the Mediterranean storms. Paul, who had already experienced three shipwrecks (2 Corinthians 11:25), was convinced that attempting to sail would end “with disaster and much loss, not only of the cargo and ship, but also our lives” (Acts 27:10). For that reason, he advocated that the ship stay at Fair Havens until winter had passed. The centurion disregarded Paul’s opinion and was persuaded by the helmsman (the ship’s captain), the ship’s owner, and the majority of the sailors who argued that Fair Haven was an inappropriate harbor to winter in (27:11–12). Instead, the men wanted to try to navigate to Phoenix, a port on the west coast of Crete which was more protected from winter winds. The centurion decided to attempt to reach Phoenix.

Weathering the Storm (Acts 27:13–20)

Although the journey should have only taken a few hours, Paul and his companions were caught in a storm that would last two weeks. The crew put out to sea when a favorable wind began to blow from the south (27:13). But before long, a dangerous wind called Euraquilon arose from the northeast (27:14). The sailors, who knew the reputation of the Euraquilon, could do nothing to stop the hurricane force winds from driving the ship away from Crete (27:15).

After being blown off–course by the winds, the ship was sheltered enough by the island of Clauda (twenty–three miles southwest of Crete) that the crew had time to prepare for the storm (27:16). They pulled up the lifeboat and “used cables to undergird the ship” and prevent it from breaking in the storm (27:17). The sailors were concerned the wind might even drive the ship into the “Syrtis sands,” dangerous sandbars off the coast of Africa. Although the shoals were still four–hundred miles away, the men let down an anchor to detour the ship from its dangerous course. (The Greek is difficult to translate but “struck sail” in Acts 27:17 would be better translated as “let down the sea anchor.”) The next day the crew threw overboard cargo to lighten the ship (27:18) and on the third day, they “threw the ship’s tackle overboard” (27:19). Apparently the tackle was so heavy that Paul and his companions needed to help.

Eventually, there was nothing left for human hands to do. The storm was so intense and the clouds so dark that “neither sun nor stars appeared for many days” (27:20).

Without sun and stars, the ship's captain had no way to navigate. Luke describes how those on the ship responded to the unrelenting storm: "All hope that we would be saved was finally given up" (27:20).

Trusting in God (Acts 27:21–26)

After the ship had been tossed about for many days and the men had not eaten, Paul proclaimed the good news that the men would be saved from the storm. No doubt straining to keep his balance, Paul stood up and addressed the men (27:21). Perhaps to persuade Julius and the sailors to heed him now, Paul reminded the men that they were in this predicament because they had failed to listen to him on Crete (27:21). He then encouraged the men to "take heart." Even though the ship would be destroyed, none of the men were going to die (27:22). Paul explained to the men why he was so confident: "For there stood by me in the night an angel of the God to whom I belong and whom I serve, saying, 'Do not be afraid, Paul; you must be brought before Caesar and indeed God has granted you all those who sail with you'" (27:23–24). God had revealed that He would save Paul's life and bring him to Rome where he would testify before Caesar. But Paul was not the only one whom God would save: all the men on the boat would escape the storm. Because Paul trusted his powerful and faithful God, he encouraged the men saying, "Therefore take heart, men, for I believe God that it will be just as it was told me" (27:25). Before the men could be saved, Paul told them that they had to "run aground on a certain island" (27:26).

Approaching the Coast (Acts 27:27–32)

On the fourteenth night of being "driven up and down in the Adriatic Sea" (the central Mediterranean Sea), the sailors "sensed that they were drawing near some land" (27:27). Perhaps hearing the crashing of the surf on the distant shore, the men were afraid that they would be dashed upon the rocks (27:29). After taking soundings of the water's depth, the crew knew that they were quickly heading toward land. The first sounding revealed a depth of 120 feet ("twenty fathoms") and the second of 90 feet ("fifteen fathoms") (27:28). Because it was around midnight (27:27), the men couldn't see the shore and started to pray for daylight (27:29). They tried to slow down the ship by dropping four anchors from the back ("stern") of the ship (27:29). Some of the sailors became so frightened that they pretended to let down an anchor from the front of the ship ("prow") but really let down the lifeboat (27:30). When Paul saw the men trying to escape, he warned the centurion that any men leaving would result in the destruction of all (27:31). God would keep His word but He required all of the men to stay on board. The soldiers cut the ropes attached to the lifeboat and let it fall (27:32).

Encouraging the Crew (Acts 27:33–38)

Just before dawn, Paul encouraged the weary men. Because the men had not eaten for fourteen days, Paul begged the men to eat, knowing that they would need strength to survive the dangerous shipwreck (27:33–34). He promised their safety, saying, "Not a hair will fall from the head of any of you" (27:34). Paul demonstrated his own dependence upon and trust in God by thanking God for the bread and eating it (27:35). Paul's confidence in God encouraged the men who followed Paul's example and ate (27:36). At this time Luke records that there were 276 people on board, all of whom God had promised to save (27:37). In final preparation for running aground on the beach, the men lightened the ship by throwing the wheat overboard (27:38).

Wrecking on Malta (Acts 27:39–44)

When morning came, those on board could see the coast of the island of Malta but none of them recognized it (27:39). Even though they were not far from land, the crew and passengers faced more dangers before finally reaching safety. Trying for as safe a landing as possible, the men tried to ground the ship on a beach. In a last ditch effort, they let go the anchors, lowered the rudder back into the water (which had tied up), and “hoisted the mainsail” (27:40). But before reaching the beach, the ship struck a reef. While the front of the ship was jammed in the reef, the back was being torn apart by waves (27:41). It was clear that the ship had to be abandoned. But even before jumping overboard, Paul faced another danger. The centurion Julius had to stop his soldiers from killing Paul and the other prisoners because they were afraid the prisoners would escape (27:42–43). Finally, Julius commanded those on board to jump ship and swim to shore. God preserved both those who could swim and those who had to hold on to boards or parts of the ship. Each of the 276 men made it safely to the land.

Conclusion

The Lord promised Paul that he would testify to His name in Rome (Acts 23:11). In the midst of the storm, the Lord reaffirmed that promise and added that all on board would be saved (27:24). Because the Lord had said it, Paul believed it (27:24). God only makes promises He is willing and powerful enough to keep. Like Paul, both the repentant sinner and the believer can affirm, “I believe God that it will be just as it was told me” (27:25). Although discernment must be exercised in determining who God’s promises are addressed to, every person can trust God to keep His promises.

POINT TO THE TRUTH

*“Give ear, O my people, to my law; incline your ears to the words of my mouth.”
—Psalm 78:1*

This section includes questions to review last week’s lesson and ideas to prepare students for this week’s lesson. Choose from the following ideas to point to the truths of this lesson.



Review Questions

What did Paul tell the elders when he arrived in Miletus?

Paul reminded the elders that he had faithfully to serve the Lord in the past and that he was committed to serve in the future.

What did the Ephesian elders do when they thought that Paul would be leaving and might never return?

They were so sad that they wept because they would miss Paul.

Where did Paul travel to next?

Caesarea

What did the Holy Spirit, through the prophet Agabus, tell Paul?

Agabus tied up his hands and feet with Paul’s belt then told Paul that he would be tied up and turned over to the Gentiles.

What did Paul do because there would be persecution in the future?
Paul didn't change what he was doing because there would be persecutions. Instead he continued to be faithful and obedient to the job of sharing the gospel.

What happened to Paul when he arrived to the temple in Jerusalem?
The Jews became very upset with Paul and they began to beat him. They stopped when they saw the many soldiers come and take Paul away.

What did Paul tell the Jews who were trying to hurt him?
Paul told the Jews about his life and God's good news of salvation.



Boats

Bring in pictures of different kinds of boats from different eras. Ask the children if they have even been on a boat. Have the children share what kind of boat they had been on and whether they enjoyed the experience. Tell the children that today's lesson is going to be about Paul's dangerous journey to Rome on a boat.



God's Promises

In today's lesson, God keeps his promises to bring Paul safely to Rome. Help the children think about God's faithfulness. From previous Bible lessons, tell the children about times when God made promises. These can be promises that God made to all people (like not to flood the whole earth again), to His people (to answer prayers that are in accordance with His will), or to specific individuals (like His promise of a son to Abraham). To help the children think about how God gives different promises to different people at different times, describe the promise and have the children describe who that promise was given to and whether God has already kept that promise or will keep it in the future.



Throw It Overboard

One of the ways the crew in today's lesson tried to spare the ship was buying throwing all their cargo over board. To illustrate this, fill a large tub with various objects (i.e., bean bags, paper wads, marbles, etc.) After dividing the class up into various teams, take turns to see who can empty the tub the fastest.



Build A Boat

Before today's lesson, have the children build small boats out of popsicle sticks. Once completed, these boats can then be used during the teaching time of today's lesson.

PROCLAIM THE TRUTH

“Telling to the generation to come the praises of the LORD, and His strength and His wonderful works that He has done.” —Psalm 78:4

This section includes the Bible lesson, lesson questions, and praise and worship ideas. Song suggestions are included that you can use to proclaim your worship to God. Use the lesson questions to check the students’ understanding. This section also includes various presentation ideas to use alongside the teaching time. Read the Bible passage several times before you read these pages. All teaching should be done right from the Bible.

Bible Lesson

Passage Outline

Heading toward Rome (Acts 27:1–6)

Wintering in Crete (Acts 27:7–12)

Weathering the Storm (Acts 27:13–20)

Trusting in God (Acts 27:21–26)

Approaching the Coast (Acts 27:27–32)

Encouraging the Crew (Acts 27:33–38)

Wrecking on Malta (Acts 27:39–44)

Reading of the Text

Read Acts 27:33–38

Introduction

Promises can be such an encouragement. Unfortunately, not everybody always keeps their promises. God though, unlike men, always keeps His promise. He will always remain true and faithful to His Word. Paul knew full well the faithfulness of God. In Acts 27 he experienced first hand that when God says He is going to do something, He does it.



Lead-off Questions (LOQs)

LOQ: How did the weather affect the ships travel to Rome?

Answer: After leaving the port Caesarea, the weather became fierce, making their travels very difficult. Because of this difficulty, the ship had to change course. Due to this change in course the trip took “many days” longer than it should have (27:7).

LOQ: What advice did Paul give the ship’s captain?

Answer: Because the voyage was taking longer than expected, winter was now fast approaching. Paul had experienced several shipwrecks at this point (3 in all—2 Cor 11:25). From this experience Paul knew that traveling during the winter could prove to be a very dangerous and perhaps even deadly task. If the ship risked sailing during this time of year it faced the possibility of loosing their ship, cargo, and lives (27:10). For this reason Paul advised that the ship stay in port until winter passed.

LOQ: What did the men of the ship do to prevent from being overtaken by the fierce storm?

Answer: After being blown off course by the winds, the crew of the ship began tying ropes under the bottom of the ship to prevent it from breaking up in the storm (27:17). Due to their fear of having the ship run aground, the crew let down the sea anchors and began to throw the cargo of the ship overboard. By lightening the ship, the crew hoped to spare the ship from being destroyed.

LOQ: What were the men's final response as the ship approached?

Answer: Eventually, there was nothing left for human hands to do. The storm was so intense and the clouds so dark that "neither sun nor stars appeared for many days" (27:20). Without sun and stars, the ship's captain had no way to navigate. Luke describes how those on the ship responded to the unrelenting storm: "All hope that we would be saved was finally given up" (27:20). The crew of the ship was in complete despair, expecting to die in the sea.

LOQ: How did Paul encourage the discouraged men on the ship?

Answer: After the ship had been tossed about for many days and the men had not eaten, Paul proclaimed the good news that the men would be saved from the storm. Even though they had listened to his advice before, Paul now encouraged the men to "take heart." Even though the ship would be destroyed, none of the men were going to die (27:22).

LOQ: Why could Paul be so confident that all the men were going to be saved?

Answer: Paul was confident in the safety of the men because he had received a promise from God. God had revealed that He would save Paul's life and bring him to Rome where he would testify before Caesar. But Paul was not the only one whom God would save: all the men on the boat would escape the storm. Paul therefore trusted his powerful and faithful God.

LOQ: How did the men ultimately respond to Paul's encouragement?

Answer: Despite God's promise, the men of the ship continued to fear dying in the sea. This fear was so intense that a small group of them even tried to escape from the ship by letting down lifeboats. When Paul saw the men trying to escape, he warned the centurion that any men leaving would result in the destruction of all (27:31). God would keep His word but He required all of the men to stay on board.

LOQ: What danger faced the crew when they tried to land the ship aground?

Answer: Trying for a safe landing as possible, the men tried to ground the ship on a nearby beach. But before reaching the beach, the ship struck a reef. While the front of the ship was jammed in the reef, the back was being torn apart by the waves (27:41). It was clear that the ship had to be abandoned.

LOQ: How were all 276 men on the ship saved?

Answer: Even before jumping overboard, Paul faced another danger. The centurion Julius had to stop his soldiers from killing Paul and the other prisoners because they were afraid the prisoners would escape (27:42-43). Finally, Julius commanded those on board to jump ship and swim to shore. God preserved both those who could swim and those who had to hold on to boards or parts of the ship. Each of the 276 men made it safely to the land.

Summary

The Lord had promised Paul that he would testify to His name in Rome (Acts 23:11). Today's lesson is example of God's faithfulness to this promise. One the way to Rome, the ship Paul was on encountered a fierce storm. After being blown off course and all attempts to remain safe had failed, the crew of the ship began to panic. Despite their lack of faith, the Lord reaffirmed his promise to Paul and added that all on board would be saved (27:24). Because the Lord had said it, Paul believed it (27:24). In the end, God's faithfulness to his promise was evident as all 276 men of the ship made it safely to land.

Application

That God is faithful to His promises is clear in Scripture. Each of us can therefore rejoice that God will continue to His promises both now and in the future. Such confidence also allows each of us to live life free of worry. We need not be anxious about anything because God will continue to uphold those who love Him. But if at any time we fail to trust God, we should repent of our sin for failing to trust is a sin against He who is faithful.

Presentation Ideas



A Beka Book® Flash-A-Cards®

Use appropriate A Beka Book® Flash-A-Cards® with the lesson.



Betty Lukens Flannel Graph

Use appropriate flannel graph pieces with the lesson.



Trust Walk

To illustrate what it is to trust take the kids on a trust walk. Select one of the students to be blindfolded and instruct him that his job is to trust you as the teacher. Then in front of the class, promise the student that you will take them safely from one place in the classroom to another. As you lead the student through the classroom, the rest of the class watches on as you begin to fulfill your promise of taking the student safely from one place to the other. Once you faithfully reach the desired destination, ask the students whether or not you were faithful to keep your promise.



Promise Box

Before coming to class, construct a box that is elaborately decorated with the materials of your choosing. This will be labeled the promise box throughout today's class time. Then comprise a variety of promises, some true ones and others outrageous ones, and write each one on a piece of paper. Before coming to class, have those promises which are Scripturally true laminated. Go over each of those promises with class, putting each one in the promise box as it sits in front of the class. To illustrate God's faithfulness to His promises, take the promises out the box and begin dunking each of them into a clear vase of water. Those that are not laminated will be ruined (thus proving faulty) while those which are laminated will uphold in the water (thus proving to be true). By posing this experiment, the child will be able to understand the difference between those promises which are true and those which are false.



Trusting or Doubting

Prepare two faces that the teacher can hold up during the teaching of the lesson. The two faces are a smiling face and a worrying face. For the doubting face, simply change the classic smile curve into a horizontal squiggly line. Before beginning the lesson explain that the two faces represent two responses to difficult situations. The smiley face represents the response that trusts God's character and promises. The worrying face represents the response that doubts God. Before teaching the lesson, describe a couple times in your life when you had to respond to a difficult situation. After describing your response, ask the children whether your response was a trusting response (smiley face) or a doubting response (worrying face). Hold up the appropriate picture. When you teach the lesson, ask the children what kind of response the characters (Paul, his companions, centurions, soldiers, sailors) had to each new difficulty on their journey to Rome. Hold up the appropriate picture.

Praise and Worship

Trust and Obey

Create In Me A Clean Heart

Humble Thyself In The Sight Of The Lord

PRACTICE THE TRUTH

"That they may set their hope in God, and not forget the works of God, but keep His commandments." —Psalm 78:7

Choose ideas from this section that review and apply the truths of the Bible lesson.



Promise Sword Drill

In today's lesson, God gave specific promises to Paul and those on board the ship. Many other promises are given in God's Word. Before coming to class, the teacher should prepare a list of their personal favorite promises found in God's Word. The teacher can tell the children that they want to share some of their favorite promises found in God's Word. Have the children perform a "sword drill" to see who can be the first to find and read the reference that the teacher gives. The teacher can explain why that promise is so precious to them.



"God's Promises"

Materials: copies of "God's Promise" worksheet, scissors

Directions: Give each student a copy of the "God's Promises" worksheet with the verse references and a set of "blocks" with the words "Forgiveness," "Home in Heaven," "Salvation," "Answered Prayer," "Jesus' Return," and "Peace." Have the students cut out the blocks and match them to the appropriate verses. Then have students glue each box to the right of the verse reference. You can read each verse reference out loud to the class and then have the students say which of the blocks is the appropriate one. Explain whether that promise is to all people or only the saved.



“Promise Basket”

Materials: paper plate, “Promise Basket” craft page, scissors, tape, crayons

Directions: Cut a half-circle slit in the paper plate. Fold the half circle down and tape around the bottom to make a pocket. Cut a slit in the top part of the pocket. Glue on the message: “In the past...now...and in the future, God keeps His promises.” Color a rainbow around the top of the paper plate. Color the flowers and insert them into the pocket. Talk about how God keeps His promises.



God’s Promise to Paul

Materials: copies of “God’s Promise to Paul” craft pages, scissors, glue, crayons

Directions: Cut out the footprints and numbers and glue them to the verse page.



Blown This Way and That

Have the students place, one at a time, their constructed boat into a large tub of water. By using either water guns or fans, the students are to try to see who can get their boat to the other side of the tub the fastest.



“God keeps His promise to protect Paul”

Use this worksheet to reinforce the key truths of today’s lesson. It is located at the back of this lesson.

Coloring Pages

Give each student a copy of the coloring sheets at the back of the lesson. He or she can color the pages in class or take them home to color.



MEMORY VERSE

“...for I believe God that it will be just as it was told me.” —Acts 27:25b

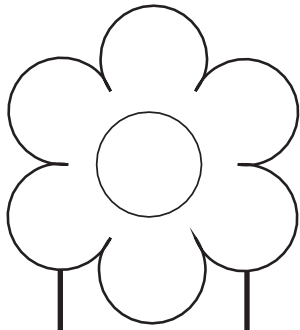
God's Promises

Acts 16:31	
John 14:2	
John 14:3	
John 14:27	
1 John 1:9	
1 John 5:14–15	

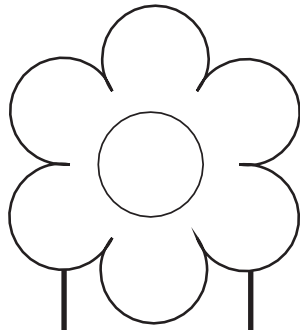
God's Promises

Forgiveness	Forgiveness
Home in Heaven	Home in Heaven
Salvation	Salvation
Answered Prayer	Answered Prayer
Jesus' Return	Jesus' Return
Peace	Peace

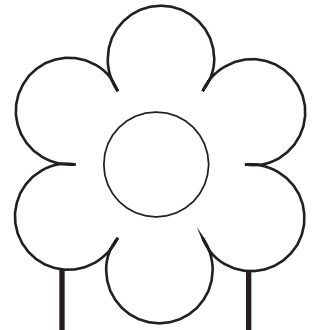
Promise Basket



"Not a word failed of any good thing which the LORD had spoken to the house of Israel.
All came to pass."
—Joshua 21:43, 45



"God has granted you all those who sail with you... And so it was that they all escaped safely to land."
—Acts 28:24b, 44b



"...God made a promise to Abraham... And so after he patiently endured, he obtained the promise"
—Hebrews 6:13a, 15

In the past,...now,...and in
the future,
**God keeps His
promises!**

God's Promise to Paul

Acts 27:24

“Do not be afraid, Paul; you must be brought before Caesar;

and indeed God has granted you all those who sail with you.”

God's Promise to Paul

Acts 27:24



276

God

keeps His promise
to protect **Paul**



Acts 27

Name _____

1. Paul was sailing to _____.
2. Paul advised the men to stop sailing because the voyage could end in _____ (Acts 27:10).
3. Did the men heed Paul's warning? _____
4. True or False: The men on the ship did not think they would be saved. _____
5. Who promised Paul that not one person would die in the shipwreck? _____
6. Paul encouraged all the men to eat, and before eating he _____ God (Acts 27:35).
7. How many men were on the ship? _____
8. Did God keep His promise to protect all of the men? _____



“But after long abstinence from food, then Paul stood in the midst of them and said, ‘Men, you should have listened to me, and not have sailed from Crete and incurred this disaster and loss. And now I urge you to take heed, for there will be no loss among you, but only of the ship.’” —Acts 27:21–22



**"...And so it was that they all escaped safely to land."
—Acts 27:44b**

