

Into All the World

(Study Guide to Acts)



Keith Sharp

Into All the World (Study Guide to Acts)

To the Teacher

Into All the World (Study Guide to Acts) is a Bible study guide for teenagers and adults to be used in Bible classes in local congregations. This workbook is not intended to replace the word of God as the class text. Nor is it a commentary. Rather, it consists of questions within the framework of an analytical outline designed to help the student study properly, so he can discover for himself what the Bible teaches.

My experience is that adult and teenage classes generally do not like graded lessons. Thus, this book has no grading system.

However, these same classes have a tendency to “bog down” or stray from the lesson unless some time goals are established and followed. Thus, this study guide is designed to lead the student through the book of Acts in twenty-six lessons.

Each lesson starts with a memory verse. I believe committing the word of God to memory is an important, often neglected aspect of the lives of Christians.

The workbook contains several types of questions: terms to define, places to locate, people to identify, fact questions, thought questions, reports to the class, panel discussions, charts to fill in, maps, and reviews. Each question has a purpose. There are no pointless, filler questions, trick questions, or true-false questions.

Although a particular word may appear many times in the Bible text, it will be given as a term to define only once, unless it is later translated from a different Hebrew word, used in a different sense, or has a special importance in a later context. The same principle is true of places to locate and people to identify. These questions are designed to help the student understand the language of the text and place the events in their historical and geographical settings.

There is a glossary in the back of the book which defines the terms and identifies the people. There are maps in the back of the book, which the student can use to locate places.

Fact questions are for the purpose of checking the student’s knowledge of what he read. Thought questions are designed to measure the student’s understanding of and ability to apply the text. Panel discussions and special reports measure the student’s ability to apply the text.

Each class should end with a review orally in class of the theme of each chapter of Acts that has been studied to that point. Beginning with lesson two, each class should start

with an oral review of each chapter studied to that point. In this way, the students will be able to remember the general framework of Acts. The review questions are located between lesson twenty-six and the maps.

Because the lessons call for a fast overview of Acts, it is crucial that each student study his lesson and complete the questions outside class. It is best in class to concentrate on the thought questions, panel discussions, and special reports, and to only spend time on other questions with which some student might have trouble.

The student should first read each section of Acts covered by one lesson in its entirety at one sitting. He should then read each passage again separately as he comes to it in the analytical outline. Finally, in order to answer the fact and thought questions, every student must read the passage that answers each question. If the student will follow the suggested steps in the lesson, he will read each verse of the lesson three times: beginning with the longest for overall grasp, then shorter reading for outline, and finally shortest reading for analysis.

The questions are based on the **New King James Version** of the Bible. It minimizes confusion over the text when the teacher and all the students study from the same translation.

No work book can even begin to replace a competent teacher, with a good working knowledge of the Scriptures, an unswerving love of and loyalty to truth, a deep faith in God and His word, a pure life, an humble opinion of himself, an understanding of and love for his students, and the ability to communicate.

I hope and pray this volume is useful to you in learning more about how people are converted to Christ and how the gospel of Christ was spread throughout the world by the first generation of disciples after the death, burial, and resurrection of the Lord. If we apply these truths to our own lives, we will be converted to Christ, convert others to Christ, and take the gospel to a world lost in sin in our own generation. - The Author

Outline of Study

- Lesson 1: Introduction**
- Lesson 2: Luke's Introduction - 1:1-26**
- Lesson 3: The Beginning of the Church - 2:1-47**
- Lesson 4: The Church Grows - 3:1-26**
- Lesson 5: The Church's First Persecution - 4:1-31**
- Lesson 6: More Growth - 4:32 - 5:16**
- Lesson 7: The Church Is Again Persecuted but Still Grows - 5:17 - 6:7**
- Lesson 8: After a Third Persecution the Church Is Scattered - 6:8 - 8:4**
- Lesson 9: The Work of Philip - 8:5-40**
- Lesson 10: The Conversion and Early Work of Saul - 9:1-30**
- Lesson 11: Peter Preaches in Judea and Is Sent to Uncircumcised Gentiles
9:31 - 10:48**
- Lesson 12: Peter Defends His Preaching to the Uncircumcised Gentiles and a
Church Is Started in Antioch -11:1-30**
- Lesson 13: Another Persecution in Jerusalem - 12:1-25**
- Lesson 14: Paul's First Preaching Journey to the Gentiles (Part 1: Antioch of
Syria to Antioch of Pisidia) - 13:1-52**
- Lesson 15: Paul's First Preaching Journey to the Gentiles (Part 2: Iconium to
Antioch of Syria) - 14:1-28**
- Lesson 16: A Controversy over Circumcision - 15:1-35**
- Lesson 17: Paul's Second Preaching Journey to the Gentiles (Part 1: Antioch
to Philippi) - 15:36-16:40**
- Lesson 18: Paul's Second Preaching Journey to the Gentiles (Part 2:
Amphipolis to Antioch) - 17:1 - 18:22**
- Lesson 19: Paul's Third Preaching Journey to the Gentiles (Part 1: Antioch to
Ephesus) - 18:23 - 19:41**
- Lesson 20: Paul's Third Preaching Journey to the Gentiles (Part 2: Macedonia
to Jerusalem) - 20:1 - 21:16**
- Lesson 21: Paul's Imprisonment in Jerusalem (Part 1) - 21:17 - 22:29**
- Lesson 22: Paul's Imprisonment in Jerusalem (Part 2) - 22:30 - 23:30**
- Lesson 23: Paul's Imprisonment in Caesarea (Part 1) - 23:31 - 25:12**
- Lesson 24: Paul's Imprisonment in Caesarea (Part 2) - 25:13 - 26:32**
- Lesson 25: Paul's Journey to Rome (Part 1: Caesarea to Melita) - 27:1-44**
- Lesson 26: Paul's Journey to Rome (Part 2: Melita to Rome) and Imprisonment
in Rome - 28:1-31**

Lesson One

Introduction

Memory Verse: Acts 1:8

Title

The book we will study bears the title “The Acts of the Apostles.” Actually, this book only records a few of the acts of a few of the apostles, with emphasis upon the work of Peter and Paul. The book also discusses some of the work of several evangelists and prophets.

Author

Acts was undoubtedly written by Luke the beloved physician, Paul’s traveling companion (cf. Colossians 4:14). The introduction to Acts identifies the writer as the author of Luke’s gospel (1:1; cf. Luke 1:1-4). Luke and Acts are written in similar style, that of a Greek history. The “we sections” of Acts (passages where the author includes himself among Paul’s traveling companions by using the pronoun “we” of the company; cf. 16:10-17; 20:5 - 21:18; 27:1 - 28:16) identify the author as Paul’s coworker. All other long time companions except Titus are eliminated in 20:4-6. The technical medical language of Acts both rules out Titus and points to Luke. The early Christian writers unanimously named Luke as the author of both the third gospel account and the book of Acts.

To Whom Written

Luke wrote to Theophilus (1:1; cf. Luke 1:3). “Theophilus” means “friend of God” Whether this was the name of a real person or a figurative designation of Christians (cf. James 2:23) is a matter of conjecture.

Date

AD 63 is almost certainly the date when Luke composed Acts. The book comes to an abrupt close while Paul is still in prison in Rome and before he has been brought to trial before Nero. Nero reigned AD 54-68. Events within Acts lead up to the date AD 63.

Festus was sent to Judea in the fall of 60,.... Paul’s arrest two years previous was at Pentecost 58;.... his departure to Rome was in the fall of 60;.... he reached Rome in the spring of 61; and ... the narrative closes in the spring of 63 (J.W. McGarvey, **New Commentary on Acts of Apostles**. xxvii). (cf. 24:27; 27:1-12; 28:11,30)

Divisions

Acts is naturally divided into halves. In chapters one through twelve the apostle Peter is the chief character, whereas chapters thirteen through twenty-eight primarily discuss the work of Paul.

The composition may also be divided into thirds, with 1:8 providing the framework of the entire history. Chapters one through seven show the gospel in Jerusalem, chapters eight through twelve see it spread to Judea and Samaria, and chapters thirteen through twenty-eight

record the spread of the gospel of Christ “to the ends of the earth.”

Theme

The general theme of Acts is the fulfillment of the Great Commission of Christ (Matthew 28:16-20; Mark 16:14-20; Luke 24:44-49) in the spread of the gospel “to the ends of the earth” (1:8; cf. Mark 16:15; Colossians 1:5-6,23). In developing this overall theme, five sub-themes are pursued. Three are the forces by which the gospel was spread: the work of the Holy Spirit, the work of the apostles, and the preaching of the gospel. The other two are the results of the spread of the gospel: the examples of conversion and the growth of the church.

General Outline - Acts 1:8

- I. General History of the Spread of the Gospel Until the Death of Herod - chapters 1 - 12
 - A. in Jerusalem - 1:1 - 8:4
 - B. in Judea, Samaria and Surrounding Countries - 8:5 - 12:25
 - II. Spread of the Gospel “to the Ends of the Earth” - chapters 13 - 28
 - A. Paul’s Journeys to the Gentiles - 13:1 - 21:16
 - B. Paul Goes to Rome as a Prisoner - 21:17 - 28:31
-

Questions

1. What title would aptly describe what Acts discusses?
2. Who wrote Acts?
3. To whom was it written?
4. When was the book written?
5. What are the two great divisions of Acts?
6. Who is the chief character of each half?
7. Divide the book into thirds.
8. What passage summarizes the plan of Acts?
9. What is the general theme of Acts?
10. What are its five subthemes?

Lesson Two
Luke's Introduction
Memory Verse: Acts 1:9-10

Please read Acts 1:1-26

Review

I. The Formal Introduction

Please read Acts 1:1-5.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. apostles | 3. kingdom of God |
| 2. infallible proofs | 4. baptized |

B. Person to Identify
Holy Spirit

C. Place to Locate
Jerusalem (Map 1)

D. Fact Questions

1. What commandments had the Lord given to His apostles? (verse 2; cf. Matthew 28:18-20; Mark 16:14-20; Luke 24:44-48)
2. How were they assured of His resurrection? (verse 3)
3. About what subject did He inform them? (verse 3)
4. What command did He then give them? (verse 4; cf. Luke 24:49)

E. Thought Questions

1. How does the book of Acts relate to the Great Commission?
2. To whom was baptism with the Holy Spirit promised? (verse 5; cf. Matthew 3:11; Luke 3:16)

III. The Final Promise of the Holy Spirit

Please read Acts 1:6-8

A. Term to Define

- | | |
|---------|--------------|
| 1. Lord | 2. witnesses |
|---------|--------------|

B. Places to Locate

1. Judea (Map 1)

2. Samaria (Map 1)

C. People to Identify

Israel

D. Fact Question

What did the apostles ask Christ? (verse 6)

E. Thought Question

Explain the Lord's reply. (verses 7-8)

D. Special Report

Baptism with the Holy Spirit

IV. The Ascension of Jesus

Please read Acts 1:9-11.

A. Term to Define

heaven

B. Place to Locate

Galilee (Map 1)

C. Fact Questions

1. What happened after Jesus spoke to the apostles? (verse 9; cf. Mark 16:19; Luke 24:50-51)

2. Who then appeared to them? (verse 10)

3. What did they promise? (verse 11)

V. Waiting in Jerusalem

Please read Acts 1:12-14.

A. Terms to Define

1. Sabbath day's journey

3. prayer

2. Zealot

4. supplication

B. Place to Locate

Olivet (Map 1)

C. Fact Question

Did the apostles obey Jesus' command of verse 4?



VI. The Place of Judas Filled

Please read Acts 1:15-26

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. Scripture | 3. iniquity |
| 2. ministry | 4. apostleship |

B. Fact Questions

1. What happened to Judas? (verses 15-19; cf. Matthew 27:3-8)
2. How was someone chosen to take his place? (verses 21-26)

C. Thought Questions

1. How did Judas' death fulfill Scripture? (verses 16,20; cf. Psalm 69:25; 109:8)
2. Did Judas fall from grace?
3. What is the work of an apostle?
4. What are the qualifications for a successor to this office?
5. Does the church now have apostles?
6. Do the apostles have successors on the earth today?

VII. Summary of Chapter One

- A. Jesus Ascended
- B. Matthias Became an Apostle

VIII. What do we learn in chapter 1 about:

- A. the work of the Holy Spirit,
- B. the work of the apostles,
- C. the preaching of the gospel,
- D. the examples of conversion, and
- E. the growth of the church?

Lesson Three The Beginning

Memory Verse: Acts 2:38

Review

Reading Assignment: Acts 2:1-47

I. The Apostles Are Filled with the Holy Spirit

Please read Acts 2:1-4

A. Terms to Define

1. Day of Pentecost
2. tongues



B. Fact Questions

1. What event occurred at this time? (verses 1-4)
2. Who received the Holy Spirit? (verse 4)
3. What were the outward manifestations? (verse 4)

C. Thought Questions

1. Is baptism with the Holy Spirit a needed and promised experience for every believer?
2. On this day five things began. Give scriptural proof that each started on this day.
 - a. work of the Holy Spirit through the apostles
 - b. the kingdom of God
 - c. the church
 - d. the New Testament
 - e. the preaching of the gospel of Christ

II. The Effect on the Multitude

Please read Acts 2:5-13.

A. Terms to Define

1. devout
2. proselytes
3. new wine

B. Places to Locate (Map 2)

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. Mesopotamia | 6. Pamphylia |
| 2. Cappadocia | 7. Egypt |
| 3. Pontus | 8. Libya |
| 4. Asia | 9. Cyrene |
| 5. Phrygia | 10. Rome |

C. People to Identify

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Jews | 4. Elamites |
| 2. Parthians | 5. Cretans |
| 3. Medes | 6. Arabs |

D. Fact Questions

1. Who were in Jerusalem? (verse 5)
2. What effect did the apostles' tongue-speaking have on them? (verses 6-7)
3. What were they led to ask? (verses 7-12)
4. How did certain vain people try to explain away this miracle? (verse 13)

E. Thought Question

1. What is tongue-speaking?

III. Peter's Sermon on Pentecost

Please read Acts 2:14-40.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. third hour | 13. sworn |
| 2. prophet | 14. oath |
| 3. prophesy | 15. Christ |
| 4. visions | 16. Heart |
| 5. wonders | 17. Repent |
| 6. signs | 18. in the name of |

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 7. miracles | 19. remission |
| 8. crucified | 20. sins |
| 9. hope | 21. testified |
| 10. soul | 22. exhorted |
| 11. Hades | 23. perverse |
| 12. patriarch | |

B. Place to Locate

Nazareth (map of Palestine)

C. Fact Questions

1. How did Peter answer the accusation about drunkenness? (verses 14-15)
2. How did the audience react to Peter's sermon? (verse 37)
3. What did he tell them to do? (verse 38)
4. What were the promised results? (verse 38)
5. To whom was the promise extended? (verse 39)
6. What else did Peter preach? (verse 40)

D. Thought Questions

1. What was the meaning and application of Peter's quotation from the prophet Joel? (verses 16-21; cf. Joel 2:28-32)
2. What was the theme of Peter's sermon? (verse 21)
3. What evidences did he give to prove that Jesus is Lord? (verses 22-35; cf. Psalm 16:8-11; 2 Samuel 7:12-16; Psalm 110:1)
4. What conclusion did he draw? (verse 36)
5. How does one "call on the name of the Lord"? (Acts 2:21,38; 22:16; Romans 10:8-17)

E. Special Reports (See Appendix)

1. What is the purpose of water baptism?
2. What is “the gift of the Holy Spirit”? To whom was it promised?

IV. The Beginning of the Church

Please read Acts 2:41-47.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. doctrine | 4. simplicity |
| 2. fellowship | 5. praising |
| 3. temple | 6. church |

B. Fact Questions

1. What were the results of Peter’s sermon? (verse 41)
2. What did the baptized believers do? (verse 42)
3. What the reaction to all this by the people of Jerusalem? (verse 43)
4. What did the apostles do? (verse 43)

C. Thought Questions

1. What will lead people to Christ?
2. The phrase “breaking of bread” is used twice in this passage. How is it used each time? (verses 42 and 46)
3. What meal is a function of the local church?
4. What meal is a function of the home?
5. How did the disciples show their love for each other? (verses 44-46)
6. What spirit did they have in public worship? (verse 46-47)
7. What about in private meals? (verse 46-47)
8. What impact did they have on the community? (verse 47)
9. How did people become members of the church? (verse 47)

V. The Conversion of Jews on Pentecost

Cite the verse which mentions each step. Specify the results which followed conversion. If some elements are not mentioned, leave the appropriate space blank.

Hear	Believe	Repent	Confess	Be Baptized	Results

VI. Summary of Chapter Two

- A. The Apostles Are Baptized With the Holy Spirit
- B. Peter Preaches the First Gospel Sermon
- C. The Church Begins

VII. What do we learn in chapter 2 about:

- A. the work of the Holy Spirit,
- B. the work of the apostles,
- C. the preaching of the gospel,
- D. the examples of conversion, and
- E. the growth of the church?

Lesson Four
The Church Grows
Memory Verse: Acts 3:19

Review

Reading Assignment: Acts 3:1-26

I. Peter Heals a Lame Man

Please read Acts 3:1-11.

A. Terms to Define

1. hour of prayer
2. ninth hour
3. alms

B. Places to Locate

1. Beautiful Gate (Herod's Temple)
2. porch which is called Solomon's (Herod's Temple)
3. Nazareth (Map 1)

C. Fact Questions

1. What did Peter and John do at the hour of prayer? (verse 1)
2. Describe the man they encountered in the temple and what he was doing. (verses 2-3)
3. What did Peter say to him? (verse 4)
4. How did the lame man react? (verse 5)
5. What did Peter do for him? (verses 6-7)
6. What did the man do? (verse 8)
7. What effect did this have on the people? (verses 9-10)
8. What did this accomplish for Peter and John? (verse 11)

D. Thought Questions

1. Why did Peter and John heal the lame man? (cf. Mark 16:17-20)
2. Are there any differences between this example of miraculous healing and the practices of modern "faith healers"?

II. Peter's Second Sermon: Conversion to Christ

Please read Acts 3:12-26.

A. Terms to Define

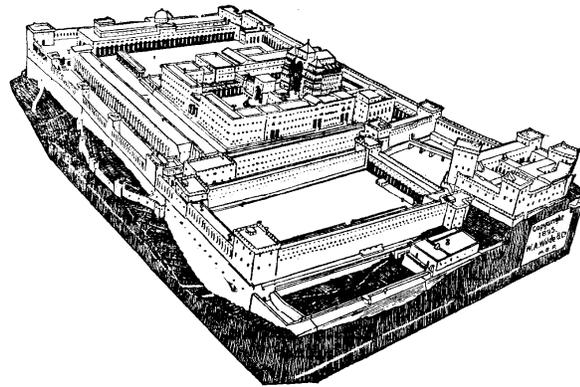
- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. godliness | 8. fulfilled |
| 2. glorified | 9. be converted |
| 3. denied | 10. preached |
| 4. Just | 11. times of refreshing |
| 5. Prince of life | 12. times of restoration |
| 6. name | 13. covenant |
| 7. faith | 14. blessed |

B. Person to Identify

Pilate

C. Fact Questions

1. By what power was the lame man healed? (verses 12-16)
2. How was the crime of Peter's audience mitigated? (verse 17)



Model of Temple of Herod

3. What did Peter tell the people to do to have their sins blotted out? (verse 19)
4. What other promises would they receive? (verses 19-20)
5. How did Moses foretell Christ? (verses 22-23; cf. Deuteronomy 18:15-19)
6. Must we obey Christ? (verses 22-23)

D. Thought Questions

1. In verses 13-15 Peter draws four contrasts. List them and explain the point of each.
2. Does God hold us accountable for sins committed in ignorance?
3. How did Jesus' suffering fulfill prophecy? (verse 18)

4. What are the “times of restoration”? (verses 19-26; cf. John 14:16-18; Matthew 28:19-20; Mark 16:17-20)
5. How many Old Testament prophecies of Christ are yet to be fulfilled? (verse 24)
6. What was God's covenant with Abraham? (verse 25; cf. Genesis 12:3; 22:18; Galatians 3:16,26-29)

E. Special Report
Conversion (see Appendix)

III. Summary of Chapter three

- A. Peter heals a lame man
- B. Peter's second sermon: conversion

IV. What do we learn in chapter 3 about:

- A. the work of the Holy Spirit,
- B. the work of the apostles,
- C. the preaching of the gospel,
- D. the examples of conversion, and
- E. the growth of the church?

Lesson Five
The Church's First Persecution
Memory Verse: Acts 4:10-12

Review

Reading Assignment: Acts 4:1-31

I. Peter and John Arrested

Please read Acts 4:1-4.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| 1. priests | 3. Sadducees |
| 2. captain of the temple | |

B. Fact Questions

1. How did the priests, captain of the temple and Sadducees react to Peter and John's miracle and sermon? (verses 1-2)
2. What did they do with them? (verse 5)

C. Thought Questions

1. Why was the opposition to the apostles from the sect of the Sadducees?
2. What was the effect of the miracle and sermon on many of the people? (verse 4)

II. Peter's Defense before the Council

Please read Acts 4:5-12.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| 1. elders | 3. high priest |
| 2. scribes | |

B. People to Identify

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| 1. Annas | 2. Caiaphas |
|----------|-------------|

C. Fact Questions

1. Who came together? (verses 5-6)
3. By what power did Peter answer them? (verse 8)
4. To what deed did Peter direct their attention? (verses 8-9)

D. Thought Questions

1. Explain the meaning of, and purpose behind, the question the rulers asked Peter and John. (verse 7)
2. How did Peter's ability to immediately and effectively answer the rulers fulfill the Lord's promise to his apostles? (verse 8)
3. What power was behind the miracle? (verse 10)
4. What significance did Peter attach to the rulers' treatment of Jesus? (verse 10-11; cf. Psalm 118:22-23)
5. How did the apostle apply the point? (verse 12)

E. Assignment for Panel Discussion.

1. Is there anything in a name religiously? Prove your answer. (cf. verses 7,10,12,17,18,30)
2. What spiritual significance is there to the name of Christ?
3. Can one be saved in a human name?
4. Explain and prove your answer.
5. Should this affect what name we wear religiously? (cf. 1 Corinthians 1:10-13)

III. A Private Consultation Please read Acts 4:13-17

A. Terms to Define

1. untrained
2. council

B. Fact Questions

1. What effect did Peter's defense have on the council? (verse 13-14)
2. What did they decide to do about the two apostles? (verse 15-17)

C. Thought Question

What motivated the council's decision?

IV. More Preaching Forbidden Please read Acts 4:18-22.

A. Fact Questions

1. What did the council command Peter and John? (verse 18)
2. How did these apostles reply? (verses 19-20)

3. How did the council react?

4. How notable was the apostles' miracle? (verse 22)

B. Thought Questions

1. What are the limitations on our responsibility to obey governing authorities?

V. Report of the Two Apostles and Prayer of the Twelve

Please read Acts 4:23-31.

A. Terms to Define

1. chief priests

3. Gentiles

2. anointed

B. Person to Identify

Herod

C. Fact Questions

1. What did Peter and John do when they were released? (verse 23)

D. Thought Questions

1. Explain the prayer they prayed. (verses 24-30)

2. Was it answered? (verse 31)

3. How?

VII. Summary of Acts 4:1-31

Peter and John Boldly Preached the Name of Christ to the Council

VIII. What do we learn in chapter 4 about:

A. the work of the Holy Spirit,

B. the work of the apostles,

C. the preaching of the gospel,

D. the examples of conversion, and

E. the growth of the church?

Lesson Six
More Growth
Memory Verse: Acts 4:32

Review

Reading Assignment: Acts 4:32 - 5:16

I. Unity and Liberality of Church

Please read Acts 4:32-37.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|----------|-------------------------|
| 1. soul | 3. Son of Encouragement |
| 2. grace | 4. Levite |

B. Place to Locate

Cyprus (map of Roman Empire)

C. Fact Questions

1. How were the disciples one? (verse 32)
2. How did the church care for its needy? (verses 34-35)
3. What did Barnabas do? (verses 36-37)

D. Thought Questions

1. How did the unity of the disciples affect their attitudes and actions toward each other?
2. How did it affect the work of the apostles?
3. Was the church in Jerusalem practicing communism (common ownership of property)?
4. Who are proper recipients of benevolent help from the local church?

II. The Lord Keeps the Church Pure

Please read Acts 5:1-11.

A. Fact Questions

1. Tell what happened to Ananias and his wife Sapphira.
2. What was the result upon the church and all who heard about this?

B. Thought Questions

1. What was the sin of Ananias and Sapphira?
2. Do we have the right to own and use for our own benefit private property?

3. How did Ananias and Sapphira “test the Spirit of the Lord?”

4. What does this passage teach about the nature of the Holy Spirit?

III. More Growth

Please read Acts 5:12-16.

A. Terms to Define

1. church

3. couches

2. beds

4. unclean spirits

B. Fact Question

Recount the apostles’ work at this time. (verses 12,15-16)

C. Thought Question

How did the deaths of Ananias and Sapphira and the work of the apostles affect the church and the community?

IV. Summary

A. Acts 4:32-37: Liberality of the Church

B. Acts 5:1-11: Ananias and Sapphira Lied and Died

C. Acts 5:12-16: More Growth

V. What do we learn in chapter 4 about:

A. the work of the Holy Spirit,

B. the work of the apostles,

C. the preaching of the gospel,

D. the examples of conversion, and

E. the growth of the church?

Lesson Seven
The Church Is Again Persecuted but Still Grows
Memory Verse: Acts 5:42

Review

Reading Assignment: Acts 5:17 - 6:7

I. The Apostles Are Arrested and Tried

Please read Acts 5:17-42

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| 1. sect | 5. Prince |
| 2. indignation | 6. Savior |
| 3. angel | 7. the law |
| 4. tree | |

B. People to Identify

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| 1. children of Israel | 3. Gamaliel |
| 2. Pharisee | |

C. Fact Questions

1. How did the high priest and Sadducees react to the apostles' preaching and popularity? (verses 17-18)
2. What happened to the apostles that night? (verses 19)
3. What were they told to do? (verse 20)
4. What was their response? (verse 21)
5. Relate what then happened with the council. (verses 21-24)
6. What message did they then receive? (verse 25)
7. What did the council do in response? (verse 26)
8. What charges did the high priest bring against the apostles? (verses 27-28)
9. How did the apostles respond? (verses 29-31)

10. How did the council react to the apostles' defense? (verse 33)
11. What advice did Gamaliel give the council? (verses 34-39)
12. What did the council then do? (verse 40)
13. How did the apostles react? (verse 41)
14. What work did they do? (verse 42)

D. Thought Questions

1. Why is what the apostles preached called "the words of this life"? (verse 20)
2. How does God "give repentance ... and forgiveness of sins"? (verse 31)
3. To whom does God give the Holy Spirit? What does this mean? (verse 32)
4. Was Gamaliel's advice good?
5. Why did the apostles rejoice because of their suffering? (verse 41)
6. What should we be doing in order to bring the lost to salvation? (verse 42)

II. Seven Men Are Appointed to Serve Tables

Please read Acts 6:1-7.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1. wisdom | 2. the faith |
|-----------|--------------|

B. Place to Locate

1. Antioch (Map 3)

C. People to Identify

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| 1. Hellenists | 2. Hebrews |
|---------------|------------|

D. Fact Questions

1. What happened that threatened the unity of the church? (verse 1)
2. How did the apostles propose to solve the problem? (verses 2-3)
3. What qualifications were the men to meet? (verse 3)
4. What did the apostles intend to do themselves?

5. How were the men chosen? (verse 5)
6. How were they appointed? (verse 6)
7. What were the results? (verse 7)

E. Thought Questions

1. Should ministers of the word leave this work to do benevolent service?
2. What office did the seven men fill? (The word “serve” in verse 2 is the same Greek word translated by the phrase “serve as deacons” in 1 Timothy 3:10 and “served ... as deacons” in 1 Timothy 3:13.)
3. How are officers in the local church to be selected?
4. How was Stephen “full of ... the Holy Spirit”?
5. How are officers to be appointed?

III. Summary

- A. Acts 5:17-42: The Apostles Are Arrested and Tried
- B. Acts 6:1-7: Seven Men Are Appointed to Serve Tables

IV. What do we learn in chapter 5 about:

- A. the work of the Holy Spirit,
- B. the work of the apostles,
- C. the preaching of the gospel,
- D. the examples of conversion, and
- E. the growth of the church?

Lesson Eight

After a Third Persecution the Church Is Scattered

Memory Verse: Acts 8:4

Review

Reading Assignment: Acts 6:8 - 8:4

I. Stephen Arrested and Falsely Accused

Please read Acts 6:8-15.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. Synagogue | 3. blasphemous |
| 2. disputing | 4. customs |

B. Place to Locate (Map 4)

Cilicia

C. People to Identify

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. Freedmen | 3. Alexandrians |
| 2. Cyrenians | |

D. Fact Questions

1. What did Stephen do? (verse 8)
2. Who disputed with him? (verse 9)
3. Could they successfully meet him? (verse 10)
4. What tactic did they then employ? (verses 11-14)
5. How did Stephen appear to the council? (verse 15)

E. Thought Questions

1. Why was Stephen irresistible in argument?
2. What accounts for his appearance to the council?

II. Stephen Preaches to the Council

Please read Acts 7:1-53.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------|
| 1. patriarchs | 9. Moloch |
| 2. envious | 10. Remphan |
| 3. afflictions | 11. worship (verse 42) |

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 4. sustenance | 12. Most High |
| 5. living oracles | 13. stiffnecked |
| 6. worship (verse 43) | 14. uncircumcised in hearts and ears |
| 7. host of heaven | 15. persecuted |
| 8. tabernacle of witness | 16. Just One |

B. Places to Locate (Map 5)

- | | | |
|------------|----------------|------------|
| 1. Haran | 4. Midian | 7. Babylon |
| 2. Canaan | 5. Mount Sinai | |
| 3. Shechem | 6. Red Sea | |

C. People to Identify
Chaldeans

D. Fact Questions

1. What did the high priest ask Stephen? (verse 1)
2. In the introduction to his defense, what events did Stephen review? (verses 2-8)
3. What event did he next narrate? (verses 9-16)
4. Summarize Stephen's next story. (verses 17-37)
5. Relate his next narrative. (verses 38-41)

E. Thought Questions

1. How did each story Stephen told relate to the point of his lesson?
2. What did Stephen establish by his quotation of Amos 5:25-27? (verses 42-43)
3. Why did he discuss the tabernacle and the temple?

4. How did the speaker apply his lesson? (verses 51-53)

F. Special Assignment: Unfriendly critics of the Bible allege that Stephen's sermon contains several contradictions to the Old Testament. A student or students should volunteer to find the answers to the following questions.

1. Where was Abraham when God called him? (Acts 7:2; Genesis 11:31 - 12:3)

2. How old was Terah when Abraham was born? (Acts 7:4; Genesis 11:26,32)

3. How many were in Jacob's family when they went to Egypt? (Acts 7:14; Genesis 46:27)

4. Where were Jacob and his sons buried? (Acts 7:16; Genesis 23:16-20; 33:18-19; 49:33; 50:12-13; Joshua 24:32)

5. Did Stephen misquote Amos? (Acts 7:43; Amos 5:25-27)

III. Stephen Is Stoned and the Church Is Scattered

Please read Acts 7:54 - 8:4.

A. Terms to Define

1. Son of Man

3. made havoc

2. lamentation

B. Fact Questions

1. How did the council react to Stephen's speech? (7:54)

2. Describe Stephen's spiritual condition, vision, and following words. (7:55-56)

3. How did the council respond to this? (7:57)

4. What did they do to Stephen? (7:58-59)

5. What were Stephen's dying words? (7:59-60)

6. What Saul's part in Stephen's death? (7:58; 8:1)

7. What next happened to the church? (8:1)

8. What did the disciples do about Stephen? (8:2)

9. What did Saul then do? (8:3)

10. How did the disciples react to this persecution? (8:4)

B. Thought Questions

1. Is it scriptural to address prayer to Jesus?

2. Why was the death of Stephen especially significant?

3. How did the apparent defeat of the church in Jerusalem turn into a victory for the gospel?

IV. Summary

A. Acts 6:8-15: Stephen Arrested and Falsely Accused

B. Acts chapter 7

1. Stephen Preaches to the Council

2. Stephen Is Stoned

C. Acts 8:1-4: The Church Is Scattered

V. What do we learn in chapters 6 - 7 about:

A. the work of the Holy Spirit,

B. the work of the apostles,

C. the preaching of the gospel,

D. the examples of conversion, and

E. the growth of the church?



Lesson Nine
The Work of Philip
Memory Verse: Acts 8:22

Review

Reading Assignment: Acts 8:5-40

I. The Conversion of the Samaritans

Please read Acts 8:5-13.

A. Term to Define
sorcery

C. Fact Questions

1. What did Philip do? (verse 5)
2. How did the Samaritans receive him? (verses 6-8)
3. Describe Simon. (Verse 9)
4. What kind of influence did he have in Samaria? (verses 10-11)
5. What were the results of Philip's preaching? (verses 12-13)

D. Thought Questions

1. Why did Philip need miracles to accompany his preaching?
2. What is the difference between sorcery and divine miracles?
3. Was Simon saved?

II. Peter and John Impart the Holy Spirit to the Samaritans

Please read Acts 8:14-17.

A. Fact Questions

1. Why did Peter and John go to Samaria? (verse 14)
2. Once there, what did they do? (verses 15-17)

B. Thought Questions

1. Do all believers receive the Holy Spirit when they are baptized? Qualify your answer however necessary.
2. How did disciples receive the miraculous manifestations of the Holy Spirit?
3. Do Christians today receive these?

III. The Sin of Simon

Please read Acts 8:18-25.

A. Term to Define gospel

B. Fact Questions

1. What did Simon request? (verses 18-19)
2. How did Peter respond? (verses 20-22)
3. What was Simon's spiritual condition? (verse 23)
4. What did Simon then request? (verse 24)
5. What did the apostles then do? (verse 25)

C. Thought Questions

1. Is it possible for a child of God to be lost?
2. Are Christians forgiven of sins of ignorance or weakness without coming to a knowledge of them and repenting?
3. Can just one sin cause a child of God to be lost?
4. What must a Christian do to be forgiven if he sins?

IV. The Conversion of the Ethiopian Eunuch

Please read Acts 8:26-40.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| 1. desert | 3. Scripture |
| 2. eunuch | 4. generation |

B. Places to Locate

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Gaza (map of Palestine) | 3. Azotus (map of Palestine) |
| 2. Ethiopia (map of Bible lands) | 4. Caesarea (map of Palestine) |

C. Fact Questions

1. What command did the angel of the Lord issue to Philip? (verse 26)
2. Did he obey? (verse 27)
3. Describe the man he met. (verses 27)
4. What was the eunuch doing? (verse 28)
5. What did the Spirit of the Lord command Philip to do? (verse 29)

6. Did Philip obey? (verse 30)
7. Describe the meeting between Philip and the eunuch. (verses 30-31)
8. What passage was the eunuch reading? (verses 32-33)
9. What did the treasurer then ask? (verse 34)
10. What did the evangelist do? (verse 35)
11. What request did the eunuch make? (verse 36)
12. What did they then do? (verse 38)
13. What did they then do? (verses 39-40)

D. Thought Questions

1. From an analysis of Acts chapter 8, what does it mean to preach Christ?
2. What part did the angel of the Lord and the Holy Spirit play in the eunuch's conversion?
3. Was the baptism of the eunuch sprinkling, pouring, or immersion?

V. Conversions of the Samaritans and the Ethiopian Eunuch

Cite the verse which mentions each step. Specify the results which followed conversion. If some elements are not mentioned, leave the appropriate space blank.

Case of Conversion	Hear	Believe	Repent	Confess	Be Baptized	Results
Samaritans						
Ethiopian Eunuch						

VI. Summary of chapter Eight

- A. The Church Is Scattered
- B. The Conversion of the Samaritans
- C. The Conversion of the Ethiopian Eunuch

VII. What do we learn in chapter 8 about:

- A. the work of the Holy Spirit,
- B. the work of the apostles,
- C. the preaching of the gospel,
- D. the examples of conversion, and
- E. the growth of the church?

Lesson Ten
The Conversion and Early Work of Saul
and Peter Preaches in Judea

Memory Verse: Acts 9:15

Review

Reading Assignment: Acts 9:1-43

I. Saul Sees the Lord on the Way to Damascus

Please read Acts 9:1-9.

A. Term to Define
goads

B. Place to Locate

Damascus (Map 5)

C. Fact Questions

1. What was the attitude of Saul of Tarsus toward the disciples of Christ? (verse 1)

2. What did he set out to do? (verses 1-2)

3. What happened to him on the way? (verses 3-4)

4. Relate the conversation which took place between Saul and the Lord. (verses 4-6)

5. How much of this event did Saul's companions witness? (verse 7)

6. What did Saul then do? (verses 8-9)



D. Special Report

What do we know about Saul of Tarsus before he saw the Lord on the road to Damascus?

II. Saul Hears the Gospel and Is Baptized

Please read Acts 9:10-19.

A. Terms to Define

1. saints

2. chosen vessel

B. Fact Questions

1. Relate the conversation between the Lord and Ananias. (verses 10-16)

2. What did Ananias then do? (verse 17)

3. What happened to Saul? (verse 18)

4. What did he do? (verses 18-19)

C. Panel Discussion (In addition to our text, please read Acts 22:6-16 and Acts 26:12-18.)

1. Was Saul of Tarsus saved miraculously?

2. What part did miracles play in his salvation?

3. Why did the Lord appear to Saul?

4. Why did Ananias call Saul “Brother”?

5. In what way was Saul’s reception of the Holy Spirit dependent on Ananias coming to him?

III. Saul Preaches in Damascus

Please read Acts 9:20-25.

A. Term to Define
confounded

B. Fact Questions

1. What did Saul do after he was baptized? (verses 19-20)

2. What were the effects of his preaching? (verses 21-22)

3. What did the Jews attempt to do to him? (verses 23-24)

4. How did Saul escape? (verse 25)

C. Panel Discussion

1. Was Saul’s testimony to Christ the result of:

a. his attempt to deceive others,

b. his being deceived himself,

c. an hallucination, or

d. his genuinely seeing and talking with the Lord?

2. How important is this question?



IV. Saul Returns to Jerusalem and Is Sent to Tarsus.

Please read Acts 9:26-30.

A. Phrase to Define

coming in and going out - associating as one of them

B. Place to locate

Tarsus (Map 4)

C. Fact Questions

1. What trouble did Saul have in trying to join the disciples in Jerusalem? (verse 26)
2. How was this resolved? (verses 27-28)
3. What did Saul then do? (verse 29)
4. What were the results? (verse 29)
5. How did he escape death? (verse 30)

D. Special Report

How does one become a member of a congregation?

V. The Church Enjoys Peace and Prosperity

Please read Acts 9:31.

A. Terms to Define

1. peace
2. edified
3. comfort

B. Fact Question

What was the condition of the church at this time?

VI. Peter Heals Aeneas

Please read Acts 9:32-35.

A. Places to Locate (Map 6)

1. Lydda
2. Sharon (fertile plain South of Mt. Carmel which included Lydda)

B. Fact Questions

1. What did Peter do in Lydda? (verses 32-34)
2. What were the results? (verse 35)

VII. Peter Raises Tabitha

Please read Acts 9:36-43.

A. Place to Locate (Map 6)

Joppa

B. Fact Questions

1. Describe Tabitha. (verse 36)
2. What happened to her? (verse 37)
3. What did the saints at Joppa then do? (verses 37-38)
4. What did Peter do? (verses 39-40)
5. What were the results? (verses 40-42)
6. What did Peter then do? (verse 43)

C. Thought Question

How do the miracles Peter worked compare to modern faith healing?

V. Conversion of Saul of Tarsus

Cite the verse which mentions each step. Specify the results which followed conversion. If some elements are not mentioned, leave the appropriate space blank.

Case of Conversion	Hear	Believe	Repent	Confess	Be Baptized	Results
Saul of Tarsus						

VI. Summary of Acts 9:1-43

- A. The Conversion of Saul of Tarsus
- B. Peter Preaches in Judea

VII. What do we learn in chapter 9 about:

- A. the work of the Holy Spirit,
- B. the work of the apostles,
- C. the preaching of the gospel,
- D. the examples of conversion, and
- E. the growth of the church?

Lesson Eleven
The Gentile Household of Cornelius is Converted to Christ
Memory Verse: Acts 10:34-35

Review

Reading Assignment: Acts 10:1-48

I. Terms to Define:

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| 1. centurion | 6. partiality |
| 2. memorial | 7. righteousness |
| 3. common | 8. the devil |
| 4. unclean | 9. circumcision |
| 5. fasting | 10. magnify |

II. Fact Questions

1. What kind of man was Cornelius? (verses 1-2, 22)
2. Who appeared to him? (verse 3)
3. What did he tell Cornelius? (verses 4-6)
4. What did Cornelius then do? (verses 7-8)
5. What happened to Peter as the messengers drew near Joppa? (verses 9-16)
6. What then occurred as Peter considered the meaning of his vision? (verses 17-18)
7. What then did the Holy Spirit reveal to and command Peter? (verses 19-20)
8. What was Peter's response? (verse 21)
9. Why were the messengers sent to Peter? (verse 22)
10. How did Peter and Simon treat the messengers? (verse 23)
11. What scene awaited Simon Peter's arrival in Caesarea? (verse 24)
12. How did Peter address those in Cornelius' house? (verses 27-29)

13. How did Cornelius reply? (verses 30-33)
14. What miracle interrupted Peter's sermon? (verse 44)
15. How did the Jews react? (verses 45-46)
16. What did Peter command? (verse 48)
17. What then did the Gentiles request? (verse 48)

III. Thought Questions

1. What was the attitude of those assembled with Cornelius toward the words Peter preached? (verse 33)
2. How is this an example for us?
3. How does God determine whom He will accept? (verses 34-35)
4. Analyze Peter's sermon recorded in verses 36-43 by answering these questions.
 - a. What did Peter reveal to them about the "word which God sent to the children of Israel"?
 - b. What evidence did the apostle give to Jesus' lordship?
 - c. What were the terms of pardon?
5. What did the outpouring of the Holy spirit on the household of Cornelius prove? (verses 46-47)
6. What the special significance of the conversion of Cornelius and his household?

IV. Assignment for Panel Discussion:

1. Will all people who are morally good and religiously devout be saved?
2. Why did the angel appear to Cornelius?
3. Is there a pattern in the miraculous appearances in the conversions of the Ethiopian eunuch, Saul of Tarsus and Cornelius? If so, what?
4. What should our attitude be toward people of other races or nationalities?
5. Has God unconditionally chosen before the worlds began what individuals will be saved?

6. Did the reception of the Holy Spirit before water baptism indicate Cornelius and his household were saved before they were baptized?

V. Conversion of the Household of Cornelius

Cite the verse which mentions each step. Specify the results which followed conversion. If some elements are not mentioned, leave the appropriate space blank.

Case of Conversion	Hear	Believe	Repent	Confess	Be Baptized	Results
Household of Cornelius						

VI. Summary of Acts 10: The Conversion of Cornelius

VII. What do we learn in chapter 10 about:

- A. the work of the Holy Spirit,
- B. the work of the apostles,
- C. the preaching of the gospel,
- D. the examples of conversion, and
- E. the growth of the church?

Lesson Twelve
Peter Defends Preaching to Uncircumcised Gentiles
and a Church Is Started in Antioch

Memory Verse: Acts 11:26

Review

Reading Assignment: Acts 11:1-30

I. Peter Defends Preaching to Uncircumcised Gentiles

Please read Acts 11:1-18.

A. Term to Define
contended

B. Fact Questions

1. What was the reaction of the brethren in Jerusalem to the news that Peter had preached to uncircumcised Gentiles? (verses 1-3)
2. What facts did Simon Peter recite to defend his actions? (verses 4-17)
3. How did the disciples respond to his defense? (verse 18)

C. Thought Questions

1. What does this example establish
 - a. about the nature of the gospel and the church and
 - b. about how we should treat people of different racial, ethnic, national, or social groups?
2. Did the household of Cornelius receive baptism with the Holy Spirit?
3. What bearing does this incident have on the issue of modern baptism with the Holy Spirit?
4. Why did Cornelius' household receive the Holy Spirit? (cf. Acts 11:17-18; 15:7-9)

II. The Beginning of the Church in Antioch

Please read Acts 11:19-26.

A. Terms to Define

1. grace
2. called
3. Christians

B. Place to Locate (Map 1)
Phoenicia

C. Fact Questions

1. How far was the gospel taken after the death of Stephen? (verse 19)
2. To whom was it preached? (verses 19-20)
3. What were the results? (verse 21)
4. When the church in Antioch heard what happened in Antioch, what did they do? (verse 22)
5. What did Barnabas do in Antioch? (verse 23)
6. What kind of man was he? (verse 24)
7. What were the results of his work in Antioch? (verse 24)
8. Whom did Barnabas bring to Antioch? (verses 25-26)
9. What did Barnabas and Saul do? (verse 26)
10. What name did the disciples there and then receive? (verse 26)

D. Thought Questions

1. Should a local church be concerned about the spread of the gospel in other areas?
2. May one local church send a preacher to work with another local church?
3. From whom did the disciples receive the name “Christians”?
4. What are the significance and importance of this name?

III. Barnabas and Saul Are Sent to Judea

Please read Acts 11:27-30.

A. Term to Define

elders

B. Person to Identify

Claudius Caesar

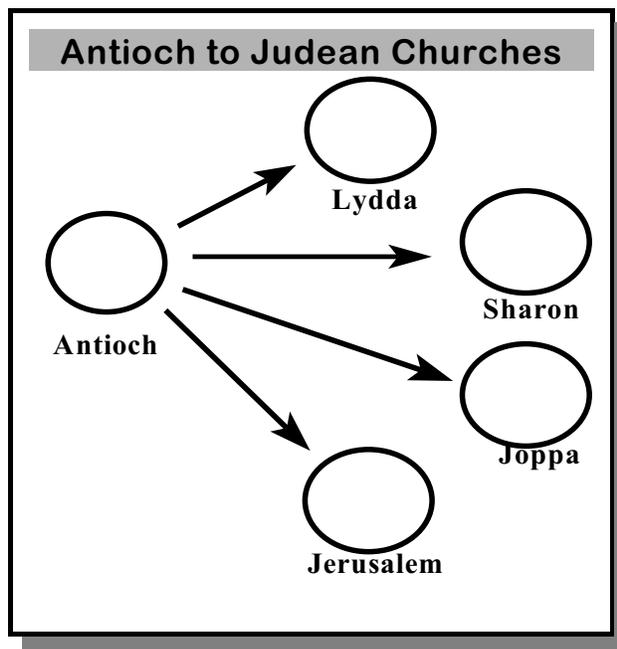
C. Fact Questions

1. Who came to Antioch from Jerusalem at this time? (verses 27-28)

2. What did Agabus predict? (verse 28)
3. Was his prophecy fulfilled? (verse 28)
4. When? (verse 28)
5. What did the Christians in Antioch do about this? (verse 29)
6. To whom did they send relief? (verses 29-30)
7. By whom did they send it? (verse 30)

D. Thought Questions

1. Should Christians in one local church be concerned about benevolent needs in another congregation?
2. Why did Christians in Antioch send relief to brethren in Judea?
3. What determined how much each one sent?
4. Did the elders of the church in Jerusalem oversee dispersion of funds throughout Judea?
5. Does this passage authorize a local church to appeal to other congregations to help them financially in a work they are discharging for a number of churches?
6. Does this authorize one church to send funds to other churches for the preaching of the gospel?



7. What does this passage teach about cooperation between local churches?

IV. Summary:

- A. Peter Defends Preaching to Gentiles
- B. Beginning of the Church in Antioch
- C. Antioch Sends Relief to Needy Brethren in Judea

V. What do we learn in chapter 11 about:

- A. the work of the Holy Spirit,
- B. the work of the apostles,
- C. the preaching of the gospel,
- D. the examples of conversion, and
- E. the growth of the church?

Lesson Thirteen
Another Persecution in Jerusalem
Memory Verse: Acts 12:24

Review

Reading Assignment: Acts 12:1-25

I. James Is Killed

Please read Acts 12:1-2.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| 1. stretched out his hand | 2. harass |
|---------------------------|-----------|

B. People to Identify

- | | |
|-------------------|----------|
| 1. Herod the king | 2. James |
|-------------------|----------|

C. Fact Questions

1. What did Herod decide to do to the church? (verse 1)
2. What was his first such action? (verse 2)

II. Peter Miraculously Escapes Imprisonment by Herod

Please read Acts 12:3-19.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Days of Unleavened Bread | 3. Passover |
| 2. squads | 4. door of the gate |

B. Person to Identify

John whose surname was Mark

C. Fact Questions

1. What did Herod do with Peter? (verse 3)
2. When? (verse 3)
3. How securely did Herod imprison Peter? (verses 4-10)
4. What was the church doing? (verse 5)
5. Relate the story of Peter's miraculous release (verses 6-11)

6. Where did Peter go? (verse 12)
7. What was being done there? (verse 12)
8. Who met Peter? (verse 13)
9. How did she react to seeing Peter? (verse 14)
10. How did the disciples respond to her report? (verse 15)
11. What was Peter doing? (verse 16)
12. How did they react to his presence? (verse 16)
13. What did Peter then do and say? (verse 17)
14. What did Herod do? (verses 18-19)

D. Thought Questions

1. What kind of impact would the death of James and the arrest of Peter have on the church?
2. How did they handle the situation?
3. Does each Christian have his own angel? (cf. verse 15; Matthew 18:10; Hebrews 1:13-14)
4. How would Peter's escape and Herod's murder of the soldiers affect both the church and the unbelievers in Judea?

III. The Death of Herod

Please read Acts 12:20-25.

A. Term to Define oration

B. Places to Locate (Map 1)

1. Tyre
2. Sidon

C. Fact Questions

1. What events led to Herod's oration? (verses 20-21)
2. What sort of acclaim did he receive? (verse 22)
3. What then happened to Herod? (verse 23)

4. What did Barnabas and Saul do? (verse 25)

D. Thought Questions

1. Why did Herod die so miserably?

2. How did his death affect the spread of the gospel? (verse 24)

IV. Summary

A. James Is Killed

B. Peter Is Delivered from Prison

C. Herod Dies Miserably

V. What do we learn in chapter 12 about:

A. the work of the Holy Spirit,

B. the work of the apostles,

C. the preaching of the gospel,

D. the examples of conversion, and

E. the growth of the church?

4. What name did Saul receive? (Verse 9)

III. In Antioch

Please read Acts 13:13-52.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. the Law and the Prophets | 6. law of Moses |
| 2. rulers of the synagogue | 7. despisers |
| 3. judges | 8. envy |
| 4. sure mercies of David | 9. blaspheming |
| 5. justified | 10. grace |

B. Places to Locate (Map 3)

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. Perga | 3. Pisidia |
| 2. Antioch | 4. Iconium |

C. Fact Questions

1. Trace the journey of the evangelists from Paphos to Antioch. (Verses 13-14)
2. What did John do? (Verse 13; cf. 15:37-39)
3. Describe the scene in the synagogue in Antioch. (Verses 14-15)
4. What were the immediate results of Paul's sermon? (Verses 42-43)
5. How did Paul and Barnabas exhort those who followed them? (Verse 43)
6. What happened the next Sabbath? (Verse 44)
7. How did the Jews react? (Verse 45)
8. What did Paul and Barnabas say to them? (Verses 46-47)
9. What did the Gentiles think of this? (Verse 48)
10. What was the result of the evangelists' work in Antioch? (Verse 49)
11. How did the Jews bring their work there to an end? (Verse 50)
12. What did the preachers then do? (Verse 51; cf. Matthew 10:14)

13. What was the result of all this for the disciples? (Verse 52)

D. Thought Questions (Paul Preaches to a Jewish Audience)

1. To whom did Paul address himself? (Verse 16)
2. What facts did he recite? Why? (Verses 17-22; cf. 1 Samuel 13:14)
3. What was the proposition Paul set out to prove? (Verse 23)
4. What evidence did he adduce from John to sustain the proposition? (Verses 24-25)
5. How did he remind his audience of the importance of the message? (Verse 26)
6. How did the apostle use the Lord's crucifixion as evidence He is the promised Savior? (Verses 27-29)
7. What proof did He offer of the resurrection of Christ? (Verses 30-37)
8. What blessings did he offer through Christ? (Verses 38-39)
9. Can these blessings be obtained through the law of Moses? (Verse 39)
10. With what warning did Paul conclude? (Verses 40-41; cf. Habakkuk 1:5)
11. Why did the gospel have to be preached to the Jews first? (Verse 46)
12. In what sense are some "appointed to eternal life"? (verse 48)

IV. Summary:

Chapters 13-14: Paul's First Preaching Journey to the Gentiles

V. What do we learn in chapter 13 about:

- A. the work of the Holy Spirit,
- B. the work of the apostles,
- C. the preaching of the gospel,
- D. the examples of conversion, and
- E. the growth of the church?

Lesson 15
Paul's First Preaching Journey to the Gentiles
(Part 2: Iconium to Antioch of Syria)

Memory Verse: Acts 14:17

Review

Reading Assignment: Acts 14:1-28

I. In Iconium

Please read Acts 14:1-7.

A. Term to Define

apostles

B. Places to Locate (Map 3)

1. Lystra

2. Derbe

3. Lycaonia

C. Fact Questions

1. What did the evangelists do in Iconium? (verse 1)

2. What was the result? (verse 1)

3. What did the unbelieving Jews do? (verse 2)

4. Why did Paul and Barnabas leave Iconium? (verses 5-6)

5. Where did they go? (verse 6)

6. What did they do there? (verse 7)

D. Thought Questions

1. Describe the preachers' work in Iconium. (verse 3)

2. How was the city affected? (verse 4)

II. In Lystra

Please read Acts 14:8-20.

A. Terms to Define

1. Zeus

2. Hermes

B. Fact Questions

1. Describe the miracle Paul worked in Lystra. (verses 8-10)

2. How did the Lycaonians react to this? (verses 11-13)

3. What was the result of Paul's lesson about God? (verse 18)

C. Thought Questions

1. How did Paul and Barnabas prevent the Lycaonians sacrificing to them? (verses 14-17)

2. How was their work brought to an end in Lycaonia? (Verses 19-20)

III. Return to Antioch

Please read Acts 14:21-28.

A. Terms to Define

1. tribulations

3. fasting

2. kingdom of God

4. commended

B. Places to Locate (Map 3)

1. Pisidia

2. Attalia

C. Fact Question

Trace the return journey of Paul and Barnabas to Antioch of Syria.

D. Thought Questions

1. What did the apostles do in the churches to which they returned? (verses 22-23)

2. What relationship did the church in Antioch sustain to their work? (verse 26)

3. What did they do upon their return to Antioch? (verses 27-28)

4. How do these events apply to us?

IV. Summary

Chapters 13-14: Paul's First Preaching Journey to the Gentiles

V. What do we learn in chapter 14 about:

A. the work of the Holy Spirit,

B. the work of the apostles,

C. the preaching of the gospel,

D. the examples of conversion, and

E. the growth of the church?

2. What conclusions did he draw? (Verses 10-11)

III. Paul and Barnabas Speak

Please read Acts 15:12.

Thought Question

What was the point of the speeches by Paul and Barnabas?

IV. James Speaks

Please read Acts 15:13-21

A. Term to Define

tabernacle

B. Thought Questions

1. Explain James' argument.

2. What evidence did he cite? (Verses 16-17)

3. What conclusions did he draw? (Verses 19-20; cf. Galatians 2:6-9)

C. Panel Discussion

1. Did the apostles receive any new revelation to enable them to decide this issue, or did they appeal to authority already established?

2. To what method or methods of determining the divine will did each speaker resort?

3. How does this help us in discovering the will of God on other subjects?

4. Were each of these judgments temporary, only to unite Jews and Gentiles, or were they permanent?

V. The Decision of the Apostles and Elders

Please read Acts 15:22-29.

A. Term to Define

leading men

B. Place to Locate (Map 4)

Syria

C. Person to Identify

Silas

D. Fact Question

What action was taken as the result of these speeches? (Verse 22)

E. Thought Question

Explain the content of the epistle they sent. (Verses 23-29)

F. Panel Discussion

1. Did this meeting set a precedent for church councils to decree laws for the church?
2. What peculiar importance did the epistle they sent possess?

VI. Peace Restored in Antioch

Please read Acts 15:30-35.

A. Fact Question

Relate the continued work of Judas, Silas, Paul, and Barnabas. (Verses 32-35)

B. Thought Question

What was the effect of the letter in Antioch? (Verses 30-31)

VII. Summary

Chapter 15: The Meeting in Jerusalem

VIII. What do we learn in chapter 15 about:

- A. the work of the Holy Spirit,
- B. the work of the apostles,
- C. the preaching of the gospel,
- D. the examples of conversion, and
- E. the growth of the church?

Lesson Seventeen
Paul's Second Preaching Journey to the Gentiles
(Part 1: Antioch to Philippi)

Memory Verse: Acts 16:25

Review

Reading Assignment: Acts 15:36-16:40

I. Change of Companions and Beginning of the Journey

Please read Acts 15:36-41.

A. Term to Define
contention

B. Fact Questions

1. What did Paul propose that he and Barnabas do? (Verse 36)
2. What disagreement arose between them? (Verses 37-38)
3. What were the results? (Verses 39-41)

II. Visiting Churches of the First Journey

Please read Acts 16:1-5.

A. Term to Define
decrees

B. Person to Identify
Timothy

C. Fact Questions

1. Describe the disciple Paul found at Lystra. (Verses 1-2)
2. What did Paul do as they went through the cities? (Verse 4)
3. What were the results? (Verse 5)

D. Thought Question

Why did Paul have Timothy circumcised?

III. Phrygia to Troas

Please read Acts 16:6-10

A. Places to Locate (Map 4)

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1. Galatia | 3. Troas |
| 2. Mysia | 4. Macedonia |

B. Fact Questions

1. Describe their journey from Phrygian to Troas. (Verses 6-8)
2. How were they directed? (Verses 6-7,9-10)

C. Thought Question

Are evangelists directed in this fashion today?

IV. The Conversion of Lydia and Her Household

Please read Acts 16:11-15.

A. Terms to Define

1. colony
2. purple

B. Places to Locate (Map 4)

1. Samothrace
2. Neapolis
3. Philippi
4. Thyatira

C. Fact Question

Trace the journey of the preachers from Troas to Philippi. (Verses 11-12)

D. Fact Question

Describe the conversion of Lydia and her household.

E. Panel Discussion

1. What special significance was there to Paul preaching in Philippi? (Something happened for the first time.)
2. How did the Lord open Lydia's heart?
3. Is the baptism of Lydia's household evidence for infant baptism?

V. Paul and Silas Scourged and Imprisoned

Please read Acts 16:16-24.

A. Terms to Define

1. spirit of divination
2. magistrates
3. inner prison
4. stocks

B. Fact Questions

1. Describe the woman who followed Paul and Silas. (Verse 16)
2. How did she trouble them? (Verses 17-18)

3. What did Paul do about this? (Verses 18)
4. What did her masters do about this? (Verses 19-21)
5. What was the result? (Verses 22-24)

VI. The Conversion of the Jailer and His Household

Please read Acts 16:25-34.

A. Panel Discussion

1. Relate the story of the conversion of the jailor and his household.
2. How is the behavior of Paul and Silas in prison an example for us?
3. How were the jailor and his household saved?
4. Is this an example of infant baptism?

B. Special Report

Three times in the book of Acts someone asked how to be saved and received an inspired answer (Acts 2:37; 9:6; 16:30). Based on these three instances, how is a alien sinner saved?

VII. Paul and Silas Are Released and Depart Philippi

Please read Acts 16:35-40.

A. Fact Questions

1. What happened when morning came? (Verses 35-36)
2. How did Paul reply? (Verse 37)
3. How did the magistrates react when they heard this? (Verses 38-39)
4. What did Paul and Silas then do? (Verse 40)

B. Special Report

What rights did Paul have as a Roman citizen?

VIII. Conversion of the Household of the Jailer

Cite the verse which mentions each step. Specify the results which followed conversion. If some elements are not mentioned, leave the appropriate space blank.

Case of Conversion	Hear	Believe	Repent	Confess	Be Baptized	Results
Household of Lydia						
Household of the Jailer						

VI. Summary of Acts 16: Paul’s Second Preaching Journey to the Gentiles

VII. What do we learn in chapter 16 about:

- A. the work of the Holy Spirit,
- B. the work of the apostles,
- C. the preaching of the gospel,
- D. the examples of conversion, and
- E. the growth of the church?

Lesson Eighteen
Paul's Second Preaching Journey to the Gentiles
(Part 2: Amphipolis to Antioch)

Memory Verse: Acts 17:11

Review

Reading Assignment: Acts 17:1 - 18:22

I. Thessalonica

Please read Acts 17:1-9.

A. Term to Define
security

B. Places to Locate (Map 4)

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. Amphipolus | 3. Thessalonica |
| 2. Appolonia | |

C. Fact Questions

1. How did Paul begin his work in Thessalonica? (Verses 1-2)
2. What was his message? (Verse 3)
3. What were the positive results? (Verse 4)
4. How did the unbelieving Jews react? (Verse 5)
5. What happened to Jason? (Verses 6-9)

D. Thought Questions

1. Why did Paul customarily begin his work in a city by going to a Jewish synagogue?
2. Why did the unbelieving Jews seek to harm the Christians?

II. Berea

Please read Acts 17:10-14.

A. Term to Define
fair-minded

B. Place to Locate (Map 4)
Berea

C. Fact Questions

1. How did Paul begin his work in Berea? (Verse 10)
2. How was his work here interrupted? (Verse 13)

3. What were the results? (Verse 14)

D. Thought Questions

1. What was the attitude of the Beareans toward the gospel? (Verse 11)

2. What were the results? (Verses 11-12)

III. Athens

Please read Acts 17:15-34.

A. Terms to Define

1. philosophers

5. Areopagus

2. Epicureans

6. altar

3. Stoics

7. Divine Nature

4. babblers

8. Areopagite

B. Place to Locate (Map 4)

Athens

C. Fact Questions

1. Where did Paul next go? (Verse 15)

2. For whom did he send? (Verse 15)

3. What was the religious situation in Athens (Verse 16)

4. How did Paul react to this? (Verses 16-17)

5. Whom did Paul encounter? (Verse 18)

6. How did they react to Paul? (Verses 18-20)

7. How did these people spend their time? (Verse 21)

8. How did Paul's audience respond to his sermon? (Verses 32-34)



D. Panel Discussion

1. Analyze and Explain the apostle Paul's sermon on Areopagus under the following headings:

a. Introduction (verses 22-23)

b. Description of God (verses 24-29)

c. Call to Repentance (verses 30-31)

2. How did this sermon differ from the one he preached in the synagogue in Antioch of Pisidia? (Acts 13:16-41)

3. How do you account for these differences?

4. What should we learn from this about our teaching and preaching?

IV. Corinth

Please read Acts 18:1-17.

A. Place to Locate (Map 4)

Corinth

B. People to Identify

1. Aquilla

3. Gallio

2. Priscilla

C. Fact Questions

1. How did Paul obtain lodging and support in Corinth? (Verses 1-3)

2. Where did he preach? (Verse 4)

3. What event caused Paul to become more aggressive in his preaching? (Verse 5)

4. How did the Jews respond to this? (Verse 6)

5. What was Paul's reaction? (Verses 6-7)

6. What was the fruit of Paul's preaching? (Verse 8)

7. How did the Lord comfort Paul? (Verses 9-10)

8. What did Paul then do? (Verse 11)

9. Relate the incident involving Gallio. (Verses 12-17)

D. Thought Question

In what sense did God have many people in Corinth?

E. Panel Discussion

1. Which of Paul's letters were written from Corinth during this time?

2. For each letter:
 - a. What was its approximate date?
 - b. Under what circumstances did Paul write it?
 - c. What was the theme of the letter?
 - d. What does it reveal about the general nature of Paul's writings and of apostolic writing in general?

V. Cenchrea to Antioch

Please read Acts 18:18-22.

A. Term to Define

vow

B. Places to Locate (Map 4)

1. Cenchrea

2. Ephesus

C. Fact Question

Relate Paul's journey from Cenchrea to Antioch.

D. Thought Questions

1. What kind of vow did Paul take?
2. Should Christians take vows?

VI. Conversion of the Corinthians

Cite the verse which mentions each step. Specify the results which followed conversion. If some elements are not mentioned, leave the appropriate space blank.

Case of Conversion	Hear	Believe	Repent	Confess	Be Baptized	Results
Corinthians						

VII. Summary of Acts 17-18: Paul's Second Preaching Journey to the Gentiles

VIII. What do we learn in chapters 17-18 about:

- A. the work of the Holy Spirit,
- B. the work of the apostles,
- C. the preaching of the gospel,
- D. the examples of conversion, and
- E. the growth of the church?

Lesson Nineteen
Paul's Third Preaching Journey to the Gentiles
(Part 1: Antioch to Ephesus)

Memory Verse: Acts 19:20

Review

Reading Assignment: 18:23 - 19:41

I. Second Visit to Galatia and Phrygia

Please read Acts 18:23.

Fact Questions

1. Where did Paul go after he left Antioch?

2. What work did he do?

II. Apollos in Ephesus and Achaia

Please read Acts 18:24-28.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|-------------|------------------------|
| 1. eloquent | 3. fervent |
| 2. mighty | 4. the baptism of John |

B. Place to Locate (Map 4)

Achaia

C. Person to Identify

Apollos

D. Fact Questions

1. What did Apollos do in Ephesus? (Verses 24-26)

2. What did Priscilla and Aquilla do for him? (Verse 26)

3. Where did Apollos desire to go? (Verse 27)

4. What did the brethren do for him? (Verse 27)

5. What were the results of his labors? (Verses 27-28)

E. Thought Questions

1. May a woman teach a man the Scriptures?

2. How is a woman's teaching limited?

3. When a member of one congregation moves to another, should he take a “letter” from the church of which he is a member?

III. Paul in Ephesus

Please read Acts 19:1-41.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. exorcists | 4. theater |
| 2. evil spirits | 5. city clerk |
| 3. Diana | 6. temple guardian |

C. Fact Questions

1. Relate the conversion of the Ephesians. (Verses 1-5)
2. Tell about Paul’s subsequent preaching work in Ephesus. (Verses 8-10)
3. What kind of miracles did Paul work at this time? (Verses 11-12)
4. Tell about the sons of Sceva. (Verses 13-16)
5. What were the results of this incident? (Verses 17-20)
6. What did Paul then purpose to do? (Verse 21)
7. What did he do? (Verse 22)
8. Relate the incident caused by Demetrius. (Verses 23-34)
9. How did the city clerk manage to disperse the mob? (Verses 35-41)

C. Thought Questions

1. How was John’s baptism like baptism in the name of Jesus Christ?
2. How are they different?
3. Why did Paul baptize those who had already received John’s baptism?
4. Should people who have received denominational baptism be baptized again?
5. How was the ability to exercise miraculous spiritual gifts received?
6. Does the name “Jesus” possess magical power?

7. Why could Paul work miracles in the name of Jesus whereas the sons of Sceva couldn't?
8. Do magicians have real power?

D. Panel Discussion

1. Which of Paul's letters was written from Ephesus during this time?
2. What was its approximate date?
3. Under what circumstances did Paul write it?
4. What was the theme of the letter?

IV. Conversion of the Ephesians

Cite the verse which mentions each step. Specify the results which followed conversion. If some elements are not mentioned, leave the appropriate space blank.

Case of Conversion	Hear	Believe	Repent	Confess	Be Baptized	Results
Ephesians						

V. Summary of Acts 19: Paul's Third Preaching Journey to the Gentiles

VI. What do we learn in chapter 19 about:

- A. the work of the Holy Spirit,
- B. the work of the apostles,
- C. the preaching of the gospel,
- D. the examples of conversion, and
- E. the growth of the church?

Lesson Twenty
Paul's Third Preaching Journey to the Gentiles
(Part 2: Macedonia to Jerusalem)

Memory Verse: Acts 20:35

Review

Reading Assignment: Acts 20:1 - 21:16

I. Macedonia and Greece

Please read Acts 20:1-5.

A. Place to Locate (Map 8)

Greece

B. People to Identify

1. Tychicus

2. Trophimus

C. Fact Question

Relate the apostle's journey through Macedonia and Greece.

D. Panel Discussion

1. Which of Paul's letters was written from Macedonia at this time?
2. What was its approximate date?
3. What is the theme of the letter?
4. Which of Paul's letters were written from Corinth on this journey?
5. For each of these letters:
 - a. What was its approximate date?
 - b. Under what circumstances did Paul write it?
 - c. What is the theme of the letter?
6. What does each of these letters reveal about the work of the apostle Paul?

II. Troas

Please read Acts 20:6-12.

A. Fact Questions

1. What kind of work did Paul do in Troas?
2. Tell the story of Eutychus.

B. Thought Questions

1. When should Christians eat the Lord's Supper?
2. How often should we do so?

III. Troas to Miletus

Please read Acts 20:13-16

A. Places to Locate (Map 7)

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Assos | 4. Samos |
| 2. Mitylene | 5. Trogyllium |
| 3. Chios | 6. Miletus |

B. Fact Questions

1. Describe the journey from Troas to Miletus.
2. Why did Paul not stop at Ephesus? (Verse 16)

IV. Miletus

Please read Acts 20:17-38.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. humility | 3. sanctified |
| 2. overseers | 4. coveted |

B. Fact Questions

1. When Paul had arrived at Miletus, for whom did he send? (Verse 17)
2. How did Paul describe his own labors in Ephesus? (Verses 18-21)
3. What prospects did Paul face? (Verses 22-23)
4. What was his attitude about this? (Verse 24)
5. Did he expect to see the Ephesian elders again? (Verse 25)
6. Why was Paul innocent of the guilt of all others? (Verses 26-27)
7. What did he command the elders to do? (verses 28,31)
8. Why? (Verses 29-30)
9. What would enable them to do their work and go to heaven? (Acts 20:32)

10. What was Paul's attitude toward money and material possessions? (Verses 33-35)

11. Describe their parting.

C. Panel Discussion

1. Does repentance precede faith in the order of the steps to salvation?
2. What does this passage teach us about the work of an evangelist?
3. What do we learn from Paul's address to the Ephesian elders about the scriptural titles, selection, work, and responsibilities of elders of a local church?

V. Miletus to Caesarea

Please read Acts 21:1-9.

A. Term to Define
evangelist

B. Places to Locate (Map 7)

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1. Cos | 3. Patara |
| 2. Rhodes | 4. Ptolemais |

C. Fact Questions

1. Describe the journey from Miletus to Tyre. (Verses 1-3)
2. What happened at Tyre? (Verses 4-6)
3. Relate the journey on to Caesarea. (Verses 7-8)
4. Describe the family with whom Paul stayed in Caesarea. (Verses 8-9)

D. Thought Question

May a woman teach the word of God?

VI. Caesarea

Please read Acts 21:10-14.

Fact Questions

1. What did Agabus prophesy concerning Paul? (Verses 10-11)
2. How did the brethren react? (Verse 12)
3. How did Paul respond? (Verse 13)
4. What was the outcome? (Verse 14)

VII. Caesarea to Jerusalem

Please read Acts 21:15-16.

Fact Question

Describe their host in Jerusalem.

VIII. Paul's Letters

List in time order the letters Paul has written up to this time along with the place where each was written and its approximate date.

Letter	From Where Written	Approximate Date

IX. Summary of Acts 20: Paul's Third Preaching Journey to the Gentiles

X. What do we learn in chapter 20 about:

- A. the work of the Holy Spirit,
- B. the work of the apostles,
- C. the preaching of the gospel,
- D. the examples of conversion, and
- E. the growth of the church?

Lesson Twenty-One

Paul's Imprisonment in Jerusalem

(Part 1)

Memory Verse: Acts 22:16

Review

Reading Assignment: Acts 21:17 - 22:29

I. The Elders Receive Paul

Please read Acts 21:17-26.

A. Terms to Define

1. zealous
2. purified

B. Person to Identify

James

C. Fact Questions

1. How did the church in Jerusalem receive Paul? (Verse 17)
2. What about the elders? (Verses 18-20)
3. What concern did they have concerning Paul? (Verses 20-21)
4. What did they direct him to do? (Verses 22-24)
5. Why? (verse 24)
6. What was their position pertaining to the Gentiles? (Verse 25; cf. Acts 15:19-20, 28-29)

D. Thought Questions

1. Why was James singled out from the other elders? (Verse 18; cf. Acts 15:13-20; Galatians 1:18-19; 2:9)
2. With what kind of vow did Paul assist? (Verses 23-24,26)

E. Panel Discussion

1. In what sense did Paul and the other Jewish disciples observe the law?
2. What bearing does this have on the observance of customary holidays with a religious basis?

II. Paul Is Arrested

Please read Acts 21:27-36.

A. Term to Define

defiled

B. Fact Question

1. What happened to Paul in the temple? (Verses 27-30)
2. How was he saved from the mob? (Verses 31-36)

III. Paul Addresses the Mob

Please read Acts 21:37 - 22:21.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|
| 1. assassins | 3. council of the elders |
| 2. Hebrew | 4. martyr |

B. Fact Questions

1. How did Paul get permission to address the mob? (21:37-40)
2. Who did the commander think Paul was? (21:37-38)
3. How did Paul gain the undivided attention of the throng? (21:40 - 22:2)
4. What facts did the apostle reveal about himself and his conversion in this speech that were not revealed in chapter nine?

C. Panel Discussion

1. What was the apostle Paul's purpose in each of these sections of his sermon?
 - a. His Life Before His Conversion (verses 1-5)
 - b. His Conversion (verses 6-16)
 - c. His Being Sent to the Gentiles (verses 17-21)
2. Did Saul's companions hear the voice of the Lord or not? (Verse 9; cf. Acts 9:7)
3. How was Saul saved?

IV. The Immediate Effects of the Speech

Please read Acts 22:22-29.

A. Term to Define
scourging

B. Fact Questions

1. How did the Jews react to Paul's message? (Verses 22-23)
2. What did the commander then do? (Verse 24)
3. How did Paul stop this? (Verses 25-29)

C. Thought Question

May a Christian demand his civil rights?

V. Summary

- A. Chapter 21: Paul's Arrest
- B. Chapter 22: Paul's Defense to the Jewish Mob

VI. What do we learn in chapters 21-22 about:

- A. the work of the Holy Spirit,
- B. the work of the apostles,
- C. the preaching of the gospel,
- D. the examples of conversion, and
- E. the growth of the church?



Lesson Twenty-two
Paul's Imprisonment in Jerusalem
(Part 2)
Memory Verse: Acts 23:1

Review

Reading Assignment: Acts 22:30 - 23:30

I. Paul Is Brought Before the Council

Please read Acts 22:30 - 23:10

A. Terms to Define

1. conscience
2. revile
3. spirit

B. Person to Identify

Ananias

C. Fact Questions

1. What action did the commander next take? (22:30)
2. Why? (22:30)
3. Relate the exchange between Paul and members of the Jewish council (23:1-5)
4. What did Paul then cry out? (23:6)
5. What was the result? (23:7-8)
6. What position did the Pharisees take concerning Paul? (23:9)
7. What was the result? (23:10)

D. Thought Questions

1. Was there any time in Paul's life when he violated his conscience?
2. Did Paul deceive the council when he said:
 - a. he did not know Ananias was the high priest, and
 - b. he was a Pharisee?

E. Special Reports

1. The Role of Conscience
2. Pharisees and Sadducees

II. Paul Is Encouraged by a Vision

Please read Acts 23:11.

Thought Question

How did the Lord encourage the beleaguered apostle the following night?

III. A Conspiracy Formed and Exposed

Please read Acts 23:12-22.

A. Terms to Define

1. banded together
2. conspiracy

B. Fact Questions

1. Into what agreement did certain Jews enter? (Verse 12)
2. How many were there? (Verse 13)
3. What agreement did they make with the chief priests and elders? (Verses 14-15)
4. How was word of this brought to Paul? (Verse 16)
5. How was the message conveyed to the commander? (Verses 17-21)
6. What did the commander do with the young man? (Verse 22)

IV. Paul Is Removed to Caesarea

Please read Acts 23:23-30.

A. Phrase to Define

third hour of the night

B. Person to Identify

Felix

C. Fact Questions

1. How did the commander meet this emergency? (Verses 23-24)
2. What did Lysias write to Felix? (Verses 25-30)

D. Thought Question

Did Lysias behave honorably?

V. Summary: Chapter 23

- A. Paul Appears Before the Council
- B. Paul Escapes a Jewish Plot

VI. What do we learn in chapter 23 about:

- A. the work of the Holy Spirit,
- B. the work of the apostles,
- C. the preaching of the gospel,
- D. the examples of conversion, and
- E. the growth of the church?

Lesson Twenty-three
Paul's Imprisonment in Caesarea
(Part 1)

Memory Verse: Acts 24:25

Review

Reading Assignment: 23:31 - 25:12

I. Paul Is Delivered to Felix

Please read Acts 23:31-35.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. province | 2. Praetorium |
|-------------|---------------|

B. Place to Locate (not on map; see Glossary)

Antipatris

C. Fact Questions

1. Describe Paul's trip to Caesarea. (Verses 31-33)
2. What did the governor decide to do with Paul? (Verses 34-35)
3. Why?

II. Paul Is Accused Before Felix

Please read Acts 24:1-9.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. orator | 4. Nazarenes |
| 2. foresight | 5. profane |
| 3. plague | |

B. Fact Questions

Did the Jews agree with Tertullus' accusations against Paul?

C. Thought Questions

Explain the meaning, purpose, and truthfulness of Tertullus'

1. Introduction (verses 1-4),
2. Accusation (verses 5-6), and
3. Request for Felix (verses 6-8).

D. Special Reports

1. Is the church of Christ a sect?
2. Should disciples of Christ be called "Nazarenes"?

III. Paul's Defense

Please read Acts 24:10-21

A. Terms to Define

1. without offense
2. tumult

B. Assignment for Panel Discussion

1. What disadvantages did Paul face in having to reply to Tertullus?
2. How important was his reply?
3. Upon what did he rely?
4. Did he answer each charge?
5. Did Paul believe in the Old Testament?
6. Did he follow it as a standard?

IV. The Case Continued

Please read Acts 24:22-23.

A. Fact Question

What was Felix' decision?

B. Thought Question

Was this a victory for Paul or for his accusers?

V. Paul Preaches to Felix and Drusilla

Please read Acts 24:24-27.

A. People to Identify

1. Drusilla
2. Porcius Festus

B. Fact Questions

1. What subject did Paul discuss with Felix and Drusilla? (Verses 24-25)
2. What was the result? (Verse 25)
3. Why did Felix converse with Paul? (Verse 26)
4. Why did Felix not release Paul? (Verse 27)

C. Special Report: Acts contains a number of cases of conversion, but this is a case of non-conversion, an example of one who rejected the gospel.

1. What message did Paul preach to Felix?
2. Why was this especially appropriate?
3. Why did Felix reject it?

4. Is there ever a convenient time to obey the gospel?

VI. Paul's Trial Before Festus

Please read Acts 25:1-12.

A. Term to Define
offended

B. Fact Questions

1. Where did Festus go after he arrived in the province? (Verse 1)
2. What request did the Jewish leaders make to him? (Verses 2-3)
3. Why? (Verse 3)
4. How did Festus respond? (Verses 4-5)
5. What then happened? (Verses 6-8)
6. What did Festus ask Paul? (Verse 9)
7. How did Paul reply? (Verses 10-11)
8. What was the result?

C. Thought Questions

1. What did it mean to appeal to Caesar?
2. What gave Paul the right to do this?

D. Special Report

1. May a Christian exercise his civil rights?
2. Is it ever right for the government to put a criminal to death?

VII. Summary

A. Chapter 24

1. Paul's Trial before Felix
2. Paul Preaches to Felix and Drusilla

B. Acts 25:1-12 - Paul's Trial before Festus

VIII. What do we learn in Acts 23:31 - 25:12 about:

- A. the work of the Holy Spirit,
- B. the work of the apostles,
- C. the preaching of the gospel,
- D. the examples of conversion, and
- E. the growth of the church?

Lesson Twenty-four
Paul's Imprisonment in Caesarea
(Part 2)

Memory Verse: Acts 26:29

Review

Reading Assignment: Acts 25:13 - 26:32.

I. Paul's Case Stated to King Agrippa

Please read Acts 25:13-22.

A. Term to Define
religion

B. People to Identify

1. Agrippa
2. Bernice
3. Augustus

C. Fact Questions

1. Who came to visit Festus? (Verse 13)
2. What case did they discuss? (Verse 14)
3. How did Festus describe this case? (Verses 14-21)
4. What was the result? (Verse 22)

II. Paul's Case Stated Publicly

Please read Acts 25:23-27.

A. Fact Questions

1. Who came to hear Paul? (Verse 23)
2. How did Festus introduce Paul's case? (Verses 24-27)

B. Thought Questions

1. Did Festus understand the case?
2. What was his predicament?
3. What opportunity did Paul then have that the Lord had foretold?

III. Paul's Defense Before King Agrippa

Please read Acts 26:1-29.

A. Terms to Define

1. religion
2. minister

B. Fact Questions

1. How did Festus react to the apostle's defense? (Verse 24)
2. What was Paul's reply? (Verses 25-26)
3. What appeal did Paul make to King Agrippa? (Verse 27)
4. How did Agrippa answer? (Verse 28)
5. What was Paul's response? (Verse 29)

C. Thought Questions: Explain each of the following parts of Paul's defense what each part accomplished.

1. Introduction (verses 1-3)
2. Paul's Relationship to the Jews (verses 4-8)
3. Paul's Former Relationship to Jesus of Nazareth (verses 9-11)
4. Paul's Vision (verses 12-18)
5. Paul's Reason for Bonds (verses 19-23)

D. Panel Discussion

1. What is "the hope of Israel"?
2. What new facts does Paul reveal in this speech about:
 - a. his life before he became a disciple,
 - b. the Lord's appearance to him,
 - c. his commission from Christ, and
 - d. his work as an apostle?
3. King Agrippa is another case of non-conversion. What can we learn from his example?
4. Evaluate the testimony of Paul as evidence that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God.

IV. The Immediate Results of Paul's Speech

Please read Acts 26:30-32.

A. Fact Question

What conclusion did Paul's audience draw from his defense?

V. Summary: Acts 25:13 - 26:32

Paul's Defense Before King Agrippa

VI. What do we learn in Acts 25:13 - 26:32 about:

- A. the work of the Holy Spirit,
- B. the work of the apostles,
- C. the preaching of the gospel,
- D. the examples of conversion, and
- E. the growth of the church?

Lesson Twenty-five
Paul's Journey to Rome
(Part 1: Caesarea to Melita)
Memory Verse: Acts 27:23-24

Review

Reading Assignment: Acts 27:1-44

I. Caesarea to Fair Havens

Please read Acts 27:1-8.

A. Places to Locate (Map 8)

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Adramyttium | 5. Salmone |
| 2. Myra | 6. Fair Havens |
| 3. Lycia | 7. Lasea |
| 4. Cnidus | |

B. Fact Questions

1. What provisions were made to transport Paul to Italy? (Verse 1)
2. What were the plans for the journey? (Verse 2)
3. Who went with Paul? (Verse 2)
4. Describe the apostle's voyage from Caesarea to Fair Havens. (Verses 2-8)

II. Fair Havens to Melita

Please read Acts 27:9-44.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| 1. the Fast | 4. Syrtis |
| 2. Euroclydon | 5. stern |
| 3. skiff | 6. prow |

B. Places to Locate (Map 8)

- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| 1. Phoenix | 3. Adriatic Sea |
| 2. Clauda | |

C. Fact Questions

1. What advice did Paul give about the continuation of the voyage? (Verses 9-10)
2. What did the centurion decide? (Verses 11-12)
3. What calamity befell them? (Verses 13-14)
4. How did they try save themselves from the storm? (Verses 15-19)
5. What conclusion did they reach? (Verse 20)

6. How did Paul encourage them? (Verses 21-26)
7. What happened on the fourteenth night? (Verses 27-29)
8. What did the sailors then seek to do? (Verses 30)
9. How were they stopped? (Verses 31-32)
10. How did Paul again cheer those on board? (Verses 33-35)
11. What was the result? (Verse 36)
12. How many were on the ship? (Verse 37)
13. What step was then taken? (Verse 38)
14. What did they attempt at daybreak? (Verses 39-40)
15. What was the result? (Verse 41)
16. What did the soldiers then plan to do? (Verse 42)
17. How were they saved? (Verses 43-44)
18. What was the result? (Verse 44)

D. Panel Discussion

1. What can we learn from this chapter about:
 - a. prayer?
 - b. the providence of God?
2. If God promises to give us a blessing as a gift, might there be conditions we must meet?
3. If we fail to meet the conditions will He still bestow the gift?
4. What are some applications of this principle?

III. Summary: Acts 27 Paul Is Shipwrecked



IV. What do we learn in Acts 27 about:

- A. the work of the Holy Spirit,
- B. the work of the apostles,
- C. the preaching of the gospel,
- D. the examples of conversion, and
- E. the growth of the church?

Lesson Twenty-six
Paul's Journey to Rome
(Part 2: Malta to Rome)
and Imprisonment in Rome
Memory Verse: Acts 28:25-27

Review

Reading Assignment: Acts 28:1-31

I. In Malta

Please read Acts 28:1-10.

A. Term to define
justice

B. Place to Locate (Map 8)
Malta

C. Fact Questions

1. Upon what island were the voyagers cast? (Verse 1)
2. How did the people of the island treat them? (Verse 2)
3. What happened to Paul? (Verse 3)
4. What did the people think of this? (Verse 4)
5. What did Paul then do? (Verse 5)
6. What then did the people think of Paul? (Verse 6)
7. How did Publius treat the travelers? (Verse 7)
8. What did Paul do for his father? (Verse 8)
9. What then happened? (Verse 9)
10. What were the results? (Verse 10)

II. Malta to Rome

Please read Acts 28:11-16.

A. Term to Define
Twin Brothers

B. Places to Locate (Map 8)

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1. Syracuse | 4. Appii Forum |
| 2. Rhegium | 5. Three Inns |
| 3. Puteoli | |

C. Fact Questions

1. Describe their journey from Malta to Puteoli. (Verses 11-13)
2. What happened in Puteoli? (Verse 14)
3. What happened along the way to Rome? (Verse 15)
4. How did this affect Paul? (Verse 15)
5. What was done with Paul at Rome? (Verse 16)

D. Thought Question

Should we encourage brethren who suffer persecution for the Lord?

III. Paul a Prisoner in Rome

Please read Acts 28:17-31.

A. Fact Questions

1. Whom did Paul call to hear him? (Verse 17)
2. How did he defend himself to them? (Verses 17-20)
3. How did they respond? (Verses 21-22)
4. On the appointed day, on what subject did Paul speak? (Verse 23)
5. How did they react? (Verses 24-25)
6. What did Paul say about them? (Verses 25-27)
7. What did he announce would happen? (Verse 28)
8. What did the Jews then do? (Verse 29)
9. How did the apostle spend the next two years? (Verses 30-31)

B. Special Report

Why do some people believe and obey the gospel but others do not?

IV. Summary: Acts 28

- A. Journey from Malta to Rome
- B. Paul in Prison in Rome

V. What do we learn in Acts 28 about:

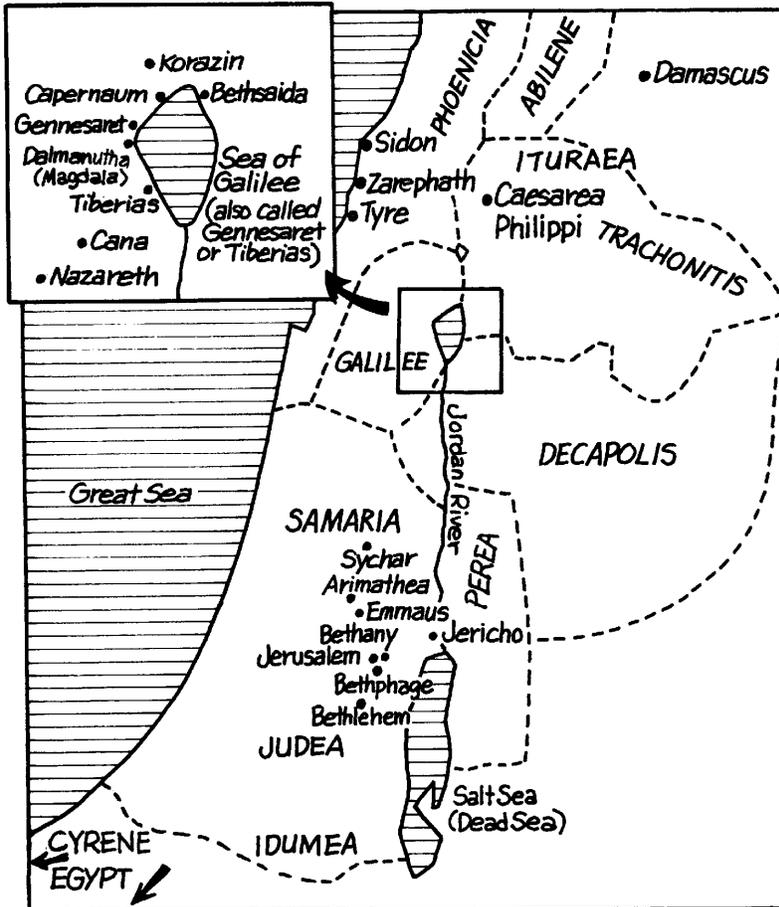
- A. the work of the Holy Spirit,
- B. the work of the apostles,
- C. the preaching of the gospel,
- D. the examples of conversion, and
- E. the growth of the church?

Review Questions

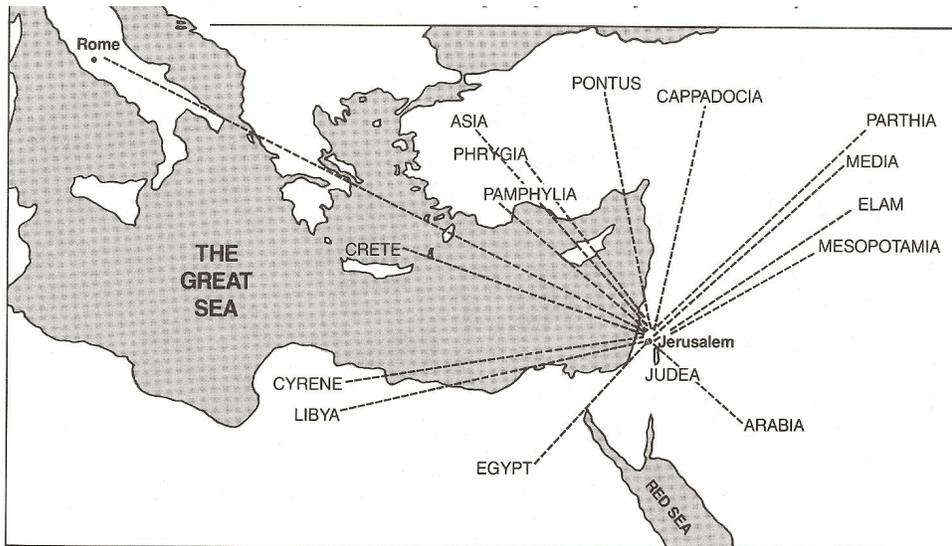
1. Who wrote Acts?
2. To whom was it written?
3. When was the book written?
4. What are the two great divisions of Acts?
5. Who is the chief character of each half?
6. Divide the book into thirds.
7. What passage summarizes the plan of Acts?
8. What is the general theme of Acts?
9. What are its five subthemes?
10. Summarize each chapter we have studied (Summaries are at the end of each lesson).

Maps

WHERE IT ALL HAPPENED (Matthew; also Mark, Luke, John)

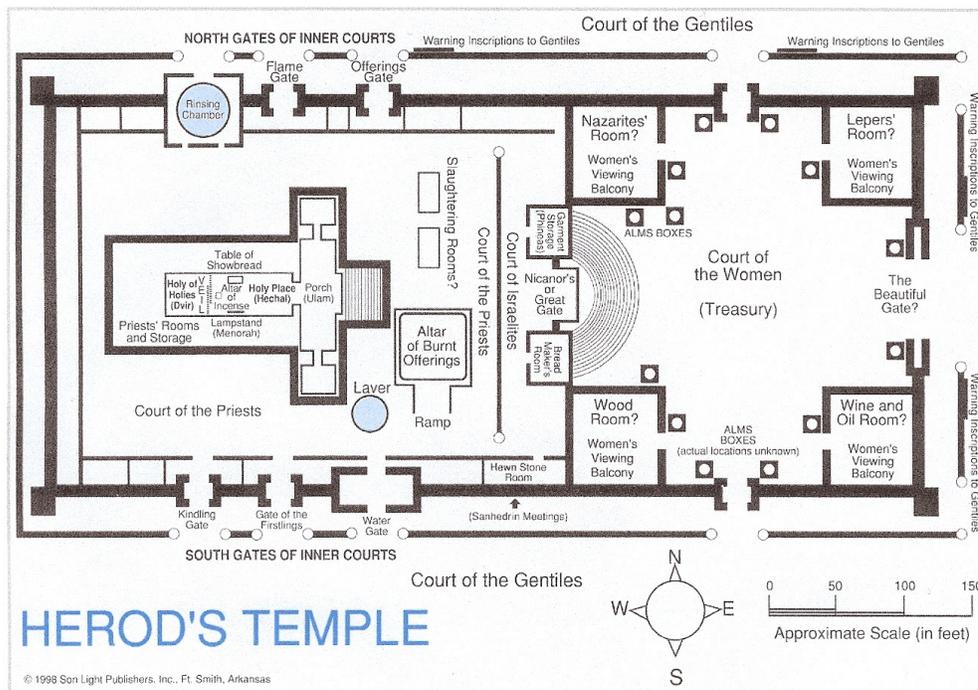


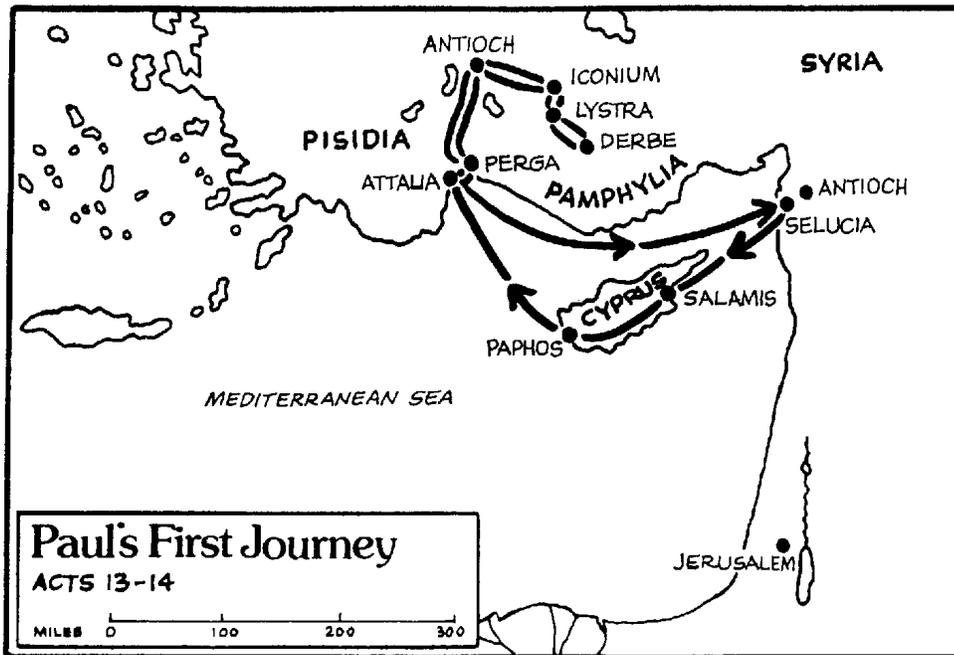
Map 1



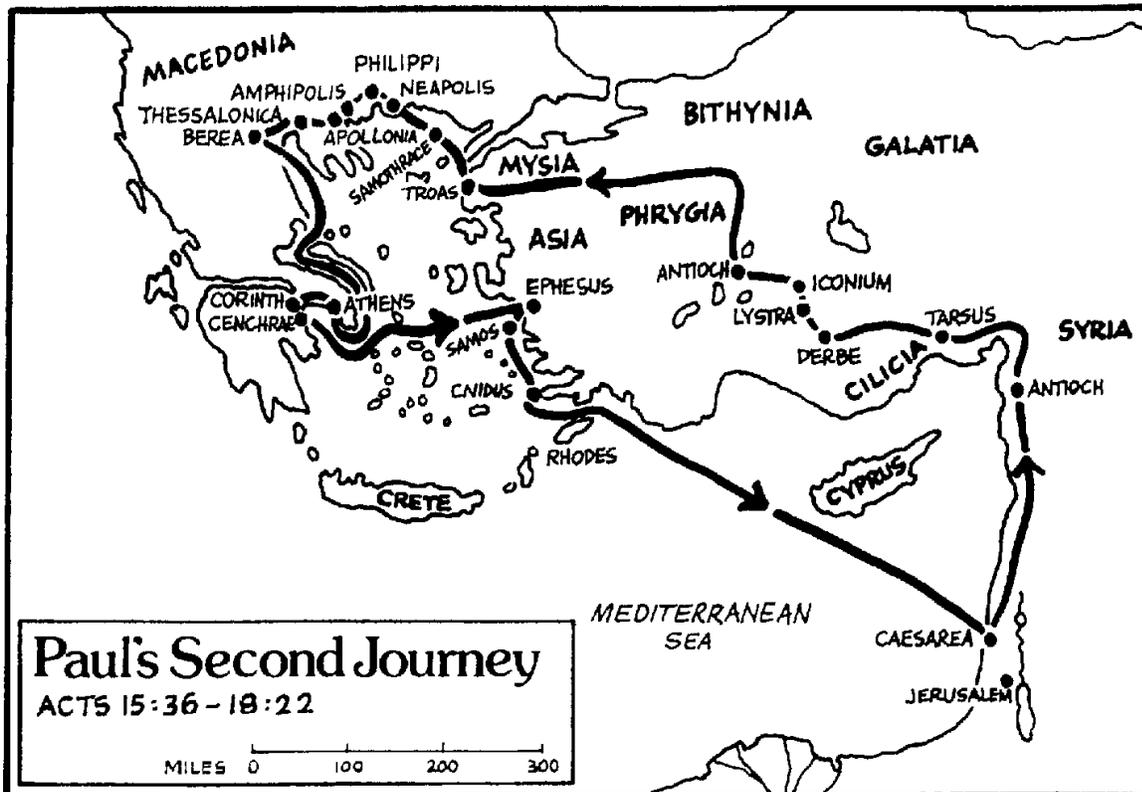
Nelson's Complete Book of Bible Maps and Charts © 1993 by Thomas Nelson, Inc.

Map 2



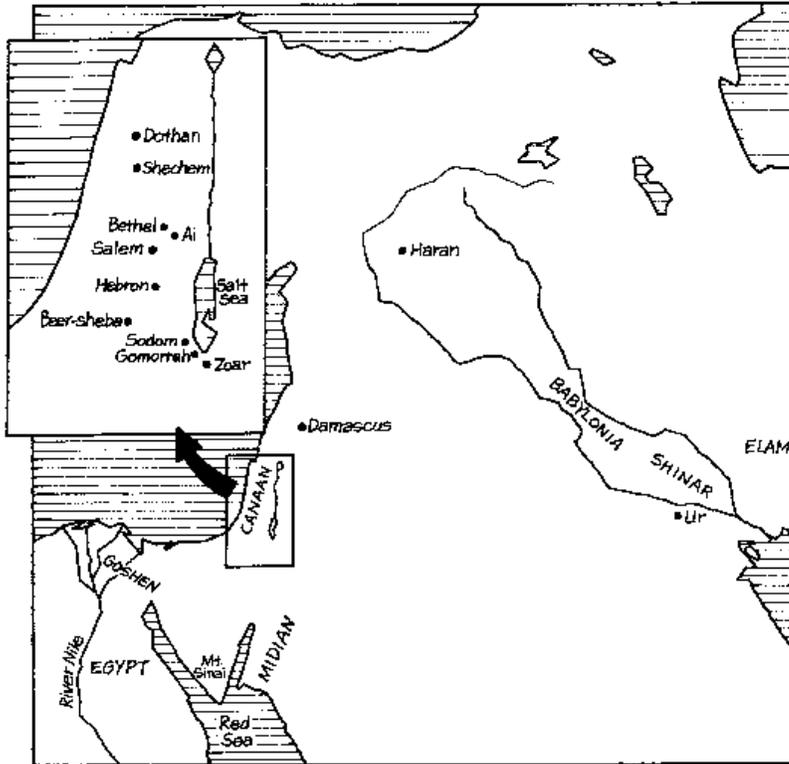


Map 3

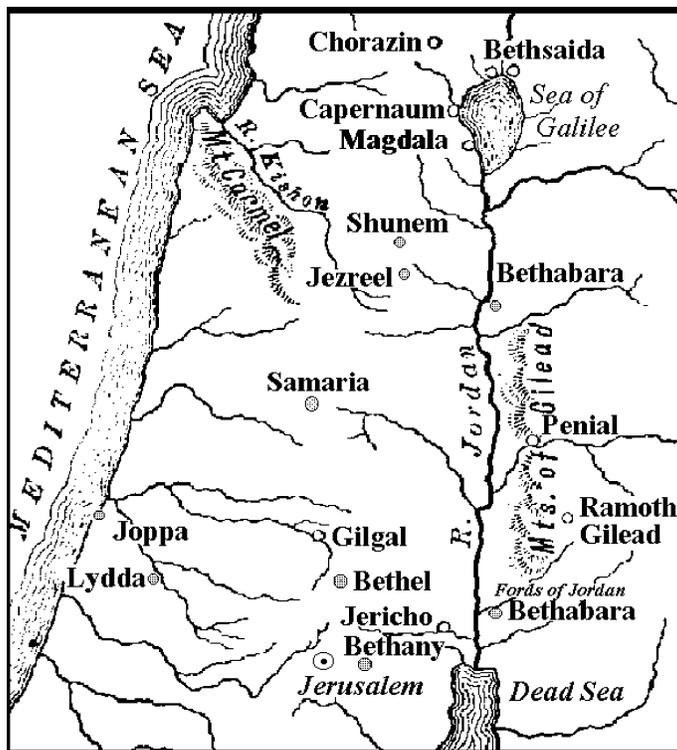


Map 4

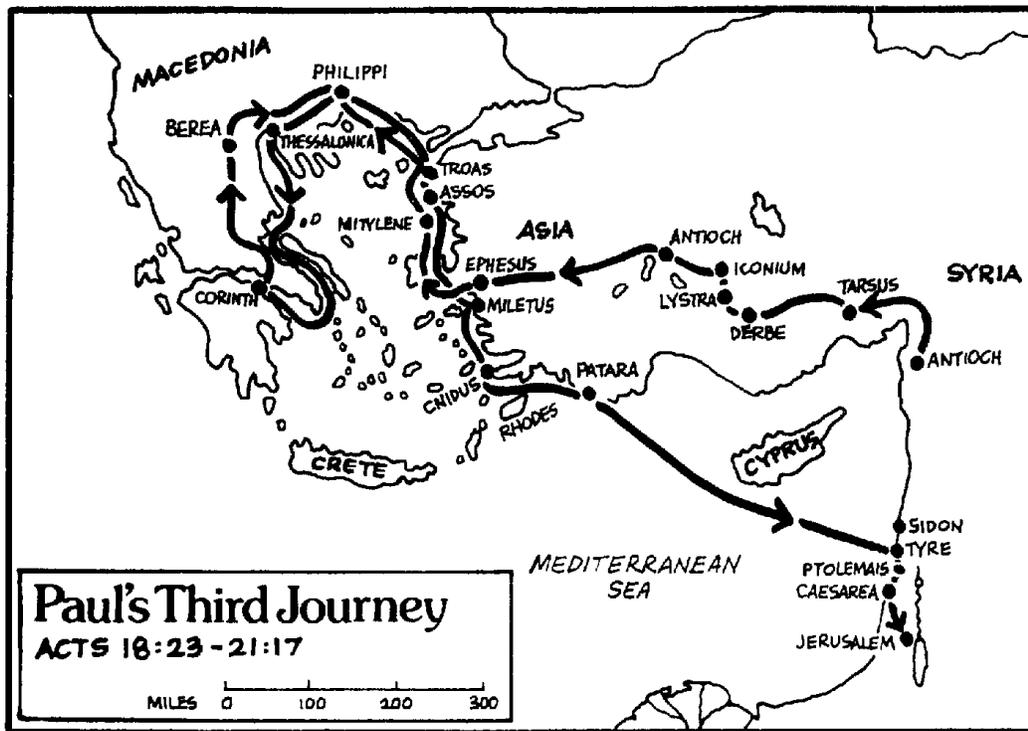
WHERE IT ALL HAPPENED (Genesis)



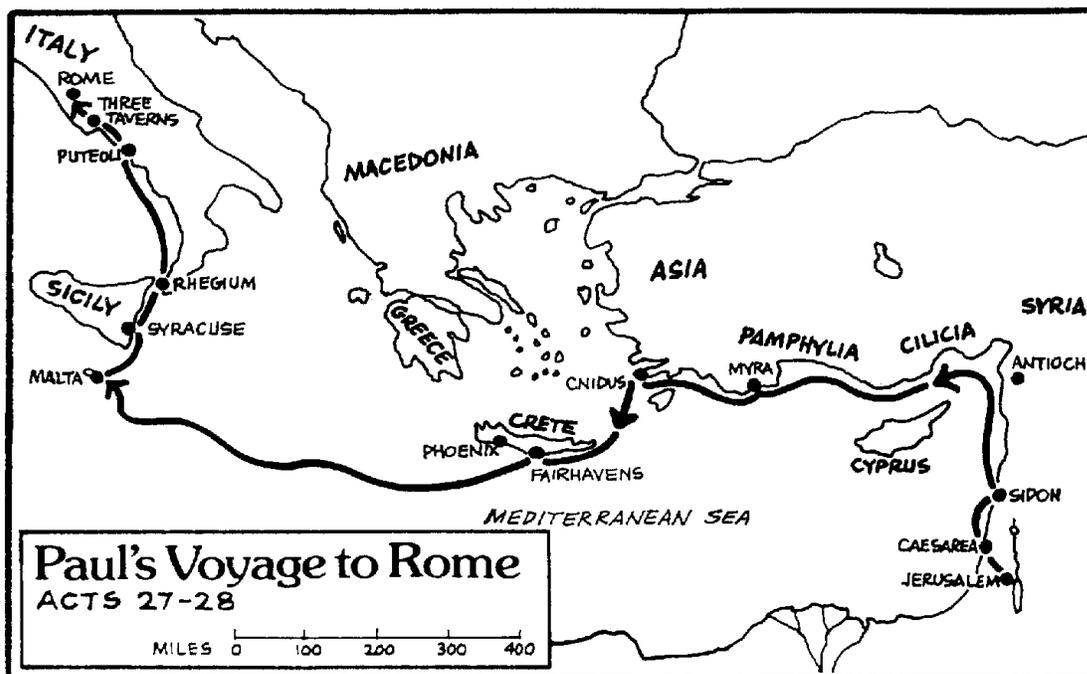
Map 5



Map 6



Map 7



Map 8

Glossary

A

afflictions - things which burden the spirit

Agrippa - great-grandson of Herod the Great, son of Herod who murdered the apostle James and was subsequently eaten by worms, King of Chalcis

Alexandrians - natives of Alexandria, city in Egypt founded by Alexander the great which was a prominent center for Greek speaking Jews

alms - donations given to the poor

altar - raised place on which to offer sacrifice

angel - messenger of God, a created spirit superior in nature to man

Ananias - high priest from 47-59 A.D., deposed shortly before Felix left the province, but continued to wield great influence, which he used in a lawless and violent way, assassinated by zealots

Annas - the legitimate high priest, deposed by the Romans

Antipatris - about 17 miles from Joppa. 26 miles from Caesarea, and 35 miles from Jerusalem

anointed - consecrated or set apart to office by endowing with the Holy Spirit

Apollos - a Jew of Alexandria, Egypt, eloquent, learned, powerful in the Scriptures, zealous, preached accurately about Christ in Ephesus, but knew only baptism of John, instructed more accurately by Priscilla and Aquilla, preached later in Corinth and Crete

apostles

1:2 - delegates, messengers, ones sent forth with orders, the men Christ sent to carry the gospel to the whole world, to bear witness to Him, to reveal and record His will, and to rule His church through the word they revealed

14:4 - ones sent forth by a church

apostleship - overseership

Aquila - Jew born in Pontus, expelled from Rome by Claudius along with other Jews, tent maker by trade, with whom Paul stayed and worked, in whose home churches in Ephesus and Rome met, and who helped teach Apollos the way of truth more completely

Arabs - residents of Arabia, predominantly desert peninsula bounded by the Red Sea, the Gulf of Oman, the Gulf of Aden, and the Arabian Sea

Areopagite - a judge of the court of Athens

Areopagus - "Hill of Mars," Greek god of war and agriculture, rocky height in Athens where the court met which tried both civil and religious cases

assassins - fanatical Jewish sect who stabbed their political opponents with daggers in effort to overthrow Roman rule

Augustus - reverend, venerable, a title of the Roman emperors; Emperor at this time was Nero

B

babbler - ignorant misuser of scraps of borrowed information

banded together - formed a conspiracy or plot
baptism of John, the - immersion in water, preceded by repentance and confession of sins, for the remission of sins, authorized by God, pointed to Christ yet to come, temporary
baptized - immersed
be converted - turn about, turn toward
beds - pallets
Bernice - beautiful, widowed sister of King Agrippa, with whom she lived
blaspheming - speaking against, speaking abusively
blasphemous - abusive, evil speaking, particularly of things divine
blessed - caused to prosper, made happy

C

Caiaphas - the son-in-law of Annas, appointed high priest by the Romans
called - divinely called
captain of the temple - commander of the Levites who kept guard in and around the temple
centurion - commander of 100 men in Roman Army
Chaldeans - people who lived around the Northwest end of the Persian Gulf
chief priests - former high priests and priests of their families
children of Israel - the Jewish people as the descendants of Israel, i.e., Jacob
Christ - Anointed One, promised Savior and King
Christians - followers of Christ
chosen vessel - choice instrument
church
 2:47 - literally, a gathering of citizens called out from their homes into some public place, an assembly; in context, spiritual assembly of all people called out of the world into fellowship with God through Christ
 5:11 - local congregation, group of disciples in a certain locality who agree to assemble together regularly to worship the Lord and to do the work of the Lord together
circumcision - Jewish disciples as those who practiced circumcision
city clerk - important local official responsible for the formal decrees approved by the Senate, then sent for approval to the popular assembly, over which he presided
Claudius Caesar - fourth Roman emperor, reigned for over 13 years (41-54 A.D.)
colony - place where disbanded Roman soldiers were settled, ruled by a legate appointed by the Emperor, modeled after Rome, possessing Roman freedom, ruled by Roman law, exempt from poll tax and tribute
commended - committed, given over, entrusted
coming in and going out - moved among them freely as one of them
comfort - encouragement, consolation
common - unholy, profane
confounded - bewildered, threw into confusion
conscience - consciousness of guilt or innocence
conspiracy - made a secret oath together
contended - argued, took issue

contention - sharp disagreement, irritation
couches - pallets or mattresses for the poor
council - the Sanhedrin, the supreme court and ruling body of the Jews, composed of 70
elders of Israel plus the High Priest, who presided
council of the elders - the Sanhedrin
covenant - contractual agreement as declaration of Lord's will for His subjects

coveted - desired
Cretans - citizens of Crete, large island in the Mediterranean Sea, southeast of Greece
crucified - impaled on a cross or stake
customs - usage prescribed by law
Cyrenians - natives of Cyrene, city on North coast of Africa, west of Egypt

D

Day of Pentecost - fiftieth day after the Sabbath of the Passover, always first day of the week,
also called "feast of weeks," "feast of harvest," and "day of the first fruits," one of the
three great feasts of the Jews during which all Jewish males who were of age were to
come to Jerusalem to worship
Days of Unleavened Bread - seven day Jewish feast connected to the Passover
decrees - doctrines, ordinances, expressed with authority
defiled - made common that which is holy
denied - rejected
desert - uninhabited region
despisers - scoffers, mockers
devil, the - slanderer, false accuser, name for Satan, created spirit being who is man's chief
enemy and rules realm of darkness in opposition to God
devout - reverent toward God
Diana - the pagan mother goddess of the earth, whose chief place of worship was the temple
in Ephesus, represented by obscene, many breasted idol, worshiped by ritual
prostitution
dissension - strife
dispute - debate, controversy
disputing - examining together, discussing
Divine Nature - deity, the one true God
doctrine - teaching, what is taught
door of the gate - The entrance to large houses in Palestine was through large folding
gateways, wide enough for loaded animals to pass through, while, for the admission
of persons when the large gate is closed, there is a small door through one of the folds
of the gate, just large enough to admit one person at a time (J.W. McGarvey, **New
Commentary on Acts**. 236).
Drusilla - daughter of Herod Agrippa the elder, married to Azizus, king of Emesa, forsook
her husband to marry Felix

E

edified - built up spiritually

Elamites - people from Elam, a region beyond the Tigris River, east of Babylonia, between Assyria, Media, the Persian Gulf, and the Arabian Sea

elders

- Acts 4:5 - older men, members of the Jewish council, the Sanhedrin, learned in Jewish law

- Acts 11:30 - officers in the local church, older, spiritually mature men who meet divinely set qualifications, chosen by the congregation, appointed to shepherd the souls of the members and oversee the church of which they are members

eloquent - both learned and skilled in speech

envious - zealous in a bad sense, seeking to harm another

Epicureans - Greek philosophers who denied the resurrection and taught that one should live for the pleasures of this life

eunuch - an emasculated man, a court official

Euroclydon - storm out of the Northeast

evangelist - a messenger of good, another word for a preacher of the gospel

evil spirits - demons

exhorted - urged to pursue a certain course

exorcists - those who claim to or really do cast demons out of people

F

fair-minded - noble, noble minded, honest

faith - conviction, trust, belief

faith, the -by metonymy of the gospel, doctrine, or word of Christ as the source of faith

the Fast - Jewish Day of Atonement, 10th day of seventh month

fasting

10:30 - praying (NASB, ESV)

14:23 - doing without food

Felix - cruel, bribe-seeking Roman procurator of Judea, former slave, married to Drusilla, daughter of Herod Agrippa, eventually banished to Gaul for misrule

fellowship - sharing

fervent - burning with zeal

foresight- forethought, care, providence

Freedmen - Jews who had been slaves but had obtained their freedom

fulfilled - brought to pass, accomplished

G

Gallio - Roman proconsul of Achaia before whom Paul was brought for trial in Corinth, just and moderate ruler and judge, brother of the philosopher Seneca

Gamaliel - a highly respected, moderate teacher of the law of Moses and member of the Sanhedrin, the instructor of Saul of Tarsus

generation - descendants
Gentiles - nations other than Israel
glorified - exalted to a high rank or position
goads - Sharply pointed rods, used to urge on oxen and other beasts of burden
godliness - attitude which seeks to please God
gospel - good news of salvation in Christ
grace
 Acts 4:33 - favor
 Acts 6:8 - exceptional benefits due to divine favor
 Acts 11:23 - the work of divine favor in conversion
 Acts 13:43 - undeserved favor

H

Hades - the region of departed spirits
harass - oppress, afflict, harm, maltreat
Heart - the mind of man
heaven - the dwelling place of God
Hebrew - Aramaic, the language spoken by Jews in Paul's day
Hebrews - Jews born in Palestine who spoke Aramaic
Hellenists - Jews born in foreign lands who spoke Greek and embraced Greek customs
Hermes - believed by pagans to be the messenger of the gods
Herod - Herod Antipas, son of Herod the Great by Malthace, tetrarch (ruler) of Galilee and Perea, banished A.D. 41
Herod the king - Herod Agrippa, profligate, unscrupulous grandson of Herod the Great, son of Aristobulus, ruler of practically all the territory of his grandfather, over which he was appointed king by the Roman Emperors Caligula and Claudius, champion of Pharisees
Herod the tetrarch - Herod Antipas, son of Herod the Great by Malthace, a Samaritan, wicked ruler of Galilee and Perea, married Herodias, wife of his brother Philip, beheaded John the Baptist, helped try Christ, banished in A.D. 41
high priest - priest of the lineage of the eldest son of Aaron who ministered the blood of atonement in the Holy of Holies
Holy Spirit - a Person in the Godhead, separate from the Word and the Father
hope - expectant desire
host of heaven - stars and planets
hour of prayer - time both morning and evening when priest burned incense in the temple and devout Jews assembled there to pray
humility - lowliness of mind, willingness to lower oneself to obey and serve

I

indignation - an envious and contentious rivalry, jealousy
infallible proofs - sure signs
iniquity - unrighteousness, a deed violating law and justice

inner prison - dungeon
in the name of - by the authority of
Israel - the descendants of Jacob, Jews, God's chosen people under the Old Testament

J

James

12:2 - son of Zebedee, apostle of Christ, one of the three closest to Christ, first martyr among apostles

15:13 - brother of the Lord, apostle after death of James the son of Zebedee

Jews - Israelites, descendants from Jacob

John whose surname was Mark - cousin of Barnabas, student of Peter, author of book of Mark

judges - rulers in Israel chosen of God to deliver Israel from oppressors in the time period after Israel conquered Canaan and before they had a king

Just - without prejudice or partiality, of Christ as Judge

justice - believed by pagans to be a goddess, the daughter of Jupiter, whose function was to take vengeance, or to inflict punishment for crimes

justified - made righteous, right before God

Just One - title for Christ, just (righteous) in life, rule, and judgment and giver of righteousness (cf. Jeremiah 33:15)

K-L

kingdom of God

1:3 - God's rule in the hearts of His people, church from standpoint of rule

14:22 - heaven

lamentation - beating the breast as a token of grief, mourning

law, the - the Law of Moses, the Old Testament

the Law and the Prophets - the Jewish Scriptures, the Old Testament

law of Moses - the system of justice given to Israel through Moses, the Old Covenant

leading men - part of that group of men - apostles, prophets, evangelists, elders, and deacons
- who led the church either by decision-making authority, teaching, or example

Levite - a descendant of Levi, son of Jacob, who, under the Law of Moses, had the duty of assisting the priests in temple worship

living oracles - the Word of God as that which sustains spiritual life

Lord - he to whom a person or thing belongs, about which he has power of deciding, master

M

made havoc - maltreated, outraged, laid waste

magistrates - governors of a Roman colony

magnify - declare great, exalt

martyr - witness, one who has died for his faith

Medes - people from Media, a mountainous country south of the Caspian Sea

memorial - that which brings something to memory
mighty - powerful, able
minister - servant, preacher of the gospel
ministry - service
miracles - works of supernatural origin and power
Moloch - name of pagan deity whose corrupt worship figured largely in the later history of the Kingdom of Judah, national god of the Ammonites
Most High - title for God, primarily used in the Old Testament, referring to Him as the Being over all beings (cf. Psalm 47:2)

N

name - for all that a name implies, of authority, character, rank, majesty, power, excellence, etc., of everything the name covers
Nazarenes - people from the village of Nazareth, a contemptuous name applied by the Jews to Christians
new wine - fresh grape juice or unfermented grape juice made from dried grape juice
Niger - black
ninth hour - 3:00 PM

O

oath - promise made by bringing something as witness
offended - sinned
orator - one skilled in Roman law and court procedure and licensed to plead cases in Roman courts
oration - speech
overseers - elders or pastors of local church, same word translated "bishops"

P

partiality - discrimination, favoritism
Parthians - people from Parthia, a country southeast of the Caspian Sea, adjoining Media
Passover - Jewish feast on 14th day of first month of the year, in commemoration of divine deliverance from Egyptian slavery
patriarch - male ruler of family, father
patriarchs - sons of Jacob, i.e., Israel, as the fathers of the twelve tribes
peace - tranquility, absence of turmoil
persecuted - harassed, troubled, molested
perverse - wicked
perverting - distorting, twisting

Pharisee - member of a Jewish religious/political sect that, in addition to Old Testament books, recognized oral tradition as a standard of belief and life, sought for distinction and praise by outward observance of external rites and by outward forms of piety, such as ceremonial washings, fastings, prayers, and alms giving, neglected genuine piety, held to belief in angels and spirits, and to the expectation of a Messiah, believed in life after death, strictly observed Jewish customs, and maintained hope of independent, Jewish state

philosophers - those given to the pursuit of wisdom and learning

Pilate - 5th Roman procurator (ruler) of Judea, A.D. 26-36, ruler who crucified Christ

plague - pest

Porcius Festus - Roman procurator who replaced Felix as ruler of Judea, freed the country from many robbers

Praetorium - the official residence of the governor of a Roman province

praising - giving honor in word

prayer - speaking to God

preached - announced or proclaimed by herald beforehand

priests - men of the tribe of Levi and lineage of Aaron who offered sacrifices for the people and were responsible for teaching the people the Law

Prince - founder, author, leader

Prince of life - author of life, both physical and spiritual, title of Christ

Priscilla - wife of Aquilla and co-worker with him in the faith

proconsul - governor of a Roman province controlled by the Senate, had no standing army

profane - pollute, desecrate

prophecy - speak for God by inspiration

prophet - one who speaks for God by inspiration

proselytes - converts, foreign converts to Judaism

province - administrative division of the Roman Empire

pro - front of the ship

purified - ceremonially cleansed from defilement

purple - very expensive fabric worn by royalty and wealthy, dyed with purple dye from rare shell fish

Q-R

religion

25:19 - manner of showing reverence to deity

26:5 - external ceremonies of worship

remission - forgiveness or pardon, letting them go as if they had never been committed

Remphan - name for planet Saturn as object of worship

Repent - to change one's mind for better, heartily to amend with abhorrence of one's past sins

revile - insult, verbally abuse

righteousness - integrity, virtue, purity of life, rightness

rulers of the synagogue - those who had the charge of the synagogue and its service, to keep everything in order, and to direct the affairs of public worship (Barnes)

S

- Sabbath day's journey - the distance Jews were allowed by tradition to travel on the Sabbath, about seven-eighths of a mile
- Sadducees - wealthy and politically powerful sect of Jews, materialists who denied the existence of spirit beings and denied the resurrection
- saints - holy ones, those set apart to divine service
- sanctified - separated from sin and dedicated to God
- Savior - deliverer, preserver
- scourging - whipping while victim is stripped from the waist up and tied in a bending posture, with a whip of leather thongs with sharp pieces of bone or metal in the end
- scribes - copiers and teachers of the Law
- Scripture - writing, thing written, a portion of the Old Testament, the Holy Writing from God
- sect - a party based on religious conviction
- security - bond money
- signs - miraculous acts as proof of divine authority and power
- Silas - prophet from Jerusalem who went with Paul to Antioch and accompanied him on his second preaching journey
- simplicity - unwordly minds, pure love expressed in act
- sins - failures to hit the mark of God's law, transgression of divine law
- skiff - lifeboat
- Son of Encouragement - a comforting, encouraging, or exhorting person
- Son of Man - title of Christ which emphasizes His humanity, representative man, title by which Jesus characteristically called Himself
- sorcery - magic, real or pretended display of supernatural powers
- soul
- Acts 2:27 - the inward, immortal part of man
 - Acts 4:32 - the seat of will and purpose
- spirit - inward, invisible, immaterial part of man by which humans think, decide, and feel emotions
- spirit of divination - demon instigating the cult of Apollo, giving supposed power to speak for that imaginary god
- squads - quaternions, groups of four soldiers each
- stern - back of the ship
- stiffnecked - stubborn
- stocks - devices which held legs and arms rigidly in place
- Stoics - Greek philosophers who denied the resurrection and taught that the greatest good in life was to be attained through complete indifference to both the joys and pleasures of this world
- stretched out his hand - seized to lead off as prisoners
- supplication - seeking, asking, entreaty
- sure mercies of David - the certain pledge God made to David bestowing on him special mercy, promising that he should have a successor who would sit on his throne forever
- sustenance - food
- sworn - to promise by oath

Synagogue - building where Jewish religious services are held
Syrtis - name of two places in the African or Libyan Sea between Carthage and Cyrenaicia, full of shallows and sandbanks, and therefore destructive to ships

T

tabernacle - tent, figuratively of the house or lineage of David
tabernacle of witness - tent built by direction given to Moses on Mt. Sinai in which God figuratively dwelt among and met with His people Israel, which contained the two tables of stone on which were written the Ten Commandments as testimony of Israel's covenant with God
temple - the magnificent house where God symbolically dwelt among Israel and where Israel worshiped Him and offered sacrifices to Him, built by Herod the Great
temple guardian - honorary title given to certain cities giving them the right to erect a temple to that deity
testified - solemnly affirmed, gave solemn testimony
tetrarch - literally, ruler of one fourth of a kingdom, ruler of any small domain
theater - place in which games and dramatic spectacles are exhibited, and public assemblies held
third hour - 9:00 A.M.
third hour of the night - 9:00 P.M.
times of refreshing - period when relief from sin is offered
times of restoration - time when predictions of Old Testament prophets of the establishment of the kingdom of God were fulfilled
Timothy - younger evangelist from Lystra, having a Jewish mother and Greek father, taught the Scriptures as a child by his grandmother and mother, baptized by Paul, Paul's beloved and trusted companion from his second journey on, cosigner of six of Paul's letters and recipient of two
tongues - languages
tree - figurative name for cross, perhaps because the shaft was made of an undressed tree
tribulations - afflictions, things that burden the spirit
Trophimus - disciple from Asia who accompanied Paul from Greece to Jerusalem on Paul's third journey
tumult - noisy mob violating public peace and order
Twin Brothers - reputed to be sons of Jupiter and Leda, the wife of Tyndarus, king of Sparta, after their death, fabled to have been transported to heaven, and made constellations under the name of Gemini, or the Twins, received divine honors, supposed to preside over sailors, and to be their protectors
Tychicus - disciple from Asia who accompanied Paul from Greece to Jerusalem on third journey, delivered Paul's letters to Ephesus and Colosse from Rome

U

uncircumcised in hearts and ears - covered, closed, unwilling to hear and heed divine commands

unclean - ceremonially impure
unclean spirits - wicked spirits, demons
untrained - without professional knowledge

V-W

visions - appearances divinely granted in ecstasies or dreams
vow - solemn promise
wisdom - ability to apply knowledge
without offense - untroubled by consciousness of sin
witnesses - those who affirm what they have seen and heard
wonders - miraculous acts, in that they caused the beholder to marvel
worship
 7:42 - render religious service or homage, perform sacred services, offer gifts
 7:43 - literally, kiss the hand to (towards) one, in token of reverence, do homage (to one) or make obeisance

X-Y-Z

yoke - device worn over neck of oxen that enabled them to pull a heavy load, figure of heavy burden
Zealot - a member of the fanatical sect of the Jews which resorted to violence to protect the purity of Jerusalem
zealous - ardent, fervent in spirit
Zeus - believed by pagans to be father of and most powerful of the gods