

THE BOOK OF ACTS

Self-Study Guide

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for use with or without

The Acts of the Apostles
by
Charles C. Ryrie

I originally wrote this study guide for use by Source of Light Ministries International, Inc., 1011 Mission Road, Madison, GA 30650, in its World Wide LIT correspondence school. The main aim of this Acts course is to help you become familiar with that book. It relies on direct study with some support from Ryrie's commentary. Course goals are listed after Contents, and objectives are stated for each lesson.

This adaptation retains the same goals and objectives but is not designed for correspondence or academic credit. Therefore, a few instructions no longer apply. Ryrie's commentary, though still in print and recommended, is optional. However, even reading the questions and answers based on it will preserve much of its benefit. Also, unit examinations will no longer be needed to obtain credit. But since they also help attain objectives, they and grading keys are provided.

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GOALS

This course is designed for Christians who have already studied one or more Bible courses. Our general aim is for you to become acquainted with the Book of Acts and some of its main teachings.

When you finish this course you will

- ◆ be acquainted with all the important stories in Acts
- ◆ understand the main themes and truths taught in Acts
- ◆ know the broad outline of Acts and nine key chapters
- ◆ be able to identify twenty-eight key people
- ◆ be able to list seven key places for each of Paul's missionary journeys

ABBREVIATIONS

A.D.	(<i>Anno Domini</i>) of the Christian era
B.C.	Before Christ
ch.	chapter
KJV	King James Version of the Bible
NIV	New International Version of the Bible
p.(pp.)	page(s)
v.(vv.)	verse(s)
√	(designates a question serving as basis for examination)

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

[Non-correspondence students, follow these instructions as possible.] Welcome to the WW LIT course on the Book of Acts. This course introduces you to the story of the early church, the world's greatest institution after the home. In Acts you will see the Lord Jesus continuing to teach and do mighty works even after He left the earth. It is a story that is still not completed.

Course Materials

There are three course materials: (1) This study guide, (2) The textbook, *The Acts of the Apostles*, by Charles C. Ryrie, and (3) The Bible—whatever version or language is most helpful to you, though this study guide assumes you have the King James Version.

If you are doing this study without a teacher, consider this study guide your teacher. It will tell you how to use your Bible and the textbook in order to reach the goals listed earlier.

Units and Lessons

The whole course consists of four units, each unit containing three or four lessons plus a unit examination. Since Acts is a long book, some lessons will be longer than in other WW LIT courses.

Most lessons contain the following features:

- Lesson objectives given in question form
- Reading and study assignments in the Bible
- Reading and study assignments in the textbook
- Answers to questions for you to check your work
- Glossaries to help with difficult words in the Bible and textbook

Reading Acts

To understand any Bible book there is no substitute for reading it repeatedly, preferably the whole book at one sitting. Since this course covers all of Acts in thirteen short lessons, it cannot require such readings. We strongly encourage you, however, to read it all repeatedly.

Lesson Questions

The questions in the lessons are designed to help you learn—not to test you. They are based on your own Bible study and on the textbook. Remember that in this course you will primarily study the Book of Acts, not the textbook. Since many of the lessons are long, there are no application questions. Such questions, however, are important; your teacher should add them if there is time.

Some of the questions are checked (✓) and will serve as basis for the unit examinations. Nearly all questions are answered in the back of this study guide. Unless instructed otherwise, you should not send your answers to your teacher but save them to study for your unit examinations.

Unit Examinations

You will be told when and how to prepare for unit examinations, which are based on the questions marked with a (✓). There is room on the examination pages for you to write all the answers. You must answer from memory.

Now begin lesson 1 with prayer.

Unit One

Lesson 1: Acts 1

Have you read
“Important Instructions”?

What book is continued by Acts? in what specific way? What do the question and answer about the kingdom in 1:6-7 show? From 1:8 (a) what would the coming of the Holy Spirit make possible? (b) what would be the order of geographical expansion? What was the main reason for choosing a replacement for Judas?

In Acts 1:1 Luke states that he has written a “former treatise” to Theophilus. That earlier book was clearly the Gospel of Luke (there see 1:3). Thus, Acts is solidly based on Luke. To put it another way, the story, terminology, and teaching of Luke flow into Acts. Suppose you want to understand a subject such as the Kingdom of God in Acts. You must study it first in Luke. Naturally, there will not be time to require such in-depth study in this introductory course.

1. In a Bible book study we usually expect you to begin by reading the entire book. If you can read fast, read the book of Acts now. *At least look through it all.* All the stories you read actually took place. As you read, mark the stories you consider the most interesting or important. When you finish, write your name and this title on a clean sheet: “Reading Report: Stories in Acts.” Then list your own titles of at least three of the stories you marked. Save this report to send in.
2. Read pages 7-11 in the textbook. (A glossary of difficult words in the textbook is at the end of this lesson.)

Answer questions 3-7, then look in Answers (p. 39) to check what you have written. (Be careful not to look at other answers.) All questions are important, but those marked with a (√) will serve as basis for the unit examination. A check mark (√) beside a *number* (such as 11 here) applies to any and every subquestion (such as a, b, c) for that number.

3. State briefly in the author’s terms five reasons why the Book of Acts is so important to study.
4.
 - a. Give four examples of Luke’s work as a traveling missionary.
 - b. What evidence indicates that he was a Gentile?
5.
 - a. State briefly why we conclude that the Book of Acts was written before A.D. 70.
 - b. In what year was it probably written?
6.
 - a. What do the “we” sections show about this book?
 - b. What three ways did Luke have of knowing all that he included?

7. Read Acts 1:1-26, then summarize in a sentence each of the following. (Notice the glossary for KJV Bible reading at the end of this lesson.)
 - a. What did Jesus promise His disciples, as seen in verses 1-11?
 - b. What promise about Jesus do you see in the same verses?
 - c. Whom did the disciples choose, and what did they choose him to do?
8. Read the textbook, pages 12-16.
9. What have many suggested as a suitable title for Acts?
10. According to the author's outline, what three things does the risen Lord do in Acts 1?
- 11.√
 - a. Of what other book is Acts a continuation?
 - b. In what specific way? (What did Luke tell about in the other book?)

The next question concerns “the kingdom of God” in Acts. This had been a key theme in Luke’s Gospel, which covers the time just before and during the Lord’s life on earth. During that time the kingdom, clearly defined in the introduction (see Luke 1:32-33, 68-75; 2:25, 30-32), had drawn near (10:9, 11). But by its close Jesus had revealed that He would come again and that the kingdom would not begin until that Second Coming (19:11, 15; 21:31; 22:16, 18). Unless Luke tells us otherwise, we would expect the kingdom to mean the same in Acts as in the Gospel.

12. After His resurrection the Lord spoke to His disciples over a period of forty days. His theme was the kingdom of God (1:3).
 - a. At the end of this period, what was their question about the kingdom?
 - b. How did He answer their question?
 - c.√ What do this question and this answer show about the kingdom (three things)?
- 13.√ The author points out that Acts 1:8 gives the power, personnel, and program for the Lord’s commission. According to this verse,
 - a. What does the coming of the Holy Spirit provide?
 - b. List the four geographical stages of the church’s growth.
14. When will the promise of the Lord’s return be fulfilled?
15.
 - a. List the two qualifications necessary to be an apostle.
 - b.√ What was the main reason for filling Judas’s empty position? (See 1:22.)
 - c. How was the choice of the twelfth apostle determined?

Glossary (KJV)

1:1	<i>treatise</i> —account.	1:20	<i>bishopric</i> —office
1:18	<i>uttermost</i> —furthest	1:14	<i>whether</i> —which
1:18	<i>burst asunder in the midst</i> —burst open in the middle		

Glossary (textbook)

p. 7	<i>exemplified</i> —illustrated	p. 12	<i>post-resurrection</i> —after the resurrection
p. 8	<i>itinerant</i> —traveling	p. 13	<i>satellite</i> —dependent

Lesson 2: Acts 2

What were three signs that the Holy Spirit had come? What were the theme, the conclusion, and the result of Peter's sermon in Acts 2? What were four parts of early Christian fellowship?

1. Read Acts 2. Then write brief answers to the following questions about Peter's sermon. (Remember the KJV glossary at the end of each lesson. For much more discussion of Acts 2, see ["Realized Eschatology: Evidence that Christ's Kingdom Is Coming"](#) and ["The Kingdom Will Come As the Prophets Predicted: A Critique of Waltke's Case for Amillennialism."](#))
 - a. From verses 1-13 tell to whom Peter preached and what brought them together to hear him.
 - b. From verses 14-21 tell how Peter explained the speaking in tongues.
 - c. From verses 22-35 tell four things God had done to Jesus. For example, verse 22 says He approved (accredited) Him.
 - d.√ What was Peter's conclusion? (v. 36)
NOTE: *Christ* is an English version of the Greek word *crustos*, which is not a personal name but a title. The Greek title means "the Anointed One," referring to the promised King descended from David (see Luke 23:2). It is often used to translate the Hebrew equivalent in the Old Testament (as in Psalm 2:2). *Messiah* means the same.
 - e.√ What was the result of this sermon?
2. Read the textbook, pages 17-26. (Remember the glossary.)
3. Match the name of the correct feast to each description. (In other words, for each description write down the number of the feast it describes.)

<u>Descriptions</u>	<u>Feasts</u>
a. Typified the lifelong walk of the believer in separation from evil.	1) Passover
b. Marked a new beginning for the children of Israel.	2) Unleavened Bread
c. Was a type of the resurrection of Christ.	3) Firstfruits
d. Occurred fifty days after Firstfruits and is sometimes called the Feast of Weeks.	4) Pentecost
	5) Tabernacles
4. List three things the Holy Spirit did for Christians on the Day of Pentecost.
5. What does baptism into the Body of Christ do for Christians?
6. Choose the correct word to complete each of the following statements.
 - a. Baptism into the Body of Christ can be experienced by each individual
1) never 2) once 3) twice 4) many times.
 - b. All believers may experience the filling of the Holy Spirit
1) never 2) once 3) twice 4) many times.

- c. An important emphasis in John chapters 14-17 is the 1) baptism into the Body of Christ 2) filling of the Spirit 3) indwelling of the Spirit.
7. a.√ What were the three manifestations of the Spirit's coming at Pentecost?
b. Describe each of them.
8. In his sermon on Pentecost Peter explained what was happening by quoting an Old Testament prophecy.
a. What prophecy?
b. Why did Peter quote so much of this prophecy?
9. a.√ What did Peter seek to prove to his audience by his sermon? (his theme)
b. Why did the Jews consider it blasphemy to say that Jesus is the Christ?
NOTE: Consider Peter's proof from the Scriptures and to what extent Jesus has fulfilled those Scriptures. The patriarch David (2:29) was both a king and a prophet (2:30a). He knew that his descendant the Christ (Messiah) would sit on David's throne, according to God's sworn promise (2:30, referring to Ps. 132:11). This was the same promise the angel later made to Mary about her Son: God would "give him the throne of his father David, and he will reign...forever" (Luke 1:32-33). Though David foresaw that his descendant would die (Acts 2:27), he also foresaw that He would rise (vv. 28, 31) in order to rule. And now, says Peter, that descendant has indeed risen and been exalted to God's "right hand" (v. 33). There is evidence of that exaltation: "he has received from the Father the promised Holy Spirit and has poured out what you now see and hear" (vv. 33-34, NIV). David also predicted that exaltation: "The Lord [Yahweh] said to my Lord [referring to Messiah]: 'Sit at my right hand until I make your enemies a footstool for your feet'" (vv. 34-35, quoting Ps. 110:1). Therefore, Jesus fits the description of the Messiah David was talking about.

This does not mean that Messiah's kingdom has begun. (1) He is not yet on His own throne but on His Father's throne. His throne will be the throne of David, which was and will be on earth (2 Sam. 7:16; 1 Kings 2:12). In fact, the glorified Messiah clearly distinguished the two thrones (Rev. 3:21). (2) In heaven He waits for God to put His enemies under Him (Acts 2:35; Ps. 110:1). Not until then will He begin His kingdom (as predicted in Ps. 2:8-9), in which He will reign forever.

10. How did each of the following prove the resurrection of Jesus?
a. eyewitnesses of that miracle
b. exaltation of Jesus
c. outpouring of the Holy Spirit
11. What did baptism signify for Peter's audience?
NOTE: The many Jews who accepted Peter's message were baptized "in the name of Jesus Messiah" (2:38). Including Jesus' name in the baptismal formula with the Father and the Holy Spirit (Matt. 28:19) shows that Jesus also is divine. But did those being baptized realize that fact? They probably did not understand Peter's message that way. Consider their acknowledgment that Jesus is "Lord" (*kurios*). This title, basically meaning "master" (Matt. 6:24; 10:24, 25; 13:27; 15:27b; 18:25, 27, 31, 32, 34; 20:8;

etc.), was used to show respect to a man or to God. In itself it implied authority but not divinity.

For Jews, however, *kurios* also had a special use; it often substituted for God's Hebrew name *Yahweh*. In fact, Peter had used it that way in his Bible quotations (Acts 2:21, 25, 34). But he also used *kurios* in its normal sense of "master" ("my Lord" in 2:34).

Which meaning did it have in Peter's conclusion: "God **hath made...Jesus... both Lord and Messiah**" (Acts 2:36, emphasis added)? Since God "made" Jesus Lord, it refers to authority He gave Him, not to the divinity He already had. Now He is Master. Notice the same thought in Philippians 2:9, 11, where God has "**given** him a name" identified as "**Lord**" (emphasis added).

- 12.√ What four things characterized the fellowship formed at Pentecost as the first Christian church? (See the note at the answer.)
13. (not in textbook) Since the Holy Spirit is in the church today, can we insist on the same miracles as at Pentecost? (Give a reason for your answer.)
14. Test your memory. Who was Matthias?

Glossary (KJV)

2:3	<i>cloven</i> —divided	2:37	<i>pricked in</i> —cut to
2:23	<i>determinate counsel</i> —predetermined plan	2:38	<i>remission</i> —forgiveness
2:28	<i>countenance</i> —presence	2:40	<i>untoward</i> —perverse
2:30,31,36,38	<i>Christ</i> —the promised King		

Glossary (textbook):

p. 18	<i>welding</i> —joining		<i>focal</i> —main
	<i>inaugurated</i> —started	p. 22	<i>was incontrovertible</i> —could not be denied
p. 19	<i>jargon</i> —unintelligible language		<i>dinting</i> —making dents in
p. 21	<i>superimposed</i> —placed	p. 24	<i>demarkation (demarcation)</i> —separation

Lesson 3: Acts 3-4

How was the crippled man at the temple gate healed? According to Peter's sermon in Acts 3, (a) what did Israel accomplish by killing Jesus? (b) what two things would God do if Israel would repent? What was the main point of Peter's sermon before the Sanhedrin in Acts 4? After Peter and John were threatened, what twofold request did the believers make? How did early believers help needy believers?

- 1.√ Read Acts 3:1-10. Then write the story of the healing of the crippled man. You should include at least five facts.
2. Read Acts 3:11-26, answering the following questions about Peter's sermon after the crippled man was healed.
 - a. To whom did Peter speak?

- b. In verses 12-16 how did Peter explain the miracle of healing?
NOTE: The word “Son” in verses 13 and 26 should be the title “Servant,” as it is in 4:25. In chapter 3 this title refers to the Servant of the Lord, as it does in Matthew 12:18-21, which quotes Isaiah 42:1-4.
 - c.√ According to verses 17-18, what had Israel accomplished by killing Jesus?
 - d.√ Verses 19-21 tell what would result if Israel would repent. What immediate result is found in verse 19 (“when” should be “so that”)?
 - e.√ This immediate result would bring another double result, verses 19b-20. What double result?
 - f. In verses 22-26, what is the warning about God’s Servant, the Prophet?
3. Read the textbook, pages 27-31.
 4. What does the phrase “the name of Jesus Christ” mean?
 5. Tell more about Peter’s sermon in Acts 3.
 - a. What was its theme?
 - b. Give the five ways the Lord is designated.
 - c. What are the “times of refreshing” that would come if Israel would repent?
 6. The passages in Isaiah about the Servant of the Lord predict both His suffering and His ruling in the promised kingdom.
 - a. Look up Isaiah 42:4. How does it describe His kingdom? (“Judgment” means “justice”; “the isles” means “the farthest nations.”)
 - b. Look up Isaiah 52:13-15. What will kings do when they see His glory?
 7. What must Israel do before the kingdom eventually comes?
 8. Read Acts 4:1-37, then answer the following about Peter’s message and its results.
 - a. To whom did he speak?
 - b. On what occasion?
 - c. How did he answer the question about the power or name for the miracle? (vv. 8-10)
 - d. If the leaders of Israel were builders, what was Jesus? (v. 11)
 - e. What command did the council give Peter and John?
 - f.√ The disciples prayed recognizing the nations’ defiance of God’s Servant. (The Greek word translated “child” in 4:27, 30 is the one that was translated “son” in 3:13, 26 and means “servant.”) What two things did they request?
 9. Read the textbook, pages 32-36.
 10. Why did the Sadducees oppose the disciples?
 11. As a result of Peter’s sermon in chapter 3, what came to be the total of men in the church? (4:4)
 12. Dr. Ryrie points out that Peter’s sermon in 4:5-12 put the Sanhedrin on trial.
 - a. Show from verses 9 and 10 that Dr. Ryrie is right.
 - b.√ Give Peter’s main point in a short sentence.

13. What does it mean that Peter and John were “unlearned and ignorant” (v. 13)?
14. What was the apostles’ reply when the Sanhedrin asked them not to speak in Christ’s name any more?
15. Arrange the following letters in the correct order so that the statements show the sequence of the apostles’ prayer:
 - a) They submitted themselves to God’s plan.
 - b) They addressed God as Lord.
 - c) They presented their petitions to God.
 - d) They showed their recognition of God’s power.
16. Earlier you noticed what the apostles prayed for.
 - a. What did they not pray for?
 - b. How was their prayer answered?
17. a.√ How did early believers help needy believers?
 b. List four reasons why this was not “Christian communism.”
18. a. Who was Barnabas?
 b. What generous deed did he do?
 c. How is this an example for us today?

Glossary (KJV)

3:13,26	<i>son</i> —servant	4:17	<i>straitly</i> —severely
3:17	<i>wot</i> —know	4:25	<i>heathen rage</i> —nations show anger
3:21	<i>restitution</i> —restoration	4:27,30	<i>child</i> —servant
3:25	<i>kindreds</i> —families	4:32	<i>aught</i> —any
4:3	<i>eventide</i> —evening	3:2	<i>alms</i> —gifts of charity

Glossary (textbook)

p. 29	<i>instantaneously</i> —immediately	p. 33	<i>august audience</i> —audience of important people
p. 31	<i>hypothetical</i> —for the purpose of causing thought		<i>aristocracy</i> —superiors, rulers
p. 32	<i>paramount</i> —most important		<i>turned the tables on</i> —changed places with

Prepare for unit 1 examination by learning the correct answers to all questions with a check mark (√). Check yourself by answering the “objectives” at the beginning of each lesson. Then take unit 1 examination (p. 59). Answer the questions from memory—without looking up any answers. Be sure you have completed the Reading Report with story-titles you made in lesson 1.

UNIT TWO

Lesson 4: Acts 5:1 to 6:7

What were the cause and results of the sudden deaths of Ananias and Sapphira? What were the first three acts of persecuting all the apostles (Acts 5)? What was the apostles' constant message (5:42)? What were the Seven chosen to do? What did this allow the apostles to do?

1. For this question you will attempt something difficult but very helpful. It will force you to think about the meaning of what you read and to determine and state what is most important.

Acts 5 tells the thrilling story of the first persecution of the whole group of apostles. In spite of this persecution, “they never stopped teaching and proclaiming the good news that Jesus is the Christ” (5:42, NIV). As you read all of Acts 5, summarize in separate sentences each of the following parts: 1-11, 12-16, 17-28, 29-32, 33-39, and 40-42. For example, your summary of verses 40-42 might be like this: “After being beaten and threatened by the council, the apostles (a) rejoiced that they could suffer for Jesus and (b) continued to preach that Jesus is the Messiah.”

2. Read the textbook, pages 37-41.
- 3.√ Satan attacked the church from within.
 - a. How did God preserve the purity of the church's testimony?
 - b. What did Ananias and Sapphira do that was so bad?
 - c. What were the three immediate results of God's purging?
4.
 - a. List the three causes of the second persecution.
 - b.√ Look back through Acts 5:17-40 and list three separate acts of persecution.
5. In Acts 5:29 Peter's reply to the Sanhedrin's charges can be misunderstood. He uses a common Hebrew figure of speech: absolute for relative. He seems to exclude any obedience to men; yet, in 1 Peter 2:13 he commands such obedience. How does Dr. Ryrie explain Peter's reply in Acts 5?
6.
 - a. Who was Gamaliel?
 - b. What was his suggestion to the Sanhedrin?
7. After they were beaten and warned, the apostles were released.
 - a. Where and how often did they preach after their release?
 - b.√ What did they continually preach? (See question 1 and Acts 5:42.)
NOTE: You should reread the three notes in lesson 2 that comment on this title. Apparently the apostles did not preach to the unconverted that Jesus is divine, although that is an important fact. See the Appendix at page 54.

8. Acts 6:1-7 tells how a church office, usually considered that of deacons (from Greek *diakonos*), was created to do a special “ministration” (that is, service, Greek *diakonia*, v. 1). After you read the passage, answer these questions.
 - a. What problem arose in the church?
 - b. Why did the apostles not work out this problem themselves? (vv. 2, 4)
 - c. How was the problem solved?
 - d. With what results? (v. 7)
9. Read the textbook, pages 42-44.
10. What were “Hellenistic” Jews and what were “Palestinian” Jews?
11. “The Seven” were chosen to work out a problem.
 - a.√ What problem?
 - b. What five qualifications must each of the Seven have? (five words)
 - c. What do their Greek names indicate?
 - d. How were they ordained?
 - e.√ What two important tasks did this permit the apostles to pursue? (6:4)
12. The work the Seven were named to perform is called *diakonia* in verse 1. The verb for it is *diakoneo* in verse 2. Because of this, many believe they were the first deacons (*diakonoi*).
 - a. Why is this argument not necessarily valid?
 - b. By when did the office of deacons definitely exist?

Glossary (KJV)

5:2	<i>privy to</i> —aware of	5:36	<i>brought to nought</i> —came to nothing
5:6	<i>wound</i> —wrapped	6:1	<i>Grecians</i> —Hellenistic Jews (to be explained)
5:13	<i>durst</i> —dared	6:5	<i>proselyte</i> —convert to Judaism
5:16	<i>vexed with</i> —tormented by		
5:34	<i>forth a little space</i> —outside for a little while		

Glossary (textbook)

p. 39	<i>authenticated</i> —confirmed	p. 40	<i>dodging the issue</i> —ignoring the matter
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Lesson 5: Acts 6:8 to 8:40

What were the two charges against Stephen? the main point of his final message? What did he see in heaven? What did he say when being stoned? What scattered the church and resulted in preaching everywhere? In Acts who was the first evangelist in Samaria? What did Simon the sorcerer want to buy? What passage was the Ethiopian reading when Philip came? What was his first response to the gospel?

1. As you have seen, the Greek names of “The Seven” probably indicate that they were Hellenistic. These were the minority of Jews and believers—spoke Greek and often

followed Greek customs. Acts 6-7 focuses on one of these seven men: Stephen. Chapter 8 focuses on another. Read Acts 6:8-15, then answer.

- a. What were two important aspects of Stephen's ministry "among the people"?
 - b.√ What double charge was brought against him? (vv. 11,13-14)
2. Stephen's sermon before the council was an inspired masterpiece, but it cost him his life. As you read Acts 7, list the following:
 - a. names of at least three places where God had revealed Himself outside the "Holy Land"
 - b. at least four times when Israel had rebelled against God's leading
3. Read the textbook, pages 45-49.
 4. Choose the best ending for each of these statements about Stephen.
 - a. His name means 1) martyr 2) faithful 3) crown 4) throne.
 - b. His main ministry was to 1) Hellenistic Jews 2) Greeks 3) Romans 4) proselytes.
 - c. He was accused before the 1) governor 2) synagogue rulers 3) church 4) Sanhedrin.
 - d. He is the historical link between 1) Peter and Paul 2) Jesus and Peter 3) Philip and Peter 4) Jesus and Paul.
 5. How did Stephen prove the idea found in verse 51: "As your fathers did, so do ye"?
 6. In his defense why did Stephen cite each of the following histories?
 - a. Abraham
 - b. Joseph
 - c. Moses
 - d. Solomon and the temple
 - 7.√ How did Stephen apply his message to the Sanhedrin? (This was his main point.)
 - 8.√
 - a. When the Sanhedrin became angry at his message, what did Stephen see in heaven?
 - b. As he was being stoned, what two requests did Stephen ask of the Lord?
 9. Acts 8 tells about the first general persecution of the church and the gospel's first spread beyond Judea. It emphasizes Philip's ministry to the Samaritans and to the Ethiopian. Read Acts 8, then answer the following.
 - a. What began for the church when Stephen was stoned? (The Greek in v. 1 says, "on that day.")
 - b. In Samaria what did Philip do and preach?
 - c. When the apostles in Jerusalem heard of Philip's success, whom did they send and what did these men do?
 - d.√ What was the sin of Simon the Sorcerer?
 - e. Tell at least four facts about the Ethiopian.
 - f.√ Philip began to evangelize him from the same book and chapter where he was reading. Where? (A reference Bible—or our answer—will tell you.)
 10. Read the textbook, pages 50-54.
 11.
 - a.√ What scattered the church and resulted in preaching everywhere?
 - b. Who was the fierce persecutor whose story begins to dominate Acts?

- c. What shows the intensity of his attacks?
12. Label each of the following statements true or false.
- In the fourth persecution the apostles were directly attacked and scattered to nearby towns.
 - As a result of this persecution, the Christians scattered as far as Phoenicia, Cyprus, and Antioch.
 - Philip, like Stephen, was one of the seven new workers.
 - In Samaria Philip met Simon, a sorcerer, who had deceived the people with his claims.
 - The gift of the Holy Spirit was given to the Samaritans after Peter and John laid their hands on them.
 - The reason Simon wanted to buy the power to impart the gift of the Spirit was that he might bless many.
 - The Jews had no dealings with the Samaritans because they were half-caste Jews and had their own rival system of worship.
 - God assured the unity of the infant church by identifying the Samaritan movement with that of Judea.
 - When Philip met him, the Ethiopian official was reading Isaiah.
 - Immediately upon conversion, the Ethiopian wanted to be baptized.
 - Philip returned with the official to Ethiopia to evangelize that country.
- 13.√ Who was the evangelist to the Samaritans in Acts 8?
14. Why was the gift of the Spirit to the Samaritans delayed until Peter and John came?
- 15.
- Where was Gaza?
 - Where was Ethiopia?
 - Why was the official of the Queen of Ethiopia in Palestine?
 - Why did Philip leave a most successful evangelistic work in Samaria?
 - What did Philip show the Ethiopian from the Scriptures?
 - √ What was the Ethiopian's response?
 - What did Philip do after baptizing the Ethiopian?
16. **(Optional)** Read the three "Servant Songs" that are in Isaiah 42:1-9; 49:1-13; and 52:13 to 53:12. What problem do you see about the Servant's identify—a problem Philip could solve for the Ethiopian? (After answering, see Answers.)

Glossary (KJV)

6:11	<i>suborned</i> —secretly persuaded		<i>lively oracles</i> —living messages from God
7:5	<i>seed</i> —descendants	7:44	<i>fashion</i> —pattern
7:6	<i>on this wise</i> —in this way	7:45	<i>Jesus</i> —Joshua
7:11	<i>dearth</i> —famine and great trouble	7:53	<i>disposition</i> —direction
7:12	<i>corn</i> —grain	8:3	<i>made havoc</i> —tried to destroy
7:19	<i>subtily</i> —treacherously		<i>haling</i> —dragging off
	<i>evil entreated</i> —oppressed	8:11	<i>taken with palsies</i> —who were paralyzed
7:26	<i>strove</i> —were fighting	8:23	<i>in the gall of</i> —poisoned by
	<i>set them at one again</i> —reconcile them	8:28	<i>Esaias</i> —Isaiah
7:38	<i>church</i> —congregation		

Glossary (textbook)

p. 45 *wear the martyr's crown*—die for his faith
 p. 50 *whetted their vindictive appetites*—made them more eager to punish

p. 51 *imparted*—given
 p. 52 *enhance*—made more powerful

Lesson 6: Acts 9:1 to 11:18

Can you give three facts about Saul's conversion and four facts about his early ministry? What two miracles were done through Peter in Lydda and Joppa? Why was he willing to go to Caesarea? What was the main point of his message there—and its immediate results? Can you describe Cornelius as a religious man before his conversion (four facts)? Can you identify eleven key people of Acts 1-11?

1. The next key to spreading the gospel was the conversion of Saul. Read Acts 9:1-31, then answer the following questions.
 - a. Why was Saul going to Damascus?
 - b. In his vision near Damascus, what did he see and hear?
 - c. What did the Lord send Ananias to do to Saul?
 - d. What did Saul immediately preach to the Jews in Damascus?
 - e. How did he escape a plot to kill him in Damascus?
 - f. Who helped him meet the apostles in Jerusalem?
 - g. When the Grecian (Hellenistic) Jews tried to kill him, where was he sent?
 - h. In 9:31 there is a beautiful summary statement about the church's condition. Read it repeatedly until some part of the verse impresses you, then write down those words.

NOTE: The title *Son of God* is used for Jesus here (9:20) and is implied in 13:33 (quoting Ps. 2:7). In John's writings *Son of God* implies divinity. However, in this case, Paul was emphasizing Jesus' Messiahship, not His divinity. Compare verse 22 where *Christ* is the Greek word for the Hebrew *Messiah*. Also, the phrase *Son of God* is used as an equivalent to *Messiah* in Matthew 26:63 and Luke 4:41. By contrast, 2 Samuel 7:14 applies the term (*Son of God*) to the human king, Solomon.¹

- 2.√ Now test your memory. In question 1 you saw three facts about Saul's conversion (a-c) and four facts about his early ministry (d-g). What were they?
3. Read the textbook, pages 55-59.
4. For what authority did Saul ask the high priest in Jerusalem?
5. a. When did Saul become a new man in Christ?

¹ This explains the difference in the reports of the Great Confession in Matthew 16:16, Mark 8:29, and Luke 9:20. Of the three, only Matthew says that Jesus' disciples called Him *Messiah, Son of God*. Mark and Luke omit *Son of God*. All three accounts mean the same, however, because the two titles are equivalent.

- b. What did he mean when he asked, “What wilt thou have me to do?”
6. Look up the verse that shows that Saul spent three years in Arabia right after his conversion. (Gal. 1:17; p. 57)
 - a. How does the verse show this?
 - b. How did he probably spend his time there?
7. When Saul went from Damascus to Jerusalem,
 - a. Why were the disciples in Jerusalem afraid of him?
 - b. What did Barnabas do for him?
 - c. To whom did Saul witness?
8. Acts 9:32-43 gives a glimpse of Peter’s ministry as the church continued to spread beyond Jerusalem. Read it, then answer.
 - a. What was the result of Peter’s healing Aeneas?
 - b. In raising Tabitha (Dorcas) from the dead, Peter used nearly the same method and words that Jesus had used raising Jairus’s daughter (Mark 5:37-42). What did he say to her?
 - c. Peter was now in position for the next great move. In what town and in what house was he?
 - d.√ To summarize, what two miracles were done through Peter in Lydda and Joppa?
9. Acts 10 tells of what has been called the “Gentile Pentecost,” in which God first accepted Gentiles into the church as Gentiles. This happened in Caesarea, the Roman capital of Judea. The key Gentile was Cornelius, a centurion, leader of about one hundred Roman soldiers. Read Acts 10, then answer.
 - a.√ What are four parts in the religious description of Cornelius in verse 2?
 - b. God’s laws had formed a barrier between Jews and Gentiles. Jews were afraid to associate with Gentiles, because Gentiles ate foods the law called unclean, and were thus unclean themselves. God gave Peter a vision to show him that this had now changed and that he should go preach to Gentiles in Caesarea. What did Peter see and hear in the vision?
 - c. Who came looking for Peter just at the time of his vision?
 - d.√ To summarize, why was Peter willing to go to Caesarea?
 - e.√ To Cornelius, his family, his relatives, and his friends, Peter preached about Jesus. He called Jesus “Lord of all” (v. 36), the One “God anointed...with the Holy Spirit and with power” (v. 38). In the climax of his sermon (vv. 42-43), what did he say that Jesus will be?
 - f.√ What resulted from this sermon (that is, what did God do as Peter was preaching)—and how did they know?

NOTE: In this Gentile Pentecost (Acts 10) as in the Jewish one (Acts 2), Peter pointed to Jesus’ Messiahship (His kingship), not His divinity. The two sermons have some differences in terms and emphases,² but the same basic message. Both sermons proclaim the following:

- the widening reach of God’s grace (to all kinds of people, to every nation)

² For example, to the Jews he quoted various Scriptures that were being fulfilled, emphasized Jesus’ relation to King David, His ascension to God’s throne, and His **title Messiah**.

- the same features about Jesus' earthly career: (a) His miracles that attested His relationship to God, (b) His being crucified by the Jews, (c) His being resurrected by God, (d) the witnesses of these things
- the fact that Jesus is now Messiah and Lord (Master) of all (2:36; 10:36; equivalent to "judge" in 10:42)
- the offer of forgiveness through faith in Him

The core of both sermons was that "Jesus is the Messiah," the coming King. That phrase often summarizes the message in Acts (5:42; 9:22; 17:3; 18:5, 28; et al.). Of course, the Messiah has authority; He is Lord. And by definition His title implies that He will come back to earth, set up His kingdom, and rule. He will oversee the "restoration of all things, about which God spoke by the mouth of His holy prophets" (3:21; cf. Matt. 19:28). This is the same message as in the first three Gospels. Regarding these two sermons (and the truth of Jesus' divinity), see the Appendix, page 54.

10. Acts 11:1-18 shows how the Jewish church first responded to the salvation of Gentiles. Read that passage, then answer.
 - a. The Jewish believers in Jerusalem criticized Peter for what?
 - b. How did Peter justify his actions in Caesarea?
 - c. After Peter's report, what did the Jews praise God for doing?
11. Read the textbook, pages 60-65.
12.
 - a. Where was Caesarea in relation to Joppa?
 - b. What military position and authority did Cornelius have?
 - c. What was his probable religious status in Judaism?
 - d. How do we know he was not yet saved?
13. What did Peter's vision mean?
14. What four facts of the life and death of Christ did Peter preach at Cornelius's house?
- 15.√ In Acts 1 to 11:18 the following eleven key persons have been introduced. Next to each name is the first reference to him. Peter (1:13); John (1:13); Barnabas (4:36); Ananias of Jerusalem and Sapphira (5:1-10); Gamaliel (5:34-40); Stephen (6:5); Philip (6:5); Saul/Paul (7:58); Ananias of Damascus (9:10); Centurion Cornelius (10:1).

Match the correct name to each of the following descriptions:

- a. Was sent to lay his hands on Saul
- b. One of the Seven—first Christian martyr
- c. Man who lied to God and died
- d. Apostle who preached at Pentecost
- e. Great persecutor of the church—converted through seeing Christ
- f. Roman in Caesarea—saved when Peter preached
- g. Woman who lied to God and died
- h. Apostle who often accompanied Peter in Acts
- i. Levite who sold property to help poor, helped Saul in Jerusalem
- j. One of the Seven—evangelist in Samaria and to Ethiopian

k. Highly respected Pharisee and teacher—member of Sanhedrin

Glossary (KJV)

9:5	<i>pricks</i> —goads (sharp sticks)	10:3	<i>evidently</i> —clearly
9:24	<i>laying wait</i> —plot	10:11	<i>knit</i> —bound (and held there to lower)
9:26	<i>assayed</i> —tried	10:14	<i>common</i> —unholy
9:28	<i>coming in and going out</i> —moving about freely	10:29	<i>gainsaying</i> —objecting
10:1	<i>centurion</i> —captain	10:24	<i>quick</i> —the living
	<i>band</i> —regiment	11:4	<i>expounded</i> —explained
		11:18	<i>held their peace</i> —became silent

Glossary (textbook)

p. 56	<i>stifle the goading of his conscience</i> —ignore the idea that he was wrong	p. 58	<i>reorienting</i> —putting into the correct position
	<i>reservation</i> —holding back anything	p. 63	<i>comprehended</i> —understood
p. 57	<i>arch-persecutor</i> —leading persecutor		

Prepare for unit 2 examination by learning our answers to every question with a check mark (✓). Check yourself by answering the lesson objectives. Then take unit 2 examination (p. 59). Answer the questions from memory—without looking up any answers.

UNIT THREE

Lesson 7: Acts 11:19 to 12:25

What man and what offering helped bind together the churches of Antioch and Jerusalem? At Antioch what new name was given to believers? In Acts 12 what two moves did King Herod make against the church? How did God respond in each case?

1. Acts 11:19-30 shows how the Jewish church in Jerusalem formed a bond with the gentile church in Antioch. Read it, then answer.
 - a. Believers from Cyprus and Cyrene evangelized Greeks in Antioch. Why were they preaching far from Jerusalem?
 - b. The church in Jerusalem sent a high-quality man to check on the gentile church in Antioch. Seeing evidence of God's grace there, he went to find another man to help him teach. Who were the two men?
 - c.√ What new name were the believers given in Antioch?
 - d. What prompted the Antioch church to send an offering to Jerusalem by Barnabas and Saul?
 - e.√ To summarize, what man and what offering helped bind the churches of Antioch and Jerusalem?
2. Read the textbook, pages 66-68.
3. Why did the scattered disciples restrict their preaching to Jews only?
4. Why did Jerusalem continue to be the "mother church"?
5. For what three reasons was Barnabas chosen to go see what was going on among the scattered disciples?
6. The first use of the name *Christian* is in Acts 11:26.
 - a. Where else does the New Testament use this name?
 - b. Who likely gave this name to the disciples?
 - c. What does it mean?
7. The Antioch church felt that sending the relief money was important. How did they show this?
8. Where did the office of elder come from?
9. Acts 12:1-19a tells about a struggle between King Herod (Agrippa I) and the Jews against the church. Read it, then answer.
 - a. What apostle did Herod have killed, thus pleasing the Jews?
 - b. Where did Herod put Peter, when, and under what conditions?
 - c. What did the church do to secure Peter's release?
 - d. Tell seven steps in Peter's release until he found himself alone.

- e. Peter went to a house where many were praying. The servant girl who heard him call was so excited that she failed to open the gate. The rest considered her out of her mind—later thought Peter’s angel had come. Whose house was it, and who was the servant?
 - f. What happened to the guards?
10. Acts 12:19b-25 includes the death of Herod Agrippa I. Read it, then answer.
 - a. Herod was considered very religious; however, he accepted being considered a god. What was the occasion when he did this?
 - b. How did Herod die?
 - c. Whom did Barnabas and Saul take back to Antioch with them?
 11. Read in the textbook, pages 69-73.
 12. Persecution by Herod Agrippa I:
 - a. Who was this man?
 - b.√ What two moves did he make against the church, in Acts 12?
 - c. Why did he do these things?
 13.
 - a. What had the Lord prophesied about James and John in Mark 10:39? (Look it up.)
 - b. How could Peter sleep the night before his execution?
 14. Why did Tyre and Sidon have to maintain good relations with Herod?
 - 15.√ Summarize how God responded in the cases of James and Peter.

Glossary (KJV)

11:23 *cleave unto*—continue with
 12:1 *vex*—mistreat
 12:3 *unleavened*—without yeast
 12:4 *quaternions*—squads
 12:9 *wist*—knew

12:10 *ward*—guard posts
of his own accord—by itself
 12:18 *no small stir*—a big disturbance
 12:20 *chamberlain*—personal servant
nourished—supplied with food

Glossary (textbook)

p. 67 *void of*—without
dubbed—called
 p. 69 *libertines*—freedmen
 p. 70 *was decapitated*—had his head cut off
 p. 72 *was their intermediary*—talked to the

king for them
repudiate the acclamation—refuse to accept the praise
 p. 76 *defection*—leaving

Lesson 8: Acts 13-14

Who were the first two missionaries sent by a church? How were they selected and sent? On Barnabas's home island (a) how was Bar-Jesus punished? (b) who believed? At Pisidian Antioch how did Paul respond to the Jews who rejected the gospel? Returning to the new churches, what did Paul and Barnabas say and do? Can you identify seven key cities of the first missionary journey?

- 1.√ Acts 13-14 tell about Paul's first missionary journey. To our knowledge this was the first time a church sent people out specifically to do missionary work. Read 13:1-3, then answer.
 - a. Who were the two main missionaries?
 - b. How were they selected and sent?

2. Acts 13:4-12 tells about the missionary team working on Barnabas's home island of Cyprus. Read it, then answer.
 - a. What two towns are named? (These towns are at each end of Cyprus.)
 - b.√ How was Bar-Jesus (Elymas) punished for opposing the gospel?
 - c.√ Who believed the gospel?
 - d. From here on, Saul was called by his Roman name. What was it?

3. Acts 13:13-41 includes a summary of Paul's sermon in the synagogue at Pisidian Antioch. He sketched early Jewish history to David, then told about David's descendant, the Savior Jesus. Read the passage, then summarize what Paul said about each of the following:
 - a. what John the Baptist did with respect to Jesus
 - b. what the Jews in Jerusalem did to Jesus
 - c. what God did next
 - d. what believers in Jesus will get (vv. 38-39)

4. Acts 13:42-52 shows the results at Pisidian Antioch. Read it, then answer.
 - a. Why did the Jews turn against Paul and the gospel?
 - b.√ For the first time Paul and Barnabas responded to the Jews in a way that became common. How did they respond?

5. Acts 14:1-28 gives some highlights from the visits to the next towns and the return trip home. Read, then answer.
 - a. Why did Paul and Barnabas suddenly have to leave Iconium?
 - b. Why did they suddenly have to leave Lystra?
 - c. Why and how were they honored in Lystra?
 - d. After Lystra they went to one other town before returning (vv. 20-21). What town?
 - e.√ Returning through the same towns, what did they tell the believers to encourage them? (v. 22)
 - f.√ Whom did they appoint in each church?

6. Read the textbook, pages 74-80. As you read, mark the seven cities visited on the first missionary journey.
7. Explain why chapter 13 is a major dividing point in the Book of Acts.
8. What did the church at Antioch indicate by laying their hands on Barnabas and Saul?
9. What is the difference between the names *Saul* and *Paul*?
10.
 - a. John Mark left “Paul and his party” (13:13) from a town on the mainland. What town?
 - b. What relative was John Mark to Barnabas? (See Col 4:10.)
11.
 - a. How does the author outline Paul’s message at Pisidian Antioch? (three parts, pp. 76-77)
 - b. Why was this statement startling: “All who believe are justified from all things, from which ye could not be justified by the law of Moses”?
 - c. Look again at Paul’s message and determine what they had to believe in order to be justified. (Notice who Jesus is—vv. 23, 33. Notice what has happened—vv. 30-31, 34-37.)
12. How far did the Jews of Antioch travel to Lystra in pursuit of Paul?
- 13.√
 - a. Paul and Barnabas ended this first missionary journey at Antioch of Syria. In chronological order list the seven other cities they had visited.
 - b. Beside the name of each city just listed, write the number of one of these facts to match it.
 - 1) Paul was stoned there.
 - 2) John Mark left Paul and Barnabas.
 - 3) The last town visited before they started the return journey.
 - 4) Elymas (Bar-Jesus) became blind.
 - 5) Paul and Barnabas first turned from the Jews to the Gentiles.
 - 6) The first town visited on Cyprus.
 - 7) The unbelieving Jews stirred up the Gentiles against Paul.

Glossary (KJV)

13:1	<i>Tetrarch</i> —ruler of one of the four divisions of the area	14:2	<i>evil affected</i> —poisoned, embittered
13:7	<i>deputy</i> —proconsul, governor	14:5	<i>use them spitefully</i> —abuse them
13:10	<i>subtilty</i> —deceit	14:13	<i>garlands</i> —flowers and leaves woven together as adornments
13:13	<i>loosed</i> —set sail	14:14	<i>rent</i> —tore
13:26	<i>stock</i> —family	14:15	<i>vanities</i> —vain things (referring to idols)
13:50	<i>coasts</i> —region		

Glossary (textbook)

p. 78	<i>vicious</i> —foul, wicked	<i>dogged Paul’s trail</i> —followed Paul
p. 79	<i>instigation</i> —urging	

Lesson 9: Acts 15:1 to 16:11

At the Jerusalem council (a) what did the general decision mean? (b) what four things were specifically prohibited? Why did Paul and Barnabas form separate missionary parties? Whom did Paul add at Lystra? Why did he go to Macedonia? Where did Luke join and leave his party?

1. Acts 15:1-35 tells about the council at Jerusalem, which decided that God did not intend to put Gentiles under the law. Read the whole passage, then answer. (Notice the glossary words at least for v. 29.)
 - a. What made the church in Antioch ask for such a council?
 - b. After much discussion, what three contributions led to a decision?
 - c.√ In the decision four prohibitions were given special emphasis. What were they?
2. Read the textbook, pages 81-85.
3. Label each of the following statements true or false.
 - a. As the church developed, problems raised by the presence of Gentiles in the church came to a head.
 - b. The lesson of the sheet filled with unclean animals was that Gentiles were common and unclean.
 - c. At first the Jerusalem church accepted Cornelius and other Gentiles on an equal basis with the Jewish converts.
 - d. Later the Jewish believers (in Judea) would not fellowship with uncircumcised Gentiles.
 - e. Paul and Barnabas discerned that the issue before the church was salvation by grace versus salvation by works.
 - f. Any addition to the doctrine of salvation by grace is a serious error.
 - g. Though circumcision is not necessary for salvation, keeping the Mosaic law is.
 - h. James showed the council that God has now abandoned His plans for the kingdom Israel is waiting for.
 - i. God will reestablish the kingdom after Christ returns.
 - j. God is presently calling out from among Gentiles a people for His name.
 - k. The Jerusalem council decided that faith and works are both necessary for salvation.
 - l. It is often good to abstain from certain permissible things that are offensive to other Christians.
 - m. Paul, Barnabas, Judas, and Silas spread to the other churches the news of the Jerusalem council's decision.
 - n. The Jerusalem council averted a potentially dangerous division in the church.
 - o. Many Judaizers rejected the Jerusalem council's decision and kept trying to force the Mosaic law on gentile converts.
4.
 - a. At the council why did Peter speak first?
 - b. What did he conclude concerning the means of salvation for Jews and Gentiles?
5. Who was the James who spoke at the council?

- 6.√ a. What was the Jerusalem council’s decision on the matter of salvation by grace versus salvation by works? (Give the meaning of v. 19.)
- b. Test your memory. What four prohibitions were given special emphasis?
7. List three results of the Jerusalem council, according to Dr. Ryrie.
8. Acts 15:36 to 16:11 tells the first stage of Paul’s second missionary journey. Read it, then answer.
- a. From 15:36-41 tell how one missionary party became two: that is, what Paul and Barnabas disagreed about, whom each paired with, and where each party went.
- b.√ From 16:1-5 tell whom Paul got at Lystra.
- c. Why did Paul circumcise him?
- d.√ From 16:6-11 tell three steps that led Paul to Macedonia.
- e. In the same paragraph begins the first “we” section of Acts, in which the author Luke says “we” and “us” because he is with the group. Find at which verses this “we” section begins and ends (in the same chapter).
9. Read the textbook, pages 86-93, marking four towns visited in the first part of the second missionary journey. (Include Philippi.)
10. a.√ Why did Paul and Barnabas form separate missionary parties?
- b. What do the imperfect tense and the Greek word for “contention” tell about this argument between Paul and Barnabas?
- c. Who do you think was right: Paul, Barnabas, both, or neither?
11. List eight key cities of the second missionary journey. You should have marked four of them for question 9. There are four more in the titles on pages 93-95.
12. a. What shows that Luke joined Paul and his group just before they went to Macedonia?
- b.√ This “we” and “us” section ends in verse 17. Determine for yourself in what town Luke joined and in what town he stayed when the others left.

Glossary (KJV)

15:2	<i>dissension</i> —disagreement	15:33	<i>a space</i> —for a time
15:3	<i>Phenice</i> —Phoenicia	15:39	<i>departed asunder</i> —separated
15:17	<i>residue</i> —rest	16:3	<i>those quarters</i> —that region
15:24	<i>subverting</i> —unsettling	16:7	<i>assayed</i> —tried
15:29	<i>meat...fornication</i> —food sacrificed to idols, from blood, from the meat of strangled animals and from sexual immorality (NIV)	16:10	<i>assuredly gathering</i> —concluding

Glossary (textbook)

p. 82	<i>promulgated</i> —declared	p. 88	<i>need did not constitute their call</i> — the fact that people needed them was not reason enough to go to those people
p. 84	<i>unequivocating</i> —clear, sincere	p. 91	<i>impact</i> —force
	<i>abstain from</i> —not use		<i>would put his true...soothsaying</i> —would make his true message seem to the people just like her false soothsaying
	<i>repugnant</i> —offensive		<i>quell</i> —quiet
p. 85	<i>implemented</i> —put into operation	p. 92	<i>silhouetted</i> —outlined
	<i>schism</i> —division		
	<i>dogged the steps of</i> —followed closely		

Lesson 10: Acts 16:12 to 18:22

At Philippi how were Paul and Silas mistreated? What were the key words for the jailer's conversion? the two parts to Paul's message at Thessalonica? How did the Jews of Berea show their nobility? In Paul's sermon at Athens, what did he say about Christ in the climax? Can you identify ten key people introduced in this unit? seven key cities of the second missionary journey?

1. Acts 16:12-40 tells what happened at Philippi. Read it, then answer.
 - a. In 16:12-15 we read that at a place of prayer by a river Paul met the person who became the first convert in Europe. Who?
 - b. In 16:16-21 what did Paul do that made some businessmen angry?
 - c.√ In 16:22-25 what did the magistrates and the jailer do to Paul and Silas?
 - d. How did Paul and Silas respond after this treatment?
 - e. In 16:26-34 how did the jailer and his household come to faith?
 - f. In 16:35-40 Paul appealed to his and Silas's rights as Roman citizens, probably to make it easier for the new believers. What did he demand?

2. Acts 17:1-15 tells what happened in Thessalonica and Berea. Read, then answer.
 - a.√ What were the two parts to Paul's message in the Thessalonian synagogue?
 - b. How did the unbelieving Jews there force Paul to leave?
 - c.√ How did the Jews in Berea show that they were more noble?

3. Acts 17:16-34 tells of Paul's experiences in Athens, considered the intellectual capital of the world. Read, then answer.
 - a. What greatly disturbed Paul in Athens?
 - b. In his speech to the Areopagus (vv. 22-31) Paul tried to establish contact by mentioning a certain altar. What altar?
 - c. What are three things he said they misunderstood about God? (the ideas he contradicted in vv. 24, 25, 29)
 - d.√ In the climax to his speech, what did he say about Christ?

NOTE: This sermon and the one in 14:15-17 were for pagans who did not know the Scriptures. Preparing hearers for the gospel is called "pre-evangelism." Each of these begins with the character of the Creator and man's relationship to Him. The latter sermon also touches on the main theme of "evangelistic" sermons: the future rulership of "the man whom [God] hath ordained," that is, the Messiah (17:31).

4. Acts 18:1-22 tells of Paul's experiences in Corinth and the end of the second journey. Read, then answer.
 - a. For a while Paul had to earn wages. Whom did he work with, doing what?
 - b. Summarize his message to the Jews there.
 - c. How long did he minister in Corinth?
 - d. When the Jews brought Paul before the new proconsul, Gallio, what happened?

- e. On Paul's return to Judea and Antioch, what couple accompanied him as far as Ephesus?
5. Read the textbook, pages 89-98.
6. a. What does it mean that Philippi was a "colony"?
b. Why was there no synagogue there?
7. Why did the demon-possessed slave girl's cry oppose Paul's testimony?
8. a.√ What was Paul's reply to the soldier's (jailer's) question: "What must I do to be saved?" Memorize the six key words.
b. In this reply how must we understand the words "and thy house"?
9. Tell about Thessalonica.
a. Of what province it was capital?
b. What was its population?
10. Tell about Paul's ministry at Thessalonica.
a. What custom did he follow there?
b. On how many Sabbaths did he speak in the synagogue?
11. Tell about Athens.
a. What did the Epicureans believe?
b. What was the Areopagus (Mar's Hill)?
c. What particularly bothered the crowd about Paul's message?
NOTE: Greek philosophy had no use for bodily resurrection. They considered the physical body a hindrance to perfection. In contrast, Christianity promises each believer a glorified body for the Lord's future kingdom, which kingdom will combine the spiritual with the material. It will be heaven on earth! Christians who lose sight of that kingdom see little purpose in the resurrection.
12. Tell about Corinth and Paul's ministry there.
a. What was Corinth's location that made it important?
b. What moral reputation did it have?
c. How did God encourage Paul one night?
d.√ Who was the proconsul who refused to hear Jewish charges against Paul?
- 13.√ As a review of Paul's second missionary journey, match the activities in column B to the correct places in column A.

<u>Places</u>	<u>Activities</u>
a. Lystra	1) Paul was called to Macedonia.
b. Troas	2) Jailer was saved.
c. Philippi	3) Paul met Aquila and Priscilla.
d. Thessalonica	4) Jason was charged before the rulers.
e. Berea	5) Paul preached Mar's Hill sermon.
f. Athens	6) Noble hearers searched the Scriptures.
g. Corinth	7) Timothy joined the missionary party.

- 14.√ In this unit you have seen the following ten key people for the first time: Agabus 11:28; John Mark 12:12; James (probably Jesus' half-brother) 12:17; Bar-Jesus (Elymas) 13:6-12; Silas 15:22; Timothy 16:1-3; Lydia 16:13-15; Aquila 18:2-3; Priscilla 18:2-3; Gallio 18:12-17. Identify them in the following descriptions. (Put the right name next to each letter.)
- Jewish sorcerer who was smitten blind at Paphos
 - first convert in Europe (Philippi)
 - Barnabas's relative who left the missionary party at Perga
 - Prophet who came to Antioch and predicted a famine
 - Roman proconsul at Corinth who would not listen to charges against Paul
 - Paul stayed with him at Corinth and made tents
 - half-brother of Jesus, leader of Jerusalem church
 - joined Paul's second missionary journey at Lystra
 - started Paul's second missionary journey with him
 - Paul stayed with her at Corinth and made tents

Glossary (KJV)

16:13	<i>wont to be</i> —customarily	17:9	<i>security</i> —pledge, bond
	<i>resorted</i> —met	17:18	<i>babbler</i> —amateur philosopher
16:16	<i>damsel possessed with a spirit of divination</i> —slave girl through whom a demon spoke	17:19	<i>Areopagus</i> —an Athenian court (literally, Mar's Hill)
	<i>soothsaying</i> —fortune telling	17:27	<i>haply</i> —in the hope that
16:24	<i>stocks</i> —wooden frame with holes	17:30	<i>winked at</i> —overlooked
16:37	<i>privily</i> —secretly	18:3	<i>wrought</i> —worked
16:39	<i>besought</i> —pleaded	18:5	<i>pressed in the spirit</i> —(a better translation) devoted himself completely to preaching
17:3	<i>opening and alleging</i> —explaining and demonstrating	18:12	<i>Deputy</i> —Proconsul
17:4	<i>consorted</i> —joined		<i>made insurrection</i> —rose up against
17:5	<i>lewd fellows of the baser sort</i> —evil men from the marketplace	18:14	<i>reason would that I</i> —it would be reasonable for me

Glossary (textbook)

p. 91	<i>treasonous</i> —aimed at destroying the government	p. 94	<i>bail</i> —a payment to release him
	<i>quell</i> —stop		<i>hounded</i> —kept bothering
p. 92	<i>liable</i> —responsible	p. 97	<i>trophies</i> —examples
	<i>silhouetted</i> —lighted from behind		<i>amiable</i> —friendly
p. 93	<i>harboring</i> —protecting	p. 98	<i>vented</i> —expressed
			<i>Nazarite vow</i> —(described in Numbers 6)

Prepare for unit 3 examination in the usual way, then take it (p. 59).

UNIT FOUR

Lesson 11: Acts 18:23 to 21:17

During Paul's ministry in Ephesus (a) why did he rebaptize some? (b) what teaching method helped evangelism? (c) what incident brought fear and helped the gospel? (d) what did the mob shout for two hours? During this third journey (a) can you identify seven key places? (b) what three great epistles did Paul write? (c) what did Paul's friends beg him not to do? What were the two main duties of elders?

1. Acts 18:23 to 19:22 tells about Paul's ministry in Ephesus, capital of Asia Minor and famous for the great temple of Diana and her image. Read, then answer.
 - a. Before Paul's arrival, whom did Aquila and Priscilla help in Ephesus, and how?
 - b.√ Why did Paul rebaptize about twelve men there?
 - c. When the Jews began to oppose him publicly, where did he begin daily discussions and with what results?
 - d. What happened to Sceva's seven sons?
 - e. What did the believers in Ephesus burn publicly?

2. Acts 19:23-40 tells about a riot in Ephesus that prompted Paul to leave. Read, then answer.
 - a. Who stirred up the craftsmen against Paul?
 - b.√ What was the slogan that the craftsmen—and later, all the crowd in the theater—shouted?
 - c. How did the city clerk stop the confusion?

3. Acts 20:1-12 sees Paul again in Macedonia and Greece in the final stages of his third journey. Read, then answer.
 - a. By studying Paul's epistles we see many other activities not recorded in Acts. During this journey, for example, Paul wrote at least 1 Corinthians, 2 Corinthians, and Romans. He wrote Romans during the three months at Corinth mentioned in Acts 20:3. Read Romans 15:18-33 and tell where he intended to go on his next two trips.
 - b. Because of a Jewish plot against him, he did not sail directly to Syria. Where did he go first?
 - c. Apparently the churches met regularly on Sunday, the first day of the week (see Acts 20:7). During such a meeting in Troas, who was killed by falling from a window and was restored to life by Paul?
 - d. The second "we" (and "us") section begins in this section. At which verse?

4. Acts 20:13-38 includes Paul's farewell to the elders of the church at Ephesus. This is the only speech to believers in the entire book of Acts. Expecting never to see these church leaders again, Paul gave them important instructions. Read the passage, then answer.
 - a. Why did he call these church leaders out to Miletus instead of going himself into Ephesus?
 - b. He reminded them of his ministry at Ephesus, which they should take as their model. Find at least four different expressions summarizing what he had taught there. (vv. 20, 21, 24, 25, 27)
 - c. What else did he call them besides "elders"? (v. 28)
 - d.√ What were their two main duties? (vv. 28, 29-31)
5. Acts 21:1-17 tells about the conclusion of Paul's third missionary journey. Read, then answer.
 - a.√ What did the believers at the ports of Tyre and Caesarea urge Paul, "through the Spirit," not to do?
 - b. Even Luke (notice "we" in v. 12) joined in this plea at Caesarea. What action by a prophet prompted their plea?
 - c. In Paul's answer to the believers at Caesarea, "break mine heart" (v. 13) could also mean "weaken my will." Why was he willing to suffer and even die at Jerusalem?
6. Read the textbook, pages 99-108.
7. Label each of the following statements true or false.
 - a. Aquila and Priscilla remained in Ephesus while Paul returned to Palestine.
 - b. Though Apollos had heard some of the facts of the ministry of Christ, he had not known the whole story.
 - c. Apollos knew the baptism of John the Baptist but not the coming of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost.
 - d. With their teaching, Aquila and Priscilla confused Apollos.
 - e. When the twelve disciples of John the Baptist were rebaptized in the name of the Lord Jesus, they received the Holy Spirit.
 - f. Rebaptism occurs repeatedly in the New Testament.
 - g. Everyone in the district of Asia was evangelized even though not everyone believed.
 - h. God confirmed the preaching of the Word by signs and miracles, such as through Paul's ability to heal the sick.
 - i. Some of the Christians at Ephesus who still practiced magic brought their books and scrolls and burned them.
 - j. Demetrius fashioned small silver shrines, which people bought to place in dedication at the temple of Diana.
 - k. The disciples persuaded Paul to face the crowd at the amphitheater.
 - l. After spending as long as a year in Macedonia, Paul went to Achaia.
 - m. Achaia is the southern part of Greece.
 - n. The city where Paul wrote the epistle to the Romans was Ephesus.
 - o. Speaking to the Ephesian elders in Miletus, Paul defended his Ephesian ministry.

- p. Under the leading of the Spirit the believers at Tyre urged Paul to go to Jerusalem.
- q. In Caesarea Paul and his party stayed with Philip and his four virgin daughters, who had the gift of prophecy.
- r. Luke may have received some of the information about the early days of the church in Jerusalem from Mnason, an elderly disciple.
- s. The third missionary journey was completed in Jerusalem.
8. Write the correct words in the blank spaces below:
- Ephesus was the capital of proconsular _____ .
 - Ephesus was located near the mouth of the _____ River on the main trade route between Rome and the _____ .
 - Ephesus was the greatest _____ center in Asia at that time.
 - Ephesus was a free city with its own _____ and _____ .
9. What center of heathen worship was in Ephesus?
10.
 - Who was Apollos?
 - Where did he go after learning the Christian message?
11. At Ephesus Paul used a teaching method that resulted in everybody in the province of Asia hearing the Word.
- √ What was that method?
 - Why did it have such results?
 - What was Paul's probable daily schedule during that time?
 - √ What incident brought fear and furthered the gospel?
12.
 - Why did Demetrius organize the silversmiths and incite a riot in Ephesus?
 - What was Demetrius' argument?
13. In Acts 20 what seems to show that an elder, bishop (overseer), and pastor (shepherd) are the same? (p. 106)
NOTE: New Testament church leaders are usually called "elders," of which there were more than one in every church (Acts 14:23, James 5:14, etc.). Acts 20 and other passages show that "overseer" and "pastor" are the same office as elder. For example, Paul told Titus to "appoint **elders** in every city" (Titus 1:5), then called each elder an "**overseer**" (1:7, "bishop" in KJV). Likewise, Peter admonished "**elders**" (1 Peter 5:1) to "**shepherd** the flock" (v. 2) as pastors, "serving as **overseers**" (v. 2, NIV) for the right reasons. Not only are elders told to shepherd the flock; once they are called "pastors" (Eph. 4:11), the same word as "shepherds."
14. What is the saying of Christ in Acts 20:35 which is nowhere else recorded in the Scriptures?
15. As a review of the third missionary journey, list seven of the geographical locations involved, using the following references if necessary: Acts 19:1; 20:1, 2, 6b, 17; 21:3, 8.
- 16.√ Here are events of that journey. Tell where each one occurred.
- Paul stayed more than two years.

- b. Agabus prophesied trouble.
- c. Paul met the elders from Ephesus.
- d. Eutychus fell out of the window.
- e. Exorcists were forced to flee naked and wounded.
- f. Believers told Paul not to go to Jerusalem.
- g. Demetrius incited a riot.
- h. Philip was host to Paul's party.
- i. Paul stayed there three months (and wrote Romans).

17.√ In question 3 you were told that Paul wrote at least three great epistles during this missionary journey. What were they?

Glossary (KJV)

19:2	<i>Have ye received the Holy Ghost since ye believed?</i> —Paul's question was "Did you receive the Holy Spirit when you believed" (NIV)	19:30	<i>suffered him not</i> —would not allow him
19:9	<i>divers</i> —some	19:38	<i>implead</i> —bring charges against
19:13	<i>vagabond</i> —who went from place to place	20:9	<i>loft</i> —story
	<i>exorcists</i> —specialists in casting out demons	20:23	<i>abide</i> —await
	<i>adjure</i> —solemnly command	20:24	<i>dear</i> —valuable
19:19	<i>curious arts</i> —sorcery, magic	20:37	<i>sore</i> —a lot
19:27	<i>this our craft is in danger to be set at nought</i> —there is the danger that our business will get a bad name	21:11	<i>girdle</i> —belt
		21:15	<i>took up our carriages</i> —got ready
		21:16	<i>brought with them</i> —(a better translation) took us to

Glossary (textbook)

p. 102 *exorcists*—those who cast out demons

p. 105 *thwarted*—defeated

Lesson 12: Acts 21:18 to 25:27

Having returned to Jerusalem, what did Paul do at the request of James and the elders? What did he emphasize in his message from the steps? in his speech to the Sanhedrin? How did he escape death from the forty who vowed? What doctrine did he emphasize before Felix? before Felix and Drusilla? Why did he appeal to Caesar?

1. Acts 21:18-40 shows the circumstances under which Paul was attacked and taken prisoner in Jerusalem. Read, then answer.
 - a. In 21:17-26 James and the elders asked Paul to join some men ending a vow and to pay their expenses. They felt they should ask this because of two facts about Jews who had recently believed in Jesus. What two facts?
 - b. In 21:27-31 who stirred up the crowd in the temple so that they tried to kill Paul?
 - c. In 21:31-36 who saved Paul from being killed by the crowd? (This was the first of several times.)
 - d. In 21:37-40 Paul surprised the commander by speaking in Greek. What permission did he ask for and obtain?

2. Acts 22:1-24a includes Paul's speech from the steps to the Jews who had just been trying to kill him. It was a marvelous opportunity for the Jews to hear about the Messiah from His chosen representative. In it Paul explained how the Messiah had changed his life and sent him to the Gentiles. Read, then answer.
 - a. In 22:1-5 how did Paul show that in earlier years he was like his audience?
 - b. In 22:6-16 what did he say had changed his life?
 - c. In 22:17-21 why had he gone to the Gentiles?
 - d. In 22:22-23 how did the Jews respond to this witness?
3. Acts 22:24 to 23:11 includes Paul's brief speech to the highest body of worldwide Judaism, the Sanhedrin. Through Paul the Messiah made His last public offer in Jerusalem to His people. Read, then answer.
 - a. In 22:24-29 when the commander ordered that Paul be flogged and questioned, how did Paul avoid this ordeal?
 - b. In 22:29 to 23:5 how did the high priest show that the Sanhedrin had already judged Paul guilty before hearing him?
 - c. In 23:6-10 Paul's speech was very short because he went straight to the issue. Seeing no future for Israel with the Sadducees but a possible future with the Pharisees, he said, "I am a Pharisee." This was true (Philippians 3:5), but why say so? What did Pharisees believe that made him take their side?
 - d.√ What did Paul say was the issue in his trial? (v. 6)
 - e. Paul had finished his witness for the Lord Messiah in Jerusalem. What did the Lord promise him that night? (23:11)
4. Acts 23:12-35 tells the thrilling story of Paul's transfer to Caesarea. Read it, then answer.
 - a.√ Why did the commander transfer Paul suddenly and under heavy guard?
 - b. In his letter to Governor Felix, what did Commander Claudius Lysias say about the charge against Paul?
5. Acts 24:1-27 tells of Paul's witness in his trial before Governor Felix. Read, then answer.
 - a. In 24:1-9 what three-part accusation did the Jewish leaders bring against Paul through their lawyer Tertullus?
 - b. In 24:10-21 what was Paul's defense against this accusation?
 - c.√ In the same verses, what doctrine did he emphasize twice? (vv. 15, 21)
 - d.√ In 24:22-27 what did Paul talk to Felix and Drusilla about? (his general point and three subpoints)
 - e. Why didn't Felix free Paul? (two reasons)
6. Acts 25:1-12 tells how Paul made his defense before the new governor, Festus. Read, then answer.
 - a. Festus refused to send Paul to Jerusalem for trial. Why did the Jewish leaders want him sent there?
 - b. Though nothing was proved against Paul in this trial, Festus asked Paul if he was willing to be tried again in Jerusalem. How did Paul respond?

7. Acts 25:13-27 gives the setting for Paul's defense before King Agrippa. This was Herod Agrippa II, son of Herod Agrippa I and great-grandson of Herod the Great. His father was the "Herod" who died in Caesarea after having the apostle James killed and accepting honors fit only for God (Acts 12). Agrippa II, last of the Herods to rule, was a brilliant politician who continued gaining power through several changes of emperors. Though his kingdom did not include Judea, he did have authority to watch over the temple and to appoint the Jewish high priests. Bernice, his companion, was a sister of his with whom he lived in sin. Read, then answer.
 - a. Why did the new governor, Festus, want Agrippa to hear Paul?
 - b. List the people who gathered to hear Paul speak.
8. Read the textbook, pages 109-118.
9. Label each of the following statements true or false.
 - a. The leaders of the Jerusalem church agreed that Paul was right in his ideas about circumcision.
 - b. The end of the period of a vow was marked by shaving the head.
 - c. Because he was not under a vow at that particular time, Paul refused to purify himself.
 - d. Although Gentiles could enter the outer court of the temple, notices in Greek and Latin barred their entrance to the Inner Court.
 - e. Paul was rescued from the Jewish mob by the Romans.
 - f. Calling on the name of the Lord precedes forgiveness.
 - g. In the temple at Jerusalem Paul had received a vision from the risen Lord commissioning him to preach to the Gentiles.
 - h. After the chief captain turned Paul over to the Sanhedrin for questioning, he had to rescue him by force to save his life.
 - i. Ananias, appointed high priest in 47 and assassinated in 66, was a just man.
 - j. Paul's nephew warned Paul and the chief captain about the conspiracy to kill Paul.
 - k. The chief captain's letter to Felix stated his belief in Paul's innocence as far as Roman law was concerned.
 - l. A group headed by the high priest came to Caesarea to accuse Paul before Felix.
 - m. Knowing that Paul was innocent of the charges brought against him, Felix released him.
 - n. Though kept in semi-confinement for two years, Paul was allowed to have as much freedom as possible.
 - o. During his confinement Paul had a number of opportunities to witness for Christ to Felix and Drusilla.
 - p. The Jews charged Paul before Festus as they had done before Felix.
 - q. Paul may have used his right of appeal to Caesar in order to settle whether Christianity was a legitimate religion independent of Judaism.
 - r. The Agrippa in Acts 25 was no relative to Herod Agrippa I of Acts 12.
 - s. Although believing that Paul was innocent as far as Roman law was concerned, Festus asked Agrippa to examine him.
- 10.√ What suggestion did James and the elders put to Paul?

11. What did the Asian Jews think they saw, causing a riot in Jerusalem?
- 12.√ Paul had to defend himself against the charge of teaching against the people, the law, and the temple. What was the main point in his defense?
13. Why did Festus not want to release Paul?
14. a. (Choose one ending.) An appeal to Caesar guaranteed that the investigation would be transferred directly to Rome and the verdict rendered by the 1) senate 2) assembly 3) emperor.
b.√ Why did Paul appeal to Caesar?

Glossary (KJV)

21:24	<i>be at charges with them</i> —pay their expenses	24:5	<i>a pestilent fellow and a mover of sedition</i> —a real pest and a fellow who stirs up dissension (NASB)
21:31	<i>chief captain of the band</i> —commander of the Roman troops	24:16	<i>exercise myself</i> —do my best <i>void of offense</i> —clean
21:39	<i>mean</i> —unimportant <i>suffer</i> —allow	24:19	<i>aught</i> —anything
21:40	<i>license</i> —permission	24:22	<i>know the uttermost of your matter</i> —decide your case
22:5	<i>estate</i> —council	24:27	<i>room</i> —position
23:5	<i>wist</i> —knew	25:2	<i>besought</i> —urged
23:15	<i>or ever he come</i> —before he comes	25:27	<i>withal</i> —also
23:16	<i>lying in wait</i> —ambush		
24:4	<i>of thy clemency</i> —by your kindness		

Glossary (textbook)

p. 109	<i>chronicle</i> —story <i>placating</i> —pleasing <i>clarified</i> —made clear	p. 114	<i>animosity</i> —hatred <i>profanation</i> —defilement <i>categorically</i> —completely
p. 110	<i>elapse</i> —go by	p. 116	<i>ingratiate</i> —bring into favor
p. 111	<i>valid</i> —true, good	p. 117	<i>make concessions</i> —give favors
p. 112	<i>unscrupulous</i> —dishonest, corrupt		

Lesson 13: Acts 26-28

Before King Agrippa (a) in general how did Paul defend himself? (b) what did he say he had asked people everywhere to do? When all hope was gone in the storm at sea, what message did Paul receive and pass on? With the Jews at Rome (a) what was his topic? (b) what did he tell them from Isaiah 6? Can you identify twenty-eight key people throughout Acts? nine key chapters?

1. Acts 26 records Paul's powerful defense before King Agrippa. Read it, noticing Paul's main points. Then answer.
 - a. In your own words summarize each of Paul's main points. Use the following divisions: 2-3; 4-11; 12-18; 19-23; 25-29.
 - b.√ Summarize how Paul defended himself.
 - c.√ Reread verses 20-23. What did Paul tell people everywhere to do?
 - d. What message about the Christ (Messiah) did he preach everywhere?

2. Acts 27:1-20 tells the story of Paul's voyage to Rome, up to the point in the storm when everyone gave up hope of surviving. As you read, mark each person or group that was with Paul on the ships. Then answer.
 - a. Reread verses 1-2, look also at verses 30-31, then list four individuals and three groups that were together in the storm.
 - b. Tell what happened at the following places: Sidon, Myra, Fair Havens on Crete.
 - c. To reach Phoenix they had to sail about forty miles, mostly northwest. But this was impossible. Why?
 - d. Near the island of Clauda they managed to control the small boat being towed behind (v. 16), get it out of the water and onto the ship (v. 16), undergird the ship with cables (v. 17), and lower the sea anchor (v. 17, instead of "struck sail")—hoping to hold the ship back and not run aground on the sandbars off the coast of North Africa. What other two measures did they take (vv. 18-19)?
3. Acts 27:21-44 tells about the shipwreck. As you read it, notice that Paul had become the central character and leader.
 - a.√ When all hope was gone, Paul spoke. He reminded them that they should have listened to him before, then relayed them a message received through an angel. What would happen to him, to those aboard, and to the ship?
 - b. In 27:25 Paul expressed his confidence during this storm and throughout his stormy life. Write out the verse; also memorize it if you have time.
 - c. In what two other ways did Paul intervene in order to save everybody on the ship?
4. Acts 28:1-10 tells about the time at Melita (Malta). As you read it, notice how the Lord made Paul a blessing.
 - a. What incident made the islanders first think that Paul was a murderer, then a god?
 - b. When the whole group left the island three months later, the islanders furnished them the supplies they needed (v. 10). What had Paul done that probably made them so generous?
5. Acts 28:11-31 tells how Paul finally arrived at Rome and spoke to the Jews there. As you read, notice what he talked about. Then answer these questions.
 - a. The Appii Forum and Three Taverns were about forty-three miles and thirty-three miles from Rome. What happened at these places?
 - b. What were Paul's living conditions for the next two years in Rome? (vv. 16, 30)
 - c. Paul told the Jewish leaders in Rome why he had to appeal to Caesar. How did he summarize the reason he was a prisoner? (v. 20)
 - d.√ One day many Jews came to Paul's lodging. What did he speak about all that day?
 - e.√ When some of the Jews would not believe, Paul quoted a passage from Isaiah 6. Summarize what the passage said.
 - f. What did Paul now declare about God's salvation?
6. Read the textbook, pages 118-127.
7. Why was Paul's speech before Agrippa remarkable?
8. On the road to Damascus what did Paul recognize about Jesus?

9. The author quotes Acts 26:18, which shows what Jesus expected to accomplish by sending Paul to the Gentiles. Write the verse in a way that shows His purposes.
10. Why did the ancients not look forward to sea voyages?
11. The Jews in Rome had no word from the Jews in Palestine concerning Paul's case. Give the possible reason for this.
- 12.√ Here is a list of seven key people introduced in Acts 18:23 to the end: Apollos, Demetrius, Claudius Lysias, Felix, Festus, King Agrippa, Julius. Identify their descriptions that follow. (Put the right name next to each letter.)
 - a. Roman commander who saved Paul repeatedly from the Jews in Jerusalem
 - b. governor before whom Paul appealed to Caesar
 - c. centurion responsible to take Paul to Rome
 - d. Paul made his last defense in the Holy Land before this man.
 - e. first governor to try Paul in Caesarea
 - f. eloquent Alexandrian helped by Aquila and Priscilla
 - g. silversmith who stirred up many people against Paul in Ephesus
- 13.√ As practice for your last examination, give the name of the person described in each of the following. Choose from this list: Agabus, Ananias (Damascus), Ananias (Jerusalem), Aquila, Bar-Jesus (Elymas), Barnabas, Cornelius, Gallio, Gamaliel, James, John, John Mark, Lydia, Peter, Philip, Priscilla, Sapphira, Saul (Paul), Silas, Stephen, Timothy.
 - a. apostle who preached at Pentecost
 - b. great persecutor of church—converted through seeing Christ
 - c. Paul stayed with her at Corinth and made tents.
 - d. Jewish sorcerer smitten blind at Paphos
 - e. Levite who sold property to help poor, helped Saul in Jerusalem
 - f. prophet who came to Antioch and predicted a famine
 - g. Roman proconsul at Corinth who would not listen to charges against Paul
 - h. joined Paul's second missionary journey at Lystra
 - i. sent to lay his hands on Saul in Damascus
 - j. highly respected Pharisee and teacher—member of Sanhedrin
 - k. started Paul's second missionary journey with him
 - l. one of the Seven—first Christian martyr
 - m. half-brother of Jesus, leader of Jerusalem church
 - n. first convert in Europe (Philippi)
 - o. Barnabas's relative who left the missionary party at Perga
 - p. man who lied to God and died
 - q. Roman in Caesarea—saved when Peter preached
 - r. woman who lied to God and died
 - s. Paul stayed with him at Corinth and made tents.
 - t. apostle who often accompanied Peter in Acts
 - u. one of the Seven—evangelist in Samaria and to Ethiopian

- 14.√ Find and memorize the chapter number in Acts for each of the following.
- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| a. Missionaries sent out | e. Paul reaches Rome. |
| b. Pentecost | f. Defense before Agrippa |
| c. Paul reaches Jerusalem after third journey | g. Cornelius saved |
| d. Saul's conversion | h. Mars' Hill speech |
| | i. Stephen's speech |

Glossary (KJV)

26:5	<i>most straitest</i> —strictest	27:33	<i>meat</i> —food
26:7	<i>instantly</i> —earnestly	27:39	<i>shore</i> —beach
26:14	<i>pricks</i> —goads (pointed sticks used in controlling beasts)		<i>thrust in the ship</i> —force the ship onto it
27:3	<i>courteously entreated</i> —treated with consideration	27:40	<i>bands</i> —ropes (holding the rudders up)
27:4	<i>under</i> —on the side where the wind was not blowing (here, east)		<i>made</i> —headed
27:9	<i>fast</i> —day of Atonement, (in the fall)	28:2	<i>barbarous people</i> —natives (neither Greek nor Roman)
27:10	<i>lading</i> —cargo	28:3	<i>viper</i> —poisonous snake
27:12	<i>commodious</i> —suitable	28:4	<i>barbarians</i> —(see v. 2)
27:15	<i>drive</i> —be driven (by the wind)	28:7	<i>quarters</i> —neighborhood
27:16	<i>come by</i> —get under control	28:8	<i>bloody flux</i> —dysentery
27:17	(see question 2 part d)	28:10	<i>laded</i> —supplied
27:21	<i>long abstinence</i> —a long time without food	28:11	<i>sign was castor and pollux</i> —(At the front the ship had a carving of these two Roman gods.)
27:27	<i>Adria</i> —the central Mediterranean	28:13	<i>fetched a compass</i> —sailed around
27:30	<i>under color as though they would have cast anchors out of the foreship</i> —on the pretense of intending to lay out anchors from the bow (NASB)	28:19	<i>constrained</i> —forced
		28:23	<i>expounded</i> —explained
		28:27	<i>is waxed</i> —has become
		28:29	<i>reasoning</i> —dispute

Glossary (textbook)

p. 120	<i>academic</i> —theoretical, not practical		<i>at the stern</i> —behind the ship
p. 121	<i>incommodious</i> —small		<i>jettisoned the ship's gear</i> —threw out the ship's operating equipment
	<i>trans-shipped to a vessel</i> —transferred to a ship	p. 123	<i>taking soundings</i> —measuring the depth of the water
p. 122	<i>run with it</i> —move in the same direction as the wind		<i>ascendency</i> —rise
	<i>dinghy</i> —little boat	p. 125	<i>default</i> —failing to act

Prepare for and take unit 4 examination in the usual way (p. 59).

ANSWERS

Unit 1

Lesson 1

3. You should have got at least five of these. The Book of Acts
 - (a) is the chief source of facts about first century Christianity
 - (b) has seeds of doctrines developed in the epistles
 - (c) shows what men can do in the power of the risen Savior
 - (d) is the record of the continuation of the things Jesus began to do while on earth
 - (e) furnishes the principles for revival and missionary work
 - (f) shows the divine pattern for church government
 - (g) exhibits steadfastness and expansion under persecution (p. 7)
4. a.
 - (1) He answered the Macedonian call.
 - (2) He was in charge of the work at Philippi for about six years.
 - (3) He later preached in Rome.
 - (4) He was with Paul during his second imprisonment there. (p. 8)
- b. In Colossians 4:12-14 he is distinguished from those of the circumcision. (p. 8)
5. a. If written later, it would have mentioned the destruction of Jerusalem. (p. 9)
- b. about A.D. 63 (p. 8)
6. a. that the author was sometimes Paul's companion (p. 9)
- b. seeing and experiencing them; learning them from Paul; learning them from other eyewitnesses (p. 10)
7. a. that after waiting a few days in Jerusalem they would be baptized with the Holy Ghost (Holy Spirit) and receive power as witnesses (vv. 4-5, 8)
- b. Jesus will come back in the same way He went into heaven (v. 11).
- c. Matthias, to take Judas's place as one of the Twelve (vv. 20, 25-26), to be a witness of Jesus' resurrection (v. 22)
9. Acts of the Risen Lord (p. 12)
10. corrects, commissions, and chooses (pp. 12-15)
11. a. the Gospel of Luke
- b. The Gospel of Luke tells the story of what Jesus began to do while in His body of limitation; Acts tells what He continued to do in His resurrection body. (p. 12)
12. a. if it was time for it to come (p. 13)
NOTE. This is what they meant by "restore the kingdom to Israel." Many prophecies picture the final kingdom exalting Israel.
- b. that it was not for them to know when the kingdom would come (p. 13)
- c.
 - (1) that it is coming
 - (2) that the nation Israel will be exalted as prophecies said
 - (3) that it is all right to ask and learn about it but not its time (pp. 13-14)
13. a. power to witness (p. 14)
- b. Jerusalem, Judea, Samaria, uttermost part of the earth (p. 14)
14. during the battle of Armageddon (p. 15; Rev. 19:11-21)
15. a. be a witness of the Lord's resurrection and a companion of the Lord during His whole public earthly ministry (p. 16)
- b. to be a witness of the Lord's resurrection

- c. Two candidates were nominated; their names were put on lots in an urn; the first name to fall out was taken to be the Lord's choice. (p. 16)

Lesson 2

1.
 - a. to a crowd of devout Jews from all the nations, who heard Galileans speaking in all the languages
 - b. He said that this was the result of God's pouring out His Spirit as predicted in Joel (and before the Day of the Lord).
 - c. approved (accredited) Him, raised Him from the dead, exalted Him to His right hand, gave Him the Holy Spirit to pour out
 - d. God has made Jesus Lord and Christ (that is, Messiah).
 - e. About 3000 accepted the message and were baptized.
3. a. 2 b. 1 c. 3 d. 4 (p. 17)
4. baptized them into the Body of Christ, filled them, and began indwelling them (p. 18)
NOTE: In accordance with promises in all the Gospels (Mt. 3:11; Mark 1:8; Luke 3:16; John 1:33), the Baptizer is Jesus, who baptizes in or with the Holy Spirit.
5. joins them as a unit into the risen Head of the Church (p. 18)
6. a. 2 b. 4 c. 3 (p. 18)
7.
 - a. wind, fire, and tongues (p. 18)
 - b. The wind was a roar that filled the house.
The fire was what the tongues looked like, a part of it coming on each one.
The tongues were real languages—new to the speakers but understood by those visiting Jerusalem. (pp. 18-19)
8.
 - a. Joel 2:28-32 (p. 20)
 - b. in order to include the salvation invitation (p. 21)
9.
 - a. that Jesus is the Messiah (p. 21)
 - b. because they considered Jesus merely a human religious teacher (p. 21)
10.
 - a. Their testimony was fresh, since Jesus had risen less than two months before.
 - b. Jesus' exaltation showed that He was alive and more than a mere man.
 - c. His pouring out the Holy Spirit showed the same facts. (p. 22)
11. severing their ties with Judaism and associating with the messages of Jesus and His people (p. 23)
12.
 - (a) the teaching of the apostles
 - (b) fellowship (sharing spiritual and material blessings)
 - (c) breaking bread (remembering the Lord in the Lord's Supper)
 - (d) prayers (p. 25)
 NOTE: It is quite possible that c and d above are intended to explain b. In other words, fellowship consisted primarily of breaking bread and prayers.
13. Since the church was born at Pentecost, you probably realized that some birth experiences are unique—not to be repeated.
14. He was the man chosen as apostle in Judas's place.

Lesson 3

1. Lying at the Gate Beautiful of the temple, he asked Peter and John for alms. Peter told him to look at them, then said, "In the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth, rise up and walk." He

- took him by the hand and lifted him up. Immediately he was healed, stood, walked, leaped, and praised God.
2.
 - a. to “men of Israel” in the temple (vv. 1,12)
 - b. This healing came from faith in Jesus, God’s Servant, raised from the dead.
 - c. They had been God’s instruments to fulfill His predictions about the sufferings of Christ (Messiah).
 - d. Their sins would be forgiven.
 - e. God would send times of refreshing and the Christ (Messiah).
 - f. They must listen to Him and repent—or be destroyed.
 4. all that Christ is, including all His power (p. 28)
 5.
 - a. Jesus is the Messiah. (p. 29)
 - b. Servant, Jesus, Holy One, Just, Prince of Life (p. 29)
 - c. the kingdom (p. 31)
 6.
 - a. as a time of justice in the earth, when the farthest nations wait for His law
 - b. shut their mouths
 7. repent (pp. 30-31)
 8.
 - a. to the Jewish council and other members of the high priest’s family (v. 6)
 - b. after Peter and John had been put in prison for teaching the people and preaching the resurrection (vv. 1-3)
 - c. The miracle was done by the name of Jesus Christ (that is, Messiah), whom they had crucified but God had raised.
 - d. the stone they had rejected, which became the main stone
 - e. not to speak at all or teach in Jesus’ name (v. 18)
 - f. to speak with boldness (v. 29)
that God do healings and miracles (v. 30)
 10. because the Sadducees did not believe in the resurrection (p. 32)
 11. about five thousand
 12.
 - a. In verse 9 Peter points out that they are questioning the apostles about a good deed, not a crime. In verse 10 he reminds them that the Healer is the same Jesus that they crucified.
 - b. (Learn this statement.) The Jesus crucified by the rulers is the only way of salvation.
 13. untrained formally in the Rabbinic schools (p. 34)
 14. “We must obey God and testify of what we have seen.” (p. 34)
 15. b,d,a,c (pp. 34-35)
 16.
 - a. for the Lord to remove the threats or relieve them of the problem
 - b. by another infilling of the Spirit (seen in a shaking), which led to speaking boldly (p. 35)
 17.
 - a. by agreeing to hold things in common
 - b. (1) The sale of property was voluntary.
(2) The right of possession was not abolished.
(3) The community did not control the money until it was voluntarily given.
(4) Distribution was not made equally but according to need. (p. 36)
 18.
 - a. a Cypriot, evidently wealthy, called an apostle, with the gift of exhortation (p. 36)
 - b. sold some land and gave the money to the apostles to give to the needy (4:37)
 - c. It shows the love of Christ ruling the heart and displaying itself in caring for other believers. (p. 36)

Unit 2**Lesson 4**

1. Your summaries may be similar to these:
 - 1-11 Ananias and Sapphira both lied about an offering they brought to the apostles, and both died as a result.
 - 12-16 Though the unbelievers now stayed separate from the believers, many more were converted; and everyone who came for healing was healed.
 - 17-28 The apostles were put in prison, freed by an angel, then taken from preaching in the temple to face the council.
 - 29-32 Peter and the other apostles responded that they must obey God and testify of Jesus, who had been slain by Israel's leaders but exalted by God.
 - 33-39 The esteemed teacher Gamaliel told the council not to try to destroy this new movement, for it might be from God.
 - 40-42 After being beaten and threatened by the council, the apostles
 - (a) rejoiced that they could suffer for Jesus and
 - (b) continued to preach that Jesus is the Messiah.
3.
 - a. He purged out the weak members of the church. (p. 37)
 - b. They pretended greater devotedness to Christ than they had. (p. 38)
 - c. The church's purity was preserved. There was a wholesome, godly fear. Believers had new power. (p. 38)
4.
 - a. the apostles' miracle-working power, the believers' accord, and the church's growth (p. 39)
 - b. (1) the apostles put in prison (v. 18)
(2) the apostles brought before the council (vv. 26-27)
(3) the apostles beaten and threatened (v. 40)
5. Obedience to God takes priority over obedience to man. (p. 40)
6.
 - a. a Pharisee and one of the most celebrated teachers of the law
 - b. Let them alone. (p. 40)
7.
 - a. in private homes and in the temple, daily (p. 41)
 - b. that Jesus is the Messiah
8.
 - a. murmuring of the Grecians against the Hebrews because the Grecian widows were being neglected (v. 1)
 - b. because it would take time from their main task, which was prayer and the ministry of the Word
 - c. The disciples (which in Acts means all the believers) chose seven capable men, whom the apostles appointed to work out the daily "table-service" (vv. 3, 5-6).
 - d. The Word of God increased; there were many new disciples, including many priests.
10. Hellenistic Jews had originally come from countries outside of Palestine and spoke Greek. Palestinian Jews spoke Hebrew (Aramaic?) and observed all the customs of Judaism. (p. 42)
11.
 - a. Hellenistic Jews complained that their widows were being neglected in the distribution of relief money; yet the apostles had an increasing burden of work. (p. 42)
 - b. men, believers, reputable, spiritual, wise (p. 43)
 - c. that they were chosen in the interests of the Hellenists (p. 43)
 - d. The apostles laid their hands on them. (pp. 43-44)
 - e. prayer and the ministry of the Word

12. a. Acts often uses this word in a non-technical sense, “to serve.” (p. 44)
- b. by the time of Paul’s first imprisonment in Rome (p. 44)

Lesson 5

1. a. He did miracles and spoke with wisdom and spirit that no one could resist. (vv. 8-10)
- b. that he spoke against Moses (the law) and God (the temple)
2. a. You probably noticed these: to Abraham in Mesopotamia (v. 2), to Abraham in Charan (that is, Haran, v. 4), to Moses and Israel at Mount Sinai (vv. 30, 38).
- b. You probably noticed some of these: They sold Joseph into Egypt (v. 9), rejected Moses as deliverer (vv. 25, 27, 35), would not obey Moses at Sinai (v. 39), persecuted the prophets (v. 52), betrayed and murdered the Just One (v. 52).
4. a. 3 b. 1 c. 4 d. 1
5. by citing the facts of Jewish history and the contemporary rejection of Jesus (p. 46)
6. a. Abraham—because all Jews looked to him, and the promise concerning the seed was given to him (p. 46)
- b. Joseph—possibly because he is a good type of Christ (p. 46)
- c. Moses—because he was at first rejected by the people and he prophesied of the coming Christ (pp. 46-47)
- d. Solomon and the temple—because Solomon said that God does not dwell in manmade temples (p. 47)
7. He said that the Sanhedrin was doing the same as their forefathers by rejecting God’s message through Jesus. (p. 47)
8. a. He saw the risen Lord standing on the right hand of God. (p. 48)
- b. that the Lord receive his spirit and not lay this sin to the charge of the Jews (p.48)
9. a. persecution, which scattered all but the apostles (v. 1)
- b. He did miraculous signs (vv. 6-7, 13) and preached the Christ (that is, the Messiah) and the kingdom (vv. 5, 12).
- c. Peter and John, who prayed for them and placed their hands on them—and they received the Holy Spirit (vv. 14-18).
- d. wanting to buy the power to give God’s Spirit (vv. 9, 18-19)
- e. a eunuch, in charge of the queen’s treasury, had gone to Jerusalem to worship, was returning home (in his chariot), was reading the Bible
- f. Isaiah 53
11. a. the fourth persecution, after Stephen’s death (p. 50)
- b. Saul (p. 51)
- c. He went into homes, included women, and saw to it that they were imprisoned. (p. 51)
12. a. False (p. 51) e. True (p. 51) i. True (p. 53)
- b. True (p. 51) f. False (p. 52) j. True (p. 53)
- c. True (p. 51) g. True (p. 52) k. False (p. 53)
- d. True (p. 51) h. True (p. 52)
13. Philip, another deacon (p. 51)
14. to show that Samaritan Christianity was not distinct from the Judean brand—thus assuring unity (p. 52)
15. a. on the road to Egypt (thus, southwest) (p. 52)
- b. south of Egypt (p. 53)
- c. evidently, to worship God (p. 53)

- d. because the Spirit so commanded him (p. 53)
 - e. that Isaiah was speaking of Christ, who was Jesus of Nazareth (p. 53)
 - f. He requested baptism. (p. 53)
 - g. He was caught away to Ashdod and continued preaching until he got to Caesarea. (p. 53)
16. No doubt you saw that the Servant is sometimes called “Israel” and yet is sometimes distinguished from Israel. The answer is that Jesus is the true Israel.

Lesson 6

1.
 - a. to find believers and bring them bound to Jerusalem (v. 2)
 - b. When a light shone from heaven (v. 3), he saw Jesus (v. 17). He heard Jesus who (1) asked why he was persecuting Him and (2) identified Himself (vv. 4-5).
 - c. to put his hands on Saul so that he might receive his sight and be filled with the Holy Spirit (vv. 12, 17-18)
 - d. that Jesus is the Son of God, the Christ (vv. 20, 22)
 - e. by being let down by (that is, through an opening in) the wall in a basket (v. 25)
 - f. Barnabas (v. 27)
 - g. to Tarsus (v. 30)
 - h. (your own answer)
4. to bring any Damascus Christians to Jerusalem for trial (p. 56)
5.
 - a. the moment He recognized Jesus as Messiah and placed his faith in Him (p. 56)
 - b. He was offering the Lord all his life for service without reservation. (p. 56)
6.
 - a. You probably noticed from the verses before and after Galatians 1:17 that Paul did not go to Jerusalem until three years after his conversion. Besides his brief time in Damascus, the only other place he visited was Arabia.
 - b. reorienting himself and his theology (p. 58)
7.
 - a. They feared that he was not really a disciple. (p. 58)
 - b. vouched for him (p. 58)
 - c. particularly the Hellenistic Jews (p. 58)
8.
 - a. All that lived at Lydda and Saron (that is, the plain of Sharon stretching northward along the coast) saw Aeneas and turned to the Lord (v. 35).
 - b. Tabitha, arise. (Acts 9:40)
NOTE: Peter no doubt said this in Aramaic, the language he and Dorcas knew best. If so, his words, “tabitha cumi,” were quite similar to Jesus’ words in the similar situation: “talitha cumi” (Mark 5:41).
 - c. in Joppa, in the house of Simon a tanner (considered unclean by many Jews) (v. 43)
 - d. In Lydda Aeneas was healed; in Joppa Dorcas was raised from the dead.
9.
 - a. He was devout, feared God with all his house, gave much alms to the (Jewish) people, prayed to God always.
 - b. He saw a great sheet let down from heaven, with all kinds of animals and birds in it (vv. 11-12). He was told to kill and eat them (v. 13) and that he should not call them common for God had cleansed them (v. 15). This happened three times (v. 16).
 - c. the two servants and the soldier sent by Cornelius (vv. 7-8, 17-18)
 - d. because the vision showed him that Gentiles are clean
 - e. the Judge of the living and the dead
 - f. God poured out the Holy Spirit on the Gentiles who heard (vv. 44-45).

- They spoke with tongues and magnified God (v. 46).
10. a. for going into the house of uncircumcised men and eating with them (11:2-3)
 - b. by (1) telling the story of the vision in which the Lord showed him that all foods were clean, (2) relating how the Gentiles had received the Holy Spirit (11:4-17)
 - c. granting the Gentiles repentance unto life (11:18)
 12. a. 27 miles up the coast (north) (p. 61)
 - b. centurion, commanding a hundred men (p. 61)
 - c. a proselyte of the gate (p. 61)
 - d. Acts 11:14 says that Peter's words were for him to be saved by.
 13. that unclean Gentiles were now to be cleansed by the gospel and brought into the church on the same basis as Jewish believers (p. 62)
 14. He proved Himself by His life, was crucified, was raised and seen, will some day judge the living and the dead. (p. 63)
- NOTE: "judge" here means "rule" as Messiah.
15. a. Ananias of Damascus
 - b. Stephen
 - c. Ananias of Jerusalem
 - d. Peter
 - e. Saul
 - f. Cornelius
 - g. Sapphira
 - h. John
 - i. Barnabas
 - j. Philip
 - k. Gamaliel

Unit 3

Lesson 7

1. a. They were scattered by the persecution in connection with the death of Stephen. (11:19-20)
- b. Barnabas and Saul (11:22, 25)
- c. Christians (11:26)
- d. the prediction by Agabus of a severe famine (11:28-29)
- e. Barnabas and a relief offering from Antioch to Jerusalem
3. because this part of the story probably took place before Peter preached to Cornelius (p. 66)
4. because of seniority, location, and connection with the apostles (p. 66)
5. He was a Hellenist (as many of the new converts were) and Cypriot (as many of the preachers were), and possessed the necessary spiritual qualities. (p. 67)
6. a. Acts 26:28 and 1 Peter 4:16
- b. Gentiles
- c. a partisan of Christ, or one who belongs to Christ's party (p. 67)
7. They sent it by their two outstanding teachers. (p. 68)
8. from the synagogue (p. 68)
9. a. James, the brother of John (12:2; compare Matthew 20:22-23)
- b. in prison, during the feast of Unleavened Bread (to execute him afterward), guarded by four squads of four soldiers each (chained to two, with two others sentries at all times)
- c. prayed earnestly—continuing to do so on the last night (12:5, 12)
- d. The angel and light in the cell, struck Peter to waken him, chains fell off, Peter got dressed, followed the angel past both guards, iron gate opened by itself, walked the length of a street.
- e. house of Mary, mother of John Mark (12:12)
- the servant—Rhoda (12:13)

- f. Herod ordered their execution. (12:19)
- 10. a. The people of Tyre and Sidon were trying to get his favor. After he made a speech to them from his throne, they said that his voice was that of a god and not a man. (12:20-22)
- b. struck by an angel of the Lord and eaten by worms (12:23)
- c. John Mark (12:25)
- 12. a. grandson of Herod the Great (p. 69)
- b. He had James the brother of John killed, then had Peter put in prison, intending to execute him. (p. 70)
- c. to court the favor of the Jews (p. 70)
- 13. a. that they would drink the Lord's cup and be baptized with His baptism
- b. by remembering the Lord's promise that he would live to an old age (p. 70)
- 14. They were economically dependent on Herod's territory. (p. 72)
- 15. God let James be killed, but He delivered Peter and later killed Herod. (p. 72)

Lesson 8

- 1. a. Saul and Barnabas
- b. As the five leaders of the church worshiped and fasted, the Holy Spirit told them to set apart two of the five for special work. They fasted, prayed, laid their hands on the two (Saul and Barnabas), and sent them off.
- 2. a. Salamis and Paphos
- b. Paul called down blindness upon him.
- c. the proconsul, Sergius Paulus
- d. Paul
- 3. a. John prepared the people for Jesus' ministry. (vv. 24-25)
- b. The Jews rejected and condemned Him, thus fulfilling Scripture. (vv. 27-29)
- c. God raised Him from the dead. (vv. 30, 34, 37)
- d. Believers get forgiveness, that is, justification.
- 4. a. because they saw the crowds of Gentiles gathered to hear Paul, and became jealous (v. 45)
- b. They turned to the Gentiles.
- 5. a. They had to leave Iconium because the Gentiles, Jews, and leaders plotted to mistreat and stone them.
- b. They had to leave Lystra because Jews from Antioch and Iconium got the crowd to stone Paul.
- c. Because Paul healed the man lame from birth, the people thought they were gods and prepared to offer sacrifices to them.
- d. Derbe
- e. They told the believers that we must enter the kingdom through much tribulation.
- f. They appointed elders in each church.
- 7. because at chapter 13 the gospel begins to be taken to the uttermost part of the earth (p. 74)
- 8. that they associated with them in their future ministry (p. 75)
- 9. Saul was his Jewish name and Paul his Roman name. (p. 76)
- 10. a. Perga (p. 76)
- b. his sister's son (some versions say "cousin")
- 11. a. historical review, preaching of gospel, warning

- b. because it means that the law could not justify anyone whereas Christ offers complete justification to every believer (p. 77)
 - c. They had to believe that Jesus is the promised Savior from David's line and that God has raised Him from the dead.
12. more than 100 miles (p. 79)
13. a. Salamis, Paphos, Perga, Pisidian Antioch, Iconium, Lystra, Derbe
b. Salamis-6, Paphos-4, Perga-2, Pisidian Antioch-5, Iconium-7, Lystra-1, Derbe-3

Lesson 9

1. a. a dispute with men from Judea who insisted that those in Antioch must be circumcised
b. Peter telling how God made no distinction between Jews and Gentiles in the case of Cornelius, Barnabas and Paul telling about miracles among the Gentiles, and James showing (from Amos) how the prophets foresaw Gentiles bearing God's name in the kingdom
c. from food sacrificed to idols, blood, meat of strangled animals, and sexual immorality
3. a. True (p. 81) f. True (p. 82) k. False (p. 84)
b. False (p. 81) g. False (p. 82) l. True (p. 85)
c. True (p. 81) h. False (p. 83) m. True (p. 85)
d. True (p. 82) i. True (p. 83) n. True (p. 85)
e. True (p. 82) j. True (p. 83) o. True (p. 85)
4. a. because he was the one God used to open the door of salvation to the Gentiles (p. 82)
b. It is by faith. (p. 83)
5. the Lord's half-brother, leader of the Jerusalem church (p. 83)
6. a. It decided that since salvation is by grace rather than by works, circumcision of Gentiles is unnecessary. To circumcise them would be to trouble them. (pp. 83-84)
b. from food sacrificed to idols, blood, meat of strangled animals, and sexual immorality
7. (a) A potentially dangerous schism in the church was averted.
(b) An important doctrinal matter was settled.
(c) A suggestion was made so that Jew and Gentile might live in harmony. (p. 85)
8. a. They disagreed about taking John Mark with them; Paul paired with Silas and went through Syria and Cilicia; Barnabas paired with Mark and went to Cyprus.
b. Timothy
c. because of Jews in that area who knew that he was half Greek
d. He was kept from preaching in the province of Asia, not allowed to enter Bithynia, invited to Macedonia in a vision.
e. It begins at 16:10, ends at 16:17.
10. a. because they could not agree about taking John Mark (pp. 86-87)
b. that it continued and that it was sharp (pp. 86-87)
c. Apparently both were right. Paul probably could not have put up with John Mark at this stage, but Barnabas could and did.
11. You probably listed Lystra, Troas, Neapolis, Philippi, Thessalonica, Berea, Athens, and Corinth.
12. a. the "we" in 16:10 (p. 89)
b. He joined them in Troas and stayed in Philippi.

Lesson 10

1.
 - a. Lydia, a seller of purple, from Thyatira
 - b. cast the demon out of a slave girl who predicted the future, thus taking away her financial value
 - c. The magistrates tore off the clothes from Paul and Silas, and had them beaten. The jailer put them into stocks in the inner cell.
 - d. prayed and sang praises to God at midnight
 - e. When the earthquake freed the prisoners, he started to kill himself. Paul stopped him and then—at his request—told him how to be saved.
 - f. that the magistrates come personally to escort them out of the prison (v. 37)
2.
 - a. (1) From Scripture he proved that the Christ (that is, the expected Messiah) had to suffer and rise.
(2) Jesus is the Christ (Messiah).
NOTE: By now you should realize that Jesus' Messiahship was the main theme of all the evangelistic sermons in Acts. Other important truths, such as Jesus' divinity and the meaning of His death, were taught later. The Appendix, p. 54, suggests why.
 - b. They formed a mob, started a riot, and dragged Paul's host, Jason, and others, before the officials. The officials required Paul's friends to post bond (pay money to guarantee peace).
 - c. They received Paul's message eagerly and examined the Scriptures to see if it was true.
3.
 - a. the fact that the city was full of idols (17:16)
 - b. the altar to the unknown God
 - c. that God does not live in manmade temples, is not served by human hands, and is not like images men make
 - d. that God has set a day to judge the world by a man He raised from the dead (v. 31; see 10:42)
4.
 - a. with Aquila and Priscilla, making tents (18:2-3)
 - b. Jesus is the Messiah. (18:5)
 - c. a year and a half (18:11)
 - d. Gallio refused to hear their complaint and had them ejected. Sosthenes, the Jewish leader, was beaten.
 - e. Aquila and Priscilla
6.
 - a. It was a piece of Rome transplanted abroad—with its citizens enjoying the same privileges as those in Rome. (p. 89)
 - b. There were not the required ten Jewish men. (p. 90)
7. It put his true message in the same category as her false soothsaying. (p. 91)
8.
 - a. Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ
 - b. His household would be saved if they would believe too. (p. 92)
9.
 - a. Macedonia
 - b. about 200,000 (p. 93)
10.
 - a. of going first to the synagogue and preaching that Jesus is the Christ (Messiah)
 - b. three (p. 93)
11.
 - a. that pleasure is the chief end of life (p. 94)
 - b. an Athenian court (that in early times met on the Hill of Ares), which had jurisdiction over moral questions and religious matters (p. 95)
 - c. his mention of the resurrection (p. 95)

7. a. True (p. 99) g. True (p. 101) m. True (p. 104)
b. True (p. 100) h. True (p. 102) n. False (p. 104)
c. True (p. 100) i. True (p. 102) o. True (p. 105)
d. False (p. 100) j. True (p. 103) p. False (p. 107)
e. True (p. 101) k. False (p. 103) q. True (p. 107)
f. False (p. 101) l. True (p. 104) r. True (p. 108)
s. True (p. 108)
8. a. Asia b. Cayster, east c. commercial d. senate, assembly (p. 99)
9. the temple of Diana (p. 100)
10. a. an Alexandrian Jew who spoke eloquently b. Greece (p. 100)
11. a. teaching his disciples daily in a lecture hall (of Tyrannus) (p. 101)
b. Those being instructed became evangelists. (p. 101)
c. He made tents from daybreak until 11:00 A.M., then taught his disciples from 11:00 to 4:00 P.M. (p. 101)
d. the demon hurting the seven exorcists (sons of Sceva) and making them flee naked (p. 102)
12. a. because their business had fallen off with the conversion of so many to Christianity
b. that the Christians were hurting the civic standing and pride of Ephesus by refusing to worship Diana (p. 103)
13. In Acts 20 the same men are called “elders” and “bishops” and said to pastor the flock.
14. It is more blessed to give than to receive.
15. Ephesus, Macedonia, Greece (Corinth), Troas, Miletus, Tyre, Caesarea
16. a. Ephesus d. Troas g. Ephesus
b. Caesarea e. Ephesus h. Caesarea
c. Miletus f. Tyre, Caesarea i. Greece (Corinth)
17. 1 Corinthians, 2 Corinthians, Romans

Lesson 12

1. a. New Jewish believers (1) were zealous for the law (21:20) and (2) had been informed that Paul was teaching Jews abroad to abandon the law (21:21).
b. Jews from the province of Asia (21:27)
c. the commander of the Roman troops (21:31, by running down with troops, v. 32)
d. to speak to the Jewish people (21:39)
2. a. He told of his training in Jerusalem under Gamaliel (22:3) and his zealous persecuting of Christians (22:4-5).
b. Jesus’ stopping him on the road and instructing him through Ananias of Damascus
c. When he was praying in the temple, the Lord (Jesus) had ordered him to go to the Gentiles because the Jews would not accept his testimony.
d. They shouted that he was not fit to live, threw off their cloaks, threw dust into the air.
3. a. by claiming his right as a Roman citizen (22:25-27)
b. He ordered those near Paul to strike him on the mouth because Paul claimed to have a good conscience (23:1-2).
c. They believed in the resurrection and the unseen world (angels and spirits).
d. his hope in the resurrection of the dead
e. that he would testify in Rome, too
4. a. because he found out, from Paul’s nephew, about a plot to kill Paul

- b. He didn't specify the charge but said that (1) it had to do with the Jews' law, (2) it didn't deserve death or prison.
5. a. of being a troublemaker, leader of the Nazarene sect, and trying to desecrate ("gone about to profane") the temple (24:5-9)
- b. He had come to Jerusalem only twelve days before (v. 11) and had not caused any disturbance except at the Sanhedrin. The Jews had showed no evidence for their charges.
- c. the resurrection
- d. general: faith in Christ Jesus (24:24)
subpoints: righteousness, temperance (that is, self-control), and coming judgment (24:25)
- e. (1) Paul didn't offer him a bribe. (24:26)
(2) He wanted to do a favor for the Jews when he left office. (24:27)
6. a. so that they could kill him on the way (25:3)
- b. He said that he was not willing because it was not just, then he appealed to Caesar (the emperor).
7. a. in order to help him determine what to write to Rome about Paul (25:26-27)
- b. King Agrippa, Bernice, Governor Festus, high ranking officers, leading men of the city, and possibly many others (25:23)
9. a. True (p. 109) g. True (p. 112) m. False (p. 115)
b. True (p. 110) h. True (p. 112) n. True (p. 116)
c. False (p. 110) i. False (pp. 112-113) o. True (p. 116)
d. True (p. 111) j. True (p. 113) p. True (p. 116)
e. True (p. 111) k. True (p. 113) q. True (p. 117)
f. True (p. 112) l. True (p. 114) r. False (p. 118)
s. True (p. 118)
10. that Paul pay for offerings for four men whose vow had ended, and purify himself with them (p. 110)
11. Trophimus, a Gentile, in the restricted part of the temple with Paul (p. 111)
12. that he was a good Jew and that the Lord appeared and changed his life (p. 111)
13. He wanted to ingratiate himself with the Jews. (p. 116)
14. a. 3
- b. He feared that his trial would no longer be conducted impartially. Perhaps also, to settle once and for all if Christianity was a legitimate religion independent of Judaism. (p. 117)

Lesson 13

1. a. Your summaries should be similar to these:
2-3 - Paul appeals to Agrippa to listen.
4-11 - Paul tells of his life as a Jew and a persecutor of the church.
12-18 - Paul tells how Jesus converted and commissioned him.
19-23 - Paul tells how he was obedient to Jesus' commands in the vision.
25-29 - Paul appeals to Agrippa—and to all—to turn to Christ.
- b. He showed that his life changed in response to meeting Jesus as Messiah.
- c. repent and turn to God, proving their repentance by their deeds (26:20)
- d. that the Messiah suffered, rose, proclaims light to the Jews and the Gentiles (25:23)

2.
 - a. Paul, Luke (“we”), Aristarchus, Julius the centurion, other prisoners, sailors, soldiers (under Julius)
 - b. Sidon—Paul was allowed to visit friends.
Myra—The centurion transferred his soldiers and prisoners to a ship of Alexandria bound for Rome.
Fair Havens—Paul warned not to continue the voyage; the centurion, however, took the advice of the pilot and owner to continue to Phoenix and winter there.
 - c. A tempestuous wind drove them away from Crete (to the southwest, vv. 14-15).
 - d. They lightened the ship by throwing cargo overboard (v. 18).
They cast out the tackling (v. 19).
3.
 - a. He would be brought before Caesar in Rome. Those aboard would all be saved. The ship would be lost.
 - b. “Wherefore, sirs, be of good cheer: for I believe God, that it shall be even as it was told me.”
 - c. He got the centurion and soldiers to keep the sailors from abandoning the ship (vv. 30-32). He got everyone to eat (vv. 33-36). Notice also that for Paul’s sake the centurion kept the soldiers from killing the prisoners (vv. 42-43).
4.
 - a. A viper fastened on his hand but did him no harm.
 - b. He had healed the father of Publius (chief man of the island) and other sick people (“the rest of the sick,” NIV).
5.
 - a. Christian brethren came from Rome to meet Paul and his companions there.
 - b. He lived by himself (in his own house), with a soldier to guard him, and with freedom to receive visitors.
 - c. He said that it was “for the hope of Israel.”
 - d. the kingdom of God and Jesus (from the law and the prophets, 28:23)
Notice that he spoke about the same subjects to the Gentiles (v. 31).
 - e. It says that Israel would not understand and be converted because they would refuse to hear and see.
 - f. that it was now sent to the Gentiles, who would hear it
7. because Paul showed great tact and courtesy while being pointed and truthful (p. 118)
8. that He was the Messiah, fulfiller of the promises to the fathers (p. 119)
9. You may have written it like this:

TO OPEN THEIR EYES, and
TO TURN THEM
FROM DARKNESS TO LIGHT and
FROM THE POWER OF SATAN UNTO GOD,
that they may receive forgiveness of sins, and
inheritance among them which are sanctified
by faith that is in Christ.
10. because of the lack of comfort on the ships, the probability of long delays, and the possibility of shipwreck (p. 121)
11. Paul’s persecutors had probably decided to drop the case, realizing that they could not win it and that it might result in Christianity’s being declared legitimate. By doing nothing they assured Paul’s being detained at least eighteen more months. (pp. 125-126)
12.

a. Claudius Lysias	c. Julius	e. Felix	g. Demetrius
b. Festus	d. King Agrippa	f. Apollos	

-
13. a. Peter h. Timothy o. John Mark
b. Saul (Paul) i. Ananias (Damascus) p. Ananias (Jerusalem)
c. Priscilla j. Gamaliel q. Cornelius
d. Bar-Jesus (Elymas) k. Silas r. Sapphira
e. Barnabas l. Stephen s. Aquila
f. Agabus m. James t. John
g. Gallio n. Lydia u. Philip
14. a. 13 b. 2 c. 21 d. 9 e. 28 f. 26 g. 10 h. 17 i. 7

Appendix

Jesus' Divinity & the Message in Acts

God is a trinity: Father, Word, and Holy Spirit. Therefore, the Word that “became flesh” was divine as no other man is. But Jesus’ pre-existence and divinity were not part of the evangelistic message recorded in the Book of Acts. That message was that Jesus is the Messiah, the One Anointed to rule. Messiah and Christ are two English versions of the same royal title with that meaning. Messiah represents the Aramaic form (Messias) of that title. Christ represents its Greek form (Cristos).

Jesus is divine. The Bible clearly affirms His divinity. He has the same nature as God His Father. He is the pre-existent Creator who came to earth. Here are some of the Bible’s affirmations about Him:

- In Old Testament prophecies it attributes to Him divine names and descriptions (Isa. 7:14, “Immanuel”; Isa. 9:6, “Mighty God”; Micah 5:2, “His goings forth are from... the days of eternity”).
- It records Jesus’ claims about His unique relationship to His Father (Luke 10:22; John 5:17-18). He is the “only Son” (John 3:16).
- It affirms that all things were made by Him and for Him (John 1, Col. 1, Heb. 1).
- It calls Him both the “Word” and “God” (John 1:1; 20:28).
- It says that even before He “emptied Himself” in the Incarnation, “He existed in the form of God” (Phil. 2:6-7).
- It claims that “in Him all the fulness of Deity dwells in bodily form” (Col. 2:9).
- In the baptismal formula (in Matt. 28:19), it puts His name on the same level as those of the Father and the Holy Spirit.
- It accords Him, along with “Him who sits on the throne,” the worship of “every created thing” (Rev. 5:13).

Jesus’ divinity is certain. It is also essential. A merely human Jesus could never bring full salvation. But in spite of all this evidence and importance, *His divinity was not a theme* in the Book of Acts. According to that God-given record, it was apparently not taught to the unconverted (so, must have been saved for the converted). Here I will present evidence given in more detail in [Evangelistic Sermons in Acts](#).

Jesus is the Messiah—the One anointed to rule the world (see above). That is the main theme in most of the sermons in Acts, as well as in the first three Gospels. The words Acts reports are just as important as the works. Messiah began building His church both through deeds people saw and messages they heard. It provides *nearly eighty summaries—mostly short but some long—of gospel sermons*. Sermons for pagans were “pre-evangelism,” about the Creator who has revealed Himself (Acts 14:15-17; 17:22-31).³ But sermons for those who knew the Scriptures, mostly Jews at first, preached the gospel that Jesus is the Messiah. They (a) gave the evidence for that fact, and (b) announced or implied what it will involve. (a) The evidence was mainly Jesus’ mir-

³ In four sermons (7:2-53; 22:1-22; 24:10-21; 26:1-29), the speaker “defended” himself and the same gospel preached in other sermons.

acles and His resurrection. (b) The implications include His authority (He is Lord) and His coming back to earth to set up His eternal kingdom and to rule. Using the powers He has demonstrated, He will oversee the “restoration of all things, about which God spoke by the mouth of His holy prophets” (Acts 3:21; cf. Matt. 19:28). That will include resurrecting His followers who died, so they can rule with Him.

Acts often gives short summaries of that apostolic message. The most common is “Jesus is the Messiah” (see 5:42; 9:22; 17:3; 18:5, 28, et al.). Take as example 5:42, climax to an episode in which the apostles

- were arrested by Jewish officials and put in jail (5:18)
- were released by an angel to go “tell the people the full message of this new life” (5:19-20)
- were arrested again, brought before the Sanhedrin (supreme Jewish council), and were warned, but even preached the gospel to them (5:25-32)
- were spared from being lynched but were flogged (5:33-40a)
- were released “rejoicing because they had been counted worthy of suffering disgrace for the Name” (5:40b-41)
- kept on preaching as follows:

*Day after day, in the temple courts and from house to house,
they never stopped teaching and proclaiming
the good news that Jesus is the Christ [Messiah].
(Acts 5:42; NIV)*

The great sermons recorded in Acts 2 and Acts 10 both have that theme. By means of the first sermon the church was inaugurated for Jews; by the second, for Gentiles. The former cited more Scripture since its audience knew more Scripture, but both sermons basically meant the same. They did not include Jesus’ divinity or pre-existence, or the reasons for His death—but presented Him as the promised King. As main evidence they cited His miracles, His shameful death (as predicted), and His resurrection. They announced that as Messiah He has authority (is Lord, Judge). This clearly implied, as stated before, that He will return to earth to rule. Those who believed this message responded by being baptized in Jesus’ name. They received forgiveness for their sins and the promised gift of the Holy Spirit.

Study those two great sermons with the help of my chart, reading also the NASB text that follows.

An Explanation of Apostolic Procedure. Sermons to pagans must first establish the truth of God and creation. But after that, why does the saving message in Acts focus on Jesus’ kingship rather than His divinity? Because His kingship is the proper foundation of Christian faith. It correctly relates the hearer to God’s Word and its promises. Messiah is the One victorious over death and given all authority to fulfill those Scriptures. If we substitute other truth for that foundation—even Jesus’ divinity—we complicate our connection to God’s Word. Probably for that reason Jesus’ divinity was/is not part of the original message. However, it is an overwhelming conclusion that every believer will quickly learn.

Inaugural Sermons in Acts 2 & Acts 10 (Peter preached the gospel to God-fearing Jews & Gentiles.)		
Context & Message	Acts 2 (Jewish Pentecost)	Acts 10 (Gentile "Pentecost")
The occasion	2:14-21, 33 Peter explained to the Jewish crowd that the Holy Spirit from God/Jesus made them speak in tongues.	10:1-24 The Lord led Cornelius to send for Peter and led Peter to go preach to Gentiles, who had gathered to listen.
God's grace was spreading.	2:39 for them and "all who are far off"	10:35 "in every nation"
The main theme: Jesus is the Messiah (the One anointed to rule):		
a. His miracles attested His relationship to God	2:22 "miracles and wonders and signs which God performed through Him"	10:38 "God anointed Him with the Holy Spirit."
b. The Jews crucified Him.	2:23 as God planned	10:39b
c. God raised Him from the dead, as witnesses saw.	2:24-32 (includes e and f below)	10:40-41
d. God exalted Him to His right hand.	2:33-35 as anticipated in Psalm 110	implied by His being raised and appointed future Judge (c and g)
e. He will (return to) rule from David's throne.	2:30-32a as foreseen by David, implied in Psalm 16	implied by "Judge of the living and the dead" (g)
f. God chose people to bear witness to these things.	2:32b	10:39a, 41, 42a
g. Jesus has become Lord (Master) and Messiah.	2:36 "God has made Him both Lord and Messiah."	10:42 "appointed by God as Judge of the living and the dead"
h. God offers forgiveness through faith in Jesus.	2:38	10:43
Many hearers repented & were baptised.	2:37-41 "added about 3000"	10:47-48
Those converted were given the Holy Spirit.	2:38b	10:44-46 As at Pentecost, the evidence was tongues-speaking.

Acts 2:14-41 NASB

¹⁴ But Peter, taking his stand with the eleven, raised his voice and declared to them: “Men of Judea and all you who live in Jerusalem, let this be known to you and give heed to my words.

¹⁵ For these men are not drunk, as you suppose, for it is *only* the third hour of the day; ¹⁶ but this is what was spoken of through the prophet Joel:

¹⁷ ‘And it shall be in the last days,’ God says,
 ‘That I will pour forth of My Spirit on all mankind;
 And your sons and your daughters shall prophesy,
 And your young men shall see visions,
 And your old men shall dream dreams;

¹⁸ Even on My bondslaves, both men and women,
 I will in those days pour forth of My Spirit
 And they shall prophesy.

¹⁹ ‘And I will grant wonders in the sky above
 And signs on the earth below,
 Blood, and fire, and vapor of smoke.

²⁰ ‘The sun will be turned into darkness
 And the moon into blood,

Before the great and glorious day of the Lord shall come.

²¹ ‘And it shall be that everyone who calls on the name of the Lord will be saved.’

²² “Men of Israel, listen to these words: Jesus the Nazarene, a man attested to you by God with miracles and wonders and signs which God performed through Him in your midst, just as you yourselves know— ²³ this *Man*, delivered over by the predetermined plan and foreknowledge of God, you nailed to a cross by the hands of godless men and put *Him* to death. ²⁴ But God raised Him up again, putting an end to the agony of death, since it was impossible for Him to be held in His power. ²⁵ For David says of Him,

‘I saw the Lord always in my presence;
 For He is at my right hand, so that I will not be shaken.

²⁶ ‘Therefore my heart was glad and my tongue exulted;
 Moreover my flesh also will live in hope;

²⁷ Because You will not abandon my soul to Hades,
 Nor allow Your Holy One to undergo decay.

²⁸ ‘You have made known to me the ways of life;
 You will make me full of gladness with Your presence.’

²⁹ “Brethren, I may confidently say to you regarding the patriarch David that he both died and was buried, and his tomb is with us to this day. ³⁰ And so, because he was a prophet and knew that God had sworn to him with an oath to seat *one* of his descendants on his throne, ³¹ he looked ahead and spoke of the resurrection of the Christ, that He was neither abandoned to Hades, nor did His flesh suffer decay. ³² This Jesus God raised up again, to which we are all witnesses.

³³ Therefore having been exalted to the right hand of God, and having received from the Father the promise of the Holy Spirit, He has poured forth this which you both see and hear. ³⁴ For it was not David who ascended into heaven, but he himself says:

‘The Lord said to my Lord,
“Sit at My right hand,
³⁵ Until I make Your enemies a footstool for Your feet.”’

³⁶ Therefore let all the house of Israel know for certain that God has made Him both Lord and Christ—this Jesus whom you crucified.”

³⁷ Now when they heard *this*, they were pierced to the heart, and said to Peter and the rest of the apostles, “Brethren, what shall we do?” ³⁸ Peter *said* to them, “Repent, and each of you be baptized in the name of Jesus Christ for the forgiveness of your sins; and you will receive the gift of the Holy Spirit. ³⁹ For the promise is for you and your children and for all who are far off, as many as the Lord our God will call to Himself.” ⁴⁰ And with many other words he solemnly testified and kept on exhorting them, saying, “Be saved from this perverse generation!” ⁴¹ So then, those who had received his word were baptized; and that day there were added about three thousand souls.

Acts 10:24, 34-48, NASB

²⁴ On the following day he entered Caesarea. Now Cornelius was waiting for them and had called together his relatives and close friends.

³⁴ Opening his mouth, Peter said:

“I most certainly understand *now* that God is not one to show partiality, ³⁵ but in every nation the man who fears Him and does what is right is welcome to Him. ³⁶ The word which He sent to the sons of Israel, preaching peace through Jesus Christ (He is Lord of all)—³⁷ you yourselves know the thing which took place throughout all Judea, starting from Galilee, after the baptism which John proclaimed. ³⁸ *You know of* Jesus of Nazareth, how God anointed Him with the Holy Spirit and with power, and *how* He went about doing good and healing all who were oppressed by the devil, for God was with Him. ³⁹ We are witnesses of all the things He did both in the land of the Jews and in Jerusalem. They also put Him to death by hanging Him on a cross. ⁴⁰ God raised Him up on the third day and granted that He become visible, ⁴¹ not to all the people, but to witnesses who were chosen beforehand by God, *that is*, to us who ate and drank with Him after He arose from the dead. ⁴² And He ordered us to preach to the people, and solemnly to testify that this is the One who has been appointed by God as Judge of the living and the dead. ⁴³ Of Him all the prophets bear witness that through His name everyone who believes in Him receives forgiveness of sins.”

⁴⁴ While Peter was still speaking these words, the Holy Spirit fell upon all those who were listening to the message. ⁴⁵ All the circumcised believers who came with Peter were amazed, because the gift of the Holy Spirit had been poured out on the Gentiles also. ⁴⁶ For they were hearing them speaking with tongues and exalting God. Then Peter answered, ⁴⁷ “Surely no one can refuse the water for these to be baptized who have received the Holy Spirit just as we *did*, can he?” ⁴⁸ And he ordered them to be baptized in the name of Jesus Christ. Then they asked him to stay on for a few days.

Write your answers from memory on this exam.

UNIT 1 EXAMINATION

ACTS

Do not look up any of the answers after you have begun the examination; answer from memory. The first thirteen questions are multiple-choice and require that you answer (before the number) with the letter of the best choice.

- _____1. Acts is the continuation of a) Matthew b) Mark c) Luke d) John.
- _____2. The way Acts continues the former book is by showing a) what the apostle Peter did b) what the apostle Paul did c) what all the apostles did d) what the glorified Lord did.
- _____3. The question and answer about the kingdom in Acts 1:6-7 show that the kingdom a) has changed to a spiritual kingdom b) is no longer a valid subject for discussion c) will come in God's own time d) is in heaven.
- _____4. According to Acts 1:8, the Holy Spirit will give believers a) power to witness b) ability to teach c) power to do miracles d) ability to speak in tongues.
- _____5. The main reason for choosing a replacement for Judas was for him to a) witness to Jesus' resurrection b) be responsible for about one-twelfth of the earth c) vote on important matters d) help appoint elders.
- _____6. The theme of Peter's sermon on Pentecost (Acts 2) was a) the meaning of the tongues b) the coming of the Day of the Lord c) the meaning of Jesus' death d) Jesus is the Messiah.
- _____7. The conclusion of Peter's sermon on Pentecost was a) Whoever calls on the name of the Lord shall be saved b) God has made Jesus Lord and Christ c) There shall be heavenly signs d) It is time for the kingdom to come.
- _____8. As the result of Peter's sermon on Pentecost, how many repented and were baptized? a) 1000 b) 2000 c) 3000 d) 4000
- _____9. The crippled man at the temple gate was healed by a) repeating, "Jesus, have mercy" b) being lifted up in Jesus' name c) a bright light from heaven d) a tongue of fire.
- _____10. According to Peter's sermon in Acts 3, Israel by killing Jesus had a) fulfilled prophecies about Messiah b) only committed a great crime c) brought the times of refreshing d) lost her chance for the kingdom.
- _____11. What is one of the things Peter said God would do if Israel would repent? a) send refreshing rains from heaven b) send the Messiah to start the kingdom c) take believers to heaven before the Day of the Lord d) immediately judge the world
- _____12. Before the Sanhedrin in Acts 4 Peter said that a) tongues-speaking was a gift from the risen Lord b) Joel's prophecy was being fulfilled c) they had killed the only one who can bring salvation d) the kingdom had begun.
- _____13. Early believers helped needy believers by a) requiring that all share their possessions b) starting cooperative businesses c) having public prayer for each needy one d) voluntarily sharing their possessions.

14-16 What were three signs that the Holy Spirit came on Pentecost?

14.

15.

- 16.
- 17-19 What were three of the four parts of early Christian fellowship?
- 17.
- 18.
- 19.
20. What was the twofold request made by the believers after Peter and John were threatened?
- a.
- b.
21. Have you looked up any of the answers? ____ If so, which numbers? _____

NOTE: If you have accessed this study guide from the KIB website, grade the examinations yourself. You will find the grading key at the end of the examinations.

Write your answers from memory on this exam.

UNIT 2 EXAMINATION

ACTS

Do not look up any of the answers after you have begun the examination; answer from memory. The first fifteen questions are multiple-choice and require that you answer (before the number) with the letter of the best choice.

- _____ 1. The reason God killed Ananias and Sapphira was a) to preserve the church's testimony b) to give the apostles fame c) to get more money for the poor d) to show other believers that they must share everything.
- _____ 2. The immediate result of the death of Ananias and Sapphira was a) wholesome fear b) imprisonment for Peter c) more gifts for the poor d) the conversion of most of Jerusalem.
- _____ 3. "The Seven" were chosen to work out the problem of a) preaching to the Hellenistic Jews b) preaching to the Samaritans c) Hellenists not being given positions d) the claim that some widows were being neglected.
- _____ 4. Choosing the Seven freed the apostles for their work of a) supervising all the workers b) prayer and ministering the Word c) influencing rulers to make good laws d) judging the problems Christians had.
- _____ 5. The main point of Stephen's final message was that a) God sent His Son to earth b) Jesus lived a perfect life c) Jewish leaders always resist God's message d) Jews should be faithful to the law.
- _____ 6. Stephen looked into heaven and saw a) Jesus seated before the throne b) Jesus standing c) his parents waiting for him d) all the angels.
- _____ 7. What scattered the church and resulted in preaching everywhere? a) the tongues-speaking at Pentecost b) the first persecution of the apostles c) the fourth persecution, after Stephen's death d) the missionary program of the apostles

- _____ 8. The first evangelist to the Samaritans in Acts was a) Peter b) Stephen c) Philip d) John.
- _____ 9. The sin of Simon the Sorcerer was a) lying to the Holy Spirit b) doing magic c) opposing the gospel d) wanting to buy spiritual power.
- _____ 10. When Philip came to evangelize him, the Ethiopian was reading a) Isaiah 42 b) Isaiah 53 c) Jeremiah 7 d) Jeremiah 17.
- _____ 11. The Ethiopian's first response to the gospel was a) a request to be baptized b) a gift to Philip c) a journey to Jerusalem to worship d) more Bible-reading.
- _____ 12. In Lydda Peter a) raised Aeneas from the dead b) raised Dorcas from the dead c) healed Aeneas d) healed Dorcas.
- _____ 13. Peter went to Caesarea because a) the Lord appeared and said to go b) a vision showed him that Gentiles are clean c) Cornelius came to get him d) the Holy Spirit took him there.
- _____ 14. In his message at Caesarea Peter's conclusion emphasized a) Israel's disobedience b) Jesus' death for our sins c) Jesus' being divine and eternal d) Jesus' being future Judge.
- _____ 15. As a result of Peter's sermon at Caesarea, a) Gentiles immediately received the Holy Spirit b) Cornelius did miracles c) a flame of fire divided and went to each one d) there was no visible sign.

16-20 Identify the following people by name.

16. Man who lied to God and died _____
17. Highly respected Pharisee and teacher—member of Sanhedrin _____
18. Levite who sold property to help poor, helped Saul in Jerusalem _____
19. One of the Seven—first Christian martyr _____
20. Great persecutor of church—converted through seeing Christ _____

21. What was the constant message preached by the apostles (according to Acts 5:42)?

22-23 What two things did Stephen ask the Lord as he was being stoned?

22. _____
23. _____

24-26 Give the following three facts about Saul's conversion:

24. where it took place
25. what he saw
26. what Ananias did

27-30 Give the following four facts about Saul's early ministry:

27. what he first preached
28. the first plot against him
29. how he was helped in Jerusalem
30. where he was sent from Jerusalem

31-33 Describe Cornelius as a religious man before his conversion.

31. _____

32.

33.

34. Have you looked up any of the answers? ____ If so, which numbers? _____

NOTE: If you have accessed this study guide from the KIB website, grade the examinations yourself. You will find the grading key at the end of the examinations.

Write your answers from memory on this exam.

UNIT 3 EXAMINATION

ACTS

Do not look up any of the answers after you have begun the examination; answer from memory. The first eighteen questions are multiple-choice and require that you answer (before the number) with the letter of the best choice.

- _____ 1. Which was the main man who helped bind together the churches of Antioch and Jerusalem? a) Peter b) Paul c) Barnabas d) Silas
- _____ 2. What was the new name first given to believers at Antioch? a) believers b) disciples c) followers of the Way d) Christians
- _____ 3. Part of God's response when Herod tried to kill Peter was a) He let him do it b) He killed Herod c) He brought a famine d) He kept Peter out of prison.
- _____ 4. The first two missionaries sent by a church were a) Stephen and Philip b) Peter and John c) Paul and Barnabas d) Paul and Silas.
- _____ 5. These two missionaries were selected by a) a vote in the Jerusalem church b) a vote in the Antioch church c) a revelation from the Holy Spirit d) themselves.
- _____ 6. One of the main parts in sending out these two missionaries, according to Acts 13, was a) a big meal b) fasting c) offerings d) singing.
- _____ 7. Who believed the gospel on Barnabas's home island? a) Elymas b) Gallio c) the proconsul d) John Mark
- _____ 8. When many Jews at Pisidian Antioch rejected the gospel, Paul and Barnabas immediately a) turned to the Gentiles b) did miracles to convince them c) went to another town d) quit preaching.
- _____ 9. Returning to the new churches on the first journey, Paul and Barnabas told them that they must a) pass through troubles on the way to the kingdom b) obey God in order to avoid troubles c) appoint committees to find pastors d) start missionary work of their own.
- _____ 10. The general decision of the Jerusalem council meant that gentile believers a) are saved by grace plus works b) are saved by grace alone c) have no obligations other than to believe d) must keep all the law.
- _____ 11. The Jerusalem council prohibited Gentiles from eating blood, eating things strangled, eating food sacrificed to idols, and a) eating unclean foods b) eating without washing c) praying to other gods d) sexual immorality.

- _____ 12. Paul and Barnabas formed separate missionary parties a) in order to visit more places b) because they could not agree c) because of different doctrines d) because only Paul was Spirit-led.
- _____ 13. On the second journey at Lystra Paul added a) Silas b) Luke c) John Mark d) Timothy.
- _____ 14. Paul went to Macedonia because a) that was his original plan b) he finished the work in closer areas c) the Spirit led him d) his party so voted.
- _____ 15. Luke joined and left Paul's party in a) Troas and Philippi b) Lystra and Iconium c) Antioch and Derbe d) Philippi and Thessalonica.
- _____ 16. At Philippi how were Paul and Silas treated by the authorities? a) welcomed b) warned c) stoned d) beaten
- _____ 17. The Jews of Berea showed their nobility by a) listening and studying b) paying Paul a salary c) giving Paul gifts d) believing immediately.
- _____ 18. In the climax to his sermon at Athens Paul said that a) the Jews always resisted God b) his miracles were done in Jesus' power c) God will take all believers to heaven d) God will judge the world by a man.

19-20 In Acts 12 what two moves did King Herod make against the church?

19. _____
20. _____

21. What were the six key words telling the jailer how to be converted?

22-23 What were the two parts to Paul's message at Thessalonica?

22. _____
23. _____

24-26 Identify the following cities of the first missionary journey.

24. Paul was stoned there. _____
25. John Mark left Paul and Barnabas. _____
26. The last town visited before they started the return journey. _____

27-29 Identify the following cities of the second missionary journey.

27. Paul preached Mars' Hill sermon. _____
28. Noble hearers searched the Scriptures. _____
29. Timothy joined the missionary party. _____

30-33 Identify the following people (as Agabus, John Mark, James, Bar-Jesus, Silas, Timothy, Lydia, Aquila, Priscilla, or Gallio).

30. Jewish sorcerer smitten blind at Paphos _____
31. Prophet who came to Antioch and predicted a famine _____
32. Paul stayed with him at Corinth and made tents. _____
33. Paul stayed with her at Corinth and made tents. _____

34. Have you looked up any of the answers? ____ If so, which numbers? _____

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Write your answers from memory on this exam.

UNIT 4 EXAMINATION ACTS

Do not look up any of the answers after you have begun the examination; answer from memory. The first seventeen questions are multiple-choice and require that you answer (before the number) with the letter of the best choice.

- _____ 1. Paul rebaptized some men in Ephesus because a) this was common procedure
b) they had not clearly trusted in Christ before c) they had been baptized as proselytes to Judaism d) they had been baptized as children.
- _____ 2. What was his teaching method in Ephesus that helped evangelize the whole area?
a) debating every willing person on the streets b) instructing Jews each Sabbath in the synagogue c) traveling to every nearby town d) teaching his disciples every day in a hall
- _____ 3. An incident that brought fear and helped spread the gospel was a) an attack on Paul by the Jews b) the disturbance created by Demetrius c) the defeat of seven exorcists by a demon d) the burning of magic books.
- _____ 4. For two hours the mob in the theatre at Ephesus shouted a) Long live the Emperor b) Great is Diana c) Ephesus is great d) Down with Christians.
- _____ 5. During his third journey Paul wrote at least these three great epistles: a) Romans and 1-2 Corinthians b) Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians c) Colossians and 1-2 Thessalonians d) 1-2 Timothy and Titus.
- _____ 6. During his third journey Paul's friends begged him *not* to a) continue preaching to Jews b) continue preaching to Gentiles c) go to Jerusalem d) work so many hours.
- _____ 7. Having returned to Jerusalem, Paul a) paid for sacrifices and purified himself b) stayed away from the temple c) requested time with the Sanhedrin d) made a vow and shaved his head.
- _____ 8. In his message from the steps Paul emphasized a) the proof that Gentiles are acceptable to God b) the proof that the temple is temporary c) his zeal for Judaism and reason for changing d) his many sufferings for Christ.
- _____ 9. To the Sanhedrin Paul emphasized that the issue was a) the resurrection b) salvation by grace c) the Scriptures d) ceremonial cleanness.
- _____ 10. When over forty vowed to kill him, Paul escaped through the help of a) a relative and the commander b) the Roman governor c) believers who lowered him in a basket d) his own bodyguards.
- _____ 11. Before Felix he emphasized a) Old Testament history b) the life and death of Jesus c) Jewish stubbornness d) the resurrection.

- _____ 12. Before Felix and Drusilla he emphasized a) God's many revelations to Israel
b) Israel's resistance to the Holy Spirit c) righteousness, self-control, and judgment
d) the rights of Roman citizens.
- _____ 13. Paul appealed to Caesar because a) he despised Roman governors b) he did not
want to be judged at Caesarea c) he lost hope of a fair trial in Judea d) he had
special regard for the current emperor.
- _____ 14. Before King Agrippa Paul's general defense included the story in detail of his
a) conversion b) years of missionary work c) last trip to Jerusalem d) previous
court trials.
- _____ 15. Paul told Agrippa that everywhere he had told people to repent and a) obey the
Mosaic law b) do works worthy of repentance c) preach the gospel d) pray until
they got through to God.
- _____ 16. To the Jews at Rome Paul talked about a) the church in general b) the church in
Rome c) Jewish leaders d) the kingdom.
- _____ 17. From Isaiah 6 he blamed them for a) crucifying the Messiah b) not understanding
what they heard c) not believing the Scriptures d) not living in peace.

18-19 According to Acts 20, what were the two main duties of elders?

18.
19.

20. When all hope was gone in the storm, what message did Paul receive and pass on?
(three parts)

21-24 For the third journey identify the town or region where each of the following took place.

21. Paul stayed more than two years. _____
22. Paul met the elders from Ephesus. _____
23. Believers told Paul not to go to Jerusalem. _____
24. Philip was host to Paul's party. _____

25-29 Identify each of these descriptions as one of the following: Apollos, Bar-Jesus, Claudius Lysias, Demetrius, Julius, Sapphira, or Silas.

25. centurion responsible to take Paul to Rome _____
26. silversmith who stirred up many against Paul in Ephesus _____
27. Jewish sorcerer smitten blind at Paphos _____
28. started Paul's second missionary journey with him _____
29. woman who lied to God and died _____

30-33 Which chapter in Acts tells each of the following?

30. Paul reaches Jerusalem after third journey. _____
31. Saul is converted. _____
32. Paul reaches Rome. _____
33. Cornelius is saved. _____

34. Have you looked up any of the answers? ____ If so, which numbers? _____

NOTE: If you have accessed this study guide from the KIB website, grade the examinations yourself. You will find the grading key at the end of the examinations.

ACTS GRADEBOOK

UNIT 1 EXAMINATION

With this examination the student should have turned in a reading report. Give credit for it if the student has listed the titles of at least three stories in Acts. Do not report the student's grade until this reading report has been turned in and is correct.

In this examination each number (not necessarily each answer) has a value of five points, except

#21. Accept equivalent answers.

- | | | |
|------|------|-------|
| 1. c | 5. a | 9. b |
| 2. d | 6. d | 10. a |
| 3. c | 7. b | 11. b |
| 4. a | 8. c | 12. c |
| | | 13. d |

14-16 (in any order)

14. wind
15. fire
16. tongues

17-19 (any three, in any order)

- ..the teaching of the apostles
- ..fellowship (sharing spiritual and material blessings)
- ..breaking bread (remembering the Lord in the Lord's Supper)
- ..prayers

20. (in either order; count off two points for one part wrong, five points for both wrong)

- a. to speak with boldness
- b. that God do healings and miracles

21. No. If answer is yes, count off 5 points for each number looked up.

UNIT 2 EXAMINATION

In this examination each number (not necessarily each answer) has a value of three points, except

#34. Accept equivalent answers.

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. a | 6. b | 11. a |
| 2. a | 7. c | 12. c |
| 3. d | 8. c | 13. b |
| 4. b | 9. d | 14. d |
| 5. c | 10. b | 15. a |

16. Ananias (of Jerusalem)
17. Gamaliel
18. Barnabas
19. Stephen
20. Saul
21. that Jesus is the Messiah (Christ)

22-23 (in either order)

22. receive his spirit
23. not lay this sin to their charge

24. on the road to Damascus
25. Jesus (and a light from heaven)
26. put his hands on Saul (so that he received his sight and was filled with the Holy Spirit)
27. that Jesus is the Son of God, the Christ (Messiah)
28. The Jews of Damascus plotted to kill him.
29. Barnabas brought him to the apostles (and told them what had happened).
30. to Tarsus

31-33 (any three, in any order)

- ..devout
- ..feared God (with all his house)
- ..gave much alms to the people
- ..prayed (to God always)

34. No. If answer is yes, count off 3 points for each number looked up.

UNIT 3 EXAMINATION

In this examination each number (not necessarily each answer) has a value of three points, except #34.

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. c | 7. c | 13. d |
| 2. d | 8. a | 14. c |
| 3. b | 9. a | 15. a |
| 4. c | 10. b | 16. d |
| 5. c | 11. d | 17. a |
| 6. b | 12. b | 18. d |

19-20 (in either order)

19. He had James (the brother of John) killed.
20. He had Peter put in prison (intending to execute him).

21. Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ

22-23 (in either order)

22. The Christ (Messiah) had to suffer and rise.
23. Jesus is the Christ (Messiah).

24. Lystra
25. Perga
26. Derbe
27. Athens
28. Berea
29. Lystra
30. Bar-Jesus
31. Agabus
32. Aquila
33. Priscilla

34. No. If answer is yes, count off 3 points for each number looked up.

UNIT 4 EXAMINATION

In this examination each number (not necessarily each answer) has a value of three points, except

#34. Accept equivalent answers only where so indicated.

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. b | 7. a | 13. c |
| 2. d | 8. c | 14. a |
| 3. c | 9. a | 15. b |
| 4. b | 10. a | 16. d |
| 5. a | 11. d | 17. b |
| 6. c | 12. c | |

18-19 (in either order; accept equivalents)

18. feed the church
19. watch out for false teachers
20. (accept equivalent) He would be brought before Caesar in Rome. Those aboard would all be saved. The ship would be lost.
- | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 21. Ephesus | 25. Julius | 29. Sapphira |
| 22. Miletus | 26. Demetrius | 30. 21 |
| 23. Tyre or Caesarea | 27. Bar-Jesus | 31. 9 |
| 24. Caesarea | 28. Silas | 32. 28 |
| | | 33. 10 |
34. No. If answer is yes, count off 3 points for each number looked up.

The course grade is the average of the four examination grades.