

A STUDY
OF THE
BOOK OF ACTS
TEACHER'S WORKBOOK

ROY A. NANCE

NEW TESTAMENT

4 BC	Life of Christ	AD 60 AD 60-70 AD 60 AD 90	Matthew Mark Luke John	Gospels
AD 29	Church Established			
	Gospel to Jews Acts 1-12			
AD 39	Cornelius converted	AD 52 I & II AD 57-58 AD 57 AD 57 AD 57	Thess. from Greece Romans from Corinth I Cor. from Ephesus II Cor. from Macedonia Gal. from Macedonia or or Corinth Eph. from prison (Rome) Philippians from prison Col. from prison Philemon from prison Hebrews (author unknown) I & II Timothy Titus from Crete	Pauline Epistles
	Gospel to Gentiles Acts 13-28	AD 61-63 AD 61-63		
	Paul in prison AD 61-63	AD 61-63		
AD 63	Acts written AD 63	AD 61-63 AD 64-67 AD 65		
	Destruction of Jerusalem Temple Cessation of Animal Sacrifices at Temple AD 70	AD 60 AD 66 AD 67 AD 73 AD 89	James I Peter II Peter, Jude I John II John, III John	Other Epistles
AD 95		AD 95	Revelation (Completion of New Testament)	

ACTS - Lesson 1
Chapter 1

NOTE: Questions preceded by * require reference to a commentary or Bible dictionary. If such is not available, the teacher should cover these points in the discussion of the text. If you have a reference Bible, the references given at the appropriate verse may help you find the answer from another scripture.

1. To whom is the book of Acts addressed? Theophilus
*What do you know about the addressee? Greek name - probably was a government official (most Excellent - Luke 1:3)
2. * Who wrote Acts? Luke Was he an apostle? no
*Why is his writing considered inspired? Luke was a companion of Paul's and wrote under his direction.
*With whom (what apostle) did the author of Acts travel? Paul
*When was it written? approximately AD 63 *What else did the author of Acts write? Gospel of Luke
What did the author say was contained in his former letter (book-treatise) the ministry of Christ through His Ascension
3. Who were promised to be baptized with the Holy Spirit? Apostles
What does "baptize" mean here? overwhelm
4. What were the apostles expecting Christ to do at this time? restore the kingdom
5. What were they to receive when the Holy Spirit came upon them? power
To whom was this statement made? the apostles
6. How did Christ ascend? in a cloud How will He return?
(Rev. 1:7) in a cloud
7. Where did the apostles go after Christ ascended? Jerusalem
8. How many followers (disciples) were left in Jerusalem after Christ ascended?
120 What did Peter tell them had to be done? they must select a successor to Judas
9. What had David prophesied? that Judas would betray Christ and that another would take his (Judas') place.
10. What were the qualifications listed for a replacement for Judas as an apostle?
One who had been with Jesus from the time He was baptized by John until the time of His Ascension.
Who were nominated? Joseph called Barsabbas (Justus) and Matthias
11. How was Judas' successor selected? casting lots
*What are lots? small pieces of wood or stone used like dice
12. What is the charge to his apostles in verse 8 commonly called?
the Great Commission
*Where else is it found in the New Testament? Matt. 28:19-20, Mark 16:15-16
*How far is a Sabbath's day journey (verse 12)? 2,000 paces
13. What did the apostles devote themselves to, when they returned to Jerusalem? prayer and supplication

14. *Why is the phrase “in their proper tongue” (“called in their language”) placed in verse 19? this was a parenthetical phrase added by Luke to give the translation of the Hebrew word Aceldama for his Greek reader.
15. *What is the difference between an apostle and a disciple? disciples - learner or follower; apostle - one sent forth (ambassador)
16. What is the most important or most interesting thing that you learned in this lesson? _____

ACTS - Lesson 2

Chapter 2

1. *What is Pentecost? the fiftieth day (after the Passover) - Harvest feast, Feast of weeks - Significant feature was eating of two loaves from first fruits of wheat harvest. They could not eat of harvest until Pentecost
2. Who were together (verse 1)? Apostles.
What happened to them? Cloven tongues of fire sat on their heads and the Holy Spirit caused them to speak in other languages.
3. *What does “other tongues” mean? Foreign languages.
4. Why was the multitude bewildered (amazed)? They heard in their own language.
5. How many countries or regions were represented in the crowd? 15
Locate these areas on a Bible land map.
6. What were the apostles accused of being? Drunk.
What was Peter’s defense for this accusation? It was only 9 A.M. (3rd hour)
7. *From whom did Peter quote, in his defense? Joel.
8. When are the last days? Now - the Christian Age.
9. What did Peter accuse them of doing to Jesus? Crucifying Him.
10. *What is meant by “all flesh” in verse 17? Jew and Gentile.
11. What could not hold Jesus? Hades.
What does David’s prophecy, in verses 27-34 mean? (Ref. Matt.16:18) Christ would not remain in Hades. He would overcome death and return from Hades.
12. How did Peter’s sermon affect them? Pricked their hearts.
13. What did the crowd ask? What must we do? (because of this sin).
Were these people sinners? Yes. Did Peter tell them to profess their

belief in Christ in order to have their sins forgiven? No.

Why not? They already showed their belief in their question.

14. What two things did Peter tell them to do? Repent and be baptized.

15. What two things did Peter say would happen to them as a result of their obedience to his instruction? Receive forgiveness of sin and receive the gift of the Holy Spirit.

Was this promise only to those present that day? No. To all those afar and their descendents.

*What is meant by "gift of the Holy Spirit"? A more literal translation is "a gift which is the Holy Spirit".

16. How many believed Peter's words? about 3000.

17. After baptism, what did these people do? (verse 42) continued steadfastly in apostles' doctrine, fellowship and breaking of bread.

What does "continued steadfastly" (devoted themselves, etc.) mean? They were dedicated to the cause of Christ.

How would you apply this verse to your life? Christianity must be a 24 hr. a day, 7 day a week commitment.

18. What was the purpose of repentance and baptism? To obtain forgiveness of sins.

19. Who were performing miracles (wonders and signs) in this chapter? Apostles

20. How did they take care of the needs of each other? They chipped in to help each other even if it meant selling their possessions.

Does this mean we must sell all our possessions to give today? Explain your answer. No. If a similar need existed today we might need to however.

21. What is a prerequisite for baptism? repentance.

Would a person's baptism be valid without meeting this prerequisite? Explain. No. Matt. 7:21 Matt, 28:20 - We must do all the will of God.

22. Who adds you to the church? the Lord (Christ).

23. Read: Matt. 3:1-2; Mark 1:15; Luke 10:9; Mark 9:1; Luke 24:49; Acts 1:8; Acts 2:1-4 and Col. 1:1-13.

When was the kingdom established? on the day of Pentecost.

24. What is the most important thing that you learned in this lesson? _____

ACTS - Lesson 3
Chapters 3 and 4:1-31

1. What time of day did Peter and John go to the temple? 3 P.M.
2. What did they find at the Beautiful gate? A lame beggar.
3. What did the beggar ask of them? Alms.
4. What did Peter and John do for the beggar? healed him.
5. How rapid was the beggar's healing? immediately.
6. Was the beggar's faith a prerequisite for his healing? No.
7. What did Peter have to do to get the beggar on his feet? Lifted him up.
Read Matt. 17:14-20. Who must have the faith - the healer or the person being healed? Healer.
8. What was the reaction of the people? Filled with wonder and amazement.
9. What did Peter take this occasion to do? (Acts 3:12) Preach a sermon about Christ. Compare Acts 3:12-25 with Acts 2:22-39.
10. What two things did Peter tell them to do in Acts 3:19? Repent and be converted.
11. What is meant by turn again (be converted)? A converted person obeys God (i.e. baptism).
12. What would result from these actions? sins would be blotted out.
What is the difference between this and Acts 2:38? None.
13. Were the people told to believe in order to have sins blotted out? No.
In your opinion, why didn't he specifically mention belief? They could not repent if they didn't believe.
14. Who is the prophet that Moses was speaking of in Acts 3:22? Christ.
He and Moses are similar in that they are both lawgivers.
15. What will happen to us if we do not heed Christ? We will be destroyed.
16. How does this apply to you, today? We must all be followers of Christ.
17. What is meant by "sent to you first" (Acts 3:26)? to the Jews first.
18. Who performed the miracles in this chapter? Apostles.
19. Whom had Peter and John offended? Sadducees, rulers, elders.
20. *Who were the Sadducees? A sect of the Jews (liberals) who did not believe in the resurrection.
Why were they annoyed? by the preaching of the resurrection of Christ.
21. How many male Christians were there at that time? 5,000.
22. *Who was the high priest? Annas - Jews, Caiaphas - Roman - John 18:13
23. Of what did Peter accuse them? crucifying Christ.
24. What symbolism did Peter use to describe Christ? A cornerstone.
25. Can we be saved in any other name but Christ's? No.
26. Read I Cor. 1:10-13, I Cor. 3:1-9
When we wear names that set us apart from each other religiously, of what are we guilty (I Cor. 1:10-13)? Causing division in the body of Christ.
27. Read Proverbs 6:16-19
How does God view those who cause discord (destroy unity) among His followers? They are an abomination to him.
28. If I wear a religious name other than Christ's, to what, or whom, am I giving

- greatest loyalty? The person, sect, or organization wearing the name.
29. Can people see Jesus in my life as was seen in Peter and John (Acts 4:13)? _____
 30. What dilemma did the council (Sanhedrin) face? They did not want to accept Christ but couldn't deny the miracle.
 31. *What was the Sanhedrin? Supreme court of the Jews.
 32. What charge did the council give to Peter and John? Not to preach Christ.
 33. What was their reply? We must listen to God rather than men. We can't but speak what we have seen and heard.
 34. What did the friends of Peter and John do when they heard their report? Praised God and prayed.
 35. What does it mean to be filled with the Holy Spirit? Allowing God's Spirit to act in us fully.
What will we do if we are filled with the Spirit? be a bold witness for Christ.
 36. What is the most important or most interesting thing that you learned in this lesson? _____

ACTS - Lesson 4
Chapters 4:32 - 5:42

1. What did the company of believers do about their brethren's needs? took care of them.
2. Was Barnabas a believer? Yes.
3. What is a believer? a follower of Christ (a Christian).
4. What did Barnabas do? sold land and gave it to the apostles.
5. What does the name "Barnabas" mean? son of consolation (exhortation) (Bar = son of) means a good exhorter (preacher).
6. What did Ananias and Sapphira do? Sold property and gave only a part of the price, saying they were giving all.
7. Did they have to sell their property? No.
8. What happened to them? They were struck dead.
9. What question did Peter ask Sapphira about the price of the property that he did not ask Ananias? Did you sell the land for so much?
10. Were Ananias and Sapphira Christians? Yes.
11. Can Christians be lost because of sin? Yes.
12. What happened to the church because of this incident? Great fear came upon it.
13. Does this scripture indicate that the money was given to the apostles in the regular Lord's Day worship service? No.
14. What is the specific time for our regular contribution (I Cor. 16:2)? First day of the week - Sunday - the Lord's Day.
15. Where were the apostles meeting in those days? Solomon's porch.
16. What does "added to the Lord" mean? became Christians.
17. Did Peter's shadow heal people? Don't know.
18. What did the high priest and the Sadducees do to the apostles? put them

- in prison.
19. What happened to the apostles that night? An angel freed them.
 20. What did the officers report when they went for the apostles? The doors were locked, the guards were there, but the apostles were gone.
 21. Of what was the temple captain afraid in Acts 5:26? being stoned.
 22. What was Peter's reply to the council's reminder that they had been instructed not to preach Christ? We ought to obey God rather than men.
 23. What are our responsibilities toward the laws of the land as a general rule? (Read Rom. 13:1-7) to obey them.
 24. What is our obligation when the laws of the land conflict with God's law? We must obey God.
 25. What was the council's reaction to Peter's answer? Cut to the heart.
 26. Who was Gamaliel? A doctor of the Law.
 27. *Which apostle was a pupil of Gamaliel? Paul.
 28. *What was a Pharisee? A sect of the Jews (conservatives).
 29. What was Gamaliel's advice to the council? Leave these men alone. The movement will die if it is not from God.
 30. Did they take Gamaliel's advice? Yes.
 31. What did the council do with the apostles? Beat them and let them go after instructing them not to preach any more.
 32. Did the apostles obey? No.
 33. What was the feeling of the apostles about this matter? Rejoiced to suffer for Christ.
 34. Who performed miracles (signs and wonders) in this chapter? Apostles
 35. Has there been any record of ordinary Christians performing miracles up to this point (through Chapter 5) in the history of the church? No.
 36. Did these Christians have the Holy Spirit? Yes.
 37. What is the most important or most interesting thing that you learned in this lesson? _____

ACTS - Lesson 5
Chapters 6 and 7

1. What was the first church problem recorded in the scriptures? Neglect of widows.
2. *Who were the Hellenists (Grecians)? Jews of Greek origin.
3. How did the apostles solve the problem? They appointed men (deacons) to take care of the problem.
4. What did the apostles feel was their primary responsibility? teach the word.
5. What qualifications did the apostles give for those to be appointed to serve tables? They must be full of the Spirit and wisdom.
6. What does it mean to be "full of the Spirit"? allow God to work through you fully - total commitment.
7. *What was characteristic of all the names of the seven? Greek names.

8. What did the apostles do with the seven? laid hands on them.
9. *What is the Greek word for serve? Diakonein.
*What word is derived from this Greek word? Deacon.
10. What did many priests do? They became obedient to the faith.
What does this mean? They became Christians.
11. What does the word "faith" mean here? The Gospel of Christ.
12. What did Stephen do in Acts 6:8? He performed miracles.
Is this the first time, after the establishment of the church, that someone other than an apostle is listed as performing miracles (signs and wonders)? Yes.
13. What was a synagogue? A place where Jews met to worship.
14. *What is characteristic of the synagogue listed? It was for free men - former bondservants.
15. Of what was Stephen accused? Blasphemy.
Were these charges true? Yes and No. He did speak that the Law of Moses was obsolete, but this was true.
16. What did the council see in Stephen's face? It was like the face of an angel.
17. What did Stephen give in his defense? A history lesson of the Jewish people.
18. Identify the following places on a Bible land map: Mesopotamia, Haran, Chaldea, Egypt, Canaan, Shechem, Midian, Mt. Sinai, Red Sea, Goshen.
19. *What does the word "Mesopotamia" mean? "Between the rivers".
20. *By what more common name do we know Chaldea in the Bible? Babylon.
21. What did God command of Abraham? Leave his home and go where God sent him.
22. What did God promise Abraham? This land (Canaan) for his descendants.
23. Approximately how long were Abraham's descendants to be slaves? 400 yr.
24. What covenant (contract) did God make with Abraham? Circumcision.
25. What happened to Joseph? He was sold into slavery in Egypt.
26. What did Joseph do with his father and brothers? He brought them to Egypt. (He settled them in the land of Goshen, the Nile Delta region).
27. Where was Abraham buried? In a tomb in Shechem.
Where is that? in Canaan.
28. In whose home was Moses reared? Pharaoh's.
29. What did Moses do when he was forty? He killed an Egyptian and fled to Sinai.
30. What unusual event did Moses see when he was 80 years old? A burning bush that did not burn up.
31. Where did God send Moses? to Egypt.
32. For what purpose was Moses sent? to lead the Israelites out of bondage.
33. How long did Moses lead the Israelites in the wilderness? 40 years.
34. What did the Israelites ask Aaron to make for them? their god.
35. What did Solomon build? a temple.
36. What did Stephen accuse them of doing in Acts 7:52? killing the Christ.
37. How did the council react to his accusation? They became angry and gnashed their teeth.
38. What vision did Stephen see? Christ standing at God's right hand.

39. What did they do to Stephen? They stoned him.
 40. What was Stephen's attitude? He forgave them as Christ had done at his crucifixion.
 41. Who kept the garments of those stoning him? Saul.
 42. What is the most important or most interesting thing you learned in this lesson? _____
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ACTS - Lesson 6
Chapter 8

1. Who consented to Stephen's death? Saul.
*What other name do we know him by? The Apostle Paul.
2. What began on the day of Stephen's death? A great persecution.
3. What did Saul do to the Christians? He put them in prison.
4. What did those that were scattered do? They preached the word.
5. Where did Philip go? Samaria.
6. What did Philip do there? He preached.
7. How did Philip convince them of his message? With miracles.
8. What two things did both men and women in Samaria do? They believed and were baptized.
9. Who was Simon? A sorcerer.
10. What did the people of Samaria think about Simon? That he was the power of God (had God's power).
11. What two things did Simon do after he heard Philip? He believed and was baptized.
12. Did Simon become a Christian? Yes.
13. What did Simon and the others receive at baptism (Acts 2:38)? The indwelling of the Holy Spirit.
14. Why were John and Peter sent to Samaria? to give the Samaritans the Holy Spirit (miraculous gift).
15. Is there a difference between receiving the "gift of the Holy Spirit" (the indwelling of the Spirit) and having the Holy Spirit fall upon you? Yes.
16. What aspect of the Holy Spirit is being discussed in this passage of scripture? the miraculous.
17. How was this special power of the Holy Spirit conveyed to people? by the laying on of the apostles' hands.
18. Why couldn't Philip give them this special power of the Holy Spirit? He was not an apostle.
19. What sin did Simon commit? He tried to buy the power of bestowing the Holy Spirit on people.
What was Simon told to do to have his sin forgiven? Repent and pray.
20. Can a person sin after becoming a Christian? Yes.
21. What must a Christian do to have his sin forgiven? (Also see I John 1:5-10)
Repent, pray to God and confess sins.

22. *Why would the people in Samaria need special gifts from the Holy Spirit?
Philip would be leaving them soon and they had no written word. They needed spiritual gifts to confirm the word as they taught others.
23. Where did Philip go? (point it out on a Bible land map). Samaria.
*What is an "eunuch" (see dictionary)? Originally an emasculated male. Later it came to mean a government official because so many male members of a royal court were emasculated to protect the king's harem.
24. Where is Ethiopia? south of Egypt.
25. From whose writings was the eunuch reading? Isaiah.
26. What did Philip preach to him? Christ.
27. What did the preaching make him want to do? be baptized.
28. Where did Philip and the Eunuch go? into the water.
29. What did Philip do to the Eunuch? He baptized him.
30. Why did they both go down into the water? Immersion makes it necessary.
31. What did the Eunuch do after his baptism? He went on his way rejoicing.
32. Where was Philip next seen? Azotus.
(Locate on Bible land map)
33. Can there be any difference among the following (discuss)
 - a. Receiving the gift of the Holy Spirit. (Acts 2:38; Rom. 8:9-11)
 - b. Being filled with the Spirit. (Acts 4:31)
 - c. Holy Spirit falling on a person. (Acts 8:15-16)
 - d. Laying on of Apostles' hands. (Acts 8:18, Acts 19:6; II Tim. 1:6-7)
 - e. Baptism of Holy Spirit (Acts 2:1-4)
34. What is the most important or most interesting thing that you learned from this lesson? _____

ACTS - Lesson 7
Chapter 9:1-31; 22:1-21; 26:1-23

1. What was Saul's religious background? Jew of the Pharisee sect.
2. Who was Saul's teacher? Gamaliel.
3. *What was a Pharisee? Believer in resurrection - strict (conservative) sect.
4. How would you describe Saul's attitude toward his religion? proud.
5. What was Saul convinced that he should do about Jesus prior to his conversion? anything he could to oppose Christianity.
6. What two things did Saul say that he was guilty of doing to Christians?
casting them into prison and voting for their death.
7. What did Saul try to make Christians do in the synagogues? blaspheme.
8. What did Saul request of the high priest? letters to synagogues.
9. Where is Damascus? (locate on Bible land map) in Syria.
10. What was Saul planning to do with the Christians he found in Damascus?

- bring them to Jerusalem as prisoners.
11. What happened on the road to Damascus? The Lord appeared in a light.
What time of day was this? Noon.
 12. Did Saul's companions hear the voice? Yes.
 13. Reconcile the difference between Acts 9:7 and Acts 22:9. They heard but could not understand what was said.
 14. Whose was the voice? Christ's.
 15. What did the voice accuse Saul of doing? persecuting Christ.
 16. Did the voice tell Saul what he must do to have his sins forgiven? No.
 17. What did the voice tell Saul to do? Go into the city.
 18. What happened to Saul's eyes as a result of seeing the light? blinded.
 19. How did Saul spend the next three days? in prayer and fasting.
 20. Did Saul believe in Jesus after he appeared to him on the road to Damascus? Yes.
 21. Did Saul confess Jesus as Lord on the road to Damascus? Yes.
 22. Was Saul saved on the road to Damascus? No.
 23. Who was sent to Saul? Ananias.
Did he want to go? No. Why? He was scared by Saul's reputation.
 24. For what did the Lord say Saul was chosen? carry Christ's name to Gentiles.
 25. Who is the "Lord" in these passages? Christ.
 26. What did Ananias tell Saul was the reason for him (Ananias) being sent? that he might see and be filled with the Holy Spirit.
 27. When was Saul's sight restored? When Ananias laid his hands on him.
 28. What did Ananias tell Saul to do? Arise and be baptized.
 29. What did Ananias tell Saul that the purpose of baptism was? To wash away his sins.
 30. What does "calling on the name of the Lord" mean? by the authority of the Lord.
 31. When did Saul receive the indwelling of the Holy Spirit? (Acts 2:38) at his baptism.
 32. What did Saul start doing in the Damascus synagogues? Preaching that that Jesus was the Son of God.
 33. What did the Damascus Jews plan to do? kill him.
 34. How did Saul escape? in a basket through the wall.
 35. What did the disciples in Jerusalem think of Saul? They were afraid of him.
 36. Who introduced him to the apostles? Barnabas.
 37. What did Saul do in Jerusalem after being introduced to the apostles? He preached in the name of the Lord.
 38. Where did the brethren send Saul for his own safety? Tarsus.
 39. Where is this? (locate on map) Modern day Turkey.
 40. Where is Caesarea? (locate on map) on sea coast.
 41. Why does the scripture say "down to Caesarea"? Jerusalem was on a mountain. (Mount Zion).
 42. What was the most interesting or most important thing you have learned in this lesson. _____
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ACTS - Lesson 8
Chapter 9:32-43; Ch. 10; Ch. 11:1-18

1. Where did Tabitha live? (locate it on a Bible map) Joppa.
2. For what was Tabitha known? Acts of charity.
3. What happened to Tabitha? She died.
4. What did Peter do for Tabitha? Raised her from the dead.
5. Where did Peter stay while in Joppa? With Simon the tanner.
6. Where was this house located? by the sea.
7. Who was Cornelius? He was a centurion in the Roman army.
8. *What was a centurion? A captain over 100 men.
9. What was Cornelius' nationality? Roman - Italian.
10. What was Cornelius' attitude toward God? He feared God (respected Him).
11. Was Cornelius a moral man? Yes.
12. Was Cornelius in a saved condition? No.
13. What did Cornelius see in a vision? An angel of God.
14. What was Cornelius told to do? Send to Joppa for Peter.
15. Whom did Cornelius send? He sent two servants and a devout soldier.
16. What was Peter doing on the housetop? Praying
17. Describe the vision Peter saw while there. He saw a big canopy (sheet) with both clean and unclean animals being lowered from Heaven.
18. What did the voice tell Peter to do? kill and eat.
19. What did Peter say in response? No - I cannot, Lord.
20. What message was the Lord trying to give to Peter in this vision? That Gentiles would be accepted into the Church.
21. What did the Spirit tell Peter to do with the men who came from Cornelius? Go with them without questioning.
22. How many days was it from Cornelius' vision until Peter reached his home? Four days.
23. Whom did Peter take with him to Cornelius' home? 6 other Jewish Christians.
24. When Cornelius saw Peter what did he do? He fell down at his feet.
25. What did Peter say? Arise, I also am a man.
26. Should we fall down and pay religious honor to men today? No.
27. Was it lawful for Peter to be there? Not to the Jews.
Why not? Faithful Jews could not associate with Gentiles.
28. What law was being considered here? The Law of Moses.
29. Was Peter still bound by that law? No.
30. How do you know this? Gal. 3:24-25.
31. What did Cornelius tell Peter that the angel had said Peter would bring him (Acts 11:14)? Words whereby he would be saved.
32. What great truth did Peter perceive at this point? God is not a respecter of persons.
33. While Peter was speaking, what happened to Cornelius and those assembled to hear? They began to speak in other languages.
34. To what did Peter compare this event? The beginning.

35. What does Peter mean by the “beginning”? Pentecost, the Church’s beginning
36. Was this a baptism of the Holy Spirit? Yes.
37. What did Peter conclude should be done to Cornelius and his household?
They should be baptized.
38. Was Cornelius saved by water baptism or Holy Spirit baptism? Water baptism
Upon what do you base your answer? 1 Peter 3:21, Rom. 6:3-4, Eph. 5:26.
39. What accusation was made against Peter when he returned to Jerusalem?
That he had associated with Gentiles.
40. Who are the circumcision? Jews
41. Who are the uncircumcision? Gentiles.
42. What was the purpose of the Holy Spirit baptism of Cornelius? To show the Jewish Christians that Gentiles were acceptable to God in the church.
43. What great event occurred on the day the apostles were baptized with the Holy Spirit? The Spirit of God was given to the Jews.
44. What great event occurred on the day Cornelius was baptized by the Holy Spirit? The Spirit of God was given to the Gentiles.
45. How many types of flesh were there in the Jewish mind? (Rom. 2:9; Eph. 2:11-16; Rom. 9:24; 1 Cor. 12:13) Two.
Was this the completion of the prophecy of Joel (Acts 2:16-21) to pour out his spirit on all flesh? Yes.
46. *What is the approximate date of these events? A.D. 40-43.
47. What is the most important or most interesting thing that you learned in this lesson?

ACTS - Lesson 9

Chapter 11:19-30; chapter 12

1. At what point in time does Luke (the author) back up to for Acts 11:19? The persecution after Stephen’s death.
2. To where had the persecuted Christians scattered? Phoenicia, Cyprus, Antioch
3. Had they as a general practice preached the gospel to Gentiles? No.
4. Who did preach to some Gentiles in Antioch? Those from Cyprus and Cyrene
5. Where was Barnabas sent? Antioch (Locate on map)
6. Where did Barnabas go then and for what purpose? To Tarsus to find Saul.
7. Where did the two of them go? Antioch.
8. How long did they stay? A year.
9. Where was the name Christian first used? In Antioch.
10. What was the name of the prophet from Jerusalem? Agabus.
What did he foretell? A great famine.
11. What did the disciples determine to do? To send relief to the Judean brethren.
12. To whom did they send the aid? The elders.
13. Who was king at this time? Herod (Agrippa).
14. *What was his relationship with the king at the time of Christ’s birth? He was a grandson of Herod the Great.

15. What had the king done to James? Killed him with the sword.
16. What did the king do with Peter? Had him arrested.
17. When did the king plan to take Peter before the people? After Easter (KJV).
Other translations? Passover. *Why are these different? Mistranslation. King James wanted to read about Easter in the Bible. (This is not in the Russian version as Easter and Passover use the same Russian word - paskha).
18. What was the church doing while Peter was in prison? praying.
19. Was it a prayer of faith? No. How do you know? They didn't believe it when Peter appeared.
20. What appeared to Peter? An angel.
21. What did the Angel do for Peter? let him out of prison.
22. Did Peter believe what was happening? No.
23. Where did Peter go? The house of Mary.
24. Who answered the door? Rhoda.
25. Did she let Peter in? No.
26. What did she do? She told the group Peter was at the gate.
27. Did the group believe her? No.
28. What did Herod do with the jailers? killed them.
29. What great honor did the people pay to Herod while he spoke? They said it was the voice of a god.
30. What was Herod's reaction? He took the glory.
31. What happened to Herod because of this? He died - eaten by worms.
32. What happened to the word of God? grew and multiplied.
33. Who returned from Jerusalem? Barnabas and Saul.
34. Whom did they take with them? John Mark.
35. *Did he write any scripture? Yes. What? The Gospel of Mark.
36. Was he an apostle? No.
37. *Why were his writings considered inspired? He wrote under the guidance of the apostles.
38. What is the most important or the most interesting thing you learned from this lesson? _____

ACTS - Lesson 10
Chapter 13 - First Missionary Journey

1. List the cities involved in this chapter and locate them on a map.
 - a) Antioch b) Seleucia c) Salamis
 - d) Paphos e) Perga f) Antioch of Pisidia
 - g) Iconium
2. What did the Holy Spirit tell those in Antioch to do? Separate Barnabas and Saul.
3. What did the church do before they sent them off? Laid hands on them, fasted, and prayed.

4. *What is the significance of the “laying on of hands”? To appoint to a work.
5. Where did Barnabas and Saul preach in Salamis? Synagogue.
6. Who was with Barnabas and Saul? John.
*By what other name is he known? Mark.
7. Who summoned Saul to hear the word of God? Sergius Paulus.
8. Who was Bar-Jesus? A false prophet - an attendant to Sergius Paulus.
9. *What does “Bar” mean? “the son of”.
10. What did Saul do to Bar-Jesus (Elymas)? blinded him.
11. What effect did this have on Sergius Paulus? he believed.
12. What change occurs in Saul’s name? changed to Paul.
13. How have he and Barnabas been listed prior to this time? Barnabas and Saul
14. How are their names listed after this time? Paul and Barnabas.
15. What happened to John Mark in Perga? He turned back to Jerusalem.
16. What did the leaders of the synagogue in Antioch of Pisidia ask of Paul?
Do you have any word of exhortation?
17. What did Paul proceed to do? He preached a sermon similar to Peter’s in Acts 2.
18. What kind of baptism was John’s baptism? A baptism of repentance.
What does this mean? Willingness to follow God when a new law was given.
19. What did John say about his own worthiness? He said that he was unworthy to even remove Christ’s shoes.
20. *What is meant by “those who fear God” in verse 26? Believers and followers of God in Judaism (including proselytes).
21. From what Psalms did Paul quote? Psalms 2 and 16.
22. Where else in Acts is verse 35 quoted? Acts 2:27.
23. As they were leaving the synagogue what did the people ask Paul to do? To return the next Sabbath and provide more explanation.
24. Who came together the next Sabbath? The whole city.
25. What happened to the Jews when they saw the crowd? filled with jealousy.
26. To whom did Paul say he presented the gospel first? to the Jews.
27. When they rejected it to whom did he say he would turn? the Gentiles
28. What was the reaction of the Gentiles? They were glad.
29. Whom did the Jews stir up against Paul? Devout women of high standing and leading men of the city.
30. What resulted from this persecution? Paul was driven from the city.
31. Where did Paul go? Iconium.
32. What is the most important or the most interesting thing that you learned in this lesson? _____

ACTS - Lesson 11
Chapter 14; Ch. 15:1-35

1. List the cities visited in this chapter and locate them on a map. a) Iconium
b) Lystra c) Derbe d) Antioch (Pisidia)

- e) Perga f) Attalia g) Antioch (Syria)
2. Where did Paul and Barnabas go in Iconium? to the synagogue
 3. What was the response to their preaching? Many Jews and Gentiles believed
 4. What did the unbelieving Jews do? They stirred up the Gentiles and poisoned their minds.
 5. Where did Paul and Barnabas flee to? Lystra and Derbe
 6. Whom did Paul and Barnabas find in Lystra? A lame man.
What did they do to him? They healed him.
 7. What did the people think that Paul and Barnabas were? gods
 8. What names did they call Paul and Barnabas? Zeus (Jupiter)-Hermes (Mercury)
 9. What did the priest of Zeus (Jupiter) try to do? Offer sacrifices to him.
 10. What was Paul's and Barnabas's response? They tore their clothes and shouted that they were humans also.
 11. What did Paul and Barnabas say that God had done to all nations prior to this time? Let them go their own way.
What is meant by this? They were not under the Law of Moses. They were under the law of "Good and Evil" (Adamic Law).
 12. Who came into town? Jews from Antioch and Iconium.
 13. What did they persuade the people to do to Paul? stone him.
 14. What did the people think they had done to Paul? Killed him.
 15. What happened to Paul? He got up and went into the city.
 16. Where did Paul and Barnabas go next? Derbe.
 17. What did they tell the disciples would happen to those who would enter the kingdom of God? They would have hardships.
 18. What did Paul and Barnabas appoint (ordain) in every church on their return trip? Elders. How many were appointed in each church? More than one.
 19. What did they do when they returned to Antioch? They reported on their trip and the door God had opened.
 20. What dissension arose in the church? Judaizing teachers who were teaching that circumcision was necessary for Gentile Christians.
 21. Where did the people causing the dissension come from? Judea.
 22. Who were sent to Jerusalem to check on this? Paul, Barnabas and others.
 23. With whom were they sent to confer? Apostles and elders.
 24. Who first preached to the Gentiles? Peter.
 25. What did God give the Gentiles that had been given also to the Jews? The Holy Spirit.
 26. What did Peter say about the ability of the Jews to keep the Law (bear the yoke) of Moses? They were unable to keep it.
 27. What did he say that both Jew and Gentile would be saved by? grace of Jesus

28. What did Paul and Barnabas relate to the assembly? *Their works among the Gentiles.*
29. Did Peter make the final pronouncement of the assembly? *No.*
30. Who made the final pronouncement? *James.*
31. Is there any indication here that Peter is head of the church? *No.*
32. Whom did the apostles and elders send to Antioch with Paul and Barnabas? *Judas called Barsabbas and Silas.*
33. To whom did the apostles and elders address their letter? *Brethren of the Gentiles in Antioch, Syria and Cilicia.*
34. What did the apostles and elders say that Paul and Barnabas had done for the sake of Christ? *risked their lives.*
35. Was the Law of Moses bound upon the Gentile Christian? *No.*
36. What did the apostles bind upon Gentile Christians? *To abstain from things offered as sacrifice to idols, from blood, from things strangled and unchastity (fornication).*
37. What did the Christians at Antioch do when they read the letter from Jerusalem? *They rejoiced.*
38. What did Judas and Silas do while they were in Antioch? *Exhorted the brethren.*
39. *What is a prophet? *One who speaks for another - may be inspired.*
40. What is the most important or the most interesting thing that you learned in this lesson? _____

ACTS - Lesson 12
Chapter 15:36-41; Ch. 16:1-24

1. What request did Paul make to Barnabas? *Let's go back and visit all the cities where we proclaimed the word of the Lord.*
2. Whom did Barnabas want to take with them? *John Mark.*
3. Why did Paul not want to take him? *Because he had turned back before in Pamphylia.*
4. What happened between Paul and Barnabas? *Sharp contention.*
Was this a doctrinal issue? *No.* Who was right? *Neither.*

5. What did Paul and Barnabas do? They separated.
Was this a peaceful solution to the problem? Yes.
6. What should brethren do today when they have honest differences of opinion over non-faith items? Work separately if it is necessary.
7. Did John Mark ever work with Paul again? (II Tim. 4:11) Yes.
8. Where did Barnabas and Mark go? Cyprus.
9. Where did Paul and Silas go? Syria and Cilicia.
10. What was Timothy's nationality? Half Jew - half Greek.
11. What was his reputation among the Christians in the area? Well spoken of.
12. What did Paul want Timothy to do? To accompany him.
13. What did Paul have done to Timothy before he took him along? circumcised.
Was this necessary in order for him to be a Christian? No.
Why did he do it then? Not to be offensive to the Jews.
14. What did Paul and Timothy take to the churches on their journey? The results of the meeting in Jerusalem.
15. Several cities and regions are listed in Chapter 16. List them and point them out on the map.

a) <u>Derbe</u>	b) <u>Lystra</u>	c) <u>Phrygia</u>
d) <u>Samothrace</u>	e) <u>Galatia</u>	f) <u>Neapolis</u>
g) <u>Asia</u>	h) <u>Philippi</u>	i) <u>Mysia</u>
j) <u>Thyatira</u>	k) <u>Troas</u>	l) <u>Bithynia</u>
m) <u>Macedonia</u>	n) <u>Iconium</u>	
16. Where did the Holy Spirit forbid Paul to speak? Asia.
17. Where did the Spirit of Jesus not allow Paul to enter? Bithynia.
18. Is there any difference between the Holy Spirit and the Spirit of Jesus? No.
Explain your answer: Because Christ and the Holy Spirit are one.
19. What did Paul see during the night at Troas? A vision of a man saying, "Come over into Macedonia and help (save) us."
20. From Troas, Paul sailed to Samothrace and then to Neapolis.
and then he went to Philippi.
21. What two things are said about Philippi? A Roman Colony, and a leading city of Macedonia.
22. In most towns where did Paul go first to preach? the synagogue.
23. Whom did Paul hope to find at the riverside? praying Jews (believers in God)
24. Why did he try to reach the Jews first? The Gospel was to go to Jews first.

They had a foundation of belief in God.

25. What is the name of the woman that Paul met at the riverside? Lydia
26. What was her trade? She was a seller of purple.
27. What did she do when she heard Paul's message? She was baptized.
28. Who was baptized with her? her household.
29. Does this passage of scripture prove positively that infants are to be baptized?
No. Explain your answer. There is no mention that she was married much less having children, or that they (if any) were infants. Households included servants.
30. What did Paul do to the slave girl? cast out evil spirit.
31. What did her owners do to Paul and Silas? had them arrested.
32. What were Paul and Silas accused of doing? causing an uproar and teaching customs contrary to Roman custom.
33. What did the magistrates have done to them? beaten and cast into prison.
34. What was the most important or the most interesting thing you learned in this lesson? _____

ACTS - Lesson 13
Chapter 16:25-40; Ch. 17

1. What were Paul and Silas doing at midnight? They were singing and praying
2. What happened to the prison and prisoners? An earthquake freed them and opened the door.
3. What did the jailer do when he saw the doors open? He started to kill himself.
4. *Why did he do this? Roman law required his life if a prisoner escaped.
5. What did Paul shout? "Don't harm yourself!"
6. What question did the jailer ask Paul and Silas? "What must I do to be saved?"
7. What did Paul and Silas answer? "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ."
8. Why didn't they tell him what Peter told the Jews in Acts 2:38 when Peter was asked a similar question? Because the jailer didn't know what to believe. The Jews on Pentecost had already expressed belief.
9. Is God's plan of salvation different for different nationalities? No.
Explain why two different answers can be given to the same basic question
The answer depends upon where you are along the road to salvation when

the question is asked.

10. What did Paul speak to him? The word of the Lord.
11. What did the jailer do for Paul and Silas? Washed their stripes and fed them.
12. What does this demonstrate concerning the jailer's attitude and what the Jews in Acts 2:38 were told to do? Repentance.
13. What was done to the jailer and his family? They were baptized.
14. What do you conclude was contained in the "Word of the Lord" that Paul preached to them? The Gospel plan of salvation including baptism.
15. Who believed in God? All the household.
16. Can infants believe? No.
17. Does this passage positively prove that infants are to be baptized? No.
18. Explain your answer: Those baptized were old enough to rejoice and believe.
19. What message did the magistrates send to the jailer? To release those men.
20. What was Paul's citizenship? Roman.
*How did he acquire this? by birth.
21. What message did Paul send back? "You come and escort us out."
22. *Why were the magistrates afraid? They had beaten a Roman citizen without a trial.
23. List the places mentioned in chapter 17 and locate on a map. a) Amphipolis
b) Apollonia c) Thessalonica
d) Berea e) Athens
24. Where did Paul preach for 3 weeks? The synagogue in Thessalonica.
25. Who were persuaded by Paul's preaching? Some Jews, many devout Greeks and a few leading women.
26. Where was Paul staying? at Jason's house.
What did the Jews do to his house? They attacked it.
27. Of what did the Jews accuse Jason? harboring Paul and Silas.
Of what did they accuse Paul and Silas? turning the world upside down and defying Caesar's decrees.
28. What did Jason and the rest have to do to go free? Post bond.
29. To what city did Paul and Silas then go? Berea.
30. Where did they go in the city? to the synagogue.
31. What comparison is made between the Jews there and the ones in Thessalonica? They were more noble.
32. Who were converted in this city? Many Jews, a few Greek women and men of high standing.

33. What did the Jews in Thessalonica do when they heard the results in Berea? They came to Berea and stirred up the crowds.
34. Where did Paul go? to the sea and to Athens.
35. What happened to Silas and Timothy? They remained.
36. Paul found that Athens was full of idols.
37. *What was an Epicurean? one who sought after pleasure - materialism.
38. *What was a Stoic? one indifferent to pleasure or pain.
39. Where did these philosophers take Paul? Areopagus
40. What was the "Areopagus"? The hill in Athens where many idol temples were located and where the Supreme Court (council) of the Athenians met.
41. What were the people of Athens interested in? Anything new.
42. What did Paul say he had come to proclaim to them? The unknown God.
43. What did Paul say that God gives all men? Life, breath, and everything.
44. *What did Paul say was God's attitude toward their ignorance? God overlooked their sin.
45. Must all people today repent and turn to God to be saved? Yes.
46. Can ignorance be used as an excuse today? No.
47. Who believed Paul some men, Dionysius and Damaris.
48. What was the most important or most interesting thing you learned in this lesson? _____

ACTS - Lesson 14
Chapter 18, Ch. 19:1-20

1. List the places mentioned in Chapter 18 and locate them on a map.

a) <u>Athens</u>	b) <u>Corinth</u>	c) <u>Pontus</u>	d) <u>Italy</u>
e) <u>Rome</u>	f) <u>Macedonia</u>	g) <u>Achaia</u>	
h) <u>Syria</u>	i) <u>Cenchrea</u>	j) <u>Ephesus</u>	
k) <u>Caesarea</u>	l) <u>Antioch</u>	m) <u>Galatia</u>	
n) <u>Phrygia</u>	o) <u>Alexandria</u>	p) <u>Jerusalem</u>	
2. Where did Paul go from Athens? Corinth.
3. Whom did Paul meet there? Aquila and Priscilla.
4. Why were they there? Claudius had banned all Jews from Rome.

5. How did Paul come in contact with them? In his work as a tentmaker.
6. What did Paul do every Sabbath? He preached in the synagogue.
7. Did the Jews in general accept what Paul preached? No.
8. What did Paul say he would do then? Go to the Gentiles.
9. Did he convert anyone here? Yes. Whom? Crispus, his household and many Corinthians.
10. What did the Lord tell Paul about Corinth? That he had many people there.
11. How long did he stay there? A year and a half.
Note: I & II Thess. were written at Corinth.
12. Who was Gallio? Proconsul of Achaia.
13. What did Gallio tell the Jews about their charges? They pertained to Jewish law and should settle the matter among themselves.
14. Who was Sosthenes? Ruler of the synagogue.
15. What happened to him? He was beaten by the mob in front of the court.
16. Whom did Paul take with him when he sailed from Corinth? Priscilla & Aquila
17. Where did he leave them? Ephesus.
18. What did Paul do at Cenchreae? He shaved his head and took a vow.
19. *Where did Paul go when it says "He went up and greeted the "church"? Jerusalem.
20. *Why does the scripture say he went down to Antioch? Jerusalem was on a mountain.
21. What did Paul do after staying in Antioch for a while? He began another missionary journey through Galatia and Phrygia.
22. Where was Apollos from? Alexandria (Egypt).
23. For what was he noted? Learned man, eloquent speaker, excellent knowledge of the scriptures.
24. Did he know all of the gospel of Christ? No.
25. What was the limitation of his knowledge? He knew only the baptism of John.
26. Where did Apollos speak? synagogue. Who heard him there? Aquila and Priscilla.
27. What did they do for Apollos? taught him the way of Christ more fully.
28. Did Priscilla help teach Apollos? Yes. How can this be harmonized with I Timothy 2:11-12? Priscilla was assisting in private. The passage in I Timothy applies to a public discussion.
29. What was the attitude of Apollos when he was corrected? Accepted the truth.

30. What should be our attitude if we find that we are not following God's word as we should? We should accept the truth when we read or are taught it from God's word.
31. List the places mentioned in Chapter 19 and locate them on a map. a) Corinth
 b) Ephesus c) Asia d) Macedonia
 e) Achaia f) Jerusalem g) Rome
32. Where did Paul go while Apollos was in Corinth? Ephesus
33. Whom did he find there? Some disciples.
34. What does "disciple" mean? A learner.
35. What did Paul ask them about the Holy Spirit? If they had received the Holy Spirit when they believed.
36. What did they reply? No. They had never heard about the Holy Spirit.
37. With what baptism had they been baptized? John's baptism.
38. Was it a valid baptism? Not at that time.
39. How many valid baptisms are there today? (Read Eph. 4:5) One.
40. What is valid today? (Read I Peter 3:21 & Rom. 6:3,4) Burial in water.
41. What was John's baptism designed to do? To show repentance and a willingness to follow Christ when he came.
42. Were these people rebaptized? Yes.
43. What did Paul do to these people after baptizing them? laid his hands on them and gave them special gifts of the Holy Spirit.
44. What did this do for them? Caused them to speak in other languages.
45. Is this in harmony with Acts 8:17-18? Yes. Apostles had the power to bestow bestow special gifts of the Spirit.
46. How many of these disciples were there? 12.
47. How long did Paul speak in the synagogue in Ephesus? 3 months.
 What is the Kingdom of God? church. What is the "way"? Christianity.
48. To where did Paul move his pulpit? Hall of Tyrannus.
49. How long did he teach there? Two years.
50. What did God do through the hands of Paul? Extraordinary miracles.
51. What happened when Jewish exorcists tried to cast out demons in the name of Jesus? The man turned on them and stripped their clothes off and drove them from the house.
52. What had many of the Christians engaged in formerly? The practice of magic arts (Black Magic).

53. What did they do with their books? Burned them.
54. What was the value of these books? 50,000 days wages.
55. What was the most important or interesting thing that you learned in this lesson? _____

ACTS - Lesson 15
 Chapter 19:21-41; Ch. 20

1. Where did Paul decide to go next? To Jerusalem through Macedonia & Achaia
2. Did he go immediately? No. Whom did he send ahead? Timothy and Erastus.
3. Who was Demetrius? A silversmith who made idols of Artemis.
4. Why was he upset? He was losing business because of Paul's preaching.
5. What did the enraged people shout? "Great is Artemis of the Ephesians."
6. *Who was Artemis (Diana)? Goddess of love.
7. Who was dragged into the arena? Gaius and Aristarchus.
8. What did Paul want to do? He wanted to go into the arena with them.
9. Did the disciples let him go? No.
10. Who quieted the crowd? The town clerk.
11. What legal advice did he give the crowd? To take their case to court.
12. Of what did he say that the crowd could be accused? Rioting.
13. What did he do then? He dismissed the assembly.
14. Where did Paul go from Ephesus? Macedonia.
15. List the places mentioned in Chapter 20 and locate them on a map. a) Macedonia.
 b) Greece c) Syria d) Berea
 e) Thessalonica f) Derbe g) Asia
 h) Troas i) Philippi j) Assos
 k) Mitylene l) Chios m) Samos
 n) Miletus o) Ephesus p) Jerusalem
16. Why did Paul not sail to Syria from Greece? Because of a plot to kill him.
17. Where did those who went on ahead of Paul wait for him? Troas
18. How long did it take Paul to reach Troas from Philippi? five days.
19. *Can you guess from the way the group accompanying Paul is discussed in the first 6 verses who joined Paul in Macedonia, but whose name is not listed?

Luke.

20. *What time of year was this? Spring. *How do you know from the scripture? The feast of Unleavened Bread was before the Passover.
21. How long did Paul wait to be able to meet with the church in Troas? 7 days.
22. On what day did the disciples meet? The first day of the week.
23. What do we call that day today? Sunday.
24. What was the stated purpose of the church meeting together? to break bread.
25. Was the primary purpose of the meeting to hear Paul preach? No.
26. What does the term “to break bread” mean? To take the Lord’s Supper.
27. Does this scripture indicate that the church in Troas met more often than each Sunday to take communion? No.
28. For what purpose do most Protestant churches meet on Sunday in our present time? to hear a sermon.
29. Today, if we are going to follow the pattern of the church as it was established by Christ and the apostles in the first century, what will be the primary purpose of our assembly on Sunday? to partake of the Lord’s Supper.
30. What did Paul do during their meeting? He preached.
31. What were there many of in the room where they met? Lights.
32. On what floor was the room in which they met? Third.
33. What happened to Eutychus? Fell asleep, fell out the window and was killed.
34. What did Paul do for Eutychus? He raised him from the dead.
35. At what time of day did Paul depart from Troas? Morning.
36. To where did Paul walk? Assos.
37. Why did Paul decide not to stop at Ephesus? He wanted to reach Jerusalem by Pentecost.
38. For whom did Paul send while at Miletus? The Ephesian elders.
39. What did he tell the elders awaited him at Jerusalem? prison, hardships.
40. How did he know? The Holy Spirit told him.
41. What did Paul tell the Ephesian elders he had not failed to do while he was at Ephesus earlier? Preach and teach the whole counsel of God.
42. Of what value did Paul consider his life? None.
43. What did Paul say about them seeing him again? They would not see him again
44. To whom was Paul speaking in verse 28? The Ephesian elders.
45. What did he say the Holy Spirit had made these men? overseers.
46. What did he instruct them to do to the church? Feed the church.

47. What was the purchase price for the church? The blood of Christ.

48. Note the terms used concerning the church leaders in Ephesus:

<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>RUSSIAN</u>	<u>LATIN</u>	<u>GREEK</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
a. Elder/ Presbyter	С?????? ????/ ?????????	Presbyter	Presbuteros	An older man
b. Bishop/ Overseer	??? ?/? ????? ????? ??	Bishop	Episkopos	Superintendent
c. To feed (to pastor)	??????	Pastor	Poimen	To shepherd

49. Does Paul view being a Pastor, Bishop, or elder as being different positions in the church? (See Tit. 1:5,7) No.

50. What did Paul tell the Ephesians elders would happen to the church? False teachers would arise.

51. Would these false teachers arise from among their own numbers (from the elders)? Yes.

52. Can a person be led astray by church leaders today who teach false doctrines? Yes.

How can a person know whether their doctrine is false or not? Compare it to the Bible.

53. What did the church in Berea do to make sure that they were receiving the truth? (Acts 17:11) They searched the scriptures daily.

54. How long had Paul spent in Ephesus instructing them? Three years.

55. What is the most important or most interesting thing that you learned from this lesson?

ACTS - Lesson 16
Chapter 21; Ch. 22:1-6

1. List all the places mentioned in Chapter 21 and locate them on a map:

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| a) <u>Cos</u> | b) <u>Rhodes</u> | c) <u>Patara</u> |
| d) <u>Phoenicia</u> | e) <u>Cyprus</u> | f) <u>Syria</u> |
| g) <u>Tyre</u> | h) <u>Jerusalem</u> | i) <u>Ptolemais</u> |

- j) Caesarea k) Judea l) Asia
 m) Tarsus n) Cilicia

2. How long did Paul stay in Tyre? Seven days
3. In whose home did Paul stay in Caesarea? Philip the evangelist
4. What did Agabus prophesy about Paul? That the Jews would bind him and deliver him to the Gentiles.
5. In whose home did Paul stay in Jerusalem? Mnason
6. Whom did Paul go to see? James. Who were with him? All the elders.
7. How many Jews believed? Many thousands.
8. Were these Jews willing to give up the Law of Moses? No.
9. Why do you think Paul submitted to the advice of James to take a vow according to the Jewish Law? To be able to have influence with the Jews.
10. Was Paul trying to obtain salvation by the Law of Moses? No.
11. Read Gal. 5:11, Gal. 2:2-5; Acts 16:3; I Cor. 9:20. Can you harmonize these scriptures? Paul observed the traditions of the Jews in order to be able to teach Jews. He did, however, refuse to permit Jewish Christians to force him to live by the Law of Moses.
12. How long did Paul's vow last? Seven days.
13. Of what did they accuse Paul? Teaching against the Law of Moses and the temple, and of taking a Greek into the temple.
14. Where did the people take Paul? outside the temple.
15. Who rescued Paul? Commander, tribune, chief captain.
16. What did he do to Paul? Arrested him and bound him with two chains.
17. What did the crowd cry out? "Away with him".
18. Where did the soldiers take Paul? Barracks, castle.
19. Whom did the officer think Paul was? A rebellious Egyptian.
20. What was the name of Paul's home town? Tarsus.
21. What request did Paul make? To address the crowd.
22. Why did the crowd become quiet? He began to speak to them in Hebrew.
23. Who was Paul's teacher? Gamaliel.
24. What did Paul say he did to those who followed the Way? He put them to death, bound them and imprisoned them.
25. Whom did Paul reference as witnesses to his actions? The High Priest and elders.
26. What had these persons given him? Letters to Jews in Damascus.
27. What is the most important or most interesting thing that you learned in this lesson? _____

ACTS - Lesson 17
Chapter 22:17-30; Ch. 23

1. What message did Paul receive while praying in the temple? Leave Jerusalem quickly.
2. To whom was Paul sent? The Gentiles.
3. How did the crowd respond to Paul's speech? By shouting "Away with him".
4. Where did the soldiers take Paul? To the barracks (castle).
5. What did the official order done to Paul? Have him scourged.
6. For what purpose was this to be done? To determine why he had caused such an uproar.
7. What did Paul ask the centurion? "Is it lawful to scourge a Roman without a trial?"
8. What did the centurion do? He asked Paul if he were a Roman.
9. How had the official received his citizenship? He had purchased it.
10. How had Paul received his citizenship? by birth.
11. Why was the official afraid? Because he had bound a Roman citizen without just cause.
12. What did Paul say about his conscience? that he had always lived with a good conscience before God.
13. How can you reconcile Paul's statement with the fact that he persecuted the church? He thought God approved of the persecution.
14. Is it possible for me to think I am doing God's will today, while instead I am not following all of His will? Yes.
15. Whom did Paul rebuke? The Jewish High Priest.
16. Did Paul know who he was? No.
17. What did Paul perceive about the make-up of the council? That it was made up of Sadducees and Pharisees.
18. How did Paul use this to his advantage? He pointed out that he, too, was a Pharisee and believed in the resurrection of the dead.
19. What happened as a result of his statement? It caused a great dissension in the council.
20. As a result of Paul's statement, what did the Pharisees say about Paul's guilt? "We find nothing wrong with him."

21. What question did the Pharisees ask? “What if an angel or a spirit has spoken to him?”
22. What did the Lord reveal to Paul? He would bear witness for Him in Rome.
23. What oath did some Jews take? To kill Paul.
24. How many were in this conspiracy? Over 40.
25. What did they ask the chief priests and elders to do? To have the commander bring Paul to them.
26. What did the conspirators say they would do to Paul? They would ambush him as he came near.
27. Who heard about the plot? Paul’s nephew.
28. Whom did he tell about this? Paul.
29. To whom was the young man sent? The commander.
30. What request did the commander make of Paul’s nephew after he learned of the plot? Tell no one about this.
31. Whom did the commander call? Two centurions.
32. What is a centurion? A captain over 100 men.
33. What size party did the commander ask for? 200 soldiers, 70 horsemen, and 200 spearmen.
34. To whom did he send Paul? To Felix, the Governor.
35. What did the commander send along with Paul? A letter.
36. Was the commander’s account of Paul’s arrest factual? No.
37. Explain your answer: He did not know that Paul was a Roman when he rescued him from the crowd.
38. What did the commander say about Paul’s guilt? That he was charged with matters concerning Jewish law and was not charged with anything worthy of death or prison.
39. Where did the soldiers take Paul that night? To Antipatris.
40. Did all of the soldiers accompany him to Caesarea? No, only horsemen.
41. What did the governor ask Paul? From which province he came.
42. What did he tell Paul? “I will hear you when your accusers are come.”
43. Where did the governor put Paul? In Herod’s palace.
44. What was the most important or the most interesting thing that you learned in this lesson? _____

ACTS - Lesson 18
Chapters 24 and 25

1. How long was it before Paul's accusers arrived from Jerusalem? 5 days.
2. Who was their spokesman? Tertullus.
3. What was the governor's name? Felix.
4. What did Tertullus say Felix had done for the country? They had enjoyed peace and he had introduced reforms.
5. What accusation did Tertullus make against Paul? That he was an agitator and a pestilent fellow.
6. What sect did Tertullus says Paul belonged to? Nazarene.
7. What did Paul answer concerning their charge? That they had no proof.
8. What was Paul's attitude about the law and the writings of the prophets? He believed them.
9. What did Paul say about his conscience? He had always tried to have a good conscience.
10. What do you do to yourself if you knowingly violate your conscience? You destroy your moral foundation.
11. From where did the Jews come who had brought the charges against Paul before the council in Jerusalem? Asia.
12. What is said of Felix's knowledge of the Way? Had an accurate knowledge.
13. What did Felix decide to do about Paul? He decided to hold him for Lysias the commander.
14. Could he have visitors? Yes.
15. Who was Felix's wife and what was her nationality? Drucilla, a Jewess.
16. Why did Felix send for Paul? To hear him speak about faith in Christ.
17. What did Paul discuss with Felix? Justice, self control and future judgement.
18. What was Felix's reaction? He was alarmed.
19. What did he say to Paul after the discussion? "Go away, I will call you when I have the opportunity."
20. What did Felix hope that Paul would do? pay a bribe.
21. Did Felix see Paul often after this? Yes.
22. How long did Paul stay in prison in Caesarea? Two years.
23. Why did Felix leave him in prison? To please the Jews.

24. Who succeeded Felix as governor? Porcius Festus.
25. How long was Festus in his province before he went to Jerusalem? 3 days.
26. What did the Jews try to get Festus to do? Send Paul to Jerusalem.
27. Why did they want this? They wanted to ambush him.
28. What did Festus reply to the Jews? Send men to Caesarea to accuse Paul.
29. How long did Festus stay in Jerusalem? 8-10 days.
30. How soon after his return to Caesarea did Festus see Paul? The next day.
31. How many of their charges could the Jews prove against Paul? None.
32. What did Festus propose to Paul as a favor to the Jews? That he go to Jerusalem for a trial.
33. What did Paul do instead? He appealed to Caesar.
34. *Could any person appeal to Caesar? Only Roman citizens.
35. What royalty came to welcome Festus? King Agrippa and Bernice.
36. *Over what was he king? Ituraea.
37. What did Festus tell Agrippa about the validity of the charges against Paul? There were no charges of evil as he expected.
38. What did Festus say the dispute was about? Their religion and the resurrection of Jesus.
39. What did Festus say about his ability to investigate these matters? He was at a loss to investigate this.
40. What did Agrippa ask of Festus concerning Paul? “Let me hear him.”
41. In what manner did Agrippa and Bernice enter? With great pomp.
42. What opinion did Festus express concerning the worthiness of a death sentence for Paul? He was not worthy of death.
43. What reason did Festus give Agrippa for having him (Agrippa) examine Paul? That he might find some charges to send to Caesar.
44. Why was Festus concerned about sending Paul to Caesar? He had no real charge to make against him.
45. What is the most important or most interesting thing that you have learned in this lesson? _____

ACTS - Lesson 19
 Chapter 26:24-32; Ch. 27

1. Of what did Festus accuse Paul? Being mad (crazy).
2. What question did Paul ask King Agrippa? "Do you believe the prophets?"
3. What did Agrippa reply to Paul? "In a short time you think you can make me a Christian?"
4. What did the officials conclude about Paul? That he was not guilty of anything worthy of death or prison.
5. What did King Agrippa say to Festus about Paul's appeal to Caesar? You could have freed him except for the appeal.
6. List the places mentioned in Chapter 27 and locate them on a map.

a) <u>Italy</u>	b) <u>Adramyttium</u>	c) <u>Asia</u>
d) <u>Thessalonica</u>	e) <u>Sidon</u>	f) <u>Cyprus</u>
g) <u>Cilicia</u>	h) <u>Pamphylia</u>	i) <u>Myra</u>
j) <u>Lycia</u>	k) <u>Alexandria</u>	l) <u>Cnidus</u>
m) <u>Crete</u>	n) <u>Salmone</u>	o) <u>Fair Havens</u>
p) <u>Lasea</u>	q) <u>Phoenix</u>	r) <u>Cauda</u>
s) <u>Syrtis</u>	t) <u>Sea of Adria</u>	
7. Where was the ship they boarded bound? To Asia.
8. What was the name of the centurion in charge of the prisoner? Julius.
9. How did he treat Paul? kindly.
10. What did he do for Paul at Sidon? He let him leave the ship and visit friends.
11. Who were Paul's personal traveling companions? Luke and Aristarchus.
12. At what city did they get off this ship? Myra.
13. What was the home port of the ship they boarded for Italy? Alexandria.
14. What time of year was it? The fall of the year.
15. *What was the "fast" referred to in verse 9? Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur)
16. What did Paul foresee for the next leg of their journey? He saw injury and and loss of life and cargo.
17. What did the owner and the captain advise? Sail on.
18. What was the wind like when they set sail? Gentle.
19. Did it stay that way? No.
20. What did they do on the second day at sea? They threw cargo overboard.
21. What did they do on the third day? They threw out the ship's furniture.
22. What was their attitude after several days? They abandoned hope.
23. What did Paul remind them? "You should have listened to me."
24. Who appeared to Paul in the night? An angel of God.
25. What message did He bring? Paul and all with him would be safe.

26. How many days were they at sea before they drifted to land? 14.
27. What did the sailors try to do after they dropped anchor? escape.
28. What did Paul tell the centurion would happen if the sailors left? That those remaining on the ship would be lost.
29. What did the soldiers do then? They cut the ropes holding the life boat and let it fall.
30. How long had they been without food? 14 days.
31. What did Paul urge them to do? Take some food for strength.
32. What did Paul do as an example? Took bread, gave thanks and began to eat.
33. How many were on the ship? 276.
34. What happened as they tried to approach the land? Ran aground on a shoal.
35. What did the soldiers want to do? Kill the prisoners.
36. Why were they concerned? They would be killed if prisoners escaped.
37. What did the centurion want to do? He wanted to save Paul.
38. How did they get to shore? They swam or rode planks.
39. Were any lost? No.
40. What is the most important thing or most interesting thing that you learned in this lesson? _____

ACTS - Lesson 20
Chapter 28

1. What was the name of the island on which they were shipwrecked? Malta.
2. What kind of reception did the natives give them? Unusual kindness.
3. What happened to Paul as he picked up sticks for a fire? He was bitten by a viper.
4. What conclusion did the natives draw from this incident? Paul was a murderer.
 *Why? Because they believed the gods punished evildoers.
5. Was Paul harmed? No.
6. What new conclusion did the natives draw about Paul when he did not die? That he was a god.
7. Who was the chief man of the island? Publius.
8. What was wrong with his father? He had a fever and dysentery.
9. What did Paul do for his father? He healed him.

10. How did he go about this healing? He prayed and laid hands on him.
11. What did Paul do for other diseased people on the island? He healed them.
12. What did the people do for Paul's party in return? They gave them gifts when they sailed.
13. How long did they stay in Malta? Three months.
14. What was the figurehead on the ship in which they set sail? Twin Brothers. (Castor and Pollux)
15. *What do you think this figurehead represented? Gemini - Patron god of sailors.
16. List the ports they stopped in prior to reaching Rome and locate on a map.
 - a) Syracuse
 - b) Rhegium
 - c) Puteoli
17. Where did the brethren from Rome meet Paul? Some at the market place (Forum) of Appius 43 mi. (70 km.) from Rome), some at Three Taverns 33 mi. (50 km.) from Rome.
18. How was Paul imprisoned at Rome? House arrest with a guard.
19. For whom did Paul call after three days? The local Jewish leaders.
20. Paul said he was bound in chains for the hope of what? Hope of Israel.
21. Had the Jews heard of the controversy about Paul? No.
22. What did the Jews desire of Paul? To hear his views.
23. What did they call the church? A sect.
24. What did the Jews say was the opinion of many people concerning the church? It was spoken against.
25. What did Paul speak to them about? The kingdom of God, persuading them about Jesus.
26. Did they believe? Some did.
27. How long did Paul live there? 2 years.
28. Were there any restrictions placed on his ministry? No.
29. List several important things that you have learned in this study that you previously did not know about the Bible. _____
