

Name: _____



A STUDY GUIDE

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This guide was developed with questions taken from Sewell Hall's New Testament Survey study material, revised and organized into lessons with application questions. Darren Brackett added several useful features (abstract, pre-quiz, spotlighted subjects, etc.), reformatted the study guide and developed the supplemental slides used in the class.

ABSTRACT:

Acts of the Apostles is a fourteen lesson study of the extraordinary New Testament book of Acts, which traces the beginning and early development of the church of Jesus Christ. Special emphasis is given to identifying authority in the first century experience for the work and worship of the church today. Assigned lessons require individual Bible study to answer questions in preparation for class discussion, questions which are designed to aid in understanding the text. At the end of each lesson are Application questions, which deserve special, thoughtful consideration. Occasionally, supplemental research will be assigned to willing students who will give a brief report on the assigned topic at the next class period.

INTRODUCTION:

Acts of the Apostles was written by Luke, addressed to the same individual as the book of Luke. The first chapter links Acts with the last chapter of Luke and goes on to relate the fulfillment of Christ's instructions in the great commission. From establishment of Christ's church to converts in the furthestmost corners of the known world, the dramatic story of the apostles and other first century disciples is unfolded.

Acts is an engaging book. The period of religious history it covers has no parallel. In only a generation or two Christianity turned the world upside down. And its teachings continue to shape the world today. Even more, at the center of what those early disciples believed and taught is the story of the resurrected Christ, the Son of the living God, who came into the world to bring eternal life and the light of truth to all who will receive it. His is a story of power and life for which the characters of the Act's story suffered and died. It is a story which continues to change lives today.

The Acts of the Apostles is not to be read lightly. It is to be lived. Acts is an historical account some 2,000 years old, but its message is as timely today as it was then. Study it deeply. Feel its drama. Accept its challenge and live it fully. Let its message change your conscience and your life. In it you will find the keys to the kingdom of Heaven and an entrance into eternal life.

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LESSON PLAN / CALENDAR:

This is a loose plan to say the least. At a minimum, it should help you know generally where we are or where we are going to be if you have missed a class.

Week of:	Sunday	Wednesday
Jun 28, 2009		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Introduction ● Lesson 1
Jul 5, 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lesson 1 continued 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lesson 2 ● Spotlight: Salvation
Jul 12, 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lesson 2 cont. ● Spotlight: Holy Spirit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lesson 2 cont. ● Spotlight: Church devoted to...
Jul 19, 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Review ● Lesson 3 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lesson 3 cont.
Jul 26, 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lesson 4 ● Spotlight: Prayer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lesson 4 cont.
Aug 2, 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lesson 5 ● Spotlight: Simon's sin / repentance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lesson 5 cont. ● Spotlight: Saul's conversion
Aug 9, 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Review ● Lesson 6 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lesson 6 ● Spotlight: Cornelius' conversion
Aug 16, 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lesson 7 ● Spotlight: Herod 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lesson 8
Aug 23, 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lesson 8 cont. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lesson 9 ● Review
Aug 30, 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lesson 9 ● Spotlight: Jerusalem Conference 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lesson 10 ● Spotlight: Thessalonian letters
Sep 6, 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lesson 10 cont. ● Review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lesson 11 ● Spotlight: Letters to Corinth, Galatia and Rome
Sep 13, 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lesson 11 cont. ● Review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lesson 12 ● Spotlight: Rulers
Sep 20, 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lesson 13 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lesson 14 ● Spotlight: Letters to Ephesus, Philippi, Colosse and Philemon
Sep 27, 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lessons 14 ● Spotlight: Letters to Timothy and Titus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Review

OBJECTIVES:

- Know general layout
- Understand its purpose
- Connect with 1st century Christian and their spirit

FORMAT:

- One lesson over Sunday/Wednesday with slight weighting to earlier lessons
- Student preparation
 - ~ Read text
 - ~ Answer questions
 - ~ Participate in class discussion (knowing the lesson means you will get more from the discussion)

SPOTLIGHT:

During this study the following topics will be given special emphasis during class:

Topic	Lesson	Text
The Holy Spirit (work and role in early church)	2, 6	2:14-3:26; 5:32; 10:44-48; 11:12-17
The Church Devoted to...	2	2:37-47
People & Places <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Candice, queen of Ethiopia● Herod● Claudius● Greek empire, Athens, Areopagus● Drusilla	5 7 7 10 12	8:27 12:20-23 11:28, 18:2 17:16-21 24:24
Conversions in Acts <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Saul● Cornelius● Collective	5 6	9:1-19, 22 10
Simon's Sin / Repentance	5	8:9-13
The Jerusalem Conference	9	15
The Lord's Supper	11, 13	20:6; 21:4; 28:14
Epistles <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Thessalonians● Corinthians, Galatians and Romans● Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians & Philemon	10 11 14	20, 21

PRE-QUIZ:

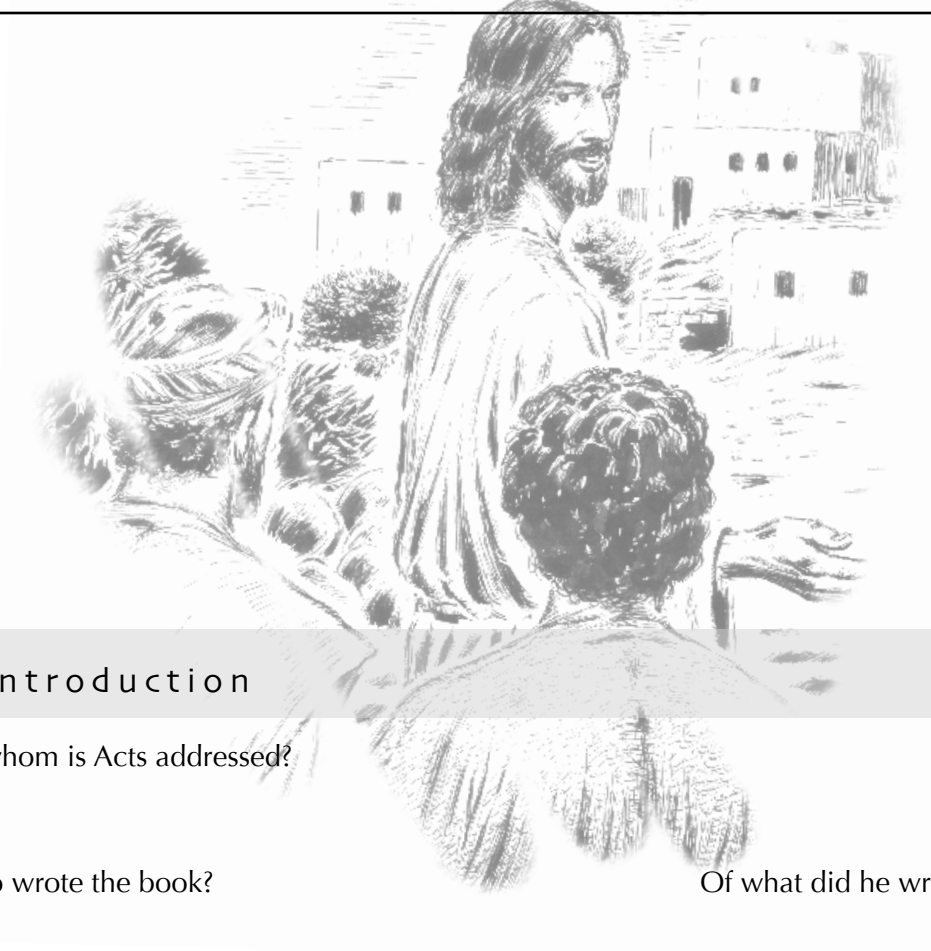
A few questions just to get the juices flowing. Don't worry if you don't know an answer; if you knew them all there would be no reason to study the book!!

T/F

- 1) Acts of the Apostles is the history of the early church in 27 chapters.
- 2) Luke was eyewitness to only some of what he wrote about.
- 3) Herod killed James, Jesus' brother.
- 4) As he died, Stephen prayed to Jesus.
- 5) Only those on whom the apostles "lay hands" received the gift of the Holy Spirit.
- 6) Paul had a serious problem with Mark.
- 7) Peter, Paul & Barnabas were the major contributors at the Jerusalem conference.
- 8) The Day of Pentecost brought tongues of fire.
- 9) The Jerusalem conference involved several churches.
- 10) An ongoing issue for the 1st century church was caused by the Pharisaic Christians.
- 11) Paul was instructed by the Holy Spirit to go on his 1st & 2nd missionary journeys.
- 12) Paul was the first to preach to the Gentiles.
- 13) Almost all of the Acts converts are documented as being baptized.
- 14) Almost all of the cases of conversion in Acts mention baptism.
- 15) Aquila & Priscilla had to correct Apollos from teaching error.

**Scoring: +1 for right answer, -1 for wrong answer, 0 for blank
(Guessing is not advisable!)**

"...the Promise of the Father,..." Acts 1:4



Introduction

- 1) To whom is Acts addressed?
- 2) Who wrote the book? Of what did he write?
- 3) What is meant by "The former account.." in verse one?

Final Instructions (1:4-8)

- 4) What did Jesus do just before He ascended?
- 5) Jesus told the apostles to wait. Where? For what?

Why? When?
- 6) Of what did the apostles inquire?

7) What answer was given?

8) What did Jesus promise?

To whom was the promise made?

9) Where were they to be His witnesses?

Jesus' Departure

(1:9-12)

10) Where were they when Jesus departed?

11) Describe His leaving.

12) How will Jesus come again?

13) Where then did the disciples go?

Disciples Waiting

(1:13-15)

14) How many continued together between the ascension and Pentecost?

15) Why was Judas Iscariot, one of the original twelve (Matthew 10:3, 4), not among them? (See Matthew 27:3-5)

16) Where did they gather?

How did they spend their time?

17) Identify the family members of Jesus who were there.

A Replacement Chosen

(1:15-26)

18) Peter addressed them for what purpose?

19) What were the necessary qualifications for an apostolic successor?

20) Who was proposed for consideration?

Who was chosen?

21) How was the choice made?

The Promise Fulfilled

(2:1-13)

22) When did the Holy Spirit come upon them?

How?

23) Who was baptized with or in the Holy Spirit?

24) What visible and audible signs accompanied baptism in the Spirit?

25) What amazed the multitudes about the tongues?

26) People of how many nationalities could understand in their own language?

Applications

1) There are those today who claim to be apostles. Is it possible to have qualified apostles today?

Why or why not?

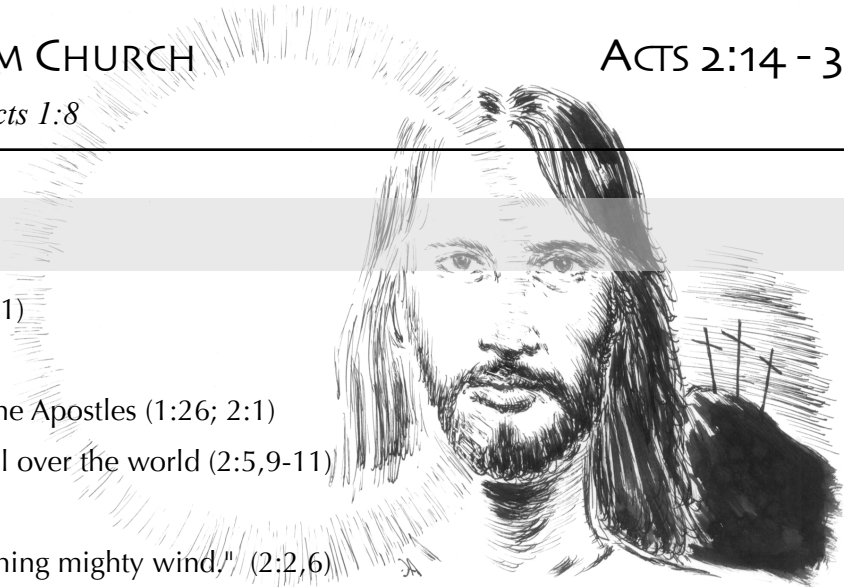
2) Based solely on the evidence we have from this first occasion of Holy Spirit baptism, could we conclude that baptism with the Spirit is available to all disciples?

Explain.

3) Does the tongue speaking on Pentecost support the current prevalent notion that unintelligible utterances of today's Pentecostals is speaking by the power of God?

4) If those preaching on foreign soil were able to speak in tongues by the power of the Holy Spirit, would it be necessary to have someone translate for them?

"...witnesses to Me in Jerusalem,..." Acts 1:8



Introduction

- The Time: Day of Pentecost (Acts 2:1)
- The Place: Jerusalem (Acts 1:12)
- The Witnesses to Testify for Jesus: The Apostles (1:26; 2:1)
- The Audience: Devout Jews from all over the world (2:5,9-11)
- Special Effects:
 - ~ "Sound from heaven, as of a rushing mighty wind," (2:2,6)
 - ~ Power of the Holy Spirit giving utterance to the apostles which enabled them to speak in the languages of those who heard. (2:4-11)
- Main Speaker: The Apostle Peter (2:14)

First Gospel Sermon

The Proof (2:1-21)

- 1) What convinced the multitude that the apostles spoke for God (2:7,8,11)?
- 2) "Others mocking said, '_____'"
- 3) Who stood up? Who spoke up?

What answer did he give?
- 4) Who prophesied the outpouring of the Holy Spirit?
- 5) Upon whom was the Spirit to be poured out?
- 6) According to verses 17-20, when would the outpouring occur?
 - a. Are these events to be taken literally, or figuratively?
 - b. If figurative, what do they represent?

7) According to verse 21, what was also prophesied to happen with the outpouring of God's Spirit?

The Message

(2:22-36)

8) Who was the central figure of Peter's sermon?

9) List key points made about His life?

10) What proof did Peter give of Christ's resurrection?

11) To where did Peter say Jesus was raised?

12) To do what?

For how long?

13) Explain "God has made this Jesus,..., both Lord and Christ"?

14) With what crime did Peter charge them?

The Response

(2:37-47)

15) How did they answer Peter's charge?

16) What did Peter tell them to do?

17) What were they promised if they obeyed?

To whom was the promise given?

18) How many responded to Peter's sermon?

What did they do?

19) To what were the saved added (47)?

Who added them (47)?

20) When were they added (41)?

21) After becoming members of the church, in what activities did they continue?

22) What peculiar circumstances in the church required large-scale economic relief? (Not specifically stated, but implied by chapter 2 context.)

How were the necessary funds raised?

Peter's Second Sermon

The Confirmation

(3:1-11)

23) What time did Peter and John go to the temple?

24) Who did they meet there?

What did he want?

25) By whose power was he healed?

26) What factors made the healing of the lame man so impressive?

27) How did the man show his joy and gratitude?

28) Describe the reaction of those who saw him.

29) What did this healing prove about the apostles and their words?

The Facts

(3:12-18)

30) What did Peter affirm about the power which healed him?

31) What else had the same power accomplished?

32) By what different names did Peter refer to Jesus?

33) What attitude did each of the following have toward Jesus: Pilate?

The lame man?

The Jews and rulers in Jesus' day?

The Need

(3:19-26)

34) Of what did Peter accuse the multitude?

35) Who acted ignorantly?

Did ignorance excuse them?

36) What were they to do to be forgiven?

37) What was promised to those who obeyed?

38) What did Moses say about Jesus?

39) Which prophets foretold the events of Jesus' day?

40) In whom was Abraham told all the families of the earth would be blessed?

Describe the blessing.

Applications

- 1) What did Peter say in his first sermon that disproves the common belief that Jesus will return in our future to establish His kingdom and begin His reign on David's throne?
- 2) If we preach the same message as Peter, what will we tell alien sinners to do to be saved?
- 3) Can we, by God's authority, echo those today who say "join the church of your choice"?

Why or why not?

- 4) Was either of Peter's sermons addressed directly to you or to me?

If not, how can we know with certainty that our sins can be forgiven, blotted out, and that times of refreshing from the presence of the Lord can be ours? In other words, by what authority do we claim salvation?

- 5) After being baptized into Christ, what obligations do we have to the local assembly of saints to which we belong?

"...and believers were increasingly added to the Lord..." Acts 5:14

Introduction

- As the intensity of persecution faced by early Christians increased, so did growth of the church. Opposition seemed to fuel the cause.
- As might be expected, rapid growth brought with it problems. They were of three types:
 - ~ Economic - many converts had traveled to Jerusalem for the Passover feast and stayed longer than anticipated because of their new life in Christ. (There were no ATM's in those days.) Their needs had to be met lest the message of love they preached be compromised.
 - ~ Spiritual - Sin amongst the believers had to be dealt with decisively lest others be led astray.
 - ~ Organizational - As the group grew larger, the apostles could not be aware of and deal with the needs of all. Others must be appointed to see that needs were equitably met lest grumbling and complaining dampen the message and the growth.

First Persecution

Arrest (4:1-4)

- 1) What sect led in the arrest of Peter and John? Why?
- 2) What number had the church attained by this time?

Trial (4:5-12)

- 3) Who comprised the court before which they were arraigned?
- 4) What question was asked of Peter and John?
- 5) What were the main points of Peter's answer?
- 6) In whose name alone is salvation possible?

Judgment (4:13-22)

7) Why was the court amazed at Peter and John's boldness?

What accounted for it?

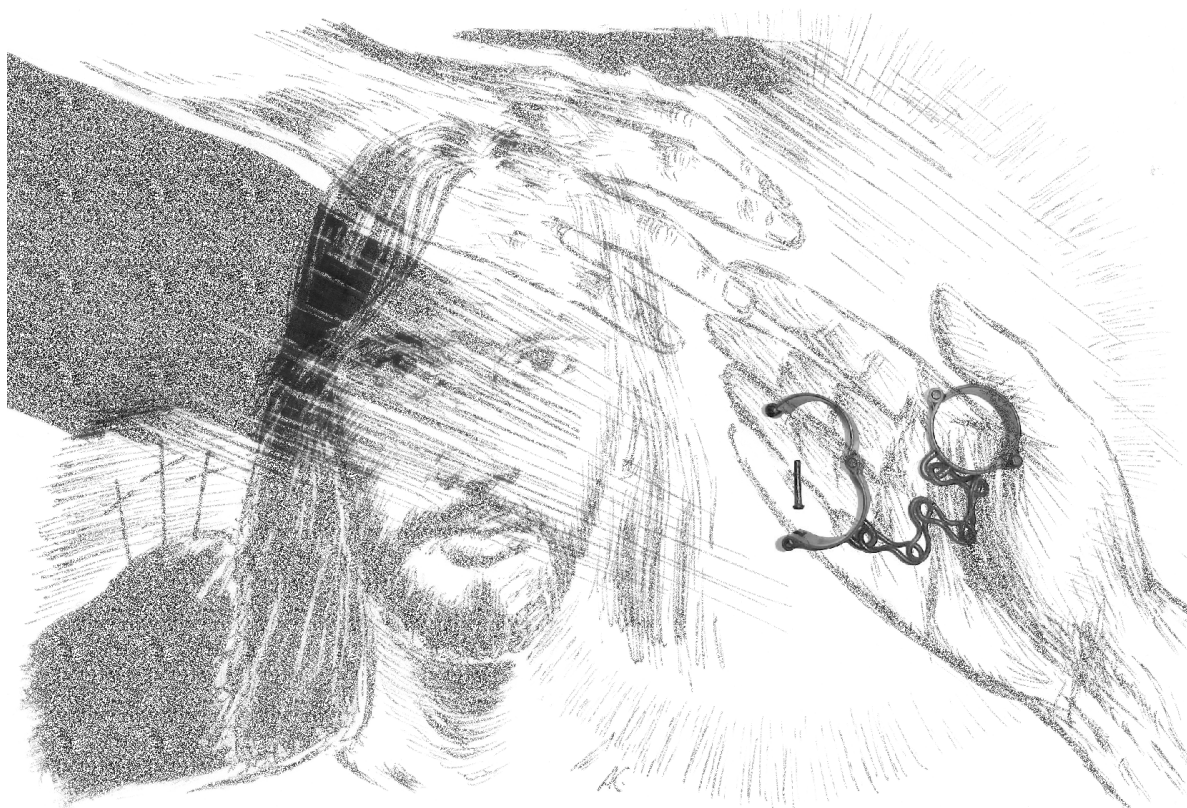
8) What made the position of the council so embarrassing (16)?

9) What did they command the apostles?

10) How did Peter and John respond?

11) What final action did the council take?

Why were their actions not more severe?



Reaction (4:23-31)

- 12) When released, where did Peter and John go? What did they do?
- 13) Who joined together in prayer?
- 14) List the points of their appeal to God.
- 15) What answer was given?

Meanwhile, the Church...

They Shared All Things. (4:4:32-37)

- 16) Was there general unity in the church? How was it shown?
- 17) What was laid at the apostles' feet? By whom?
- For what purpose?
- 18) Who is specifically named as an example of liberality?
- What was his true name? Who renamed him?
- Meaning? What was his background?
- How did he show his liberality?

They Dealt with Sin**(5:1-11)**

- 19) What was the sin of Ananias and Sapphira?
- 20) Were they wrong to keep all or any part of the money?

- 21) To whom had they lied? (Compare verses 3 and 4.)
- 22) How did the Holy Spirit deal with their sin?
- 23) What was the result in the church and in the community?

They Continued With Power. (5:12-16)

- 24) Who worked many signs and wonders?
- 25) How did it affect the church's growth?
- 26) Who brought the sick and those tormented by unclean spirits?
- 27) Was everyone who came added to the number of disciples?

Why?

- 28) What reputation did the church have in the community?

Second Persecution

Arrest and Release (5:17-24)

- 29) Who arrested and imprisoned the apostles? Why?
- 30) How were they released?
- 31) What were they told to do?
- 32) What were they to tell the people?

33) Who met together with the high priest early in the morning?

34) What did they find when they sent to the prison for the apostles?

Re-arrest and Trial

(5:25-39)

35) Where were they found?

Doing what?

36) Who arrested them?

Was there violence?

Why?

37) Of what were they accused?

38) Who answered for them?

What was his answer (29)?

39) What main points about Jesus did Peter make in his brief comments to the council?

40) Who saved the apostles' lives?

What was his main point?

Punishment and Reaction

(5:40-42)

41) What did the apostles suffer?

42) What were they commanded by the council?

43) How did they react?

Why?

A Challenge to Growth

The Problem

(6:1)

- 44) What two groups were involved in the internal dissension?
- 45) What was the problem?
- 46) How would a multiplying number of disciples contribute to the problem?

The Solution

(6:2-6)

- 47) What three qualifications were stated for the seven?
- 48) To what did the apostles intend to give themselves?
- 49) Who chose the seven? Who approved the choice?
- 50) What apostolic actions completed the appointment?

The Result

(6:7)

- 51) How had the problem apparently affected growth of the church?
- 52) What happened after the matter was settled?
- 53) What was significant about "a great many of the priests were obedient to the faith"?

Applications

- 1) What is the likelihood that we will face the kind of persecution, arrest and imprisonment the disciples did?
- 2) Describe Peter's example of how to respond to persecution. Are we bound by his example?
- 3) What statement by Peter would serve as a key principle to guide the conduct of every Christian?
- 4) What can we do to assure that God will give us the Holy Spirit?

What is the measure of the Spirit we will receive? (i.e., will we be baptized in the Spirit as the apostles were on the day of Pentecost, will we be able to speak in tongues or heal the sick, etc.?)

- 5) How can we satisfy physical needs in the church today?

Can we be sure that our approach is approved by God? How?

"... 'Lord, do not charge them with this sin.'..." Acts 7:60

Introduction

- The church's beginning at Pentecost was dramatic. That first day about 3,000 souls were added (2:41), 3,000 whose dedication to the cause of the Savior was intense, life-changing (2:42-47).
- Commitment to preaching the word accompanied by the Lord's miraculous power to confirm the truth was rewarded with continued success (5:12-16).
- However, there was opposition (4:1f). Not all believed. As the church grew, the opposition intensified until the cry against them called for blood. How is the faithful servant of God to respond to such a cry? Stephen's answer models the answer for us.

Stephen Accused

The man Stephen

(6:5-8)

- 1) How was Stephen described when first introduced (6:5)?
- 2) What special powers were given to him? Who gave them?

Stephen's Opponents

(6:9-15)

- 3) From what places did Stephen's opponents come?
- 4) What accounts for their opposition?
- 5) Before whom was he arraigned?
- 6) What charges were brought against Stephen?

Who brought them?
- 7) How did Stephen appear to those in the council?

Stephen's Defense

Examples of faith

(7:1-36)

8) Stephen began his defense by reminding the court and his accusers of which Old Testament character of faith?

Why would his listeners be receptive to this reminder?

9) What promise had God made to Abraham?

10) What covenant did God give?

11) What did Joseph's brothers do to him?

12) What did God then enable Joseph to do for his brothers?

13) When Moses undertook to deliver Israel, how did they react (7:27)?

14) To where did Moses flee?

How long was he there?

What happened to him?

15) What did God then send him to do (7:35)?

16) How did Moses show the people that God was with him?

17) How were these examples relevant to Stephen's audience?

18) How did they answer the charges against him?

Rebellion against God**(7:37-43)**

- 19) Were they submissive to Moses then?
- 20) What examples of their disobedience did Stephen cite?
- 21) What was their fundamental problem (39)?

The True Tabernacle**(7:44-50)**

- 22) From the time of Moses, where was God's "dwelling place"?
- 23) Who wanted to build God a house? Who actually built it?
- 24) Where is God's true dwelling place? Why?
- 25) For what purpose did Stephen discuss God's house? (See 6:13,14)

Charges Against the Court**(7:51-53)**

- 26) How did Stephen describe his accusers and judges?
- 27) What specific charges did he make against them?
- 28) How were they like their fathers?
- 29) Who is the Just One? What had they done to him?

Reaction to Stephen's Defense

The Council

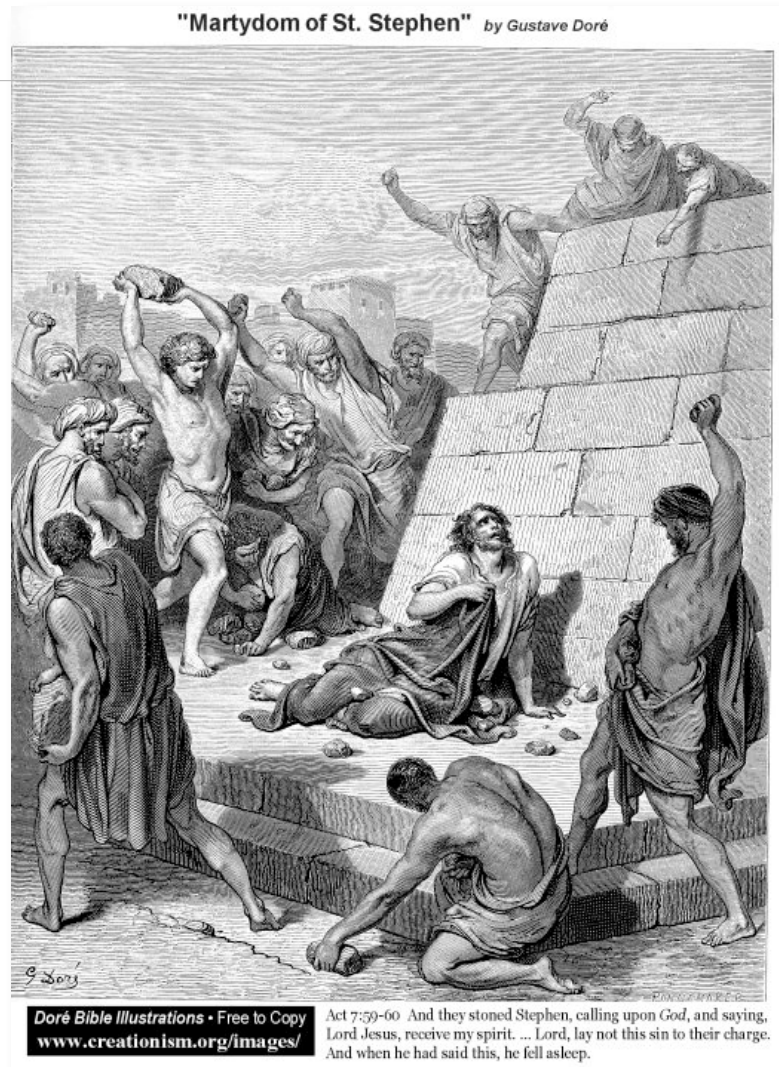
(7:54-60)

- 30) What reaction did Stephen's remarks evoke?
- 31) Being full of the Holy Spirit, what did Stephen see?
- 32) What did they do when Stephen told what he saw?
- 33) Who stoned him?
- 34) With what prayer did Stephen die?

Of what crimes were they guilty?

The Young Man Saul (7:58; 8:1)

- 35) Who kept the coats of those who stoned Stephen?
- 36) What would indicate that he was also on the court?
- 37) What happened to the church (8:1)?



Applications

- 1) List the character traits, conduct and attitudes seen in Stephen, attributes which are worthy of our emulation.
- 2) Be prepared to discuss whether or not Stephen's prayer authorizes us to address our prayers to Jesus.
- 3) Should we allow opposition, even persecution, to slow the progress of the church or thwart her purpose?

What must we do with opposition?

"...and in all Judea and Samaria,..." Acts 1:8

Introduction

(8:1-4)

- 1) Through what regions were disciples scattered? Why?
- 2) What part did Saul play?
- 3) What did the scattered saints do?
- 4) How does this fulfill the words of Jesus in Acts 1:8?



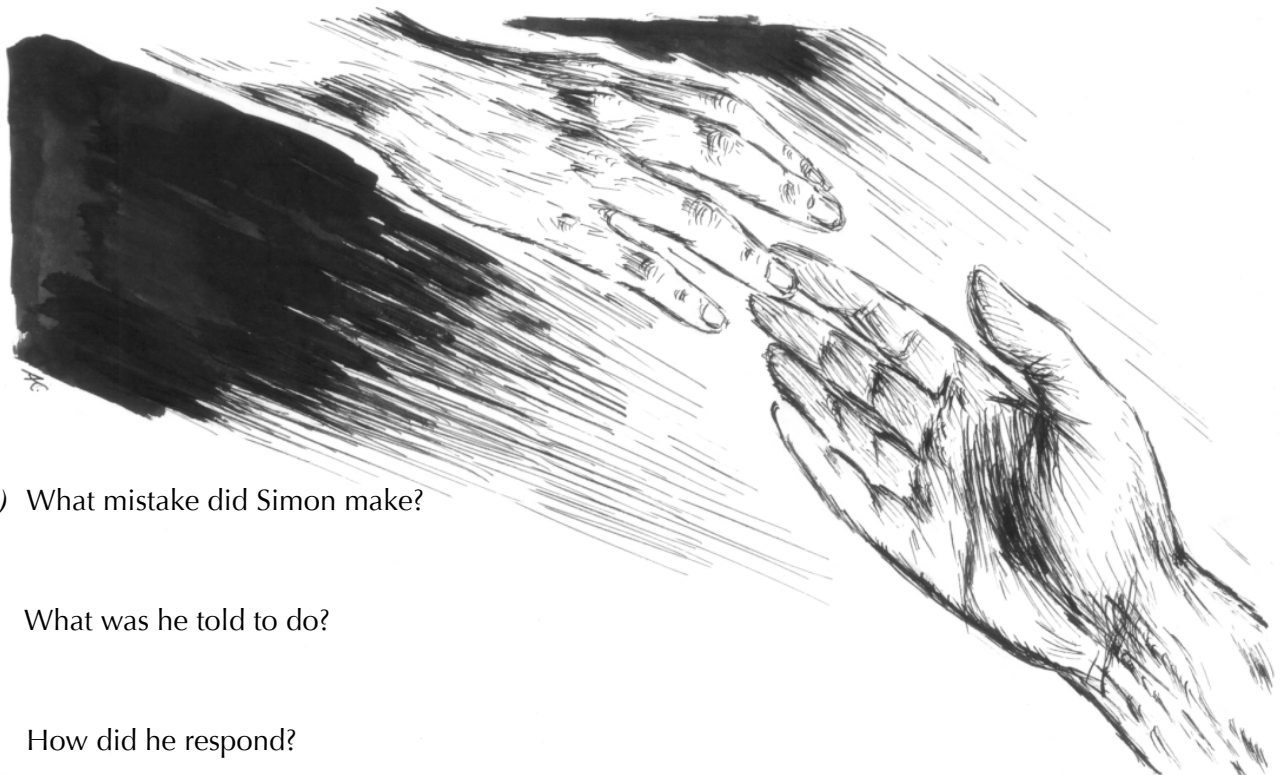
Following Philip - One of the Seven

In Samaria

(8:5-25)

- 5) What caused the Samaritans to give heed to Philip's preaching?
- 6) What claims had Simon made?
- 7) How did the Samaritans and Simon respond to the gospel?
- 8) What assistance did Peter and John give?
- 9) How did the power of the apostles differ from that of Philip?

How had Philip first received power to perform miracles (6:5,6)?



- 10) What mistake did Simon make?

What was he told to do?

How did he respond?

11) Who then returned to Jerusalem?

What did they do on the way?

Further work

(8:26-40)

12) Where was Philip directed to go from Samaria?

13) Whom did he meet there?

14) Where had the man been?

For what purpose?

15) What did Philip preach to him?

16) What is prerequisite to baptism?

17) What picture of baptism do verses 38 and 39 give?

18) Why did the Ethiopian rejoice?

19) Trace Philip's movements from that point.

20) Where did the man then go?

Following Saul - One of the Persecutors

(See Appendix A: The Life of Paul for a complete time line of the apostle Paul's life and works.)

His conversion

(9:1-19)

- 21) For what purpose did Saul depart for Damascus?

- 22) What event changed this purpose?

- 23) At what point did Saul believe in Jesus as the risen Lord?



24) What was Saul told to do?

25) What indicates he had repented of past sins?

26) Who assisted him in obedience to Christ?

Was he at first reluctant?

Why?

27) How were his concerns allayed?

28) What did Ananias tell Saul to do? (Compare 9:18 and 22:16)

29) What happened to Saul in connection with his conversion?

30) How long was he blind?

How long was he in his sins?

Immediate Change

(9:20-22)

31) What did he immediately do in the synagogues?

32) How was his preaching received?

Why?

33) What shows that Saul's faith grew stronger?

Later movements

(Galatians 1:15-17; Acts 9:23-30)

34) According to Galatians 1:15-17 where did he go for three years?

What did he do there?

35) After returning to Damascus, who wanted to kill him?

How did he escape?

Where did he go?

36) How was he treated by disciples in Jerusalem?

Who befriended him?

37) What convinced the apostles that Saul was one of them?

38) Who then tried to kill him?

Where did he go?

Following Churches - One in Fear of the Lord

Throughout the Lands

(9:31)

39) Where did churches exist by this time?

40) What was their condition?

Walking Together

(9:31)

41) What was the common attitude of all the churches?

42) Who guided their teaching and actions.

43) What was the universal result.

Following Peter - One of the Apostles

(See Appendix B: The Life of Peter for a complete time line of the apostle Peter's life and works.)

Evangelizing

(9:32-35)

44) Where was Peter engaged when we last saw him in 8:25?

45) Where was he according to this text?

Doing what?

Edifying (9:36-43)

46) Who lived in Joppa?

Describe her.

47) Why was Peter called to Joppa?

Who called him?

48) What did Peter do?

49) How was his deed received in the community?



Applications

- 1) Should we accept the authority of a man today who claims to be an apostle of Jesus Christ by the laying on of hands?

Why or why not?

- 2) Is it true, as many claim, that the Samaritans were first baptized in water (8:16) and then with the Holy Spirit (8:15-17)?
Please explain your answer.

- 3) Peter healed Aeneas at Lydda and restored Dorcas to life at Joppa. What about these miracles is characteristic of all those healed or raised by Jesus and the apostles?

Do we have a right to insist that all alleged miracles today conform to these characteristics?

"...a devout man, one who feared God..." Acts 10:2

Introduction

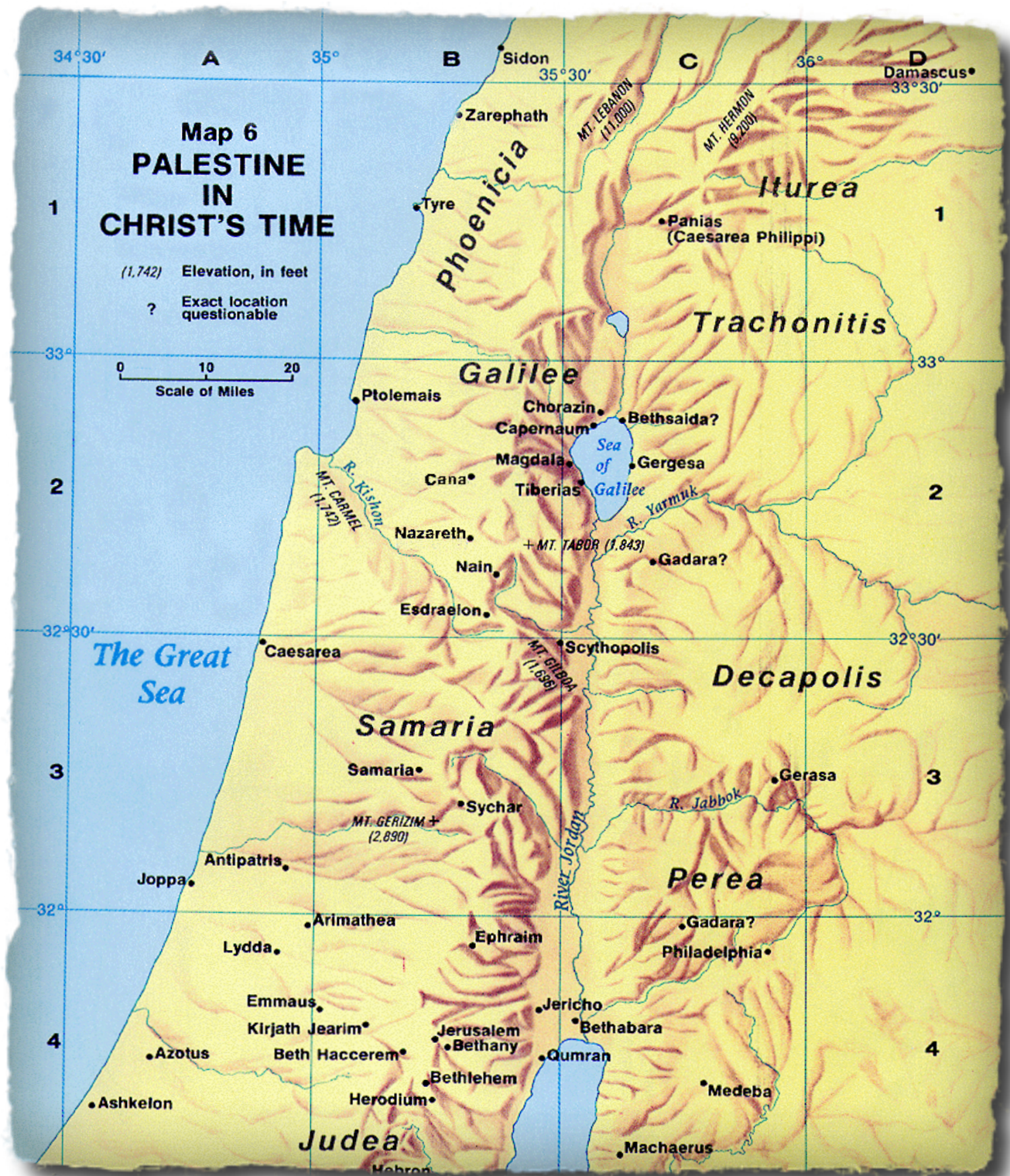
- It has been at least six years since the church was established in Acts 2. During that time, the gospel has been preached to Jews only, and consequently, there are only Jewish converts in the church.
- Understanding attitudes of Jews towards Gentiles will help us appreciate what was involved in Jews taking the gospel to Gentiles.
 - ~ There were two classes of people in the world: Jews and Gentiles, or Greeks.
 - ~ God's chosen people were the Jews and their forefathers, set apart to God's service; Gentiles were outsiders, aliens.
 - ~ Jews were under strict commands regarding contact with those outside.
 - Not to marry with outsiders though they often did.
 - Even Gentiles who converted to Judaism were not allowed in the court of the temple.
 - Jews were not permitted into a Gentile's house
 - Gentiles were considered unclean.
- On the map on the next page, identify the locations of Cornelius, Peter, and the rest of the apostles at the time this story begins.

Conversion of First Gentiles

The Meeting

(10:1-33)

- 1) Describe Cornelius.
- 2) Why did Cornelius, already being a devout man and one who feared God need someone to come tell him what he must do?
- 3) How did he know where to find Peter?
- 4) What made Peter willing to go and preach to this Gentile?
- 5) Why had he been reluctant?
- 6) Whom did Peter take with him?



7) Whom did they find gathered together at Cornelius' house?

8) What lesson did Peter teach Cornelius about worship?

9) What was Cornelius' attitude toward God's word?

The Gospel Message

(10:34-43)

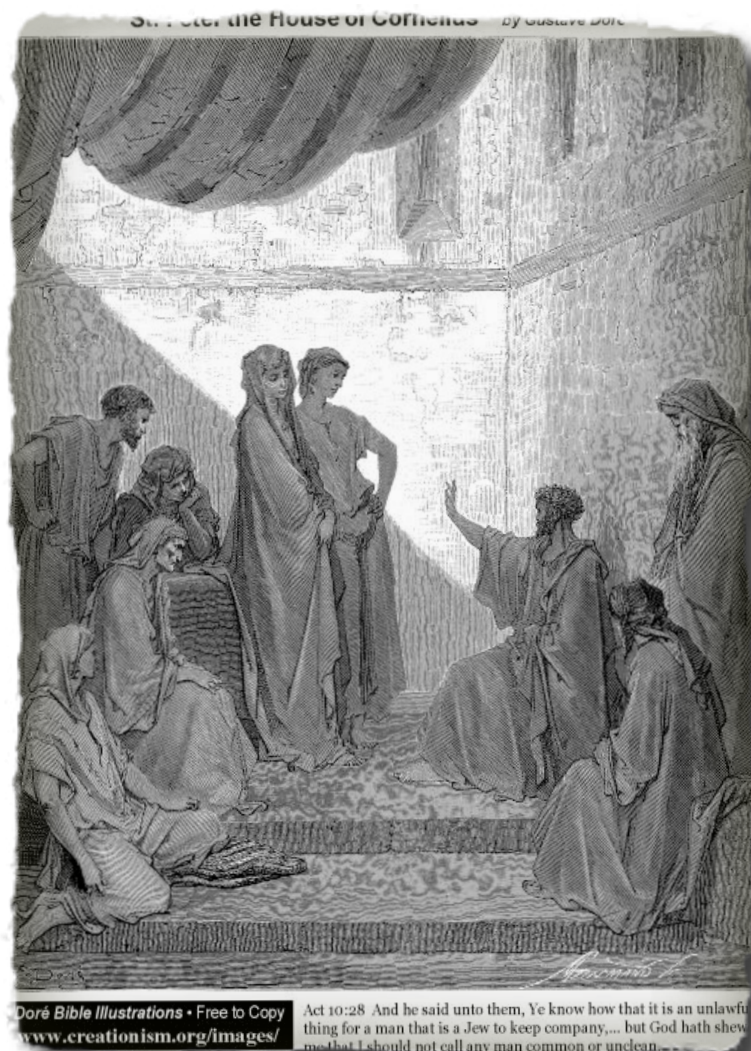
10) With what great lesson about the nature of God did Peter begin his comments?

11) List the main points of his sermon.

12) Of what did Peter testify which shows that Jesus' resurrection was a resurrection of His body?

13) To what did he say the prophets are witnesses?

14) What happened as Peter continued to speak?



15) What was the unmistakable evidence that God approved conversion of Gentiles?

16) What did Peter conclude should be done (47)?

17) What did he mean by saying "just as we have"?

18) What similarities can you find between this outpouring of the gift of the Holy Spirit on Gentiles and that in Acts 2 upon the apostles?

What differences?

19) What shows that Cornelius and those of his household believed the gospel?



Defending the Gentiles' Conversion

Apostles' Contention

(11:1-3)

- 20) Before whom did Peter appear? Where?
- 21) What charges did they make against him?

Peter's Narration

(11:4-15)

- 22) Why was it important for Peter to tell about...what happened to him in Joppa?
- ...the Spirit telling him to go with those sent by Cornelius?
- ...six Jewish brethren going with him?
- ...what Cornelius told him about the angel?
- ...the Holy Spirit falling upon them?
- 23) To what was Peter referring when he said, "as upon us at the beginning"?

How long had it been since the beginning?

Peter's Argument

(11:16-17)

- 24) What word of the Lord did Peter remember?

Where had it been said?

When?

25) What conclusion had Peter reached?

What did it convince him he could not do?

Apostles' Conclusion

(11:18)

26) State the conclusion reached by all the apostles and brethren.

27) What event in Peter's narration convinced them?

28) What does it mean: "God...granted...repentance to life"?

Applications

1) Those of the Charismatic movement generally teach that after one is saved, he should ask the Lord to baptize him with the Holy Spirit so that he can speak in tongues and generally be "more complete." Is that what happened in Cornelius' house?

2) At this point in the history of the early church, what conclusions can be reached about Holy Spirit baptism?

Paul probably wrote his letter to the church at Ephesus in 62 A.D. In it he affirmed there is only "..., one baptism,..." (4:5). What further necessary conclusion about Holy Spirit baptism must be drawn from his statement?

3) What does the story of Cornelius teach us about who is a suitable candidate for the gospel?

“...and the hand of the Lord was with them...” Acts 11:21

Introduction

- Persecution continued to plague the disciples, but it served to spur them on rather than dissuade them. Their belief was manifested in their activity.
- They scattered everywhere preaching the word, “and a great number believed and turned to the Lord.” Acts 11:21
- When news came of brethren in economic distress, they sacrificed to help.
- When Herod the king joined in harassment of the church killing James and imprisoning Peter, the disciples prayed.
- Because Herod did not glorify God he was struck by an angel of the Lord and died, but the word of God grew and multiplied.

Progress In Antioch

Those Who Began

(11:19-21)

- 1) To where did those persecuted travel from Jerusalem?
- 2) To whom did they first preach? Later to whom?
- 3) What did they preach?
- 4) How did the Lord bless their work?

Those Sent to Help

(11:22-26)

- 5) Whom did the Jerusalem church send to encourage this work?
- 6) How did he react to what he found?
- 7) What did he do to help?

8) Whose assistance did he obtain?

Where did he find him?

9) How long did they stay in Antioch?

10) What were disciples called for the first time in Antioch?

Helping Others

(11:27-30)

11) Who came from Jerusalem to Antioch?

12) What did one of them named _____ prophecy?

13) How did the disciples in Antioch deal with the problem?

14) Who did they send?

To whom in Jerusalem?

Violence From Herod

Toward James

(12:1-2)

15) Who did Herod the king harass?

16) Who did he kill?

Toward Peter

(12:3-4)

17) Who was next on Herod's list?

18) What did Herod succeed in doing?

When was he taken?

19) How many soldiers were set as guards?

20) How long was Herod going to hold him before dealing with him publicly?

Deliverance for Peter

Prayer for Release

(12:5-6)

21) How was Peter guarded in prison?

22) What was he doing when Herod was about to bring him out for trial?

23) Who was praying for Peter?

How often?

Vision or Real?

(12:7-11)

24) What did the angel of the Lord do to wake Peter?

What did the angel say?

25) What did Peter think as he followed the angel?

26) Describe what Peter saw as he was led from prison to the street.

27) When did the angel leave him?

What did he then realize?



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Act 12:7-8 And, behold, the angel of the Lord came upon him, and a light shined in the prison: ... his chains fell off from his hands. And the angel said ... Cast thy garment about thee, and follow me.

Safe at Mary's House**(12:12-17)**

28) Where did Peter go?

What was happening there?

29) Who answered the door when he knocked?

What did she do when she recognized Peter?

What did those inside think of her?

30) When the door was finally opened how did those inside react?

What did Peter do?

What instruction did he give them?

31) Where did Peter then go?

Retribution for Herod**Disappointed by Peter's Release****(12:18-19)**

32) When daylight came, who was surprised about Peter's disappearance?

33) What did Herod do when he couldn't find Peter?

34) Where did Herod go?

Angry with Tyre and Sidon**(12:20-22)**

- 35) What problem did Herod have with the people of Tyre and Sidon?
- 36) What did they do to make peace? Why?
- 37) How did the people praise Herod?

Struck By God**(12:23-24)**

- 38) What happened to Herod?
- 39) What had he failed to do?

Following the Persecution**(12:24-25)**

- 40) What effect did the persecution have on the growth of the church?
- 41) Where did Barnabas and Saul go? Who went with them?

Applications

- 1) Considering the example of early saints in providing benevolent aid, how would you define what is authorized for us to do today?
- 2) Early Christians have set for us a clear, unmistakable example, participated in and obviously approved by the apostles. Wherever they went they preached the word. Is this characteristic of the church today?
- ~ On a scale of 1 – 10, in this regard alone, how would you rate Mormons?
 - ~ Jehovah's Witnesses?
 - ~ Charismatics
 - ~ Our institutional brethren?
 - ~ Non-institutional brethren?
 - ~ Yourself?

- 3) List the most common reasons (excuses?) for not spending more time teaching those lost souls with whom we are in daily contact.

Rate the reasons from list starting with the greatest, i.e., the most difficult to overcome, to the least.

Individual Assignment for next week

Write a brief, practical "How to Overcome" for each reason that we do not teach more, which the class develops.

"...and to the end of the earth." Acts 1:8

Introduction

- Certain prophets and teachers in the church at Antioch are listed in Acts 13:1. If you have access to a Bible dictionary or encyclopedia, find what information you can about each.
- On the map below, trace the steps Paul and his companions took on the first journey. If you have the time, it would be interesting to learn what you can about each of the cities they visited.



Paul's First Preaching Tour

(Acts 13, 14)

1) Who selected Barnabas and Saul?

Who sent them out?

2) How were they sent away?

- 3) From what seaport did they sail?
- 4) What other person left Antioch with them?
- 5) List the next cities visited and one event occurring in each:

On Cyprus:

In Pamphylia:

In Pisidia:

What was the response of the Jews when they saw Gentile interest?

To whom did Paul and Barnabas turn? How did they respond?

In Galatia:

In Lycaonia:

- 6) What did they do in each church they had established?
- 7) In what town previously visited did they now do their first preaching?
- 8) To whom did they make their report upon their return?
- 9) Cite the reference where Saul becomes Paul.

Where did his name first precede that of Barnabas?

Applications

- 1) Review and discuss individual How to Overcome reports assigned last week.
- 2) “We must through many tribulations enter the kingdom of God,” Paul said, his choice of words indicating that tribulations were a requirement for entrance to the kingdom. Is that true for us also? Why or why not?
- 3) Why is it important to emulate Paul and Barnabas in following up on those previously taught?
- 4) Imagine yourself a member in a church where some want to send a preacher to another country to preach the gospel, but others argue, “Why spend the money? There are still those in our community who are lost.” How would you respond?
 - “I don’t care. Either way is okay with me.”
 - “I agree that we should spend all of our efforts here doing what we can to save our neighbors. We don’t know those foreigners.”
 - “We’ve never done it before. Why start now?”
 - “Let’s select elders and let them decide.”
 - “I agree that we should send him because.....(You complete the statement.)”
 - “Let’s send him! Just get him out of here!”



LESSON 9 - THE JERUSALEM CONFERENCE ACTS 15:1 - 15:35

"For it seemed good to the Holy Spirit, and to us,..." Acts 15:28

Introduction

Most denominations of Christianity have some sort of national convention or conference to which each church sends representatives and at which they formulate policy and decide doctrinal issues. If asked for Biblical authority for the practice, some cite the conference in Jerusalem. As you study this lesson, see if you can support or refute their position.

The Jerusalem conference is a wonderful example of finding and applying a Biblical God-approved solution to a problem. Look for keys in what they did, which will help us today.

The Conference in Jerusalem

(Acts 15:1-35)

- 1) What problem was troubling the church in Antioch?

- 2) Two good reasons for sending men to Jerusalem to settle the matter:

- 3) What did Paul and Barnabas report to the apostles and elders in Jerusalem?

- 4) What was Peter's position?

- 5) What special evidence did Paul and Barnabas offer in support?

- 6) What was the judgment of James?

- 7) In harmony with his advice, from what four things did the decree urge Gentiles to abstain?

- 8) How many churches were involved in this conference?

Was a vote taken?

Who made the decree?

Did brethren from Antioch participate in the decision at all?

Applications

- 1) Does the Jerusalem conference authorize brotherhood conferences for deciding doctrinal matters and determining the teaching program of churches?

If not, what does it authorize?

- 2) It has been suggested that there are three ways we can determine God's authority for what we do and teach:

- ~ Commands or direct statements
- ~ Apostolically approved examples
- ~ Necessary inferences or conclusions

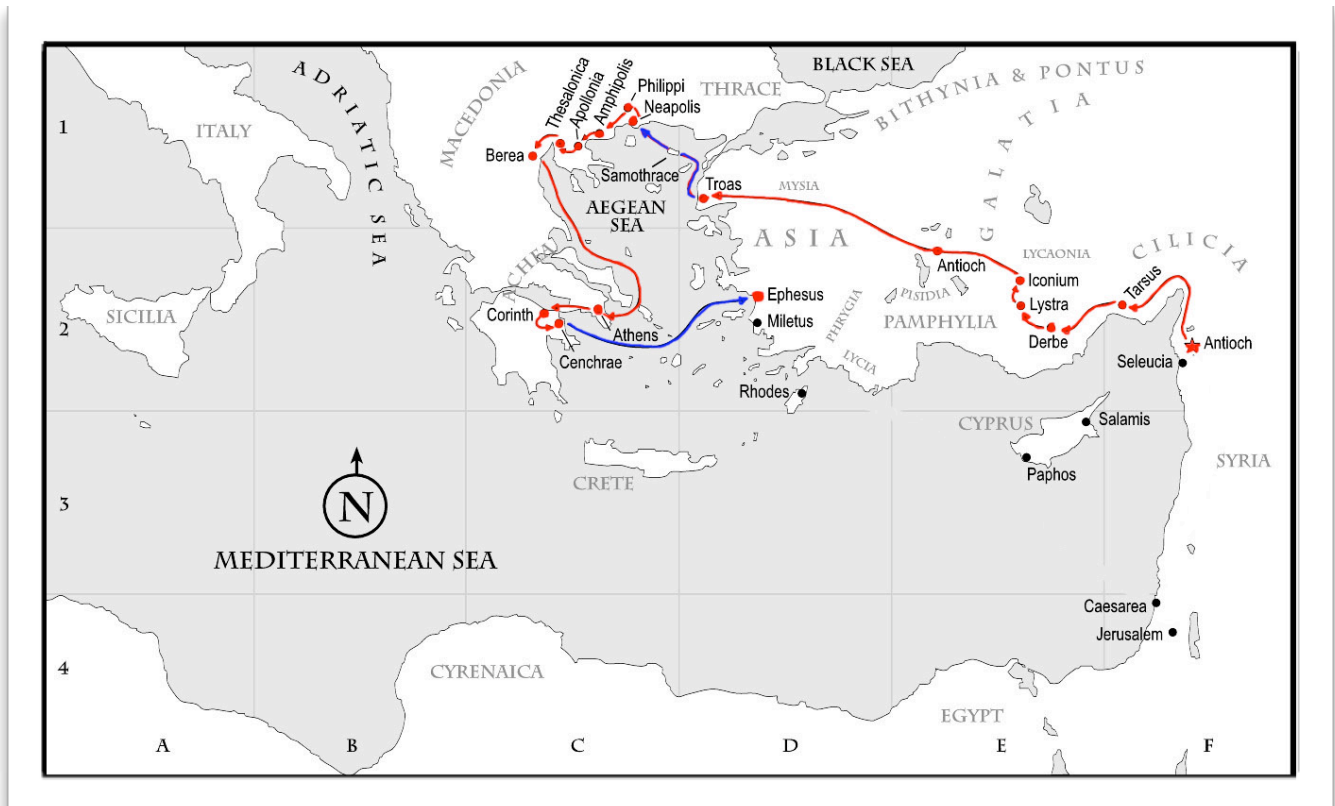
Did the speakers at the Jerusalem conference use these in arriving at their conclusions?

If so, how?

“...they received the word with all readiness, and searched the Scriptures daily to find out whether these things were so...” Acts 17:11

Introduction

- Study the map of Paul’s second journey noticing his route and locating all the stops he made.



- Since he wrote two letters to Thessalonica on his second journey, learn what you can about them.

- ~ Location
- ~ Educational emphasis
- ~ Commercial advantages
- ~ Religion
- ~ Population

Beginning

(Acts 15:36 - 16)

- 1) What was the original purpose of the journey?

- 2) What prevented Paul and Barnabas from going together?
- 3) Who started out with Paul?

Asia Minor

- 4) Who joined them in Lystra?
- 5) Why did they not preach in Bithynia and Asia?

Macedonia

- 6) Why did they go into Europe (Macedonia)?
- 7) Who joined Paul, Silas and Timothy in Troas?
- 8) Name two notable converts in Philippi.
- 9) How were Paul and his companions treated in Philippi?
- 10) Who remained with the young church in Philippi? (Compare 16:12 and 40)

Establishment of Church at Thessalonica

- 11) Who preached first in Thessalonica?
- 12) How many Sabbaths did Paul preach in the synagogue?
- 13) What does existence of a synagogue in Thessalonica tell about its population?
- 14) What classes of people believed?

- 15) Where did Paul lodge?
- 16) Why did Paul's enemies assault Jason's house?
- 17) What was required of Jason?
- 18) Why did Paul and Silas have to leave?
- 19) Was any preacher left with the young church in Thessalonica? Who?
- 20) What was the early reception in Berea?
- Did this change?
- 21) Who remained in Berea when Paul had to leave?
- 22) What success did Paul have in Athens?
- 23) Whom did Paul wish to join him in Athens (17:15)?

NOTE: According to 1 Thessalonians 3:1-2, Timothy did come to Paul in Athens but was sent back to Thessalonica to learn of the condition of the church and report to Paul.

Establishment of Church in Corinth (Acts 18:1-18)

- 24) Where did Paul go from Athens (18:1)?
- 25) With whom did Paul live in Corinth?
- 26) How did he support himself during this time?

27) Who joined him there from Macedonia (Province where Thessalonica is located.)

28) How did the coming of Silas and Timothy affect him?

NOTE: Evidently Timothy's report prompted Paul to write I Thessalonians.

29) When expelled from the synagogue, where did he begin preaching?

30) Name a notable convert and state his former position.

31) What were other results of Paul's preaching?

32) What two assurances was Paul given in a vision?

33) How long was he at Corinth?

34) How successful were Paul's enemies before Gallio? Who was beaten?

End of Second Journey (Acts 18:18 - 22)

35) For what place did Paul leave Corinth? Who left with him?

36) What promise did he make to the Ephesians? (Note Acts 16:6.)

37) Where did Paul end the second journey?

Applications

- 1) Men and women are equally able to make unique contributions to the cause of Christ. What might be the significance of the Holy Spirit specifically mentioning the women who joined Paul and Silas in starting the church at Thessalonica?

- 2) What did the Lord mean when He told Paul, "...I have many people in this city?"

- 3) Make a list of all of the reasons one might give for not teaching the gospel to another.

LESSON 11 - PAUL'S 3RD PREACHING TOUR

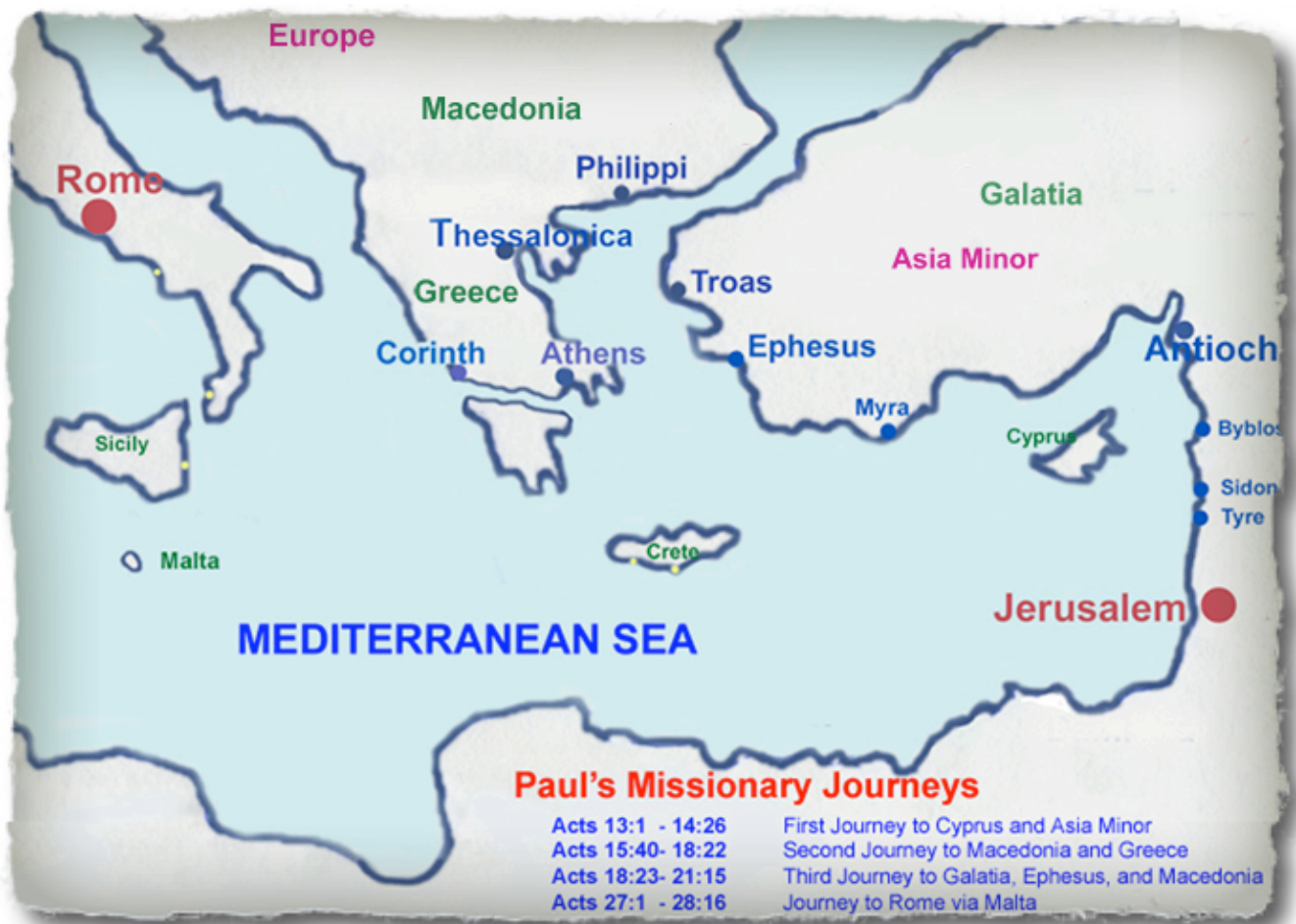
ACTS 18:23 - 21:20A

"When he had greeted them, he told in detail those things which God had done among the Gentiles through his ministry." Acts 21:19

Introduction

- 1) From where did Paul start his third missionary journey?
- 2) How long did he spend there between the second and third journeys?
- 3) What was the purpose of his third trip?

List the places visited and trace Paul's journey on the map. Note especially Galatia. He wrote the Galatian letter to churches in that region.



Meanwhile in Ephesus...

...Apollos Corrected

- 4) Who came preaching? Describe him.
- 5) What error was he preaching?
- 6) When he was corrected where did he go?
- 7) What success did he have there? Suggest reasons.

...Twelve Disciples Corrected

- 8) What problem did Paul encounter when he returned to Ephesus?
- 9) How long did he preach in the synagogue? In school of Tyrannus?
- 10) What was the result of his work in Ephesus (19:10)?
- 11) What happened to Jewish exorcists who tried to use the name of Jesus?
- 12) How was sincerity of converts demonstrated?
- 13) What was the result in Ephesus?
- 14) What travel plans did Paul now make?
- 15) Whom did he send to Corinth?

NOTE: It was probably at this time that Paul learned of problems in Corinth and wrote First Corinthians to correct them. The letter may well have been sent by Timothy and Erastus.

...The Church at Corinth Corrected

- 16) Where was Paul when he wrote I Corinthians?
- 17) How did Paul deal with the Corinthian church in that letter?
- 18) What purpose did he state in I Corinthians 16:5-6?
- 19) Why did he wish to remain in Asia (I Cor. 16:9)?
- 20) What problems were possible obstacles to this plan?

Return to Jerusalem

Premature Departure

- 21) What success was Paul having in Ephesus (20)?
- 22) What adversary did stir up the people against him?
- 23) What was this adversary concerned about?
- 24) Where did the mob assemble?
- 25) Why did Paul not address them?
- 26) Who finally quieted them?
- 27) What did Paul then do (20:1)?
- 28) What travels did Paul plan after leaving Ephesus (Acts 19:21)?

29) Where was he when he wrote Romans?

NOTE: Paul was very concerned about the reception his first letter to Corinth would receive. He hoped to hear before leaving Ephesus, but the violence forced a premature departure for Macedonia. Travel to Macedonia would take him through Troas.

Concerns in Troas

(References in II Corinthians)

30) What opportunity did he have in Troas (2:12)?

31) Why did he not remain?

Where did he go?

32) How did he feel when he got there (7:5)?

33) By what was he comforted (7:6)?

34) What had Paul's letter brought about in the Corinthians?

NOTE: Titus apparently reported, however, that while most of the Corinthians had repented and felt kindly toward Paul, some were questioning his apostleship and even his integrity. They said he was afraid to come to Corinth to face them. This accounts for the large amount of personal defense offered by Paul in his second Corinthian letter.

Relief for the Saints

35) When Paul wrote to the Corinthians from Ephesus, what other churches had he encouraged to contribute for the saints (I Corinthians 16:1)?

36) When he wrote to the Corinthians from Macedonia, what other churches were giving liberally for the poor in Judea (II Corinthians 8:1-5)?

37) When Paul wrote Romans from Corinth, what did he report to the Romans (15:25-26)?

- 38) For what purpose did Paul write to the Galatians from Corinth?
- 39) What further travel does Paul plan after going to Jerusalem (Romans 15:24-28)?
- 40) For what two things did he request prayer (Romans 15:31)?
- 41) What caused a diversion from the plan to sail directly to Jerusalem?
- 42) What accounts for the large number of travel companions?
- 43) Where did Paul break bread on the first day of the week?
- 44) When Paul departed from the Ephesian elders, what did he expect (22-25)?
- 45) In what other cities did he meet with brethren en-route?
- 46) What predictions were made all along the way?
- 47) Which part of the prayer (question 39) is answered in Acts 21:17?

Applications

1) When Paul met twelve disciples in Ephesus, he re-baptized them. Why?

What do we learn from this, which should guide our practice and teaching about baptism?

2) While many claiming to be disciples of Jesus observe the Lord's Supper only annually, quarterly, or perhaps monthly, it is our practice to observe it every first day of the week. There is little scriptural information on the frequency of the supper. Does it matter?

Locate every New Testament reference you can to the proper frequency of observing the supper, and then explain your answer and give reasons for your conclusion.



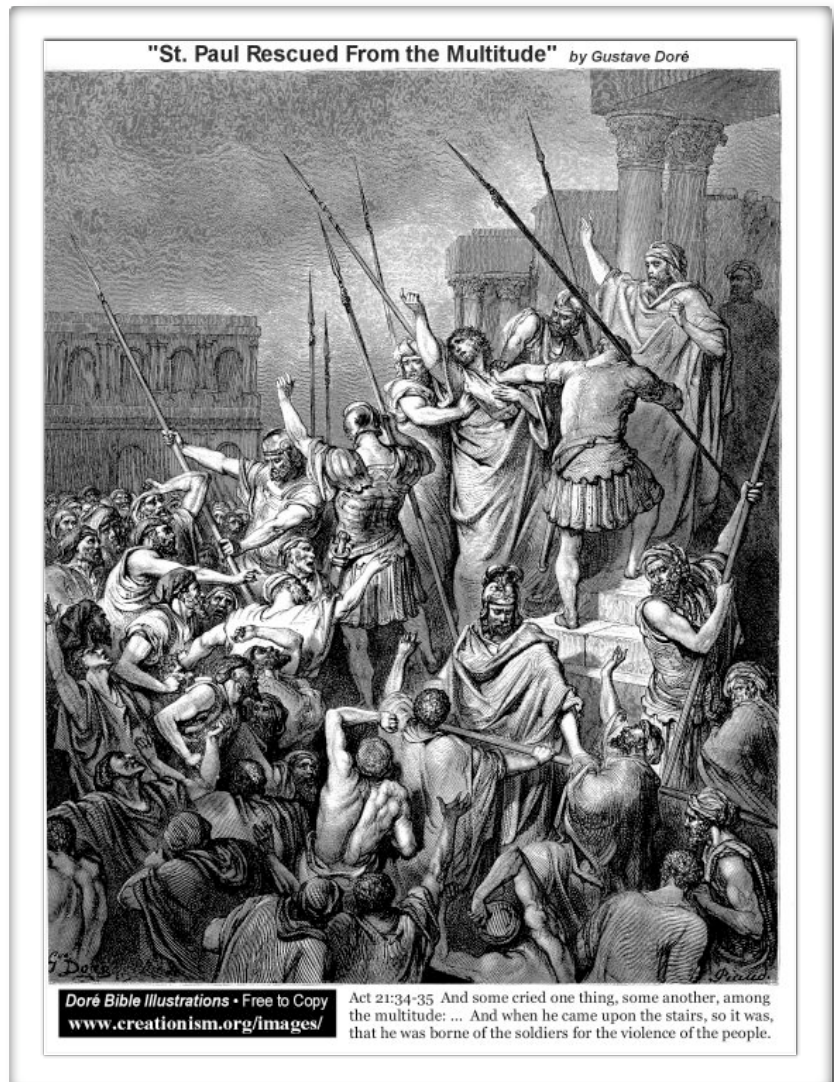
"You have appealed to Caesar? To Caesar you shall go!" Acts 25:12

Introduction

- 1) What mission did the Lord reveal for Paul (Acts 9:15)?
- 2) How much of this had been fulfilled before this lesson?
- 3) What plans did Paul have for himself (Romans 15:24, 28)?

Arrest in Jerusalem

- 4) What accusations were made against Paul (21)?
- 5) How did the brethren propose that the charges be answered?
- 6) What false accusation stirred a mob against Paul in the temple?
- 7) How was this accusation arrived at?
- 8) Why did the Romans take Paul into custody?



9) Who did the captain think Paul was?

10) Why did he allow Paul to speak to the people?

Extended Imprisonment in Palestine

11) Did the captain learn Paul's identity from the speech? Why?

12) What method did he next propose to learn Paul's identity?

How was this avoided?

13) What was the captain's third attempt to learn the reason for the Jews' anger?

14) Why did the high priest command Paul to be smitten?

15) Why did Paul speak so sharply to the high priest?

16) How did Paul throw the council into confusion?

17) What encouraging assurance did the Lord provide Paul?

18) What plot did the Jews make against Paul?

19) How was it discovered?

20) How many guards transferred Paul to Caesarea?

21) What falsehood is contained in the captain's letter to the governor?

22) When did the governor propose to hear Paul's case?

23) What charges did Tertullus make?

24) Did Paul plead guilty or innocent?

25) Why did Felix defer sentence?

26) Of what did Paul speak to Felix?

27) Why did Felix send often for him?



28) Why did Felix leave Paul in prison when he left office?

NOTE: These two years (vs 27) may have provided Luke with opportunity to write Luke.

29) What did the Jews request of the new governor, Festus? Why?

30) How did Paul avoid being taken to Jerusalem?

31) What problem did Festus lay before Agrippa (14-21)?

32) What explanation did Festus give for having Paul speak to Agrippa (26-27)?

33) How did Paul establish common ground with (Herod) Agrippa?

34) Why had Paul changed from a persecutor?

35) What impression did Festus get from Paul's speech (24)?

36) Did Agrippa perceive Paul's effort to convert him? Proof:

37) What was Agrippa's impression of Paul (31-32)?

Applications

- 1) In Acts 19:21 Paul indicated his hope to see Rome. Later, the Lord granted his desire saying, "Be of good cheer, Paul; for as you have testified for me in Jerusalem, so you must also bear witness at Rome." How can we be sure that our desires and choices in life (where we will travel, live and work, etc.) are what the Lord wants for us? Can we ask the Lord in prayer and listen for His answer in a "still, small voice?"

If not, why not?

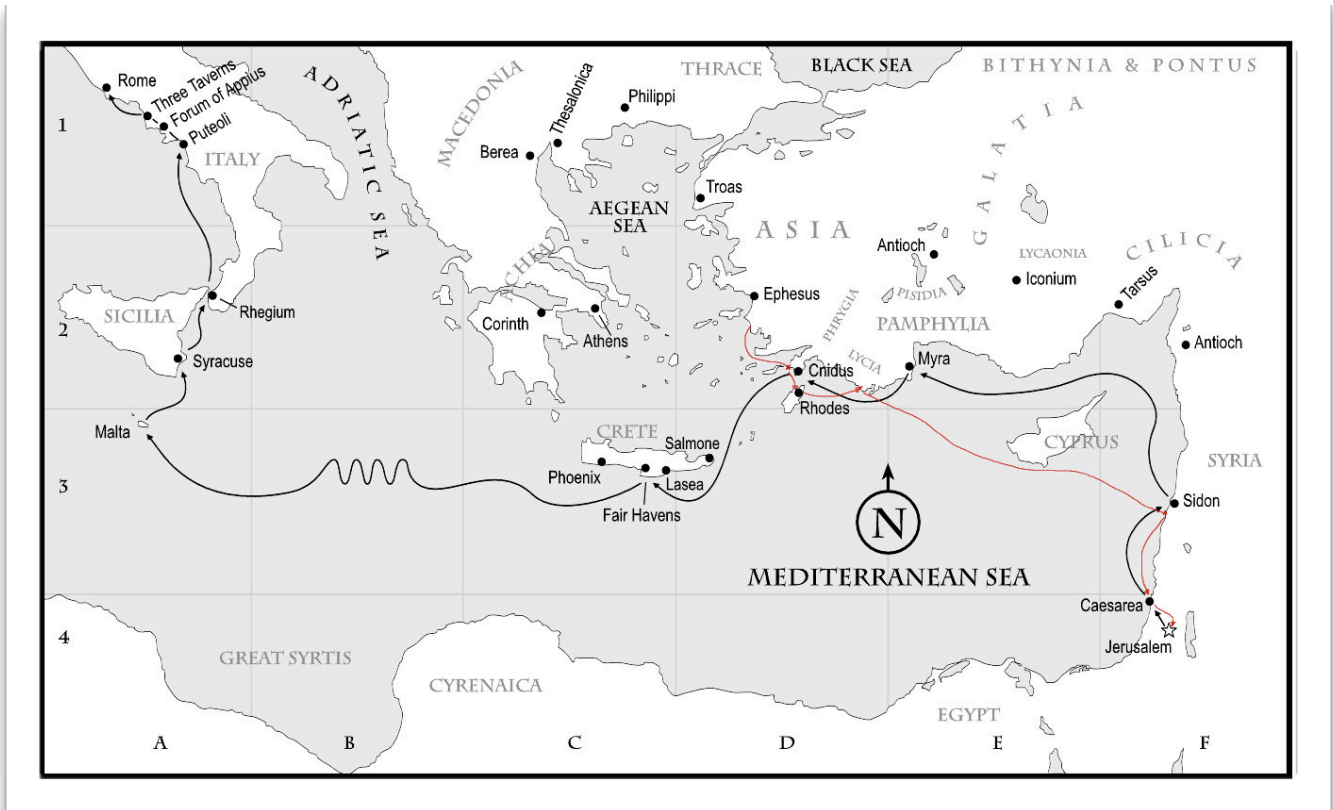
And how can we seek God's approval of our choices?

- 2) For the evangelistic among the denominations, "witnessing" is a popular way of attracting others to their number. How did Paul use his "witness" to advantage?

What is different about Paul's testimony, and what can be offered today?

- 3) What would you say to someone who understands what the Lord wants of him, yet like Felix, procrastinates in rendering obedience?

“...And when it was decided that we should sail to Italy...” Acts 27:1



The Voyage to Rome

- 1) In whose care was Paul placed? Who were with him?

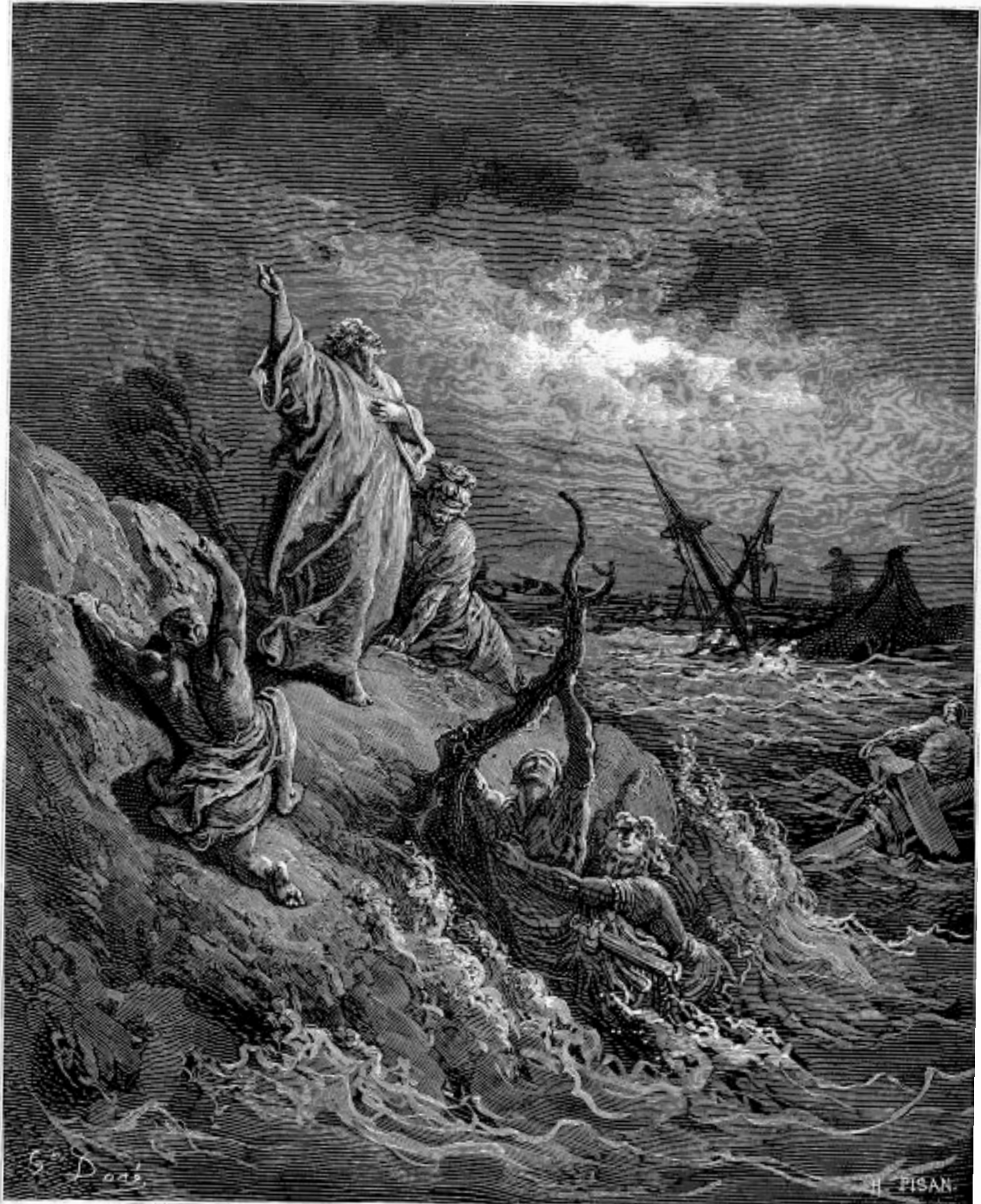
- 2) What advice did Paul give at Fair Havens?

- 3) What resulted when they ignored his advice?

- 4) How was Paul assured there would be no loss of life?

- 5) Why were the prisoners not killed?

"St. Paul Shipwrecked" by Gustave Doré



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Act 27:43-44 But the centurion, ... and commanded that they which could swim should cast *themselves* first *into the sea*, and get to land: ... And so it came to pass, that they escaped all safe to land.

6) How did they all get safely ashore?

Stranded on Malta

7) On what island did they find themselves?

8) What led the islanders to consider Paul a god?

9) How long were they on Malta before setting sail again for Rome?

The Final Leg

10) Whom did they find in Puteoli?

11) In what two places did brethren from Rome meet Paul?

12) What were the conditions of his confinement in Rome (16, 30)?

Applications

- 1) At least three (maybe many more unrecorded) times during Paul's journeys, when he reached a place where there was a congregation of brethren, he and his companions "stayed with them seven days" (Troas - Acts 20:6; Tyre - 21:4; Puteoli - 28:14). Why do you suppose they stayed seven days?
- 2) In all of Paul's travels, did he ever take a vacation from his commitment to the Lord's cause, teaching of brethren and those who were lost, or his worshiping with saints along the way?

How should his example motivate us?

"...persuading them concerning Jesus..." Acts 28:23

Making Contact With the Jews

- 1) Whom did Paul call for a conference?

- 2) What did he tell them?

- 3) How did they respond?

Continuing the Ministry in Rome

- 4) How long was Paul confined in Rome?

- 5) How did he spend his time?

NOTE: During this time Paul wrote Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians and Philemon. Have you noticed by the language that Luke is with Paul? During this time Luke wrote Acts.

- 6) Of what did Paul tell those who visited him?

- 7) How did he use the Law of Moses and the Prophets in making his case?

- 8) How did they respond to his preaching?

- 9) When some disbelieved, what further argument did Paul use?

Applications

- 1) Consider Paul's strategy in approaching and teaching the Jews. What can we learn from him about how to be effective with those we teach?
- 2) Luke's Acts of the Apostles is the history of the church, its beginning and early development. In just twenty-eight chapters we are given all we need to know of how the church is to operate and grow today. Summarize its message in three or four general statements defining all the areas in which it guides us today.
- 3) Though the apostles are no longer with us in person, the story of Acts continues to be written beyond chapter 28 and verse 31. We are the authors of the 29th chapter. What kind of story are we writing? Is our story filled with the same drama and urgency as was theirs? Are those who have gone before us pleased with the accuracy with which we are following their example and teaching in truth? Would they applaud our efforts at getting the saving message of Jesus Christ to the lost?

More to the point, how is my performance? How is yours?



APPENDIX A: THE LIFE OF PAUL

The following material is taken from Life And Epistles of St. Paul by Conybeare & Howson and slightly amended in spots by Sewell Hall based on J. W. McGarvey's commentary on Acts of Apostles.

YEAR	EVENTS	BOOKS WRITTEN	CONTEMPORARY EVENTS
34 (May)			Church established Church scattered
36	Paul converted in Damascus; Then went to Arabia		
39	Paul returned to Jerusalem; Thence to Tarsus		Philip in Samaria
40	(?) During these years he probably preached in Syria and Cilicia		Baptism of Cornelius
41	(?) with Tarsus as headquarters. Probably underwent most of the sufferings of II Cor. 11:24-26 including two Roman and five Jewish scourgings.		Church established in Antioch
43	Brought to Antioch by Barnabas.		
44	Visited Judea with Barnabas to bring famine relief from Antioch.		Death of the apostle James and Herod Agrippa I
45	Antioch		
46	<u>First Journey:</u> From Antioch with		
47	Barnabas to Seleucia, Salamis,		
48	Paphos, Antioch in Pisidia, Iconium,		
49	Lystra, Derbe. On return preached in Perga, then on to Antioch.		Agrippa II made King of Chalcis
50	Conference in Jerusalem concerning circumcision.		
51	<u>Second Journey:</u> From Antioch with Silas through Cilicia, Lycaonia, and Galatia to Troas.		
52	Vision of Macedonian in Troas. Philippi, Thessalonica, Berea, Athens, Corinth	I THESS.	Claudius expels Jews from from Rome (Acts 18:2)

YEAR	EVENTS	BOOKS WRITTEN	CONTEMPORARY EVENTS
53	Corinth	II THESS.	Felix made Procurator of Judea
54 (Spring)	Left Corinth for Jerusalem		
(Summer)	and Antioch.		
(Autumn)	<u>Third Journey</u> : To Ephesus		Death of Claudius and Accession of Nero (Oct)
55	Ephesus		
56	Ephesus		
57 (Spring)	Ephesus	I CORINTHIANS	
(Summer)	Left for		
(Autumn)	Macedonia	II CORINTHIANS	
(Winter)	Corinth	GALATIANS, ROMANS	
58 (Spring)	Left for Jerusalem through Philippi & Miletus.		
(Summer)	Arrested in Jerusalem. Sent to Caesarea		
59	Caesarea in prison		Nero murdered his mother
60 (Autumn)	Left for Rome (August)		
(Winter)	Shipwrecked on Malta		
61 (Spring)	Arrived in Rome		
62	In Rome	PHILEMON, EPHESIANS, PHILIPPIANS COLOSSIANS	
63 (Spring)	Acquitted in Rome, went to Macedonia in Asia Minor.		
64	(?) Possibly went to Spain		Fire in Rome (July 19) followed by Nero's persecution of Christians
65	(?) Spain		
66	(?) Returned to Asia Minor. Left Timothy and went to -		Jewish War began

YEAR	EVENTS	BOOKS WRITTEN	CONTEMPORARY EVENTS
67 (Spring)	Macedonia	I TIMOTHY, HEBREWS	I & II Peter, Jude and possibly James were written about this time, just before destruction of Jerusalem
(Summer)	In Crete, left Titus there.		
(Autumn)	Ephesus	TITUS	
(Winter)	Nicopolis. Arrested (?)		
68 (Spring)	In prison in Rome		
(Summer)	Executed in May or June	II TIMOTHY	Death of Nero (June)