Questions and answers over

acts

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Notes to the Reader

1. The questions and answers in this booklet cover in detail the contents of the book of Acts, and are based on the New International Version, 1978 edition.

2. Before studying these questions, the book of Acts should be read in its entirety so that you may grasp the flow of its content.

3. This book is designed to be used in either of two tracks of learning. Beginning students may make a survey study by learning the 500 underlined questions. For a more detailed study, all 1000 questions may be learned.

4. You should secure a good map of the New Testament world so you will be able to follow the history geographically.

5. Questions are divided by subject headings after the NIV text.

6. Each question is followed by a reference which tells where the answer is found in the Bible. An "n" in a reference indicates that the answer is found in a footnote below the verse cited.

7. Unfamiliar words are pronounced according to the Zondervan Pictorial Bible Dictionary. Each word is pronounced at its first occurrence. All pronunciations are listed alphabetically in the Pronunciation Guide on pages 57-61.

8. The book of Acts does not speak in terms of the first, second and third "missionary journeys" to which we commonly refer in outlining Paul's travels. This study book does follow this convention.

9. When you have completed your study of this book, add it to your Bible study library or file. If you do not have one, this is the time to begin.

10. This booklet has been prepared only as a guide for your study of the Bible; it is not meant to replace the Scriptures. It is submitted to you with the prayer that it will help you learn God's Word and that you will continue to study and apply His Word throughout your life.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS OVER ACTS

Chapter 1

Jesus Taken Up Into Heaven

1. To whom is the book of Acts addressed? (1:1)	1. Theophilus (thee-AH-fill-us)
2. What had the writer of Acts written about when he wrote his "former book"? (1:1-2)	2. "All that Jesus began to do and teach until the day he was taken up to heaven, after giving instructions through the Holy Spirit to the apostles he had chosen"
3. When had Jesus given many convincing proofs to the apostles that he was alive? (1:3)	3. After his suffering
4. How long did Jesus appear to the apostles after his suffering? (1:3)	4. Forty days
5. Of what did Jesus speak as he appeared to his apostles after his death and before his ascension? (1:3)	5. The kingdom of God
6. What instruction did Jesus give to the apostles just before his ascension? (1:4)	6. He told them to wait in Jerusalem (jeh-ROO-say-lem) for the gift of the Father.
7. How did Jesus, before his ascension, contrast his baptism with the baptism of John the Baptist? (1:5)	7. "John baptized with water, but in a few days you will be baptized with the Holy Spirit."
8. How did Jesus answer the apostles when they asked him, just before his ascension, if he was going to restore the kingdom of Israel (IZ-ray-el)? (1:6-7)	8. "It is not for you to know the times or dates the Father has set by his own authority."
9. Recite Jesus' charge to the apostles to evangelize after his departure. (1:8)	9. "But you will receive power when the Holy Spirit comes on you; and you will be my witnesses in Jerusalem, and in all Judea (jew-DEE-uh) and Samaria (some-AIR-ee-uh), and to the ends of the earth."
10. How was Jesus taken out of the sight of the apostles as he ascended? (1:9)	10. He was taken up before their very eyes, and a cloud hid him from their sight.
11. Who appeared to the apostles as they were looking into heaven as Jesus ascended? (1:10)	11. Two men dressed in white
12. What did the two men in white at the ascension say concerning a future event? (1:11)	12. They said that Jesus will return to earth in the same way he was seen going into heaven.

Matthias Chosen to Replace Judas

13. Where were the apostles when they saw Jesus ascend into heaven? (1:12)	13. The Mount of Olives
14. How far was the Mount of Olives from Jerusalem? (1:12)	14. "A Sabbath (SAB-bath) day's walk" (approximately 3,000 feet)
15. Where did the apostles go after they saw Jesus ascend to heaven? (1:12-13)	15. To the upstairs room in Jerusalem where they were staying

16. Name the eleven apostles who witnessed the ascension of Jesus. (1:13)

16. 1. Peter (PEA-ter)
2. John
3. James
4. Andrew (ANN-drew)
5. Philip (FIH-lip)
6. Thomas (TOM-us)
7. Bartholomew (bar-THOL-uh-mew)
8. Matthew (MATH-you)
9. James, son of Alphaeus (al-FEE-us)
10. Simon (SIGH-mun) the Zealot (ZELL-ut)
11. Judas (JEW-duss), son of James

17. After Jesus had ascended, the apostles constantly devoted themselves in what type of worship? (1:14)

17. They all joined together constantly in prayer.

18. With what people did the apostles remain in close association after the ascension of Jesus? (1:14)

18. 1. The women (who had been with Jesus)
2. Mary, the mother of Jesus
3. Jesus' brothers

19. Which of the apostles took leadership in the selection of a twelfth apostle to replace Judas Iscariot? (1:15)

19. Peter

20. How many persons were in the crowd when Peter spoke of the need for a replacement for Judas Iscariot? (1:15)

20. About a hundred and twenty

21. What did Peter say had been fulfilled by the betraying act of Judas? (1:16)

21. Scripture spoken by the Holy Spirit through David

22. Peter said that Judas had served as guide for a certain group of persons. What group was that? (1:16)

22. Those who had arrested Jesus

23. What had Judas done with the money he received for his wickedness? (1:18)

23. He had bought a field.

24. How had Judas died? (1:18)

24. He had fallen headlong in the field he had bought; his body burst open and all his intestines spilled out.

25. What name was given to the field bought by Judas with the betrayal money? (1:19)

25. Akeldama (ah-KELL-dah-mah)

26. What does "Akeldama" mean? (1:19)

26. "Field of Blood"

27. What two conditions had to be met by the man who would replace Judas as an apostle? (1:21-22)

27. 1. He had to be one who had been with the apostles all the time that Jesus had been with them, from John's baptism to the ascension.
2. He had to be a witness of the resurrection of Jesus.

28. What two men were nominated to replace Judas as aposlte? (1:23)

28. 1. Joseph (JOE-zeff), called Barsabbas (BAR-suh-bus) Justus (JUST-us)
2. Matthias(muh-THIGH-us)

29. What two things did the apostles do to verify which of the nominees would replace Judas as apostle? (1:24-26)

29. 1. They prayed that the Lord would show which of the two he had chosen.
2. They drew lots.

30. Which of the nominees was chosen to replace Judas? (1:26)

30. The lot fell on Matthias, so he was added to the eleven apostles.

Chapter 2

The Holy Spirit Comes at Pentecost

31. What four supernatural things happened while the group of disciples were gathered on the day of Pentecost? (2:2-4)

31. 1. A sound like the blowing of a violent wind came from heaven and filled the house.
2. They saw what seemed to be tongues of fire that separated and came to rest on each of them.
3. All of them were filled with the Holy Spirit.
4. They began to speak in other tongues (languages) as the Spirit enabled them.

32. In what city did the miraculous events at Pentecost occur? (2:5)

32. Jerusalem

33. What type of people were gathered in Jerusalem on the day of Pentecost? (2:5)

33. God-fearing Jews from every nation under heaven

34. Why were so many Jews gathered in Jerusalem at the time of the miraculous occurrences? (2:1,5)

34. For the day of Pentecost

35. What reaction was seen among the Jews when the supernatural events occurred in the presence of the disciples? (2:6)

35. They were bewildered.

36. Why were the Jews bewildered at Pentecost? (2:6,8)

36. The apostles spoke so that all the hearers could understand in their own native languages.

37. Why were the Jews amazed that the speakers at Pentecost could be understood in so many languages? (2:7)

37. Those speaking were all Galileans (gal-ih-LEE-anz).

38. What home lands of the Jews visiting Jerusalem at Pentecost are mentioned in Acts? (2:9-11)

38. 1. Parthia (PARTH-ee-uh)
2. Media (MEAD-ee-uh)
3. Elam (EE-lam)
4. Mesopotamia (mess-oh-poe-TAME-ee-uh)
5. Judea
6. Cappadocia (cap-uh-DOE-she-uh)
7. Pontus (PON-tus)
8. Asia (AY-zhuh)
9. Phrygia (FRIG-ee-uh)
10. Pamphylia (pam-FILL-ee-uh)
11. Egypt (EE-gipt)
12. Parts of Libya (LIB-yuh) near Cyrene (sigh-REE-knee)
13. Rome
14. Crete (KREET)
15. Arabia (uh-RAY-bee-uh)

39. What two types of members of the Jewish religion were present at Pentecost? (2:10)

39. 1. Jews
2. Converts to Judaism (JEW-day-iz-um)

40. What were the two reactions of those who witnessed those speaking so that they were understood in many languages? (2:12-13)

40. 1. They asked what this meant.
2. Some made fun of the apostles, saying that they had had too much wine.

Peter Addresses the Crowd

41. Which of the apostles addressed the crowd at Pentecost? (2:14)

41. Peter

42. What argument did Peter use to indicate that those who were understood in various languages were not drunk? (2:15)

42. He reminded them that it was only nine o'clock in the morning.

43. Peter said that those speaking at the Pentecost gathering were fulfilling that which had been spoken of by an Old Testament prophet. Who was that prophet? (2:16)

43. Joel (JOE-el)

44. Whom had Joel said would be saved? (2:21)

44. "Everyone who calls on the name of the Lord"

45. Outline the points in Peter's Pentecost sermon after he clarified that his companions were not drunk. (2:22-36)

45.
1. The works of Jesus had been the works of God. (2:22)
2. The Jews had killed Jesus. (2:23)
3. God had raised Jesus from death. (2:24-32)
4. Jesus had been exalted at the right hand of God. (2:33-35)
5. Jesus, whom they had crucified, had been made both Lord and Christ. (2:36)

46. In speaking of Jesus in his Pentecost sermon, how did Peter identify him? (2:22)

46. "Jesus of Nazareth"

47. What Old Testament writer did Peter, in his Pentecost sermon, say had foretold the resurrection of Jesus? (2:25-31)

47. David

48. How did Peter know assuredly that Jesus had been raised from death? (2:32)

48. He and those with him were witnesses of the fact.

49. Whom did Peter say had "poured out" that which the Jews had seen as supernatural events at Pentecost? (2:33)

49. Jesus

50. What Old Testament writer had foretold the exaltation of Jesus at the right hand of God? (2:34-35)

50. David

51. Recite the last sentence of Peter's sermon at Pentecost. (2:36)

51. "Therefore let all Israel be assured of this: God has made this Jesus, whom you crucified, both Lord and Christ."

52. What did Peter's hearers feel when Peter ended his Pentecost sermon? (2:37)

52. They were cut to the heart.

53. What did Peter's hearers say when Peter ended his sermon on Pentecost? (2:37)

53. "Brothers, what shall we do?"

54. When the hearers at Pentecost asked what they should do, what two things did Peter tell them to do? (2:38)

54.
1. Repent
2. Be baptized

55. By what authority did Peter tell the people at Pentecost to be baptized? (2:38)

55. "In the name of Jesus Christ"

56. What two things did Peter tell those at Pentecost would result from their repentance and baptism in the name of Jesus Christ? (2:38)

56.
1. Forgiveness of sins
2. Receiving the gift of the Holy Spirit

57. For whom did Peter tell those at Pentecost that God promises forgiveness and the gift of the Holy Spirit? (2:39)

57. "The promise is for you and your children and for all who are far off--for all whom the Lord our God will call."

58. What action was taken by those who accepted Peter's message at Pentecost? (2:41)

58. They were baptized.

59. How many were added to the number of Christians on the day of Pentecost? (2:41)

59. About three thousand

The Fellowship of the Believers

60. To what four spiritual activities did the disciples in Jerusalem devote themselves after the conversions at Pentecost? (2:42)
60. 1. The apostles' teaching
2. The fellowship
3. The breaking of bread
4. Prayer

61. What did the apostles continue to do among the people after the conversions on Pentecost? (2:43)
61. Many wonders and miraculous signs

62. What is said concerning the property of the disciples in Jerusalem after the Pentecost experience? (2:44-45)
62. They had everything in common. Selling their possessions and goods, they gave to anyone as he had need.

63. How is the daily life of the disciples in Jerusalem described in Acts 2? (2:46-47)
63. 1. Meeting together in the temple courts
2. Eating together in their homes with glad and sincere hearts
3. Praising God
4. Enjoying the favor of all the people

64. Acts 2 closes with a statement describing the continued growth of the body of disciples in Jerusalem. Recite that statement. (2:47)
64. "And the Lord added to their number daily those who were being saved."

Chapter 3

Peter Heals the Crippled Beggar

65. Which two apostles are mentioned as going to the temple at the time of prayer (three o'clock in the afternoon)? (3:1)
65. 1. Peter
2. John

66. Whom did Peter and John meet at the gate of the temple? (3:2-3)
66. A man crippled since birth who begged at the gate of the temple

67. How did the crippled man get to the gate of the temple each day? (3:2)
67. He was carried there by others.

68. What was the name of the gate of the temple where the crippled man begged? (3:2)
68. "Beautiful"

69. What did the crippled man do when he saw Peter and John going into the temple? (3:3)
69. He asked them for money.

70. What did Peter say to the crippled man when the man asked for money? (3:6)
70. "Silver and gold I do not have, but what I have I give you. In the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth, walk."

71. How was the crippled man at the temple able to get up? (3:7-8)
71. Peter took him by the right hand and helped him up, and instantly the man's feet and ankles became strong.

72. Where did the crippled man at the temple go once he was healed? (3:8)
72. Into the temple courts with Peter and John

73. What three things was the crippled man doing as he entered the temple courts with Peter and John? (3:8)
73. 1. Walking
2. Jumping
3. Praising God

74. Why were the people amazed when they saw the man walking and praising God in the temple courts? (3:9-10)
74. They recognized him as the same man who used to sit begging at the temple gate.

Peter Speaks to the Onlookers

75. In what part of the temple did the people gather around Peter, John and the healed cripple man? (3:11)

75. Solomon's (SOL-oh-munz) Colonnade (cah-luh-NADE)

76. Outline Peter's sermon to the Jews who gathered in Solomon's Colonnade after the crippled man was healed. (3:13-19)

76. 1. God has glorified his servant Jesus. (3:13)
2. The Jews have Jesus killed. (3:13-15)
3. But God raised him from the dead. (3:15)
4. Faith in Jesus has made the crippled man well. (3:16)
5. Repent. (3:19)

77. What did Peter say concerning the power that made the crippled man well? (3:12,16)

77. He said that it was not by the apostles' own power, but came through Jesus.

78. How did Peter identify God in his message to those who observed the healed crippled man in the temple? (3:13)

78. "The God of Abraham (AY-bra-ham), Isaac (EYE-zack) and Jacob (JAY-cub), the God of our fathers"

79. How did Peter tell those in the temple who were amazed at the healing of the crippled man that he knew assuredly that Jesus had been raised from the dead? (3:15)

79. He said, "We are witnesses of this."

80. For what reason did Peter tell the Jews in the temple they had Jesus killed? (3:17)

80. He said they had acted in ignorance.

81. What men in the Old Testament does Peter tell the crowd in Solomon's Colonnade had foretold the suffering of Christ? (3:18)

81. The prophets

82. What three things did Peter say would result from the Jews' repentance as he spoke to them in Solomon's Colonnade? (3:19-20)

82. 1. Their sins being wiped out.
2. Times of refreshing coming from the Lord
3. Jesus Christ being sent to them

83. What did Peter say that Moses had said about the coming of Jesus? (3:22)

83. "The Lord your God will raise up for you a prophet like me from among your own people; you must listen to everything he tells you."

84. With what Old Testament man did God establish his covenant so that all peoples on earth would be blessed? (3:25)

84. Abraham

85. To whom did God first send his servant (Jesus) whom he raised up? (3:12,26)

85. To the Jews

Chapter 4

Peter and John Before the Sanhedrin

86. What three groups were annoyed as they came up when Peter and John were speaking to the people in Solomon's Colonnade? (4:1)

86. 1. The priests
2. The captain of the temple guard
3. The Sadducees (SAD-you-sees)

87. Why were the religious leaders annoyed at Peter and John as they spoke to the people in Solomon's Colonnade? (4:2)

87. Because they were teaching the people and proclaiming in Jesus the resurrection of the dead

88. What did the religious leaders do to Peter and John when they came upon them as they spoke in Solomon's Colonnade? (4:3)

88. They seized them and put them in jail.

89. Why did the religious leaders not take Peter and John to trial on the day they were arrested in Solomon's Colonnade? (4:3)

89. It was already evening, so they waited until the next day.

90. What had the number of disciples risen to by the time Peter and John were arrested after healing the crippled man? (4:4)

90. About five thousand

91. What three groups of religious leaders gathered for the trial of Peter and John? (4:5)

91. 1. Rulers
2. Elders
3. Teachers of the law

92. What members of the high-priestly family are named at the time of the trial of Peter and John? (4:6)

92. 1. Annas (ANN-us), the high prist
2. Caiaphas (KYE-uh-fuss)
3. John
4. Alexander (al-eggs-ANN-der)

93. By what power did Peter tell the court that the crippled man had been healed? (4:10)

93. By the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth

94. Recite Peter's statement before the court concerning Jesus' being the only way of salvation. (4:12)

94. "Salvation is found in no one else, for there is no other name under heaven given to men by which we must be saved."

95. What two conflicting facts did the officials see in Peter and John as they were being tried after the healing of the crippled man? (4:13)

95. They were unschooled, ordinary men, yet they were courageous in their stance, for they had been with Jesus.

96. Why could the officials not say anything in opposition to Peter and John as they stood trial after the healing of the crippled man? (4:14)

96. They saw the healed man standing with them.

97. Where were Peter and John when the court officials conferred among themselves? (4:15)

97. They had been ordered to withdraw from the Sanhedrin (SAN-hid-wren)

98. In what hard place did the Sanhedrin find themselves regarding the trial of Peter and John? (4:16-17)

98. They could not deny the outstanding miracle the apostles had done, but they did not want knowledge of it to spread further among the people.

99. In the trial of Peter and John, what measure did the Sanhedrin take to guard against the spread of the influence of the apostles? (4:17-18)

99. They instructed Peter and John to speak no longer in the name of Jesus.

100. What did Peter and John answer when they were told to speak no longer in the name of Jesus? (4:19-20)

100. "Judge for yourselves whether it is right in God's sight to obey you rather than God. For we cannot help speaking about what we have seen and heard."

101. Why did the Sanhedrin not punish Peter and John before releasing them from their trial? (4:21)

101. For fear of the people; all the people were praising God for what had happened.

102. How old was the crippled man who was healed by Peter and John? (4:22)

102. Over forty years old

The Believers' Prayer

103. Where did Peter and John go when they were released from trial? (4:23)

103. They went back to their own people and reported all that the chief priests and elders had said to them.

104. How did the disciples respond to Peter and John's report of what the high priests and elders had said to them? (4:24-30)

104. They prayed for boldness to teach Jesus.

105. What three things resulted from the prayer of the disciples for boldness after the trial of Peter and John? (4:31)

105. 1. The place where they were sitting was shaken.
2. They were all filled with the Holy Spirit.
3. They spoke the word of God boldly.

The Believers Share Their Possessions

106. What past event was central in the teaching of the apostles? (4:33)

106. The resurrection of Jesus

107. How were the goods of the early disciples distributed to those who had need? (4:34-35)

107. Those who sold properties laid the money from the sales at the apostles' feet, and it was distributed to anyone as he had need.

108. What man is singled out in the book of Acts as being generous with his properties? (4:36-37)

108. Joseph, a Levite (LEE-vite) from Cyprus (SIGH-pruss)

109. What name was given to the generous man Joseph by the apostles? (4:36)

109. The apostles called him "Barnabas" (BAR-nuh-bus), a name meaning "Son of Encouragement".

110. What did Barnabas sell so that he could bring the money he received to put at the apostles' feet? (4:37)

110. A field he owned

Chapter 5

Ananias and Sapphira

111. What man and wife are mentioned in Acts as selling a piece of property? (5:1)

111. Ananias (ann-uh-NIGH-us) and Sapphira (suh-FYE-ruh)

112. What did Ananias and Sapphira do with the money they received from the sale of their property? (5:2)

112. They deceptively kept back some of the money, but brought the rest and put it at the apostles' feet.

113. What did Peter tell Ananias had filled his heart? (5:3)

113. Satan

114. To whom did Peter say Ananias had lied? (5:3-4)

114. He told him that he had not lied to men, but to the Holy Spirit, keeping back for himself some of the money he had received for the land.

115. What happened to Ananias when Peter asked him concerning his sin? (5:5)

115. He fell down and died.

116. What was done with Ananias' body when he died? (5:6)

116. The young men wrapped it up, carried him out, and buried him.

117. How long after the death of Ananias did Sapphira come to the apostles, not knowing of the death of Ananias? (5:7)

117. About three hours

118. What did Sapphira do when Peter rebuked her and told her of Ananias' death? (5:8-10)

118. She fell down at his feet and died.

119. What was done with the body of Sapphira when she died? (5:10)

119. The young men carried her out and buried her beside her husband.

120. How did the church react to the deaths of Ananias and Sapphira? (5:11)

120. Great fear seized the whole church and all who heard of the events.

The Apostles Heal Many

121. In which part of the temple did the believers commonly meet? (5:12)
121. Solomon's Colonnade

122. What is said of the growth of the number of disciples during the period of the deaths of Ananias and Sapphira? (5:14)
122. More and more believers were added to their number.

123. Many who were sick were brought into the streets and placed on beds and mats with what hope in mind? (5:15)
123. It was hoped that at least Peter's shadow might fall on them as he passed by.

The Apostles Persecuted

124. Why did the Jewish leaders oppose the rapid growth of the believers? (5:17)
124. They were filled with jealousy.

125. Who led the Jewish opposition to the growing body of believers? (5:17)
125. The high priest and all his associates, who were members of the party of the Sadducees

126. Which of the believers were put in public jail by the high priest and the Sadducees? (5:18)
126. The apostles

127. How were the apostles miraculously released from jail in Jerusalem? (5:19)
127. During the night an angel of the Lord opened the jail doors and brought them out.

128. What instructions were given to the apostles by the angel when he released them from the jail in Jerusalem? (5:20)
128. He told them to go and proclaim the full message of this new life in the temple courts.

129. How did the high priest learn the apostles were freed from prison? (5:21-23)
129. The officers who were sent to get them from the jail reported they were not there.

130. What two normal conditions of the jail were reported by the officers who had found the apostles gone? (5:23)
130. 1. The jail was securely locked.
2. Guards were standing at the doors.

131. What did the officers do when they learned that the apostles were teaching in the temple after escaping from jail? (5:25-27)
131. They brought them to the Sanhedrin to be questioned by the high priest.

132. Why were the apostles brought to the Sanhedrin without force? (5:26)
132. The officials feared that the people would stone them.

133. Why was the high priest so upset that the apostles had gone back to teaching? (5:28)
133. The Sanhedrin had given them strict orders not to teach in the name of Jesus.

134. When the high priest asked the apostles why they continued to teach, what was their answer? (5:29)
134. "We must obey God rather than men!"

135. What statements did the apostles make against the high priest and the Sanhedrin as they appeared before them? (5:30-32)
135. 1. The Jews killed Jesus by hanging him on a tree. (5:30)
2. God raised Jesus from the dead. (5:30)
3. God exalted Jesus at his right hand. (5:31)
4. Jesus gives repentance and forgiveness of sins to Israel. (5:31)
5. The apostles were witnesses of these things, as was the Holy Spirit. (5:32)

136. How did the Sanhedrin react to the statements of the apostles concerning the resurrected Christ whom the Jews had killed? (5:33)
136. They were furious and wanted to put the apostles to death.

137. Which member of the Sanhedrin calmed the Sanhedrin down after the tesimony of the apostles? (5:34)
137. Gamaliel (guh-MAY-lee-ell), a Pharisee (FAIR-ih-see) and teacher of the law, honored by all the people

138. What did Gamaliel order done before he presented his argument to the Sanhedrin? (5:34)

138. That the apostles be put out of the council room for a little while

139. What advice did Gamaliel give to the Sanhedrin? (5:35-39)

139. He said there was no need to be so concerned over the Christian movement. If it was of human origin it would fail; if it was of God they could not stop these men.

140. Gamaliel reminded the Sanhedrin of two earlier movements that came to nothing. Who had been the leaders of those movements? (5:36,37)

140. 1. Theudas (THEW-dus), who had four hundred men rallied around him
2. Judas the Galilean, who led a band of people in revolt in the days of a census

141. What advice of Gamaliel did the Sanhedrin accept? (5:40)

141. To let the apostles go

142. What two measures were taken by the Sanhedrin before they released the apostles? (5:40)

142. 1. They had them flogged.
2. They ordered them not to speak in the name of Jesus.

143. Why were the apostles rejoicing as they were released by the Sanhedrin after the advice of Gamaliel? (5:41)

143. Because they had been counted worthy of suffering disgrace for the Name

144. In what two places did the apostles continue to teach and preach Jesus daily after they were released on the advice of Gamaliel? (5:42)

144. 1. In the temple courts
2. From house to house

Chapter 6

The Choosing of the Seven

145. A contention between two groups developed in the Jerusalem church. What was the nature of the conflict? (6:1)

145. The Grecian (GREE-shun) Jews complained against the Aramaic-speaking community because their widows were being overlooked in the daily distribution of food.

146. Who decided what should be done concerning the contention between the Grecian and the Aramaic-speaking Jews? (6:2)

146. The Twelve (apostles)

147. Why did the Twelve say they would not "wait on tables"? (6:2)

147. They said it was not right that they should neglect the ministry of the word of God for this purpose.

148. What did the apostles instruct so that the problem among the widows could be solved? (6:3)

148. That seven men be appointed to this duty

149. What two qualifications were to be in the seven men chosen to serve the widows? (6:5)

149. 1. Full of the Spirit
2. Full of wisdom

150. Who were the seven men chosen to serve the widows? (6:5)

150. 1. Stephen
2. Philip [Not the apostle]
3. Procorus (PROCK-oh-russ)
4. Nicanor (nigh-KAY-nor)
5. Timon (TIE-mun)
6. Parmenas (PAR-me-nuss)
7. Nicolas (NICK-oh-lus)

151. In what two ways is Stephen described at the time of the dispute among the widows? (6:5)

151. 1. Full of faith
2. Full of the Holy Spirit

152. What two acts were done by the apostles in commissioning the seven men for their task in serving the widows? (6:6)

152. 1. Prayer
2. Laying on of hands

153. What is said concerning the growth of the number of disciples in Jerusalem at the time of the problem of the widows? (6:7)

153. The number was increasing rapidly.

154. What Jewish group is mentioned as having many members who became obedient to the faith about the time of the widows' problem? (6:7)

154. Priests

Stephen Seized

155. Which of the seven men chosen to serve the widows is said to do great wonders and miraculous signs among the people? (6:8)

155. Stephen

156. In what ways is Stephen described in Acts 6? (6:5,8)

156. 1. Full of faith
2. Full of the Holy Spirit
3. Full of God's grace
4. Full of God's power

157. What groups are said to dispute with Stephen? (6:9)

157. 1. Members of the Synagogue (SIN-uh-gog) of the Freedmen
2. Jews from Cyrene and Alexandria (al-eggs-ANN-dree-uh)
3. Jews from the provinces of Cilicia (sill-ISS-ee-uh) and Asia

158. Why were those who disputed with Stephen unsuccessful? (6:10)

158. They could not stand up against his wisdom or the Spirit by which he spoke.

159. When those who disputed with Stephen were unsuccessful, what did they do? (6:11)

159. They secretly persuaded some men to say that they had heard Stephen speak words of blasphemy against Moses and God.

160. What three groups were stirred up against Stephen? (6:12)

160. 1. The people
2. The elders
3. The teachers of the law

161. Where was Stephen taken for a hearing? (6:12)

161. Before the Sanhedrin

162. What two things did false witnesses say, before the Sanhedrin, that Stephen had spoken against? (6:13-14)

162. 1. The holy place (temple)
2. The law (of Moses)

163. How did Stephen's face appear to those who sat in the Sanhedrin? (6:15)

163. It was like the face of an angel.

Chapter 7

Stephen's Speech to the Sanhedrin

164. Before whom did Stephen make his defense? (6:12; 7:1)

164. The high priest and the Sanhedrin

165. Describe the contents of Stephen's defense. (7:2-53)

165. He told of God's working through the history of Israel, then rebuked the Jews for opposing the purposes of God.

166. What instruction did God give to Abraham in Mesopotamia? (7:2-3)

166. "Leave your country and your people and go to the land I will show you."

167. To what land did God lead Abraham? (7:4)

167. The land in which the Jews were living in Stephen's day

168. Who did God say would possess the land that he described to Abraham? (7:5)

168. Abraham and his descendants

169. The promise of God that he would give the land to the descendants of Abraham seemed to contradict what condition of Abraham's life? (7:5)

169. He had no child at the time of the promise.

170. What unpleasant experience did God tell Abraham his descendants would undergo? (7:6)

170. They would be enslaved and mistreated in a foreign country for four hundred years.

171. What did God say that Abraham's descendants would do after being enslaved in the foreign land? (7:7)

171. They would come out of that country and worship God in the land of their inheritance.

172. What kind of covenant did God give to Abraham? (7:8)

172. The covenant of circumcision

173. Who became the son of Abraham? (7:8)

173. Isaac (EYE-zack)

174. On what day of his life was Isaac circumcised? (7:8)

174. Eight days after his birth

175. Who was Isaac's son through which the covenant was carried on? (7:8)

175. Jacob

176. How did Stephen refer to the sons of Jacob? (7:8)

176. The "twelve patriarchs" (PAY-tree-arks)

177. Why did the patriarchs (sons of Jacob) sell Joseph into Egypt? (7:9)

177. They were jealous of him.

178. What is said concerning Joseph's welfare in Egypt? (7:9-10)

178. God was with him, rescued him from all his troubles, gave him wisdom, and enabled him to gain the good will of Pharaoh, king of Egypt.

179. What high position did Joseph receive in Egypt? (7:10)

179. He was made ruler over Egypt and all the palace of Pharaoh.

180. How did Joseph come into contact with his brothers after being sent to Egypt? (7:11-13)

180. They went to Egypt for food in time of famine.

181. How many people came to Egypt when Jacob came there to live? (7:14-15)

181. Seventy-five

182. During what time was Moses born? (7:17-20)

182. After the Israelites had grown to be a great nation in Egypt, and were being persecuted by the Pharaoh

183. Who adopted Moses to be her own son? (7:21)

183. Pharaoh's daughter

184. What education did Moses receive in Egypt? (7:22)

184. He was educated in all the wisdom of the Egyptians.

185. How old was Moses when he killed an Egyptian? (7:23-24)

185. Forty years old

186. Why did Moses flee from Egypt? (7:25-29)

186. He was accused of being a murderer.

187. When Moses fled from Egypt, where did he go? (7:29)

187. Midian (MID-ee-an)

188. What historic event occurred forty years after Moses fled to Midian? (7:30)

188. An angel appeared to Moses in a burning bush in the desert near Mt. Sinai (SIGH-nigh)

189. How did the Lord identify himself to Moses at the burning bush? (7:32)

189. "I am the God of your fathers, the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob."

190. How did Moses react when the Lord spoke to him at the burning bush? (7:32)

190. He trembled with fear and did not dare to look.

191. What was the first thing the Lord told Moses to do at the burning bush? (7:33)

191. "Take off your sandals; the place where you are standing is holy ground."

192. What was Moses commissioned to do at the burning bush? (7:34)

192. To go to Egypt to deliver the people of God who were being oppressed

193. In what three localities did Moses perform wonders and signs before the people of Israel? (7:36)

193. 1. Egypt
2. Red Sea
3. In the desert

194. How long was Moses in the desert with the Israelites? (7:36)
194. Forty years

195. What did Moses receive at Mount Sinai for the Israelites? (7:38)
195. Living words (the law)

196. What had the Israelites done while Moses was on the mountain receiving the law? (7:39-41)
196. They made a calf to worship, under the leadership of Aaron.

197. What did God do when the people became idolatrous at Mt. Sinai? (7:42)
197. He turned away and gave them over to the worship of the heavenly bodies.

198. What was built in the desert as God had directed Moses? (7:44)
198. The tabernacle of Testimony

199. Who led the Israelites as they took over the land of Canaan? (7:45)
199. Joshua

200. What does Stephen say the Israelites brought into the land of Canaan with them? (7:45)
200. The tabernacle of Testimony

201. How long did the tabernacle remain in the land of Israel? (7:45)
201. Until the time of David

202. What request did David make of God concerning the place of worship in Israel? (7:46)
202. To provide a (permanent) dwelling place for the God of Jacob

203. Who actually built the house of worship for God? (7:47)
203. Solomon (SOL-oh-mun)

204. In what three ways did Stephen describe the crowd to whom he was speaking? (7:51)
204. 1. Stiff-necked people
2. With uncircumcised hearts and ears
3. Resisting the Holy Spirit

205. Whose sin did Stephen say his hearers were repeating? (7:52)
205. Their fathers (ancestors), who persecuted the prophets who predicted the coming of the Righteous One

206. What did Stephen say his hearers had done to the Righteous One? (7:52)
206. They had betrayed and murdered him.

207. What did Stephen say about how his hearers had dealt with the law? (7:53)
207. They had received it, but had not obeyed it.

The Stoning of Stephen

208. How did Stephen's hearers react to his message? (7:54)
208. They were furious and gnashed their teeth at him.

209. Where did Stephen look as the people opposed him? (7:55)
209. Full of the Holy Spirit, he looked up to heaven.

210. What two things did Stephen see as he looked up to heaven? (7:55)
210. 1. The glory of God
2. Jesus standing at the right hand of God

211. What did the people do when Stephen said he saw the Son of Man standing at the right hand of God? (7:57-58)
211. 1. Covered their ears
2. Yelled at the top of their voices
3. Rushed at him
4. Dragged him out of the city
5. Stoned him

212. What did those who stoned Stephen do with their garments? (7:58)
212. They laid them at the feet of a young man named Saul.

213. What two things did Stephen pray as he was being stoned? (7:59-60)
213. 1. "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit."
2. "Lord, do not hold this sin against them."

214. How severe was the stoning of Stephen? (7:60)
214. He "fell asleep" (died).

Chapter 8

215. What was Saul's attitude at the stoning of Stephen? (8:1)

215. He gave approval to Stephen's death.

The Church Persecuted and Scattered

216. What began in Jerusalem on the day Stephen was stoned? (8:1)

216. A great persecution broke out against the church.

217. When the great persecution arose against the church in Jerusalem, what did the believers do? (8:1)

217. All except the apostles were scattered throughout Judea and Samaria.

218. What was Saul's attitude toward the church during the time of the great persecution? (8:3)

218. He began to destroy the church.

219. What did Saul do against individual believers during the great persecution? (8:3)

219. Going from house to house, he dragged off men and women and put them in prison.

Philip in Samaria

220. What did those who had been scattered from Jerusalem do in their new locations? (8:4)

220. They preached the word wherever they went.

221. Of all the believers who scattered from Jerusalem during the great persecution, Acts tells of the ministry of which one man? (8:5-40)

221. Philip (This is not Philip the apostle, for the apostles remained in Jerusalem.)

222. Which two ministries of Philip are recounted in Acts? (8:5-40)

222. 1. The Samaritans (some-AIR-ih-tons) (8:5-25)
2. The Ethiopian eunuch (YOU-nuck) (8:26-40)

223. What reception did the people in the Samaritan city give to Philip when they heard him and saw the miraculous signs he did? (8:6)

223. The crowds paid close attention to what he said.

224. What two mighty works of Philip brought great joy to the Samaritans? (8:7)

224. 1. Casting out evil spirits
2. Healing of many paralytics and cripples

Simon the Sorcerer

225. Who was the Simon that Philip met in Samaria? (8:9)

225. A man who practiced sorcery (SORE-sir-ee) in the city and amazed all the people of Samaria

226. What was the attitude of Simon of Samaria about himself? (8:9)

226. He boasted that he was someone great.

227. How did the people of Samaria feel about Simon? (8:10-11)

227. All gave him their attention and followed him, saying, "This man is the divine power known as the Great Power."

228. Philip preached the good news to the Samaritans about what two things? (8:12)

228. 1. The kingdom of God
2. The name of Jesus Christ

229. What did the people of Samaria do when they believed at the preaching of Philip? (8:12)

229. They were baptized, both men and women

230. What was Simon's response to the preaching of Philip in Samaria? (8:13)

230. He believed and was baptized. And he followed Philip everywhere, astonished by the signs and miracles.

231. Where were the apostles when Philip was preaching in Samaria? (8:14)

231. Jerusalem

232. What did the apostles do when they heard that Samaria had accepted the word of God? (8:14-15)

232. They sent Peter and John to Samaria to pray for the new believers that they might receive the Holy Spirit.

233. How did the apostles impart the Holy Spirit to the new believers in Samaria? (8:17)

233. 1. By praying for them
2. By laying their hands on them

234. What did Simon do when he saw that the Holy Spirit was given through the laying on of the apostles' hands? (8:18-19)

234. He offered them money and asked them to give him the power so that those on whom he laid his hands would receive the Holy Spirit.

235. What harsh words did Peter say to Simon when Simon asked to "buy" the power to impart the Holy Spirit? (8:20)

235. "May your money perish with you, because you thought you could buy the gift of God with money!"

236. What two things did Peter tell Simon to do when Simon asked to buy the power to impart the Holy Spirit? (8:22)

236. 1. Repent of his wickedness
2. Pray for forgiveness

237. What did Simon ask Peter to do when Peter told him to repent? (8:24)

237. Pray for him that nothing of what Peter had said would happen to him

238. Where did Peter and John go after they had ministered to the Samaritans? (8:25)

238. They returned to Jerusalem.

239. What did Peter and John do on their way back to Jerusalem from Samaria? (8:25)

239. They preached the gospel in many Samaritan villages.

Philip and the Ethiopian

240. Where did the angel instruct Philip to go after his ministry in Samaria? (8:26)

240. To go south to the desert road that goes down from Jerusalem to Gaza (GAY-zuh)

241. Whom did Philip meet on the road that went down from Jerusalem to Gaza? (8:27)

241. An Ethiopian (eeth-ee-OH-pea-un) traveling from Jerusalem back to Ethiopia (eeth-ee-OH-pea-uh)

242. What two descriptions of the Ethiopian are given in Acts? (8:27-28)

242. 1. A eunuch
2. An important official in charge of all the treasury of the queen of the Ethiopians

243. Who was the queen of the Ethiopians? (8:27)

243. Candace (CAN-duh-see)

244. Why had the eunuch been to Jerusalem? (8:27)

244. To worship

245. In what was the Ethiopian riding when Philip came to him? (8:28)

245. A chariot

246. What was the eunuch doing as he was traveling when Philip approached him? (8:28)

246. He was reading the book of Isaiah the prophet.

247. Who told Philip to go to the chariot in which the eunuch was riding? (8:29)

247. The Spirit

248. What did the Ethiopian say when Philip asked him if he understood what he was reading? (8:30-31)

248. "How can I, unless someone explains it to me?"

249. Why did Philip get into the chariot with the Ethiopian? (8:31)

249. The Ethiopian invited him to come up and sit with him.

250. What Scripture was the eunuch reading when Philip joined him? (8:32-33)

250. "He was led like a sheep to the slaughter,
and as a lamb before the shearer is silent,
so he did not open his mouth.
In his humiliation he was deprived of justice.
Who can speak of his descendants?
For his life was taken from the earth."

251. What did the Ethiopian ask Philip about the Scripture he was reading? (8:34)

251. "Tell me, please, who is the prophet talking about, himself or someone else?"

252. Beginning with the Scripture the eunuch was reading, what did Philip tell the Ethiopian? (8:35)

252. The good news about Jesus

253. When was the eunuch's chariot stopped? (8:36,38)

253. When they came to some water

254. What did the Ethiopian ask when he and Philip came to the water? (8:36)

254. "Why shouldn't I be baptized?"

255. What condition did Philip say was needed for the Ethiopian to be baptized? (8:37n)

255. Believing with all his heart

256. What confession did the Ethiopian make? (8:37n)

256. "I believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God."

257. Where was Philip when he baptized the Ethiopian? (8:38)
257. In the water with the Ethiopian

258. What happened to Philip after the Ethiopian was baptized? (8:39)
258. The Spirit of the Lord suddenly took him away, and the Ethiopian did not see him again.

259. What is said of the Ethiopian after he was baptized? (8:39)
259. He went on his way rejoicing.

260. Where did Philip find himself after he was taken away from the Ethiopian? (8:40)
260. Azotus (uh-ZOE-tus)

261. Where did Philip go when he left Azotus? (8:40)
261. He traveled about, preaching the gospel in all the towns until he reached Caesarea (cess-uh-REE-uh)

Chapter 9

Paul's Conversion

262. When the account of Acts returns to Saul after the account of Philip, what was his attitude toward the Lord's disciples? (9:1)
262. He was still breathing out murderous threats against them.

263. When the account picks up with Saul after the account of Philip, to what city was Saul preparing to go? (9:1-2)
263. He was going to Damascus (duh-MASS-cuss) so that if he found any people in the synagogues there who belonged to the Way, whether men or women, he might take them as prisoners to Jerusalem.

264. From whom did Saul receive letters to the synagogues in Damascus? (9:1-2)
264. The high priest

265. What did it mean for Saul to ask for letters to the synagogues of Damascus? (9:2)
265. He asked for authority to arrest all who called on the name of the Lord.

266. What caused Saul to stop on the road as he neared Damascus on his journey? (9:3)
266. A light from heaven flashed around him.

267. What did Saul do when he saw the light from heaven on the road to Damascus? (9:4)
267. He fell to the ground.

268. What does Acts 9 say Paul heard when he fell to the ground on the Damascus road? (9:4-5)
268. The voice of Jesus saying, "Saul, Saul, why do you persecute me?"

269. When Saul heard the voice speak to him on the Damascus road, what did he ask? (9:5)
269. "Who are you, Lord?"

270. How did the voice on the Damascus road identify itself, according to Acts 9? (9:5)
270. "I am Jesus, whom you are persecuting."

271. What instructions did Jesus give to Saul on the road to Damascus? (9:6)
271. To go into Damascus where he would be told what to do

272. How did the men traveling with Saul react to his experience on the Damascus road? (9:7)
272. They stood there speechless.

273. What, in Acts 9, is said about the senses of the men with Saul on the Damascus road? (9:7)
273. 1. They heard the sound.
2. They did not see anyone.

274. How was Saul changed physically by his experience on the Damascus road? (9:8)
274. When he opened his eyes, he could see nothing.

275. How did Saul get into Damascus when he could not see? (9:8)
275. His companions led him by the hand.

276. How long was Saul blind in Damascus? (9:9)
276. Three days

277. What two things did Saul not do during his three days of blindness? (9:9)
277. 1. He did not eat.
2. He did not drink.

278. To what disciple in Damascus did the Lord appear in a vision? (9:10)

278. Ananias

279. Where did the Lord tell Ananias to go in Damascus to ask for Saul? (9:11)

279. To the house of a man named Judas on Straight Street

280. What was Saul's home town? (9:11)

280. Tarsus (TAR-sus)

281. What did the Lord tell Ananias concerning Saul's expectation to meet him? (9:12)

281. Saul had seen Ananias, in a vision, come and place his hands on him to restore his sight.

282. How did Ananias react when the Lord instructed him to go to Saul? (9:13-14)

282. He was afraid.

283. Ananias told the Lord that he had heard from many concerning Saul's opposition to the disciples. What two things did he mention? (9:13-14)

283. 1. How much harm Saul had done to the saints in Jerusalem
2. Saul's coming to Damascus with authority from the chief priests to arrest all who called on the name of the Lord

284. When Ananias expressed fear of Saul, why did the Lord say he was to go to Saul? (9:15)

284. The Lord said that Saul was a chosen instrument to carry the name of the Lord to many.

285. To what three types of people did the Lord tell Ananias that Saul was to carry the word? (9:15)

285. 1. Gentiles (GIN-tiles)
2. Kings of Gentiles
3. The people of Israel

286. When he was talking to Ananias, what did the Lord say he would show Saul? (9:16)

286. How much he must suffer for the Lord's name

287. What physical contact did Ananias have with Saul when he arrived at the hosue of Judas? (9:17)

287. He placed his hands on him.

288. For what two reasons did Ananias tell Saul that the Lord had sent him? (9:17)

288. 1. So Saul might see again
2. So Saul might be filled with the Holy Spirit

289. What fell from Saul's eyes when he regained his sight? (9:18)

289. Something like scales

290. What did Saul do after he regained his sight? (9:18)

290. He was baptized.

291. What did Saul do after he was baptized? (9:19)

291. He took food and regained his strength.

Saul in Damascus and Jerusalem

292. How long did Saul remain with the disciples in Damascus after his conversion? (9:19)

292. Several days

293. Where in Damascus did Saul proclaim that Jesus is the Son of God? (9:20)

293. In the synagogues

294. How did those in Damascus who heard Saul speak of Jesus as the Son of God react? (9:21)

294. They were astonished because they were all aware of his strong opposition to the Lord's disciples.

295. How did Saul baffle the Jews living in Damascus as he preached there? (9:22)

295. By proving that Jesus is the Christ

296. Who plotted to kill Saul as he was proclaiming Jesus in Damascus? (9:23)

296. The Jews

297. How did Saul escape from Damascus when he learned that the Jews were plotting to kill him? (9:25)

297. At night, his followers lowered him in a basket through an opening in the wall.

298. Where did Saul go when he left Damascus? (9:26)

298. Jerusalem

299. How did the disciples in Jerusalem react when Saul attempted to join them on coming there from Damascus? (9:26)

299. They were all afraid of him, not believing that he was really a disciple.

300. When the disciples in Jerusalem were afraid to receive Saul, Barnabas befriended him. Where did Barnabas take Saul to explain his past experiences? (9:27)

300. To the apostles

301. What two things did Barnabas declare to the apostles on behalf of Saul? (9:27)

301. 1. He told how Saul had seen the Lord on his journey.
2. He told how in Damascus he had preached fearlessly in the name of Jesus.

302. What condition changed after Barnabas defended Saul before the apostles? (9:28)

302. Saul stayed with them and moved about freely in Jerusalem, speaking boldly in the name of the Lord.

303. Soon after his conversion, against whom did Saul dispute in Jerusalem so that they tried to kill him? (9:29)

303. The Grecian Jews

304. What measure was taken for Saul's safety when the Grecian Jews tried to kill him in Jerusalem? (9:30)

304. The brothers took Saul from Jerusalem down to Caesarea and sent him off to Tarsus.

305. In what five ways does Acts describe the church throughout Judea, Galilee (GAL-ih-lee) and Samaria at the time of Saul's conversion? (9:31)

305. 1. It had peace.
2. It was strengthened.
3. It was encouraged by the Holy Spirit.
4. It grew in numbers.
5. It lived in the fear of the Lord.

Aeneas and Dorcas

306. Where was Peter when the account of Acts turns to him after the conversion of Saul? (9:32)

306. As he traveled about the country, he went to visit the saints in Lydda (LID-uh)

307. What man did Peter heal in Lydda? (9:33-34)

307. Aeneas (ee-KNEE-us), a paralytic who had been bedridden for eight years

308. What good results came about after the healing of Aeneas? (9:35)

308. All those who lived in Lydda and Sharon (SHARE-un) saw him and turned to the Lord.

309. What woman became sick and died in Joppa while Peter was in Lydda? (9:36-37)

309. Tabitha (TAB-ith-uh)

310. In what two ways is Tabitha described in the book of Acts? (9:36)

310. 1. She was a disciple.
2. She was always doing good and helping the poor.

311. What two translations are given in Acts for the name Tabitha? (9:36, 36n)

311. "Tabitha" (Aramaic) and "Dorcas" (DOOR-cuss) (Greek) mean "gazelle".

312. What two things were done for Tabitha's body when she died? (9:37)

312. 1. It was washed.
2. It was placed in an upstairs room.

313. Why was Peter called to Joppa when Tabitha died? (9:38)

313. He was in Lydda, a town near Joppa.

314. What group of people were with the body of Tabitha when Peter arrived in Joppa? (9:39)

314. Widows, crying and showing him the robes and other clothing that Dorcas had made

315. What five things did Peter do when he arrived where Tabitha's body was? (9:40)

315. 1. Sent all the mourners out of the room
2. Got down on his knees
3. Prayed
4. Turned toward the dead woman
5. Said, "Tabitha, get up."

316. What did Tabitha do when she opened her eyes and saw Peter? (9:40)

316. She sat up.

317. What two things did Peter do when Tabitha sat up? (9:41)

317. 1. Taking her by the hand, he helped her to her feet.
2. He presented her alive to the believers and widows.

318. What two results of the raising of Tabitha are mentioned in Acts? (9:42)

318. 1. It became known all over Joppa.
2. Many people believed in the Lord.

319. With whom did Peter stay in Joppa? (9:43)

319. He stayed for some time with a tanner named Simon.

Chapter 10

Cornelius Calls for Peter

320. In what city did Cornelius (core-KNEEL-yus) live? (10:1)

320. Caesarea

321. What position did Cornelius hold in the Roman army? (10:1)

321. He was a centurion (sin-TOUR-ee-un) of the Italian Regiment.

322. What four descriptions of Cornelius are given as he is introduced in Acts? (10:2)

322. 1. Devout
2. God-fearing
3. He gave generously to those in need.
4. He prayed regularly to God.

323. Who, along with Cornelius, were devout and God-fearing? (10:2)

323. All his family

324. At what time of the day did Cornelius have a vision? (10:3)

324. At about three in the afternoon

325. How did Cornelius react when the angel of God spoke to him in a vision? (10:3-4)

325. He stared at the angel in fear.

326. What two things did the angel tell Cornelius had ascended as a remembrance before God? (10:4)

326. 1. His prayers
2. His gifts to the poor

327. What instruction did the angel give to Cornelius in the vision? (10:5)

327. He told him to send men to Joppa to bring back Simon (Peter).

328. Where did the angel tell Cornelius Peter was staying in Joppa? (10:6)

328. He was staying with Simon the tanner, whose house was by the sea.

Peter's Vision

329. When did Cornelius' messengers arrive at Joppa? (10:9)

329. About noon on the day after Cornelius received his vision

330. Where was Peter when the messengers of Cornelius came to the house where he was? (10:9,17)

330. On the roof of Simon's house, praying

331. What need did Peter begin to experience on the roof as he was praying? (10:10)

331. He became hungry.

332. What did Peter do on the roof as the people were preparing food for him? (10:10)

332. He fell into a trance.

333. What two things did Peter see in his vision on the roof of Simon's house? (10:11)

333. 1. Heaven opened.
2. Something like a large sheet was let down to earth by its four corners.

334. What was in the great object that looked like a sheet descending before Peter in his vision? (10:12)

334. 1. All kinds of four-footed animals
2. Reptiles of the earth
3. Birds of the air

335. What did the voice instruct Peter to do when the great object that was like a sheet descended before him in his vision? (10:13)

335. He was told to kill the animals and eat them.

336. Why did Peter object to eating the animals that were lowered in the great object that looked like a sheet? (10:14)

336. He had never eaten "anything impure or unclean".

337. What did the voice say to Peter when Peter objected to eating the animals as he was instructed? (10:15)

337. "Do not call anything impure that God has made clean."

338. How many times did the great sheet-like object descend before Peter? (10:16)

338. Three times

339. What happened to the sheet-like object after it was lowered the third time before Peter? (10:16)

339. It was immediately taken back to heaven.

340. What was Peter's thought when his vision on the roof had ended? (10:17)

340. He wondered about the meaning of the vision.

341. Cornelius' messengers arrived at the house of Simon the tanner while Peter was still wondering about the vision. How did Peter learn that the messengers had arrived? (10:19)

341. The Spirit told him.

342. When the messengers from Caesarea were telling Peter of the reason for their visit, what additional description did they give of Cornelius? (10:22)

342. They said that Cornelius was respected by all the Jewish people.

Peter at Cornelius' House

343. When did Peter leave for Caesarea with the messengers from Cornelius? (10:23)

343. The day after they came to him.

344. Who went with Peter and the messengers from Joppa to Caesarea? (10:23)

344. Some of the brothers from Joppa

345. How long did it take Peter and Cornelius' messengers to get from Joppa to Caesarea? (10:24)

345. They arrived the next day.

346. Whom had Cornelius called together in anticipation of Peter's arrival? (10:24)

346. 1. His relatives
2. His close friends

347. How did Cornelius greet Peter when Peter came to his house? (10:25)

347. He fell down at Peter's feet in reverence.

348. What did Peter say to Cornelius when Cornelius fell down to worship him? (10:26)

348. He made him get up, saying, "Stand up, I am only a man myself."

349. What did Peter tell Cornelius about a new understanding he had received from his vision? (10:28)

349. He said it was against the Jewish law for a Jew to associate with a Gentile, but God had shown him that he should not call any man impure or unclean.

350. How did Cornelius answer when Peter asked why he had sent for him? (10:29-33)

350. He recounted how he had been instructed by the angel to send for Peter.

351. What was the first thing Peter said to Cornelius and the people at his house about the nature of God? (10:34-35)

351. He said that God does not show favoritism, but accepts men from every nation who fear him and do what is right.

352. Outline Peter's message to Cornelius and those with him. (10:36-42)

352. 1. God sent his message to Israel through Jesus. (10:36-39)
2. The Jews killed Jesus. (10:39)
3. God raised Jesus from the dead on the third day and caused him to be seen. (10:40)
4. Jesus commanded the apostles to preach Jesus to people. (10:42)

353. On what condition did Peter tell Cornelius that a person receives forgiveness of sins through the name of Jesus? (10:43)

353. Believing in Jesus

354. What occurred while Peter was speaking to Cornelius and those with him? (10:44)

354. The Holy Spirit came upon all who heard the message.

355. Who were amazed when the Holy Spirit came on the hearers at Cornelius' house? (10:45)

355. The circumcised believers (that is, the Jews) who had come with Peter were astonished that the gift of the Holy Spirit had been poured out on the Gentiles.

356. What evidence was there that the Holy Spirit had come upon Cornelius and those at his house? (10:46)

356. They were heard speaking in tongues and praising God.

357. What did Peter command that those who had received the Holy Spirit at Cornelius' house do? (10:47-48)

357. Be baptized in the name of Jesus Christ

358. How long did Cornelius and the others ask Peter to remain with them in Caesarea after their conversion? (10:48)

358. "For a few days"

Chapter 11

Peter Explains His Actions

359. Where does Acts say word came concerning the Gentiles' receiving the word of God after the conversion of Cornelius? (11:1)

359. The apostles and the brothers throughout Judea heard of it.

360. What criticism did Peter receive in Jerusalem when he went there after the conversion of Cornelius? (11:2-3)

360. The circumcised believers criticized him for going into the house of uncircumcised men and eating with them.

361. How did Peter answer the circumcised believers when they criticized him for eating with the Gentiles? (11:4-18)

361. He told of the events he had experienced from his vision in Joppa to the conversion of the Gentiles in Caesarea.

362. To what did Peter compare the descending of the Holy Spirit on the Gentiles at the house of Cornelius? (11:15)

362. "The Holy Spirit came on them as he had come on us at the beginning."

363. As Peter spoke with his critics in Jerusalem, what was his convincing conclusion of his explanation of the Caesarea experience? (11:17)

363. "If God gave them the same gift as he gave us. . ., who was I to think that I could oppose God?"

364. What three things did the critics of Peter do when Peter had ended his explanation of the experience in Caesarea? (11:18)

364. 1. They had no further objections.
2. They praised God.
3. They said, "So then, God has even granted the Gentiles repentance unto life."

The Church in Antioch

365. By the time of Cornelius' conversion, believers had been scattered by the persecution from Jerusalem as far as what three areas? (11:19)

365. 1. Phoenicia (fee-NISH-ih-uh)
2. Cyprus
3. Antioch (ANN-tee-ock)

366. As disciples of the Lord scattered as far as Phoenicia, Cyprus and Antioch, they spoke the word only to what type of people? (11:19)

366. Jews

367. Some disciples from Cyprus and Cyrene preached Jesus to Greeks in a certain city. What was that city? (11:20)

367. Antioch

368. What results are mentioned as coming from the preaching of Jesus to the Greeks by witnesses from Cyprus and Cyrene in Antioch? (11:21)

368. A great number of people believed and turned to the Lord.

369. Where did the news of the conversion of Greeks in Antioch arrive? (11:22)

369. The church in Jerusalem

370. Whom did the church in Jerusalem send to Antioch when they heard of the conversion of Greeks there? (11:22)

370. Barnabas

371. What two things did Barnabas do when he came to Antioch from the church in Jerusalem? (11:23)

371. 1. He was glad to see the evidence of the grace of God.
2. He encouraged them all to remain true to the Lord with all their hearts.

372. What three descriptions of Barnabas are given at the time of his going from Jerusalem to Antioch? (11:24)

372. 1. A good man
2. Full of the Holy Spirit
3. Full of faith

373. What is said concerning the growth of the church in Antioch after Barnabas arrived there? (11:24)

373. A great number of people were brought to the Lord.

374. Why did Barnabas go from Antioch to Tarsus? (11:25)

374. To look for Saul

375. After Barnabas found Saul in Tarsus, where did he take him? (11:26)

375. To Antioch

376. How long did Barnabas and Saul work with the church in Antioch after Barnabas brought Saul from Tarsus? (11:26)

376. For a whole year

377. In what type of ministry does Acts say Barnabas and Saul engaged in Antioch after Barnabas brought Saul from Tarsus? (11:26)

377. Teaching

378. Where were the disciples first called Christians? (11:26)

378. Antioch

379. While Barnabas and Saul were in Antioch, some prophets came there from what city? (11:27)

379. Jerusalem

380. Which of the prophets who came from Jerusalem to Antioch is named in the book of Acts? (11:28)

380. Agabus (AG-uh-bus)

381. What did Agabus foretell when he came to Antioch from Jerusalem? (11:28)

381. A severe famine over the entire Roman world

382. Who was the Roman emperor when the famine predicted by Agabus came over the Roman world? (11:28)

382. Claudius (CLOD-ih-us)

383. In what way did the disciples in Antioch help the disciples in Judea? (11:29)

383. They sent help for the brothers living in Judea.

384. What two men took the gift of help from Antioch to Jerusalem? (11:30)

384. 1. Barnabas
2. Saul

Chapter 12

Peter's Miraculous Escape from Prison

385. Which political leader began persecuting the church? (12:1)

385. King Herod (HEH-rud)

386. Which of the apostles did Herod persecute? (12:2-3)

386. 1. He had James, the brother of John, put to death with the sword.
2. He also arrested Peter.

387. What people were pleased by the death of James? (12:3)

387. The Jews

388. At what time of the year did Herod kill James and imprison Peter? (12:3)

388. During the Feast of Unleavened Bread (Passover Feast)

389. Who guarded Peter when he was put into prison by Herod? (12:4)

389. Four squads of four soldiers each

390. What did Herod plan to do with Peter while Peter was in prison? (12:4)

390. Herod planned to bring Peter out for public trial after the Passover.

391. What was the church doing while Peter was in prison? (12:4)

391. Praying earnestly for him

392. What happened the night before Herod was to bring Peter out to public trial? (12:6-11)

392. Peter was delivered from the prison.

393. In what three ways was Peter being held secure in the prison of Herod the night he was delivered? (12:6)

393. 1. He was sleeping between two soldiers.
2. He was bound with two chains.
3. Sentries stood guard at the entrance.

394. Who appeared in the prison of Herod on the night of Peter's release? (12:7)

394. An angel of the Lord

395. What four things happened to call Peter's attention to his release from prison? (12:7-8)

395. 1. A light shone in the cell.
2. The angel struck Peter on the side and woke him up.
3. The chains fell off his wrists.
4. The angel told him to get dressed and to follow him.

396. How did Peter perceive his release from prison as he was being released? (12:9)

396. He did not know that his experience was real; he thought he was seeing a vision.

397. How was the iron gate of the prison opened for Peter? (12:10)

397. It opened by itself.

398. When was Peter fully aware that he had been released from Herod's prison? (12:11)

398. When he was out of the prison and the angel had left him

399. When he left the prison of Herod, where did Peter go? (12:12)

399. To the house of Mary the mother of John, also called Mark, where many had gathered and were praying

400. Who answered the door when Peter knocked at the outer entrance of Mary's house? (12:13)

400. A servant girl named Rhoda (ROW-duh)

401. Why did Rhoda not actually answer the door when Peter knocked? (12:14)

401. Recognizing Peter's voice, she was so overjoyed that she ran back without opening it and told the people that Peter was at the door.

402. What did the people say to Rhoda when she said that Peter was at the door? (12:15)

402. They told her she was out of her mind.

403. How did the people explain to Rhoda why she thought that Peter was at the door? (12:15)

403. They said, "It must be his angel."

404. How did the people at Mary's house react when they saw that Peter was actually there with them? (12:16)

404. They were astonished.

405. What did Peter describe to those at the house of Mary? (12:17)
405. How he had been delivered from prison

406. To whom did Peter instruct the people at Mary's house to tell of his release from prison? (12:17)
406. 1. James
2. The brothers

407. When did the soldiers at Herod's prison become disturbed over the absence of Peter? (12:18)
407. The next morning when they found that he was missing

408. What did Herod do when he found that Peter was gone from the prison? (12:19)
408. He cross-examined the guards and ordered that they be executed.

Herod's Death

409. Why did the people of Tyre (TIRE) and Sidon (SIGH-dun) want to make peace with Herod? (12:20)
409. Because their country depended on the king's country for food

410. In asking Herod for peace, whose support did the people of Tyre and Sidon seek? (12:20)
410. Blastus (BLAST-us), a trusted personal servant of the king

411. When Herod spoke to the people of Tyre and Sidon, what two things did he use to impress upon them his royalty? (12:21)
411. 1. He wore his royal robes.
2. He sat on his throne.

412. How did the people of Tyre and Sidon react when Herod delivered a public address before them? (12:22)
412. They shouted, "This is the voice of a god, not of a man!"

413. Why did the angel of the Lord smite Herod with death? (12:23)
413. Because Herod did not give praise to God

414. What unpleasant thing happened to Herod in his death? (12:23)
414. He was eaten by worms and died.

415. How was the growth of Christianity described at the time of the death of Herod? (12:24)
415. "The word of God continued to increase and spread."

416. When did Barnabas and Saul return from Jerusalem to Antioch? (12:25)
416. When they had finished their mission of taking help to the disciples in Judea

417. Whom did Barnabas and Saul bring to Antioch as they came from Jerusalem? (12:25)
417. John, also called Mark

Chapter 13

Barnabas and Saul Sent Off

418. Which church outside Judea and Samaria is first described in the book of Acts? (13:1-3)
418. Antioch

419. What two types of leaders are mentioned as being in the church at Antioch? (13:1)
419. 1. Prophets
2. Teachers

420. What five leaders of the church in Antioch are named in Acts? (13:1)
420. 1. Barnabas
2. Simeon (SIM-ee-un) called Niger (NIGH-jer)
3. Lucius (LOU-shih-us)
4. Manaen (MAN-uh-en)
5. Saul

421. When the Holy Spirit instructed the church of Antioch to set apart Barnabas and Saul for a special work, what three acts of consecration were engaged in by those commissioning the two men? (13:2-3)
421. 1. Fasting
2. Praying
3. Placing hands on them

On Cyprus

422. From Antioch, Barnabas and Saul went to what city to set sail? (13:4)

422. Seleucia (see-LOU-shih-uh)

423. On leaving Seleucia, to what area did Barnabas and Saul sail? (13:4)

423. Cyprus

424. What was the first city Barnabas and Saul visited on Cyprus? (13:5)

424. Salamis (SAL-uh-miss)

425. Where in Salamis did Barnabas and Saul proclaim the word of God? (13:5)

425. In the Jewish synagogues

426. Who began the first missionary journey with Barnabas and Saul? (13:5)

426. John (Mark)

427. What was the second city Barnabas and Saul visited on the island Cyprus? (13:6)

427. Paphos (PAY-foss)

428. Who was the sorcerer (SORE-sir-er) that Barnabas and Saul met in Paphos? (13:6,8)

428. Bar-Jesus, also named Elymas (ELL-ih-muss)

429. In what four ways is Bar-Jesus described in the book of Acts? (13:6)

429. 1. Jewish
2. A sorcerer
3. A false prophet
4. An attendant of the proconsul

430. Who was the proconsul Barnabas and Saul encountered in Paphos? (13:7)

430. Sergius Paulus (SIR-jee-us PAUL-us)

431. Who was with Sergius Paulus when he called for Barnabas and Saul? (13:7-8)

431. Bar-Jesus

432. How is Sergius Paulus described in the book of Acts? (13:7)

432. 1. A proconsul
2. An intelligent man

433. What request did Sergius Paulus make of Barnabas and Saul? (13:7)

433. He asked them to come to him so he could hear the word of God.

434. Why did Elymas withstand Barnabas and Saul? (13:8)

434. He wanted to turn the proconsul from the faith.

435. What was Saul's other name? (13:9)

435. Paul

436. Who opposed Elymas when he sought to turn Sergius Paulus from the faith? (13:9-11)

436. Paul

437. What punishment was placed on Elymas for seeking to turn Sergius Paulus from the faith? (13:11)

437. The Lord caused him to be blind.

438. What resulted from Sergius Paulus' hearing the word of God? (13:12)

438. He believed, for he was amazed at the teaching of the Lord.

In Pisidian Antioch

439. In the earlier chapters of Acts, we read of "Barnabas and Saul". Where in the book do we first read of "Paul and his companions"? (13:13)

439. As the missionary group was leaving the island Cyprus

440. When Paul and his company left Paphos, where did they go? (13:13)

440. To Perga (PURR-guh), in Pamphylia

441. Who departed from the missionary group at Perga? (13:13)

441. John left them to return to Jerusalem.

442. Where did Paul and his company go after their first visit to Perga? (13:14)

442. Pisidian (pih-SID-ee-un) Antioch

443. Where is the first place the missionaries went in Pisidian Antioch? (13:14)

443. On the Sabbath they entered the synagogue.

444. In the synagogue of Pisidian Antioch, what act of worship came just before the preaching of Paul? (13:15)

444 The reading from the Law and the Prophets

445. Summarize the sermon of Paul in Pisidian Antioch. (13:17-41)

445. 1. A summary of part of the history of Israel as it pointed to the coming of Christ
2. The coming of Christ and salvation that comes through him

446. What two groups did Paul address in his sermon in Pisidian Antioch? (13:16,26)

446. 1. Men of Israel
2. God-fearing Gentiles

447. Paul told of God's leading Israel out of what country? (13:17)

447. Egypt

448. How long did God lead Israel in the desert? (13:18)

448. Forty years

449. How many nations did God overthrow so Israel could possess the land of Canaan? (13:19)

449. Seven

450. According to Paul, who marked the end of the period of judges in the history of Israel? (13:20)

450. Samuel, the prophet

451. Why did Israel receive its first king? (13:21)

451. They asked for one.

452. Who was the first king of Israel? (13:21)

452. Saul, son of Kish, of the tribe of Benjamin, who ruled forty years

453. Who was the second king of Israel? (13:22)

453. David, son of Jesse (JESS-ee)

454. How did God describe David? (13:22)

454. "A man after my own heart"

455. Paul said that Jesus was of the lineage of a king of Israel. Who was that king? (13:23)

455. David

456. Who came just before the appearance of Christ, preaching repentance and baptism to Israel? (13:24)

456. John (the Baptist)

457. How did Paul tell the people of Pisidian Antioch that Jesus had been received during his ministry by the people of Jerusalem? (13:27)

457. Not recognizing him, they condemned him.

458. What did Paul say was fulfilled by the people who condemned Jesus? (13:27)

458. The words of the prophets that were read every Sabbath

459. What did Paul say of the charges on which Jesus was condemned? (13:28)

459. Though they found no proper ground for a death sentence, they asked Pilate to have him executed.

460. How does Paul say the promises to the fathers were fulfilled by God? (13:33)

460. By his raising Jesus from the dead

461. What did Paul tell his hearers in Pisidian Antioch is proclaimed through Jesus? (13:38)

461. Forgiveness of sins

462. On what condition did Paul tell his hearers in Pisidian Antioch they could be justified from everything? (13:39)

462. Belief

463. Paul said that, in Jesus Christ, men could be justified from everything that they could not be justified from by a certain law. What was that law? (13:39)

463. The law of Moses

464. How did Paul's hearers in Pisidian Antioch respond to his sermon? (13:42-43)

464. They invited the missionaries to return to the synagogue the next Sabbath so they could hear more.

465. What two groups are said to have responded favorably to Paul's sermon in Pisidian Antioch? (13:43)

465. 1. Jews
2. Devout converts to Judaism

466. When did the Jews of Pisidian Antioch rise to oppose Paul? (13:44-46)

466. When they saw the multitudes who gathered to hear the word of the Lord. (The Jews were filled with jealousy.)

467. When Paul and Barnabas saw the opposition of the Jews in the synagogue in Pisidian Antioch, what did they say concerning their future ministry? (13:46)

467. Since the Jews rejected the word, Paul and Barnabas would turn to the Gentiles.

468. Who in Pisidian Antioch were made glad by Paul and Barnabas' decision to turn to the Gentiles in their ministry? (13:48)

468. The Gentiles

469. How does the writer describe those of Pisidian Antioch who believed in the Lord? (13:50)

469. "All those who were appointed for eternal life"

470. What two groups were incited to stir up persecution against Paul and Barnabas in Pisidian Antioch? (13:50)

470. 1. God-fearing women of high standing
2. The leading men of the city

471. How intense was the persecution of Paul and Barnabas in Pisidian Antioch? (13:50)

471. They were expelled from the region.

472. What symbolic act did Paul and Barnabas do as they left Pisidian Antioch the first time? (13:5)

472. They shook the dust from their feet in protest against the city.

473. Where did Paul and Barnabas go when they left Pisidian Antioch the first time? (13:51)

473. To Iconium (eye-CONE-ee-um)

Chapter 14

In Iconium

474. Where did Paul and Barnabas first go in Iconium? (14:1)

474. Into the Jewish synagogue

475. What initial results did Paul and Barnabas find on their first visit to Iconium? (14:1)

475. A great number of Jews and Gentiles believed.

476. Who opposed Paul and Barnabas in Iconium? (14:2)

476. The Jews who refused to believe stirred up the Gentiles and poisoned their minds.

477. How is the length of Paul and Barnabas' first stay in Iconium described? (14:3)

477. They spent "considerable time" there.

478. What division of the people occurred while Paul and Barnabas were in Iconium? (14:4)

478. Some sided with the Jews while some sided with the apostles.

479. Why did Paul and Barnabas leave Iconium on their first visit there? (14:5)

479. A plot was afoot among the Gentiles and Jews to mistreat and stone them.

480. Where did Paul and Barnabas go when they learned of the stoning plot and fled from Iconium? (14:6)

480. To the Lycaonian (lie-kay-OWE-knee-un) cities of Lystra (LIST-ruh) and Derbe (DER-bee)

In Lystra and Derbe

481. What miracle did Paul perform in Lystra? (14:8-10)

481. He healed a man who had been crippled all his life.

482. What made the crippled man of Lystra well? (14:9)

482. His faith

483. How did the people of Lystra react to the healing of the crippled man? (14:11)

483. They thought they had been visited by their gods.

484. For whom did the people of Lystra mistake Paul and Barnabas when they healed the crippled man there? (14:12)

484. They called Barnabas "Zeus", and Paul "Hermes" because he was the chief speaker.

485. Which religious leader of Lystra wanted to offer sacrifices to Paul and Barnabas? (14:13)

485. The priest of Zeus (ZUCE)

486. Where was the temple of Zeus at Lystra? (14:13)

486. Just outside the city

487. What two types of objects did the priest of Zeus bring for sacrifices to Paul and Barnabas? (14:13)

487. 1. Bulls
2. Wreaths

488. How did Barnabas and Paul react when the people of Lystra came to worship them? (14:14-15)

488. 1. They tore their clothes.
2. They rushed into the crowd.
3. They explained that they were human like the rest of the people there.

489. What message did Barnabas and Paul declare to the people of Lystra? (14:15,17)

489. That they had come to bring them good news, that they should turn from these worthless things and turn to a living God who made heaven and earth and sea and everything in them

490. What was the final result of the Lystrans' attempt to offer sacrifices to Paul and Barnabas? (14:18)

490. Paul and Barnabas were able to prevent the action, but with difficulty.

491. Jews came from two other cities to turn the people of Lystra against Paul and Barnabas. What were those cities? (14:19)

491. 1. Pisidian Antioch
2. Iconium

492. How was Paul persecuted in Lystra? (14:19)

492. He was stoned, dragged out of the city and left for dead.

493. How soon after Paul was stoned did he and Barnabas leave Lystra? (14:20)

493. The next day

494. Where did Paul and Barnabas go when they left Lystra on the first journey? (14:20)

494. Derbe

The Return to Antioch in Syria

495. What is said about the result of the ministry of Paul and Barnabas in Derbe? (14:21)

495. They won a large number of disciples.

496. Where did Paul and Barnabas go when they left Derbe? (14:21)

496. Back though Lystra, Iconium and Pisidian Antioch

497. What three things did Paul and Barnabas do as they went back through Lystra, Iconium and Antioch? (14:22-23)

497. 1. Strengthened the disciples
2. Encouraged them to remain true to the faith
3. Appointed elders in the churches

498. What two expressions of worship accompanied the appointment of elders in Lystra, Iconium and Pisidian Antioch? (14:23)

498. 1. Prayer
2. Fasting

499. Where did Paul and Barnabas go after they left Pisidia the second time? (14:24)

499. Pamphylia

500. What two cities did Paul and Barnabas visit on their second trip through Pamphylia? (14:25)

500. 1. Perga
2. Attalia (at-uh-LYE-uh)

501. To what city did Paul and Barnabas sail when they left Attalia? (14:26)

501. Back to Antioch in Syria, where they had begun the first journey

502. What two things did Paul and Barnabas share with the church in Antioch on returning from the first journey? (14:27)

502. 1. All that God had done through them
2. How God had opened the door of faith to the Gentiles

503. What is said about how long Paul and Barnabas remained with the disciples in Antioch after the first journey? (14:28)

503. They stayed there a long time.

Chapter 15

The Council at Jerusalem

504. While Paul and Barnabas were in Antioch in Syria, a group of teachers came from Judea teaching falsely. What were they teaching? (15:1)

504. "Unless you are circumcised according to the custom taught by Moses, you cannot be saved."

505. How did Paul and Barnabas react to those who were teaching the necessity of circumsision? (15:2)

505. They were in sharp dispute and debate with the teachers.

506. It was decided that Paul and Barnabas would go to another city to discuss with church leaders the circumcision problem. To which city did they go? (15:2)

506. Jerusalem

507. Who sent Paul and Barnabas to Jerusalem to discuss the circumcision problem? (15:3)

507. The church in Antioch in Syria

508. What did Paul and Barnabas report to those in Phoenicia and Samaria as they traveled to Jerusalem to discuss the circumcision problem? (15:3)

508. The conversion of the Gentiles

509. What did the Pharisees say was essential for a Gentile to become Christian? (15:6)

509. 1. Circumcision
2. Obeying the law of Moses

510. With what two groups did Paul and Barnabas meet in Jerusalem regarding the circumcision problem? (15:2,4,6)

510. 1. The apostles
2. The elders

511. Name the speakers at the Jerusalem Council. (15:7-21)

511. 1. Peter (15:7-11)
2. Paul and Barnabas (15:12)
3. James (15:13-21)

512. What did Peter say about the equality of Jews and Gentiles at the Jerusalem Conference? (15:9,11)

512. He said that God has made no distinction between Jews and Gentiles, but purifies the heart of each through faith.

513. What criticism did Peter make of the Jews who insisted that the Gentiles obey the law of Moses? (15:10)

513. "Why do you try to test God by putting on the necks of the disciples a yoke that neither we nor our fathers have been able to bear?"

514. What did the assembly at the Jerusalem Council do when Peter finished his speech? (15:12)

514. They were silent as they listened to Barnabas and Paul.

515. What did Barnabas and Paul relate to those at the Jerusalem Conference? (15:12)

515. The miraculous signs and wonders God had done among the Gentiles through them

516. James, at the Jerusalem Council, said that his judgment was that they should not trouble those of the Gentiles who turn to God. From what four things did James suggest that they ask the Gentiles to abstain? (15:20)

516. 1. Food polluted by idols
2. Sexual immorality
3. Meat of strangled animals
4. Blood

The Council's Letter to Gentile Believers

517. What did the Jerusalem Conference decide to send to the Gentiles? (15:22-23)

517. 1. Men
2. A letter

518. What four men were sent to Antioch after the Jerusalem Council along with a letter addressed to the Gentiles? (15:22-23)

518. 1. Paul
2. Barnabas
3. Judas, called Barsabbas
4. Silas (SIGH-lus)

519. How are Judas and Silas described in Acts 15? (15:22,32)

519. 1. Leaders among the brothers
2. Prophets

520. The letter sent with Paul, Barnabas, Judas and Silas was addressed to the Gentiles in three areas. What were those areas? (15:23)

520. 1. Antioch
2. Syria (SEAR-ee-uh)
3. Cilicia

521. When the letter from the Jerusalem Conference was delivered at Antioch, what was the reaction of the hearers? (15:31)

521. They were glad for its encouraging message.

522. What two things did Judas and Silas do for the Gentile disciples in Antioch before they were sent back to Jerusalem? (15:32-33)

522. 1. Encouraged them
2. Strengthened them

523. In what two activities did Paul and Barnabas engage themselves as they remained in Antioch after the Jerusalem Conference? (15:35)

523. 1. Taught the word of the Lord
2. Preached the word of the Lord

Disagreement Between Paul and Barnabas

524. What suggestion did Paul make to Barnabas as they were ministering in Antioch after the Jerusalem Conference? (15:36)

524. That they return and visit the cities where they had preached the word to see how the believers there were doing

525. Whom did Barnabas want to take with him and Paul as they returned to the cities visited earlier? (15:37)

525. John, also called Mark

526. How did Paul feel about the idea of John Mark's going with him and Barnabas to the cities visited earlier? (15:37)

526. He did not think it was wise to take him, because he had deserted them earlier.

527. How sharp was the disagreement between Paul and Barnabas over John Mark? (15:39)

527. So sharp that they parted company

528. Whom did Barnabas choose as his new missionary partner after he and Paul separated? (15:39)

528. Mark

529. In what area did Barnabas and Mark begin their missionary activity? (15:39)

529. They sailed for Cyprus.

530. Whom did Paul choose as his new missionary partner after he and Barnabas separated? (15:40)

530. Silas

531. In what two areas did Paul and Silas begin their missionary activity? (15:41)

531. 1. Syria
2. Cilicia

532. What did Paul and Silas do as they went among the churches of Syria and Cilicia? (15:41)

532. Strengthened them

Chapter 16

Timothy Joins Paul and Silas

533. Where did Paul and Silas go after they ministered in Syria and Cilicia? (16:1)

533. To Derbe and Lystra

534. Which new missionary companion did Paul and Silas find in Lystra? (16:1)

534. Timothy (TIM-oath-ee)

535. What two descriptions of Timothy's mother are given in Acts? (16:1)

535. 1. A Jewess (Jewish woman)
2. A believer

536. How is Timothy's father described in Acts? (16:1)

536. A Greek

537. How was Timothy looked upon by the brothers at Lystra and Iconium? (16:2)

537. They spoke well of him.

538. What physical act was done to Timothy before he went with Paul as a missionary companion? (16:3)

538. He was circumcised because of the Jews that were in the places they would be visiting. (It was known that his father was a Greek.)

539. In addition to the gospel, what did Paul and his companions deliver as they traveled from town to town on the second journey? (16:4)

539. The decisions reached by the apostles and elders in Jerusalem for the people to obey

540. What two types of growth are mentioned among the churches visited by Paul, Silas and Timothy in the region of Lystra and Iconium? (16:5)

540. 1. They were strengthened in faith.
2. They grew daily in numbers.

Paul's Vision of the Man of Macedonia

541. To what area did Paul, Silas and Timothy go after they left Lystra and Iconium? (16:6)

541. To the regions of Phrygia and Galatia (guh-LAY-shih-uh)

542. Why did Paul and his companions not go to preach in the province of Asia on the second missionary journey? (16:6)

542. They were kept from it by the Holy Spirit.

543. Why did Paul and his companions not go to preach in Bithynia (bih-THIN-ee-uh) on the second missionary journey? (16:7)

543. The Spirit of Jesus did not allow them to.

544. Having been forbidden entry into Asia and Bithynia, to what city did Paul and the missionary companions go? (16:8)

544. Troas (TROW-as)

545. Who appeared to Paul in a vision at Troas? (16:9)

545. A man from Macedonia (mass-ee-DOE-knee-uh) standing and begging, "Come over to Macedonia and help us."

546. What did Paul and his companions do after the vision of the Macedonian man? (16:10)

546. Concluding that God was calling them to preach in Macedonia, they got ready at once to go there.

547. How do the pronouns in the narrative change at Acts 16:10, and what meaning is seen in this change? (16:10)

547. Before 16:10, the narrative is recounted in terms of "they". At 16:10 it begins using the word "we". This means that Luke (the writer of Acts) joined the missionary team at Troas.

Lydia's Conversion in Philippi

548. What two sites are mentioned as being on the way from Troas to Philippi (fih-LIP-eye)? (16:11)

548. 1. Samothrace (SAM-oh-thrace)
2. Neapolis (knee-APP-oh-liss)

549. What two descriptions of Philippi are given in Acts? (16:12)

549. 1. A Roman colony
2. The leading city of its district of Macedonia

550. To what three persons did Paul minister in Philippi? (16:13-18,23-34)

550. 1. Lydia (LID-ee-uh) (16:13-15)
2. A slave girl (16:16-18)
3. A jailer (16:23-34)

551. Where did Paul and his companions go at Philippi on the Sabbath? (16:13)
551. A "place of prayer" outside the city gate by the riverside

552. With whom did Paul and his companions speak at the place of prayer at Philippi? (16:13-14)
552. The women who had gathered there, one of whom was named Lydia

553. What was the home town of Lydia? (16:14)
553. Thyatira (thigh-uh-TIE-ruh)

554. What was the occupation of Lydia? (16:14)
554. She was a dealer in purple cloth.

555. What was Lydia's religious status when Paul met her? (16:14)
555. She was a worshiper of God.

556. Who were baptized with Lydia? (16:15)
556. The members of her household

557. How did Lydia express her hospitality to Paul and his companions after her baptism? (16:15)
557. She asked them to come and stay at her house.

Paul and Silas in Prison

558. In what three ways is the young girl who came into contact with Paul in Philippi described? (16:16)
558. 1. A slave girl
2. She had a spirit by which she predicted the future.
3. She earned a great deal of money for her owners by fortune-telling.

559. How did the slave girl in Philippi come in contact with Paul? (16:17-18)
559. She followed Paul and his companions around for many days shouting, "These men are servants of the Most High God, who are telling you the way to be saved."

560. How quickly did the spirit come out of the slave girl of Philippi? (16:18)
560. Immediately on Paul's command that the spirit leave

561. Why did the owners of the slave girl oppose Paul and Silas? (16:19)
561. They saw that their hope of making money was gone.

562. Where did the owners of the slave girl drag Paul and Silas in Philippi? (16:19)
562. Into the marketplace to face the authorities

563. What charges were raised against Paul and Silas in Philippi? (16:20-21)
563. Throwing the city into an uproar by advocating customs unlawful for Romans to accept or practice

564. How did the townspeople of Philippi respond to the trial of Paul and Silas? (16:22)
564. They joined in the attack against them.

565. What two actions were taken against Paul and Silas before they were placed in prison in Philippi? (16:22)
565. 1. They were stripped.
2. They were beaten.

566. Being ordered to guard Paul and Silas carefully, what two additional precautions did the Philippian jailer take to secure Paul and Silas as prisoners? (16:24)
566. 1. He put them in the inner cell.
2. He fastened their feet in the stocks.

567. What happened at midnight as Paul and Silas were singing hymns and praying in the Philippian jail? (16:26)
567. A violent earthquake occurred.

568. What three things resulted from the violent earthquake in Philippi? (16:26)
568. 1. The foundations of the prison were shaken.
2. All the prison doors flew open.
3. Everyone's chains came loose.

569. When the Philippian jailer awoke and saw his jail opened, what did he do? (16:27)
569. Assuming that the prisoners had escaped, he drew his sword and was about to kill himself.

570. Who stopped the Philippian jailer from killing himself? (16:28)
570. Paul, who told the jailer that they were all still there

571. What did the Philippian jailer do when he realized that his prisoners had not escaped? (16:29)
571. 1. He called for lights
2. He fell trembling before Paul and Silas
3. He asked, "Men, what must I do to be saved?"

572. What did Paul and Silas tell the Philippian jailer and those in his house to do to be saved? (16:31-32)

572. Believe in the Lord Jesus

573. What two things did the jailer do the same hour that he heard the word? (16:33)

573. 1. He washed the wounds of Paul and Silas.
2. He and all his family were baptized.

574. How did the jailer express hospitality to Paul and Silas after his baptism? (16:34)

574. He brought them into his house and set a meal before them.

575. How did Paul answer when the magistrates of Philippi told the jailer to release him and Silas? (16:35-37)

575. He said they would not be able to release them quietly after having beaten and imprisoned them though they were Roman citizens. He demanded that the magistrates themselves come and escort them out.

576. When the Philippian magistrates became afraid on learning that Paul and Silas were Roman citizens, what two things did they do? (16:39)

576. 1. They came to appease Paul and Silas, and escorted them from the prison.
2. They requested that they leave the city.

577. What did Paul and his companions do just before they left Philippi? (16:40)

577. They went to Lydia's house, where they encouraged the brothers.

Chapter 17

In Thessalonica

578. Which major city did Paul and his companions visit next after Philippi? (17:1)

578. Thessalonica (thess-uh-low-NIGH-kuh)

579. Through what two cities did Paul pass as he traveled from Philippi to Thessalonica? (17:1)

579. 1. Amphipolis (am-FIP-oh-liss)
2. Apollonia (app-uh-LOW-knee-uh)

580. Where did Paul go to preach when he came to Thessalonica? (17:2)

580. He went into the synagogue, and on three Sabbaths he reasoned with them from the Scriptures.

581. What two things did Paul teach the Thessalonians it was necessary for Christ to do? (17:3)

581. 1. To suffer
2. To rise from the dead

582. Paul insisted to the Thessalonians that Jesus was one and the same as who? (17:3)

582. The Christ

583. What three types of people are said to be persuaded by Paul and Silas in Thessalonica? (17:4)

583. 1. Some of the Jews
2. A large number of God-fearing Greeks
3. Many of the prominent women

584. How did the greater part of the Jews in Thessalonica react to the preaching of Paul? (17:5)

584. Being jealous of him, they formed a mob and started a riot in the city.

585. Whose house did the Thessalonian mob attack, looking for Paul? (17:5)

585. The house of Jason (JAY-son)

586. When the Jews could not find Paul at Jason's house, what did they do? (17:6-7)

586. They dragged Jason and some other brothers before the city officials, charging that he had received Paul and the other missionaries into his house.

587. In what two ways were the missionaries described in the trial of Jason? (17:6,7)

587. 1. They had caused trouble all over the world.
2. They were defying the decrees of Caesar, saying there is another king, Jesus.

588. What was done to Jason before he was released by the officials of Thessalonica? (17:9)

588. They made Jason and the others post bond.

In Berea

589. Where were Paul and Silas sent when they left Thessalonica? (17:10)
589. Berea (buh-REE-uh)

590. Where did Paul and Silas go in Berea when they arrived in that city? (17:10)
590. To the Jewish synagogue

591. How are the Jews of Berea described in Acts? (17:11)
591. They were of more noble character than the Thessalonians, for they received the message with great eagerness and examined the Scriptures every day to see if what Paul said was true.

592. What resulted from Paul's preaching in Berea? (17:12)
592. Many Jews believed, as did a number of prominent Greek women and men.

593. What group is mentioned as coming to Berea from Thessalonica? (17:13)
593. When they heard that Paul proclaimed the word of God in Berea, Jews from Thessalonica came to agitate the crowds.

594. What did the Christians of Berea do when the Jews came from Thessalonica to cause trouble in Berea? (17:14)
594. They immediately sent Paul from Berea.

595. Which two companions remained in Berea when Paul left there? (17:14)
595. 1. Silas
2. Timothy

596. Where was Paul taken when he left Berea? (17:15)
596. To Athens (ATH-enz)

597. When Paul went to Athens from Berea, how soon were Silas and Timothy to join him? (17:15)
597. As soon as possible

In Athens

598. What was Paul's attitude as he waited in Athens for Silas and Timothy? (17:16)
598. He was greatly distressed to see that the city was full of idols.

599. In what two localities did Paul preach in Athens? (17:17)
599. 1. In the synagogue
2. In the marketplace

600. To what two types of people did Paul preach in the synagogue in Athens? (17:17)
600. 1. Jews
2. God-fearing Greeks

601. How often did Paul preach in the marketplace in Athens? (17:17)
601. Day by day

602. What two types of philosophers are said to dispute with Paul in Athens? (17:18)
602. 1. Epicureans (epp-ih-cue-REE-anz)
2. Stoics (STOW-ix)

603. What two things did the philosophers of Athens say concerning Paul's preaching? (17:18)
603. 1. "What is this babbler trying to say?"
2. "He seems to be advocating foreign gods."

604. Some of the Athenians thought Paul was preaching foreign gods because he preached the good news about what two things? (17:18)
604. 1. Jesus
2. The resurrection

605. To what place did the Athenians take Paul so they could hear his teachings? (17:19)
605. The Areopagus (air-ee-AH-puh-gus)

606. What obsession of the Athenians is noted by the writer of Acts? (17:21)
606. They spent their time talking about and listening to the latest ideas.

607. How did Paul begin his sermon to the Athenians? (17:22-23)
607. He said he had observed that they were very religious, for he had seen their many objects of worship.

608. To which specific object of worship in Athens did Paul call attention as he spoke in Athens? (17:23)
608. An altar with the inscription, "TO AN UNKNOWN GOD"

609. What did Paul tell the Athenians he would proclaim to them? (17:23)
609. What they were worshiping as "an unknown god"

610. How did Paul identify the "unknown god" for the Athenians? (17:24ff)

610. God himself

611. In what ways did Paul describe God to the Athenians? (17:24-31)

611.
1. Made the world and everything in it
2. Lord of heaven and earth
3. Does not live in temples built by hands
4. Not served by human hands, as if he needed anything
5. Gives to all men life and breath and everything else
6. Made from one man every nation
7. Not far from each one of us
8. Not like gold or silver or stone, not like an image made by man's design and skill
9. Commands all people to repent
10. Will judge the world
11. Has raised Christ from the dead

612. What did Paul tell the Athenians was God's desire for the nations of the world? (17:27)

612. That they might seek God and find him

613. In his sermon on the Areopagus, what quotation did Paul use in emphasizing the fact that God is near to each of us? (17:28)

613. "In him we live and move and have our being."

614. In his sermon on the Areopagus, what did Paul quote the Greek poets as saying about God? (17:28)

614. "We are his offspring."

615. Recite Paul's statement in his sermon on the Areopagus concerning God's commandment that all people repent. (17:30)

615. "In the past God overlooked such ignorance, but now he commands all people everywhere to repent."

616. By whom does Paul say, in his sermon in Athens, God will judge the world? (17:31)

616. Christ

617. What three types of responses to Paul's preaching are described among the Athenians? (17:32,34)

617.
1. Some of them sneered.
2. Some said they wanted to hear him again.
3. Some became followers of Paul and believed.

618. At what point in Paul's message did some of the Athenians begin to sneer? (17:32)

618. When they heard about the resurrection of the dead

619. What two converts in Athens are named in the book of Acts? (17:34)

619.
1. Dionysius (die-ah-NISH-ih-us), a member of the Areopagus
2. A woman named Damaris (DAM-uh-riss)

Chapter 18

In Corinth

620. To what city did Paul travel when he left Athens? (18:1)

620. Corinth (CORE-inth)

621. What husband and wife did Paul meet in Corinth? (18:2)

621. Aquila (uh-QUILL-uh) and Priscilla (prih-SILL-uh)

622. Of what nationality was Aquila? (18:2)

622. He was a Jew, a native of Pontus

623. Why had Aquila and Priscilla left Italy just before they came to Corinth? (18:2)

623. Claudius (the Roman emperor) had ordered all Jews to leave Rome.

624. Why did Paul stay with and work with Aquila and Priscilla? (18:3)

624. He was of the same trade as they, tentmaking.

625. Where did Paul begin teaching in Corinth? (18:4)

625. He reasoned in the synagogue every Sabbath, trying to persuade both Jews and Greeks.

626. Who joined Paul after he had arrived in Corinth? (18:5)
626. Silas and Timothy came to Corinth from Macedonia.

627. What was Paul doing when Silas and Timothy arrived in Corinth from Macedonia? (18:5)
627. He was devoting himself exclusively to preaching, testifying to the Jews that Jesus was the Christ.

628. What did Paul do when the Jews to whom he preached in Corthin opposed him? (18:6)
628. He shook out his clothes in protest and told them that from then on he would go to the Gentiles.

629. Where did Paul go when he left the synagogue in Cortinth? (18:7)
629. To the house of Titius Justus (TIH-shus JUST-us), a worshiper of God who lived next door to the synagogue

630. Who was Crispus (CRISP-us)? (18:8)
630. Ruler of the synagogue in Corinth

631. How did Crispus respond to the preaching of Paul? (18:8)
631. He and his entire household believed in the Lord.

632. What is said about the conversion of Corinthians to faith in the Lord? (18:8)
632. Many of the Corinthians who heard believed and were baptized.

633. What did the Lord say to Paul in his vision one night in Corinth? (18:9-10)
633. He told Paul to continue to speak, for no harm would come to him.

634. How long did Paul stay in Corinth, teaching the word? (18:11)
634. A year and a half

635. Before whose court did the Jews of Corinth take Paul? (18:12)
635. Gallio (GAL-ih-oh), proconsul of Achaia (uh-KAY-uh)

636. What charge did the Jews make against Paul in Gallio's court? (18:13)
636. That Paul was persuading people to worship God in ways contrary to the law

637. What judgment did Gallio make when Paul was brought before him by the Jews? (18:14-15)
637. He refused to judge in the matter because it did not deal with crime, but with questions about words, names and the Jewish law.

638. What did the Jews do when Gallio drove them out of the court? (18:17)
638. They seized Sosthenes (SAHSS-thin-ease), the synagogue ruler, and beat him in front of the court.

639. How did Gallio react to the beating of Sosthenes? (18:17)
639. He showed no concern.

Priscilla, Aquila and Apollos

640. Where did Paul plan to go when he left Corinth? (18:18)
640. Syria

641. What two people left Corinth with Paul? (18:18)
641. 1. Aquila
2. Priscilla

642. Where did Paul first stop after he left Corinth? (18:18)
642. Cenchrea (SIN-cree-uh), where he had his hair cut because of a vow he had taken

643. Where did Paul next arrive after Cenchrea? (18:19)
643. Ephesus (EFF-ess-us)

644. Whom did Paul leave in Ephesus, having arrived there from Cenchrea? (18:19)
644. 1. Aquila
2. Priscilla

645. What did Paul do while in Ephesus on his first visit there? (18:19)
645. He reasoned with the Jews in the synagogue.

646. When Paul planned to leave Ephesus on his first visit there, the people asked him to spend more time there. What was his reply? (18:20-21)
646. He declined but promised, "I will come back if it is God's will."

647. What city did Paul visit next after Ephesus on the second journey? (18:22)
647. Caesarea

648. What did Paul do after he arrived at Caesarea on the second journey? (18:22)	648. He "went up and greeted the church". (Most students think this means that he visited the church in Jerusalem. Jerusalem is up in the mountain area.)
649. To what city did Paul go after he "went up and greeted the church"? (18:22)	649. He went down to Antioch
650. After being in Antioch for some time after the second journey, to what regions did Paul depart to strengthen all the disciples? (18:23)	650. 1. Galatia 2. Phrygia
651. When Paul came to the regions of Galatia and Phrygia on his third journey, the account of Acts tells of activities in another location. What is that location? (18:24-28)	651. Ephesus
652. What preacher's activity in Ephesus is described while Paul is in Galatia and Phrygia? (18:24)	652. Apollos (uh-PAH-lus)
653. In what five ways is Apollos described in Acts 18? (18:24-25)	653. 1. A Jew 2. A native of Alexandria 3. A learned man 4. Had a thorough knowledge of the Scriptures 5. Spoke with great fervor
654. What was lacking in the teaching of Apollos at Ephesus? (18:25)	654. He taught about Jesus accurately, though he knew only the baptism of John.
655. What did Aquila and Priscilla do when they heard Apollos preaching Jesus in an incomplete manner in the synagogue in Ephesus? (18:26)	655. They invited him to their home and explained to him the way of God more accurately.
656. How did the Ephesian brothers respond to Apollos' desire to leave Ephesus and go to Achaia? (18:27)	656. 1. They encouraged him. 2. They wrote to the disciples there to receive him.
657. In what ministry did Apollos do well in Achaia? (18:27-28)	657. He was a great help to those who had believed, for he vigorously refuted the Jews in public debate, proving from the Scriptures that Jesus was the Christ.

Chapter 19

Paul in Ephesus

658. Where was Apollos when Paul came to Ephesus? (19:1)	658. Corinth
659. What question did Paul ask the Ephesians on arriving there on the third journey? (19:2)	659. He asked them if they had received the Holy Spirit when they believed.
660. How did the Ephesians answer Paul's question concerning their conversion and the Holy Spirit? (19:2-3)	660. They said that they knew nothing of the Holy Spirit; they had received John's baptism.
661. How did Paul describe the baptism of John? (19:4)	661. He said that John had baptized with the baptism of repentance, telling the people to believe in the one to come after him, that is, in Jesus.

662. What did the Ephesians do after Paul taught them concerning the baptism of John? (19:5)

662. They were baptized in the name of the Lord Jesus.

663. When did the Holy Spirit come on the Ephesians? (19:6)

663. When Paul laid his hands on them

664. What two evidences of the coming of the Holy Spirit on the Ephesians are mentioned in Acts? (19:6)

664. 1. They spoke with tongues.
2. They prophesied.

665. How many Ephesians were baptized again after Paul taught them? (19:7)

665. Twelve

666. How long did Paul teach in the synagogue of Ephesus? (19:8)

666. Three months

667. What did Paul argue persuasively about in the synagogue of Ephesus? (19:8)

667. The kingdom of God

668. When certain attitudes were manifested by the Jews in the synagogue of Ephesus, Paul withdrew to teach in another place. What three attitudes of the Jews are mentioned in Acts? (19:9)

668. 1. They were obstinate.
2. They refused to believe.
3. They publicly maligned the Way.

669. Where did Paul go to teach when he withdrew from the synagogue in Ephesus? (19:9)

669. He took the disciples with him and had discussions daily in the lecture hall of Tyrannus (tie-RAN-us).

670. How long did Paul teach in the hall of Tyrannus in Ephesus? (19:10)

670. Two years

671. What is said concerning the spread of the word while Paul was ministering in Ephesus? (19:10)

671. All the Jews and Greeks who lived in the province of Asia heard the word of the Lord.

672. What two types of objects were carried from Paul's body for the healing of people in Ephesus? (19:12)

672. 1. Handkerchiefs
2. Aprons

673. What two types of healing resulted from the handkerchiefs and aprons being carried from Paul's body in Ephesus? (19:12)

673. 1. Illnesses were cured.
2. Evil spirits left people.

674. What name was pronounced over those with evil spirits by the Jewish exorcists in Ephesus? (19:13-14)

674. They would say, "In the name of Jesus whom Paul preaches, I command you to come out."

675. How does Acts identify the men who were casting out evil spirits in Ephesus? (19:14)

675. Seven sons of Sceva (SEE-vuh), a Jewish high priest

676. How did the evil spirit answer the seven sons of Sceva? (19:15)

676. "Jesus I know and Paul I know about, but who are you?"

677. When the man who had the evil spirit jumped on the exorcists of Ephesus, overpowered and beat them, the exorcists ran from the house. How are they described as they fled? (19:16)

677. 1. Naked
2. Bleeding

678. When the Jews and Greeks living in Ephesus learned of the evil spirit beating up the exorcists, what were their responses? (19:17-19)

678. 1. They were all seized with fear.
2. The name of the Lord was held in high honor.
3. Many believers came and openly confessed their evil deeds.
4. A number who had practiced sorcery brought their scrolls together and burned them publicly.

679. What was the monetary value of the scrolls burned by the sorcerers in Ephesus? (19:19,19n)

679. Fifty thousand drachmas (DRAK-mahs)

680. When Paul was in Ephesus on his third missionary journey, to what four places did he plan to travel, and in what order? (19:21)

680. 1. Macedonia
2. Achaia
3. Jerusalem
4. Rome

681. While still in Ephesus, Paul sent ahead into Macedonia two of his helpers. Who were those companions? (19:22)

681. 1. Timothy
2. Erastus (ee-RAS-tus)

The Riot in Ephesus

682. What man of Ephesus organized a movement in opposition to the Way? (19:23)

682. A silversmith named Demetrius (deh-ME-trih-us)

683. What specific products is Demetrius said to produce? (19:24)

683. Silver shrines of Artemis (ARE-tim-us)

684. Whom did Demetrius gather together to turn them against Paul? (19:24-25)

684. The silver craftsmen of Ephesus, along with the workmen in related trades

685. How did Demetrius describe the effectiveness of Paul's preaching? (19:26)

685. He said that Paul had convinced and led astray large numbers of people in practically the whole province of Asia.

686. What did Paul say about the gods worshiped by the world in his time? (19:26)

686. He said that man-made gods are no gods at all.

687. What three dangers did Demetrius see in the spread of the message of Paul? (19:27)

687. 1. Their trade might lose its good name.
2. The temple of the great goddess Artemis could be discredited.
3. Artemis would be robbed of her divine majesty.

688. As the city of Ephesus was filled with confusion, what did the hearers of Demetrius' speech cry out? (91:28)

688. "Great is Artemis of the Ephesians!"

689. What two traveling companions from Macedonia were dragged into the theater by the Ephesian mob? (19:29)

689. 1. Gaius (GAY-yus)
2. Aristarchus (air-iss-TAR-cuss)

690. Why did Paul not go into the theater at Ephesus though he wanted to? (19:30-31)

690. 1. The disciples would not let him.
2. Some of the officials of the province, friends of Paul, begged him not to go in.

691. What understanding did the crowd in the Ephesian theater have about why they were there? (19:32)

691. Most of them did not even know why they had come together.

692. What man made a defense before the rioting crowd in the theater at Ephesus? (19:33)

692. Alexander

693. Who put forth Alexander before the crowd in the theater at Ephesus? (19:33)

693. The Jews

694. Of what nationality was Alexander? (19:34)

694. He was a Jew.

695. How did the rioting crowd in Ephesus respond to Alexander's attempt at making a defense when they recognized he was a Jew? (19:34)

695. They all shouted in unison, "Great is Artemis of the Ephesians!"

696. How long did the rioting crowd in Ephesus cry out? (19:34)

696. About two hours

697. Who quieted the shouting crowd in Ephesus? (19:35)

697. The city clerk

698. The city clerk reminded the Ephesian mob that their city was well known as the guardian of two things. What were those things? (19:35)

698. 1. The great Artemis
2. Her image, which fell from heaven

699. The town clerk of Ephesus named two crimes of which Paul and his companions were not guilty. What were those crimes? (19:37)
699. 1. They had not robbed temples.
2. They had not blasphemed their goddess.

700. What instructions did the city clerk give to the mob in Ephesus? (19:38-39)
700. He said that anyone who had a complaint against anyone should attend to it in the legal courts.

701. Of what danger did the town clerk remind the rioting crowd in Ephesus? (19:40)
701. The danger of being charged with rioting with no reason

702. Who dismissed the assembly of people who had gathered as a mob in Ephesus? (19:41)
702. The city clerk

Chapter 20

Through Macedonia and Greece

703. Where did Paul go when he left Ephesus on the third journey? (20:1)
703. Macedonia

704. What did Paul do in Macedonia on the third journey after he left Ephesus? (20:2)
704. He traveled through the area, encouraging the people.

705. Where did Paul go after Macedonia on his third journey? (20:2)
705. Greece

706. How long did Paul remain in Greece on the third journey? (20:3)
706. Three months

707. How did Paul originally plan to leave Greece on the third journey? (20:3)
707. By sailing for Syria

708. Why did Paul decide to change his travel plans as he was leaving Greece? (20:3)
708. Jews were plotting against his life.

709. How did Paul change his travel plans as he left Greece? (20:3)
709. Instead of sailing for Syria, he returned through Macedonia.

710. What traveling companions were with Paul as he left Greece on the third journey? (20:4)
710. 1. Sopater (SO-pat-er), from Berea
2. Aristarchus, from Thessalonica
3. Secundus (see-CUN-dus), from Thessalonica
4. Gaius, from Derbe
5. Timothy
6. Tychicus (TICK-ick-us), from Asia
7. Trophimus (TRAH-fim-us), from Asia

711. Who was the father of Sopater? (20:4)
711. Pyrrhus (PEER-us)

712. Where did many of Paul's traveling companions go when Paul went from Greece to Macedonia? (20:5)
712. They went on to Troas to wait for Paul and those with him.

713. When did Paul and his companions leave Philippi on the third journey? (20:6)
713. After the Feast of Unleavened Bread

714. How long did it take the missionary band to travel from Philippi to Troas? (20:6)
714. Five days

715. How long did Paul and his companions remain in Troas on the third journey? (20:6)
715. Seven days

Eutychus Raised From the Dead at Troas

716. On which day of the week did Paul speak to those gathered at Troas? (20:7)
716. The first day of the week

717. For what reason had the people at Troas gathered on the first day of the week? (20:7)
717. To break bread

718. How long did Paul speak to the group in Troas before he was interrupted? (20:7)

718. Until midnight

719. In what type of room was Paul speaking in Troas? (20:8)

719. An upstairs room

720. Who fell asleep while Paul was speaking in Troas? (20:9)

720. A young man named Eutychus (YOU-tick-us)

721. What happened to Eutychus when he fell asleep? (20:9)

721. He fell from a window in the third story where he was seated, and was taken up dead.

722. What did Paul say when he came to Eutychus? (20:10)

722. "Don't be alarmed; he's alive!"

723. What two things did Paul do after he had restored Eutychus? (20:11)

723. 1. He broke bread and ate.
2. He talked until daylight.

724. How long did Paul talk with the people at Troas after Eutychus was revived? (20:11)

724. Until daylight

725. When did Paul leave Troas on the third missionary journey? (20:11)

725. On the morning after he had spoken through the night

726. What was the condition of Eutychus when Paul left Troas? (20:12)

726. To the great comfort of his friends, he was taken home alive.

Paul's Farewell to the Ephesian Elders

727. Where did Paul go when he left Troas on the third journey? (20:13)

727. To Assos (ASS-oss), by land

728. Who met Paul at Assos? (20:13)

728. His companions who had gone ahead earlier

729. How had Paul's missionary companions traveled from Troas to Assos? (20:13)

729. By ship

730. How was Paul's means of travel changed at Assos? (20:14)

730. Having traveled there by land, he joined his companions on a ship.

731. Where were Paul's next four stops after he sailed from Assos? (20:14-15)

731. 1. Mitylene (mitt-ih-LEE-knee)
2. Chios (KYE-oss)
3. Samos (SAY-muss)
4. Miletus (my-LEAT-us)

732. Why did Paul decide to sail past Ephesus on the return leg of the third journey? (20:16)

732. He was in a hurry to reach Jerusalem, if possible, by the day of Pentecost.

733. With whom did Paul ask to meet at Miletus? (20:17)

733. The elders of the church in Ephesus

734. What did Paul do when the elders of Ephesus arrived in Miletus? (20:17-35)

734. He spoke to them as a group.

735. Of what did Paul remind the elders of Ephesus concerning his earlier ministry in their city? (20:17-21)

735. How he had lived among them and worked diligently

736. What three things did Paul tell the Ephesian elders had characterized his time of ministry in Epheus? (20:19)

736. 1. Humility
2. Tears
3. Testing

737. What did Paul say had been the cause of his testings in Ephesus? (20:19)

737. Plots of the Jews

738. What three types of ministry did Paul recall in his Ephesian ministry? (20:20-21)

738. 1. Preaching to them anything that would be helpful to them
2. Teaching them
3. Declaring to both Jews and Greeks that they must turn to God in repentance and have faith in Jesus

739. In what two ways did Paul say he had taught the Ephesians? (20:20)

739. 1. Publicly
2. From house to house

740. Where did Paul tell the Ephesian elders he was headed? (20:22)

740. Jerusalem

741. What observation did Paul make to the Ephesian elders concerning his going to Jerusalem? (20:22)

741. 1. He was compelled by the Spirit.
2. He did not know what would happen to him there.

742. Paul told the Ephesian elders that the Holy Spirit assured him that, in each city he would visit, two types of persecution awaited him. What were they? (20:23)

742. 1. Prison
2. Hardships

743. How did Paul count the value of his life? (20:24)

743. He considered it worth nothing, if only he could complete the task the Lord had given him.

744. What did Paul say concerning the Ephesian elders' seeing him in the future? (20:25)

744. He said they would never see him again.

745. Why did Paul tell the Ephesian elders that he was "innocent of the blood" of those in Ephesus? (20:26-27)

745. Because he had not hesitated to proclaim to them the whole will of God

746. In charging the Ephesian elders to care for the church, how did Paul describe their relationship to the church? (20:28)

746. As overseers of a flock

747. What did Paul say the Holy Spirit had made the elders to be in the church? (20:28)

747. Shepherds

748. With what did Paul say the Lord had bought his church? (20:28)

748. With his own blood

749. What problems did Paul say would come among "the flock" at Ephesus after he had left them? (20:29-30)

749. 1. Savage wolves would come in among them.
2. False teachers would arise even from among the Ephesians themselves.

750. How long did Paul say he had ministered in Ephesus? (20:31)

750. Three years

751. How did Paul say that his necessities had been provided for when he was in Ephesus? (20:33-35)

751. He did not covet anyone's money or clothing, but worked with his own hands.

752. In speaking of the need to help the weak, Paul quoted a statement of Jesus. What was that statement? (20:35)

752. "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

753. What did Paul do when he had completed his message to the Ephesian elders? (20:36)

753. He knelt with all of them and prayed.

754. In what three ways did the Ephesian elders express their sorrow at Paul's departure? (20:37)

754. 1. They wept.
2. They embraced Paul.
3. They kissed him.

755. What was the main cause for the sorrow of the Ephesian elders as Paul left them? (20:38)

755. His statement that they would never see his face again

756. By what means of travel did Paul leave Miletus? (20:38)

756. By ship

Chapter 21

On to Jerusalem

757. Where were Paul's next stops after he sailed from Miletus? (21:1,3)
757. 1. Cos (COSS)
2. Rhodes (ROADS)
3. Patara (PAT-uh-ruh)
4. Tyre

758. In what country was Tyre located? (21:3)
758. Syria

759. What island was seen as Paul sailed from Patara to Tyre? (21:3)
759. Cyprus

760. On which side of Cyprus did the ship pass as Paul sailed from Patara to Tyre? (21:3)
760. To the south of it

761. What was being carried on the ship Paul rode across the sea from Patara to Tyre? (21:3)
761. Cargo

762. How long did the missionary company remain in Tyre? (21:4)
762. Seven days

763. Where did the disciples of Tyre tell Paul not to go? (21:4)
763. To Jerusalem

764. Where did the disciples of Tyre say good-by to Paul and his missionary company? (21:5)
764. On the beach

765. To what city did Paul go from Tyre? (21:7)
765. Ptolemais (tah-lih-MAY-us)

766. How long did the missionary company stay in Ptolemais? (21:7)
766. One day

767. To what city did Paul and the others go when they left Ptolemais? (21:8)
767. Caesarea

768. At whose house did Paul stay in Caesarea? (21:8)
768. Philip the evangelist (one of "the Seven")

769. In what two ways were the four daughters of Philip described? (21:8-9)
769. 1. They were unmarried.
2. They had the gift of prophecy.

770. What prophet came to Philip's house while Paul was there? (21:10)
770. Agabus (AG-uh-bus) came down from Judea.

771. What object did Agabus use to predict what would happen to Paul in Jerusalem? (21:11)
771. Paul's belt

772. What did Agabus do with Paul's belt as a symbol of what would happen to him in Jerusalem? (21:11)
772. He tied his own feet and hands with Paul's belt.

773. What did Agabus say would happen to Paul in Jerusalem? (21:11)
773. He said that Jews of Jerusalem would bind Paul and hand him over to the Gentiles.

774. How did Paul reply when the disciples of Caesarea begged him not to go to Jerusalem? (21:12-13)
774. He said he was ready not only to be bound, but also to die in Jerusalem for the name of Jesus.

775. Where did Paul go to lodge when he came to Jerusalem after his third journey? (21:16)
775. To the home of Mnason (NAY-son), a man from Cyprus and one of the early disciples

Paul's Arrival at Jerusalem

776. How was Paul received by the brothers in Jerusalem after the third journey? (21:17)
776. Warmly

777. What did Paul tell James and the elders when he arrived in Jerusalem after the third journey? (21:18-19)
777. He related the things that God had done among the Gentiles through his ministry.

778. How did James and the elders respond to Paul's report after the third journey? (21:20

778. They praised God.

779. What danger did James and the elders share with Paul in Jerusalem? (21:20-21)

779. The many thousands of Jewish believers who were zealous for the law had been told that Paul had taught the Jews who were among Gentiles to ignore matters of the Jewish law.

780. In what two ways had the Jewish believers heard that Paul told Jews among the Gentiles to forsake the Jewish law? (21:21)

780. 1. Not to circumcise their children
2. Not to live according to Jewish customs

781. What did James and the elders of the Jerusalem church tell Paul to do to restore the confidence of the Jewish believers in Jerusalem? (21:22-24)

781. They told him to take four men who were under a vow, purify himself along with them, and to pay their expenses so they could have their heads shaved.

782. How did Paul respond to the instruction of the Jerusalem elders that he purify himself with the four men under the vow? (21:26)

782. He complied with the instruction.

Paul Arrested

783. Who stirred up the crowd against Paul in Jerusalem? (21:27)

783. Jews from Asia

784. What charges did the Jews of Asia make against Paul? (21:27-28)

784. 1. Teaching against the Jewish people
2. Teaching against the Jewish race
3. Teaching against the Jewish temple

785. What charge did the Jews of Asia make against a specific act of Paul? (21:28)

785. Defiling the temple by bringing Greeks into it

786. Why did the Jews of Asia think Paul had taken Greeks into the temple? (21:29)

786. They had seen Trophimus the Ephesian with Paul in Jerusalem, and they assumed that Paul had brought him into the temple area.

787. How widespread was the opposition against Paul in Jerusalem after the third journey? (21:30)

787. The whole city was aroused.

788. What did those opposing Paul in Jerusalem try to do to him? (21:30-31)

788. They tried to kill him.

789. Why did the opponents stop beating Paul in Jerusalem? (21:31-32)

789. The commander of Roman soldiers came on the scene.

790. What did the military commander have done to Paul as the crowd was opposing him? (21:33)

790. 1. He was arrested.
2. He was bound with two chains.

791. Why did the military commander have to take Paul inside the barracks? (21:33-34)

791. Outside, he could not learn who Paul was and what he had done because of the uproar.

792. Why did Paul have to be carried by the soldiers while being taken into the barracks? (21:35)

792. Because of the violence of the crowd

Paul Speaks to the Crowd

793. In what language did Paul speak to the military commander in Jerusalem? (21:37)

793. Greek

794. Who had the military commander in Jerusalem thought Paul was? (21:38)

794. An Egyptian who had started a revolt and led four thousand terrorists out into the desert

795. How did Paul identify himself to the military commander in Jerusalem? (21:39)

795. As a Jew from Tarsus in Cilicia, "a citizen of no ordinary city"

796. After receiving permission from the military commander to speak to the crowd, where did Paul stand to address them? (21:40)

796. On the steps of the barracks

797. How did Paul get the attention of the people as he spoke to them from the steps of the barracks in Jerusalem? (21:40)

797. He motioned with his hand to the people.

798. In what language did Paul speak to the crowd from the steps of the barracks? (21:40)

798. Aramaic

Chapter 22

799. What was the nature of Paul's speech before the mob in Jerusalem? (22:1)

799. A defense

800. When did the mob in Jerusalem become quiet so Paul could speak to them? (22:2)

800. When they heard that he addressed them in the Aramaic language

801. What was the content of Paul's defense before the mob in Jerusalem? (22:3-21)

801. Paul told of his life before he became a believer, of his conversion, and of God's mission in his life.

802. In what city had Paul been brought up? (22:3)

802. Jerusalem

803. Who had been Paul's teacher in the law as he grew up in Jerusalem? (22:3)

803. Gamaliel

804. In his speech of defense in Jerusalem, to what did Paul compare his zeal for the law before he became a believer? (22:3)

804. To the zeal of the people he was addressing

805. To what extent did Paul say he had persecuted the followers of the Way prior to his conversion? (22:4)

805. To their death

806. Who did Paul say bore witness to his earlier opposition to the Way? (22:5)

806. 1. The high priest
2. All the council

807. At what time of the day did Paul say the Lord appeared to him on the Damascus road? (22:6)

807. About noon

808. When the voice said, "Saul, Saul, why do you persecute me?", how did Paul answer? (22:8)

808. "Who are you, Lord?"

809. How did the voice on the Damascus road identify itself, according to Paul in his speech before the mob in Jerusalem? (22:8)

809. "I am Jesus of Nazareth, whom you are persecuting."

810. What did Paul say, in his speech to the mob, about the senses of those who were with him on the Damascus road? (22:9)

810. 1. They saw the light.
2. They did not understand the voice.

811. How did Paul say he was blinded on the Damascus road? (22:11)

811. By the brilliance of the light

812. How did Paul describe Ananias as he spoke of him in his speech to the mob? (22:12)

812. 1. A devout observer of the law
2. Highly respected by all the Jews living there

813. What was the evangelist Ananias' first instruction to Saul? (22:13)

813. "Receive your sight."

814. After Ananias' instruction that he receive his sight, how soon did Saul receive his sight? (22:13)

814. At that very moment

815. What did Ananias say was to be the mission of Saul? (22:15)

815. He would be a witness to all men of what he had seen and heard.

816. What action did Ananias instruct Saul to take? (22:16)

816. To be baptized

817. What two things did Ananias associate with baptism as he spoke to Saul? (22:17-18)

817. 1. Washing away of his sins
2. Calling on the name of the Righteous One

818. What vision did Paul say he had received on coming to Jerusalem after his conversion? (22:17-18)

818. God told him to get out of Jerusalem quickly because the people there would not receive his testimony about God. (He saw the vision as he fell into a trance in the temple.)

819. When God told Paul to leave Jerusalem, what two negative facts of his past did Paul mention to God? (22:19,20)

819. 1. He had imprisoned and beaten those who believed in God.
2. He had approved the action of those who killed Stephen.

820. When God told Paul to leave Jerusalem, to whom was he sending him? (22:21)

820. The Gentiles

Paul the Roman Citizen

821. What word in the defense speech of Paul in Jerusalem caused the hearers to break out in an uproar? (22:22)

821. "Gentiles"

822. What did the Jerusalem mob cry out against Paul as they interrupted his speech of defense? (22:22)

822. "Rid the earth of him! He's not fit to live!"

823. What three things did the Jerusalem mob do in their opposition to what Paul had said in his speech of defense? (22:23)

823. 1. They shouted.
2. They threw off their cloaks.
3. They flung dust into the air.

824. When the crowd in Jerusalem started rioting, what two things did the military commander order to be done with Paul? (22:24)

824. 1. That he be taken into the barracks
2. That he be flogged and questioned in order to find out why the people shouted against him

825. What did Paul say to the centurion when he had been prepared for flogging in Jerusalem? (22:25)

825. He asked him if it was legal to flog a Roman citizen who had not even been found guilty.

826. What did the centurion do when he learned that Paul was a Roman citizen? (22:26)

826. He went and told the military commander, asking him what should be done.

827. How did the commander in Jerusalem verify that Paul was indeed a Roman citizen? (22:27)

827. He asked Paul.

828. What did the military commander tell Paul about his own Roman citizenship? (22:28)

828. He said that he had paid a big price for his citizenship.

829. What did Paul say when the commander told him that he had bought his own citizenship for a big price? (22:28)

829. He said, "But I was born a citizen."

830. What did the examiners do when they realized that Paul was a Roman citizen? (22:29)

830. They withdrew immediately.

831. Why did the commander in Jerusalem become alarmed? (22:29)

831. He realized that he had unknowingly put a Roman citizen in chains.

Before the Sanhedrin

832. After the commander learned that Paul was a Roman citizen and thus should not be flogged, what was his next step in seeking to know why the Jews accused him? (22:30)

832. He brought Paul before the chief priests and all the Sanhedrin.

833. When did the commander take Paul before the Sanhedrin in Jerusalem? (22:30)

833. The day after Paul's defense before the mob

Chapter 23

834. How did Paul begin his defense before the Sanhedrin? (23:1)
834. He told them he had lived in all good conscience before God to that day.

835. Who was the high priest in leadership of the Sanhedrin when Paul appeared before them? (23:2)
835. Ananias (This is not the same Ananias who taught Paul in Damascus.)

836. What did Paul say to Ananias when Ananias had him struck before the Sanhedrin? (23:3)
836. "God will strike you, you whitewashed wall!"

837. Why did Paul tell the high priest he had done wrong in having him struck? (23:3)
837. Paul told the high priest that he was judging by the law, yet violated the law in commanding that Paul be struck.

838. What did Paul not know when he rebuked the high priest? (23:5)
838. That it was the high priest he was rebuking

839. What Old Testament scripture did Paul quote when he learned he had rebuked the high priest? (23:5)
839. "Do not speak evil about the ruler of your people."

840. Paul perceived that there were members of two separate Jewish sects in the Sanhedrin. What were those sects? (23:6)
840. 1. Sadducees
2. Pharisees

841. How did Paul identify himself before the Sanhedrin? (23:6)
841. "A Pharisee, a son of a Pharisee"

842. On what issue did Paul say he was on trial before the Sanhedrin? (23:6)
842. He said he was on trial because of his hope in the resurrection of the dead.

843. What kind of dispute arose among the members of the Sanhedrin as Paul appeared before them? (23:7)
843. A dispute between the Pharisees and Sadducees

844. What main doctrinal difference existed between the Pharisees and Sadducees? (23:8)
844. The Sadducees did not believe in the resurrection, angels, or spirits. The Pharisees acknowledged them all.

845. Which sect of the Jews stood in defense of Paul as he appeared before the Sanhedrin? (23:9)
845. Some of the teachers of the law who were Pharisees said, "We find nothing wrong in this man. What if a spirit or an angel has spoken to him?"

846. When the dispute among the members of the Sanhedrin became violent, what order did the commander give concerning Paul? (23:10)
846. That he be taken by force from the council and be taken to the barracks, so that he would not be torn in pieces by the Sanhedrin

847. What did God say to Paul in the vision he experienced in Jerusalem after his appearance before the Sanhedrin? (23:11)
847. "Take courage! As you have testified about me in Jerusalem, so you must also testify in Rome."

The Plot to Kill Paul

848. What oath was taken by those who plotted against Paul's life in Jerusalem? (23:12-14)
848. More than forty Jews vowed that they would neither eat nor drink until they had killed Paul.

849. What did those who plotted against Paul's life in Jerusalem ask the chief priests and elders to do so they could kill him? (23:14-15)
849. They asked them and the Sanhedrin to petition the commander to bring Paul before them on the pretext of wanting more accurate information about his case. They wanted to kill him as he went to their court.

850. What did Paul's sister's son do when he heard of the ambush against Paul in Jerusalem? (23:16)
850. He went into the barracks and told Paul.

851. How did Paul get word of the plot against his life to the commander? (23:17-21)

851. He asked one of the centurions to take his sister's son to the commander.

852. How did the commander instruct Paul's nephew as he dismissed him? (23:22)

852. He said the boy was to tell no one that he had informed him.

Paul Transferred to Caesarea

853. What plans did the commander make to protect Paul from the plot of the Jews in Jerusalem? (23:23)

853. He decided to get Paul out of the city.

854. Whom did the commander instruct to prepare for Paul's leaving Jerusalem? (23:23)

854. Two centurions

855. What troops were to be prepared to take Paul from Jerusalem? (23:23)

855. 1. Two hundred soldiers
2. Seventy horsemen
3. Two hundred spearmen

856. How far were the troops to take Paul from Jerusalem? (23:23)

856. To Caesarea

857. At what time of the night were the troops to be ready to take Paul from Jerusalem? (23:23)

857. At nine that night

858. How was Paul to travel as he left Jerusalem under military escort? (23:24)

858. By mounts (horses)

859. Before whom was Paul first taken for trial in Caesarea? (23:24)

859. Felix (FEE-licks)

860. What office was held by Felix? (23:24)

860. He was governor.

861. What was to be sent to Felix along with Paul from Jerusalem when he went to Caesarea? (23:25-30)

861. A letter written by the military commander Paul had encountered in Jerusalem

862. In the letter written to Felix, we learn the name of the military commander Paul had encountered in Jerusalem. What was his name? (23:26)

862. Claudius Lysias (CLOD-ih-us LISS-ee-us)

863. What did Claudius Lysias write about in his letter to Felix? (23:27-30)

863. A summary of what had transpired in Jerusalem concerning Paul. He said that Paul was accused about questions of the Jewish law, but nothing deserving death or imprisonment. He had sent Paul to Felix, and ordered his accusers to present their case to the governor.

864. How far did the soldiers take Paul on the night they departed from Jerusalem? (23:31)

864. As far as Antipatris (ann-TIP-uh-tris)

865. Who carried Paul on from Antipatris to Caesarea? (23:32)

865. The cavalry

866. When did Felix say he would hear Paul's case? (23:35)

866. When his accusers arrived from Jerusalem

867. Where was Paul to remain until his hearing before Felix? (23:35)

867. In Herod's palace in Caesarea

868. What security was placed on Paul as he stayed at Herod's palace, awaiting trial before Felix? (23:35)

868. He was kept under guard.

Chapter 24

The Trial Before Felix

869. Who came from Jerusalem to Caesarea five days after Paul did to bring charges against Paul before the governor? (24:1)

869. 1. The high priest Ananias
2. Some of the elders
3. A lawyer named Tertullus (ter-TULL-us)

870. Who spoke for the accusers as Paul appeared before Felix? (24:2ff)

870. Tertullus

871. In what two ways did Tertullus compliment Felix? (24:2)

871. 1. He said that the people had enjoyed a long period of peace under his rule.
2. He told him that his foresight had brought about reforms in the nation.

872. What accusations did Tertullus make against Paul? (24:5-6)

872. 1. Stirring up riots among all the Jews
2. Being a ringleader of "the Nazarene sect"
3. Trying to desecrate the temple

873. Why did Paul say he was happy to appear before Felix? (24:10)

873. Because Felix had been judge over the nation for many years

874. What charges did Paul deny before Felix? (24:12)

874. He said he had not argued with anyone at the temple or stirred up a crowd in the synagogues or anywhere else in the city.

875. Paul told Felix that he believed everything that agrees with two sources of religious truth. What were those sources? (24:14)

875. 1. The Law
2. The Prophets

876. Paul told Felix that he always took pains to have a clear conscience before whom? (24:16)

876. 1. God
2. Man

877. For what reason did Paul tell Felix he had come to Jerusalem? (24:17)

877. To bring gifts for the poor and to present offerings

878. What did Paul tell Felix concerning the Jews from Asia who had charged him in Jerusalem? (24:19)

878. He said they should have been there before Felix to make their accusation.

879. What had been Felix's relationship to the Way? (24:22)

879. He was well acquainted with the Way.

880. What was the decision of Felix when Paul appeared before him? (24:22)

880. He said he would decide Paul's case when Lysias the commander came to Caesarea.

881. What orders did Felix give to the centurion concerning the custody of Paul after Paul appeared before him? (24:23)

881. 1. He was to be kept under guard.
2. Paul's friends were to be allowed to care for his needs.

882. What was the nationality of Felix's wife, Drusilla? (24:24)

882. She was a Jewess.

883. While Paul was in custody in Caesarea, Felix sent for him to come to him. Concerning what did Paul speak with Felix? (24:24)

883. Faith in Christ Jesus

884. What three things did Paul discuss with Felix that made Felix afraid? (24:25)

884. 1. Righteousness
2. Self-control
3. The judgment to come

885. What did Felix say to Paul about his decision concerning Christ as he told him to leave? (24:25)

885. "When I find it convenient, I will send for you."

886. Why did Felix often send for Paul and talk with him? (24:26)

886. He hoped Paul would offer him a bribe.

887. Who was the successor to Felix as governor? (24:27)

887. Porcius Festus (PORE-shus FESS-tus)

888. Why did Felix leave Paul in prison for a two-year period? (24:27)

888. He wanted to grant a favor to the Jews.

Chapter 25

The Trial Before Festus

889. Where did Festus go three days after he arrived in the province? (25:1)
889. He went up from Caesarea to Jerusalem.

890. What did the chief priests and Jewish leaders ask Festus to do when he arrived in Jerusalem? (25:2-3)
890. To have Paul transferred to Jerusalem (They were preparing an ambush to kill him along the way.)

891. How did Festus answer the request that Paul be transferred to Jerusalem? (25:4-5)
891. 1. He said Paul would be kept in Caesarea.
2. He said if there was something wrong with Paul, the accusers should let some of their leaders go to Caesarea to accuse Paul.

892. How long did Festus remain in Jerusalem before going back to Caesarea? (25:6)
892. Eight or ten days

893. When Paul came before Festus, who accused him? (25:7)
893. The Jews who had come to Caesarea from Jerusalem

894. Appearing before Festus, Paul denied having done anything against three things. What were those things? (25:8)
894. 1. The law of the Jews
2. The temple
3. Caesar (SEE-zer)

895. Why did Festus ask Paul if he wished to go to Jerusalem for trial? (25:9)
895. He wished to do the Jews a favor.

896. How did Paul reply to Festus' question concerning his going to Jerusalem? (25:10)
896. He said he was standing before Caesar's court, where he ought to be tried.

897. How did Paul push Festus for a decision in his case? (25:11)
897. He said that if he was guilty of doing anything deserving death, he did not refuse to die. If the charges were not true, no one had the right to hand him over to the Jews. He appealed to appear before Caesar.

898. How did Festus answer when Paul appealed to Caesar? (25:12)
898. "You have appealed to Caesar. To Caesar you will go!"

Festus Consults King Agrippa

899. What king came to Caesarea to pay his respects to Festus in the time of Paul's trial there? (25:13)
899. King Agrippa (uh-GRIP-uh)

900. Who came to Caesarea with Agrippa? (25:13)
900. Bernice (burr-NIGH-see)

901. With whom did Festus discuss Paul's case? (25:14)
901. Agrippa

902. Of what Roman law concerning trials did Festus remind Agrippa concerning Paul? (25:16)
902. No one was to be handed over before the accused met the accusers face to face and had an opportunity to make his defense.

903. What did Festus tell Agrippa had been the concern of the Jews in their accusations against Paul? (25:19)
903. 1. About their own religion
2. "About a dead man named Jesus who Paul claimed was alive"

904. How did Agrippa respond when Festus told him about Paul? (25:22)
904. He said he wanted to hear Paul himself.

Paul Before Agrippa

905. How did Agrippa and Bernice approach the audience room? (25:23)
905. With great pomp

906. For what reason did Festus tell Agrippa, in front of Paul, that he wanted Paul to appear before Agrippa? (25:24-27)
906. Since Paul had appealed to Caesar, Festus had to find some charge to write to Caesar.

Chapter 26

907. Why did Paul say he was glad to appear before Agrippa? (26:1-3)

907. Because Agrippa was well acquainted with all the Jewish customs and controversies

908. To whom did Paul say his manner of life was well known throughout his life? (26:4)

908. The Jews

909. How did Paul describe the Pharisees, in comparison to the other Jewish sects? (26:5)

909. He said that the Pharisees were the strictest of the Jewish sects.

910. On what issue did Paul tell Agrippa he was on trial? (26:6-8)

910. The resurrection of the dead

911. How did Paul relate the doctrine of resurrection to the hope of the Jews? (26:6-7)

911. He said that hope of resurrection was in the promise of God to the Jewish fathers.

912. In what ways did Paul tell Agrippa he had persectued saints in the past? (26:10-11)

912.
1. He put many of the saints in prison.
2. When they were put to death, he cast his vote against them.
3. He went from synagogue to synagogue to have them punished.
4. He tried to force them to blaspheme.
5. He even went to foreign cities to persecute them.

913. In what language did Paul say the voice spoke to him on the Damascus road? (26:14)

913. Aramaic

914. What did Paul tell Agrippa the voice on the Damascus road said to him? (26:14)

914. "Saul, Saul, why do you persecute me? It is hard for you to kick against the goads."

915. On the Damascus road, Jesus told Paul he was being sent to the Gentiles so their lives might be changed in what two ways? (26:18)

915.
1. Turn from darkness to light
2. Turn from the power of Satan to God

916. On the Damascus road, Jesus told Paul he would be sent to the Gentiles so that they might receive what spiritual gifts? (26:18)

916.
1. Forgiveness of sins
2. A place among those who are sanctified by faith in Jesus

917. Paul told Agrippa that he said nothing but what was foretold by two sources of religious authority. What were those two sources? (26:22)

917.
1. The prophets
2. Moses

918. What two experiences of Christ did Paul tell Agrippa were central in his own preaching? (26:23)

918.
1. His suffering
2. His being the first to rise from the dead, proclaiming light to his own people and to the Gentiles

919. What accusation did Festus make when he interrupted Paul as he was speaking before Agrippa? (26:24)

919. "You are out of your mind, Paul!"

920. How did Paul reply when Festus told him he was out of his mind as he spoke to Agrippa? (26:24)

920. He insisted that Agrippa knew what he said was true.

921. What exclamation did Agrippa make to Paul after Paul made his defense? (26:28)

921. "Do you think that in such a short time you can persuade me to be a Christian?"

922. What did Paul say to Agrippa when Agrippa mentioned the idea of his own becoming a Christian? (26:29)

922. "Short time or long--I pray God that not only you but all who are listening to me today may become what I am, except for these chains."

923. What was the conclusion of Agrippa, Festus and Bernice concerning Paul? (26:31)

923. That Paul was not doing anything that deserved death or imprisonment

924. Agrippa told Festus that Paul could have been set free if he had not done a certain thing. What act was that? (26:32)

924. He could have been set free if he had not appealed to Caesar.

Chapter 27

Paul Sails for Rome

925. After Paul had appealed to Caesar, where was it decided that he was to sail from Caesarea? (27:1)

925. To Italy

926. Under whose leadership was Paul to go to Italy from Caesarea? (27:1)

926. Julius (JOOL-yus), a centurion of the Imperial Regiment who was taking some other prisoners

927. Where was the home port of the ship Paul was to sail on from Caesarea as prisoner? (27:2)

927. Adramyttium (add-ruh-MITT-ee-um)

928. To what ports was the ship of Adramyttium to sail as it left Caesarea? (27:2)

928. Ports along the coast of the province of Asia

929. What two companions were with Paul when he left Caesarea as prisoner? (27:2)

929. 1. Aristarchus
2. Luke (This is learned from the use of the word "we" in the narrative.)

930. At which port did the ship of Adramyttium first stop after leaving Caesarea? (27:3)

930. Sidon

931. What is said of how Julius treated Paul at Sidon? (27:3)

931. He treated him kindly. (He allowed Paul to go to his friends so they might provide for his needs.)

932. How did the ship of Adramyttium pass by Cyprus? (27:4)

932. It passed the lee of Cyprus because the winds were against them. (The lee is the side protected from the wind.)

933. Where did the ship of Adramyttium go after leaving Sidon? (27:5)

933. Myra (MY-ruh), in the province of Lycia (LISH-ih-uh)

934. What change in travel was made by Julius at Myra? (27:6)

934. He arranged to ride on another ship.

935. The second ship on which Julius the centurion put his prisoners was from what city? (27:6)

935. Alexandria

936. Where was the ship of Alexandria traveling when the prisoners boarded it? (27:6)

936. Italy

937. How did the ship approach the island Crete? (27:7)

937. It sailed to the lee of Crete because the wind would not allow them to hold their course.

938. What decision was discussed at Fair Havens? (27:9-12)

938. Whether to winter at Fair Havens or not (The sailing had become dangerous.)

939. What advice did Paul give concerning the decision at Fair Havens? (27:10)

939. He said they should winter at Fair Havens.

940. For what two reasons did Paul advise that the ship winter at Fair Havens? (27:9)

940. 1. Much time had been lost.
2. Sailing had already become dangerous because of the time of the year.

941. At what time of the year did the ship arrive at Fair Havens? (27:9)

941. It was after "the Fast". ("The Fast" refers to the annual Jewish day of fasting, Yom Kippur [YOME kip-POOR] or the Day of Atonement. The time of year was the fall.)

942. Paul insisted that the trip, if continued from Fair Havens, would result in injury and much loss. What three things did Paul say would be injured or damaged? (27:10)

942. 1. The ship
2. The cargo
3. Their own lives

943. Instead of heeding Paul's advice, to what two men did the centurion listen in making his decision on whether to continue the trip at Fair Havens? (27:11)

943. 1. The pilot
2. The owner of the ship

944. When it was decided to continue on the journey at Fair Havens, where did the pilot hope to winter the ship? (27:12)

944. At Phoenix (FEE-nix), a harbor of Crete

The Storm

945. What happened as the ship moved close along the south shore of Crete heading for Phoenix? (27:14-15)

945. A wind of hurricane force swept down on the island, making the ship go out of control.

946. By what name was the seasonal wind that hit the ship known? (27:14)

946. "Northeaster"

947. Where did the ship's crew fear the ship would land? (27:17)

947. On the sandbars of Syrtis (SIR-tiss)

948. What were the first two measures taken by the crew members of the imperiled ship to lighten the load? (27:18,19)

948. 1. Throwing the cargo overboard
2. Throwing the ship's tackle overboard

949. When was hope of being saved on the ship abandoned? (27:20)

949. When neither the sun nor stars appeared for many days and the storm continued raging

950. How did Paul encourage those on the ship when hope was abandoned? (27:22-24)

950. He told them that none of them would lose their life; only the ship would be lost.

951. How did Paul know that those aboard the imperiled ship would not be killed? (27:23-24)

951. An angel of God had appeared to Paul telling him that he was to stand before Caesar and that God had spared the lives of all those who were on the ship.

952. Where did Paul say that the imperiled ship would land? (27:26)

952. He said it would run aground on some island.

The Shipwreck

953. At what time of the fourteenth day did the sailors suspect they were nearing land? (27:27)

953. Midnight

954. In what sea was the ship located when the sailors suspected that they were nearing land? (27:27)

954. The Adriatic (ay-dree-AT-ick) Sea

955. What two depths did the sailors find on their two soundings? (27:28)

955. 1. On the first sounding, they found a reading of a hundred and twenty feet.
2. The second reading was ninety feet.

956. Why were four anchors let out from the stern (rear) of the ship? (27:29)

956. It was feared that they would be dashed against the rocks.

957. How did the sailors begin preparing to escape from the ship? (27:30)

957. They lowered a lifeboat into the sea, pretending they were lowering anchors from the bow (front) of the ship

958. What did Paul tell the centurion and the soldiers when the men lowered the lifeboat? (27:31)

958. He told them that destruction would come if the men left the ship.

959. What was done when Paul said the men trying to escape had to stay on the ship? (27:32)

959. The soldiers cut the ropes of the lifeboat and let it fall away.

960. What did those on the anchored ship do when Paul encouraged them to eat? (27:33-36)

960. They ate.

961. When Paul told them to eat, how long had it been since those on the ship had eaten? (27:33)

961. Fourteen days

962. How many persons were on the imperiled ship? (27:37)

962. 276 persons

963. How was the imperiled ship lightened after those on board had eaten? (27:38)

963. The grain was thrown into the sea.

964. What kind of land area was seen from the imperiled ship when daylight came? (27:39)
964. A bay with a sandy beach

965. What measures were taken so the ship could make for the beach? (27:40)
965. 1. The anchors were cut loose to fall into the sea.
2. The ropes that held the rudders were untied.

966. Why was the ship not able to reach the beach? (27:41)
966. It struck a sandbar and ran aground.

967. How were the bow and stern of the ship described after it had run aground? (27:41)
967. 1. The bow stuck fast and would not move.
2. The stern was broken to pieces by the pounding of the surf.

968. What did the soldiers plan to do with the prisoners on the wrecked ship? (27:42)
968. They planned to kill the prisoners to prevent any of them from swimming away and escaping.

969. Why did the centurion keep the soldiers from killing the prisoners on the wrecked ship? (27:43)
969. He wanted to save Paul.

970. How did the centurion plan for those on the ship to escape? (27:43-44)
970. 1. Those who could swim were to jump overboard and get to land.
2. The rest were to reach the shore on planks or pieces of the ship.

971. How many of those on the wrecked ship escaped to land? (27:44)
971. All of them reached land in safety.

Chapter 28

Ashore on Malta

972. What was the name of the island where the wrecked ship landed? (28:1)
972. Malta (MALT-uh)

973. What was the response of the natives of Malta to those who escaped from the wrecked ship? (28:2)
973. They showed them unusual kindness. (They built a fire, for it was raining and cold.)

974. What attacked Paul on Malta? (28:3)
974. A viper from a pile of brushwood Paul was putting on a fire

975. How did the natives react when they saw the snake hanging from Paul's hand? (28:4)
975. They concluded that Paul was a murderer, and justice was not allowing him to live.

976. How was Paul relieved of the snake that bit him? (28:5)
976. He shook the snake off into the fire, suffering no ill effects.

977. How did the natives respond when Paul showed no ill effects from the snake bite? (28:6)
977. When he did not swell up or die, they changed their minds and said he was a god.

978. What man of Malta showed hospitality to Paul and the others? (28:7)
978. Publius (PUB-lee-us), the chief official of the island

979. How long did Publius entertain Paul and the others? (28:7)
979. Three days

980. Whom did Paul heal at Malta? (28:8)
980. Publius' father, who was sick in the bed, suffering from fever and dysentery (DIS-in-teh-ree)

981. What action followed the healing of the father of Publius? (28:9)
981. The rest of the sick on the island came and were cured.

982. What kindness was shown to Paul and the others by the people of Malta as they prepared to leave? (28:10)
982. They were furnished with needed supplies by the islanders.

Arrival at Rome

983. How long was Paul on the island of Malta? (28:11)
983. Three months

984. What was the home city of the ship that Paul boarded at Malta? (28:11)
984. Alexandria

985. What was the figurehead of the ship that Paul boarded at Malta? (28:11)
985. The twin gods Castor (CASS-ter) and Pollux (PAH-lux)

986. Why had the ship on which Paul sailed from Malta been at Malta? (28:11)
986. It had wintered there.

987. What were Paul's next four stops after Malta? (28:12-14)
987. 1. Syracuse (SIH-ruh-cuse), where he stayed for three days
2. Rhegium (REE-jih-um)
3. Puteoli (poo-tee-OH-lee), where he stayed for seven days
4. Rome

988. From what area did brothers come when they heard that Paul was in Rome? (28:15)
988. From as far as the Forum of Appius (APP-ee-us) and the Three Taverns

989. In what two ways did Paul respond when saints came from outside Rome to see him in Rome? (28:15)
989. 1. He thanked God.
2. He was encouraged.

990. How are the conditions of Paul's imprisonment in Rome described? (28:16)
990. He was allowed to live by himself, with a soldier to guard him.

Paul Preaches at Rome Under Guard

991. What group did Paul call together three days after he arrived in Rome? (28:17)
991. The leaders of the Jews

992. What did Paul tell the Jewish leaders when they visited him in Rome? (28:17-20)
992. He told them why he had been brought to Rome.

993. The Jewish leaders of Rome told Paul that they had heard nothing concerning him. What two means of communication did they mention in this respect? (28:21)
993. 1. Letters from Judea
2. Brothers coming to Rome

994. What desire did the Jewish leaders in Rome express to Paul? (28:22)
994. They desired to hear from Paul what his views were.

995. What did the Jewish leaders in Rome know of the Christian movement? (28:22)
995. They said that "this sect" was spoken against everywhere.

996. Concerning what did Paul testify to the large number of Jews in Rome? (28:23)
996. The kingdom of God

997. What two scriptural sources did Paul use in trying to convince the Jews in Rome about Jesus? (28:23)
997. 1. The law of Moses
2. The prophets

998. In what two ways did the Jews in Rome respond to the teaching of Paul? (28:24)
998. 1. Some were convinced by what he said.
2. Others would not believe.

999. How long did Paul remain imprisoned in Rome? (28:30)
999. Two years

1000. What two freedoms did Paul have as he was imprisoned in Rome? (28:30-31)
1000. 1. He welcomed all who came to see him in his rented house.
2. Boldly and without hindrance, he preached the kingdom of God and taught about the Lord Jesus Christ.

Pronunciation Guide

Abraham (AY-bra-ham) Founder of the Jewish nation
Achaia (uh-KAY-uh) A Roman province in what now is southern Greece
Adramyttium (add-ruh-MITT-ee-um) A seaport in the northern part of the Roman province of Asia
Adriatic (ay-dree-AT-ick) Name of the sea between Achaia and the southern tip of Italy
Aeneas (ee-KNEE-us) A paralytic of Lydda, healed by Peter
Agabus (AG-uh-bus) A prophet prominent in the early church
Agrippa (uh-GRIP-uh) Herod Agrippa II, a king before whom Paul was tried
Akeldama (uh-KELL-dah-mah) A field purchased with Judas' betrayal money, in which he died violently
Alexander (al-eggs-ANN-der) 1. A kinsman of Annas the high priest
2. A Jewish convert in Ephesus
Alexandria (al-eggs-ANN-dree-uh) A major city of Egypt on the Mediterranean coast
Alphaeus (al-FEE-us) Father of one of the two apostles named James
Amphipolis (am-FIP-oh-liss) A city of Macedonia
Ananias (ann-uh-NIGH-us) 1. A man who lied to the Holy Spirit concerning the gift he laid at the apostles' feet
2. A Jewish disciple at Damascus
3. A high priest before whom Paul appeared
Andrew (ANN-drew) One of the twelve apostles; brother of Peter
Annas (ANN-us) A Jewish high priest, succeeded by Caiaphas
Antioch (ANN-tee-ock) 1. A city in Syria
2. A city in Pisidia
Antipatris (ann-TIP-uh-tris) A city northwest of Jerusalem
Apollonia (app-uh-LOW-knee-uh) A city of Macedonia
Apollos (uh-PAH-lus) A learned Jew and Christian convert of Alexandria who became a preacher
Aquila (uh-QUILL-uh) A Jewish convert of Pontus, and valuable assistant of Paul; husband of Priscilla
Arabia (uh-RAY-bee-uh) The country occupying the large peninsula between the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf
Areopagus (air-ee-AH-puh-gus) 1. A rock hill near the center of Athens
2. A court which convened at that place
Aristarchus (air-iss-TAR-cuss) A missionary companion of Paul
Artemis (ARE-tim-us) The Greek goddess of hunting and the moon (same as Diana in the Roman system)
Asia (AY-zhuh) A Roman province in modern Asia Minor
Assos (ASS-oss) A seaport in the Northern part of the Roman province of Asia
Athens (ATH-enz) The city which was the chief seat of Grecian learning and civilization
Attalia (at-uh-LYE-uh) A coast town of Pamphylia
Azotus (uh-ZOE-tus) A city west of Jerusalem near the Mediterranean coast
Barnabas (BAR-nuh-bus) A missionary companion of Paul; also named Joseph
Barsabbas (BAR-suh-bus) 1. A man nominated, but not selected, for replacement of Judas Iscariot among the apostles; also named Joseph and Justus
2. A prophet and leader among the brothers who was a messenger carrying instructions from the Jerusalem Conference to Gentiles
Bartholomew (bar-THOL-oh-mew) One of the twelve apostles
Berea (buh-REE-uh) A city of Macedonia
Bernice (burr-NIGH-see) Sister of Agrippa
Bithynia (bih-THIN-ee-uh) A Roman province in Asia Minor
Blastus (BLAST-us) A personal servant of King Herod Agrippa I
Caesar (SEE-zer) The Roman emperor at any given time
Caesarea (cess-uh-REE-uh) The political capital of Palestine, located on the Mediterranean coast
Caiaphas (KYE-uh-fuss) The high priest of Israel
Candace (CAN-duh-see) Queen of Ethiopia
Cappadocia (cap-uh-DOE-she-uh) A Roman province in modern Asia Minor

Castor (CASS-ter) A Greek god (Castor and Pollux were the Gemini twins.)
Cauda (CAW-duh) An island near Crete
Cenchrea (SIN-cree-uh) The eastern seaport of Corinth
centurion (sin-TOUR-ee-un) A Roman military officer who had command of a hundred soldiers
Chios (KYE-oss) A small island in the Aegean Sea
Cilicia (sill-ISS-ee-uh) A Roman province in Asia Minor
circumcise (SIR-come-size) To cut off the foreskin (The rite of circumcision was performed on male babies on the eighth day after birth.)
circumcision (SIR-come-sih-zhun) The act of circumcising or the state of being circumcised; an important tenet of the Jewish religion
Claudius (CLOD-ih-us) The Roman emperor A.D. 41-54
Claudius Lysias (CLOD-ih-us LISS-ee-us) A military commander who rescued Paul in Jerusalem
Colonnade (cah-luh-NADE) A large porch with a series of columns
Corinth (CORE-inth) Capital of Achaia
Cornelius (core-KNEEL-yus) A Roman centurion who was the first recorded Gentile convert
Cos (COSS) A small island in the Aegean Sea
Crete (KREET) A large island in the Mediterranean Sea, south of Achaia
Crispus (CRISP-us) A synagogue ruler in Corinth
Cyprus (SIGH-pruss) A large island in the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea
Cyrene (sigh-REE-knee) A city on the Mediterranean coast of Africa, corresponding to the modern Tripoli
Damaris (DAM-uh-riss) An Athenian woman converted to Christianity
Damascus (duh-MASS-cuss) A city north of Palestine; the place of Paul's conversion
Demetrius (deh-ME-trih-us) A silversmith of Ephesus
Derbe (DER-bee) A city of Lycaonia
Dionysius (die-ah-NISH-ih-us) A member of the Areopagus court in Athens who was a Christian convert
Dorcas (DOOR-cuss) A Christian woman of Joppa raised from the dead by Peter; also named Tabitha
drachma (DRAK-mah) A silver coin of Greece, roughly equal to a day's earning
Egypt (EE-gipt) A country in northeastern Africa
Elam (EE-lam) A nation far east of Palestine
Elymas (ELL-ih-muss) A sorcerer Paul encountered at Paphos, on the island Cyprus; also named Bar-Jesus
Ephesus (EFF-ess-us) A major city of the Roman province Asia
Epicureans (epp-ih-cue-REE-anz) A school of Greek philosophers
Erastus (ee-RAS-tus) A friend of Paul in Ephesus
Ethiopia (eeth-ee-OH-pea-uh) A nation of northeast Africa
Ethiopian (eeth-ee-OH-pea-un) A native of Ethiopia
eunuch (YOU-nuck) A man incapable of having normal sexual relations
Eutychus (YOU-tick-us) A young man who fell asleep and fell from a window as Paul preached in Troas
Felix (FEE-licks) A governor of Judea before whom Paul appeared
Festus (FESS-tus) A governor of Judea before whom Paul appeared; successor of Felix
Forum of Appius (APP-ee-us) A town southeast of Rome
Gaius (GAY-yus) A missionary companion of Paul
Galatia (guh-LAY-shih-uh) A Roman province in modern Asia Minor
Galilean (gal-ih-LEE-an) A resident of Galilee
Galilee (GAL-ih-lee) A political district in northern Palestine
Gallio (GAL-ih-oh) A proconsul of Achaia
Gamaliel (guh-MAY-lee-ell) A learned Pharisee who was Paul's teacher earlier in life
Gaza (GAY-zuh) A city of southwest Judea
Gentile (GIN-tile) Anyone not a Jew
Grecian (GREE-shun) Greek
Herod (HEH-rud) Herod Agrippa I, grandson of Herod the Great, who had James put to death and Peter imprisoned
Iconium (eye-CONE-ee-um) A city of Lycaonia
Isaac (eye-ZACK) Abraham's son of promise; second of the patriarchs of the Hebrews

Iscariot (iss-CARE-ee-ott) An added name of Judas, one of the twelve apostles
Israel (IZ-ray-el) The Jewish people; also the land occupied by the Jewish people
Jacob (JAY-cub) Son of Isaac; third of the patriarchs of the Hebrews
Jason (JAY-son) A friend of Paul in Thessalonica
Jerusalem (jeh-ROO-say-lem) A city in Judea which was the religious center of Judaism
Jesse (JESS-ee) Father of David
Joel (JOE-ell) An Old Testament prophet
Joseph (JOE-zeff) A man nominated, but not selected, for replacement of Judas Iscariot among the apostles; also named Barsabbas and Justus
Judaism (JEW-day-iz-um) The religion of the Jews
Judas (JEW-duss) 1. One of the twelve apostles; son of James
2. Another of the original twelve apostles (also called Iscariot) who killed himself after betraying Jesus
Judea (jew-DEE-uh) A political district in southern Palestine
Julius (JOOL-yus) A Roman centurion who had charge of taking Paul to Rome as prisoner
Justus (JUST-us) Another name of Joseph Barsabbas
Levite (LEE-vite) A member of the Israelite tribe of Levi; a custodial official of the temple
Libya (LIB-yuh) A region of north Africa adjacent to the Mediterranean Sea
Lucius (LOU-shih-us) A leader in the church in Antioch of Syria
Lycaonia (lye-kay-OWE-knee-uh) A district of Asia Minor, containing the towns of Derbe, Lystra and Iconium
Lycaonian (lye-kay-OWE-knee-un) Language spoken in the region of Lycaonia
Lycia (LISH-ih-uh) A Roman province south of the province Asia
Lydda (LID-uh) A town in southwest Judea
Lydia (LID-ee-uh) A woman from Thyatira who was converted in Philippi
Lystra (LIST-ruh) A city of Lycaonia where Paul was taken to be a god, then stoned
Macedonia (mass-ee-DOE-knee-uh) A Roman province in what now is northern Greece
Malta (MALT-uh) A small island in the Mediterranean Sea south of Italy
Manaen (MAN-uh-en) A leader in the church in Antioch of Syria
Matthew (MATH-you) One of the twelve apostles
Matthias (muh-THIGH-us) An apostle who was chosen to fill the place vacated by Judas Iscariot
Media (MEAD-ee-uh) A nation far east of Palestine
Mesopotamia (mess-oh-poe-TAME-uh) A land far east of Palestine
Midian (MID-ee-an) A land in which Moses lived for forty years
Miletus (my-LEAT-us) A city of Asia, south of Ephesus
Mitylene (mitt-ih-LEE-knee) A town on the island of Lesbos in the Aegean Sea
Mnason (NAY-son) A Christian convert from Cyprus
Myra (MY-ruh) A seaport of Lycia
Neapolis (knee-APP-oh-liss) A seaport of Macedonia, near Philippi
Nicanor (nigh-KAY-nor) One of the seven men appointed to deal with the widows' difficulty in Jerusalem
Nicolas (NICK-oh-lus) One of the seven men appointed to deal with the widows' difficulty in Jerusalem
Niger (NIGH-jer) A leader in the church in Antioch of Syria; also known as Simeon
Pamphylia (pam-FILL-ee-uh) A Roman province in Asia Minor
Paphos (PAY-foss) A town on the west end of Cyprus
Parmenas (PAR-me-nuss) One of the seven men appointed to deal with the widows' difficulty in Jerusalem
Parthia (PARTH-ee-uh) A country far east of Palestine
Patara (PAT-uh-ruh) A city on the southwest coast of Lycia
patriarch (PAY-tree-ark) Father of a Jewish family and chief of its descendants
Perga (PURR-guh) A city in Pamphylia
Peter (PEA-ter) One of the twelve apostles; brother of Andrew
Pharisee (FAIR-ih-see) A member of the most popular sect of the Jews
Philip (FIH-lip) 1. One of the twelve apostles
2. An evangelist who preached in Samaria
Philippi (fih-LIP-eye) A city in Macedonia

Phoenicia (fee-NISH-ih-uh) A small coastal country north of Palestine
Phoenix (FEE-nix) A city on the southern coast of Crete
Phrygia (FRIG-ee-uh) An undefined area between Asia and Cappadocia
Pisidia (pih-SID-ee-uh) A Roman province north of Pamphylia
Pollux (PAH-lux) A Greek god (Castor and Pollux were the Gemini twins.)
Pontus (PON-tus) A Roman province in Asia Minor
Porcius (PORE-shus) Another name of Festus
Priscilla (prih-SILL-uh) Wife of Aquila
Procorus (PROCK-oh-russ) One of the seven men appointed to deal with the widows' difficulty in Jerusalem
Ptolemais (tah-lih-MAY-us) A seacoast town north of Caesarea
Publius (PUB-lee-us) The chief official on the island of Malta
Puteoli (poo-tee-OH-lee) An Italian seaport city southeast of Rome
Pyrrhus (PEER-us) Father of Sopater
Rhegium (REE-jih-um) The city on the southern tip of Italy
Rhoda (ROW-duh) A servant girl in the house of Mary, mother of John Mark
Rhodes (ROADS) An island off the southern coast of Asia
Sabbath (SAB-bath) The weekly day of rest and worship of the Jews
Sadducee (SAD-you-see) A member of the priestly sect of the Jews
Salamis (SAL-uh-miss) A city on the east end of Cyprus
Samaria (some-AIR-ee-uh) A political district of Palestine between Galilee and Judea
Samaritan (some-AIR-ih-ton) A member of a race which originated in Old Testament times by the intermarriage of Jews and Assyrians
Samos (SAY-muss) An island in the Aegean Sea, off the coast of Asia
Samothrace (SAM-oh-thrace) An island in the northern Aegean Sea
Sanhedrin (SAN-hid-wren) The supreme Jewish council
Sapphira (suh-FYE-ruh) Wife of Ananias, who lied to the Holy Spirit
Sceva (SEE-vuh) An Ephesian priest whose seven sons cast out evil spirits
Secundus (see-CUN-dus) A missionary companion of Paul from Thessalonica
Seleucia (see-LOU-shih-uh) The seaport of Antioch of Syria
Sergius Paulus (SIR-jee-us PAUL-us) Proconsul of Cyprus
Sharon (SHARE-un) A plain along the Mediterranean coast of Judea
Sidon (SIGH-dun) A city on the Mediterranean coast north of Caesarea
Silas (SIGH-lus) A missionary companion of Paul
Simeon (SIM-ee-un) A leader in the church in Antioch of Syria; also known as Niger
Simon (SIGH-mun) 1. One of the twelve apostles; also called "the Zealot"
2. A sorcerer of Samaria
Sinai (SIGH-nigh) Name of the mountain where Moses received the law from God
Solomon (SOL-oh-mun) Third king of Israel in the Old Testament; son of David
Sopater (SO-pat-er) A missionary companion of Paul from Berea
sorcerer (SORE-sir-er) A magician
sorcery (SOR-sir-ee) The practice of magic
Sosthenes (SAHSS-thin-ease) A synagogue ruler in Corinth
Stoics (STOW-ix) A school of Greek philosophers
synagogue (SIN-uh-gog) A gathering place of Jews, designed for worship and learning
Syracuse (SIH-ruh-cuse) A major city on the eastern coast of Sicily
Syria (SEAR-ee-uh) A nation north of Palestine
Syrtis (SIR-tiss) The dangerous quicksands on the North African coast
Tabitha (TAB-ith-uh) A woman of Joppa raised from the dead by Peter; also named Dorcas
Tarsus (TAR-suss) The chief city of Cilicia
Tertullus (ter-TULL-us) A lawyer who prosecuted Paul before Felix
Theophilus (thee-AH-fill-us) The man to whom the book of Acts is addressed
Thessalonica (thess-uh-low-NIGH-kuh) A major city of Macedonia
Theudas (THEW-dus) A leader in a rebellion mentioned in Gamaliel's speech before the Sanhedrin

Thomas (TOM-us) One of the twelve apostles
Thyatira (thigh-uh-TIE-ruh) A city of Asia; home of Lydia
Timon (TIE-mun) One of the seven men appointed to deal with the widows' difficulty in Jerusalem
Timothy (TIM-oath-ee) A missionary companion of Paul, from Lystra
Titius Justus (TIH-shus JUST-us) A Corinthian convert
Troas (TROW-as) A seacoast city of northwest Asia
Trophimus (TRAH-fim-us) A missionary companion of Paul, from Ephesus
Tychicus (TICK-ick-us) A missionary companion of Paul, from Asia
Tyrannus (tie-RAN-us) A Greek rhetorician at Ephesus in whose school Paul taught for two years
Tyre (TIRE) A city on the Mediterranean coast north of Caesarea
Yom Kippur (YOME kip-POOR) The annual Jewish fast (English translation is "Day of Atonement")
Zealot (ZELL-ut) A member of a radical Jewish religious-political sect
Zeus (ZUCE) The chief of the Greek gods