Acts of the Apostles

Student Manual
The Acts of the Apostles

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Lesson 1
Introduction to the Book

I. Why should we study the Book of Acts?

A. The Book of Acts is ____________ connecting the Gospels and the Epistles.

1. It is the ______________ of the Gospels.
   a. In the Gospels, Jesus is seen as a grain of wheat who falls to the ground and _________ (John 12:24).
   b. The book of Acts gives us the result of Jesus’ willingness to lay down His life. It is the “______________” that is brought forth.

2. It is a __________ to the Gospels.
   a. In the Gospels, Christ ______________ the Church with His blood. In the Book of Acts, that Church rises to actual existence.
   b. In the Gospels, Jesus gives His famous prophecy stating, “I will build my church” (Mt. 16:18). In the Book of Acts, we see the _______________ of that prophecy.
   c. In the Gospels, Christ issued the commands to His followers to take the gospel to the _______________________. In the Book of Acts, we get a glimpse of just how the apostles responded to those commands under the guidance and direction of the Holy Spirit.

3. It is an__________________ to the Epistles
   a. It gives the ________________ and occasion for much of what will follow.
   b. It helps us to understand the Epistles in their _______________ context.


1. It establishes for us the foundational truths and principles of the Church “in ________________.”

2. It ________________ for us in living form all of the teaching of Christ in the Gospels.

3. It illustrates the ____________________ of all the doctrine outlined in the Epistles.

4. It provides a textbook on such things as:
a. Evangelism  
b. Ministry in the spirit  
c. Missions  
d. Church planting  
e. Church government  
f. Team ministry  
g. Prayer life of the church  
h. Character of a biblical Christian  
i. The training and releasing of leaders

C. The Book of Acts is a book of inspiration in these days of the ________________ of the Church.

1. It provides a record of the ________________ outpouring of the Spirit.

2. It gives us a ________________ of much that God is restoring.

3. It provides us a glimpse of and stirs our faith in regard to what God __________
do in the Church today.


II. What is the significance of the title of this book?


1. It is the story of how God uses ________________ vessels to implement His eternal purposes.

2. It shows us ________________ accomplished as we stand “in Christ?”

3. One of the key words in the Book of Acts is “apostle” or “apostles.”

   a. Apostolos (apostle) is used 30 times  
   b. Apostello (sent) is used 25 times.  
   c. Apostolee (apostleship) is used once.

B. Some have suggested other titles.

1. Some have suggested in jest, “________ of the Acts of ______ of the Apostles.”

2. Others feel it could more appropriately be called “The Acts of the __________
   ___________ in the Church.”

3. It could be called the “Life of __________.”

4. Other suggestions include:
III. Who wrote the book of Acts?

A. The real author is the ________________ (II Pet. 1:21; II Tim. 3:14-17).

B. The human author was a man by the name of “_________.

   1. Luke was referred to by Paul as the “beloved physician” and is the only
      ____________ author in the New Testament (Col. 4:14)

   2. Luke also wrote the gospel that bears his name, which is an account of Christ’s
      ____________ ministry – “Christ according to the flesh.”

   3. Luke wrote Acts as a continuation recording Christ’s ____________ ministry –
      “Christ according to the spirit.”

   4. Because of the way the Book of Acts ends, many have suggested that he was
      planning on writing ________________ to finish the story.

   5. There is much evidence to establish Luke as the author.

      a. Both Acts and Luke are addressed to the ________________—Theophilos
         (Acts 1:1; Luke 1:3).


      c. The style of both the Gospel and the Book of Acts are ________________.

      d. Luke was a ________________ of Paul and, therefore, qualified to write the
         book (Acts 16:10, 20:4-6, 28:16; Col. 4:14; II Tim. 4:11; Phil. 4).

      e. Luke’s authorship of both books is unanimously attested to by Early Church
         ________________.

IV. When was the Book of Acts written?

A. The Book of Acts was most likely written between ________________ A.D.
1. Paul was still _______________ in Rome and had not come to trial.

2. The reign of Nero included these years.

3. It was obviously written _____________ the death of Paul.

4. It was very likely written shortly __________ the close of the time covered in the book, after Paul had been two years in Rome.

B. The Book of Acts covers approximately ______________ from the ascension of Jesus to the time when Paul had been in prison in Rome for two years (See Chart on the Chronology of the Book of Acts).

V. What is a general overview of the contents of the Book of Acts?

A. This is the first ____________ of the church and the only unfinished book in the Bible.

B. The book, like Genesis, is the book of _____________ and it is just as important. It contains the following beginnings:

1. The Holy Spirit’s work of evangelism

2. The gospel of preaching (I Cor 15:1-4)

3. A new dispensation (the Holy Spirit)

4. The Church of our Lord

5. World-wide evangelism

6. Salvation through the blood of Christ

C. The book centers on the work of two great _____________.

1. Peter to the Jews (Chapters 1-12)

2. Paul to the Gentiles (Chapters 13-28)

D. The book revolves around __________ geographical centers.

1. Jerusalem

2. Antioch

3. Ephesus

4. Rome

5. Thus, the gospel begins in Jerusalem, the _____________ hub of the world, and ends in Rome, the _____________ hub of the world.

VI. **What is the key verse and how is it fulfilled in the Book of Acts?**

The key verse in the Book of Acts is Acts 1:8. It is the key verse because it gives the ______________ in the Book of Acts.

*But you shall receive power when the Holy Spirit has come upon you; and you shall be witnesses to Me in Jerusalem, and in all Judea and Samaria, and to the end of the earth.*

A. Jerusalem (Acts 1:4, 8; Luke 24:47)

B. Judea (Acts 2:9, 14, 8:1, 9:31, 10:37, 11:1, 19, 15:1)

C. Samaria (Acts 8-10)


VII. **What was the purpose for which this book was written?**

There are many possible reasons that have been suggested for which Luke may have written this book.

He may have written it…

A. To preserve an ______________________ of the origins of the Early Church.

B. To demonstrate the continuing ________________ through the ministry of the Holy Spirit (Acts 1:1).

C. To defend the church from the Roman Empire’s antagonism toward the Jews by showing that while they share common scriptures, they are a ______________ religious group that the Romans need not fear.

D. To demonstrate ________________ by which Christ builds His church.

E. To provide a ______________________ in a time when world-wide persecution was foreseen.

F. To assist in the evangelization of the Jews by showing that Christianity is indeed the ________________ of the Old Testament.

G. To provide a ______________________ of the life of one of the greatest apostles in the early church.
H. To provide a ___________________ to be presented at Paul’s trial to explain his arrest and the charges that were against him.

VIII. What are the key words used in the Book of Acts?

Key words often give insight into the main message of a book. Some of the key words in the Book of Acts include the following:

- Paul – 154
- Peter – 64
- (Holy) Spirit – 50
- Word (of God) – 48
- Name (of Jesus, the Lord) – 34
- Apostle(s) – 30
- Witness (or some form of the word) – 30
- Prayer – 28
# Chronology of the Book of Acts

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* It should be noted that because of limited historical records, dates are approximate.
Lesson 2-3
The Keys of the Kingdom in the Book of Acts

I. What is the purpose of a key?

A. A key is an instrument used to lock or __________ something.

B. A key is anything that is used to disclose, open, unlock or __________ something.

C. Symbolically, keys speak of authority, power and __________.

II. What is Jesus’ relationship to keys?

A. Jesus has ______________ and authority (Mt. 28:18).

B. Jesus has control over many keys.

1. He holds the keys of ______________ of heaven (Mt. 16:19).

2. He has the keys of ______________ (Rev. 1:18).

3. He has the key of ___________ (Is. 22:22; Rev. 3:7).

4. He has the key to the bottomless __________ (Rev. 9:1; 20:1).

C. Jesus said that He would give His followers the keys of the kingdom of heaven (Mt. 16:18-19).

III. What are the keys of the kingdom that functioned in the Book of Acts?

A. Key Number One: ________________

1. The Church cannot function or even attempt to __________ the Great Commission without a relationship to and a reliance on the Holy Spirit.

2. The apostles in the Book of Acts lived in the conscious awareness of being motivated by, empowered by, and under the __________ of the Holy Spirit.

3. The work and ministry of the Holy Spirit is central to the Book of Acts, being mentioned some ______________.

   a. The Holy Spirit in the Book of Acts had a __________ role. The Holy Spirit was:

      • The Commander-in-Chief (1:2)
      • The Inspirer of Prophecy (1:16; 11:28; 13:2, 4)
      • The Fulfillment of Prophecy (2:17-18)
b. The disciples in the Book of Acts had a ____________ relationship to the Holy Spirit. They were:

- Empowered by the Spirit (1:8)
- Baptized in the Spirit (1:5)
- Recipients of the Spirit (8:15; 19:2-6)
- Filled with the Spirit (Acts 2:4; 4:8; 6:3, 5)
- Co-witnesses with the Spirit (5:32)
- Prompted by the Spirit (18:5)
- Appointed by the Spirit (20:23, 28)
- Separated and sent by the Spirit (13:2, 4)
- Transported by the Spirit (8:39)
- Led, guided and directed by the Spirit (8:29)

“In the Book of Acts there is a strong and vivid realization of His presence, a manifest and victorious sense of His working, which is sadly lacking in the experience of the Church today.” Wilbur Smith

B. Key Number Two: ____________

At least ______ out of the 28 chapters in the Book of Acts have a reference to prayer.

1. They “______________________” in prayer (Acts 2:42).

   To continue steadfastly is “to persevere; to give ________________ to a thing; to adhere to one; be devoted to; not to faint; to show oneself courageous; to be in constant readiness for; to wait on continually.”

2. They “______________________” to prayer (Acts 6:4).

   This word means “to be earnest toward, to persevere in and to be constantly ____________ in prayer.”


4. They prayed in ________________ situations.
   
   a. In selecting leadership (Acts 1:24)
   b. In setting in leaders (Acts 6:6)
c. In sending out ministries (Acts 13:3)
d. In ordaining elders (Acts 14:23)
e. In departing from friends (Acts 20:26; 21:15)

5. They prayed for ____________________ and needs.
   a. For boldness (Acts 4:31)
   b. To receive the Holy Spirit (Acts 8:15)
   c. To raise the dead (Acts 9:40)
   d. Peter’s release (Acts 12:12)
   e. The mind of the Lord (Acts 16:16)
   f. Deliverance (Acts 16:25)
   g. Healing (Acts 28:8)

C. Key Number Three: ____________________

1. The Word of God was ______________ to all of their teaching and preaching.
   b. The apostles went everywhere, ______________ the word (Acts 8:4).
   c. They preached the word to the Jews and quoted the ______________ (Acts 2:16, 25).
   d. They preached the word to the Gentiles and stated the ______________ (Acts 17:22-34).

2. The Word of God as seen in the Book of Acts was a ______________ word. It was:
   a. The Word of exhortation (Acts 13:15)
   b. The Word of salvation (Acts 13:26)
   d. The Word of the gospel (Acts 15:7)
   e. The Word of His grace (Acts 14:3; 20:32)

3. The Word of God evoked many positive ______________ from people.
   a. They __________ the Word (Acts 4:4).
   b. They __________ the Word (Acts 2:41; 8:14, 11:1).
   c. They __________ the Word (Acts 4:29).
   d. They desired __________ the Word (Acts 13:7, 42, 44).
   e. They received the Word with ____________________ (Acts 17:11).
f. They ______________________ to the Word (Acts 6:4) and continued steadfastly in the Word (Acts 2:42).

g. They ________________ the Word (Acts 17:11).

h. They ______________ the Word (Acts 13:48).

4. The Word of God was used in many ways by the apostles in the Book of Acts.

a. They spoke it boldly (Acts 4:29, 37).


c. They taught the Word (Acts 15:35, 18:11).

d. They testified the Word (Acts 8:25).

e. They spread or published the Word (Acts 13:49).

f. They used the Word to determine policy (Acts 15:15).

g. They commended people to the Word (Acts 20:32).

5. The Word of God brought forth ____________________________.


b. ________________ heard the Word (Acts 19:10).


   The word that is translated “prevailed” in this verse means “to __________ ________.”

D. Key Number Four: The ____________ of the Lord

The Apostles in the Book of Acts were totally dependent on the name of the Lord to effect results and empower their ministry.

1. The apostles understood that their own resources were _________________.

   a. Their __________ would never accomplish the task (Acts 3:6).

   b. Their __________ would never be sufficient (Acts 3:12).
c. Their own ________________________ would only fall short (Acts 3:16; 4:7-12).

2. The apostles understood that the name of the Lord was God’s ____________ ____________ to them.
   a. As the ________ was a special gift to Moses (Ex. 4:1-4, 17).
   b. As the ____________ was a special gift to Elijah and Elisha (II Kgs. 2:8, 13-14).

3. The apostles understood that His name was equal to His person and represented His ____________ (Acts 4:7).

4. The apostles in the Book of Acts saw the name of the Lord bringing:
   a. Salvation (Acts 2:21, 4:12)
   b. Deliverance (16:18)
   c. Healing (Acts 3:6, 4:10)
   d. Signs and Wonders (Acts 4:30)
   e. Forgiveness and remission of sins (Acts 10:43)

5. The Apostles in the Book of Acts related to the name by (Col 3:17):
   a. Having faith in His name (Acts 3:16)
   c. Baptizing in the name (Acts 2:38; 8:16; 10:48; 19:5)
   d. Teaching and preaching in the name (Acts 9:21, 27, 29)
   e. Teaching and preaching the name (Acts 4:17; 8:12)
   f. Magnifying the name (Acts 19:17)
   g. Taking out a people for His name (Acts 15:14)
   h. Bearing His name (Acts 9:15; 15:17)
   i. Doing signs and wonders in His name (Acts 4:30)
   j. Suffering for His name (Acts 5:41; 9:16)
   k. Risking their lives for His name (Acts 15:26)
   l. Being willing to die for His name (Acts 21:13)

   a. They faced pressure from other religious leaders _____________ the name (Acts 4:17; 5:28, 40).
   b. They understood that the use of the name cannot be a ______________ (Acts 19:13-16). They understood that the key to using the name is having a __________________________ to Jesus.
   c. They realized that people can live ______________ the name (Acts 26:9).
Lesson 4-6
Acts Chapter 1

I. General Outline of Chapter 1

A. The Prologue to the Book (1:1-3)
B. Jesus’ Final Instructions (1:4-8)
C. Jesus’ Ascension into Heaven (1:9-11)
D. The Upper Room Prayer Meeting (1:10-14)
E. The Selection of Matthias to Replace Judas (1:15-26)

II. The Prologue to the Book (Acts 1:1-3)

A. The author of the Book of Acts was a man by the name of Luke. Luke was not only the author of the book, but he was ______________ in the book

1. He was born in ____________ in Syria.
2. He was not a ________ (Col 4:11, 14).
3. He was educated in the science of _____________ (Col 4:14).
4. He was very likely a ______________ of the apostle Paul.
5. He was a _______________ of Paul.
6. He was most likely _____________ into leadership by Paul.
7. He was one of Paul’s most intimate _____________.
8. There are ____________________ regarding Luke that have some credibility.
   a. He never married.
   b. He most likely returned to Philippi after Paul’s death.
   c. He is believed to have died in Bithynia of natural.

B. The author of the book makes a reference to a ___________________. This is most likely the Gospel that bears his name—the Gospel according to Luke.

1. Luke’s gospel was to be an ________________ (Luke 1:3-4).
2. There is a widely held view that Luke intended to write a ________________.
   Two reasons are given for this view:
a. The use of the superlative “first” (Gk. proton) instead of the comparative “former” (Gk. proteron) is strictly used only when ______________ are in mind.

b. Acts ends ______________ (Acts 28:30-31) without revealing whether Paul was released or was put to death.

C. The author of the Book of Acts wrote to a man by the name of Theophilus.

1. It is difficult to know to whom this title or name refers.
   a. Theophilus may be a ______________ and not a name at all.

   If it is a general designation, it is a universal letter, written to ___________ ______________ everywhere who were eager to learn more about the work of God.

   b. Theophilus may be a specific ______________ to whom Luke was writing.

      i. He may have been a Roman ______________ such as a governor or procurator (For Luke’s use of “most excellent” see Luke 1:3; Acts 23:26, 24:2, 26:25.).

      ii. He may have been some person of standing in Rome whose ______________ was sought for Paul’s trial.

      iii. He may have been the ______________ who was due to hear Paul’s case.

      iv. He may have been a Gentile of rank who came under the influence of Luke or under that of Paul in Rome, and was converted to the Christian faith.

      v. He may have been a person of nobility who was the patron of Luke, and who ______________ the production of this book.

   c. Certainly, for the purpose of our reading and study, we will take this to be a book personally ______________.

D. The author of the Book of Acts indicated that his former work or account only contained what Jesus ______________ to do and to teach (Acts 1:1).

1. It is interesting the order that Luke uses in relation to Jesus—______________ and then teaching.

2. It is interesting that even though Luke’s gospel is the ______________ gospel he indicates that it only represented what Jesus “began” to do and to teach.

3. It is interesting because the implication of this statement is that Jesus is ______________ to work and minister.
“Hence, the grand history of what Jesus did and taught does not conclude with His departure to the Father; but Luke now begins it in a higher strain; for all the subsequent labors of the apostles are just an exhibition of the ministry of the glorified Redeemer Himself, because they were acting under His authority, and He was the principle that operated in them all.” (Jamison, Fausset & Brown)

4. It is interesting to see how the Lord Jesus Christ functioned as a ____________ ____________ in the Book of Acts. Jesus is seen as the:

- Commander and Instructor of His people (1:2-9)
- Great Hope of the Church (1:10-11)
- Giver of the Holy Spirit (2:33)
- Burden of all sermons and addresses (2:22-36, 3:13-15, 4:10-33, 5:30, 6:14, 8:5, 35, 10:36, etc.)
- One who added to the Church (2:47)
- Only Hope for a perishing world (4:12)
- Active Partner in our service (3:16, 26, 18:9-10)
- Personal Agent in the conversion of Saul (9:3-6)
- Encourager of His much-tried ones (7:55-56, 23:11)

E. The author of the Book of Acts indicated that Jesus spent a good deal of His time between the resurrection and ascension giving __________________ to His apostles.

1. Jesus gave these commandments through the ________________ (Acts 1:2).

This power and ability to depend on the Spirit is what He intended His Church to have throughout the Church Age (John 3:1-5; Eph 3:17-19; I Pet 1:11-12; Acts 8:5-7; II Cor. 1:21; Rom. 8:2, 13; John 5:19).

2. Jesus gave ____________ commands relative to their ______________.

He commissioned or commanded them to:

- ____________ the Gospel in all the world and to every creature (Mark 16:15).
- Be ____________ to Him from Jerusalem to the ends of the earth (Acts 1:8; Luke 24:47-48).
• Make ____________ of all nations (Mt. 28:18).

• ____________ those who respond (Mt. 28:19, Compare Acts 2:38-39).

• Tend to them as a ____________ (John 21:15-20).

• _________ them the whole counsel of God (Mt. 28:20, Compare Acts 20:27).

3. Jesus gave ____________ commands regarding the next few days (Acts 1:4).

F. The author of the Book of Acts indicated that Jesus appeared to a number of people providing many “_________________” of His resurrection
   a. He appeared to Mary Magdalene (Mark 16:9).
   b. He appeared to women (Mt. 28:9).
   c. He appeared to Peter (I Cor. 15:5).
   d. He appeared to two disciples (Luke 24:15-31).
   e. He appeared to ten apostles without Thomas (John 20:19, 24).
   f. He appeared to the eleven with Thomas (John 20:26-28).
   g. He appeared to seven disciples who were fishing (John 21:1-24).
   h. He appeared to eleven apostles (Mt. 28:16-17).
   i. He appeared to five hundred people (I Cor. 15:6).
   j. He appeared to James (I Cor. 15:7).
   k. He appeared to the eleven apostles (Acts 1:4).
   l. He appeared to the eleven apostles again (Acts 1:6, implied).

G. The author of the Book of Acts indicated that Jesus spoke of many things pertaining to the ____________ of God.
   1. Jesus began His ministry _________________ the Kingdom.
   2. Jesus gave His apostles the ____________ the Kingdom (Matthew 16 and 18).
   3. Jesus prepared His apostles for His departure with a Kingdom ________________ (Acts 1:3).
   5. Jesus is seen in the Book of Acts as _____________ of the Kingdom (Acts 17:7).

III. Jesus’ Final Instructions (Acts 1:4-8)
A. In this setting Jesus commanded them.

This Greek verb occurs three times in the Book of Acts relative to the Lord making commands and, therefore, expresses the Lord’s threefold charge to His people.

1. He charged people to __________________ (Acts 17:30).
2. He charged His followers to wait for ____________ (Acts 1:4).
3. He charged His followers to___________ the Gospel (Acts 10:42).

B. In this setting Jesus commanded them to __________. Why wait?

1. They were to remain in Jerusalem because it was to be from ____________ that the word of the Lord would go forth (Is. 2:3).

   Jerusalem was extremely important as the center of the Jewish religious world.

   a. This city was captured from the Jebusites about 1,000 B.C. by David.
   b. It was made the capital of the Hebrew monarchy.
   c. It became the Holy City when Solomon's Temple was built there.
   d. It was the scene of all the writing prophets except Amos and Hosea.
   e. It remained the capital of Judah after the split.
   f. It fell to the Babylonians in 586 B.C.
   g. It was rebuilt after the exile by Nehemiah about the mid-fifth century B.C.
   h. It was destroyed by Titus, the Roman general, in 70 A.D.
   i. According to the Gospels, Jesus visited the city seven times:
      • At the presentation (Luke 2:22-39)
      • At the Passover when he was 12 years old (Luke 2:41-50)
      • At the Passover near the beginning of His ministry (John 2:13-22)
      • At the unnamed feast (John 7:1-8:59, most likely the Feast of Tabernacles).
      • At dedication (John 9:1-10:39)
      • At another visit to the Temple (Mark 11:11)
      • At His final visit at Passover (John 13:1; Mark 11:27f)
   j. The first Christian Church was founded there.
   k. It was the scene of the martyrdom of Stephen (Acts 7:54-60).
l. It was the scene of the martyrdom of James (Acts 12:1-2).

m. An important Church council was convened there (Acts 15).

n. Paul made five visits (that we know about) to the city after his conversion.
   - To visit Peter (Gal 1:18; Acts 9:26-30)
   - To give famine relief (Gal 2:1; Acts 11:27-30)
   - To attend the council (Acts 15:1-35)
   - At the close of his second missionary journey (18:22)
   - At the close of the third journey to carry the offering he had gathered among the Gentiles (Acts 21:17)

2. They were to wait because there was a “_________________” in God’s timetable that needed to occur (Acts 2:1; Gal. 4:4).

3. They were to wait until the promise of the Father (i.e. the baptism of the Spirit) became part of their ________________.

4. They were to wait until Jesus ________________ to the Father, which was a prerequisite to the Holy Spirit’s outpouring (Acts 2:33).

D. In this setting Jesus made reference to them receiving the ______________ of the Father.
   1. The Promise of the Father refers to a promise made __________ by the Father prior to His incarnation.
   2. The Promise of the Father was __________ by Jesus and rewarded by the Father after the ascension of Christ (Acts 2:33).
   3. The Promise of the Father would later be __________ upon the Church by Christ as the Church entered into the fulfillment of Pentecost (see also John 14:16, 15:26, 16:7).
   4. The Baptism of the Holy Spirit had been clearly __________ (Mt. 3:11; Mark 1:8; Luke 3:16; John 1:33).

E. In this setting Jesus made it clear that the outpouring of the Spirit would happen in “________________.”

F. In this setting the disciples asked Jesus about the ______________ to the Kingdom to Israel.

This statement reveals several things about the disciples both negative and positive.

1. On the negative side
   a. It reveals their __________ understanding in regard to the Kingdom of God.
b. It reveals that they had no ______________ of the new spiritual mission to which they were called.

c. It reveals their need for the ______________ of the Holy Spirit.

2. On the positive side
   a. It reveals that they recognized Jesus’ ______________.
   
   b. It reveals that they understood Jesus’ power or __________ to bring the ancient economy back into reality (compare Mt. 16:22 and Luke 24:21).

G. In this setting Jesus made it clear that the when the apostles were baptized with the Holy Spirit they would receive ___________ (Acts 1:8).

There are two different Greek words for power—exousia and dunamis.

1. In this case it is not exousia, meaning “privilege or authority” (John 1:12; Mt. 10:1). This is the authority that is ours through the new birth as we find ourself “____________.”

2. In this case it is dunamis, meaning “power or ability” Luke 4:14). This is power or ______________ that is ours through immersion in the Holy Spirit. It is the ability of the Spirit.

H. In this setting Jesus challenged them to be ______________.

They were to be witnesses in four identifiable areas:


   This term is used in three senses in the New Testament.

   a. The __________ about Jerusalem originally occupied by the tribe of Judah

   b. The ___________ of Judea, embracing the districts of Samaria, Judea and Idumea

   c. The __________ of Palestine

3. Samaria (Acts 8-10)

   This term is also used in three senses in the Bible.

   a. Originally Samaria was the name of the _______ founded by Omri in about 880 B.C. situated about 35 miles north of Jerusalem. It became the capital of Israel after the nation divided
b. Samaria came to be applied to the ________ Northern Kingdom (Amos 3:9).

c. At the time of Jesus, the name was limited to a __________, twenty miles by forty miles, lying between Galilee on the north, and Judea on the south.


IV. Jesus’ Ascension into Heaven (Acts 1:9–11)

A. Jesus was ______________.

1. This is a reference to His ______________ into heaven.

2. He came as God in the incarnation and went ______________ in the ascension.

3. This was not His ___________ ascension (See John 20:17).

4. The Lord ascended for several purposes.
   a. To receive again ____________ which He had with the Father before the world began (John 17:5)
   b. To be our ______________ and High Priest at the right hand of God (Rom. 8:34)
   c. To prepare ___________ for us (John 14:2–3)
   d. To rule ____________ on our behalf (Eph. 1:20–23)
   e. To await the preparation of His __________—the Church

B. Jesus was received by ______________.

1. The “cloud” had significance in the Old Testament.
   a. The cloud led Israel out of bondage was called “the Lord” (Ex. 13:21–22).
   b. The cloud led them through the Red Sea (I Cor. 10:1–4).
   c. The glory of the Lord appeared in the cloud (Ex. 16:10).
   d. The cloud rested on Sinai and received Moses (Ex. 19:9–19; 24:15–18; 34:5–7).
   e. The cloud filled the Tabernacle (Ex. 40:34–38).
   f. The cloud filled Solomon's Temple (I Kgs. 8:10–11; II Chr. 5:13–14).
g. The cloud departed from the Temple (Ezek. 10:1-22).

3. The “cloud” has significance in relation to Christ.
   
   a. He was ____________ by a cloud on the Mount of Transfiguration (Mt. 17:5; Mark 9:1-7; Luke 9:28-36)
   
   b. He ____________ in a cloud at His ascension (Acts 1:9).
   
   c. He is ____________ with a cloud (Rev. 10:1).
   
   d. He is ____________ a white cloud (Rev 14:14-16).
   
   e. He will ________ in a cloud of glory (Luke 21:17).
   
   f. He will also come in the clouds of glory with ____________ (Mt. 26:64; Mark 14:62; I Th. 4:17).

4. The glory-cloud speaks of the presence of the ________________.

C. Jesus was taken from their ____________ (Acts 1:9).

D. The disciples ________________ toward heaven as He ascended (Acts 1:10).
   
   1. In this sense the apostles were ________ “witnesses” of the ascension.
   
   2. In this sense the apostles were much like Elisha of old who watched his master go up before him (II Kgs. 2:9-14).
   
      a. As such, the apostles were ____________ about His departure.
   
      b. As such, they were waiting for _______________ to fall on them.
   
      c. As such, they were waiting for the ________________ of the Spirit.

E. Two other ________________ were witnesses of the ascension.
   
   1. At His birth there were wise men, at least two of them, possible three (Mt. 2:1-2).
   
   2. At His temptation angels ministered unto Him (Mt 4:11).
   
   3. At His transfiguration, Moses and Elijah appeared (Mt. 17:3-12; Luke 9:28-35).
   
   
   5. At the open grave two angels were present (John 20:12).
   
   6. At His ascension two men appeared (Acts 1:10).
7. At His second coming there will be two witnesses (Rev. 11:1-14).

F. The two witnesses carried a ______________ message.

1. This message was no doubt said to __________ the apostles.

2. This message was said, no doubt, in reference to the Second Coming of Christ. When Christ returns, it will be the ______________, not another Jesus (II Cor. 11:1-4).

The same:

a. Virgin born
b. Sinless
c. Spotless
d. Crucified
e. Resurrected
f. Ascended
g. Glorified . . Son of God!

3. This message was also an affirmation of Jesus’ ____________.

4. This message was very specific about ________ Jesus would return again. He would return “in like manner” as He went into heaven.

This tells us several about the second coming of Christ:

a. He will come ____________, or bodily.

b. He will come ____________.

c. He will come ____________.

d. He will come ________________.

e. He will come ____________.

f. He went as the God-man and He will return as the ____________.

See: I Thessalonians 4:15-17; Matthew 26:64; Revelation 10:1

V. The Upper Room Prayer Meeting (Acts 1:10-14).

A. They went to ______________.

1. They went in immediate obedience to Christ’s request (Acts 1:4)

2. They went in a spirit of joy and ____________ (Luke 24:52)
B. They gathered together in the ________________ instead of waiting in their own homes (Mt. 18:20).

C. They were gathered in ________________.
   1. The word “one accord” is a compound Greek word literally meaning, “with one ________________,” indicating perfect unanimity of feeling and desire and purpose.
   2. This word occurs only _______ outside of the Book of Acts (Rom. 15:6), but it is found often in Acts.
      a. With one accord in supplication (Acts 1:14)
      b. With one accord in expectation (Acts 2:1)
      c. With one accord in consecration (Acts 4:24)
      d. With one accord in separation (Acts 5:12)
      e. With one accord in cooperation (Acts 15:25)
         See also: Acts 2:46; 7:57; 8:6; 12:20; 18:12; 19:29
   3. This unity was one of the secrets of __________ and blessing in the Book of Acts (Ps. 133).
   4. This type of atmosphere is necessary for any outpouring of the fire and blessing of God (II Chr. 5:11-14).
   5. Unity is a tremendously ________________ (Mt. 18:15-20; Dt. 32:30; Eccl. 4:9-12).
   6. Unity will be a ______________ to the world (John 17:20-24).

D. They waited on the Lord in ___________ and supplication.
   1. Supplication means ___________ and earnest prayer in worship. It means to kneel down, to entreat, to implore and to call upon humbly.
   2. Prayer here means to ________________.
   3. This is how they tarried in persistent, earnest prayer (Luke 24:49; Acts 2:42, 6:4; Rom. 12:12; Col. 4:2).

VI. The Selection of Matthias to Replace Judas (Acts 1:15-26)

A. The process for the replacement of Judas was initiated by __________ (Acts 1:15).

B. This process was important for several reasons.
   1. The Scriptures needed to be ____________ (See Ps. 41:9; 69:25; 109:8).
2. The ________________ was important as it related to the apostles.

The Twelve Apostles are eternally unique for the following reasons:

a. The Twelve Apostles have a ________________ (Rev. 21:14).

b. The Twelve Apostles have a unique ________________ (Mt.19:28).

c. The Twelve Apostles will have unique ________________ (Rev. 21:14).

C. This process was handled with _________ natural and Holy Spirit direction.

1. The ________________ were established for this unique role.

This is a unique set of qualifications for a unique group of leaders (see Rev. 21:14; Eph. 2:19-22).

a. The replacement for Judas needed to be a ________________ of Jesus and the apostles from the beginning of Jesus’ ministry up to His ascension (Acts 1:22).

b. The replacement for Judas needed to be a ________________ of the resurrection (Acts 1:22).

2. The candidates were ________________ to two individuals based on a decision by the Twelve (Acts 1:23).

3. The final choice was made by prayer and the activity of the Holy Spirit (Acts 1:24-26).

a. They ____________.

b. They ________________.

The apostles had a precedent for the use of the lot.

- In choosing the scapegoat (Lev. 16:7-10)
- Of assigning the inheritance to the twelve tribes (Num. 34:13; Josh 14:2)
- See also Proverbs 16:33, Numbers 26:55-56 and Jonah 1:3-7.

4. The process was ultimately effective for several reasons.

a. It was done in an atmosphere of ____________.

b. It was done in an atmosphere of ____________.

c. It was done at the prompting of the Holy Spirit and the ________________.

d. It was done in a manner befitting the ________________ in which they lived.
D. This process was accepted by all and Mathias was _____________ with the Twelve.

Notice the later reference to “The Twelve.”


2. The Twelve acknowledged by Paul (I Cor. 15:3)

V. How are the two accounts of Judas’s death to be reconciled?

There is an apparent contradiction between the account found in Matthew and the one found in Acts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Matthew 27:3-10</th>
<th>Acts 1:18-19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 Then Judas, His betrayer, seeing that He had been condemned, was remorseful and brought back the thirty pieces of silver to the chief priests and elders, saying, “I have sinned by betraying innocent blood.” And they said, “What is that to us? You see to it!”</td>
<td>18 (Now this man purchased a field with the wages of iniquity; and falling headlong, he burst open in the middle and all his entrails gushed out. And it became known to all those dwelling in Jerusalem; so that field is called in their own language, Akel Dama, that is, Field of Blood.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Then he threw down the pieces of silver in the temple and departed, and went and hanged himself.</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 But the chief priests took the silver pieces and said, “It is not lawful to put them into the treasury, because they are the price of blood.” And they consulted together and bought with them the potter’s field to bury strangers in.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Therefore that field has been called the Field of Blood to this day.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Then was fulfilled what was spoken by Jeremiah the prophet, saying, “And they took the thirty pieces of silver, the value of Him who was priced, whom they of the children of Israel priced, and gave them for the potter’s field, as the Lord directed me.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A. When you study these two accounts there seem to be some conflicting issues.

B. When you study these two accounts you realize that there are ______________ that have to be reconciled.

1. There were two _______________.

   a. In Matthew’s account the _______________ “bought” a field. (Mt. 27:7).


2. There were two _______________.

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Student Manual
a. In Matthew’s account the field was a _______________ that was used for clay for pottery (Mt. 27:7).

b. In the Acts’ account the field was a _______________ that Judas bought for himself (Acts 1:18).

3. There were two _______________ that came from two sources.

   a. In Matthew’s account the land was purchased with thirty _______________ _______________ that was given to Judas as “the price of blood” or the “value of Him who was priced” (Mt. 27:3, 6, 9).

   b. In the Acts’ account the land was purchased with the “wages of iniquity” or the “reward of unrighteousness” (Acts 1:18; John 12:4-6).

4. There were two purchase ____________.

   a. In Matthew’s account the field was purchased ____________ the betrayal of Jesus (Mt. 27:7).

   b. In the Acts’ account the field was purchased much ____________ during the 3½ years of ministry with Jesus and the other apostles (Acts 1:18).

5. There were two ____________ for calling the field a “field of blood.”

   a. In Matthew’s account it was called the field of blood because “________ __________” or betrayal money was used to purchase the field (Mt. 27:8).

   b. In the Acts’ account it was called the field of blood because of the ________________ caused to the land by the shedding of Judas’ own blood (Acts 1:19).

C. When you study these two accounts you realize that the manner in which Judas died is consistent.

D. When you study these two accounts with the above understanding they can be easily woven together.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acts’ Account</th>
<th>Matthew’s Account</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Judas purchased a farmstead.</td>
<td>Judas betrayed Jesus for money.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judas used money that he stole.</td>
<td>Judas had remorse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judas fell headlong.</td>
<td>Judas returned the blood money.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judas burst open</td>
<td>Judas went and hanged himself on his property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judas was finally discovered.</td>
<td>The priests buy a field with the blood money.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson 7-8
Chapter 2

I. General Outline of Chapter 2

A. The Holy Spirit Descended (Acts 2:1-4)
B. The Crowd Responded (Acts 2:5-13)
C. Peter Preached to the Crowd (Acts 2:14-39)
D. The First Local Church Established (Acts 2:40-47)

II. The Holy Spirit Descended (Acts 2:1-4)

A. The Holy Spirit descended according to God’s ____________

1. It was on the __________________ (Acts 2:1).

   Pentecost is the Greek name for a Jewish feast. It is a transliterated word meaning “fiftieth.” The Hebrew “Feast of Weeks” or “Day of the First Fruits” as it was called, came seven weeks after Passover.

2. It was the actual ______________ of Pentecost (Acts 2:1).

   a. This Pentecost was a manifestation of God’s timetable or God’s ____________

      Just as there had been a fullness of time for the birth of Christ (Gal 4:6) and a fullness of time for the death of Christ (John 7:6-8), there was now a fullness of time for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit.

   b. This Pentecost would be __________________ all other Pentecosts just as the previous Passover had been different from all other Passovers.

      This Pentecost would be the ____________ to which all of the Old Testament shadows pointed.

3. It was foreshadowed by the first Pentecost that took place at ____________.

   In order to better understand what was happening here, it is good to see what happened on the first Pentecost at Sinai.

   a. The initial giving of the law occurred on the ____________ from the original Passover.

   b. The Law was given on tables of ____________ (Ex. 31:18). While in the New Covenant the law is written on the tables of our ____________ (Rom. 2:15; II Cor. 3:3).
c. There were supernatural ______________ of God’s power including thunder, lightning, thick clouds, fire, wind storm, smoke and the sound of a trumpet (Ex. 19:16-19; Heb. 12:18-19).

d. The Law was written by the ______________ of God (Ex. 31:18, Compare Mt. 12:28 and Luke 11:20).

e. ______________ were slain as a result of the disobedience of the people when the law was being given (Ex. 32:28). In the New Covenant three thousand were given new life by the obedience of faith (Acts 2:41).

4. It was an ______________ day in every respect.

a. As the day when a cosmopolitan assembly was gathered in Jerusalem, it provided a tremendous opportunity for the first great ______________ of the Gospel.

b. As the day of the ______________ of the grain harvest, it was a suitable one for the conversion of the three thousand, the first fruits of a greater harvest yet to be gathered in.

c. As the day which spoke of the going forth of the great Law from Sinai, it was a fitting one for the first great going forth of ______________ from Jerusalem (Is. 2:2-3).

B. The Holy Spirit descended on those who were ____________________________.

1. They were all assembled together in ______________.

a. There is something about the ______________ of God’s people that sets a stage for God to move.

b. They experienced many things ______________ in this chapter.

• They were all assembled (v. 1).
• They were all filled (v. 4).
• They all preached (v. 7, 17).
• They were all witnesses (v. 32).
• They all shared their possessions (v. 44).

2. They were ______________ of mind and purpose.

C. The Holy Spirit descended accompanied by ____________________________.

1. There was a supernatural ______________ from heaven like a rushing mighty wind (Acts 2:2).

a. There was no actual wind on this occasion, only the ______________ of a rushing, mighty wind (See Acts 27:15; II Pet. 1:21).
b. Wind is one of the biblical symbols of the _______________ (Ezek. 37:9-14; John 3:8).

c. In the Old Testament, the mighty power of God is also denoted by the violence of a mighty tempest or ________ (I Kgs. 19:11; Ps. 18:10; 104:3).

2. There appeared a supernatural manifestation of ________.

a. Fire has always been associated with ________ (Gen. 15:17; Ezek. 1:4; Ps. 18:12-14).

   It is a symbol of God’s holiness, purifying, cleansing and warming His people. Other areas where God is associated with fire include:

   • The cherubim and flaming sword kept the gate to Eden (Gen. 3:24).
   • Moses stood before the burning bush from which God spoke (Ex. 3:3).
   • God descended on Mt. Sinai in the midst of thunder, lightning and fire (Ex. 10:16-20).
   • God is called a consuming fire (Deut. 4:24; Heb. 12:29).
   • God manifest Himself to the children of Israel as a pillar of fire (Num. 14:14).

b. This fire is the same holy fire that fell at the ____________ of two Old Testament sanctuaries (See: Lev. 9:23-24; II Chr. 7:1-3).

c. This fire seems to have first appeared as a _____________ (Acts 2:3).

   This is a graphic picture of what was taking place in the spirit realm. Jesus had ascended on high and now He was gifting His spiritual body with elements of His ministry (Eph. 4:7-16; I Cor. 12:11).

d. The fire _______________ itself over each of them in the form of a “tongue of fire.”

3. There was a supernatural impartation of ___________—speaking with unknown languages.

   Note the progression in the Bible relative to languages:

a. The Tower of Babel (Gen. 11:1-10)

b. Pentecost (Acts 2:4)

c. Heaven (Rev. 5:9-10; 7:9)
III. The Crowd Responded (Acts 2:5-13)

A. The crowd consisted of devout Jews representing ______________ of the world (Acts 2:9-11).

1. These were __________ people (Acts 2:5).

2. Most of these were Jews who had been born in ______________ (Acts 2:5). Notice the nations that were represented:

   a. Parthians - Men of Jewish descent or religion who had lived, or were living in Parthia, a mountainous land southwest of the Caspian Sea (modern Iran). It was a part of the Persian Empire and later became an independent empire between the Euphrates and Indus Rivers.

   b. Medes - Men of Jewish descent or religion, who had lived or were living in Media, the land that was situated north of Parthia and south of the Caspian Sea. It was about the size of Spain and was one of the richest parts of Asia.

   c. Elamites - Men of Jewish descent or religion who had lived or were living in Elam, a land lying east of Babylonia and southwest of Media, whose capital was Susa. It was the eastern part of Iraq. This nation was descended from Elam, the son of Shem (Gen. 10:22).

   d. Mesopotamians - Men of Jewish descent or religion who had lived or were living in Mesopotamia, the territory lying between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates, the modern eastern Syria and northern Iraq.

   e. Judeans - Men of Jewish descent or religion who had lived or were living in Judea. In this case it would very likely include all of Palestine (see 1:24).

   f. Cappadocians - Men of Jewish descent or religion who had lived or were living in Cappadocia, the Roman province, created in 17 A.D., extending from Lake Tatta on the west to the Euphrates on the east, and from the Taurus mountains on the south to Pontus on the north. It was the eastern part of modern Turkey.

   g. Pontusians - Men of Jewish descent or religion who had lived or were living in Pontus, the territory lying east of the Halys River along the southern shore of the Black Sea.

   h. Asians - Men of Jewish descent or religion who had lived or were living in the Roman province in western Asia comprising Mysia, Lydia, Caria and the greater portion of Phrygia.

   i. Phrygians - Men of Jewish descent or religion who had lived or were living in Phrygia which originally consisted of the whole central part of Asia Minor.
j. Pamphylians - Men of Jewish descent or religion who had lived or were living in Pamphylia, also part of Asia Minor.

k. Egyptians - Men of Jewish descent or religion who had lived or were living in Egypt.

l. Libyans - Men of Jewish descent or religion who had lived or were living in Libya or that part of northern Africa which lies between the province of Africa on the west, and Egypt on the east, stretching approximately six hundred miles along the southern Mediterranean coast.

m. Sojourners Romans - Although most of the time the term “Romans” is used in the Book of Acts to mean Roman citizens, here it means Jews of Rome.

n. Cretans - Men of Jewish descent or religion who had lived or were living on the island of Crete which was situated sixty miles south of Greece.

o. Arabians - Men of Jewish descent or religion who had lived or were living in Arabia, the area south of the Dead Sea.

B. The crowd was ____________ by what they heard (Acts 2:6, Compare Gen. 11:9).

1. They were confused because of an ________________.

   a. This sound was ____________ than the sound in the upper room (the sound of wind).

      The word that is used for “sound” here is a different word in the Greek (phone) than the word in verse two and is usually rendered, “voice or utterance.”

   b. This sound was the “speaking with ________________” by the apostles.

2. They were confused because they heard them not in the Hebrew or Aramaic language, but in the languages of their ________________ (Acts 2:6).

3. They were confused because those doing the speaking were ________________ (Mark 14:70; John 1:46; 7:52; Mt. 26:73).

C. The members of the crowd reacted in ________________ (Acts 2:12-13).

   1. Some were ____________ (existami). This word means “to throw out of position, to throw into wonderment, astonish or astound.”

   2. Some were ____________ (diaporeo). This word means “to be entirely at a loss.”

   3. Some ___________ them (xieuazontes). This word means “to deride or jeer at.”

   In the Book of Acts we see a progression of opposition against the apostles:
a. From mocking  
b. To questioning (4:7)  
c. To threatening (4:17)  
d. To imprisonment (5:18)  
e. To blows (5:40)  
f. To murder (7:58)  

4. Some felt that they were ______________ with wine (Acts 2:13).

When the Holy Spirit comes upon people He causes many of the effects of wine:

a. Refreshes (Tit. 3:5)  
b. Stimulates (II Pet. 1:21)  
c. Produces joy (Rom. 14:17; I Th. 1:6)  
d. Induces singing (Eph. 4:18-19)  
e. Helps to forget trouble (Pro. 31:6)  
f. Produces unusual actions (Acts 2:1-2)  
g. Cleanses and heals (Luke 10:34)  
h. Induces visions (Acts 2:17)  
i. Produces boldness (Acts 4:31)  

IV. Peter Preached to the Crowd (Acts 2:14-41)

A. Peter assured the people that the state of the disciples is not due to ____________.

B. Peter based their new experience with the Holy Spirit and his message on ____________ (Acts 2:16-21).

C. Peter’s message focused on ____________ (Acts 2:22-26).

The heart of the message involved who Jesus was. Peter spoke of:

1. His sinlessness (v. 22).  
2. His life and ministry (v. 22).  
3. His crucifixion (v. 23).  
4. His resurrection (v. 24-25).  
5. His exaltation (v. 33).  
6. His ascension (v. 34).  
7. His enthronement (vs. 34-35).  
8. His glorification (v. 34-36).

D. Peter explained what was happening in the ________________ (Acts 2:33-36).

1. Jesus was ____________ at the right hand of God.

2. Jesus received ________________ of the Holy Spirit from the Father.


4. God established Jesus as both ________________.  

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Student Manual
E. Peter concluded his message with a ____________ from the people (Acts 2:37-40).

1. The message was for “______________” (Acts 2:21, 39).

2. The message produced the ______________ of sin.


4. The message concluded with specific instructions.
   b. Be baptized (Acts 8:16; 19:4-5)
   d. Be saved from this perverse generation (Acts 2:40).

   The word perverse means “crooked, bent, curved, winding, twisted, or warped.” It is used to apply to anything that will not go toward, that is, straight onward, but will go now on this side and then on that side, making a crooked path.

   i. It is used of ___________ that will not follow the leading of the driver, but rebels by pushing in this direction and that, instead of the way it is supposed to go.

   ii. It is used to describe the movement of ____________ who crawls along the ground, never in a straight line, but always from this side to that side.

   iii. It is used of someone who does not know the correct path, but goes to the left hand and to the right hand, _______________ to his proper destination.

   iv. It is used of ________________ who reels and staggers from one side to another instead of going forward.

F. Peter witnessed the miracle conversion of __________________ (Acts 2:41).

V. The First Local Church is Established (Acts 2:42-47)

This very first harvest tells us a great deal about the dynamics of the Early Church.

A. The ingredients of the first church are ___________ for us today.

   Notice the twenty ingredients of a successful church right here from the very beginning.
1. Repentance and Faith
2. Water Baptism
3. Baptism of the Holy Spirit
4. Separation or Holiness of Life
5. Prayer
6. Teaching
7. Fellowship
8. Breaking of Bread
9. Fear of God
10. Signs and Wonders
11. Practical Love
12. Generosity
13. Unity
14. Corporate Gatherings
15. House to House Gatherings
16. Joy
17. Simplicity of Heart
18. Praise toward God
19. Favor of the People
20. Evangelism

B. The steadfastness and ________________ of the first church is evident.
   1. They continued ________________ (Acts 2:4; see Acts 1:14).
   2. They continued ____________ (Acts 2:46),
      The verb used in both of these passages (proskartereo) means “to be earnest
      toward, to persevere, to be constantly diligent and to adhere closely to.”

C. The lifestyle of the early believers is challenging.
   1. They maintained a _____________________ and preaching—the apostles
      doctrine (Acts 2:42; I Tim. 1:10, 4:1, 6, 13, 16; Heb. 13:9).
   2. They maintained ____________ with one another (Acts 2:42; I Cor. 1:9; Eph.
      3:9, 5:11; Phil. 3:10; I John 1:3, 6-7).
   3. They maintained the ____________________ together (Acts 2:42). This may
      refer to the celebration of the Table of the Lord (I Cor. 10:16; Luke 24:35; Acts
      10:7, 11) or eating bread from house to house in hospitality (Acts 2:46).
   5. They maintained a healthy __________________ and His God ordained
   6. They maintained a lifestyle of _______________ and practical expressions of
      love.
   7. They maintained a spirit of rejoicing and ____________ (Acts 2:46-47).
D. The Lord worked with them to ______________ to the church (Acts 2:47).

VI. Question for Discussion

When it says that they had all things in common, was this a Christian form of Communism?

A. The usual interpretation

The usual interpretation is to regard these words and the whole description, in 2:44-46 and again in 4:32-37, as of that of a communistic society in which all the members sold their possessions, pooled the proceeds, and received their sustenance out of this common store.

B. Other facts to consider

There are some facts that seem to go against this interpretation.

1. The case of Barnabas seems to be singled out as ____________ (Acts 4:32-37).

2. Ananias and Sapphira were told by Peter that they had the right ____________ their property or any part of the proceeds derived from the sale of the same (Acts 5:4).

3. Mark’s mother (Acts 12:12) and Mnason (Acts 21:16) seem to have ____________ their dwellings.

4. Outside Jerusalem, the early Christians seem to have ___________ possessions from which they made voluntary gifts, as in the case of Dorcas at Joppa (Acts 9:36, 39), of the Christians at Antioch (Acts 11:39), and of those at Corinth (II Cor. 8:12, 9:7).

5. Paul and James speak of both the _______________ in other assemblies (I Tim 6:17; Gal. 2:10; I Cor 16:2; II Cor 7:13, 15, 9:6-7; James 2:1-5, 4:13).

6. Many of the first churches were started in the _____________ of people in the church (Col. 4:15; Phm. 2).

C. A unique challenge

In this day when 3,000 were saved, perhaps something very ____________ was taking place.

1. The 3,000 were very likely mostly ________________.

2. They decided ____________ in Jerusalem where they had no jobs or houses.

3. The local believers gladly accepted the challenge of ____________ these converts.
4. This most likely continued until these people were absorbed into the community, were established on their own or went back to their ________________.

5. This was not ______________ found in other churches later on.
Lesson 9-10
Chapter 3-4

I. General Outline of Chapter 3-4

A. The Healing of a Lame Man (Acts 3:1-8)
B. The Response of the People (Acts 3:9-12)
C. Peter’s Message to the People (Acts 3:13-26)
D. Peter and John Arrested (Acts 4:1-4)
E. Peter and John before the Sanhedrin (Acts 4:5-22)
F. The Disciples Pray for Boldness (Acts 4:23-31)
G. The Nature of the Early Church (Acts 4:32-37)

II. The Healing of a Lame Man (Acts 3:1-8)

A. Peter and John were often seen walking and ministering ____________ (Acts 3:1).
   1. The apostles were accustomed to ministering by ________ (Luke 10:1).
  2. Peter and John seemed to have been a _________ in life and in ministry (Acts 4:13; 8:14; Gal. 2:9).
     a. They had been friends well before this.
        i. They had been ____________ in business (Luke 5:10).
        ii. Jesus ___________them up for work assignments (Luke 22:8).
        iii. They were both part of Jesus ______________ with James (Mt. 17:1; Mark 5:37; 14:33).
        iv. They both came to the tomb of Jesus ____________ (John 20:3-4).
        v. They both _____________ a ministry to the Jews (Gal. 2:9).
    b. They were totally _____________ in many ways.
       

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Peter</th>
<th>John</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Older</td>
<td>Young</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man of Action</td>
<td>Man of Love</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Didactic</td>
<td>Prophetic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teacher</td>
<td>Visionary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Peter and John were going to the temple as they __________ had before (Acts 3:1).
C. Peter and John came to the temple at the ________________.

1. The ninth hour was about ________________.

2. The ninth hour was the time of the ________________ (Ex. 29:41-42).

D. Peter and John encountered a man who had been lame ____________ (Acts 3:2; 4:22).

E. Peter and John encountered this man at a gate called “______________” (Acts 3:2).

F. Peter and John were asked for ________ (Acts 3:2-3).

G. Peter and John ministered to the man in need (Acts 3:4-7).

1. Peter was willing to establish ________________ with the man (Acts 3:12).

2. Peter built on the ________________ in this man.

3. Peter indicated that he did not have __________________ to give him.

4. Peter used one of the ________ of the Kingdom to set this man free (see Mark 16:17-18).


This was not a gradual healing that would be experienced over time.

a. This word means that it happened “____________” (Compare: Acts 9:18).

b. Christ’s miracles were all characterized by the features of immediateness and ________________.

c. The man’s feet and ankle bones received ____________.

d. The man was restored to perfect _______________ (Acts 3:16).

H. Peter and John witnessed the man’s ______________ to the miracle (Acts 3:8).

1. He ____________, stood and walked (Isaiah 35:6).

2. His response was to ________________.

III. The Response of the People (Acts 3:9-11)

A. The people reacted in wonder and ________________.

B. The people ________________ at Solomon’s Porch.
C. The people wanted to magnify ________________.

IV. The Healing of the Lame Man Seen Symbolically

A. The healing of this lame man can be seen as a parable or type of God’s healing of a ________________.

1. This can be applied because of the key focus of this incident and this chapter is ________________ (Acts 3:19-21).

2. This can be applied because of the ________________ place given to this miracle in the Book of Acts (all of chapter 3 and much of chapter 4).

B. There are many things in this story that parallel what God is doing today to bring healing to the church.

1. The healing came at an ________________ (Ps. 102:13).

2. The healing came to a man who had never ____________.

3. The healing came from a source other than the ________________ religion of the day.

4. The healing came to a man who had _______________ expectations.

5. The healing came when the man received ______________ messengers.

6. The healing cost the man his ________________ to established religion.

7. The healing resulted in full and ______________ restoration of the man.

   a. This included a restoration and new release of praise and ____________.
   
   b. This included a restoration of proper ________________ and alignment.
   
   c. This included a restoration of the man’s ____________.
   
   d. This included a restoration to perfect soundness or ____________.

8. The healing was a catalyst for two conflicting events.

   a. It was a catalyst for the first real ________________ of the church (Acts 4:13-21).

   b. It was a catalyst for a great ________________ (Acts 4:4).

V. Peter’s Message to the People (Acts 3:13-26)
A. Peter took advantage of this opportunity to preach the Gospel (Gal. 2:8-9).

B. Peter tied this event to the past ____________________.
   1. He tied everything to the ______________—Abraham, Isaac and Jacob (Acts 3:13).
   2. He indicated that what was taking place was a ______________ of prophecy (Acts 3:18).
   3. He quoted from Moses and the prophets who had foretold of Jesus’ coming and “________________” (Acts 3:22-25).

C. Peter ______________ what God did and what many of the people had done.
   1. On the one hand, the people acted ________________ when they…
      • Delivered Jesus for trial (vs. 13).
      • Denied the Holy One in the presence of Pilate (vs. 13-14).
      • Asked for a murderer to be granted to them instead of Jesus (vs. 14).
      • Killed the Prince of Life (vs. 15).  
   2. On the other hand, God was at work _______________ when He…
      • Sent Jesus to bless the people (vs. 26).
      • Raised Jesus from the dead (vs. 15).
      • Glorified Jesus (vs. 13).

D. Peter gave the people the benefit of the doubt.
   1. He addressed them as ______________ (Acts 3:17).
   2. He indicated that what they had done they had done in ______________ (Act 3:17, Compare Luke 23:34; I Cor. 2:8; I Tim. 1:12-13).
   3. He also indicated, however, that _______ was the time to repent (Acts 3:19; Compare Acts 17:30-31).
   4. He indicated that true repentance would lead to times of _______________ (Acts 3:19).
   5. He indicated that Jesus would be ________________ when all was fulfilled (Acts 3:20-21).
   6. He indicated that the Gospel was to come to the Jews ________ (Acts 3:26, See Rom. 1:16-17; Acts 13:46).

E. Peter exalted __________ throughout as he did in all of his preaching.
   1. Notice the titles that are ascribed to Jesus by Peter.
2. He indicated that Jesus ________ was the source of their power (Acts 3:12, 16).

VI. Peter and John Arrested (Acts 4:1-4)

A. There were different ______________ to the preaching of Peter.

1. There were those who ____________.

   It is interesting to conjecture as to why the three groups were present to listen to Peter in addition to the people.

   a. The priests were there because of the fact that the apostles were teaching in the temple area.

   b. The captain of the temple was there because he was the head of the temple police force.

   c. The Sadducees were there because the apostles were teaching resurrection doctrine (Acts 4:2 with Acts 23:8).

2. There were those that ______________ (Acts 4:4).

B. Peter and John were put into ______________.

VII. Peter and John before the Sanhedrin (Acts 4:5-22)

A. Peter and John were called to give an ____________ for their behavior (Acts 4:7).

   The religious leaders wanted to know who ________________ them teach and to heal.

B. Peter and John made the source of their commissioning ________ (Acts 4:8-12).

C. Peter and John had some serious ____________ on their side.

   1. There was the matter of the man who was ____________ (Acts 4:14-16).

   2. There was the matter of the approval of the ________________ (Acts 4:21).

D. Peter and John were _______________ to teach and preach in the name of Jesus (Acts 4:13-18; See: Acts 3:6, 12, 26; 4:2, 7, 10-12, 17-20, 30).
E. Peter and John were ____________ (Acts 4:17, 21).

F. Peter and John ____________ how they would treat the sentencing (Acts 4:19-20).

VIII. The Disciples Pray for Boldness (Acts 4:23-31)

Notice several things about this gathering.

A. The apostles did not take the threats of the Sanhedrin ____________.

B. The apostles did not ____________ that they would have the power to continue in their own strength.

C. The apostles understood the strength that comes in the relationship to the other members of the ________________.

D. The apostles were not ____________ from trouble.

E. The apostles’ answer to prayer came in the form of a __________ infilling of the Holy Spirit (See Ephesians 5:18).

IX. The Nature of the Early Church (Acts 4:32-37)

Notice the qualities that were possessed by the Early Church.

A. They were filled with or full of the Spirit.

B. They were bold in their witness.

C. They were in perfect unity (one heart and soul).

D. They were selfless in their attitude toward others.

E. They had great power to give witness to Christ.

F. They had great grace upon them.

G. They were extremely generous with those in need.

H. They saw their possessions as tools for kingdom expansion.

X. The True Source of Boldness

The apostles in the Book of Acts understood the need for boldness if they were to fulfill the commission that Christ had given to them.

A. Boldness is ____________ for the spread of the Gospel.

The word “boldness” means “frankness, bluntness, openness.” It speaks of speech that is unreserved, free, fearless and confident. It refers to those who are brave,
courageous and daring.

B. Boldness is not a ____________ quality.

1. The natural tendency is to be __________ when your message is controversial.

2. The natural tendency is to ______________ in the face of threats or persecution (John 7:13).

C. Boldness can be a ______________ in and of itself (Acts 4:13).

D. Boldness is not dependent upon ______________ or natural training (Acts 4:13).

E. The boldness of the apostles was dependent upon five things.

1. Their boldness was dependent upon their ____________ to Jesus (Acts 3:13).

2. Their boldness was dependent upon their ____________ experience of salvation (Acts 4:19-20).

3. Their boldness was dependent upon their understanding of their ____________ (Acts 4:12).

4. Their boldness was dependent upon their hearts of love and ______________ for the lost (II Cor. 5:14).

5. Their boldness was dependent upon the infilling of the ______________ (Acts 4:31).

When you are filled with the Spirit…

a. You have a greater boldness and power to witness (Acts 4:31; 11:24).

b. You have a greater sensitivity to operating in the gifts of the Spirit (Acts 6:8).

c. You become more qualified and effective even in natural tasks (Acts 6:3, 5).

d. You become more of an encourager in the House of God (Eph. 5:18-19).

e. You experience greater freedom and liberty in spiritual realms (II Cor. 3:17).

f. You are able to forgive others more easily (Acts 7:55-60).

g. You will be able to challenge the demonic world with greater authority (Acts 13:9).
Lesson 11
Chapter 5

I. General Outline of Chapter 5

B. The Church Rises in Miraculous Power (Acts 5:12-16)
C. The Apostles were Imprisoned and Released by an Angel (Acts 5:17-25)
D. The Apostles were Rearrested and Charged (Acts 5:26-33)
E. Gamaliel Gave Valuable Advice (Acts 5:34-39)
F. The Apostles were Beaten and Released (Acts 5:40-42)

II. The Contrast of Ananias and Sapphira (Acts 5:1-11)

A. It is important to understand what the story of Ananias and Sapphira __________.
   1. It is not an example of blasphemy against the Holy Spirit or the “____________” sin (Eccl. 5:1-6).
   2. It is not meant to be a pattern for ___________ in the Church Age (Mt. 18:15-20).

B. It is important to understand what the story of Ananias and Sapphira ________.
   1. It is a study in ___________ in the Early Church (Acts 4:36-37).
   2. It is an indication of the ___________ of the Early Church.
   3. It tells us of the first recorded _______ in the Early Church (Josh. 7:1; I Tim. 6:9-10).
   5. It affirms the place of ___________ authority in the local church (Acts 5:3-4, 9).
   6. It highlights the fact that while the church cannot be destroyed from forces ____________ of the church, it can be destroyed from forces ___________ the church.

C. It is important to learn the lessons from Ananias and Sapphira.
   1. God searches _______________ of man and knows his thoughts and intents.
2. God is more concerned about the ________ of a man more than his external acts.
3. God will often expose ______________ that man will not be able to detect.
4. God hates ______________.

III. The Church Rises in Miraculous Power (Acts 5:12-16)
A. The fruit of godly disciple was ___________ in every way.
   2. There was a fresh release of the ______________ (Acts 5:12).
   3. There was a fresh ________ among the believers (Acts 5:12).
   4. Hypocrites were ___________ to join their ranks (Acts 5:13).
   5. There was a renewed ____________ for authority in the local church (Acts 5:13).
   6. There was a new wave of ________________ (Acts 5:14).
B. The apostles were beginning to move in the “_______________ than these” of which Jesus spoke (John 14:12; Mt. 9:21-22).

IV. The Apostles were Imprisoned and Released by an Angel (Acts 5:17-25)
A. The apostles were ____________ and put into prison.
   1. This arrest seems to have included more than just Peter and John as before, but included all or ____________ the Twelve.
   2. Peter was getting his chance to ____________ his statement of commitment (Luke 22:33).
   3. Jesus had ______________ that this would happen (Luke 21:12-13).
B. The Lord sent an ___________ to bring them out of prison.
C. The apostles followed the instructions of the angel and _____________ their ministry of teaching and preaching in the temple area.
D. Their unusual escape from prison left the religious leaders in a state of ______________ (Acts 5:24b).
   They were in this state for several reasons.
1. The apostles had disregarded their ____________.

2. God seems to have _______________ them with a miracle.

3. The doctrines of the apostles were _________________.

4. Their efforts to oppose them up to this point had been _____________.

V. The Apostles were Rearrested and Charged (Acts 5:26-33)

A. The apostles were rearrested without ______________ (Acts 5:26).

B. The apostles were charged with fulfilling the _________________ of Jesus’ commission (Acts 5:27-28).

C. Peter made a ___________________ (Acts 5:29-32).

D. Peter’s profession _________________ the religious leaders (Acts 5:33).

VI. Gamaliel Gave Valuable Advice (Acts 5:34-39)

Gamaliel’s words saved the day. There are a couple of different opinions about his words.

A. They were words of __________ that turned away the wrath of the counsel.

B. They were a demonstration of __________________ from a man who did not want to take a personal stand.

VII. The Apostles were Beaten and Released (Acts 5:40-42)

They beat them with the hope that they would accomplish two things.

A. They wanted to discourage _______________ of disobedience on their parts.

B. They wanted to _______________ them in front of the people hoping that they would lose some of their influence and following.
Lesson 12  
Chapter 6-7

I. General Outline of Chapter 6-7

A. The Choosing of Appointed Servants (Acts 6:1-7)
D. The Death of Stephen (Acts 7:54-60)

II. The Choosing of Appointed Servants (Acts 6:1-7)

A. As the Early Church grew, it experienced common ________________ associated with growth.
   1. Many of the needs of the people were being ________________.
   2. The ________________ of the leadership was being neglected.
      a. They were neglecting ____________.
      b. They were neglecting their preparation in the ________________ (I Tim. 4:15-16; II Tim. 4:2).

B. As the Early Church grew, it had to ________________ the challenges of growth.
   1. This involved ________________ of responsibilities.
   2. This involved ________________ responsibilities.
   3. This involved the development of clear ________________.

C. As the Early Church grew, other servant leaders needed to be ____________ to the team.
   These leaders needed to be servant leaders who had the same qualities as the disciples of Jesus.
   1. They needed to be people of a good ________________.
   2. They needed to be people of ________________ in dealing with people.
   3. They needed to be people of ____________.
   4. They needed to be people who were full of the ________________.

D. As the Early Church responded to the challenges of growth, the ________________
were evident.

1. The needs of the widows ______________.
2. The congregation was in ___________ over the decision.
3. The word of God ____________.
4. There was a new release of ____________.
5. There was a higher level of ______________.

For more teaching on the actual installation of these ministries refer to the course *Local Church*, Lesson 17.

III. The Ministry and Arrest of Stephen (Acts 6:8-15)

A. Stephen is an example of someone who understood the principle of ______________ (Luke 16:10-12).

   1. His first focus was on becoming an example ____________.
   2. His second focus was to be a ____________ wherever needed (Eccl. 9:10).
   3. His final focus was the ____________ to which he was called.

B. Stephen is an example of someone who functioned well at ______________ in which he found himself (I Tim. 3:13).

   1. He was willing to go ________________ his actual job description.
   2. He was willing to be ________ the Holy Spirit and wisdom in all that he did.
   3. He was willing to step out in __________ at the leading of the Lord (Acts 6:5, 8).
   4. He was willing to trust his ______________ to the Lord (Ps. 75:6).

C. Stephen is an example of someone who was willing ______________ for the sake of the cause of Christ (Acts 7:59-60).

D. Stephen is an example of someone who fell to the ground and died but in doing so produced ______________ (John 12:24-26).


A. Stephen had two main ______________ leveled against him (Acts 6:13).
1. Charges were made against him related to statements he had made concerning the ________________.

2. Charges were made against him concerning statements he had made concerning ________________.

B. Stephen would use ____________ to argue his case for him.

Stephen presented three main lines of argument from history.

1. There had been true worship __________ the temple was ever built.
   a. ____________ had a visitation from the God of glory even before circumcision and before they had the land (Acts 7:2-8).
   b. ____________ had a visitation from God at the burning bush upon “holy” ground (Acts 7:31-36).
   d. ____________ built a temple for God but acknowledged that it could not contain God (Acts 7:47-50).

2. There had been a __________________________ of truth throughout history.
   a. Abraham’s call had progressed from Chaldee to Canaan (Acts 7:4-5).
   b. Moses moved from Egypt to Sinai and the tabernacle (Acts 7:37-44).
   c. The Israelites moved from the wilderness into the Promised Land under Joshua (Acts 7:44-46).

3. Their history had been characterized by the fact that they always rejected God’s true worship and God’s ________________ who had been sent to them.

   They had done this with the following:
   c. True Worship (Acts 7:40-43)
   d. The Prophets (Acts 7:51-52)
   e. Christ (Acts 7:52-53)
   f. And now, Stephen (implied)

V. The Death of Stephen (Acts 7:54-60)

A. There are three important lessons that we can learn from the death of Stephen.
1. When we hold fast to the truth we will provoke the ______________ of others.

2. The glorified Redeemer takes ________________ in the suffering of His followers.

3. Words which seem to be in vain are not always ____________.

B. The life of Stephen has great significance in the history of the Early Church.

Stephen’s mantle was passed to Saul (Acts 7:58).

1. Stephen’s ministry had been to the ______________ community (Acts 6:9).

2. Stephen had a ministry in __________________________ (Acts 6:8).

3. Stephen gave in ______________ the message that Paul would later develop.

4. Stephen’s message became the foundation for ministry to the Gentiles and the entire ________________

   a. Paul’s __________ came from those seeds.


   c. Paul expanded Stephen’s revelation on the circumcision of __________ (Acts 7:51; Rom. 2:29).

5. Paul seems to have begun where Stephen left off, with a revelation or __________ of Jesus.

6. Paul must have been the ______________ of the information contained in this account for Luke to be able to write it.

7. Paul’s ______________ were similar to that of Stephen (II Tim. 4:16-18).
Lesson 13
Chapter 8

I. General Outline of Chapter 8

A. Saul Persecuted the Church (Acts 8:1-3)
B. Philip Preached in Samaria (Acts 8:4-8)
C. Simon the Sorcerer Believed (Acts 8:9-13)
D. Peter and John Ministered to the Converts (Acts 8:14-25)
E. Philip Preached to the Ethiopian Eunuch (Acts 8:26-40)

II. Saul Persecuted the Church (Acts 8:1-3)

A. Saul became an instrument in the hands of the Sanhedrin to _______________ Christianity (Gal. 1:13, 23; I Tim. 1:13).

1. He may have been a ________________ at the death of Stephen (Acts 7:58; 22:19-20).

2. He received ___________ of authorization from the Council (Acts 9:1-2; 22:5; 26:10).

B. Saul reacted to Stephen’s death by ________________ in the persecution of the church (I Cor. 15:9).

Some of the descriptions of his actions against the church include the following:

1. He made ____________ of the church (Acts 8:3).

2. He breathed threats and ____________ against the disciples (Acts 9:1).

3. He bound men and women and put them in ___________ (Acts 22:4-6).

4. He was responsible for the ___________ of Christians (Acts 22:4).

C. Saul’s persecution of the church teaches us a couple of things.

1. Persecution tends ________________ the very thing that it seeks to destroy.

2. One of the best ways to make Christians active and zealous is to ___________ them.

III. Philip Preached in Samaria (Acts 8:4-8)

A. Philip was forced to ___________ Jerusalem under the persecution of Saul.
1. He went to Samaria, the ________________ in the progression of taking the Gospel to the Gentile world.

2. Others went to ________________ places (Acts 11:19).

B. Philip is a model ________________ (Acts 21:8; Eph. 4:11).

1. As an evangelist he ministered beyond _______________ of the Jerusalem church.

2. As an evangelist his primary function was to preach ________________.

3. As an evangelist he ministered to multitudes or single _______________ with equal passion.

4. As an evangelist he often had to confront the powers of ________________.

5. As an evangelist he functioned with the ________________ evangelism.
   a. This included _____________ the word.
   b. This included _____________ the sick.
   c. This included _____________ demonic spirits.

6. As an evangelist he witnessed the _____________ salvation—great joy (Is. 12:3; Ps. 51:12).

7. As an evangelist he was concerned about the _____________ of new converts.

C. Philip recognized the ________________ of his ministry.

IV. Simon the Sorcerer Believed (Acts 8:9-13)

A. The city of Samaria had been under the spiritual ________________ of Simon, the sorcerer.

1. Simon operated in ____________________.

2. Simon was perceived to be ________________.

3. Simon was perceived to be operating with the ________________.

4. Simon’s power was one of sorcery that was inspired by the kingdom of ________________ (See II Th. 2:9-10).

B. The preaching of the Gospel broke Simon’s _____________ the people.

1. The people _____________ to Philip’s message (Acts 8:6).

2. The people _____________ the word (Acts 8:12).
3. The demons _____________ of people (Acts 8:7).

4. The people were ___________ in water (Acts 8:13).

C. Simon the sorcerer responded to the Gospel as well.

1. There was a ___________ side to his response.

   On the positive side:
   
   a. He believed the Gospel.
   b. He was baptized in water.
   c. He may have even been baptized in the Holy Spirit.
   d. He was very impressed by the supernatural aspect of Philip’s ministry.

2. There was a ___________ side to his response.

   a. He wanted to ___________ the ability to duplicate what he saw.

      This act of buying influence or church offices was later called __________ after Simon Magnus.

   b. He needed a lot of ______________ before he was ready to be used of the Lord.

V. Peter and John Ministered to the Converts (Acts 8:14-25)

A. They laid hands on the new converts for the baptism of the ______________ (Acts 8:14-17).

B. They adjusted Simon and called him to ______________ (Acts 18-24).

C. They preached the Gospel in many ________________ of Samaria (Acts 8:25).

VI. Philip Preached to the Ethiopian Eunuch (Acts 8:26-40)

A. Philip reflected God’s heart by caring for the individual as well as the ________.

B. Philip had great success because he ministered to ________________.

C. We should never be ________________ by the wealthy and the influential in our witness.

D. God will arrange divine encounters with people who will be able to open ______ ________.

E. The attitude of the Ethiopian should form the basis for all of ________________ to the work of the Lord in our lives.
Lesson 14
Chapter 9

I. General Outline of Chapter 9

A. Saul’s Encounter on the Damascus Road (Acts 9:1-9)
B. Ananias’ Ministry to Saul (Acts 9:10-19)
D. Saul’s Experience at Jerusalem (Acts 9:26-30)
E. The Church Prospers (Acts 9:31)
G. Dorcas Restored to Life (Acts 9:36-43)

II. Saul’s Encounter on the Damascus Road (Acts 9:1-9)

A. Saul’s early life was one of ______________________ (Acts 22:3; 26:5; Phil. 3:4b-6; Gal. 1:14).
B. Saul’s zeal led him to persecute the People of ____________ (Acts 9:2; 19:9, 23; 22:4, 22; 24:14; 26:9-11).
C. While doing so, Saul had a personal _______________ from the Lord (Acts 22:6; 26:12-13).

   
   And when we all had fallen to the ground... Acts 26:14a

4. He _________ the Lord (I Cor. 15:8; Acts 9:7, implied).
5. He ___________ the Lord who He was.

D. Jesus indicated that Paul had been _______________ the work of the Holy Spirit in his life (Acts 9:5b).
   
   Kicking against the goads often spoke of rebellion against rightful authority by attempting to oppose the clear commands of duty. Jesus was implying that Saul’s efforts were irrational, self-destructive and ________________.

E. Saul responded with the __________ question (Acts 9:5-6; 22:8-10; 26:15).

   Note the three significant questions from the unsaved to this point…
1. What must I do to be saved?
2. What hinders me from being baptized?
3. What would you have me to do?

F. Saul’s natural eyesight was lost while his spiritual eyesight was being ____________ (Acts 9:8; 22:11).

G. Instead of answering Saul’s question, Jesus directed him to a member of the same body of Christ that he was trying to ____________ (Acts 9:6).

H. Saul dwelt in darkness for ________________ before Ananias came to him (Acts 9:9).

III. Ananias’ Ministry to Saul (Acts 9:10-19)

A. Ananias came to pray for Saul—______________ (Acts 9:17).

   God persuaded him to go to Saul based on what He revealed to him about Saul’s future.

   1. He was a ______________ to minister to Gentiles and Israelites (Acts 9:15).

   2. He would __________ many things for the sake of Christ (Act 9:15).

B. Ananias administered prophecy and the _______________ of hands (Acts 9:17).

C. Saul’s _____________ was restored (Acts 9:18).

D. Saul was baptized in ____________ (Acts 9:18).

E. Saul was filled with the _______________ (Acts 9:17).

F. Saul was ____________ by some believers for several days (Acts 9:18).


A. Saul seemed to have had an immediate ________________ in the synagogues (Acts 9:20).

B. The Christians in Damascus were very ________________ of Saul’s motivation (Acts 9:21).

C. After a short time Saul went to ____________ to begin his Holy Spirit training (Acts 9:23; Gal. 1:17).
D. The Jews were not happy with his conversion and his return to Damascus and plotted to ______________ (Acts 9:23).

E. Upon discovering the plot, Saul ______________ from Damascus with the help of the local disciples (Acts 9:24-25; II Cor. 11:32-33).

V. Saul’s Experience at Jerusalem (Acts 9:26-30)

A. Saul made his first trip to Jerusalem about ______________ after his conversion (Acts 9:26).

1. The Christians were still __________ of him (Acts 9:26).

2. The Christian did not believe he was a _________________ (Acts 9:26).

3. However, ______________ believed Saul, he befriended him and put in a good word for him (Acts 9:27).

B. Saul preached among the same crowd that Stephen had—the ______________ (Acts 6:9; 9:29).

C. Saul aroused the venom of the Hellenists and again had ____________ for his life (Acts 9:30).

VI. The Church Prospers (Acts 9:31)

With Saul removed from the scene, there was a ________________ in the church. The Romans at this time were trying to erect statues of the emperor in the temple in...
Jerusalem. This took the Jews’ focus off of the Christians and onto their battle against Rome and the _____________ of their temple.

VII. Aeneas Healed (Acts 9:32-35)

During this period of calm, Peter gets the chance to get away in ministry. Some believe that he was retracing the steps of ____________ who had gone to these regions earlier. This whole trip was one of preparing the heart of Peter for one of the most significant acts of his life—the opening of the door of faith to _____________.

VIII. Dorcus Restored to Life (Acts 9:36-43)

A. Peter was summoned to _____________.

B. Peter ministered to a woman in Joppa by the name of _____________. Her Aramaic or Syrian name was Tabitha.

C. Peter was positioned by God in the house of Simon the _____________.
Lesson 15
Chapter 10-11

I. General Outline of Chapter 10-11
   A. Cornelius Received a Vision and Sent a Delegation for Peter (Acts 10:1-8)
   B. Peter Received a Vision (Acts 10:9-16)
   C. Peter is Summoned to Caesarea (Acts 10:17-23)
   D. Peter and Cornelius Meet (Acts 10:24-33)
   E. Peter Preached to Cornelius’ Household (Acts 10:34-43)
   F. Cornelius and His Household are Saved (Acts 10:44-48)
   G. Peter Reported the Event to the Jerusalem Leaders (Acts 11:1-18)
   H. Barnabas and Saul Ministered in Antioch (Acts 11:19-26)
   I. Relief Sent to Jerusalem (Acts 11:27-30)

II. Cornelius Received a Vision and Sent a Delegation for Peter (Acts 10:1-6)
   A. Cornelius was a man who __________________________ for blessing.
      1. He ___________ God (vs. 2).
      2. He was a ______________ man (vs. 2).
      3. He had led his _________________ in the same experience of God.
      4. He gave __________ generously to those in need.
      5. He was faithful in ___________ and communion with God.
      6. He was a _____________ man (vs. 22).
      7. He had a good ______________ among all men including the Jews (vs.22).
      8. He had led some of his men in an experience _______________ (vs. 7).
      9. He was a man of authority yet a man of ______________ (vs. 25).
   B. Cornelius’ military training enabled him to obey _______________ (vs. 7-8).

III. Peter Received a Vision (Acts 10:9-16)
   A. God used the ______________ circumstances to impart a ______________ vision to Peter.
1. Peter was ____________.

2. Peter was dwelling in the house of Simon the ____________.

3. It was just about time ____________.

4. Peter went up on the roof top to ___________ while supper was cooking.

5. Peter ended up in a ___________________ or trance.

6. Peter had a vision about food—_________________________ food.

B. God spoke to Peter ____________________.

IV. Peter is Summoned to Caesarea (Acts 10:17-23)

A. Peter tried to ____________________ his vision.

B. The arrival of the Cornelius’s men helped Peter to ____________ to the vision.

Notice the various things that confirmed to Peter that he was hearing from God.

1. He had a personal dream or vision.
2. The Holy Spirit spoke to him about the men.
3. The testimony of the soldiers confirmed what God was saying.
4. The testimony of Cornelius confirmed what God was saying.

V. Peter and Cornelius Meet (Acts 10:24-33)

A. Cornelius tried to pay homage to Peter and ________________ (vs. 25).

B. Peter ________________ to be worshipped by Cornelius (vs. 26).

C. Peter shared his ________________ with Cornelius and the meaning of his vision (vs.28).

1. God showed him that his dream was not about animals but about ________.
2. God indicated that the Gospel was for ________________ (Acts 10:34-35).

D. Cornelius shared his vision with Peter.

VI. Peter Preached to Cornelius’ Household (Acts 10:34-43)

When Peter preached much of his new revelation came out in his preaching.
A. God shows no _______________ (vs. 34-35).

B. People from all nations are accepted by God on the _______________ (vs. 35).

C. Christ is not just the Prince of Peace for the Jews; He is Lord of _______ (vs. 36).

D. The Gospel message of remission of sins is for “__________________ in Him” (vs. 42-43).

VII. Cornelius and His Household are Saved (Acts 10:44-48)

A. Notice how God__________________ Peter’s preaching with an outpouring of the Holy Spirit.

B. Notice how Peter and the other Jews that were with him ___________ that the Gentiles had received the gift of the Holy Spirit (vs. 46).

C. Notice how Peter went immediately to the subject of ________________ for these new converts.

This experience of water baptism would be the New Testament ______________ of the heart (Col. 2:11-14).

VIII. Peter Reported the Event to the Jerusalem Leaders (Acts 11:1-18)

Notice several things about this account.

A. Peter’s does not seem to have been treated as ________________ (vs. 1-3).

B. The other apostles and elders were _______________ about what Peter had done (vs. 2-4).

C. Peter was ___________ in his testimony of what had happened without embellishing it or taking anything away from it (vs. 4-14).

D. Peter indicated that God gave the Gentiles the _________________ that they had received (vs. 15-17).

E. The church leaders ________________ and rejoiced in Peter’s testimony (vs.18).

IX. Barnabas and Saul Ministered in Antioch (Acts 11:19-26)

A. The Spirit of God was moving in ________________.

B. God was moving but there was a need for ________________, guidance and direction to channel the movement of the Spirit into the establishment of a local church.
C. The Jerusalem church sent leaders to where ________________________.

D. Barnabas was a __________________ of someone to be sent out (Acts 4:36-37).

1. He had proven character.
2. He had a spirit of faith.
3. He was a Spirit-led person.
4. He was in leadership in the home church.
5. He was a hard worker (I Cor. 9:6).
6. He was an encourager of the brethren and young leaders (Acts 4:36; 9:36-28).
7. He was a man of Cyprus—a good natural choice (Acts 4:36).
8. He was sold out to the kingdom of God (Acts 4:37).
9. He had proven his submission to the apostles (Acts 4:37).
10. He was a man with a mission and a clear purpose of heart.

E. The focus of Barnabas and Saul would be teaching and __________________.

They worked to lay a foundation for what would become _______________ church. The foundation included five things.

a. Genuine __________________________ that was reflected in a turning to the Lord (vs. 21).

b. Cleaving to the Lord with purpose of heart which resulted in a high level of personal ________________ (vs. 23, KJV).

c. Willingness to set quality time aside ______________________ the Word of the Lord (vs. 26).

d. Responsiveness to the Lord that ___________________ on the prophetic word (vs. 29).

e. Genuine Christianity that consisted of a sanctified ___________ not merely sanctified ____________ (vs. 26).

X. Relief Sent to Jerusalem (Acts 11:27-30)

In the context of the ministry of the prophets to the Antioch church a prophecy came forth about a coming famine.

A. There was a famine in Palestine some _______________________.

B. The Christians in Antioch responded to the prophecy in ______________ ways.
1. They __________________ the prophet (II Chr. 20:20).

2. They acted __________________ on the prophecy.

3. They demonstrated a ______________________ to those who were in need.

4. They sent Barnabas and Saul to Jerusalem with their __________________ for famine relief (vs. 30).
Lesson 16
Chapter 12

I. General Outline of Chapter 12

A. Herod’s Violence against the Church (Acts 12:1-4)
B. Peter Miraculously Freed from Prison (Acts 12:5-19)
C. Herod’s Violent Death (Acts 12:20-24)
D. Barnabas and Saul Return to Antioch (Acts 12:25)

II. Herod’s Violence against the Church (Acts 12:1-4)

A. Herod set out to ______________ the church at Jerusalem.
B. Herod attacked the church by attacking its ________________.
   1. He began by taking __________ the son of Zebedee captive and killing him (Mt. 20:23).
   2. He continued further by arresting Peter with the _________________ in mind.
C. Herod was greatly influenced by a desire ________________ the Jews.

“This was the principle on which he acted. It was not from a sense of right; it was not to do justice, and to protect the innocent; it was not to discharge the appropriate duties of a magistrate and a king, but it was to promote his own popularity. It is probable that Agrippa would have acted in this way in any circumstances. He was ambitious, vain, and fawning; he sought, as his great principle, popularity, and he was willing to sacrifice, like many others, truth and justice to obtain this end. But there was also a particular reason for this in his case. He held his appointment under the Roman emperor. This foreign rule was always unpopular among the Jews. In order, therefore, to secure a peaceful reign, and to prevent insurrection and tumult, it was necessary for him to court their favor; to indulge their wishes, and to fall in with their prejudices.” —Barnes Notes

III. Peter Miraculously Freed from Prison (Acts 12:5-19)

A. Peter was held with maximum _________________ (Acts 12:6).
B. Many of the believers held an all-night _________________ in Peter’s behalf (Acts 12:5; See: Jam. 5:16b).
C. God sent _________________ to deliver Peter from prison (Acts 12:7-11).

Notice several things in this context:
1. Peter was sleeping ________________ (Compare: Mt. 8:24-26).

2. An angel of the Lord accomplished a many-faceted _________________.
   a. There was a bright light.
   b. The guards were put in some sort of trance to miss what was happening.
   c. The chains fell off from Peters wrists.
   d. The angel walked out with Peter through locked doors.
   e. The iron gates opened automatically when they left the prison enclosure.

3. Peter had to ________________ to be sure that he was not dreaming (vs. 9-11).

D. Peter came to where the believers were ________________ (Acts 12:12-17).
   1. Peter ________________ what God had done.
   2. Peter demonstrated his ________________ to the senior pastor and elders of the local church.

E. Peter got ________________ (Acts 12:17).

F. The prison guards were ________________ (Acts 12:18-19).

G. Herod left the city ________________ (Acts 12:19).


A. Herod met a ________________ end.

Josephus gives insight into his death in Book 19, Chapter 8 of his epic work as a third century historian (page 412).

*Now, when Agrippa had reigned three years over all of Judea, he came to the city of Cesarea, which ws formerly called Strato’s Tower; and there he exhibited shows in honour of Caesar, upon his being informed that there was a certain festival celebrated to make vows for his safety. At which festival, a great multitude was gotten together of the principal persons, and such as were of dignity though his province. On the second day of which shows he put on a garment made wholly of silver, and of a contexture truly wonderful, and came into the theatre early in the morning; at which time the silver of his garment being illuminated by the sun’s rays upon it, shone out after a surprising manner, and was so resplendent as to spread a horror over those that looked intently upon him: and presently his flatterers cried out, one from one place, and another from another, (thought not for his good,) that he was a god: and they added,--“Be thou merciful to us; for although we have hitherto reverenced thee only as a man, yet shall we henceforth own thee as superior to mortal nature.” Upon this the king did neither rebuke them, nor reject their impious flattery. But, as he presently afterwards looked up, he saw an owl sitting on a certain rope over his head, and*
immediately understood that this bird was the messenger of ill tidings, as it had once been the messenger of good tidings to him; and fell into the deepest sorrow. A severe pain also arose in his belly, and began in a most violent manner. He therefore looked at his friends, and said, “I, whom you call a god, am commanded presently to depart this life; while Providence thus reproves the lying words you just now said to me; and I, who was by you called immortal, am immediately to be hurried away by death. But I am bound to accept of what Providence allots, as it please god; for we have by no means lived ill, but in a splendid and happy manner.” When he had said this, his pain was become violent. Accordingly he was carried into the palace; and the rumour went abroad everywhere, that he would certainly die in a little time. But the multitude presently sat in sackcloth, with their wives and children, after the law of their country, and besought God for the king’s recovery. All places were also full of mourning and lamentation. Now the king rested in a high changer, and as he saw them below lying prostrate on the ground, the could not himself forbear weeping. And when he had been quite worn out by the pain in his belly for five days, he departed this life, being in the fifty-fourth year of his age, and the seventh year of his reign…

B. Herod’s violent death is a study in ________________.

1. On the one hand you have a man of the world who was characterized by seeking the _________________________ and had a desire to be reverenced ________________.

2. On the other hand you have the apostles of God who were characterized by humility and a desire to ______________________________.

C. The end result of all of this persecution was ________________ (vs. 24).

V. Barnabas and Saul Return to Antioch (Acts 12:25)

This verse ties back in with Acts 11:30 and takes us back to the church in Antioch.

VI. The apostles in the Book of Acts were men of humility who sought to glorify God and not themselves.

It is amazing how in the life and ministry of the apostles whether they were preaching, testifying, working miracles or healing people always _________________ for what was done (Acts 2:47; 3:8, 21; 10:46; 19:17).

A. They could have been tempted in specific situations to take glory to themselves.

1. In times of overcoming _________________ (Acts 4:21).


4. In times of being used in the ________________ (Acts 4:24ff.).


B. In every situation they resisted the temptation and refused to allow people to ________________ (Acts 3:12; 10:25-26; 14:11-15).

C. We face many areas where we could also seek our own glory.

1. We can glory in our ________________ (Rom. 2:17-26).

2. We can boast in ________________ that we follow (I Cor. 1:12-13; 3:21).

3. We can boast in our talents and ________________ (I Cor. 4:7; Phil. 3:3; I Cor. 9:16).

4. We can boast in our visions and ________________ (II Cor. 12:1).

5. We can boast in our works and ________________ (Eph. 2:8-9).

All of this boasting is __________ in the eyes of God (Jam. 4:16; I Cor. 5:6).

D. When we see things clearly from an eternal perspective, we can only glory or boast in God.

We can glory in…

1. The hope of the glory of God (Rom. 5:2).

2. The Lord (Rom. 5:11; 15:17; I Cor. 1:31; II Cor. 10:17; Phil. 3:3).

3. The cross of Christ (Gal. 6:4).

4. Tribulation (Rom. 5:3).

5. Infirmities (II Cor. 11:30; 12:9).

No one should stop us of this boasting (II Cor. 11:10).
Lesson 17
Chapter 13

I. General Outline of Chapter 13

A. Barnabas and Saul Sent Out on First Missionary Journey (Acts 13:1-3)
B. Ministry on the Island of Cyprus (Acts 13:4-12)
C. Ministry at Antioch of Pisidia (Acts 13:13-41)
D. Blessing and Conflict at Antioch of Pisidia (Acts 13:42-52)

II. Barnabas and Saul Sent Out on First Missionary Journey (Acts 13:1-3)

A. The Antioch Church had come to a place of _______________.
   1. Local ministries had now been _______________ and placed into position.
      a. There were ____________.
      b. There were ____________.
      c. There were other ________________.
   2. The church plant was ready to become a church ________________.
   3. They were willing to send out ________________ to the nations.

B. Notice several things about this commissioning of Saul and Barnabas
   1. It seems to have taken place in a ________________ assembly.
   2. It was a commissioning and ________ a calling to ministry.
   3. It was a commissioning by the ____________________ (Acts 13:4).

III. Ministry on the Island of Cyprus (Acts 13:4-12)

A. Their ministry on Cyprus was to the ________________ (vs. 5).
   1. Barnabas and Saul follow the ________________ “to the Jew first and also to
      the Greek (Rom. 1:16; See also Acts 13:46).
   2. Barnabas and Saul would search out for ________________ whenever they
      came into a new region (Acts 13:5, 14, 42).
      a. Synagogues were established in ________________ throughout the Roman
         Empire.
b. The synagogue was _____________ very much like the New Testament local churches would be structured—elders with a senior or chief elder (Acts 18:8).

c. The synagogue used the same _____________ that the New Testament local churches would use (Acts 13:27).

d. The synagogue was filled with people who were _____________ the coming of the Christ, the Messiah (Acts 18:5).

B. Their ministry on Cyprus involved a confrontation with the kingdom of darkness (vs. 6-11).

1. Barnabas and Saul had an opportunity on Cyprus to speak to an _____________ and intelligent proconsul named Sergius Paulus.

   The apostles understood that if you want to unlock a region to the Gospel the best way to do it is start ________________ and work down.

   a. The Philippian jailer had the power to open the door to his entire ________________ (Acts 16:31-34).

   b. Sergius Paulus had the power to open the door to an entire ____________.

   c. Those of Caesar’s household could unlock the door to Caesar’s ____________ (Phil. 4:22).

2. Barnabas and Saul were _____________ by Elymas who sought to keep people from believing the Gospel.

C. Their ministry on Cyprus had a ________________ (vs. 12).

IV. Ministry at Antioch of Pisidia (Acts 13:13-41)

A. John Mark _________________ to Jerusalem.

B. Saul became __________ from this point on (Compare Acts 13:9 and 13:13).

C. The team became ________________ rather than Barnabas and Saul from this point on (Acts 13:7 with 13:46).

D. They went to the synagogue on the Sabbath where they were invited __________ ____________ (vs. 14-15).

E. Paul preached a message that recounted Israel’s ____________ from Moses to Christ (vs.16-41).

V. Blessing and Conflict at Antioch of Pisidia (Acts 13:42-52)
A. There were _____________ things that happened.

1. The Gentiles who heard about the message preached ________________ as well (vs. 42).

2. Many of the Jewish people responded ________________ to Paul’s message (vs. 43).

3. The following Sabbath nearly the ________________ came out to hear them (vs. 44).

B. There were some _____________ things that happened.

1. The Jews who did not believe were ________________ of the crowds (vs. 45).

2. The Jews who were envious contradicted, blasphemed and ________________ the work that Paul and Barnabas were doing (vs. 45).

3. Paul responded by taking his focus off of the Jews and turning it to the ________________ (vs. 46).

C. The ______________ ended up both positive and negative.

1. Many of the Gentiles believed and the word of the Lord ______________ throughout the whole region (vs. 48-49).

2. The apostles were ________________ from the region by the persecution of the Jews (vs. 50).

D. The apostles ______________ in two ways.

1. They ________________ of their feet and moved on to Iconium (vs. 51).
   a. They did not take the rejection ________________.
   b. They did not let it ________________ their pace.
   c. They determined to preach where the door was __________ (Mt. 10:11-15).

2. They were ________________ and the Holy Spirit (vs. 52).

   *And the disciples were filled with joy and with the Holy Spirit.*

VI. The First Missionary Journey Mapped Out
VII. The Pattern of the Antioch Church

Key verses relating to the Antioch Church: Acts 8:1; Acts 11:19-30; Acts 13:1-3

A. History and Background of the Antioch Church

There was no city, apart from Jerusalem, that was so intimately connected with the history of the Apostolic Church. After the destruction of Jerusalem in A.D. 70, the church at Antioch became even more dominant.

B. Twelve Characteristics of an Antioch Church

The Antioch Church was:

1. An ____________________ Church (Acts 11:19-20)


3. A ____________________ Church (Acts 11:20; 13:1)
4. A _______________ Church (Acts 13:1)

5. A _______________ Church

6. A _______________ Church

7. A _______________ Church

8. A _______________ Church

9. A _______________ Church

10. An _______________ Church

11. A _______________ Church

12. A _______________ Church
Lesson 18
Chapter 14

I. General Outline of Chapter 14

A. Paul and Barnabas at Iconium (Acts 14:1-7)
B. Paul and Barnabas Confront Idolatry in Lystra (Acts 14:8-20).
C. Paul and Barnabas Head Home to Antioch (Acts 14:21-28)

II. Paul and Barnabas at Iconium (Acts 14:1-7)

Notice several things that happened in Iconium that was becoming a pattern for cities that had a ________________.

A. They went and preached in the synagogue where many Jews ______________.

B. The unbelieving Jews ______________ the multitudes against them.

C. They continued ministering boldly until the ________________.

D. They _______________ to either take the heat off of the new believers or to escape for their lives.

III. Paul and Barnabas Confront Idolatry in Lystra (Acts 14:8-20)

Notice several things that happened in Lystra that were becoming a pattern for cities that did not have ________________.

A. God used _______________ to open the door for the preaching of the Gospel.

B. The people readily _______________ what was preached.

C. The tendency was to ___________ their traditional religions with Christianity.

D. Jews from other places followed Paul and ________________ opposition.

E. The apostles became the object of ________________.

F. The apostles had _______________ for their very lives.

Paul was stoned to death by those in Lystra (II Cor. 12:1-7).

IV. Paul and Barnabas Head Home to Antioch (Acts 14:21-28)

A. They went _______________ by the same route they had come so that they could follow-up on the works that they had started.

B. They arrived at home with the good report, “_________________________!”

V. Paul and Barnabas’ Basic Method in Church Planting
A. They had four main considerations in ________________ of focus.


2. The leading of the ________________ (Acts 16:9).


B. They had a basic method to follow in ________________.

This method is seen by taking a close look at the verbs or ________________ in chapter 14 of the Book of Acts.

1. They were ________________ (vs. 26: Acts 15:50).

   This word literally means “to give over into the ________________.”

2. They went both ________________ (vs. 1).


3. They spoke ________________ (vs. 3).

4. They showed ________________ (vs. 5; I Cor. 2:1-5).

5. They ________________ the gospel (vs. 7, 21).

   Therefore all of the preaching of the apostles in the Book of Acts focused on Christ, repentance, faith, water baptism, the baptism of the Holy Spirit, forgiveness and the cross of Christ.

6. They ________________ disciples (vs. 21).

   They placed a high priority on teaching and laying a solid foundation in the hearts and minds of the people (Acts 11:26; 17:11; 18:11; 20:20; 28:31).

7. They ________________ (vs. 20).

8. They returned to ________________ (vs. 21).

9. They ________________ the disciples (vs. 22).

   The word here means to “strengthen, prop up or support.”
10. They ______________ the believers (vs. 22).

They never failed to exhort the people and encourage them in the ways of the Lord reminding them that the Christian life of one of a certain amount of tribulation and problem solving (Acts 11:23; 15:32; 20:2).

11. They ______________ elders (vs. 23).

12. They ______________ (vs. 23).

13. They ______________ (vs. 23).

14. They ______________ the church and its leadership to the Lord (vs. 23; Acts 20:32).

15. They returned __________ (vs. 27).

16. They ______________ the church (vs. 27).

17. They ______________ that God had done (vs. 27).

18. They ______________ a long time (vs. 28).
Lesson 19
Chapter 15

I. General Outline of Chapter 15

A. The Conflict over Circumcision (Acts 15:1-5)
B. The Jerusalem Council (Acts 15:6-21)
D. The Conflict over John Mark (Acts 15:36-41)

II. The Conflict over Circumcision (Acts 15:1-5)

A. What was the source of the strife?

Evidently there were those in the church in Judea who believed that the message Paul was preaching among the Gentiles was an incomplete message and had taken it upon themselves to travel to many of the churches that Paul and Barnabas had established to set these new believers straight.

Their message could be summarized as follows:

1. They evidently made negative statements about Paul’s______________ message.

2. They insisted that those who received Christ needed to be ______________ according to the Mosaic order.

3. The also insisted that the new believers keep other ceremonial aspects of the ___________________.

B. What was the recommended plan of action?

Paul knew that if he was to quench the fires that had been started by these false teachers, he would need an official statement from the __________________ at the Jerusalem church.

C. What was the atmosphere in Jerusalem?

The atmosphere in Jerusalem was divided on the issue. While many rejoiced at the conversion of the Gentiles others were troubled.

It was obvious that a __________________ was needed to address this issue.

III. The Jerusalem Council (Acts 15:6-21)
A. It is important to understand just exactly what this gathering was and what it was not.

1. It is important to understand what this gathering ____________.
   a. It was not a general ________________.
   b. It was not an example of ____________ church government.
   c. It was not an example of one church ______________ to other churches how they must function.

2. It is important to understand what this gathering ______.
   a. It was a case of a conflict between two great ___________ and the messages that were coming from each of them—Antioch and Jerusalem.
   b. It was a ______________ problem that was taken to the source of the problem.
   c. It was a local church (Jerusalem) trying to ______________ that had been caused by its own membership and their erroneous teaching (Acts 15:24).

B. It is important to understand who participated in this meeting and __________ (Acts 15:6, 12).

1. This meeting was convened by the Jerusalem church ______________ to consider this matter.

2. This meeting was not an ______________ and it did not include the false teachers and any others who might have been upset by the controversy.

C. It is important to understand how this meeting was ______________.

1. ______________ (Acts 1:15; 15:6)

2. ______________ (Acts 1:23; 15:7, 12, 13)
   a. In this context there was some open ____________ (vs. 7).
   b. In this context Peter gave a ______________ of his experience at the house of Cornelius (vs. 7-11).
   c. In this context Paul and Barnabas gave testimony of their ministry among the ______________ (vs. 12).

3. ______________ (Acts 1:24)

Notice the unique role that James the brother of the Lord played especially at the conclusion of the discussion (vs. 13-21).

a. He summarized the discussion.
b. He quoted from the Scripture.
c. He made a statement of judgment on the matter.
d. He proposed a plan of action.

5. ____________ (Acts 1:26; 15:30)

D. It is important to understand what this meeting accomplished and what it did not ____________.

1. It did not settle the issue for many of those who were not part of the decision process particularly the _______________ (Acts 21:18-21).

2. It did not settle what was to be the relationship of the ___________ converts to Christianity and the Law of Moses.


It was proposed that a letter be written to reflect this decision and that the letter be circulated among the Gentile churches.

A. It would be carried by chosen or _______________ from the Jerusalem church to give weight to it (Acts 15:22, 27, 32).

B. It would be read at the _______________ first (Acts 15:30-31).

C. It would be _______________ by Paul and Silas on the second missionary journey (Acts 16:4).

D. It would accomplish several things.

1. It would _____________ the false teachers who had claimed authority from Jerusalem.

2. It would _____________ the position of the apostles and elders of the Jerusalem church.

3. It would assure people that Paul and Barnabas were God’s chosen instruments and _______________ in Jerusalem.

V. The Conflict over John Mark (Acts 15:36-41)

A. What do we know about John Mark?
1. His mother was a prominent figure in the Christian community in Jerusalem.
2. His father was probably dead.
3. His father figure was now his uncle Barnabas (Col. 4:10).
4. His home was large indicating wealth.
5. His home was a center of Christian gatherings.
6. He was used to being around those in ministry.
7. He had a good understanding of the Christian life.
8. He was most likely a Roman citizen.

B. What happened to John Mark on the first missionary journey?

1. John Mark was selected by Paul and Barnabas to _____________ on their first missionary journey (Acts 13:5).

   Some have suggested many possible reasons for John Mark’s departure.

   a. Homesickness
   b. Anxiety for mother’s safety
   c. Home duties
   d. Struggled with the Gentile message
   e. Fear of perilous travel
   f. Did not like his designated role as servant or helper

C. Who was right between Paul and Barnabas?

1. Paul had a good argument.
2. Barnabas had a good argument.
3. Good came out of a potential negative situation.

   a. There were ______________ now instead of one.
   b. There was another ______________ for another young apprentice—Timothy (Acts 16:1).
   c. John Mark proved himself to be a ______________ of the Gospel (Phm. 24; II Tim. 4:11)
Lesson 20
Chapter 16-17

I. General Outline of Chapter 16-17

A. Timothy Joins Paul and Silas (Acts 16:1-5)
B. Paul and the Macedonian Call (Acts 16:6-10)
C. Paul Ministers at Philippi (Acts 16:11-34)
D. Paul Departs from Philippi (Acts 16:35-40)
E. Paul Ministers in Thessalonica (Acts 17:1-9)
F. Paul Ministers in Berea (Acts 17:10-15)
G. Paul Ministers in Athens (Acts 17:16-34)

II. Timothy Joins Paul and Silas (Acts 16:1-5)

A. Paul filled out his traveling team.

1. Silas was a _______________ for a couple of reasons.
   a. He was a _______________ leader in the Jerusalem church (Acts 15:22).
   b. He was a _______________ which would add balance to Paul’s apostolic ministry (Acts 15:32).

2. Timothy was a _______________ for a couple of reasons.
   a. He had a strong Christian heritage through his mother (II Tim. 1:5).
   b. He understood the suffering associated with ministry (Acts 14:19).
   c. He had proven his ministry at home (Acts 16:2).
   d. He had a Gentile father.

B. Paul had Timothy _______________ (Acts 16:3; I Cor. 9:19-23; II Cor. 6:3).

C. Paul began _____________ his steps to follow-up on previous work he had done.

III. Paul and the Macedonian Call (Acts 16:6-10)

A. Paul functioned in his sanctified _______________ and sound judgment.

1. He decided to visit the churches he had founded because it was _______________
   _______________.

2. He set his course for Bithynia because it seemed like the next _______________
B. Paul was _______________ but sensitive to the Holy Spirit at all times.  

Paul’s sensitivity to the Spirit caused him to lay his own plans ___________.

1. He was guided by the ______________ of the Holy Spirit and the peace of God (Acts 16:6-7; Col. 3:15).

2. He was guided by a __________ from the Lord (Acts 16:9).

3. He was guided by ______________ (Acts 16:11-12).

C. Paul’s response was _______________ (Acts 16:10).

IV. Paul Ministers at Philippi (Acts 16:11-34)

A. Paul entered this city the same way he would enter many cities (Acts 16:13-15).

1. He followed the ____________ of the Lord.

2. He went to the ________________.


4. He responded to every situation as if God _____________.

5. He relied on the ________________.

6. He utilized his Roman citizenship to his __________ (Acts 16:37; 25:11, 16).

B. Paul cast out a spirit of _______________ from a slave girl (Acts 16:16-18).

1. Paul functioned in the gift of the Spirit called “_____________ of spirits.”

2. Paul understood that _____ free advertising is not ________ advertising.

C. Paul and Barnabas were __________ and put into jail (Acts 16:19-24).

1. Paul’s deliverance ministry to this woman ________________ for her masters who gained monetarily from her demonic possession.

2. Paul would have to get used to upsetting the ________________ with the power of the Gospel (Acts 19:24-29).

3. Paul and Barnabas were identified as Jews and accused of __________ against the Romans (Acts 16:20-21).
4. Paul and Barnabas were hastily arrested, beaten with rods and put in stocks ______________________ (Acts 16:22-24; II Cor. 11:25).

D. Paul and Barnabas ministered __________ from their prison cell (Acts 16:25-34).

   1. They responded to their circumstances with prayer, singing and __________ (Acts 16:25).

   2. The other prisoners heard their ____________ (Acts 16:25).

   3. God sent a supernatural earthquake that caused their chains to ___________ and all of the doors to ________________ (Acts 16:26).

   4. The keeper of the prison assumed everyone had ___________ and was about to kill himself (Acts 16:27).

   5. Paul called out to him and told the jailor that __________ had escaped (Acts 16:28).

   6. The jailor was so touched he gave his life to the Lord and brought Paul and Barnabas to his home to bring the Gospel to his __________ (Acts 16:34).

   7. The jailor took them _________ to prison to wait until the morning (Acts 16:35, implied).

V. **Paul Departs from Philippi (Acts 16:35-40)**

Evidently Paul felt that his presence in Philippi would hinder the work.

A. Before he left he needed to be cleared by the Romans ________________ the Gospel.

B. Before he left he needed to __________ the new converts (Acts 16:40).

C. Before he left it appears that he left the work in the hands of __________.

VI. **Paul Ministers in Thessalonica (Acts 17:1-9)**

Paul continued his journey in a logical order. He left Philippi traveling through Amphipolis and Appolonia until he came to another chief city, Thessalonica.

A. Paul and Silas ministered in the ____________.

   1. They followed their usual method of going to the ________________.

   2. They had an opportunity to preach in the synagogue for _________ weeks.
3. They had some ____________ from their ministry in the synagogue (vs. 4).

B. Paul and Silas faced _______________.

Notice the pattern that is becoming all too common.

1. The unbelieving Jews were motivated by __________.
2. The unbelieving Jews ____________ Paul and Silas.
3. The unbelieving Jews formed ____________ with their enemies to oppose Paul and Silas.
4. The unbelieving Jews stirred up the city against Paul and Silas with ________ ____________.
5. The unbelieving Jews gave testimony to the ___________ of Paul and Silas (vs. 6b).
6. The unbelieving Jews took out their venom on the first likely suspect—the house of ____________.
7. The violence of the unbelieving Jews forced Paul and Silas to leave ________ ____________ the fledgling work.

VII. Paul Ministers in Berea (Acts 17:10-15)

At Berea they had both positive and negative results.

A. Many of the Jews of the synagogue ____________ (Acts 17:11-12).

There are different reactions that we can have to new truth.

1. We can _________________ without even giving it a fair hearing (Pro. 18:13).
2. We can _________________ without any examination of testing of the truth (I Th. 5:21).
3. We can receive it with a good spirit and _________________ to discover if it is true.

B. The Jews from Thessalonica came behind them and ____________ the synagogue against them.

As a result of this Paul had to leave Berea leaving Silas and Timothy to help ground the new converts in both Berea and Thessalonica (I Th. 3:1-2).
VIII. Paul Ministers in Athens (Acts 17:16-34)

A. Paul went to Athens and left word for Silas and Timothy to join back up with him as soon as possible (Acts 17:15).

B. Meanwhile Paul did a __________________ to see the sights.

1. He was not able to see the city through the eyes of __________ who might admire the architecture, the sculpture and the art.

2. All that he saw was a city steeped in __________ and ____________.
   a. The streets were lined with statues of Greek and Roman gods. They even had a statue to “the unknown god.”
   b. Athens was the philosophy capital of the world where their favorite pastime was debating the latest theories (Acts 17:21).

The philosophy of Paul’s world had come down to two main streams of thought characterized by two representative groups.

i. The Epicureans

   The Epicureans were really the atheists of the day who believed that the world was an accident and that all we had was what we could enjoy in this life. To them seeking pleasure was the main purpose in life. While they accepted the gods of the Greek pantheon, they did not feel that these gods had anything to do with the affairs of men. As a movement the Epicureans became a group given over to gross sensuality.

ii. The Stoics

   The Stoics were opposite in many ways. They were the pantheists of the day who claimed that God was in everything and everyone. They did not believe in the immortality of the soul but that if one would live a life of moral excellence they would be swallowed up into deity when they died. The lives that they lived tended to be virtuous as opposed to that of the Epicureans.

C. Paul accepted the ______________ of the Athenian philosophers (Acts 17:18).

1. Paul may have used ____________________.
   a. He used their own “unknown god” as a springboard to preach about the true God (Acts 17:23).
   b. He quoted their philosophers more than the scriptures to lead them to Christ (Acts 17:28).
2. Paul may have made an ____________________.
   
a. He allowed the spirit of the age to challenge him to authenticate himself.
   
b. He tried to win the world on its own ground.
   
c. He may have trusted in the arm of the flesh.
   
d. His hearers only seemed to make sport of his reference to the resurrection (Acts 17:32).

   Notice what he determined when he came to Corinth (I Cor. 2:1-5). He blasted worldly wisdom (I Cor. 1:18-31).

   C. Paul preached on Mars’ Hill or the Areopagus (Acts 17:22-32).
   
   D. Paul had ________________ in Athens and moved on to Corinth (Acts 17:34).

IX. Paul’s Second Missionary Journey Mapped Out

The above map covers the second missionary journey from Acts 15:40 to Acts 18:22
Lesson 21
Chapter 18-19

I. General Outline of Chapter 18-19

A. Paul Ministers at Corinth (Acts 18:1-17)
B. Paul Returns to Antioch (Acts 18:18-23a)
C. Paul Begins Third Missionary Journey (Acts 18:23)
D. The Ministry of Apollos (Acts 18:24-28)
E. Paul Ministers at Ephesus (Acts 19:1-10)
F. The Miracle Power of God at Ephesus (Acts 19:11-20)
G. The Riot at Ephesus (Acts 19:21-41)

II. Paul ministers at Corinth (Acts 18:1-17)

A. Paul came into Corinth determined to preach the _________________ of the cross and to function in the ____________ of the Holy Spirit (I Cor. 1:18-25; 2:1-5).

1. He determined that the sinner was not going to be won over by ____________ ________________

2. He determined the Gospel was powerful enough in and of itself and did not need his ________________ to succeed.

3. He determined that the power of God trumps the ________________ of man.

B. Paul teamed up with Aquila to start a ________________ (Acts 18:2-3).

1. At this point in time Paul is still ____________

2. Paul may have been running _________________ and needed to get his business going (Acts 20:34; I Cor. 4:12; I Th. 2:9; II Th. 3:8).

   a. Aquila was of the same trade as Paul.
   b. Paul most likely stayed with them.
   c. They most likely met in the synagogue.
   d. They were most likely converted to Christianity under the ministry of Paul.
   e. They would be end up being lifelong friends even traveling with him at times (Acts 18:18; Rom. 6:3; I Cor. 16:19; II Tim. 4:19).
f. After their conversion Aquila and Priscilla would become pillars in the church and traveling ministries (Acts 18:26).


1. He seems to have only laid a ________________ for what he would say when the rest of the team joined him.

2. When the rest of the team came he declared that Jesus was ________________ or Messiah.

3. The message ________________ right down the middle.
   a. Some of the people ________________.
   b. Some of the people ________________ and were baptized including the chief ruler of the synagogue.

4. Paul moved his teaching center to the house of Justus ________________ to the synagogue.

5. Paul continued his ministry in Corinth for an additional ________________ (Acts 18:11).
   a. During this time he wrote his ________________ to the Thessalonians.
   b. During this time his life would be ________________ (Acts 18:9-10; I Cor. 2:3).
   c. During this time the Jews would try to ________________ against him with bad result (Acts 18:12-17; I Cor. 1:1-2).

III. Paul Returns to Antioch (Acts 18:18-23a)

A. Paul left Corinth and began his journey toward __________ (Acts 18:18).

B. Aquila and Priscilla went with him as far as ________________ (Acts 18:18-19).

C. Paul ministered in the synagogue and found an ________________ (Acts 18:19-20).

D. Paul left quickly because he wanted to get to Jerusalem in time for ________________ ________________ (Acts 18:20-21).

E. Paul promised to return to Ephesus in the ________________ (Acts 18:21).

F. Paul went home to Antioch (Acts 18:22). This completed his ________________ missionary journey.
G. Paul most likely went to ______________ for the feast (implied).

IV. Paul Begins Third Missionary Journey (Acts 18:23)

A. The purpose for this trip would be threefold.
   1. To ______________ on his church plants.
   2. To pick up where he ______________ in Ephesus.
   3. To collect an ______________ for the saints in Jerusalem (I Cor. 16:1-4; II Cor. 8-9).

B. He was accompanied by ______________ at the first and others as time went on.
   1. This included Erastus, the ______________ of the city of Corinth (Acts 19:22; Romans 16:23).
   2. This included many others who seem to have been representatives of congregations from whom he had received __________ (Acts 20:4).

V. The Ministry of Apollos (Acts 18:24-28)

A. He was a man who had an ______________ message.
   1. He had sat under the ministry of John the Baptist.
   2. He had repented and prepared his heart for the coming Messiah.
   3. He had gone out to spread what he knew to others.
   4. He evidently did not know about Christ death, burial and resurrection.

B. He was a man who serves as ______________ for the true spirit of a leader.
   1. He was ____________ and wanted all that God had to give him (Acts 18:26).
   2. He was ____________ in spirit (Acts 18:25).
   3. He was ____________ in the scriptures (Acts 18:24).
   4. He was ____________ in speech (Acts 18:24).
   5. He was ____________ in ministry (Acts 18:25; II Tim. 2:15).
   6. He was ____________ in speaking (Acts 18:26).
   7. He was a __________ help (Acts 18:27).
   8. He was ____________ in all that he did (Acts 18:28; Compare Luke 23:10).
VI. Paul Ministers at Ephesus (Acts 19:1-10)

A. Paul arrived in Ephesus and encountered ________________ of Apollos (Acts 19:1, 7).

B. Paul examined the foundation of these disciples _________ he began to build the church (Acts 19:1-7).

C. Paul ministered in the synagogue where he had ______________ (Acts 18:19-21).

D. When the ______________ in the synagogue he started the church (Acts 19:9-10).
   1. He used a school facility as a base of ______________ in Ephesus.
   2. He taught daily for a period of ______________.
   3. He raised up a strong ______________ in this church (Acts 20:17-21, 27).

VII. The Miracle Power of God at Ephesus (Acts 19:11-22)

A. God did ______________ miracles in Paul’s ministry in Ephesus (Acts 19:11-12).

B. Some ______________ ministries were exposed in Ephesus (Acts 19:13-17).

C. God accomplished a great work of ______________ among the people (Acts 19:18-19).

D. There were powerful results from the ministry in Ephesus.
   1. The ________ of the Lord fell on the people.
   2. The ________ of Jesus was magnified.
   3. The ________ of the Lord grew mighty and prevailed.

E. Paul made his first declaration of his desire to go to ___________ (Acts 19:21-22).

VIII. The Riot at Ephesus (Acts 19:23-41)

While all of these wonderful things were happening in the spiritual realm, conflict was arising in the ______________ realm.

A. The goldsmiths and the silversmiths were concerned about their business in ______________ (Acts 19:23-28).
   1. The temple to the goddess Diana was the main ______________ in the city.
2. They accused the apostles of teaching that such gods were ________ at all.

3. They testified of the ____________ that the Gospel was having (Acts 19:26-27).

B. The whole city assembled together in a _________ for Diana.

C. The Jewish leaders in Ephesus tried to ______________ on the uproar against Paul.

D. A wise assemblyman dismissed the meeting and restored ____________.

In doing so he affirmed a couple of things...

1. That it is a blessing where _______________ exists (Rom. 13:4).

2. That the apostles never preached __________ false gods, they preached Jesus and the other gods fell to the ground (Acts 19:37).
Lesson 22  
Chapter 20-22

I. General Outline of Chapter 20-21

A. Paul Journeys through Greece (Acts 20:1-6).
B. Paul Ministers in Troas (Acts 20:7-12)
C. Paul Travels to Miletus (Acts 20:13-16)
D. Paul Meets with the Ephesian Elders (Acts 20:17-38)
E. Paul Heads for Jerusalem (Acts 21:1-14)
F. Paul Meets with the Jerusalem Eldership (Acts 21:15-25)
G. Paul Arrested in the Temple (Acts 21:26-36)
I. Paul Declared His Roman Citizenship (Acts 22:22-29)

II. Paul Journeys through Greece (Act 20:1-6)

A. Paul decided to leave Ephesus ________________ of the local church (Acts 20:1).
B. Paul ministered to the believers in Macedonia (Acts 20:1-3).
   Many feel that it was here that he wrote the book of __________________.
C. Paul became aware of ___________ of the Jews to attempt to kill him (Acts 20:3).
D. Paul was joined by _________ who travelled with him the rest of the way to Jerusalem (Acts 20:6).

III. Paul Ministers in Troas (Acts 20:7-12)

A. They met with the believers on the _____________ of the week (Acts 20:7-12).
   The Early Church seems to have been consistent in their meeting on Sunday for worship (I Cor. 16:1-2). This was most likely done for a couple of reasons.
   1. This is the day that Jesus ________ from the dead (John 20:19, 26).
   2. This would help to ______________ it from Judaism (Acts 13:27, 42; 15:21).
B. Eutychus fell to his ___________ during Paul’s preaching (Acts 20:8-9).
C. Paul prayed for Eutychus and he was ______________ to life (Acts 20:10, 12; Compare: I Kgs. 17:21 and II Kgs. 4:33-35).
D. Paul preached until _____________ (Acts 20:11).

IV. Paul Travels to Miletus where he Met with the Ephesian Elders (Acts 20:13-38)

A. Paul had a ________________ about this trip (Acts 20:22-23).

B. Paul knew that this was the ____________ he would see most of these men (Acts 20:25, 38).

C. Paul warned them of wolves from without and from ____________ who would try to destroy the work of God (Acts 20:29-31).

D. Paul ______________ the leaders and the local church to God and the word of His grace (Acts 20:32).

E. Paul prayed and ______________ the leaders as they separated company (Acts 20:36-38).

V. Paul Heads for Jerusalem (Acts 21:1-14)

A. As Paul travelled to Jerusalem he had some ______________ about what would happen to him there.
   1. He had a feeling in his _______________ (Acts 20:22-23).
   2. He was warned by the ______________ at Tyre (Acts 21:4).
   3. He was warned by Agabus the ______________ (Acts 21:10-14).

B. Paul’s had an ______________ to these warnings (Acts 20:23).

C. Paul was not ________________ by the warnings but pressed on (Acts 21:14).

D. Paul demonstrated a higher level of motivation than that of ______________
   ______________.
   1. The apostles were not motivate by __________ or temporal gain (Acts 20:33-34).
   2. The apostles were not motivated by a desire for physical ____________or security (Acts 20:24; 21:13).
   3. The apostles were motivated by the ________________ (II Cor. 5:14; Phil. 1:12-18; 2:17-18).

VI. Paul Meets with the Jerusalem Eldership (Acts 21:15-25)
A. The purpose of the meeting was to present the _______________ that had been raised among the Gentile churches.

1. They were received with gladness (Acts 21:17).
2. They met with James and the elders to present the gift (Acts 21:18).
3. They gave a report of the work among the Gentiles (Acts 21:19).
4. The leaders of the Jerusalem church glorified the Lord for what had been done.

B. The leadership of the Jerusalem church had some ____________ about Paul’s presence in Jerusalem.

1. They were concerned that some of the Jewish ____________ might not be so excited about their presence in Jerusalem (Acts 21:20-21).
2. They were concerned that Paul’s presence might arouse the animosity of the ________________ (Acts 21:22).

C. The leadership of the Jerusalem church convinced Paul to participate in a vow ________________ the zealous Jewish converts (Acts 21:23-24).

1. They wanted Paul to prove himself to the zealous Jewish believers that he still has a ________________ for the law.
2. They affirmed their belief that the Gentiles who had come to Christ need not practice the ceremonial aspects of ________________ (Acts 21:25).

VII. Paul Arrested in the Temple (Acts 21:26-36)

A. The plan seemed to go well for the ______________ of purification (Acts 21:26).

B. Paul was eventually recognized by some of the Jews from ________________ (Acts 21:27).


D. Paul was rescued from the mob by the Roman commander by being ____________ (Acts 21:31-36).


A. Paul asked the commander in __________ if he could speak to the crowd (Acts 21:37-40).

1. The commander was surprised that he could __________ Greek.
2. The commander had assumed he was an ___________ insurrectionist for whom they had been looking.

“That Egyptian was probably a Jew who resided in Egypt. Josephus has given an account of this Egyptian which strikingly accords with the statement here recorded by Luke. See Josephus, *Antiq.*, book 20, chapter 8, section 6, and *Jewish Wars*, book 2, chapter 13, section 5. The account which he gives is, that this Egyptian, whose name he does not mention, came from Egypt to Jerusalem, and said that he was a prophet, and advised the multitude of the common people to go with him to the Mount of Olives. He said further that he would show them from thence how the walls of Jerusalem would fall down: and he promised them that he would procure for them an entrance through those walls when they were fallen down. Josephus adds (*Jewish Wars*) that he got together 30,000 men that were deluded by him; “these he led round about from the wilderness to the mount which was called the Mount of Olives, and was ready to break into Jerusalem by force from that place. But Felix, who was apprised of his movements, marched against him with the Roman soldiers, and defeated him, and killed 400 of them, and took 200 alive. But the Egyptian escaped himself out of the fight, but did not appear anymore.” It was natural that the Roman tribune should suppose that Paul was this Egyptian, and that his return had produced this commotion and excitement among the people.” –Barnes’ Notes

3. The commander gave him ______________ to speak.


1. He began by giving his personal ___________ (Acts 22:3-

   a. He included his strong Jewish heritage (Acts 22:3).

   b. He included his persecution of the people of the Way (Acts 22:4-5).


   e. He included his water baptism (Acts 22:16).

   f. He included his return to Jerusalem (Acts 22:17).

2. He went on to share the ___________ that he had received from the Lord while he was in Jerusalem in a time of prayer (Acts 22:17-21).

3. The crowd listened attentively until he mentioned the word “____________” (Acts 22:21).

IX. Paul Declared His Roman Citizenship (Acts 22:22-29)

A. The crowd reacted to Paul in a dramatic way (Acts 22:22-23).

2. They _________ their garments (Acts 22:23).

3. They threw ___________ in the air (Acts 22:23; II Sam. 16:13).

B. The commander wanted to find out _______ the crowd had reacted so violently.

C. The commander ordered Paul to be brought to the barracks and examined under ____________.

D. Paul questioned such an order on the basis of his Roman ________________ (Acts 22:25).

E. The centurion immediately adjusted the order for scourging and investigated Paul’s ___________ to citizenship (Acts 22:26-29).
Lesson 23  
Chapter 23-26

I. General Outline of Chapter 23-26

A. Paul Appears before the Sanhedrin (Acts 22:30-23:10)  
B. Paul Experiences a Plot to Kill Him (Acts 23:11-22)  
C. Paul is Sent to Caesarea for Trial (Acts 23:23-35)  
D. Paul Appears before Felix (Acts 24:1-21)  
E. Felix Postpones a Decision (Acts 24:22-27)  
F. Paul Appeals to Rome (Acts 25:1-12)  

II. Paul Appears before the Sanhedrin (Acts 22:30-23:10)

A. The meeting of the Sanhedrin was filled with ____________ (Acts 23:1-10).  
B. The various occurrences in this chapter of Paul’s life highlight the ____________ in both religion and politics.

1. There was corruption in the ____________.
   a. Paul was ____________ when he was answering questions (Acts 23:2).  
   b. Witnesses were ____________ to give false testimony (Acts 24:5-6).  
   c. Party ____________ was more important than justice (Acts 23:9).  
   d. There was a lack of concern for the actual ____________.
   e. They were willing to conspire with ________ to kill Paul (Acts 23:12-16).

2. There was corruption in the Roman ____________.  
   a. They were open to ________ (Acts 22:28).  
   b. They used power for ________________ (Acts 24:26).  
   c. They preferred political ____________ over justice (Acts 24:27).

C. Paul used the corruption to his ____________.

1. With the Sanhedrin he played to their ____________ to accomplish his purpose (Acts 23 6-10).  

2. With the Romans he used his ________________ to accomplish his purpose (Acts 25:11).
III. **Paul Experiences a Plot to Kill Him (Acts 23:11-22)**

A. Forty religious zealots hatched a plot to _______________.

   1. They swore themselves to an ________ not to eat or drink until they had killed Paul (Acts 23:12-13).

   2. They entered into ___________ with the religious leaders to participate in the plot against Paul (Acts 23:14-15).

B. God encouraged and _______________ Paul through difficult times.


   2. God moved upon Paul’s nephew to _______________ to Paul and then to the Roman commander (Acts 23:16-22).

IV. **Paul is Sent to Caesarea for Trial (Acts 23:23-35)**

A. The Roman commander (Claudius Lysias) decided to _____________ Paul out to Caesarea to receive a fair trial.

B. The Roman commander wrote a letter to Felix the governor of Caesarea _____________ the situation (Acts 23:25-30).

C. Paul received a major ________________ to Caesarea for a better hearing (Acts 23:23, 31-32).

D. The ____________ was delivered to Felix (Acts 23:33).

E. Felix agreed to _________________ and hold Paul until his accusers arrive (Acts 23:34-35).

V. **Paul Appears before Felix (Acts 24:1-21)**

A. After five days the Jewish accusers arrived in Caesarea with their ___________ (Acts 24:1).

B. Tertullus presented the case against Paul before __________ (Acts 24:1-9)

   1. He definitely tried to persuade the court with _______________ (Acts 24:2-4).

   2. He placed Paul in a very ______________ (Acts 24:5).

      a. He referred to him as a ____________.

      b. He referred to him as a creator of _______________.


c. He referred to him as a ______________ of the sect of the Nazarenes.


C. Paul was given an opportunity to give a ______________ to the charges (Acts 24:10-21).

1. Paul said he was not…
   - Disputing with anyone in the temple.
   - Inciting the crowd.
   - Profaning the temple.
   - With a multitude or a tumult.

2. Paul said he was in Jerusalem…
   - To worship.
   - To bring alms.
   - To bring an offering for the nation.
   - To be purified in the temple.

3. Paul indicated that they may have been offended because…
   - He belonged to a sect called “the Way.”
   - He had said something about the resurrection of the dead.

4. Paul challenged anyone who had actually witnessed bad behavior on his part to come and ______________ him (Acts 24:19-20).

VI. Felix Postpones a Decision (Acts 24:22-27)


B. He kept Paul in a ______________ security situation with liberties (Acts 24:23).

C. Felix wanted ____________ what Paul believed.

D. Felix knew Paul was ______________ but wanted a bribe (Acts 24:26).

E. Felix was succeeded by ____________ after two years (Acts. 24:27).

VII. Paul Appeals to Rome (Acts 25:1-12)

A. With the change in leadership to Festus, the Jews seized the______________ to come against Paul once again.

1. They made an appeal through a ______________ to have Paul returned to

2. They planned another _____________ to kill Paul in route to Jerusalem (Acts 25:3).

B. Festus convened a court to listen to the Jews’ _____________ (Acts 23:4-7).

C. Festus was inclined to do the Jews a favor and return Paul to _____________ for trial (Acts 25:9).

D. Paul appealed _____________ to escape being exported back to Jerusalem (Acts 25:10-12).


A. King Agrippa and his wife Bernice came to Caesarea and ended up getting involved in Paul’s case at the ____________ of Festus (Acts 25:13-14).


C. Festus indicated that the only charges that the Jews brought against Paul had to do with some _____________ questions (Acts 25:18-19).

D. Agrippa decided that he wanted to hear Paul ________________ (Acts 25:22).

E. Festus also wanted Agrippa to hear Paul because if he was going to send Paul to Rome he needed to know what _____________ him with (Acts 25:24-27).


3. He described his ministry of preaching Christ to both Jews and Gentiles (Acts 26:19-23).

G. Paul experienced a two-fold result.

1. Festus thought that he had _____________ (Acts 26:24).

2. Agrippa was ________________ to be a Christian (Acts 26:28).


1. Paul had done nothing worthy of chains.

2. Had Paul not appealed to Caesar he might have been set free.
Lesson 24
Chapter 27-28

I. General Outline of Chapter 27-28

B. Paul Warns of Impending Danger (Acts 27:9-12)
C. Paul Goes through the Storm (Acts 27:13-38)
E. Paul Ministers on Malta (Acts 28:1-10)
F. Paul Arrives in Rome (Acts 28:11-16)
G. Paul Ministers in Rome (Acts 28:17-31)


A. Paul was placed on a ship with ____________________ under the charge of a centurion named Julius (Acts 27:1).
B. Paul was given a certain amount of ____________ on the ship (Acts 27:2-3).
C. The ship sailed through some ________________ and eventually came to Myra in Lycia (See map).
D. In Myra Paul was placed on an Alexandrian ship for the ____________ of the journey (Acts 27:6).
E. After many days of difficult sailing they arrived at a port called ______________ on the island of Crete (Acts 27:7-8).

III. Paul Warns of Impending Danger (Acts 27:9-12)

A. Paul advised those who operated the ship that it would be ____________ to try to proceed to Rome at this time of the year.
B. The ship owner and captain of the ship persuaded the centurion to ____________ hoping to winter in Phoenix.

IV. Paul Goes through the Storm (Acts 27:13-38)

A. Soon after they left Fair Havens a ________________ arose and blew them off course (Acts 27:13-18).
B. After three days in the storm they decided to take drastic measures to ____________ the load and secure the ship (Acts 27:19-21).
C. Paul comforted the crew by sharing his ________________ with them (Acts 27:22-26).

D. After the fourteenth day the ship entered into shallow waters with the potential of running ________________ (Acts 27:27-30).

1. In order to save the ship from ________________ the crew dropped four anchors.

2. In order to save themselves they lowered the skiff and were planning on ________________ and the prisoners.

E. At this point, the prisoner Paul stepped into the situation and ________________ (Acts 27:31-36).

1. He told the men not to leave the ship or they would ________________ (Acts 27:31-32).

2. He urged them ________________ so that they would be strong for survival.

3. He blessed and ________________ with them to see to it that they did eat.

F. After eating, the crew further lightened the load by throwing the rest of __________ _________ overboard (Acts 27:38).

V. Paul Shipwrecked on Malta (Acts 27:39-44)

A. When it was day, the crew saw a bay with ________________ that would be well suited for grounding the ship (Acts 27:39).

B. They lifted the anchors, loosed the rudder, hoisted the sail and made way for the ________________ (Acts 27:40).

C. When they ran the ship aground on a sand bar in the bay, the soldiers’ plan was to ________________ so that none would escape (Acts 27:41-42).

D. By this time the centurion was so ________________ that he did not allow the soldiers to kill the prisoners so that Paul would be spared (Acts 27:43).

E. Eventually the entire ________________ made it safely to the shore (Acts 27:44).

VI. Paul Ministers on Malta (Acts 28:1-10)

A. After reaching land they realized that the island they had come to was ____________ (Acts 28:1).

B. The refugees from the ship were ________________ by the native population of Malta (Acts 28:2).
C. As they were building a fire to keep warm, Paul was bitten by a __________ (Acts 28:3-6).

D. Paul seized the opportunity _______________ the Gospel (Acts 28:7-10).

VII. **Paul Arrives in Rome (Acts 28:11-16)**

Paul continued on to Rome as more of a __________ and a conqueror than a prisoner.

A. They travelled according to Paul’s desired __________ visiting his friends along the way (Acts 28:14).

B. Believers who were aware of Paul’s coming came out to ___________ (Acts 28:15).

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C. Paul was put into a ______________ security situation in Rome.

1. Rome had __________ main types of custody.
   a. They put criminals into the _________________.

   This was the most severe kind of detention. Most of the jail houses in the empire were dungeons of the worst kind. Prisoners were often kept in
chains or even bound in positions of torture. They were usually very damp, very dark and very unclean.

b. They put low risk criminals into ____________________.

This was a detention that was extended to non-violent prisoners who were deemed low risk. Here the accused was placed in the custody of a soldier who was responsible with his own life for the safe keeping of his prisoner.

c. They allowed certain criminals what was termed “__________________”.

This detention was more like a prisoner out on bail and was usually reserved for high ranking officials and political prisoners. Here the accused party was committed to the charge of a magistrate or senator who was responsible for his appearance on the day of trial.

2. Paul was in ____________ custody.
   a. He was _____________ to a soldier (Acts 28:16; Eph. 6:20; Phil. 1:7, 13-14; Col. 4:3, 18; Phm.1:10, 13).
   b. He lived in his own ______________ (Acts 28:30).
   c. He was able to ______________ in this house (Acts 28:30).
   d. He was not able to work and ______________ from his friends.

VIII. Paul Ministers in Rome (Acts 28:17-31)

Paul did not dwell on what he could ________; he focused on what he could ______.

A. He saw himself as an “________________________” (Eph. 6:20).

Paul knew how to turn obstacles into opportunities.

1. In the Philippian jail he ministered in the prison.
2. After his arrest in Jerusalem he preached to the mob.
3. When he was under arrest in Caesarea he witnessed to governors.
4. When he was on the slave ship he ministered to the crew.
5. When he was on Malta he ministered to the islanders.
6. Now that he was in Rome he continued his ministry from his hired house.

Paul never once referred to himself as a prisoner of Rome; he was a prisoner of the Lord or a prisoner of _________________ (Eph. 3:1).

B. He went to the _______________ even in Rome (Acts 28:17-29).
He had the same results that he always had.

3. When rejected by the Jews, Paul changed his focus to the Gentiles (Acts 28:28).

C. He received people and _________________ them (Acts 28:30).

Paul had many visitors while he was in Rome. Some of his visitors included:

1. Timothy (Phil. 1:1; 2:19-23; Col. 1:1; Phm. 1:1)

   Timothy was not only Paul’s son in the faith and disciple, he was a personal assistant and agent to function in Paul’s behalf in relation to the churches. He also helped Paul in the writing of most of his letters from prison.

2. Epaphras (Col. 1:3-8; 4:12-13; Phm. 1:23)

   Epaphras was an apostolic ministry in relation to the church at Colossae. He had come to Paul both to encourage him and to get his advice and help in sorting out some of the problems in the Colossian church. He spent enough time with Paul for Paul to have referred to him as a “fellow prisoner.”

3. Onesimus

   Onesimus was a runaway slave that Paul led to the Lord and then discipled. In the process he assisted him in the process of restitution with his master Philemon. The book of Philemon is the letter that Paul wrote when he sent Onesimus back to his master.

4. Tychicus (Acts 20:2; Eph. 6:21; II Tim. 4:12; Tit. 3:12)

   Tychicus was one of Paul’s disciples who delivered Paul’s prison epistles to the various churches (Eph. 6:21). He may have even read them to the congregations in behalf of Paul. He had accompanied Paul on his last trip to Jerusalem.

5. Marcus, Aristarchus, Demas, Luke, Justus (Col. 4:10-11, 14; Phm. 1:24)

   The Marcus in this list is most likely John Mark. Many of these individuals were life-long friends. Some of them stayed with him for extended periods of time during his imprisonment.

6. Epaphroditus (Phil. 2:25-30; 4:18-22)

   Epaphroditus brought the offering from the Philippians church that had been raised in Paul’s behalf (Phil. 2:25-30; 4:18-22). He also served Paul tirelessly for a season in practical ways.
D. He led Onesimus ______________ and discipled him (Philemon).

E. He ______________ to the soldiers (Phil. 1:13).

F. He made inroads into Caesar’s ______________ (Phil. 1:13; 4:22).

G. He wrote __________ to churches including Ephesus, Philippi and Colossae.

IX. What do we know about Paul after the Book of Acts closes?

A. Paul was eventually ____________ without ever going to trial.

B. Paul may have gone to ___________ or other regions (Rom. 15:24).

C. Paul wrote I Timothy, Titus and possibly ___________ during his release period.

D. Paul returned to Rome where he was arrested along with ___________ under the reign of Nero.

E. Paul was placed in a ________________.

F. Paul wrote II Timothy from prison knowing that he was about ____________ (II Tim. 4:6-8).

G. Paul was _______________ by the Romans.