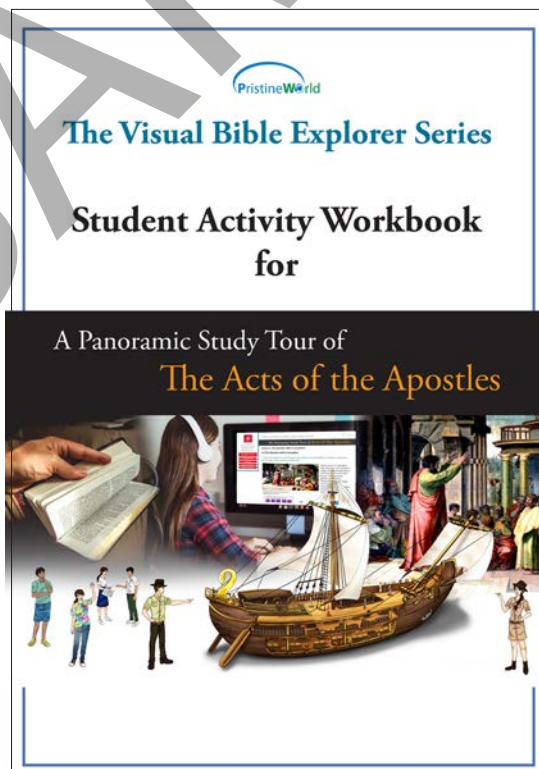




The E-Learning Bible Explorer Series

**Teacher's Guide for the
Student Activity Workbook
based on
The Panoramic Study Tour of
The Acts of the Apostles**



SAMPLE



The E-Learning Bible Explorer Series

Teacher's Guide for the Student Activity Workbook based on The Panoramic Study Tour of **The Acts of the Apostles**

Peter C. T. Lim

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A Panoramic Study Tour of **The Acts of the Apostles**

Contents

A. Introduction to the Book of Acts	4	
Lesson 1	The Apostles Wait in Jerusalem	6
Lesson 2	Festival of First Fruits or Pentecost	8
Lesson 3	The First Years of the New Testament Church	10
Lesson 4	Persecution and the New Testament Community	12
Lesson 5	Community Living, Miracles and Persecution	14
Lesson 6	The Martyrdom of Stephen	16
Lesson 7	The Gospel Spreads to Samaria and outside of Judea	18
Lesson 8	Saul's Conversion	21
Lesson 9	Peter's Miracles and Vision	24
Lesson 10	The Gospel Spreads to the Gentiles	26
Lesson 11	Peter, James and King Herod Agrippa	28
Lesson 12	Epilogue to Acts chapter 1 to 12	30
Lesson 13	The First Missionary Journey of Paul Begins	32
Lesson 14	The Gospel Reaches Galatia	34
Lesson 15	The Jerusalem Council to Tackle a Difficult Question	36
Lesson 16	The Second Missionary Journey Begins	38
Lesson 17	2 nd Missionary Journey – From Thessalonica to Athens	40
Lesson 18	Second Missionary Journey – Corinth and Return to Antioch (c.AD 51-52)	42
Lesson 19	The Third Missionary Journey and the Ministry based in Ephesus	44
Lesson 20	Return to Peril in Jerusalem c. AD 57 - 58	46
Lesson 21	Triumph and Trouble in Jerusalem AD 57	48
Lesson 22	Witness Before a Mob	50
Lesson 23	Witness Before Rulers and the Plot to Kill Paul	52
Lesson 24	Paul and Governor Felix	54
Lesson 25	Paul and King Agrippa	56
Lesson 26	The Journey to Rome and the Shipwreck	58
Lesson 27	Paul Arrives in Rome	60
	Notes	62

INTRODUCTION

Questions

1. The author of Acts of the Apostles was **Luke**.
2. The author of Acts of the Apostles was the travelling companion of the apostle **Paul**.
3. Approximately when was the book of Acts written? **AD 62**
4. Acts is a continuation of the Gospel of **Luke**.
5. The book of Acts is found in the **New** Testament in the Bible.
6. **Tiberius** was the Roman emperor at the beginning of Acts.
7. The most common language spoken in the Roman Empire at that time was **Greek**.
8. Name 5 key characters found in the book of Acts of the Apostles. Refer to the textbook p. 18-21.
 1. **Paul**
 2. **Peter**
 3. **John**. Others include James brother of John, James brother of the Lord, Timothy, Apollos
 4. **Barnabas**
 5. **Silas**
9. The Story of Acts began in the city of **Jerusalem**.
10. What does Pax Romana mean and Augustus Caesar who is believed to be responsible for it?
Peace of Rome
11. Give a short description of the following characters: Peter, John, Barnabas, Philip and Stephen.
Ask the Students to write in their own words

Section 2

1. **Although persecuted by Jews and Gentiles, describe some advantages available in the Roman Empire that were used by the Apostles to spread the Gospel.**
 1. Pax Romana – The peace of Rome. During that time, there was peace in the empire and the apostles could travel about quite freely. People were not under threat of war or starvation.
 2. Common Greek language – Most people in the empire spoke Greek and this made it easier for the apostles to share the gospel with them.
 3. The roads of Rome – Rome had built excellent roads for military and commercial purposes. This vast network of roads allowed the apostles to move from place to place quite easily.

4. The laws of Rome – Rome had established a Rule of Law throughout their empire. These laws helped to protect the apostles when they faced hostile crowds. The apostles used the fact that there was law throughout the empire. The apostles wherever they could complied with the law except when it conflicted directly with God’s laws. As such, in many cases, Paul and Silas was able to claim Roman citizenship to demand justice for any ill-treatment they received.

2. Name and describe some of the people groups mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles

Use the groups mentioned in Q.11 of Section 1. Then give a description of each group.

Sample answer below:

1. Jews – people descended from Abraham, Isaac and Jacob who practice Judaism.
2. Proselytes – These were non-Jews who had converted to Judaism and undergone all the requirements of the law. They have undergone circumcision and comply with the dietary and ritualistic requirements of the Law.
3. God-fearers – These were non-Jews who loved the God of Israel, but had not fully complied with the requirements of the law such as circumcision or dietary laws.
4. Nazarenes – The early followers of Jesus were generally referred to as Nazarenes, because Jesus was from Nazareth. The word Christian did not come about until the followers of Jesus in Antioch Syria, were called Christians which meant Christ-followers.
5. Pharisees – A Sect of Jews, who adhered to the laws of Moses and who held the Old Testament as holy scripture.
6. Sadducees – A sect of Jews, who adhered to the laws of Moses. They only accepted the Torah as authoritative scripture, but did not accept the rest of the Old Testament as authoritative.
7. Zealots – A sect of Jews who believed that they had to fight and use violence to gain independence from foreign rulers.

Lesson 1: THE APOSTLES WAIT IN JERUSALEM

Lesson Summary:

- Jesus did not ascend to heaven immediately. He stayed with them for 40 days and continued teaching them and provided them with evidence of his bodily resurrection.
- The apostles are powerless on their own. They are told to wait in Jerusalem for the Holy Spirit to descend and empower them.
- Peter emerges as the leader and spokesperson of the apostles and followers of Christ
- The apostles are eyewitnesses to the ministry and resurrection of Jesus. They act as official guarantors of the facts that have been passed on to the early church.

Bible References: Bible Reference: Acts 1:1-26

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Theophilus
2. Luke
3. Wait in Jerusalem for the gift the Father has promised
4. Will you at this time give Israel back its Kingdom?
5. He hanged himself
6. Justus and Matthias

Section 1

1. **After His resurrection, for how long did Jesus stay with His disciples before he ascended to heaven?**
40 days
2. **What did Jesus say to His disciples just before He left them? (Acts 1:8)**
Acts 1:8 But you will receive power when the Holy Spirit comes on you; and you will be my witnesses in Jerusalem, and in all Judea and Samaria, and to the ends of the earth.
3. **What did the two men dressed in white say to the disciples?**
They were angels. They told the disciples that one day, Jesus would return just as He had ascended.
4. **What did the priests do with the betrayal money of Judas and why did they not take the money back?**
They used it to buy a burial plot. They did not take the money back because they recognised that it had been used to kill someone unjustly and called it 'blood money'. Refer to Acts 1:18-20.

5. **What is the name of the follower of Jesus who was chosen to replace Judas Iscariot to be one of the 12 apostles?**

After praying and drawing lots, Matthias was chosen to replace Judas Iscariot to be one of the 12 apostles.

Section 2

1. **What reason did Peter give for proposing another follower to take the place of Judas as one of the 12 apostles?**

Acts 1:20 “For,” said Peter, “it is written in the Book of Psalms:

““May his place be deserted;

let there be no one to dwell in it,’

and,

““May another take his place of leadership.’ (Ref Psalm 109:8)

²¹ Therefore it is necessary to choose one of the men who have been with us the whole time the Lord Jesus was living among us, ²² beginning from John’s baptism to the time when Jesus was taken up from us. For one of these must become a witness with us of his resurrection.” (NIV)

2. **Read Luke 1:1-4. How did Luke describe the way he went about writing the books of Luke and Acts? What do you think was his purpose of writing the Acts of the Apostles?**

Acts 1:1 Many have undertaken to draw up an account of the things that have been fulfilled among us,

² just as they were handed down to us by those who from the first were eyewitnesses and servants of

the word. ³ With this in mind, since I myself have carefully investigated everything from the

beginning, I too decided to write an orderly account for you, most excellent Theophilus, ⁴ so that you may know the certainty of the things you have been taught. (NIV)

3. **What instructions did Jesus give to his disciples before he ascended to heaven?**

Also, Acts 1:7 - 8 ⁷ He said to them: “It is not for you to know the times or dates the Father has set by his

own authority. ⁸ But you will receive power when the Holy Spirit comes on you; and you will be my

witnesses in Jerusalem, and in all Judea and Samaria, and to the ends of the earth.” (NIV)

Lesson 2: FESTIVAL OF FIRST FRUITS OR PENTECOST

Lesson Summary:

- The healing of the lame man is just an example of the many miraculous signs and wonders that proved the apostles acted on God's instructions
- The healing provides an opportunity to preach the Gospel to a large Temple crowd. They testify that Jesus is the source of the miraculous healings and that even Moses had prophesied the coming of God's Messiah, who is Jesus.

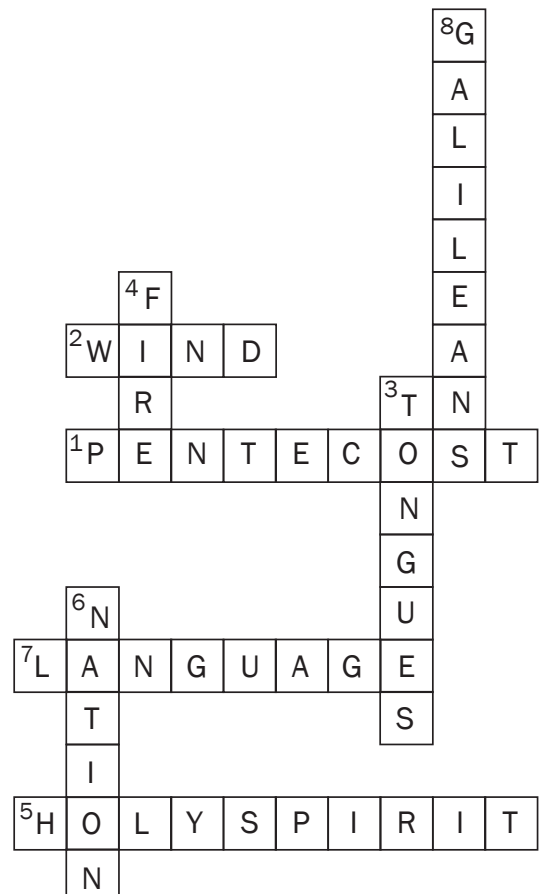
Bible References: Acts 2:1-47

Multiple Choice Questions

1. 7 weeks
2. All in the list
3. Spain
4. Peter
5. David
6. None of the above
7. Repent and be baptised in the name of Jesus
8. 3000
9. All of the above

Section 1

1. When the day of **Pentecost** came, they were all together in one place.
2. Suddenly a sound like the blowing of a violent **wind** came from heaven and filled the whole house where they were sitting.
3. They saw what seemed to be **tongues** of (4) **fire** that separated and came to rest on each of them.
5. All of them were filled with the **Holy Spirit** and began to speak in other tongues as the Spirit enabled them.
6. Now there were staying in Jerusalem God-fearing Jews from every **nation** under heaven. When they heard this sound, a crowd came together in bewilderment, because each one heard their own (7) **language** being spoken.



8. Utterly amazed, they asked: "Aren't all these who are speaking **Galileans**?"

Section 2

- 1. When the crowd of people saw the believers and apostles speaking in tongues or languages of their own countries, what was their reaction?**

When the crowd saw the apostles speaking in foreign languages, their first reaction was they thought the apostles were drunk. There were 14 countries mentioned.

- 2. Count how many different countries were mentioned. Write down the names of the countries mentioned.**

Refer to Acts 2:7 – 12

1. Parthians, (2) Medes, (3) Elamites, (4) Mesopotamia, (5) Judea, (6) Cappadocia, (7) Pontus (8) Asia, (9) Phrygia (10) Pamphylia, (11) Egypt, (12) parts of Lydia near Cyrene, (13) Cretans and (14) Arabs.

Discussion Questions

- 1. Describe Peter's sermon and what happened after he spoke?**

Ask the students to summarise what Peter said in Acts 2:14-40.

- 2. Acts 2:37 When the people heard this, they were cut to the heart and said to Peter and the other apostles, "Brothers, what shall we do?"**

Why do you think after hearing Peter's sermon, they were cut to the heart?

Ask the students to give their opinion.

- 3. What was the significance of the early believers sharing what they had? Why did this happen?**

It was the beginning of a new community of believers in Jesus the Messiah. They did not belong to the traditional Jewish community and so would not receive support from them. Many of them were travellers from outside Judea and from 14 different countries. They came to Jerusalem to celebrate the Festival of Pentecost (or First Fruits), and so did not have enough provisions after they had stayed longer than they had planned. It was a chance for the more wealthy believers to share with the poorer ones and it was a testimony to the non-believers that the people in this new community loved one another as the Lord had commanded them when he was still on earth.

Lesson 3: THE FIRST YEARS OF THE NEW TESTAMENT CHURCH

Lesson Summary:

- The healing of the lame man is just an example of the many miraculous signs and wonders that proved the apostles acted on God's instructions.
- The healing provides an opportunity to preach the Gospel to a large Temple crowd. They testify that Jesus is the source of the miraculous healings and that even Moses had prophesied the coming of God's Messiah, who is Jesus.

Bible References: Acts 3:1-26

Multiple Choice Questions

1. The Temple gate called Beautiful
2. Three in the afternoon
3. a and b only
4. He started walking and jumping and praising God
5. Moses

Section 1

Find the following words in the box

Peter, John, Beautiful, Temple, gate, Solomon, Colonnade, lame, walk, Repent, refreshing, Messiah, Righteous

S	P	E	T	E	R	R	I	N	E	L	A	N	A	L
E	J	T	H	Q	U	C	K	A	A	A	U	E	A	R
A	S	O	L	O	M	O	N	R	T	M	E	S	Z	H
R	B	H	H	F	M	L	X	T	S	E	I	A	W	G
I	V	D	J	N	I	O	A	R	R	V	M	T	E	A
G	D	G	I	R	D	N	U	M	E	D	R	P	I	O
H	R	T	Y	V	N	N	O	O	F	R	E	N	L	B
T	R	E	H	A	W	A	L	K	R	S	S	C	L	E
E	X	E	N	E	G	D	R	E	E	X	P	E	E	A
O	J	E	P	E	H	E	H	Y	S	W	H	I	P	U
U	A	H	A	E	T	E	K	B	H	J	Q	S	R	T
S	I	F	G	H	N	D	I	R	I	I	S	E	P	I
I	L	A	X	K	D	T	R	E	N	S	P	P	H	F
A	T	I	Z	E	D	K	X	S	G	S	B	A	P	U
E	R	E	T	M	E	S	S	I	A	H	R	E	R	L

Section 2

1. **Summarise Peter's speech. What proof did Peter give the Jesus is the Messiah?**

Peter was referring to Jesus Christ who was rejected by the priests and rulers and sentenced to death but is now the capstone, or cornerstone or foundation stone.

Discussion Questions

1. **What is the significance of the healing of the lame man at the Temple Gate? If you were at the Temple Gate and witnessed what happened, how would you have reacted?**

Significance of the healing of the lame man at the Temple Gate was that God was working through the apostles. The people could recognise it, even if the rulers did not. This would be proof to the people that God was at work here.

Ask the students to share how they would have reacted.

2. **Why did the authorities try to stop the apostles from teaching about Jesus the messiah?**

Just about 2 months ago they had put Jesus on trial for blasphemy and by implication, being a false prophet.

3. **Share a recent experience or something you just discovered which could benefit others around you. How would you prepare to share it and how do you feel after that?**

Ask the students to remember an event where they discovered something good and which they could share with their friends. The news would benefit their friends and did not take anything away from them. How did they feel after that, i.e. after seeing their friends benefit from their sharing.

Ask the students to share.

Lesson 4: PERSECUTION AND THE NEW TESTAMENT COMMUNITY

Lesson Summary:

- The contrast between Peter and John, who are untrained but who speak with wisdom and boldness, and the ruling council members, who are supposed to be highly educated, shows the gifting and power of the Holy Spirit to make people effective witnesses.
- The early church witnesses through both words and deeds, in spite of persecution.

Bible References: Acts 4:1-31

Multiple Choice Questions

1. They were preaching that Jesus had risen from death, which proved that the dead will rise to life
2. Annas, Caiaphas, John Alexander
3. Jesus
4. Jesus
5. a and b only

Section 1

1. Peter and John were still speaking to the people when some priests, the officer in charge of the **Temple guards**, and some **Sadducees** arrived. They were **annoyed** because the two apostles were teaching the people that Jesus had **risen from death**, which proved that the dead will rise to life.
2. So they **arrested** them and **put them in jail** until the next day, since **it was already late**. ⁴But many who heard the message **believed**; and the number grew to **about five thousand**.
3. Peter, **full of the Holy Spirit**, answered them, “Leaders of the people and elders: if we are being questioned today about the good deed done to the lame man and how he was healed, then you should all know, and all the people of Israel should know, that this man stands here before you completely well **through the power of the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth** — whom you **crucified and whom God raised from death**.”
4. **Jesus** is the one of whom the scripture says, ‘The stone that you the builders despised turned out **to be the most important of all**.’

Section 2

1. **Why were the members of the Council amazed to see how bold Peter and John were and to learn that they were just ordinary men of no education? Where did they learn to speak so confidently? What do you think of the way the Council members viewed Peter and John? When are we in danger of making the same mistakes?**

What do you think of the way the council members viewed Peter and John? When are we in danger of making the same mistake?

2. **Why were the rulers angry with what Peter and John were preaching?**

Peter and John were preaching that Jesus, whom they had crucified, was risen, and was the Messiah who has healed the lame man at the Temple Gate. The rulers had accused Jesus of blasphemy and being a false prophet and had conspired with the Romans to crucify him. Now here, his followers were declaring him to be the Messiah.

Discussion Questions

1. **Why were the rulers cautious about imposing a heavy punishment on Peter and John?**

The rulers were afraid that more and more people were going to follow the teachings of Peter and John and turn away from the priests. They had falsely accused and sent Jesus to death just about 50 days ago and were afraid the number of followers of Jesus were now going to grow and they might rebel against the rulers. Refer to Acts 4:13 – 17.

2. **Peter and John said, “Judge for yourselves whether it is right in God’s sight to obey you rather than God.” How can we apply this principle in our lives today with wisdom and without being offensive?**

Acts 4:18 Then they called them in again and commanded them not to speak or teach at all in the name of Jesus. ¹⁹ But Peter and John replied, “Which is right in God’s eyes: to listen to you, or to him? You be the judges! ²⁰ As for us, we cannot help speaking about what we have seen and heard.” (NIV)

Lesson 5: COMMUNITY LIVING, MIRACLES AND PERSECUTION

Lesson Summary

- The apostles establish the church community that looks after the needs of its people. Those with more give and those with less receive.
- What happened to Ananias and his wife is a warning that we cannot lie to God and that there is no place for hypocrisy or deceit in the church.
- The apostles continue to preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ. Even when the ruling council imprison them and threaten them, they will not stop. “We must obey God rather than men!” are the words of Peter and the apostles recorded which are still relevant for us today.

Bible References: Acts 4:32-37 and 5:1-42

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Festival of First Fruits
2. Barnabas
3. Ananias and Sapphira
4. None in the list
5. Gamaliel
6. Jesus is the Messiah

Section 1

1. Read Acts 4:32-37 and use the words to form a sentence.

With great power the apostles gave witness to the resurrection of the Lord Jesus, and God poured rich blessings on them all.

2. Read Acts 5:1-13

The apostles performed many signs and wonders among the people. And all the believers used to meet together in Solomon’s Colonnade.

Section 2

1. **What were the believers of Jesus called at this point in time?**
The followers of Jesus were known as ‘Nazarenes’ or people of ‘the Way’ or just ‘believers’.
2. **Where did Joseph the Levite originally come from and how did he help the poorer believers? What was his other name?**
Joseph the Levite originally came from Cyprus. He sold a piece of land and gave all the money from the sale to the apostles to be given to the poor amongst them. His other name was Barnabas.

3. **How did Ananias and Sapphira try to deceive the Apostle Peter and what happened to them?**
Ananias and Sapphira sold a property and gave part of the proceeds to the apostles and kept part of it for themselves. However they told the apostles that they had sold and given the entire proceeds from the sales. It was a lie. It would have given them more credit and respect than they had deserved.
4. **Why were the apostles put in prison again?**
They were put in prison again because the high priest and all his associates, who were members of the party of Sadducees, were filled with jealousy (Acts 5:17)
5. **What did the angel say to the apostles who were in prison and what happened after that?**
Acts 5:20 describes to us what the angel said. The angel opened the doors of the jail and brought them out and then said to them “Go, stand in the temple courts and tell the people all about this new life.”
6. **The captain of the guard re-arrested the apostles but did it without force. Why?**
Acts 5:26 tells us that the temple guards re-arrested the apostles but did not use force because they were afraid that the people would stone them.

Discussion Questions

1. **Who was Gamaliel and why did he argue to let the apostles go free? State his reasons.**
Gamaliel was a Pharisee, a teacher of the law, who was honoured by all the people. He stood up in the Sanhedrin and ordered that the men be put outside while he spoke privately with the council. He told the council that previously there were two cases of rebels; a Theudas with 400 men and later a Galilean named Judas who also led a band of people in revolt. In both cases the leaders were killed and eventually all the followers were dispersed and nothing came of their movement. He argued that if this ‘Jesus’ movement was not from God, it will eventually die a natural death and all the followers will disperse. But if the movement is from God, then they might even be fighting against God. So it would be better to let them go.
2. **Gamaliel said, “... If their plan is something they thought up, it will fail. But if it is from God, you will not be able to stop them. You might even be fighting against God Himself.” Write down your thoughts on this statement. Is it true? How do we know when something is from God or from human plans? How can we support a plan from God or oppose a plan that is from wicked human design?**
Ask the students to give their opinion. This is subject to different opinions. Here are some points to consider:
 - a. We must seek wisdom and guidance humbly and prayerfully from God.
 - b. God will not give a plan that is against His written word found in the Bible.
 - c. Does the plan honour God and is it beneficial to many people? Not just a small select group.
 - d. Seeking council from other mature and trustworthy Christians.
 - e. If we know a plan is not from God, then we do not have to support it.
3. **The apostles left the Sanhedrin rejoicing because they had been counted worthy of suffering disgrace for doing what they believed God had called them to do. What can we learn from the attitude of the apostles? If we suffer for doing something we believe is right, what can we do?**
The apostles had the attitude of doing what they believed was right before God. If they were punished for doing right then they could rejoice because it was suffering for Christ. They knew their reward would be in heaven. If we have been prejudiced, or punished for not doing something we believed was wrong then we can be proud that we had stood up for our beliefs. Even if our stand did not make a difference in the outcome of a situation, we can rest assured that God has seen our effort or sacrifice.
4. **What does this story teach you about the way God works?**
Ask the students to share their opinion.

Lesson 6: THE MARTYRDOM OF STEPHEN

Lesson Summary

- The needs of all the believers are to be cared for. No one is to be overlooked.
- The apostles appoint seven who are recognised by the church as men 'full of the Holy Spirit and wisdom' to help in serving the needs of the church. They help in the preaching and teaching as well.
- Stephen's sermon teaches about God's true dwelling place: 'the Most High does not live in houses made by human hands.' God's reign is universal. The worship of God cannot be limited to the Jerusalem Temple.
- Where God speaks through his prophets, the listeners are always divided between those who hear and obey versus those who hear but are not willing to obey.
- Saul, later known as Paul, is in the crowd of hostile rulers who hears Stephen's speech and later, after his conversion, he continues to preach what Stephen had preached.

Bible References: Acts 6:1-15 and 7:1 -60

Multiple Choice Questions

1. All in the list
2. Hellenistic Jews complained against the Hebraic Jews.
3. They asked the disciples to choose seven men to ensure fair distribution of food.
4. Synagogue of the Freedmen
5. They heard him say that Jesus would destroy this place and change the customs given by Moses.
6. Stephen
7. None in the list

Section 1

1. Read Acts 7:45-60 and make a sentence from the words below

Then they all rushed at him at once, threw him out of the city, and stoned him. The witnesses left their cloaks in the care of a young man named Saul.

Section 2

1. **Why did the apostles assign a separate group of people to focus on proper and fair distribution of food (Acts 6:1-2)? Why didn't they do the job themselves?**

In Acts 6:1-2 the apostles assigned the distribution of food to 7 specially selected men. Why didn't they do the work themselves? The reason given was so that they could devote themselves, their time and attention to prayer and the ministry of the word. The New Living Translation uses the phrase 'teaching the word of God'. This was a very critical time. The apostles were the few who had followed Jesus in the last three years of Jesus' ministry on earth. They were eyewitnesses to the teaching and healing

wonders of Jesus. They had to impart the teachings of the word to the new disciples. There were so many thousand new disciples or followers of Jesus now. The apostles had to have an intensive programme of teaching to try and 'bring up to speed' all the new disciples so that they could go and make more disciples. It was an intensive period of teaching and learning before persecution came and scattered the church which did happen. But by then, many of the new disciples were already well equipped to preach the gospel.

2. **Why did Luke, the author, mention Saul's name specifically in Acts 7:58?**

Saul was specifically mentioned in Acts 7:58 to show his complicity in the murder of Stephen. Saul later known as Paul would refer to his actions here with regret and sorrow and so Luke had to give us an account of the actual event here. Saul came from Tarsus a province of Cilicia. It is mentioned in Acts 6:9 that people from Cilicia argued with Stephen. It is very likely that Saul was among them as he was from Cilicia. But later Saul would learn the truth of the gospel and he would become one of the foremost apostles who preached the gospel and set up churches in many Gentile countries.

Discussion Questions

1. **What led to a tension between the Hebraic Jews and the Hellenistic Jews that was described at the beginning of Acts chapter 6?**

Acts 6:1 - 4 In those days when the number of disciples was increasing, the Hellenistic Jews[a] among them complained against the Hebraic Jews because their widows were being overlooked in the daily distribution of food. ²So the Twelve gathered all the disciples together and said, "It would not be right for us to neglect the ministry of the word of God in order to wait on tables. ³Brothers and sisters, choose seven men from among you who are known to be full of the Spirit and wisdom. We will turn this responsibility over to them ⁴and will give our attention to prayer and the ministry of the word." (NIV)

2. **The apostles appointed and delegated work to seven outstanding church members. What can we learn from this section of the story?**

Ask the students to share their opinion.

3. **Compare the last words of Stephen before he died with the words of Jesus found in Luke 23:34 when He was crucified. These words were recorded by the same author, Luke. What does it show about what the disciples of Jesus had learnt from their Lord? What characteristics had Stephen, a new disciple, learnt from Jesus, his Lord?**

Ask the students to read Luke 23:34 and compare it with the words of Stephen in Acts 7:60. Ask the students give their own comments and opinion.

4. **Read the whole speech of Stephen as found in Acts chapter 7. What do you think Stephen said that was so offensive to the Jewish leaders and why did they reject him?**

Ask the students to give their opinion.

Lesson 7: THE GOSPEL SPREADS TO SAMARIA AND OUTSIDE OF JUDEA

Lesson Summary

- The Jewish leaders and Saul persecute the church in their effort to shut down the Jesus movement. But God uses their effort to send the believers out of Judea and carry the gospel message along with them. They preach the Gospel in the places where they flee to and many believe.
- Philip, an evangelist, brings the Gospel to a town in Samaria. God confirms to the apostles sent from Jerusalem that the gift has truly been given to the believing Samaritans. They receive the Holy Spirit.
- Spiritual gifts from God cannot be bought with money.
- The Ethiopian eunuch who accepted Christ is baptised. This was a sign that God accepted those who put their faith in Christ, even though those who were not Jews.

Bible References: Acts 8:1-40

Multiple Choice Questions

1. He initiated a general persecution of the Christians in Jerusalem
2. Samaria
3. He was a sorcerer
4. Money
5. The road from Jerusalem to Gaza
6. Isaiah
7. He asked to be baptized

Section 1

1. **Who was leading the persecution in Jerusalem?**
Saul was leading the persecution in Jerusalem.
2. **What did the believers who had been scattered do wherever they went?**
The believers who fled Jerusalem and scattered to the countryside preached and shared the Gospel of Jesus Christ wherever they went.
3. **Where did Philip travel to and what did he do there?**
Philip travelled to Samaria and proclaimed the gospel there.
4. **What kind of signs or miracles were performed by Philip?**
Miraculous signs were performed by Philip such as healing of paralytics and cripples and even casting out of demons.
5. **How did Philip describe what was happening in Samaria in his report to the church in Jerusalem?**
The Bible does not give much detail about what was in Philip's report. However, based on what was described in Acts 8:1-13, we can deduce that the report included all the things that were stated in the passage of verse 1 to 13 of chapter 8. In the text book, we have dramatized the report but it is based on the passage mentioned.
6. **Whom did the Jerusalem church send to see what was happening in Samaria?**
The Jerusalem church sent Peter and John to see what was happening in Samaria.

7. **Describe the encounter between Simon the sorcerer and Peter. Why did Peter rebuke Simon the sorcerer?**

Ask the students to write in their own words. The answer is found in Acts 8:17-25.

8. **Describe the encounter between Philip and the Ethiopian Eunuch.**

The answer is found in Acts 8:26-39.

9. **Where did Philip go after the encounter with the Ethiopian Eunuch?**

After the encounter with the Ethiopian Eunuch, Philip appeared at Azotus and travelled about, preaching the gospel in all the towns until he reached Caesarea (Acts 8:40).

Section 2

1. **Why did Philip make a report to the Jerusalem church about what had happened in Samaria? Why did the apostles in Jerusalem send Peter and John to Samaria? Why was this important?**

This was at a time when the New Testament church had just started. The Jerusalem church acted like the governing body. The apostles who had followed Jesus and studied directly from the Master were the only ones who could teach. Otherwise there could be a lot of false teachings and people trying to take advantage of the new growing number of believers to form sub groups or deviant groups. The leaders of the church in Jerusalem had to see for themselves that what was happening in Jerusalem was really in line with scripture before they could say that this was the true working of God. The apostles sent Peter and John because they were highly regarded and respected by all the disciples. Peter and John were also 2 of the 3 disciples who were very close to Jesus. Peter was also commissioned by Jesus to be the leader of the church after His resurrection. If Peter and John could witness and testify that God was bringing the Samaritans into His kingdom as Philip had reported, then it must be so.

2. **Read Acts 8:26-40. Then Read Isaiah 53:7-8. Who was the prophet Isaiah referring to? What do we learn about Jesus being the fulfilment of Old Testament prophecies? What was the reaction of the Eunuch?**

The eunuch was reading a passage from the Old Testament found in Isaiah 53:7-8.

⁷ He was oppressed and afflicted, yet he did not open his mouth; he was led like a lamb to the slaughter, and as a sheep before its shearers is silent, so he did not open his mouth.

⁸ By oppression[a] and judgment he was taken away. Yet who of his generation protested? For he was cut off from the land of the living; for the transgression of my people he was punished (NIV)

Jesus' suffering and death on the cross had been prophesied by Isaiah who lived 700 years ago. This passage together with many other passages found in the Old Testament showed that Jesus was God's Messiah sent to free us from sin. Philip then explained to the Eunuch how Jesus had come and fulfilled all these Old Testament prophecies. The Eunuch believed and asked to be baptised immediately.

Discussion Questions

The Christians were persecuted in Jerusalem and fled to the countryside. But they continued to preach the Gospel. Their preaching met with success. What does this show us about how God can use adversity or difficult times to help either to build up our faith or to open new opportunities for us?

Sometimes adverse situations gives us opportunities to do good things. Example a friend has problems. How can we help? Doing good without expecting returns will bring about better trust. Sometimes we may face difficult situations ourselves. How we conduct ourselves will show others what kind of people we are. Ask the students to share their experiences. They may be Christian or non-Christian. There are still live testimonies which we all can learn from.

2. **Based on what Simon the sorcerer asked Peter to do, what do you think his motives were in joining the Christian group? When are we in danger of thinking we can buy divine favours with money or trade it with good works?**

Ask the students to share their thoughts. a. For the Christian student the logic flow can be as follows. Can we buy status, blessing, talents and spiritual gifts from God? Most would answer or should answer NO. When are we tempted to make such assumptions? When was the last time you donated money with the expectation that you should receive greater respect for making such a donation? When was the last time you did something wrong and instead of repenting and asking God for forgiveness you donated money to some charity and continued the sinful action? When was the last time you thought that by appearing to do all the spiritual actions you could gain respect from people and have greater influence over them? Is this a good motive? When instead of giving God time we just substitute it with some money. Obedience is better than sacrifice, and submission is better than offering the fat of rams. 1 Sam 15:22 b (NLT)

b. For the non-Christian student the logic flow can be as follows. If we believe that God is the one who gives us our talents and gifts – do you think we can buy these blessings with money? Why do you think God who created the Universe and owns everything, would want a little money from us? When might you have tried to buy a favour from God? When we know we have done something against our conscience, instead of repenting we ‘pay a fine’ to God and keep on doing it.

3. **What was the significance of the conversion and baptism of the Ethiopian Eunuch?**

This shows that God has accepted the black Africans and the Gospel was now in the continent of Africa. The Ethiopian Eunuch was a high official and held much authority in his country. But he was so glad when Philip explained the meaning in the the Bible passages that he was reading and became a believer immediately.

Lesson 8: SAUL'S CONVERSION

Lesson Summary

- Saul headed for Damascus zealous to destroy the church. But after an encounter with the risen Lord Jesus, his life and beliefs are turned around. He becomes zealous to preach the Gospel.
- Preaching the Gospel often results in persecution. When Saul was working for the High Priest, he was the persecutor. When he started to preach the Gospel, he was persecuted by the Jews in Damascus, in Jerusalem and for a while, he was mistrusted by apostles and believers too.
- Barnabas gives us a lesson in being an encourager. When the apostles were doubtful about Saul's conversion, Barnabas spoke for him and helped him to be accepted.

Bible References: Acts 9:1-31

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Authority of the chief priests
2. a and b only
3. Ananias
4. He was lowered down a wall at night in a basket
5. Barnabas
6. He debated with the Hellenistic Jews
7. Tarsus

Section 1

1. **At this point in time, what are we told about Saul?**
He was a young Pharisee who was very zealous in destroying the church of Jesus Christ.
2. **What did Saul, later known as Paul, want to do in Damascus?**
He obtained letters from the high priest to authorise him to go to Damascus and imprison all the followers of Jesus in that city.
3. **Describe what unusual thing happened while Saul was travelling to Damascus?**
While he was on the road to Damascus a bright light flashed around him. He fell to the ground and heard a voice say to him, "Saul, Saul, why do you persecute me?"
"Who are you, Lord?" asked Saul. The voice replied, "I am Jesus whom you are persecuting, now get up and go into the city, and you will be told what you must do." Saul then became blind and had to be led into the city (Acts 9:4-8).
4. **What did the voice from heaven say to Saul?**
Ananias was afraid because he knew that Saul was coming to Damascus to arrest the followers of Jesus.
5. **What was Ananias's reaction when he was asked by Jesus to help Saul?**
The Lord Jesus told Ananias that He had plans for Saul to bear witness for Him before kings and princes and that he would suffer.

Section 2

1. Fill in the comparison chart of Saul before and after he became a follower of Jesus - what was his status, what he did and what happened to him. Then answer the questions below.

Saul before he became a Christian	Saul after he became a Christian
Acts 8:1 Approved of the Jews killing Stephen.	Acts 9:8-9 Led as a blind man to Damascus. Blind & did not eat or drink for 3 days.
Acts 8:3 Persecuted the Church dragging men and women to jail.	Acts 9:20-22 He preached in the synagogues that Jesus is the Son of God. People question what caused the turnaround, but Paul grew more and more powerful and baffled the Jews in Damascus by proving that Jesus is the Messiah.
Acts 9:1-2 He carried letter from the high priest authorizing him to go to Damascus to arrest Christians. Note: the high priest was highest Jewish authority next only to the local king.	Acts 9:23-25 He learned of a conspiracy among the Jews to kill him. His followers lowered him in a basket through an opening in the wall by night.
Acts 9:13 Saul came to Damascus with intention to harm all the Christians.	Acts 9:26,29-30 Saul tried to preach the gospel in Jerusalem among his old friends the Hellenistic Jews but now they tried to kill him. Now he is the target of a conspiracy to murder. He had to flee Jerusalem.

Discussion Questions

1. **How do you think Saul felt when he heard the voice speaking to him from heaven and realised that he was persecuting the risen Lord?**

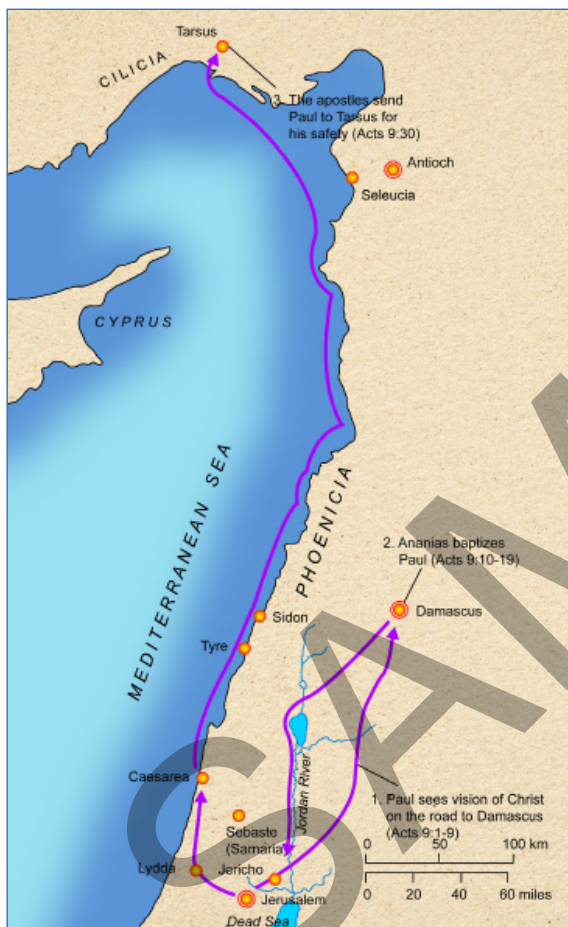
Before Saul met Jesus on the road to Damascus, he was a proud, arrogant and zealous to the point of being violent for his beliefs. When he left Jerusalem he was highly regarded by the high priest who had given him letters to go to Damascus to arrest the Christians in that city. Saul was a young proud Pharisee who was taught by Gamaliel, a very highly respected teacher in the ruling circle. He had access to the top local person i.e. the high priest. People feared him. After he met Jesus on the road to Damascus, he was blinded. Realising that so many things he had done in Jerusalem for God, was really against God, he must have been very confused and had to re-think his beliefs and convictions. When he stepped into Damascus he was led as a blind man and hid in the house of a believer. He did not eat or drink for three days. When Ananias found Saul, this proud Pharisee, now blinded, confused and half starving must have been glad that somebody could explain what happened to him and helped him to miraculously receive back his sight – both physically and spiritually. Ask the students to think was there a time when they were very proud about what they were or had achieved and had to be brought down to earth or disciplined by God before they could really improve. What steps did they have to take before they were back on the path of improvement and progress?

Ask the students to share their thoughts.

2. **Why do you think Saul/Paul was so zealous in trying to stamp out the new religion which was only known as 'The Way' at that time? What could he have learnt from the respected Pharisee Gamaliel (from our previous lessons)?**
Ask the students to share their opinion.

3. **Consider the initial reaction of Ananias, when he was told to go and pray for Saul. How would you have reacted if God called you to go help a repented enemy? Is he/she worth helping?**
Ask the students what would they do if they faced such a situation. Share any recent experiences.

4. **Imagine you were one of the apostles in Jerusalem. Saul the persecutor, chief among the inquisitors that imprisoned many believers and leader of the mob that murdered Stephen; now wants to speak to you. What would you have done? What can we learn from the actions of Barnabas?**
Ask the students to share their opinion.



Saul's Conversion and Return to Tarsus

Source: Tyndale House Publishers

Lesson 9: PETER'S MIRACLES AND VISION

Lesson Summary

- The Holy Spirit leads and enables Peter to perform mighty miracles. Peter heals the paralysed and even raises the dead.
- God prepares Peter with a vision as the church is given a new direction. They were to share the Gospel with the Gentiles. Believing Gentiles like Cornelius and his friends will be given the gift of the Holy Spirit. They can be baptised without first becoming Jews or being circumcised.

Bible References: Acts 9:32-42, 10:1-48

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Lydda
2. Not in the list
3. Joppa
4. Simon the tanner
5. All in the list
6. A man in shining clothes
7. They believed and the Holy Spirit was given to them

Section 1

Peter's Ministry
Acts 9:32-10:48

Peter travelled to the ancient cross-roads town of Lydda, where he healed crippled Aeneas. The believers in Joppa, an old port city, sent for him after a wonderful woman died. Peter went and brought her back to life. While in Joppa, Peter had a vision that led him to take the gospel to Cornelius, a Gentile, in Caesarea.

1. **Where was Peter when he healed Aeneas, the paralysed man?**

Peter was in the town of Lydda when he met and healed Aeneas the paralysed man. Ask the students - for consistency to look at the map and locate the town of Lydda.

2. **What impact did it have on the people in the town?**

The Bible says all who lived in Lydda and Sharon saw him healed and believed and followed Jesus (Acts 9:34).



Source: Tyndale House Publishers

3. **What did Peter do for Tabitha?**

Peter travelled to Joppa where the disciples asked him to pray for a beloved sister named Tabitha. Even though she had died and her body had been washed and placed in an upstairs room (to indicate that she had really died and some hours had passed), Peter went to her side and prayed for her. She became alive again.

4. **Who was Cornelius and what message did he receive from the angel?**

Cornelius and his family were God-fearers. Refer to the text book about who God-fearers are. They were a category of believers in the God of Israel but who were not yet circumcised. Cornelius lived in Caesarea. Ask the students to look at the map to see where Caesarea is. The message he received from the angel was to look for someone named Peter in Joppa.

5. **Describe the vision that Peter saw when he was sitting and praying on the roof of the house.**

Peter was sitting and praying on the roof of the house when he received a vision. Ask the students to describe the vision mentioned in Acts 10:9-19.

6. **What happened when Peter shared the good news of Jesus with the people in the house of Cornelius?**

While Peter was sharing the Gospel of Jesus Christ with the people in the house of Cornelius the Holy Spirit came upon all who heard the message. Ask the students to describe the events mentioned in Acts 10: 34-48.

Discussion Questions

1. **Why was it important for Peter to receive the vision about the unclean food before he went to the house of Cornelius?**

The unclean food symbolised the uncircumcised people. What God has washed refers to those who although not in the original family of circumcised Israelites, they had become believers and God had given them the gift of the Holy Spirit with the evidence of the speaking of tongues, they should now be regarded as clean or as part of the family of God.

2. **Why was Peter chosen to go and preach to Cornelius and his household?**

Ask the students to give their opinion. This was another major turning point in the history of the church. Now Gentiles, who were uncircumcised and did not observe Israel's dietary laws were accepted into the Kingdom of God. This was accepted after the testimony of a very important witness, Simon Peter plus other Jews from Jerusalem. Now the Jerusalem church, up to this point still the HQ church, had accepted this fact. Luke puts this story on record and just to be sure no one missed it, he repeats the story.

3. **What can we learn from the story about how God works and leads his people?**

At this point in time and Acts chapter 11, the Gospel of Jesus Christ had spread beyond the borders of Jerusalem and Judea. But it was mostly spread amongst the Jewish people. The barrier between Jewish Judaism and the world of the non-Jews was great. Circumcision, Kosher or dietary laws, and ritualistic laws still stood between them. It was difficult for the apostles who were all Jews to cross this boundary. God prepared Peter for this event by giving him a vision and then sending him to the home of a prominent Gentile to witness what God wanted the apostles to do.

By letting Peter witness the vision of the non-kosher food and also the conversion of Cornelius and his household, God was preparing Peter for a greater work later when he would help Paul in preaching to the Gentiles.

Ask the students to share their thoughts.

Lesson 10: THE GOSPEL SPREADS TO THE GENTILES

Lesson Summary

- Peter is confident now that God is giving the church a new direction, to preach the Gospel to the non-Jews and they could receive God's gift of salvation without first having to become Jews or follow all the Jewish traditions.
- God is leading the church expansion program beyond the borders of Israel. For the first time, the gospel is preached to the non-Jews in large numbers. The gospel is well received by the non-Jews and the new church in Antioch grows fast. Barnabas is sent to oversee it.
- Barnabas knows he needs help and he makes an important decision here. Instead of going to Jerusalem to ask for help, he decides to look for Saul to help him build the Antioch Church. Saul had been sent home by the apostles 7 years earlier and had almost faded into obscurity. Barnabas, led by the Spirit, was convinced that Saul, who later became Paul, was the right man for the job.

Bible References: Acts 11:1-30

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Those in favour of circumcising Gentile believers
2. Do not call anything unclean which God has declared clean
3. The Spirit of the Lord told Peter to go with them
4. Cyprus and Cyrene
5. Barnabas
6. Tarsus
7. Paul
8. Agabus

Section 1

1. **Back in Jerusalem, what did the non-Jewish believers question Peter about?**
Back in Jerusalem the circumcised believers criticized Peter for entering the house of uncircumcised men and ate with them. They questioned Peter's judgment in doing this instead of rejoicing with him about the uncircumcised people believing in Jesus.
2. **How did Peter explain his vision? What did God say to Peter when he said 'nothing unclean has ever entered his mouth'?**
Ask the students to describe Acts 11:5-18.
3. **How did Peter convince the Jewish Christians in Jerusalem that God had accepted the non-Jewish believers?**
The answer is in Acts 11:17-18.
4. **Where did the Jewish Christians come from who preached the Gospel to the Greeks, or non-Jews and what happened as a result?**
Men from Cyprus and Cyrene went to Antioch and they began preaching to the Greeks or non-Jews and the Lord's hand was with them. A great number of the people believed and turned to the Lord (Acts 11:20).

5. **What did Barnabas do when he arrived at the church in Antioch?**

Barnabas was sent to see what was happening in Antioch by the Jerusalem church. When he arrived he realised that it was the work of God that so many had turned to follow Jesus. He was glad and encouraged them all to remain true to the Lord with all their hearts. Barnabas was a good man, full of the Holy Spirit and faith, and a great number of people continued to join the church (Acts 11:22-24).

6. **Who did Barnabas call to join him in the Antioch church?**

The numbers in the church must have grown a lot by now and Barnabas realised he needed help. So he called Saul to join him.

7. **Where did Barnabas go to find Saul?**

Ask the students to look at the map and see where Tarsus was in relation to Antioch. He had to travel a distance to look for Saul. Refer to the map in the student workbook.

8. **What did the prophet Agabus say would happen in the Roman world?**

The prophet Agabus was among some prophets who came from Jerusalem to Antioch. He predicted through the Holy Spirit that a severe famine was going to spread over the entire Roman world. This happened during the reign of Claudius (Acts 11:27-28).

9. **What was the response of the believers in Antioch when they heard about the famine?**

When the believers in Antioch heard about this they decided they would take a collection to help the believers in Judea and then they sent their gift to the elders in Judea by Barnabas and Saul.

Discussion Questions

1. **Why did Barnabas search for Saul to help him in the Antioch Church? What do you think Barnabas saw in Saul that was not obvious to the other apostles yet at this point?**

1. What we know about Saul up to this point in Acts:

- a. He was a Jew who was born in Tarsus in the province Cilicia. He understood Greek and probably could relate with the Hellenistic culture.
- b. He was educated in Jerusalem and knew how the Jews think also.
- c. Saul was a highly learned man. He was trained by one of the best teachers to be a Pharisee. The Pharisees were the strictest sect of Jewish teachers at that time which meant that he understood the Mosaic laws very well. By this training he would also have to be knowledge able in Hebrew.
- d. He was a passionate and zealous person. He persecuted the church when he thought the church was wrong. Once he realised his mistake, he passionately preached the gospel wherever he went and even at great risk to his own life.

Based on the above information about Saul, Barnabas was probably very impressed that Saul had a lot of potential and needed someone to guide him at this point in time. Barnabas, as noted was full of the Holy Spirit. So it is probably also at the prompting of the Holy Spirit that Barnabas decided he had to call Saul to join his ministry in Antioch.

2. **What was significant about the church in Antioch? What were some 'first time in church history' things that happened in this church?**

The Antioch church was the first predominantly Gentile Church. First church outside of Jerusalem and the land of Israel. The first where the believers were called Christians. At that time, the term Christian or followers of Christ were used in a derisive manner. Something like, those 'Jesus follower fellas'

Lesson 11: PETER, JAMES AND KING HEROD AGRIPPA

Lesson Summary

- Herod Agrippa wants to gain popularity among his subjects by persecuting the Jews. He executes James the brother of Apostle John and arrests Peter with the intention of executing him also. God intervenes and miraculously rescues Peter.
- Herod Agrippa is a cruel king who becomes too proud. When he accepts praise and worship that is reserved for God only, he dies suddenly. This judgment is a reminder that only God deserves our worship.
- The word of God continues to spread in spite of the effort of wicked people and kings to obstruct it. God continues to use human agents to bring his word to the people of the nations.

Bible References: Acts 12:1-25

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Herod Agrippa I
2. It pleased the Jews
3. Festival of Unleavened Bread
4. An angel came and rescued Peter
5. Rhoda
6. Tyre and Sidon
7. Blastus
8. John Mark

Section 1

1. **Who was the local ruler of Galilee, Perea, Judea and Samaria at this time?**
King Herod was the local ruler at that time. To be precise, he is Herod Agrippa I the grandson of Herod the Great who murdered the children of Bethlehem during the birth of Jesus. But an answer with King Herod should be sufficient since that is mentioned in Acts 12:1
2. **What did King Herod Agrippa do to please the Jewish people?**
He arrested John the brother of James and executed him. He saw that this pleased the Jews, or at least the Jewish leader, he then proceeded to have Peter arrested.
3. **Who did he execute and who did he arrest?**
He intended to bring Peter out for public trial after the Passover festival and have him executed.
4. **How many soldiers did he allocate to make sure that Peter could not escape?**
Herod had 4 squads each with 4 soldiers to guard Peter so make sure he did not escape.
5. **Describe Peter's encounter with the angel.**
Ask the students to describe the rescue by the angel found in Acts 12:6-12.
6. **After Peter was freed, where did he go first?**
Once Peter realised that he was free, he went to the home Mary the mother of John Mark.

7. **What did Herod Agrippa do when he found out that Peter had escaped?**

When Herod found out that Peter was missing from prison he made a thorough search and could not find him. Then he cross-examined the guards and ordered that they be executed.

8. **Where did Peter go when he left Judea?**

Peter left Judea and went to Caesarea and stayed there for some time.

9. **What was Herod Agrippa doing when he was struck down by an angel?**

Ask the students to relate the story found in Acts 12:20-24.

Section 2

Who said these words?

1. "Put your cloak around you and come with me" **the angel**
2. "Now I know that it is really true" **Peter**
3. "You are crazy!" **People in the house of the mother of John Mark**
4. "Peter is standing outside" **Rhoda**
5. "Tell this to James and the rest of the believers" **Peter**

Discussion Questions

1. **Why did Peter think he was still dreaming, even after he had been led out of the prison already?**

Ask the students to give their opinion

2. **Why was Herod Agrippa given a severe punishment?**

Herod Agrippa was king over the Jews. He was aware of the Jewish laws of blasphemy. He must never assume to take the place of God. But when the foreigners gave him praises which were for God only by Jewish laws, Herod happily accepted it. By doing so he was assuming the place of God. He therefore received the punishment of blasphemy. Since people did not have the power to punish him, he thought he would not be caught. But the sin does escape God's judgment. The author Luke has shown how careful the apostles were never to receive worship or praise which was reserved for God. When Peter entered the house of Cornelius and the servants bowed before him, Peter quickly corrected them and told them he was only human, just like them.

3. **Describe all the security measures Herod Agrippa put in place to make sure that Peter could not escape.**

What does the passage show about trusting God when faced with impossible odds?

Herod had 16 guards to watch Peter. At night Peter was sleeping between two soldiers. He was bound with not one, but two chains and guards stood at the entrances. The angel led Peter through a first and second set of guards and then opened an iron gate which allowed them to go to the city.

4. **What does this story teach us about pride and giving honour to God? When have we been tempted to take credit for something we did not do, what should our response be? How can we give praise and honour to God?**

Ask the students to think about when we are tempted to take credit for things we did not do or what is our response when we know someone is praising us too much?

Lesson 12: EPILOGUE TO ACTS CHAPTER 1 TO 12

Section 1

Fill in the blanks in the word puzzle

1. The first few chapters of Acts also tells us how the apostles established the New Testament church community which looked after the needs of its people. People shared whatever they had to help others who were poorer in their community of believers.
 - a. Thus, they would fulfill what Jesus had said about how they would be known. ^{John 13:34} And now I give you a new **commandment: Love** one another. As I have loved you, so you must love one another.
 - b. ³⁵ If you have love for one another, then everyone will know that you are my **disciples.**" (GNT)



2. We also learn many lessons from the key characters in the story:
 - a. Peter empowered by the Holy Spirit, speaks boldly to the people of **Jerusalem** and three thousand believers were added to their numbers.
 - b. Peter empowered by the God, performs signs and wonders and later brings the **Gospel** to the household of **Cornelius**, a Gentile.
 - c. Peter and John boldly telling the Jewish rulers in the Sanhedrin that they must **obey** God rather than man
 - d. **Barnabas**, whose role as an encourager brought Saul, later known as **Paul**, into the teaching and out reach ministry in the Antioch church.

- e. **Philip** the evangelist who was led by the Spirit and brought the Gospel to Samaria and later to an Ethiopian Eunuch, who was a high official in his country.
3. God's will and purposes cannot be stopped. Even when the Jewish rulers, led by Saul, use violence, kill **Stephen** and persecute the church, the believers flee Jerusalem bring the Gospel to the **Judean** countryside and to **Samaria**. When Saul tried to persecute the Christians beyond the borders of Judea, he has an encounter with the risen Lord Jesus and his life is changed.

Discussion Questions

1. ***In your opinion what were the factors that helped the New Testament Church grow so fast?***

Ask the students to summarise what they have learnt so far in relation to this question.

2. ***In what way did events or circumstances help push the Gospel outside of Jerusalem?***

Points to consider:

1. The Holy Spirit empowered the apostles to preach with authority, to perform miracles, and to teach the new believers the lessons Jesus taught them.
2. Persecution from Saul and the Jewish rulers.
3. Persecution from King Herod Agrippa.
4. The returning Jewish converts, who had come to Jerusalem for the Pentecost, to their faraway diaspora countries.

3. ***In what ways did God empower the apostles to spread the Gospel?***

Points to consider:

God empowered the apostles by giving them the Holy Spirit and empowering them to perform miracles. The Holy Spirit also helped the apostles to preach and teach with authority.

Lesson 13: THE FIRST MISSIONARY JOURNEY OF PAUL BEGINS

Lesson Summary

- The Holy Spirit convicts the church of Antioch Syria to send Barnabas and Saul on their historic missionary trip. The Gospel is now preached in Gentile countries.
- Saul performs a miracle in Paphos and the governor is converted. From here on Saul uses his Roman name Paul.
- When the Gospel message is rejected by the Jews in Pisidian Antioch, Paul and Barnabas decide to preach to Gentiles.

Bible References: Acts 13:1-51

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Barnabas and Saul
2. Seleucia, Cyprus
3. John Mark
4. Bar Jesus, Elymas
5. He became a believer
6. Perga and Jerusalem
7. Antioch of Pisidia

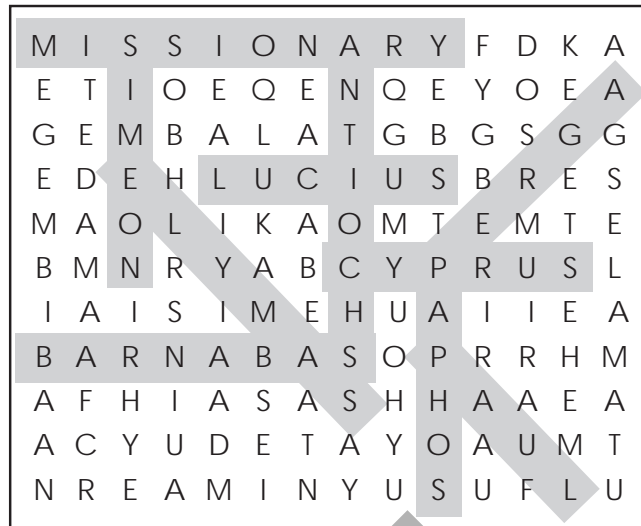
Section 1



Section 2

Find the words in the puzzle

Cyprus
Elymas
Paphos
Barnabas
Simeon
Paul
Antioch
Lucius
Perga
Missionary



Discussion Questions

1. **After leaving Paphos in Cyprus, why do you think Saul started using his Roman name Paul?**

Ask the students to give their opinion.

Points to consider:

Paul knew he wanted to travel to countries where Gentiles were more populous and he wanted to preach the Gospel to them. He wanted to use his Roman name which the Gentiles could identify with better or respect more. This is similar to many non-westerners who adopt a western name when they are living in English speaking countries or communities.

2. **Why did Paul and Barnabas preach to the Jews first and then to the Gentiles?**

Ask the students to give their opinion.

Points to consider:

Paul was commissioned to bring the Gospel to the Jews and the Gentiles.

Paul still loved his countrymen and wanted to see them saved.

It was practical. The Synagogues were a place where Paul could preach on Sabbaths.

He would preach to Jews, the proselytes and to the God-fearers in the Synagogues.

3. **Why do you think the Jews in Antioch of Pisidia, were angry with Paul and Barnabas?**

Pisidian Antioch was quite a large city. Many non-Jews attended the synagogue. When Paul and Barnabas looked like they were going to take away large sections of the followers, the Jews 'were filled with jealousy'. Like Elymas, they saw Paul and Barnabas as a threat to their position of influence, and their way of life. Paul quoted Isaiah 49 verse 6 and reminded the Jews that God's light was also for the Gentiles. So, the Jews stirred up people of high position to have Paul and Barnabas evicted from the city.

4. **What can we learn from this story about how God works in spreading the Gospel?**

Ask the students to give their opinion.

Lesson 14: THE GOSPEL REACHES GALATIA

Lesson Summary

- Preaching the gospel and powerful miracles result in acceptance by some and rejection by others. Miraculous signs and wonders are not limited to Israel and do not guarantee conversion. There will still be opposition.
- Paul and Barnabas are systematic in the way they plant churches. The new believers are not left completely on their own. The apostles train leaders who will lead the local church after the apostles have left. They return when there is opportunity to encourage the new church.

Bible References: Acts 14:1-28

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Jewish Synagogue
2. Lystra
3. Hermes and Zeus
4. They were so upset that they tore their clothes.
5. They stoned Paul and dragged him out of the town thinking he was dead.
6. Many people believed and became followers.
7. All of the above
8. They called the church together and shared with them all that God had done with them and how a door of faith had been opened for the Gentiles.

Section 1

Look for the following words in the word puzzle below: (from lesson 2 in 11-12)

Iconium, Cyprus, missionary, Lystra, Derbe, Gospel, Zeus, Hermes, Apostles, Pisidia

H	B	P	E	C	A	E	S	D	R	A	E	S	A	A
I	C	O	N	I	U	M	C	E	Z	S	D	C	P	Z
G	Y	U	O	E	K	W	O	R	Y	K	W	O	O	Y
H	P	L	E	I	N	R	M	B	N	N	S	M	R	N
P	R	M	M	P	O	Q	M	E	V	T	Q	M	J	V
R	U	J	J	I	V	R	A	K	L	V	R	G	K	N
I	S	K	A	A	S	Z	N	E	W	C	Z	O	L	W
E	R	N	U	S	P	S	S	L	N	P	B	S	L	N
S	Q	E	X	D	T	O	I	M	J	T	O	P	M	P
L	Y	S	T	R	A	A	R	O	A	S	A	E	E	I
R	Y	J	J	M	V	R	A	K	N	V	R	L	K	S
I	Z	K	Z	A	C	Z	N	L	W	A	Z	N	L	I
E	R	N	E	S	P	B	D	L	N	P	R	D	L	D
S	Q	E	U	D	H	E	R	M	E	S	O	Y	M	I
T	B	C	S	E	S	A	R	E	A	S	A	R	E	A

Section 2

Based on the story from Acts 13 and 14, briefly write what happened in these towns:

1. **Pisidian Antioch**

Ask the students to write briefly what happened based on Acts 13:13 – 52.

Paul gave a long sermon, recorded in detail by Luke, which has many similar points to the sermon that Stephen gave when he was being tried by the Sanhedrin in Jerusalem. Paul did not understand the Stephen's sermon then, and indeed was hostile to it. Now he seems to have picked up where his former victim had left off.

Several Jews and God-fearers were interested with what Paul had said. They invited Paul to speak again in the next Sabbath. But when the next Sabbath came, almost the whole city came to listen. This made the Jews jealous and they started talking abusively to Paul and Barnabas, who then left the synagogue and said they will speak the word of God to the Gentiles.

2. **Iconium**

Ask the students to write briefly what happened based on Acts 14:1-7.

3. **Lystra**

Ask the student to summarise the events in Acts 14:8-20. Some key points in Lystra: Barnabas and Paul were mistaken for Zeus and Hermes. Paul was stoned and left for dead. This was probably witnessed by many believers who were converted, which included Lois, Eunice and Timothy who became a helper of Paul. What was a terrible experience for Paul and Barnabas, became a blessing for the church because Timothy would continue the work of Paul after his death.

4. **Derbe**

In Derbe, there is no record of any major setbacks or persecution. Many believed and a church was formed. After Derbe, the apostles returned via the same route they had come and visited all the churches they had planted in Lystra, Iconium and Antioch Pisidia. They appointed elders to lead the churches.

Discussion Questions

1. **Why did the crowd in Lystra change their mind so fast about Paul and Barnabas: First thinking they were gods and then stoning them? Do you think they were the same people i.e. those who wanted to idolise them and those who wanted to stone them?**

Ask the student to share their views and opinions. When was the last time they wanted to do something good, which they strongly believed would be helpful to the people who even rejected them and were negative towards them in spite of their good intentions.

2. **Why did Paul and Barnabas tear their robes when they heard that the crowd was idolizing them as gods? Luke had just written in Acts chapter 12, when Herod Agrippa was called a god, he took credit for it and then he died. In the early church, not to give credit to God something that is clearly a miraculous gift from him is blasphemy, which is a serious sin.**

Ask the students to share, were there any situations when they falsely took credit for something they did not do and what were the consequences. It could have been taking credit for work done by friends, colleagues or people they did not like. What should their working principle be?

3. **How do you think the Christians in Antioch of Syria felt when they heard the stories told by Paul and Barnabas of their exploits and the miracles granted to them by God?**

Ask the students to share their opinion.

Lesson 15: THE JERUSALEM COUNCIL TO TACKLE A DIFFICULT QUESTION

Lesson Summary

- Some Jews insisted that the new Gentile Christians should be circumcised and made to follow all the Jewish laws and customs. Paul and Barnabas countered that this was not necessary. The Gentiles were saved by their faith in Christ and need not become Jews to be saved.
- Peter stood up at the Jerusalem Council and recalled how God had given salvation and the gift of the Holy Spirit to all the Gentiles in the home of Cornelius. James the brother of the Lord also agreed that there was no need for the Gentiles to become Jews but for the sake of fellowship, four rules were to be observed.
- These rules were to abstain from:
 - a. food offered to idols
 - b. from blood
 - c. meat of strangled animals
 - d. from sexual immorality
- The first three conditions was for the sake of unity in the fellowship meals but the last condition was a moral law that applied to all.

Bible References: Acts 15:1-41

Multiple Choice Questions

1. are circumcised
2. They disagreed strongly and argued with them.
3. Paul and Barnabas
4. c and d
5. Simon Peter
6. James
7. Food sacrificed to idols, blood, meat of strangled animals and sexual immorality.
8. Judas and Silas
9. They went back to Antioch Syria to teach and preach in the church there.
10. Mark
11. Paul objected and did not agree.
12. Paul brought Silas and went through Syria while Barnabas brought Mark and went to Cyprus.

Section 1

1. Some men came from **Judea** to Antioch and started teaching the believers, “You cannot be saved unless you are **circumcised as the Law of Moses** requires.
2. It was decided that **Paul** and **Barnabas** and some of the others in Antioch should go to **Jerusalem** and see the **apostles and elders** about this matter.
3. When they arrived in Jerusalem, they were welcomed by the **church**, the **apostles**, and the **elders**.
4. After a long debate **Peter** stood up and said, “My friends, you know that a long time ago God chose me from among you to preach the **Good News** to the **Gentiles**, so that they could **hear and believe**.
5. James concluded, “that we should not trouble the Gentiles who are turning to God. Instead, we should write a letter telling them not to eat any food **that is ritually unclean because it has been offered to**

idols; to keep themselves from **sexual immorality**; and not to eat **any animal that has been strangled**, or **any blood**.

Section 2

Based on the story from Acts 13 and 14, briefly write what happened in these towns:

1. **What do you think was Barnabas' motive for wanting to bring John Mark on the second missionary trip?**

Ask the students for their opinion.

Points to consider:

Barnabas is known to be a great encourager.

He believes in giving a second chance.

He gave Paul a second chance when the other apostles wanted to avoid Paul.

He probably wanted to give John Mark a second chance.

2. **Why did Paul object?**

Ask the students to give their opinion based on Acts 15:36 – 41

3. **How did the disagreement between Paul and Barnabas, serve the spreading of the gospel?**

There were two missionary trips instead of one.

John Mark later became very useful to the apostles and contributed by writing the Gospel of Mark

Paul took Silas with him and other followers came alongside; Timothy and Luke. More people joined the evangelical missions.

Discussion Questions

1. **Why did the Antioch Church send Paul and Barnabas to Jerusalem to discuss with the apostles the question of circumcision and Jewish laws? Why was it so important?**

Points to consider:

1. Insisting on following the Jewish or Mosaic Law meant that the Gentile Christians had to become Jewish first.

2. This meant that trusting in Jesus was not enough.

3. Jesus himself never said you had to be circumcised and follow all the Jewish rituals such as observe kosher diet and make animal sacrifices.

2. **What role did Peter play in the Jerusalem Council? How did God prepare Peter for this role?**

Peter stood up in the council and spoke up for Paul and Barnabas recollecting the vision that was given to him in Joppa about the unclean animals he was told to kill and eat. He also recalled his eye-witness testimony of how Cornelius and his entire household of Gentiles were given the gift of the Holy Spirit the moment that they believed in Jesus. This is found in Acts 15:6 – 11.

3. **When and how do show to respect our friends' cultural festivals and/or rituals without compromising our own convictions?**

Ask the students to share, how they can show respect to their friend's cultural festivals without compromising their faith or convictions.

4. **There was a big disagreement between some leaders in the Jerusalem Church and the Church in Antioch. How did the leaders resolve their differences? What can we learn from their actions? What can we do when we have disagreements between friends, family or working colleagues?**

The Jerusalem Council resolved some of these questions with a compromise. Respect the tradition without compromising the doctrine or your convictions. Ask the students to share times when they had disagreements with family or friends over how to do certain things and what compromises were made to resolve the issues.

Lesson 16: THE SECOND MISSIONARY JOURNEY BEGINS

Lesson Summary

- In Philippi, the Lord works mighty miracles which help Paul preach the gospel successfully. Immoral business, occult-based profit making and slavery are shut down in the powerful name of Jesus.
- There is great opposition to the gospel and the apostles are unjustly punished. Paul and Silas use their Roman citizenship privileges to establish and protect the new church.

Bible References: Acts 16:1-40

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Lystra
2. His mother was a Jew and his father a Greek
3. Troas
4. Lydia
5. None in the list
6. Yes
7. All of the above
8. Causing an uproar in the city by advocating customs unlawful for Romans to accept or practice.
9. a and c only
10. "Don't harm yourself, we are all here."
11. b and c only

Section 1

Look for the following words in the word puzzle.

Square
money
spirit
whipped
jailer
midnight
earthquake
chains -
believe
baptized
Roman -
citizen
prison



Section 2

Paul traveled on to Derbe and **Lystra**, where a young Christian named **Timothy** lived. His mother, who was also a Christian, was **Jewish**, but his father was a **Greek**. All the believers in **Lystra** and **Iconium** spoke well of the young man.

Paul had a vision of a **Macedonian** man calling him to come and help them, while he was staying in **Troas**.

The first city they stopped when they arrived in the district of Macedonia was **Philippi**.

There was no synagogue in Philippi, so Paul went out of the city on the **Sabbath** to the riverside and talked to a group of women gathered there.

His first recorded convert in Philippi was **Lydia** from **Thyatira**, who was a dealer in purple cloth.

After she and the people of her house had been **baptized**, she invited us, “Come and stay **in my house** if you have decided that **I am a true believer** in the Lord.” And she persuaded us to go.

Discussion Questions

- Why did Paul circumcise Timothy after the big debate in the Jerusalem Council?**
Acts 16:1 – 3 Timothy’s mother was Jewish but his father was a Greek. Paul and his team would preach in synagogues first and he probably did not want anyone in the synagogue to question whether Timothy had been circumcised already or not.
- How did the God lead Paul and his team to set sail to Europe instead of going further east into Asia Minor?**
Does God still lead in this way today?
Ask the students to read Acts 16:6 – 10 and give their opinion.
- Why do you think Paul and Silas refused to go quietly when the magistrates asked the jailer to release them and persuade them to leave the city?**
Ask the students to share their opinion.
- How do you think God was working in this story?**
Ask the students to share their opinion.

Lesson 17: 2nd MISSIONARY JOURNEY - FROM THESSALONICA TO ATHENS

Lesson Summary

- The missionaries encounter different kinds of responses to the Gospel message: hostility from the Thessalonian Jews, belief from the Bereans and Skepticism from the Greek philosophers. This is to be expected.
- Paul uses his knowledge of the Jewish and Greek culture to present the Gospel message in a way they would understand it best. To the Jews he shows that Jesus was the Messiah prophesied in the Old Testament. To the Greeks, he reasons with them that proof of the Creator is evident in the world He has created. But the essence of his message is the same. Jesus the Messiah or Christ, resurrected from the dead, is the only way back to God.
- Are we using all the resources we have to share God's word?

Bible References: Acts 17:1-34

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Some of the Jews and a large number of God-fearer Greeks believed.
2. They were defying Caesar's decrees by proclaiming another king.
3. Paul and Silas were sent away and they headed to the mountains.
4. Some of them went to Berea and agitated the crowds, stirring them against the apostles.
5. He went away but left Timothy and Silas behind to build up the church.
6. He saw that they had many idols and prayed to many gods.
7. All in the list
8. It is Jesus Christ because He has died for our sins and God has raised Him from the dead.
9. They laughed and scoffed at Paul
10. a and c only

Section 1



Section 2

Teaching	Athenians	Paul
1. The world came about by pure chance – there is no creator or gods	X	X
2. The world was made by many gods some even unknown	✓	X
3. The world came about by design	✓	✓
4. The world was made by one God who has revealed Himself	X	✓
5. God(s) Himself (themselves) does (do) not need anything from us	✓	✓
6. Humans and all life are the result of God’s work	✓	✓
7. Since we are the result of God’s work we should not think the divine being can be made into an image of gold or silver or stone by man’s skill.	X	✓
8. In the past God overlooked man’s ignorance but now he calls them to repent	X	✓
9. Jesus Christ came to die for our sins	X	✓
10. God raised Jesus from the dead on the third day and has appointed him the judge of the world	X	✓

Discussion Questions

- Luke described the Bereans in a positive way. What can we learn from the Bereans and how can we apply it in our daily lives?**

The Bereans did not chase the Apostles out based on passion. They listened carefully to what the apostles had to say and then they searched the scriptures themselves to see if what they heard was true. Many of them believed, as a result. Ask the students to think through this. When heard about or learnt something new, which would impact an age old way of thinking, how did they react. Did they quickly brush it aside without further investigation and then miss out on the opportunity of learning or gaining something new?

- Why did Paul leave Timothy and Silas behind in Berea when he was forced to leave suddenly?**

Paul was chased out of Berea by Jews from surrounding area. A church had been set up, but they needed guidance. Paul left Timothy and Silas there to help the church.

- Say in your own words what Paul preached at the Aeropagus or Mars Hill? How would you have responded?**

Ask the students to give share their thoughts.

Here are some points to consider: Read Acts 17:22-33

- The main points to learn are that Paul spoke to the Athenians from a point of view that they could relate to. He did not use the Old Testament scriptures to argue with them as he did when he was in the synagogue.
- He used points which Athenians could understand as he quoted from their philosophers and mentioned about their idol to the Unknown God.
- He started from points of common belief, such as the world being designed by God who does not need to be served by humankind since humankind are the creation and God is the creator. Then he goes on to speak of the One.
- True God who is Holy and who would judge the world. He then talked about Jesus Christ whom God raised from the dead. At this point the Athenians laughed at Paul and it appears that the majority of them rejected Paul’s teaching.

Lesson 18: SECOND MISSIONARY JOURNEY - CORINTH AND RETURN TO ANTIOCH (c. AD 51-52)

Lesson Summary

- The emperor's banishment of Jews like Aquila and Priscilla from Rome serves to help spread the gospel throughout the Roman Empire.
- Jews who commit themselves to Christ are expelled from the synagogue and persecuted by the other Jews. When the majority of the Jews reject the gospel, the missionary team concentrate on preaching to the Gentiles.
- The Lord Jesus assures Paul that he will be protected. This encourages Paul to stay longer and build up the church in Corinth.

Bible References: Acts 18:1-23

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Greece
2. Priscilla and Aquila
3. All of the above
4. Titus Justus
5. Gallio
6. 18 months
7. The churches they had planted were standing firm in their faith
8. All of the above

Section 1

1. **Name the two friends Paul found in Corinth and what did they have in common?**
Aquila and Priscilla. They were tent makers like Paul was.
2. Corinth was the host city for an international sporting event called the Isthmus games.
3. **Every Sabbath, where did Paul go and what did he do?**
He would preach in the synagogue.
4. **When the Jews rejected Paul's message, what did he do?**
He went next door to the house of a God fearer, Titus Justus.
5. **Describe the vision Paul received while he was in Corinth.**
Jesus spoke to Paul in a vision "Do not be afraid; keep on speaking, do not be silent. For I am with you, and no one is going to attack and harm you, because I have many people in this city." This encouraged Paul and so he stayed in the city for a year and a half.

6. **Who was the Governor of Achaia during this time?**

Gallio was the governor of Achaia.

7. **What did the Jews accuse Paul of doing in front of the Governor?**

They accused Paul of persuading the people to worship god in ways contrary to the law.

8. **What did the Governor reply to the accusers of Paul?**

The governor's reply to the accusers of Paul was that since they were accusing him about matters relating to their own religion and customs, that they should go and settle it themselves. He would listen to their accusations if it was a criminal matter.

Discussion Questions

1. ***This chapter implies that Paul was involved as a tentmaker to support himself while preaching in Corinth during the weekends. He was only able to devote himself full-time to preaching the word, after the arrival of Silas and Timothy, who probably arrived with a financial aid. What does this teach us about work ethics, independence and interdependence?***

Paul worked as a tent maker to support himself. He did not want to be a financial burden to the new church. He did not want to take advantage of his new converts and also set an example of Christian work ethics. But he worked with Aquila and Priscilla as partners in the tent making business. There was a place for inter-dependence and a place for independence.

Ask the students to share, when they had to be independent and not rely too much on others. What was the cost and benefit of such independence? When did they have to be inter-dependent, working in cooperation with others? What was the cost and benefit?

2. ***In Acts 18:9-11, God promises to protect Paul and encourages Paul to keep on speaking. But from verses 12-17 we read of Jews trying to make false charges against Paul. How does God protect Paul? When God has given us a task to do, how can we trust that He will help us in carrying out the task? What must we do?***

Ask the students to share their opinion and experience.

3. ***In your own words, why do you think Corinth was a strategic place for Paul to spend some time and establish the church?***

Ask the students for their opinion.

4. ***Why did Paul leave Aquila and Priscilla in Ephesus?***

Ask the students for their opinion.

Lesson 19: THE THIRD MISSIONARY JOURNEY AND THE MINISTRY BASED IN EPHESUS

Lesson Summary

- Ephesus was a centre of magical arts and many of its people were steeped in superstitious beliefs. God performs a miracle which exalts the name of the Lord Jesus over evil spirits and magicians. This demonstrated real power in the message that Paul was sharing and many Ephesians believed.
- Following the teachings of the Lord Jesus can result in violent resistance from people whose lifestyle and commerce are thereby threatened.

Bible References: Acts 19:1-41

Multiple Choice Questions

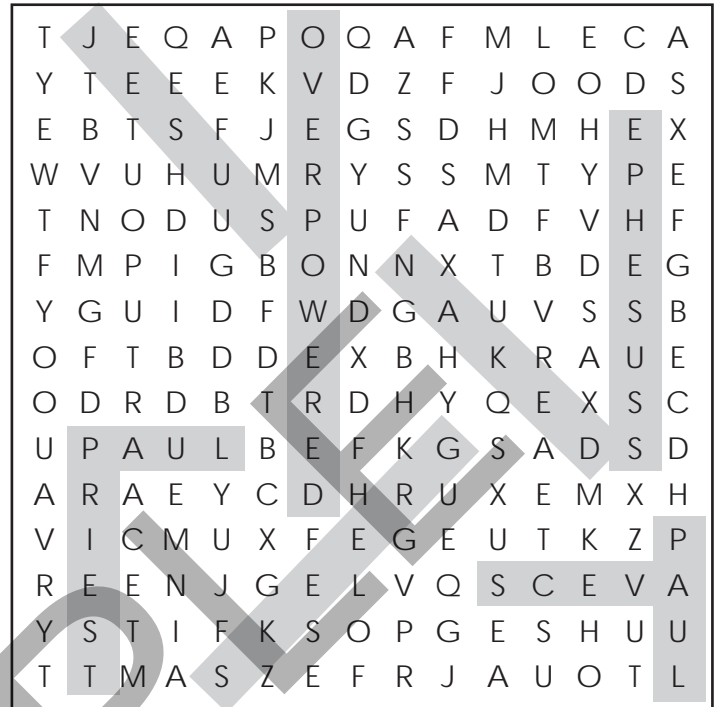
1. Alexandria
2. Aquila and Priscilla
3. Tyrannus, 24 months
4. All of the above
5. None in the list
6. Temple of Artemis-Diana
7. b and c only
8. Demetrius
9. Great is Artemis of the Ephesians
10. 'Paul has not committed any crime. If anyone has charges to bring against him, the courts are open'

Section 1

1. Meanwhile a Jew named Apollos, a native of **Alexandria**, came to **Ephesus**. He was a learned man, with a thorough knowledge of the Scriptures.
2. He had been instructed in the way of the Lord, and he spoke with great fervour and taught about Jesus accurately, though he knew only the **baptism of John**.
3. He began to speak boldly in the synagogue. When **Priscilla** and **Aquila** heard him, they invited him to their home and **explained to him the way of God more adequately**.
4. Paul entered the **synagogue** and spoke boldly there for **three months**, arguing persuasively about the kingdom of God. But some of them became **obstinate**; they **refused to believe and publicly maligned the Way**.
5. After Paul stopped going to the synagogue, he took the disciples with him and had discussions daily in **the lecture hall of Tyrannus**. This went on for **two years**, so that all the Jews and Greeks who lived in the **province of Asia** heard the word of the Lord.

Section 2

1. God did extraordinary miracles through **Paul**.
2. Some Jews who went around driving out evil spirits tried to invoke the name of the Lord Jesus over those who were demon-possessed. They would say, "In the name of the Jesus whom **Paul** preaches, I **command** you to come out."
3. Seven sons of **Sceva**, a Jewish chief **priest**, were doing this.
4. One day the evil spirit answered them, "**Jesus** I know, and Paul I know about, but who are you?"
5. Then the man who had the evil spirit jumped on them and **overpowered** them all. He gave them such a beating that they ran out of the house **naked** and bleeding.
6. When this became known to the Jews and **Greeks** living in **Ephesus**, they were all seized with fear, and the name of the Lord Jesus was held in high honour.



Discussion Questions

1. **What lesson can we learn from the incident about the Jewish exorcists and what happened to them when they tried to cast out demons in the name of Jesus whom Paul preached?**

The seven sons of Sceva were making a profitable business, going around driving out evil spirits. They were sons of a Jewish chief priest. They should have been teaching from the scriptures, but probably found it more lucrative driving out evil spirits. It probably gave them more fame and fortune. They should have been teaching God's Law. When confronted by the Gospel, the sons of Sceva should have been more careful to search the truth, like the Bereans, to see if Jesus fulfils the prophecies of the Messiah. They wanted to take a short-cut to earning money and fame, using a path which they did not even have understanding nor belief in.

Ask the students when do we like to take short cuts to fame and fortune and discard truths, or when do we decide to work for long term benefits.

2. **Why were the silversmiths in Ephesus angry with Paul? What can we learn from the incident about their attempt to charge Paul before the city council?**

The craftsmen had a steady business. Ephesus was the home of the beautiful Temple of Artemis, one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. They wanted to protect their business, even if it was propagating a false teaching, tying people down to false beliefs. Ask the students what they learn from this incident.

3. **Discuss the implications of the verdict given by the city clerk.**

Ask the students for their opinion.

A point to consider: The verdict given by the clerk showed that Paul and the apostles did not break any Roman law, and if the craftsmen wanted to file a civil suit, they could do so with the courts. But what Paul was doing was not a criminal case, so there was no need for immediate action.

Lesson 20: RETURN TO PERIL IN JERUSALEM c. AD 57-58

Lesson Summary

- Paul speaks words of encouragement to help the churches in their Christian growth.
- Speaking the word and breaking bread together are consistent characteristics of worship with Christians gathering on the first day of the week to celebrate Christ's victory over death.
- Paul prepares his churches for his departure by making sure they have good leaders whom he instructs personally and by letters.

Bible References: Acts 20:1-38

Multiple Choice Questions

1. 3 months
2. Troas
3. Troas
4. All of the above
5. Lord Jesus
6. All in the list

Section 1

Map of Paul's 3rd Missionary Journey



Lesson 21: TRIUMPH AND TROUBLE IN JERUSALEM AD 57

Lesson Summary

- Paul is much beloved by believers from the churches in many regions.
- James and the elders rejoice and praise God for the acceptance of the gospel by the gentiles.
- However, Paul is viewed suspiciously by other Jewish Christians who believe rumours he is telling the Jewish believers to turn away from the Jewish traditions and Law.
- Paul enters the Temple with some Jewish believers, to perform some rituals, in an attempt to allay fear that he disregards the Jewish traditions. A hostile Jewish mob surrounds Paul when he enters the Temple falsely accusing him of desecrating the Temple by bringing in a Gentile. Roman soldiers rescue Paul.

Bible References: Acts 21:1-40

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Philip, one of the seven
2. That he would be bound and imprisoned in Jerusalem
3. He went on to Jerusalem
4. a and b only
5. All in the list
6. Paul had brought Greeks into the temple area and defiled the holy place.
7. Commander of the Roman troops.
8. The Egyptian terrorist

Section 1

1. Put a 'T' for True or 'F' for False next to the following statements:
 - a. When Paul arrived in Jerusalem, he went to see Simon Peter first **False**
 - b. When Paul arrived in Jerusalem he told them in detail what God had done among the non-Jews **True**
 - c. When Paul arrived in Jerusalem, he was not welcomed by the elders of the church **False**
 - d. Paul gave the money he had collected to the brothers in Jerusalem but they were not grateful **False**
 - e. Many of the Jews accused Paul of teaching Jews in non-Jewish countries to disobey the Law of Moses **True**
 - f. Paul was regarded by many as a traitor to the Jewish race **True**
 - g. James told Paul many thousands of Jews have believed and all of them are zealous for the law **True**

Section 2

1. **What wrong-doing did the mob accuse Paul of when he was in the Temple?**

Paul was wrongfully accused of having violated the rules of not allowing Gentiles to enter certain sections of the Temple where only Jews were allowed to enter. A mob was stirred up and they seized Paul, shouting and accusing Paul of teaching the Jews in the diaspora to go against their Law and their customs and bringing Greeks into the Temple and defiling their holy place. They had seen Paul with Trophimus the Ephesian in the city with Paul and assumed that Paul had brought him into the Temple.

2. **Who saved Paul from the mob?**

A Roman officer who was a commander of a troop of soldiers came and stopped the mob from beating Paul.

3. **Why did the Roman officer allow Paul to address the mob before he was taken into the barracks?**

Acts 21:37 – 40 ³⁷ As the soldiers were about to take Paul into the barracks, he asked the commander, “May I say something to you?”

“Do you speak Greek?” he replied. ³⁸ “Aren’t you the Egyptian who started a revolt and led four thousand terrorists out into the wilderness some time ago?”

³⁹ Paul answered, “I am a Jew, from Tarsus in Cilicia, a citizen of no ordinary city. Please let me speak to the people.”

⁴⁰ After receiving the commander’s permission, Paul stood on the steps and motioned to the crowd. When they were all silent, he said to them in Aramaic (NIV)

4. **Why did the crowd become quiet after Paul started talking to them?**

When Paul spoke to them in Aramaic they became silent. Some translations say, Paul spoke to them in their own language, a Hebrew dialect. NASB says ‘a Hebrew dialect’. ESV says Hebrew. Most probably Paul spoke to them in a language which was not Greek, but which the Jews could understand as a language only Jews spoke to each other.

Discussion Questions

1. **Why do you think Paul was so determined to go to Jerusalem?**

Paul had a mission he wanted to complete. To bring the donations he collected from his Gentile churches for the poor in Jerusalem. By doing so, he hoped to reconcile the Jerusalem church with the Gentile churches.

Ask the students to share the opinion ... were there other reasons Paul wanted to go to Jerusalem?

2. **Describe the meeting between Paul and James when they met in Jerusalem?**

Ask the students for the opinion.

Lesson 22: WITNESS BEFORE A MOB

Lesson Summary

- God has the power to transform persecutors like Paul into apostles and the harshest critics into fervent evangelists.
- The Roman Gentiles protect Paul from violence and inevitably save him to fulfil God's purposes in bringing the gospel to the Gentile world.

Bible References: Acts 22:1-30

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Brothers and fathers
2. Tarsus of Cilicia
3. Gamaliel
4. Ananias
5. Send Paul to be flogged
6. When he found out that Paul was a Roman citizen
7. He paid a lot of money for his citizenship
8. The Sanhedrin

Section 1

Look for these words in the alphabet box

Defence, Aramaic, Tarsus, Cilicia, Damascus, persecuted, Jesus, Nazareth, Ananias, Temple, Gentiles

U	D	A	M	A	S	C	U	S	E	L	I	N	L	A
G	E	E	G	K	J	W	A	N	A	N	I	A	S	R
E	R	R	F	Y	K	E	D	C	E	Y	R	Z	H	A
N	W	H	E	E	Y	G	C	F	A	T	T	A	Y	M
T	O	F	S	V	N	V	E	H	C	V	C	R	T	A
I	A	V	F	F	R	C	D	Y	Z	S	D	E	R	I
L	T	O	R	D	I	I	E	B	N	W	K	T	D	C
E	O	U	A	L	D	J	U	J	K	A	L	H	W	E
S	U	Y	I	W	T	E	M	P	L	E	W	C	X	W
A	T	C	O	E	H	S	L	K	J	E	C	S	S	K
T	I	R	Y	D	V	U	O	L	R	R	G	F	A	H
A	M	W	P	E	R	S	E	C	U	T	E	D	G	E
C	N	M	R	E	C	L	S	U	C	A	R	R	T	W
O	T	G	E	C	E	B	T	A	R	S	U	S	J	U
E	R	T	A	I	T	D	X	S	E	H	A	O	R	V

Section 2

1. ***In Paul's speech to the mob, how does he relate Jesus to the holy scriptures of the Jews?***

Jesus is the fulfilment of Old Testament prophecies about the coming of a Messiah.

2. ***How does Paul make a confession of the wrongs he had done in the past?***

Ask the students to give their opinion from Acts 22:1 – 21.

3. ***Why did the crowd become angry again?***

When he said that he had been sent by God to the Gentiles.

4. ***What stopped the Roman officer from flogging Paul and bringing the case to the attention of the garrison commander?***

When Paul told him that he was a Roman citizen. Read Acts 22:24 – 27.

Discussion Questions

1. ***What credentials did Paul give as to his zealotry for the Law?***

Points to consider:

1. He was a Jew born in Tarsus
2. He was educated in Jerusalem; thoroughly trained in the Law of the Jews, under a famous teacher, Gamaliel.
3. He persecuted the followers of Jesus, throwing them into prison and was even responsible for some like Stephen who was martyred.

2. ***How did Paul explain his change of mindset?***

This is from Acts 22:5 – 21

Lesson 23: WITNESS BEFORE RULERS AND THE PLOT TO KILL PAUL

Lesson Summary

- The Pharisees shared a common belief in the resurrection with Christians. They disagree with the church over the belief that Jesus is the resurrected Messiah and the fulfilment of Old Testament prophecies.
- The Jews plot to kill Paul. But the plot is foiled by Paul's nephew and he is escorted out of Jerusalem to Caesarea under heavy guard.

Bible References: Acts 23:1-35

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Ananias
2. Because of the hope of the resurrection of the dead
3. 40
4. His nephew by his sister
5. To Caesarea
6. Felix
7. Claudius Lysias
8. Herod's palace

Section 1

Fill in the blanks in the word puzzle

1. Paul looked straight at the Sanhedrin and said, 'My **brothers**, I have fulfilled my duty to God in all good conscience to this day.
2. At this the high priest **Ananias** ordered those standing near Paul to strike him on the **mouth**.
3. Then Paul said to him, '**God** will strike you, you whitewashed wall!
4. Then Paul, knowing that some of them were **Sadducees** and the others Pharisees, called out in the Sanhedrin

A	N	A	N	I	A	S	A	L	Z	Z	M	Q	A
U	W	A	N	G	J	J	A	I	D	D	O	E	A
E	S	Z	B	D	Y	N	R	H	E	E	U	S	G
W	A	W	V	X	G	B	T	G	W	G	T	D	S
O	D	E	X	A	D	V	R	D	D	J	H	C	E
R	D	R	Z	U	R	D	N	O	G	I	R	F	L
E	U	T	H	O	B	R	C	C	T	Y	V	J	A
F	C	Y	M	B	O	S	S	S	K	H	A	G	M
O	E	E	T	R	M	X	O	X	K	W	E	K	A
R	E	I	R	H	O	B	O	O	I	D	E	R	T
Q	S	O	E	K	T	J	B	Q	H	A	C	K	S
S	E	P	D	I	A	I	R	R	F	A	H	F	K
P	P	H	A	R	I	S	E	E	S	X	K	D	N
Y	O	G	K	X	A	S	S	E	M	B	L	E	Y
R	E	R	U	M	T	Q	A	K	E	T	T	S	V

5. 'My brothers, I am a **Pharisees**, descended from Pharisees. I stand on trial because of the hope of the resurrection of the dead.
6. When he said this, a dispute broke out between the Pharisees and the Sadducees, and the **assembly** was divided.
7. The Lord appeared to Paul that night and told him that he would eventually testify in **Rome**.

Section 2

1. **What was the name of the Roman commander?**
Acts 23:26 Claudius Lysias
2. **Why was Paul sent to Caesarea?**
There was a plot to murder him in Jerusalem (Acts 24:12 – 27)
3. **Who was the Roman governor at that time?**
Governor Felix (Acts 24:26)
4. **How was Paul protected when he was sent to Caesarea?**
Acts 24:23 – 24. 200 foot soldiers, 200 spearmen and 70 horsemen.

Discussion Questions

1. **Was Paul right in using the disagreement between Sadducees and Pharisees to defend himself?**
Ask the students for their opinion.
Point to consider: Paul was sharing the gospel, which tells of Jesus being raised from the dead. The Pharisees believed in the resurrection of the dead. The Sadducees did not believe in the resurrection of the dead. Both groups did not believe that Jesus had been resurrected.
2. **Why do you think the Jews hated Paul so much?**
Based on all that we have studied so far, ask the students for their opinion.
3. **What did Paul say to the High Priest, without realising it, but apologised when told?**
Acts 23:3 ³ Then Paul said to him, "God will strike you, you whitewashed wall! You sit there to judge me according to the law, yet you yourself violate the law by commanding that I be struck!" (NIV)
4. **How did Paul's Roman citizenship protect him from harm?**
The Roman centurion did not dare to flog Paul without a trial. When there was a Jewish plot to murder Paul, the commander was obliged to protect a Roman citizen.

Lesson 24: PAUL AND GOVERNOR FELIX

Lesson Summary

- The chief priests and elders from Jerusalem relentlessly pursue Paul's prosecution with false charges. They are not able to provide any eye-witnesses and have no case.
- Felix has no interest in upholding justice and keeps Paul prisoner. He is captivated by Paul and listens to him until he raises issues like morals and the final judgment. This probably pricked his conscience and made him uncomfortable.

Bible References: Acts 24:1-27, 25:1-12

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Tertullus
2. a, b and c
3. a and c only
4. All in the list
5. Festus
6. He appealed to be tried by Caesar

Section 1

1. **Who were the people who went to Caesarea to press charges against Paul?**
High Priest Ananias, Tertullus and some of the elders (Acts 24:1).
2. **Describe how did the prosecuting lawyer open his speech?**
Ask the students to describe. (Acts 24:2 – 4).
3. **According to the prosecuting lawyer, what were the charges against Paul?**
Acts 24:5 – 9 ⁵ “We have found this man to be a troublemaker, stirring up riots among the Jews all over the world. He is a ringleader of the Nazarene sect ⁶ and even tried to desecrate the temple; so we seized him. ^[7] ^[a] ⁸ By examining him yourself you will be able to learn the truth about all these charges we are bringing against him.”
⁹ The other Jews joined in the accusation, asserting that these things were true. _(NIV)
4. **Summarise Paul's defence as found in Acts 24:11-21**
Ask the students to summarise.
5. **Who took over as governor from Felix and why did he want to send Paul to Jerusalem for trial?**
Acts 25:9 ⁹ Festus, wishing to do the Jews a favor, said to Paul, “Are you willing to go up to Jerusalem and stand trial before me there on these charges?” _(NIV)

Discussion Questions

1. **How did Paul defend himself against the charges by the chief priests for being a ‘trouble-maker, stirring up riots among the Jews all over the world’?**

The answer is in Acts 24:10 - 21

2. **What was Governor Felix’s intentions regarding justice for Paul?**

Acts 24:26 – 27 ²⁶ At the same time he was hoping that Paul would offer him a bribe, so he sent for him frequently and talked with him.

²⁷ When two years had passed, Felix was succeeded by Porcius Festus, but because Felix wanted to grant a favor to the Jews, he left Paul in prison. ^(NIV)

From the Biblical record, Felix was corrupted and hoping for a bribe. When he did not receive a bribe, he then tried to gain favour with the Jews by keeping Paul in prison.

3. **Why did Paul appeal to Caesar for trial?**

Acts 25:10 – 12 ¹⁰ Paul answered: “I am now standing before Caesar’s court, where I ought to be tried. I have not done any wrong to the Jews, as you yourself know very well. ¹¹ If, however, I am guilty of doing anything deserving death, I do not refuse to die. But if the charges brought against me by these Jews are not true, no one has the right to hand me over to them. I appeal to Caesar!”

¹² After Festus had conferred with his council, he declared: “You have appealed to Caesar. To Caesar you will go!” ^(NIV)

1. Paul knew he would not receive a fair trial in Jerusalem
2. There a high likelihood that conspirators would murder him in Jerusalem

Lesson 25: PAUL AND KING AGRIPPA

Lesson Summary

- Although Paul has been accused of being a troublemaker among the Jews, he has always lived strictly according to the Jewish Scriptures from childhood upwards.
- What he has been preaching is in complete harmony with what Moses and the prophets have always taught about the Messiah and how God would bring salvation to Jews and Gentiles.
- The highest officials present who heard Paul, Festus, King Agrippa and Bernice all agreed that Paul was innocent of the charges made against him and by right should have been set free.

Bible References: Acts 25:13-27, 26:1-32

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Bernice
2. a and b only
3. All in the list
4. a and b only
5. By shouting, "Paul, your great learning has made you insane."
6. Festus and King Agrippa both agreed that Paul was innocent

Section 1

Read Acts 25:23-26 and make a sentence from the words below.

I found he had done nothing deserving of death, but because he made his appeal to the Emperor I decided to send him to Rome.

Section 2

1. **How did the Jewish people know that Paul was living under the strict Jewish laws and customs?**

Acts 26:4 – 5⁴ “The Jewish people all know the way I have lived ever since I was a child, from the beginning of my life in my own country, and also in Jerusalem. ⁵ They have known me for a long time and can testify, if they are willing, that I conformed to the strictest sect of our religion, living as a Pharisee. (NIV)

2. **Who were the people attending the trial of Paul by King Agrippa as described in Acts?**

Acts 25:23 – 24²³ The next day Agrippa and Bernice came with great pomp and entered the audience room with the high-ranking military officers and the prominent men of the city. At the command of Festus, Paul was brought in. ²⁴ Festus said: “King Agrippa, and all who are present with us, you see this man! The whole Jewish community has petitioned me about him in Jerusalem and here in Caesarea, shouting that he ought not to live any longer. (NIV)

King Agrippa, Bernice, Festus, high-ranking military officers, prominent men of the city.

3. **Why did Luke record Paul's many trials, first by the Sanhedrin, then, by Felix, Festus and by King Agrippa in such detail? What was the significance of these trials?**

Ask the students to give their opinion.

Discussion Questions

1. **What was the mission given to Paul by Jesus when he was travelling to Damascus?**

Acts 26:12 – 18 ¹² “On one of these journeys I was going to Damascus with the authority and commission of the chief priests. ¹³ About noon, King Agrippa, as I was on the road, I saw a light from heaven, brighter than the sun, blazing around me and my companions. ¹⁴ We all fell to the ground, and I heard a voice saying to me in Aramaic,[a] ‘Saul, Saul, why do you persecute me? It is hard for you to kick against the goads.’

¹⁵ “Then I asked, ‘Who are you, Lord?’

“‘I am Jesus, whom you are persecuting,’ the Lord replied. ¹⁶ ‘Now get up and stand on your feet. I have appeared to you to appoint you as a servant and as a witness of what you have seen and will see of me. ¹⁷ I will rescue you from your own people and from the Gentiles. I am sending you to them ¹⁸ to open their eyes and turn them from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan to God, so that they may receive forgiveness of sins and a place among those who are sanctified by faith in me.’ (NIV)

2. **Why do you think that both the governor and the king had agreed that Paul did not deserve death or imprisonment?**

Ask the students to give their opinion.

Paul had not committed any crime that required capital punishment under Roman law.

3. **Why do you think the governor shouted at Paul to stop? And why do you think Agrippa made a joke of Paul's challenging question “do you believe the prophets?”**

Ask the students to give their opinion.

4. **Why did Luke record Paul's testimony, of what happened on the road to Damascus, his life before and after his conversion, so many times in the book of Acts? What was its significance?**

Paul's encounter with the Lord Jesus on the road to Damascus, was a turning point in his life. It changed his perspective of life and gave him a mission for the remainder of his life. It also changed the course of the history of the church.

Lesson 26: THE JOURNEY TO ROME AND THE SHIPWRECK

Lesson Summary

- The Lord gives Paul an assurance that he will testify in Rome and none of his shipmates will drown. This gives Paul the confidence to comfort his fellow travelers.
- Paul is courageous and faithful. His trust in God's protection and providence conveys confidence to others. He brings calm and plays an important role in helping the crew to survive.
- The shipwreck in Malta allows Paul to bring the gospel to another community.

Bible References: Acts 27:1-44

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Luke and Aristarchus
2. Julius
3. Fair Haven
4. Northeaster
5. b and c only
6. He wanted to spare Paul
7. All in the list

Section 1



Section 2

Find the words in the word puzzle

Alexandrian
ship
Crete
Fair Havens
Northeaster
cargo
overboard
anchors
centurion
sandbar
soundings
tackle

R	C	E	L	A	L	E	X	A	N	D	R	I	A	N
Y	W	R	S	K	J	T	A	R	E	N	I	A	G	O
F	E	E	E	Y	K	G	D	A	S	Y	R	O	F	R
A	G	A	Y	T	Y	Y	C	A	H	T	G	V	E	T
I	V	C	T	V	E	U	N	A	F	R	C	E	S	H
R	S	Z	R	F	R	D	D	I	A	S	D	R	F	E
H	O	N	D	T	B	H	E	C	N	W	K	B	R	A
A	U	K	W	A	D	F	U	E	C	A	L	O	A	S
V	N	L	R	C	T	G	M	N	H	E	W	A	I	T
E	D	J	S	K	H	D	L	T	O	E	C	R	O	E
N	I	R	A	L	V	R	O	U	R	R	G	D	Y	R
S	N	U	G	E	R	S	E	R	S	H	I	P	P	E
S	G	C	T	E	C	E	S	I	M	A	R	R	R	T
S	S	R	J	C	E	W	T	O	G	S	U	S	E	H
H	D	E	R	I	T	E	X	N	T	H	A	O	A	G

Discussion Questions

- Why do you think Luke gave such a detailed account of the journey to Rome and the shipwreck?**
Luke was a personal eye-witness of all that happened on the journey and the shipwreck. The events of the journey showed that God was working through Paul. Paul helped the sailors, the soldiers and all the other passengers on board the ship. The events also showed that somehow, God had intended that they would all arrive safely in Rome. God had intended that Paul would stand before Caesar and share the Gospel, and write his epistles while under house arrest in Rome.
- Why do you think the centurion trusted Paul as they progressed on their journey? How did Paul help the ship and crew during the storm?**
Ask the students to give their own answers based on what they have learnt.
- From the story what lessons can we learn about how Paul impacted the people around him and why?**
Ask the students to give their opinion.

Lesson 27: PAUL ARRIVES IN ROME

Lesson Summary

- Paul takes the Gospel message to Rome, the capital city of the Empire. As was his custom, he first tries to reason with the Roman Jews, but when that fails, he repeats his warning to them: they must accept Jesus as God's Messiah or they too will face judgment.
- The Gentiles who accept Jesus will be received into the Kingdom of God and form the church.
- Paul was put under house arrest. He was given some personal freedom and used this time to preach to whoever came to visit him. More importantly, we know that he wrote several of his epistles from Rome. This is the legacy that we have from the life of Paul.
- The story of Acts ends with Paul under guard in Rome. But the gospel is preached unhindered.

Bible References: Acts 28:1-30

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Malta
2. He shook the snake off and nothing happened to him
3. Paul prayed for healing for his sick father and he was healed
4. 3 months
5. Castor and Pollux
6. Forum of Appius and the Three Taverns
7. That Jesus is the Messiah; from the Law of Moses and from the Prophets
8. 24 months
9. None of the above
10. a and b only

Section 1

Mark the box T for True or F for False

	T	F
1. They landed on the island called Crete	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2. The Islanders showed them hospitality	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. A viper driven out by the heat of the fire, bit Paul's hand	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. After being bitten by the snake, Paul felt sick, but after prayers, felt better	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5. The chief official of the island was Publius	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Paul prayed for and healed Publius' mother-in-law	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
7. The Christians in Rome came out to the Forum and Two Taverns to greet Paul	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. When they got to Rome, Paul was put in a dungeon but allowed visitors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Section 2

1. **Who did Paul meet first when he arrived in Rome?**

Acts 28:17 – 20 ¹⁷ Three days later he called together the local Jewish leaders. When they had assembled, Paul said to them: “My brothers, although I have done nothing against our people or against the customs of our ancestors, I was arrested in Jerusalem and handed over to the Romans. ¹⁸ They examined me and wanted to release me, because I was not guilty of any crime deserving death. ¹⁹ The Jews objected, so I was compelled to make an appeal to Caesar. I certainly did not intend to bring any charge against my own people. ²⁰ For this reason I have asked to see you and talk with you. It is because of the hope of Israel that I am bound with this chain.” (NIV)

2. **What did Paul want to ask from his fellow Jews and what was their reply?**

Acts 28:21 – 22 ²¹ They replied, “We have not received any letters from Judea concerning you, and none of our people who have come from there has reported or said anything bad about you. ²² But we want to hear what your views are, for we know that people everywhere are talking against this sect.” (NIV)

3. **What happened when the Jews did not accept the gospel?**

Paul started preaching to the Gentiles. But he would welcome all who came to see him (Acts 28:28).

4. **How long did Paul stay in Rome and what did he do during that time?**

Acts 28:28 ³⁰ For two whole years Paul stayed there in his own rented house and welcomed all who came to see him. (NIV)

Discussion Questions

1. **How did the Christians in Rome encourage Paul?**

They came out to the Appian Way, and to the Three Taverns to greet him and welcome him.

2. **Why do you think Paul still spoke to the Jews first, trying to convince them about Jesus from the books of Moses and the Prophets?**

Ask the students for their opinion. Points to consider:

Paul felt a burden to share the Gospel first with the people of Israel and then also to the Gentiles.

3. **What can we learn from actions of Paul in this story?**

Ask the students to share. This is the final question in the workbook, so you can ask the students to summarize what they have learnt from Acts.

SAMPLE