

PETE BUMGARNER MINISTRIES

A NON-PROFIT CORPORATION
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ACTS

STUDY GUIDE



ACTS

SCRIPTURE READING:

The book of Acts

I. INTRODUCTION

- A. The book of Acts was written by Luke, the physician and traveling companion of Paul. It was written to Theophilus.
- B. Although others are mentioned, Peter and Paul are the main characters of Acts.
- C. The book of Acts is a witness to the power of the gospel of Jesus Christ. When the gospel is preached, a harvest is reaped.

II. CHAPTER ONE

- A. In verse one, the writer refers to the gospel of Luke that he has previously written to Theophilus. The previous document (The Gospel of Luke) records what Jesus **began** to do and teach. (Acts 1:1)
- B. In verse two, we learn that as long as Jesus was on earth, He continued to minister. After His resurrection, He was inspired to give commands to the apostles whom He had chosen. (Acts 1:2)
- C. In verse three, we read that Jesus was on earth forty days after His resurrection. During that time, He appeared to the apostles and spoke to them about the kingdom of God. (Acts 1:3)
- D. In verse four, Jesus instructed the disciples to stay in Jerusalem until they received the Promise of the Father. (Acts 1:4)
- E. In verse five, the Promise of the Father is identified as the baptism of the Holy Spirit. (Acts 1:5)
- F. In verse six, the disciples asked if Jerusalem would be restructured at the time the Promise was manifested. (Acts 1:6)

- G. In verse seven, Jesus told the disciples that the knowledge of times and occasions is reserved exclusively for the Father. (Acts 1:7)
- H. In verse eight, Jesus gave insight into the effect that the Holy Spirit would have upon His recipients. (Acts 1:8)
- I. In verse nine, Jesus ascended back into heaven as His disciples watched this phenomenon. (Acts 1:9)
- J. In verse ten, two men in white apparel stood beside the disciples as they watched Jesus ascend into heaven. (Acts 1:10)
- K. In verse eleven, these men asked the disciples why they were gazing at the sky, then assured them that the same Jesus Who ascended would also descend in like manner. (Acts 1:11)
- L. In verse twelve, the disciples returned to Jerusalem from Mount Olivet, which was a distance of approximately 2,000 cubits or 3,000 feet. (Acts 1:12)
- M. In verse thirteen, Peter, James, John, Andrew, Philip, Thomas, Bartholomew, Matthew, James the son of Alphaeus, Simon the Zealot, and Judas the son of James returned to Jerusalem and entered into an upper room where they were staying. (Acts 1:13)
- N. In verse fourteen, we learn that these apostles, Jesus' mother, His brothers, and some women prayed earnestly. (Acts 1:14)
- O. In verse fifteen, we find that approximately one hundred twenty people were in the upper room when Peter stood to speak. (Acts 1:15)
- P. In verses sixteen through seventeen, Peter told how Judas Iscariot had fulfilled the scriptures with his actions. (Acts 1:16-17)
- Q. In verses eighteen and nineteen, we learn how Judas died and of his place of burial. (Acts 1:18-19)
- R. In verse twenty, Peter quoted Psalm 109:8 and recommended that one be selected to take Judas' place as an apostle. (Acts 1:20)

- S. In verses twenty-one and twenty-two, the criteria is given for the one to be selected. (Acts 1:21-22)
- T. In verse twenty-three, Joseph, who was called Barsabas and surnamed Justus, and Matthias were selected. (Acts 1:23)
- U. In verses twenty-four and twenty-five, the apostles prayed and asked God to direct them as they selected Judas' replacement. (Acts 1:24-25)
- V. In verse twenty-six, the apostles cast lots, and Matthias was selected to replace Judas. (Acts 1:26)

III. CHAPTER TWO

- A. In verse one, we read of the unity among those in the upper room when the day of Pentecost arrived. (Acts 2:1)
- B. In verse two, the arrival of the Holy Spirit is described as something that sounded like a violent wind that completely filled the place where they were sitting. (Acts 2:2)
- C. In verse three, we find that tongues of fire settled over each one in the room. (Acts 2:3)
- D. In verse four, we learn that everyone in the room was filled with the Holy Spirit and began to speak in other languages as the Spirit gave them the utterance. (Acts 2:4)
- E. In verses five through eleven, we are told of the various people in Jerusalem at the time this phenomenon occurred, and how each one understood in his native language the wonderful works of God that were being declared. (Acts 2:5-11)
- F. In verse twelve, the amazement and bewilderment of the people who were witnessing this incredible event are declared. They questioned the meaning of this occurrence. (Acts 2:12)
- G. In verse thirteen, we learn that some were mocking and accusing the disciples of drunkenness. (Acts 2:13)
- H. In verses fourteen through twenty-one, Peter declared to the people that they were not drunk; he then explained this phenomenon as the fulfillment of Joel's prophecy. (Acts 2:14-21; Joel 2:28-32)

- I. In verses twenty-two through twenty-four, Peter told the crowd about Jesus, Whom they had rejected and crucified, rising from the dead. (Acts 2:22-24)
- J. In verses twenty-five through twenty-eight, Peter quoted a prophecy of David foretelling the resurrection of Jesus. (Acts 2:25-28; Psalm 16:8-11)
- K. In verses twenty-nine through thirty-two, Peter explained how Jesus had fulfilled David's prophecy. (Acts 2:29-32)
- L. In verse thirty-three, we learn that Jesus has been exalted to the right hand of the Father, and that it is He Who has poured out the Holy Spirit Whom they were experiencing. (Acts 2:33)
- M. In verses thirty-four and thirty-five, Peter once again quoted from the Psalms a prophecy that related to Jesus. (Acts 2:34-35; Psalm 110:1)
- N. In verse thirty-six, Peter proclaimed that God made Jesus, Whom the Jews crucified, both Lord (Supreme in Authority) and Christ (Anointed). (Acts 2:36)
- O. In verse thirty-seven, we find that those who had been listening to Peter's message were convicted. They asked the apostles what they should do. (Acts 2:37)
- P. In verse thirty-eight, Peter replied to their question, telling them to repent, to be baptized in the name of Jesus for the remission of their sins, and to receive the gift of the Holy Spirit. (Acts 2:38)
- Q. In verse thirty-nine, we learn that the Holy Spirit is for everyone whom the Lord God calls. (Acts 2:39)
- R. In verse forty, Peter continued to testify. He exhorted the people to be saved from the perverse generation in which they lived. (Acts 2:40)
- S. In verse forty-one, we read that approximately three thousand people welcomed Peter's remarks and were baptized. (Acts 2:41)
- T. In verse forty-two, we read that these new converts adhered to the apostles' instructions and enjoyed one another's fellowship as they ate together and prayed. (Acts 2:42)

- U. In verse forty-three, Luke tells of the fear that came upon people because of the signs and miracles that were being produced by the apostles. (Acts 2:43)
- V. In verses forty-four and forty-five, we see the unity and genuine concern of the believers as they shared their possessions with one another so no one would be in need. (Acts 2:44-45)
- W. In verse forty-six, we find these believers remaining in unity, daily attending the temple, sharing their meals in gladness and simplicity. (Acts 2:46)
- X. In verse forty-seven, we read that the believers praised God and had favor with all the people. The Lord added to the number of believers daily. (Acts 2:47)

IV. CHAPTER THREE

- A. In verse one, Peter and John went to the temple at the ninth hour (3:00 PM), which was the time of prayer. (Acts 3:1)
- B. In verse two, we are told of a lame man who was daily carried to the gate of the temple to ask for benevolence. The man had been lame from birth. (Acts 3:2)
- C. In verse three, Peter and John were about to go into the temple when the lame man asked them for benevolence. (Acts 3:3)
- D. In verse four, Peter and John stared at the man, then Peter told the man to look at them. (Acts 3:4)
- E. In verse five, we find that the man did as he was told, expecting to receive something from Peter and John. (Acts 3:5)
- F. In verse six, Peter told the man that he did not have any money to give him, but that he would give him what he had; afterwards, he commanded the man to get up and walk, using the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth as his authority. (Acts 3:6)
- G. In verse seven, we learn that Peter took the man by the right hand, pulled him to his feet, and the man was immediately healed. (Acts 3:7)
- H. In verse eight, we find the man leaping and praising God. He entered into the temple with Peter and John. (Acts 3:8)

- I. In verse nine, we are told that all the people saw the man walking and praising God. (Acts 3:9)
- J. In verse ten, we read that the people who had previously known the man were astonished and bewildered when they saw him walking and praising God. (Acts 3:10)
- K. Greatly amazed, the crowd came to Solomon's Porch and gathered around Peter, John, and the healed man. (Acts 3:11)
- L. In verse twelve, Peter told the people that this man was not healed by the power of men. (Acts 3:12)
- M. In verses thirteen through fifteen, Peter proclaimed the gospel of Jesus Christ. (Acts 3:13-15)
- N. In verse sixteen, Peter declared that the man's healing came as a result of faith in the name of Jesus. (Acts 3:16)
- O. In verses seventeen through nineteen, Peter told the crowd that their actions against Jesus were because of their ignorance, that the prophecies of old were fulfilled as a result of their actions, and that they should repent and be converted, thereby receiving forgiveness of their sins. (Acts 3:17-19)
- P. Verses twenty through twenty-six reveal that God's intent for sending Jesus to the earth was to bless all families of the earth by turning them away from sin. (Acts 3:20-26)

V. CHAPTER FOUR

- A. In verses one through three, we are told that while Peter was still speaking to the people, the priests, the captain of the temple, and the Sadducees came to where they were gathered. Being greatly troubled that Peter and John were proclaiming in Jesus the resurrection of the dead, they took them into custody. (Acts 4:1-3)
- B. In verse four, we learn that approximately five thousand men who had heard the gospel of Jesus believed. (Acts 4:4)
- C. The day after Peter and John were taken into custody, the rulers, the elders, the scribes, Annas, Caiaphas, John, Alexander, and the high priest's family all gathered together in Jerusalem. (Acts 4:5-6)

- D. Peter and John were brought before this group and questioned about the power or name that had wrought this miracle. (Acts 4:7)
- E. Filled with the Holy Spirit, Peter began to declare to the group how this man was healed. (Acts 4:8-10)
- F. In verse eleven, Peter declared that the stone rejected by the builders had become the chief cornerstone. (Acts 4:11)
- G. In verse twelve, it is revealed that there is "no other name under heaven given among men by which we must be saved." (Acts 4:12)
- H. When the group saw the boldness of Peter and John and perceived that they were uneducated, they marveled and realized that they had been with Jesus. (Acts 4:13)
- I. When they saw the man who had been healed standing with them, they could not deny the miracle. (Acts 4:14)
- J. Peter and John were taken from the presence of the council while they deliberated. They could not deny the miracle that had been witnessed by many, but they did not want the news to spread, so they decided to threaten Peter and John and forbid them to preach in the name of Jesus. (Acts 4:15-17)
- K. Peter and John were brought back before the council and commanded not to teach or speak in the name of Jesus, but Peter and John let them know that they would obey God, not men. They were determined to speak the things they had both seen and heard. (Acts 4:18-20)
- L. After additional threats, they released Peter and John because they could not figure out how to punish them without stirring up the people. The people were glorifying God for what He had done. (Acts 4:21)
- M. The man who had been healed was over forty years old. (Acts 4:22)
- N. After their release, Peter and John went to their fellow believers and reported what had taken place. Upon hearing their report, they began to pray. They requested more boldness to speak God's Word, for people to be healed, and for signs and wonders to be done through the name Jesus. (Acts 4:23-30)

- O. When they finished praying, the place where they were assembled began to shake, and they were all filled with the Holy Spirit. They spoke God's Word with boldness. (Acts 4:31)
- P. The multitude of believers were so unified that they shared their possessions with one another. (Acts 4:32)
- Q. With great power, the apostles gave witness to the resurrection of the Lord. Great grace was on all of them. (Acts 4:33)
- R. No one lacked because the believers sold their possessions to meet the needs of others. They brought the money to the apostles for distribution. (Acts 4:34-35)
- S. Joses, who was also called Barnabas, sold some land and gave the money to the apostles. The name Barnabas means "son of encouragement." (Acts 4:36-37)

VI. CHAPTER FIVE

- A. Ananias and Sapphira also sold land. Ananias brought some of the money to the apostles, but he did not bring all the money; he and his wife had plotted to deceive the apostles. Peter discerned what they had done and asked Ananias why he lied to the Holy Spirit. The money was theirs to do as they pleased, but they did not operate in integrity with God. When Peter told Ananias that he had not lied to men but to God, Ananias fell to the floor and died. Some young men carried him out and buried him. (Acts 5:1-6)
- B. Approximately three hours later, Sapphira came in, unaware of what had happened to her husband. Peter asked her if they sold the land for a certain amount, and she replied, "Yes." Peter confronted her about lying to the Holy Spirit and told her that those who buried her husband would also bury her. Upon hearing Peter's statement, she fell to the floor and died. The young men buried her also. (Acts 5:7-10)
- C. After the death of Ananias and Sapphira, great fear came upon the Church and all those who heard what had transpired. (Acts 5:11)
- D. Many signs and wonders occurred when the apostles laid their hands on people. They were congregated in Solomon's porch. Outsiders dared not join them, but they did esteem them highly. (Acts 5:12-13)

- E. Multitudes of both men and women accepted Jesus and became believers. (Acts 5:14)
- F. Sick people were brought out in the street on beds and couches so Peter's shadow could fall on them. A multitude from cities surrounding Jerusalem also brought sick and tormented people to Peter. All who came were healed. (Acts 5:15-16)
- G. Filled with indignation, the high priest and Sadducees cast Peter and John into the common prison, but an angel opened the door and instructed them to go to the temple and preach "the words of this life." Early the next morning, they went into the temple and taught. (Acts 5:17-21)
- H. When the high priest and the council assembled, they called for Peter and John, but the officers returned and announced that they were not in prison; however, the prison doors were shut, and the guards were in their positions. (Acts 5:21-23)
- I. While the high priest, captain of the temple, and the chief priests wondered at this event, someone came in and told them that the prisoners were in the temple teaching. (Acts 5:24-25)
- J. The temple captain took some officers and went to the temple, taking Peter and John into custody without incident; they brought them before the council. (Acts 5:26-27)
- K. The high priest reminded them that they were instructed not to teach in the name of Jesus. He accused them of filling Jerusalem with their doctrine and of attempting to make the religious leaders guilty of Jesus' blood. (Acts 5:27-28)
- L. Peter, along with some other apostles, told them they must obey God, not man. The gospel of Jesus was preached to the council, who was guilty of murdering Jesus. The apostles declared themselves and the Holy Spirit to be witnesses of this incredible event. (Acts 5:29-32)
- M. When the council heard their reply, they were furious and plotted to kill them; however, Gamaliel stood up and gave counsel that prevented their intent. (Acts 5:33-39)
- N. Following the counsel of Gamaliel, the leaders spared the lives of the apostles, but they beat them and commanded them not to speak in the name of Jesus. (Acts 5:40)

- O. After the disciples were beaten, they left the council, rejoicing that they had been counted worthy to suffer shame for the name of Jesus. (Acts 5:41)
- P. The apostles did not stop teaching and preaching that Jesus is the Christ. Daily they taught in the temple, and they went from house to house, proclaiming this good news. (Acts 5:42)

VII. CHAPTER SIX

- A. As the number of disciples grew, a complaint was lodged against the Hebrews by the Hellenists (Greek-speaking Jews), stating that the Hellenist widows were being neglected in the daily distribution of food. (Acts 6:1)
- B. The twelve apostles assembled the multitude and told them that it was not appropriate for them to place social ministry above the Word of God. (Acts 6:2)
- C. They instructed the people to select seven men who had a good reputation, who were filled with the Holy Spirit, and who were filled with wisdom, to take care of the benevolence ministry. (Acts 6:3)
- D. The apostles were determined to give their attention to prayer and the ministry of the Word. (Acts 6:4)
- E. The whole multitude was pleased with the apostles' instructions and selected these seven men: Stephen (a man full of faith and the Holy Spirit); Philip; Prochorus; Nicanor; Timon; Parmenas; and Nicolas, who was a proselyte from Antioch. (Acts 6:5)
- F. These seven men were brought to the apostles. The apostles prayed, then they laid their hands on the men, setting them apart for service. (Acts 6:6)
- G. After this problem was resolved, the Word of God spread, the number of disciples greatly multiplied in Jerusalem, and many of the priests followed Jesus. (Acts 6:7)
- H. Stephen, who was full of faith and power, did great wonders and signs among the people. (Acts 6:8)

- I. Some people from the Synagogue of the Freedmen (Cyrenians, Alexandrians, and those from Cilicia and Asia) disputed with Stephen, but they were unable to resist his wisdom and the Spirit from which he spoke. (Acts 6:9-10)
- J. These people secretly persuaded men to say that Stephen had spoken blasphemous words against Moses and God. (Acts 6:11)
- K. This accusation stirred up the people, the elders, and the scribes, so they came and took Stephen into custody and brought him before the council. (Acts 6:12)
- L. They also brought in false witnesses to testify against Stephen, saying that he had spoken blasphemous words against "this holy place" and the law. According to them, Stephen had declared that Jesus would destroy "this place" and change the customs that had been delivered by Moses. (Acts 6:13-14)
- M. All who sat in the council stared at Stephen; his face appeared as the face of an angel. (Acts 6:15)

VIII. CHAPTER SEVEN

- A. The high priest asked Stephen if the accusations brought against him were true. (Acts 7:1)
- B. Stephen answered the high priest by giving an historical account of the nation of Israel, from the time God called Abraham until the time they killed Jesus. (Acts 7:2-53)
- C. When Stephen called them betrayers and murderers, they were convicted and gritted their teeth. (Acts 7:54)
- D. Being full of the Holy Spirit, Stephen gazed into heaven and saw the glory of God and Jesus standing at the right hand of God. (Acts 7:55)
- E. When he told the council what he saw, they cried with a loud voice, stopped their ears, ran at him, took him outside the city, and stoned him to death. (Acts 7:56-58)
- F. The witnesses laid their garments down at the feet of a young man named Saul. (Acts 7:58)
- G. As Stephen was being stoned, he called out to the Lord saying, "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit." (Acts 7:59)

- H. He knelt down and with a loud voice cried, "Lord, do not charge them with this sin;" afterward, he died. (Acts 7:60)

IX. CHAPTER EIGHT

- A. Saul consented to the death of Stephen. At this time, great persecution came against the Church, and the believers were scattered throughout the regions of Judea and Samaria; however, the apostles remained in Jerusalem. (Acts 8:1)
- B. Devout men buried Stephen and lamented over him. (Acts 8:2)
- C. Saul made havoc of the Church. He went into houses and took into custody both men and women and put them in jail. (Acts 8:3)
- D. The believers who were scattered went everywhere preaching the Word. (Acts 8:4)
- E. Philip went to the city of Samaria and preached Christ to them. (Acts 8:5)
- F. Multitudes paid attention to Philip's message, which was being confirmed with miracles. (Acts 8:6)
- G. Demon-possessed people were delivered, and many who had been paralyzed or lame were healed. (Acts 8:7)
- H. There was great joy in the city of Samaria. (Acts 8:8)
 - I. Simon, who had previously practiced sorcery and had deceived the people of Samaria into thinking he was operating with the power of God, also believed Philip's message and was baptized. Those who had previously followed Simon were also baptized into Jesus. Simon was amazed at the miracles and signs that accompanied Philip's ministry. (Acts 8:9-13)
 - J. When the apostles who were in Jerusalem heard what was going on in Samaria, they sent Peter and John to Samaria. After arriving in Samaria, they began to pray for the people that they might receive the Holy Spirit. (Acts 8:14-15)
 - K. Under Philip's ministry, none of them had received the Holy Spirit; they had been baptized into the name of Jesus. (Acts 8:16)

- L. When Peter and John laid their hands on them, the new converts received the Holy Spirit. (Acts 8:17)
- M. When Simon saw that through the laying on of the apostles' hands the people were baptized in the Holy Spirit, he offered them money for this gift. Peter rebuked Simon for thinking he could buy the gift of God. He also told him that his heart was not right and that he needed to repent for his wickedness. (Acts 8:18-23)
- N. Simon asked Peter to pray for him so that he would not incur the judgment of God. (Acts 8:24)
- O. After testifying and preaching the Word of God, Peter and John returned to Jerusalem. On their way, they preached the gospel in many of the Samaritan villages. (Acts 8:25)
- P. An angel of the Lord spoke to Philip and told him to go south down the road that goes from Jerusalem to Gaza. This place is a desert area. (Acts 8:26)
- Q. Philip obeyed the angel. On the road, he met an Ethiopian eunuch who was in charge of all the treasury of Candace, the Queen of Ethiopia. This eunuch had come to Jerusalem to worship and was now returning home. As he sat in his chariot, he read from the book of Isaiah. (Acts 8:27-28)
- R. The Spirit spoke to Philip and told him to go and accompany the chariot. (Acts 8:29)
- S. Philip ran up to the chariot and heard the eunuch reading from Isaiah. He asked the eunuch if he understood what he was reading. The eunuch replied, "How can I, unless someone guides me?" The eunuch invited Philip to get into the chariot and sit with him. (Acts 8:30-31)
- T. The eunuch was reading Isaiah 53:7-8. He asked Philip if the prophet was speaking of himself or someone else. Beginning with the scripture the eunuch was reading, Philip preached Jesus to the eunuch. (Acts 8:32-35)
- U. As they traveled, they came upon some water, and the eunuch asked Philip to baptize him. Philip told him that if he believed with all his heart, he could be baptized. The eunuch told Philip that he believed that Jesus Christ is the Son of God, so Philip baptized him. (Acts 8:36-38)

- V. When Philip and the eunuch came up from the water, the Spirit took Philip away; the eunuch did not see him any more but went away rejoicing. (Acts 8:39)
- W. Philip was next seen in Azotus. As he passed through, he preached in all the cities until he came to Caesarea. (Acts 8:40)

X. CHAPTER NINE

- A. Saul, still bent upon threatening and killing the disciples of Jesus, went to the high priest and asked for letters, addressed to the synagogues in Damascus, granting him permission to take captive anyone who was a follower of Jesus so he could bring him to Jerusalem. He had permission to capture both men and women. (Acts 9:1-2)
- B. As Saul came near Damascus, a light from heaven suddenly shone all around him. He fell to the ground and heard a voice saying to him, "Saul, Saul, why are you persecuting Me?" (Acts 9:3-4)
- C. Saul responded by saying, "Who are You, Lord?" The Lord replied, "I am Jesus, Whom you are persecuting. It is hard for you to kick against the goads." (Acts 9:5)
- D. Trembling and astonished, Saul asked, "Lord, what do You want me to do?" The Lord replied, "Arise and go into the city, and you will be told what you must do." (Acts 9:6)
- E. The men who were with Saul stood speechless; they heard a voice, but they did not see anyone. (Acts 9:7)
- F. Saul arose from the ground and opened his eyes, but he could not see. A traveling companion took his hand and led him into Damascus. (Acts 9:8)
- G. For three days, Saul could not see; neither did he eat. (Acts 9:9)
- H. Ananias, a disciple of Jesus, was in Damascus. The Lord spoke to him in a vision and told him to go to the street called Straight, to the house of Judas, and to ask for Saul of Tarsus. The Lord told Ananias that Saul was praying and that in a vision Saul had seen him coming and placing his hand upon him so that his eyesight would be restored. (Acts 9:10-12)

- I. Ananias told the Lord that he had heard of this man and all the harm he had done to the saints in Jerusalem. He also stated that he knew Saul's purpose for coming to Damascus was to harm the saints. (Acts 9:13-14)
- J. The Lord responded to Ananias with these words, "Go, for he is a chosen vessel of Mine to bear My name before Gentiles, kings, and the children of Israel. I will show him how many things he must suffer for My name's sake." (Acts 9:14-16)
- K. Ananias did as he was told. He went to Judas' house and laid his hands on Saul and said, "Brother Saul, the Lord Jesus, Who appeared to you on the road as you came, has sent me that you might receive your sight and be filled with the Holy Spirit." (Acts 9:17)
- L. Immediately, Saul received his sight, arose, and was baptized. (Acts 9:18)
- M. Saul ate some food and was strengthened. He spent a certain number of days with the disciples at Damascus. (Acts 9:19)
- N. Immediately, Saul began preaching in the synagogues, declaring that Jesus is the Son of God. Those who heard him were amazed because they knew why he had come to Damascus. Saul was not deterred. He continued to preach and confounded the Jews of Damascus as he proved that Jesus is the Christ. (Acts 9:20-22)
- O. After many days, the Jews plotted to kill Saul, but their plot was exposed to Saul. The gates of the city were being watched day and night, so one night the disciples helped Saul escape by putting him in a basket and lowering him down the city wall. (Acts 9:23-25)
- P. Saul returned to Jerusalem and attempted to join the disciples, but they were afraid of him. They did not believe that he was a disciple of Jesus. (Acts 9:26)
- Q. Barnabas took Saul to the apostles and confirmed his authenticity. Saul was accepted and went in and out among them. (Acts 9:27-28)

- R. Saul boldly spoke in the name of the Lord Jesus. When he disputed with the Hellenists, they tried to kill him. When the brethren learned of the Hellenists' intent, they took Saul to Caesarea and sent him to Tarsus. (Acts 9:29-30)
- S. After Saul's departure, the churches throughout Judea, Galilee, and Samaria had peace. They were edified, they walked in the fear of the Lord, they were comforted by the Holy Spirit, and they multiplied. (Acts 9:31)
- T. In verse thirty-two, the attention shifts back to Peter, who was traveling throughout the country. He went to Lydda and came in contact with a man named Aeneas who had been confined to a bed for eight years because he was paralyzed. Peter said to him, "Aeneas, Jesus the Christ heals you. Arise, and make up your bed." Immediately, Aeneas arose. All those who lived in Lydda and Sharon saw him and turned to the Lord. (Acts 9:32-35)
- U. Tabitha, who was also called Dorcas, died. She was a woman known for her good works and charitable deeds. After her death, her body was washed and laid in an upper room. The disciples in Joppa heard that Peter was in Lydda, a nearby city. They sent two men to implore him to come to Joppa. Peter went with the men and entered the room where Dorcas was lying. Widows were standing and weeping, displaying the various items that Dorcas had made. Peter put them all out of the room and knelt to pray. After praying, Peter turned to the body and said, "Tabitha, arise." The woman opened her eyes and, when she saw Peter, she sat up. Peter took her by the hand and lifted her to her feet. He then called the saints and widows and presented Tabitha to them. (Acts 9:36-41)
- V. The miracle of Tabitha's resurrection became known throughout Joppa, and many believed on the Lord. (Acts 9:42)
- W. For many days, Peter stayed in Joppa with Simon, a tanner. (Acts 9:43)

XI. CHAPTER TEN

- A. Cornelius, a centurion of the Italian Regiment, lived in Caesarea. He was a devout man; he and his household feared God. He was generous with benevolence, and he prayed habitually. (Acts 10:1-2)

- B. Around the ninth hour of the day, he saw in a vision an angel of God come to him and call his name. Cornelius was afraid and asked, "What is it Lord?" The angel told him that his prayers and benevolence had come before the Lord as a memorial. The angel instructed him to send men to Joppa to find Simon Peter. He told Cornelius that Peter was staying at the house of Simon, the tanner; the house was located by the sea. He also informed Cornelius that Peter would give him the instructions he needed. (Acts 10:3-6)
- C. After the angel departed, Cornelius called two of his servants and a devoted soldier and explained what he had experienced. He sent them to Joppa to find Peter. (Acts 10:7-8)
- D. The next day, as the men drew near the city of Joppa, Peter went up on the housetop to pray; it was about the sixth hour. He became very hungry. While waiting for the meal to be prepared, he fell into a trance. He saw heaven open and what appeared to be a great sheet bound at the four corners, descending to him. In this sheet were all types of four-footed animals, wild beasts, creeping things, and fowl. While observing these animals, he heard a voice saying, "Rise, Peter; kill and eat." Peter replied, "Not so, Lord! For I have never eaten anything common or unclean." The voice spoke again and said, "What God has cleansed you must not call common." Three times Peter received the same instructions before the sheet ascended back into heaven. (Acts 10:9-16)
- E. While Peter was pondering the vision, the men sent by Cornelius arrived at Simon's house and asked for Peter. The Spirit told Peter that three men were seeking him. He was instructed to go with the men and abstain from doubting. The Lord assured Peter that He had sent them. (Acts 10:17-20)
- F. Peter went down and introduced himself to the men who were seeking him. They conveyed Cornelius' message to Peter and confirmed his integrity. Peter invited the men to stay with him that evening. The next day, Peter, accompanied by some brethren from Joppa, went with the men to Caesarea. (Acts 10:21-23)
- G. When they came to Caesarea, Cornelius was waiting for them. He had invited his close friends and relatives to join with him. As Peter entered, Cornelius met him, fell at his feet, and worshipped him. Immediately, Peter lifted him up and explained that he, too, was just an ordinary man. (Acts 10:24-26)

- H. After talking with Cornelius, Peter went in where many had assembled. He told them that God had revealed to him that he, a Jew, should not be fearful of associating with other nationalities. With that revelation, Peter declared that he had come to them without objection. Peter asked why they had sent for him. (Acts 10:27-29)
- I. Cornelius explained to Peter what he had experienced four days prior to his coming; they were gathered to hear Peter's instructions from God. (Acts 10:30-33)
- J. Peter began to speak and declare the impartiality of God. He preached the gospel of Jesus, proclaiming, "God anointed Jesus of Nazareth with the Holy Spirit and with power, Who went about doing good and healing all who were oppressed by the devil, for God was with Him." Peter declared that he was an eyewitness of Jesus' life and ministry. He also spoke of the crucifixion and resurrection of Jesus and the mandate to proclaim this gospel message. He declared Jesus to be ordained by God to be the Judge of both the living and the dead, and that anyone who would believe in Him would receive remission from their sins. (Acts 10:34-43)
- K. While Peter was still preaching, the Holy Spirit fell on all those who heard the Word. Peter's fellow Jews were astonished because these Gentiles had received the gift of the Holy Spirit and were speaking with tongues and magnifying God. (Acts 10:44-46)
- L. Peter asked this question, "Can anyone forbid water, that these should not be baptized who have received the Holy Spirit just as we have?" Peter commanded that those who had received the Lord be baptized in the name of the Lord; afterwards, they requested that Peter stay with them a few days. (Acts 10:47-48)

XII. CHAPTER ELEVEN

- A. The apostles and brethren who were in Judea heard that the Gentiles had received the word of God. (Acts 11:1)
- B. When Peter returned to Jerusalem, he was confronted by Jews and rebuked for eating with unclean people. (Acts 11:2-3)

- C. Peter told them about the vision he had seen in Joppa and the supernatural events that had prompted his trip to Caesarea. He also told them about the Holy Spirit falling on the Gentiles while he was still preaching. He asked these contending Jews how he was supposed to resist God, Who gave the gift of the Holy Spirit to these Gentiles. (Acts 11:4-17)
- D. When the Jews heard Peter's declaration of all that had occurred, they ceased arguing and began to glorify God, saying, "Then God has also granted to the Gentiles repentance to life." (Acts 11:18)
- E. Those who were scattered as a result of the persecution that occurred following Stephen's death traveled to Phoenicia, Cyprus, and Antioch, but they preached the gospel of Jesus to the Jews only. (Acts 11:19)
- F. Some of the men from Cyprus and Cyrene came to Antioch and preached Jesus to the Hellenists. God was with them; many believed and turned to the Lord. (Acts 11:20-21)
- G. The church in Jerusalem heard what was taking place, so they commissioned Barnabas to go as far as Antioch. When he arrived and saw what was taking place, he encouraged the people to continue with the Lord. (Acts 11:22-23)
- H. Barnabas was a good man; he was full of the Holy Spirit and faith. (Acts 11:24)
- I. Barnabas left for Tarsus to find Saul. When he found him, he brought him to Antioch. For a whole year, they assembled with the church and taught many people. The disciples of Jesus were first called Christians in Antioch. (Acts 11:25-26)
- J. During this time, prophets came from Jerusalem to Antioch. One of these prophets, Agabus, prophesied of a great famine that would affect the world. His prophecy came true during the days of Claudius Caesar. (Acts 11:27-28)
- K. The disciples decided that they would send relief, according to their ability, to those in Judea. Barnabas and Saul carried the relief to the elders. (Acts 11:29-30)

XIII. CHAPTER TWELVE

- A. About that time, Herod the king began tormenting the Church and killed James, the brother of John. When he saw that it pleased the people, he decided to arrest Peter. This incident occurred during the Feast of Unleavened Bread. (Acts 12:1-3)
- B. When Peter was arrested and put in prison, four squads of soldiers were assigned to guard him. Herod was planning to bring Peter before the people after the Passover Feast. (Acts 12:4)
- C. The church was intently praying for Peter. (Acts 12:5)
- D. The night before Herod was going to bring Peter before the people, Peter was bound with two chains, sleeping between two soldiers, and the sentries were guarding the prison. (Acts 12:6)
- E. An angel of the Lord appeared, and a light shone in the prison. The angel tapped Peter on the side and told him to arise quickly. The chains fell from Peter's hands. The angel told Peter to get dressed, to put on his shoes, and to follow him. Peter followed the angel out of the prison, but he was not aware of the reality; he thought he was seeing a vision. After passing the first and second guardpost, they came to the iron gate that led to the city; it opened of its own accord, and they passed through and went down the street. Immediately, the angel departed. (Acts 12:7-10)
- F. When Peter came to himself, he realized that the Lord had sent His angel to deliver him from Herod and the expectation of the Jews. (Acts 12:11)
- G. After considering what had happened, Peter went to the house of Mary, the mother of John Mark, where many people had gathered to pray. When Peter knocked at the gate, a girl named Rhoda came, but when she recognized Peter's voice, she was so overcome with joy that she forgot to open the gate. She ran back into the house and told them that Peter was at the gate, but they did not believe her. They told her that she was insane. Because of her insistence, they said she had seen his angel. Peter continued to knock at the gate. Finally, they opened the gate and were astonished to see him. (Acts 12:12-16)

- H. Peter motioned with his hand and quieted those present. He told them what had just happened to him and instructed them to tell James and the brethren. Peter left and went to another location. (Acts 12:17)
- I. As soon as it was day and the soldiers realized that Peter was gone, there was a great disturbance among them. After unsuccessfully searching for Peter, Herod interrogated the guards, then commanded that they be executed. Herod left Judea and went to Caesarea, where he remained. (Acts 12:18-19)
- J. Herod had been very angry with the people of Tyre and Sidon, but they became friends with his personal aide and asked for peace because their country was supplied by the king's country. (Acts 12:20)
- K. On an appointed day, Herod came before them in his royal apparel, sat on his throne, and spoke to them. When they heard him speak, the people began shouting, "It is the voice of a god, not of a man." Immediately, an angel of the Lord afflicted Herod because he did not give glory to God. He was eaten by worms and died. (Acts 12:21-23)
- L. The word of God grew and multiplied. (Acts 12:24)
- M. After accomplishing their service, Paul and Barnabas left Jerusalem, taking John Mark with them. (Acts 12:25)

XIV. CHAPTER THIRTEEN

- A. There are five prophets and teachers mentioned by name among the congregation of the church at Antioch. They are: Barnabas; Simeon, who was also called Niger; Lucius of Cyrene; Manaen; and Saul, who was also called Paul. (Acts 13:1)
- B. As these men fasted and ministered to the Lord, the Holy Spirit spoke and instructed them to set Barnabas and Saul apart to do the work for which He had called them. (Acts 13:2)
- C. After fasting and praying, these men laid their hands on Barnabas and Saul and released them for the ministry. (Acts 13:3)

- D. Sent out by the Holy Spirit, Barnabas and Saul went to Seleucia. From Seleucia, they sailed to Cyprus. When they arrived at Salamis (a city in Cyprus), they preached the word of God in the synagogues. John Mark was with them, ministering to Barnabas and Saul. (Acts 13:4-5)
- E. Traveling through the island, they came to Paphos, the capital city of Cyprus, where they met a Jewish sorcerer named Bar-Jesus. He was with Sergius Paulus, who was the proconsul of the country. (Acts 13:6-7)
1. Bar-Jesus was a false prophet; Sergius Paulus was a prudent man. (Acts 13:6)
 2. Sergius Paulus called for Barnabas and Saul. He wanted to hear the word of God. (Acts 13:7)
 3. Elymas the sorcerer opposed them and attempted to turn the proconsul away from the faith. (Acts 13:8)
 4. Saul, also known as Paul, being full of the Holy Spirit, stared at the sorcerer and said, "You are a child of the devil and an enemy of everything that is right! You are full of all kinds of deceit and trickery. Will you never stop perverting the right ways of the Lord? Now the hand of the Lord is against you. You are going to be blind, and for a time you will be unable to see the light of the sun." Immediately, his sight became dim and obscure. He sought someone to lead him by the hand. (Acts 13:9-11)
 5. When the proconsul saw what had happened, he believed. He was astonished at the instruction of the Lord. (Acts 13:12)
- F. Paul and those who were traveling with him left Paphos and went to Perga, the capital of Pamphylia, which is a region of Asia Minor. John Mark left them at Pamphylia and returned to Jerusalem. (Acts 13:13)
- G. When Paul and his companions left Perga, they traveled to Antioch of Pisidia. On the sabbath, they went to the synagogue. After the law and prophets were read, the ruler of the synagogue gave Paul and Barnabas opportunity to exhort the people. (Acts 13:14-15)

- H. Paul accepted the invitation, stood up, and began to speak about events in Israel's history. After telling of God's promise to King David, Paul spoke of John the Baptist and his announcement of the One Who was coming after him. He then declared that salvation had been sent to all those who feared God. (Acts 13:16-26)
- I. He told them that because of their ignorance of Jesus and of the scriptures that were read every Sabbath, the rulers and those who dwelt in Jerusalem condemned Jesus to death, even though there was no fault in Him. (Acts 13:27-29)
- J. The death, burial, and resurrection of Jesus fulfilled the scriptures that had been written concerning these events. (Acts 13:30-33)
- K. When God said, "You are My Son, today I have begotten You," He was referring to the resurrection of Jesus. (Acts 13:33; Revelation 1:5)
- L. Jesus did not, nor will He ever see corruption; however, David did. (Acts 13:34-37)
- M. Paul declared to those at Antioch of Pisidia that forgiveness of sins is proclaimed through "this Man" (Jesus). (Acts 13:38)
- N. Everyone who believes in Jesus is justified from all things; this justification is not possible through the law of Moses. (Acts 13:39)
- O. Paul warns his listeners to beware; otherwise, what the prophets had previously spoken would come upon them. (Acts 13:40)
 - 1. The prophets had foretold that God was going to do a work that people would not believe, even though it was declared unto them. (Acts 13:41)
 - 2. These unbelievers were called despisers. (Acts 13:41)
 - 3. They were told to marvel and perish. (Acts 13:41)
- P. After the Jews left the synagogue, the Gentiles begged Barnabas and Paul to preach to them the next sabbath. (Acts 13:42)

- Q. When the congregation dispersed, many Jews and devout proselytes followed Paul and Barnabas. They spoke to their followers and persuaded them to continue in the grace of God. (Acts 13:43)
- R. The following sabbath, nearly everyone in the city came to hear the word of God. (Acts 13:44)
- S. When the Jews saw the multitude, they became jealous. They disputed the things spoken by Paul and slandered him. (Acts 13:45)
- T. Paul and Barnabas became bold and declared, "It was necessary that the word of God should be spoken to you first; but since you reject it, and judge yourselves unworthy of everlasting life, behold, we turn to the Gentiles." (Acts 13:46)
- U. "I have set you as a light to the Gentiles, that you should be for salvation to the ends of the earth" was God's mandate for Paul and Barnabas. (Acts 13:47)
- V. When the Gentiles heard this mandate, they were glad and glorified the word of the Lord. Those who were disposed (inclined) to eternal life believed. (Acts 13:48)
- W. The word of the Lord was reported throughout the territory. (Acts 13:49)
- X. Incited by the Jews, respected and prominent women and leaders of the city aroused persecution against Paul and Barnabas; they expelled them from their region. (Acts 13:50)
- Y. Paul and Barnabas shook the dust from their feet at them and went to Iconium. (Acts 13:51)
- Z. The disciples were filled with joy and with the Holy Spirit. (Acts 13:52)

XV. CHAPTER FOURTEEN

- A. Paul and Barnabas went to the synagogue in Iconium and spoke. A great multitude of both Jews and Greeks believed. (Acts 14:1)
- B. Unbelieving Jews aroused the Gentiles to anger toward the brethren. (Acts 14:2)

- C. Paul and Barnabas stayed in Iconium a long time and boldly spoke about the Lord. They were witnesses to the word of His grace, allowing signs and wonders to be done through their hands. (Acts 14:3)
- D. The populace of the city was divided; some were with the Jews, and others were with the apostles. (Acts 14:4)
- E. When Paul and Barnabas learned that some of the Jews and Gentiles and their leaders were planning to abuse and stone them, they fled to Lystra and Derbe, which were cities of Lycaonia, and to the surrounding region, where they preached the gospel. (Acts 14:5-7)
- F. While Paul was preaching in Lystra, a man who had been crippled from birth was healed when he believed Paul's message and acted on his command. (Acts 14:8-10)
- G. When the people saw what had occurred, they said, "The gods have come down to us in the likeness of men!" (Acts 14:11)
 - 1. They called Barnabas, "Zeus" and Paul, "Hermes." (Acts 14:12)
 - 2. The priest of Zeus would have offered a sacrifice to Barnabas and Paul had they not prevented it. (Acts 14:13-18)
- H. The Jews from Antioch and Iconium came to Lystra and persuaded the people to stone Paul. (Acts 14:19)
 - I. After Paul was stoned, the disciples gathered around him; he got up and went into the city. The next day he and Barnabas left for Derbe. (Acts 14:20)
- J. Paul and Barnabas preached the gospel in Derbe; as a result, many became disciples. Paul and Barnabas left Derbe and went back to Lystra, Iconium, and Antioch, strengthening the disciples and exhorting them to continue in "the faith." (Acts 14:21-22)
- K. From Acts 14:22, we learn that it is through many tribulations that we enter into the kingdom of God.
- L. Paul and Barnabas appointed elders in every church, then after they had prayed and fasted, they commended them to the Lord. (Acts 14:23)

- M. Paul and Barnabas passed through the Roman province of Pisidia and preached the word in Perga, the capital city of Pamphylia, another Roman province; afterwards, they went to the city of Attalia. (Acts 14:24-25)
- N. From Attalia, they sailed to Antioch, where their missionary journey began. (Acts 14:26)
- O. When they returned to Antioch, they reported to the church all that God had done with them, and how God had opened the door of faith to the Gentiles. (Acts 14:27)
- P. For a long time, they stayed with the disciples in Antioch. (Acts 14:28)

XVI. CHAPTER FIFTEEN

- A. Some came from Judea and taught the brethren that they could not be saved unless they were circumcised. (Acts 15:1)
 - 1. Paul and Barnabas disputed with those who were teaching this doctrine. (Acts 15:2)
 - 2. It was determined that Paul, Barnabas, and others should go to Jerusalem and question the apostles and elders about this doctrine. (Acts 15:2)
- B. Those who were selected to go to Jerusalem were sent out by the church. On their way to Jerusalem, they passed through Phoenicia and Samaria and told of the conversion of the Gentiles. This news caused the hearers to rejoice. (Acts 15:3)
- C. Upon their arrival, the Jerusalem church, the apostles, and the elders received those who were sent from Antioch. Those from Antioch reported to those assembled all the things that God had done with them. (Acts 15:4)
- D. Some of the Pharisees who believed in Jesus declared that circumcision was necessary and that the believers should be commanded to keep the law of Moses. (Acts 15:5)
- E. The apostles and elders convened to consider this matter. (Acts 15:6)

- F. After much discussion, Peter stood up and told them about his experience with the Gentiles when he was instructed by the Spirit to go to Cornelius' house, where they received the Holy Spirit by faith without being circumcised. (Acts 15:7-9)
- G. Peter asked why they were tempting God by putting these uncircumcised believers in bondage, then declared that neither they nor their fathers were able to endure such bondage. (Acts 15:10)
- H. Peter declared that we are all saved in the same manner--by believing in the Lord Jesus Christ. (Acts 15:11)
- I. The assembly remained silent while Paul and Barnabas told of the miracles and wonders that God had done through them among the Gentiles. (Acts 15:12)
- J. After Paul and Barnabas spoke, James addressed the assembly, telling them that Peter's testimony agreed with the prophecy given by Amos. (Acts 15:13-17; Amos 9:11-12)
- K. James declared that God knew all His works from eternity. (Acts 15:18)
- L. He made the decision that they should not harass the Gentiles who were turning to God. (Acts 15:19)
- M. He recommended that they write the following guidelines for the Gentiles: abstain from things polluted by idols; abstain from sexual immorality; do not eat things that have been strangled; and do not eat blood. (Acts 15:20)
- N. James reminded the assembly that the law of Moses had been and continued to be read in every city each Sabbath. (Acts 15:21)
- O. The apostles, elders, and entire church thought that it would be good to send Judas and Silas with Paul and Barnabas when they returned to Antioch. (Acts 15:22)

- P. Those who had assembled to discuss the validity of imposing circumcision on the Gentiles composed the following letter: "The apostles, the elders, and the brethren, To the brethren who are of the Gentiles in Antioch, Syria, and Cilicia: Greetings. Since we have heard that some who went out from us have troubled you with words, unsettling your souls, saying, 'You must be circumcised and keep the law'--to whom we gave no such commandment--it seemed good to us, being assembled with one accord, to send chosen men to you with our beloved Barnabas and Paul, men who have risked their lives for the name of our Lord Jesus Christ. We have therefore sent Judas and Silas, who will also report the same things by word of mouth. For it seemed good to the Holy Spirit, and to us, to lay upon you no greater burden than these necessary things: that you abstain from things offered to idols, from blood, from things strangled, and from sexual immorality. If you keep yourselves from these, you will do well. Farewell. (Acts 15:23-29)
- Q. Paul and Barnabas left Jerusalem and returned to Antioch, accompanied by Judas and Silas. (Acts 15:30)
- R. After arriving at Antioch, they assembled a large number of people and delivered to them the letter from the apostles, elders, and church in Jerusalem. (Acts 15:30)
- S. Judas and Silas, who were prophets, exhorted and re-established the brethren with their words. (Acts 15:32)
- T. After Judas and Silas had stayed in Antioch for a period of time, the brethren at Antioch gave them liberty to return to Jerusalem in peace. (Acts 15:33)
- U. Silas decided to remain in Antioch. (Acts 15:34)
- V. Paul and Barnabas also remained in Antioch, preaching and teaching the word of the Lord, along with many others. (Acts 15:35)
- W. After a period of time, Paul spoke to Barnabas about visiting the brethren in the cities where they had preached the word of the Lord. By visiting them, they could see how the brethren were doing. (Acts 15:36)

- X. Barnabas was determined to take John Mark with them on their journey, but Paul did not think John Mark was fit to go because he had previously deserted them in Pamphylia before they finished their work. (Acts 15:37-38)
- Y. The contention between Paul and Barnabas was so great that they separated from one another. Barnabas took John Mark and sailed to Cyprus; Paul chose Silas to go with him. (Acts 15:39-40)
- Z. Having been committed to the grace of God by the brethren, Paul and Silas left Antioch and went through Syria and Cilicia, strengthening the churches. (Acts 15:40-41)

XVII. CHAPTER SIXTEEN

- A. Paul and Silas traveled to Derbe and Lystra. At Lystra, they met Timothy, who was also a believer. His mother was a Jew, but his father was Greek. (Acts 16:1)
- B. Timothy was well spoken of by the brethren of Lystra and Iconium. (Acts 16:2)
- C. Paul wanted Timothy to travel with him, but because of the Jews in that region, he thought it would be in his best interest to have Timothy circumcised before traveling with them. The Jews knew that Timothy's father was Greek. (Acts 16:3)
- D. Paul and his traveling companions went through the cities, delivering to them the instructions that had been given by the apostles and elders in Jerusalem. (Acts 16:4)
- E. The churches were strengthened in the faith, and they increased in number daily. (Acts 16:5)
- F. After going through Phrygia and the region of Galatia, Paul and his companions were forbidden by the Holy Spirit to preach the word in Asia. (Acts 16:6)
- G. After coming to Mysia, they intended to go to Bithynia, but the Holy Spirit would not permit them to do so. (Acts 16:7)
- H. They passed by Mysia and went to Troas. At Troas, Paul had a vision during the night. (Acts 16:8-9)

1. In his vision, a man from Macedonia pleaded with him to come and help them. (Acts 16:9)
 2. Paul and his companions concluded that the Lord had called them to preach the gospel in Macedonia. (Acts 16:10)
- I. They sailed from Troas, taking a straight course to Samothracia. The next day they arrived at Neapolis. (Acts 16:11)
 - J. From Neapolis, they went to Philippi, the most prominent province of Macedonia. Paul and his companions stayed there several days. (Acts 16:12)
 - K. On the sabbath, they went outside the gate near a stream of water where people customarily gathered to pray. Paul and his companions sat down and spoke with the women who met there. (Acts 16:13)
 - L. Lydia, a seller of purple, from the city of Thyatira, worshipped God. The Lord opened her heart, and she adhered to the words spoken by Paul. (Acts 16:14)
 - M. After she and her household were baptized, she persuaded Paul and his companions to come to her house and stay. (Acts 16:15)
 - N. As Paul and his companions were on their way to pray, they were met by a female slave possessed with a spirit of divination. Her master received much profit from her divination. (Acts 16:16)
 - O. This slave girl followed Paul and his companions, crying out, "These men are slaves of the Supreme God, who proclaim to us the way of salvation." (Acts 16:17)
 - P. After she had followed them for many days, Paul became annoyed and turned to the girl. In the name of Jesus, he commanded the spirit to come out of her. Immediately, the spirit came out of her. (Acts 16:18)
 - Q. When her master realized that he would no longer gain profit from her divination, he seized Paul and Silas and dragged them to the town square before the authorities. (Acts 16:19)

- R. He told these authorities that Paul and his companions were Jews who were disturbing the city. He told them that they were teaching customs that were not lawful for Romans to acknowledge or observe. (Acts 16:20-21)
- S. When a large group of people opposed Paul and his companions, the authorities gave orders to tear off their clothes and to beat them with a stick (rod). (Acts 16:22)
- T. Wounded from the beating, they were thrown into prison. The jailer was commanded to guard them intensely. Upon receiving such a mandate, the jailer put them in the inner prison and securely fastened their feet. (Acts 16:23-24)
- U. At midnight, Paul and Silas prayed and sang praises to God; the prisoners listened to them. Suddenly, there was an earthquake, and the foundation of the prison was shaken. Immediately, the prison doors were opened, and everyone's shackles were loosed. The jailer was awakened from his sleep. When he saw that the prison doors were open, he assumed that all the prisoners had escaped. He drew his sword and would have killed himself, but Paul, intervening with a loud voice, told him not to harm himself because all the prisoners were still there. (Acts 16:25-28)
- V. The jailer asked for a light; he was terrified. He rushed to Paul and Silas and fell down before them. He brought them out of the prison and asked what he must do to be saved. They told him that if he would believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, both he and his family could be saved. (Acts 16:29-31)
- W. Paul and Silas proclaimed the word of the Lord to the jailer and his family. After the jailer cared for their wounds, he and his family were baptized; he then fed Paul and Silas. They all rejoiced for the salvation of the jailer and his family. (Acts 16:32-34)
- X. When it was day, the authorities sent an official to the jailer with the command to release Paul and Silas from prison. The jailer came and told them of their release. He then told them to depart in peace. Paul gave the jailer a message to convey to the authorities. He let them know that, without a trial, they had beaten Roman men. He refused to leave the prison privately, but demanded that the authorities come and escort him out. When the authorities heard that Paul and Silas were Romans, they came to the prison and escorted them out, requesting that they leave the city. (Acts 16:35-39)

- Y. After leaving the prison, Paul and Silas went to Lydia's house, where they exhorted the brethren before departing. (Acts 16:37-40)

XVIII. CHAPTER SEVENTEEN

- A. After passing through Amphipolis and Apollonia, Paul and his companions went to Thessalonica. There was a Jewish synagogue in this city. (Acts 17:1)
- B. Following his customary procedure, Paul went into the synagogue and discussed the scriptures with those in attendance. For three Sabbaths, he expounded on the Christ. He told them about His sufferings and His resurrection; afterwards, he declared that the Jesus Whom he had presented to them is the Christ. (Acts 17:2-3)
- C. A large number of devout Greeks and many of the leading women were convinced. These people joined with Paul and Silas. (Acts 17:4)
- D. The Jews who did not believe the teachings of Paul and Silas became jealous. After selecting some common men, who were evil, they gathered a crowd and caused a disturbance in the city. Seeking Paul and Silas, they went to Jason's house. (Acts 17:5)
- E. When they could not find Paul and Silas, they dragged Jason and some brothers to the magistrate, shouting that those who had disturbed the world had come to Thessalonica. (Acts 17:6)
- F. They told the magistrate that Jason had hosted these men, who were acting contrary to the laws of Caesar by presenting Jesus as a sovereign. (Acts 17:7)
- G. The crowd and the magistrate were agitated when they heard these accusations. After taking security from Jason and the others, they released them. (Acts 17:8-9)
- H. In compliance with the brethren, Paul and Silas immediately left Thessalonica at night and went to Berea. When they arrived at Berea, they went into the synagogue of the Jews. (Acts 17:10)

- I. The Bereans were more tolerant than the Thessalonians. They received the word eagerly and studied the scriptures daily to see if the words spoken by Paul and Silas were true. (Acts 17:11)
- J. As a result of their listening and studying the scriptures, many of the Bereans believed. Among those who believed were prominent Greek women and many men. (Acts 17:12)
- K. When the Jews of Thessalonica heard that Paul was preaching the word of God in Berea, they came to Berea and provoked the crowd. (Acts 17:13)
- L. The brethren immediately sent Paul away to the sea, but Silas and Timothy stayed at Berea. (Acts 17:14)
- M. Those who accompanied Paul took him to Athens. After receiving instructions from Paul to come to him quickly, Silas and Timothy immediately left Berea. (Acts 17:15)
- N. While waiting for Silas and Timothy to arrive at Athens, Paul was greatly annoyed in his spirit when he saw that the city was utterly idolatrous. (Acts 17:16)
- O. Daily, Paul would go to the synagogue and the town square to enter into discussions with those whom he met. (Acts 17:17)
- P. Some Epicureans and Stoic philosophers disputed with him. Some asked, "What is this parasite trying to say?" Others accused him of proclaiming a foreign god because he preached Jesus and the resurrection. (Acts 17:18)
- Q. Paul was taken to the Areopagus and commanded to explain this new doctrine that he was teaching. They told him that the things he was saying were strange to them, and they wanted to know the meaning. (Acts 17:19-20)
 - 1. Areopagus is also known as Mars' Hill.
 - 2. Areopagus refers to a place, a council, or a court.
- R. All the Athenians and foreigners who resided there spent their leisure time either telling or listening to something new. (Acts 17:21)

- S. Paul stood in the middle of the Areopagus and said, "Men of Athens, in all things, I discern that you are more religious than others. As I passed by, I paid attention to your objects of worship, and I saw an altar with this inscription: 'Unknown God;' therefore, I am proclaiming to you the God Whom you worship, but do not know." (Acts 17:22-23)
1. The God Who made the world and everything in it is the Lord of heaven and earth, and He does not dwell in temples made with hands. (Acts 17:24)
 2. This God is not worshipped with men's hands as though He needed anything. He is the God Who gives to all life, breath, and all things. (Acts 17:25)
 3. From one (Adam), this God has made all nations of men who dwell on the face of the earth, and He has appointed the times and boundaries of their abode. (Acts 17:26)
 4. We should seek the Lord. In searching for the Lord, we will find that He is not very far from any of us. (Acts 17:27)
 5. In Him, we live and move and have our being. Some of your poets have said that we are His relatives. (Acts 17:28)
 6. Since we are the offspring of God, we should not think that God is like gold, silver, or etched stone. This graven art is the device of men; it is not like God. (Acts 17:29)
 7. God overlooked the times of this ignorance, but now, He commands all people everywhere to reform. (Acts 17:30)
 8. God has set a day in which He will judge the world in righteousness by the Man Whom He has appointed and proven to all men through exhibition by raising Him (Jesus) from the dead. (Acts 17:31)
- T. When they heard about the resurrection, some mocked, but others said they wanted to hear more. (Acts 17:32)
- U. Paul left the Areopagus, but some men believed and joined with him. Dionysius the Areopagite, a woman named Damaris, and others united with Paul. (Acts 17:33-34)

XIX. CHAPTER EIGHTEEN

- A. After proclaiming the gospel of Jesus to the philosophers of Athens, Paul left and went to Corinth. (Acts 18:1)
- B. Arriving at Corinth, Paul found a Jewish man named Aquila. This man was from Pontus, a large district of the Roman Empire. He and his wife Priscilla had left Italy because the Roman Emperor Claudius had ordered all the Jews to leave Rome. (Acts 18:2)
- C. Because they were of the same trade, Paul stayed with them and worked. They made tents. (Acts 18:3)
- D. Every sabbath, Paul went to the synagogue. He exhorted and convinced both Jews and Greeks. (Acts 18:4)
- E. After Silas and Timothy arrived from Macedonia, Paul was compelled by the Spirit to testify to the Jews that Jesus is the Christ. (Acts 18:5)
- F. When the Jews opposed and slandered Paul, he shook his clothes and said, "Your blood is on your own head; I am clean. Now, I will go to the Gentiles." (Acts 18:6)
- G. He left and went to the house of Justus, a man who revered God. His house was next to the synagogue. (Acts 18:7)
- H. Crispus, who was the director of the synagogue, believed on the Lord. His family and many other Corinthians who heard the gospel also believed. They were all baptized. (Acts 18:8)
- I. In a night vision, God spoke to Paul and told him not to be afraid. He commanded him to speak; he was not to be silent. (Acts 18:9)
- J. The Lord told Paul that He was with him and that no one would injure him because He had many people in that city. (Acts 18:10)
- K. Paul stayed at Corinth a year and six months, teaching the people the word of God. (Acts 18:11)
- L. When Gallio was proconsul of Achaia, the Jews unanimously opposed Paul and brought him to the tribunal (court of justice). (Acts 18:12)

- M. They accused him of persuading men to worship God contrary to the law of Moses. (Acts 18:13)
- N. As Paul was about to speak, Gallio spoke to the Jews, saying, "If it were a matter of wrongdoing or evil behavior, I would be tolerant with you. Since it is a debate with respect to words, names, and law, you examine it. I will not be a judge of such matters." (Acts 18:14-15)
- O. He dismissed them from the tribunal. (Acts 18:16)
- P. The Jews seized Sosthenes, the director of the synagogue, and beat him in front of the tribunal, but Gallio was not interested in what they were doing. (Acts 18:17)
- Q. Paul remained in Corinth for a period of time. Seeing that the brethren were competent, Paul bid them farewell and sailed to Syria. Aquila and Priscilla accompanied him. Paul shaved his head in Cenchrea because of a vow he had made. (Acts 18:18)
- R. When he arrived at Ephesus, Paul left Aquila and Priscilla and went to the synagogue to exhort the Jews. (Acts 18:19)
- S. When they asked him to spend more time with them, he declined. He bid them farewell and told them that he would return to them if the Lord were willing, then he sailed from Ephesus. (Acts 18:20-21)
- T. When Paul landed at Caesarea, he went up and greeted the church, then went down to Antioch. (Acts 18:22)
- U. After staying in Antioch for a period of time, Paul left and traveled through the territory of Galatia and Phrygia confirming the disciples. (Acts 18:23)
- V. A man named Apollos, who was from Alexandria, arrived at Ephesus. He was an orator who was effective in the scriptures. (Acts 18:24)
- W. Apollos was indoctrinated in the Lord. Being fervent in spirit, he spoke and taught accurately about the Lord; however, he was acquainted only with the baptism of John. (Acts 18:25)
- X. He began to speak boldly in the synagogue. When Aquila and Priscilla heard him, they took him aside and accurately declared to him the way of God. (Acts 18:26)

- Y. When Apollos decided to travel into Achaia, the brethren encouraged him. They wrote to the disciples and told them to welcome him. After arriving in Achaia, he greatly helped those who through grace had become believers. (Acts 18:27)
- Z. With great fervor, Apollos publicly proved to the Jews from the scriptures that Jesus is the Christ. (Acts 18:28)

XX. CHAPTER NINETEEN

- A. While Apollos was at Corinth, Paul traveled the more remote area and went to Ephesus, where he found some disciples. (Acts 19:1)
- B. Paul asked these disciples if they had received the Holy Spirit when they had believed. They told him they had never heard of the Holy Spirit. (Acts 19:2)
- C. When Paul asked them into what they had been baptized, they told him John's (the baptist) baptism. (Acts 19:3)
- D. Paul told them that John's baptism was a baptism of repentance to prepare people for the coming of Jesus the Christ. (Acts 19:4)
- E. After hearing Paul's explanation, they were baptized into the name of Jesus. (Acts 19:5)
- F. Once these disciples had received Jesus, Paul laid his hands upon them and they received the Holy Spirit, at which time they spoke in tongues and prophesied. (Acts 19:6)
- G. There were twelve of these disciples, and all of them received both Jesus and the Holy Spirit. (Acts 19:7)
- H. For three months, Paul went into the synagogue at Ephesus, giving convincing exhortation concerning the things surrounding the kingdom of God. (Acts 19:8)
- I. Some were stubborn and did not believe. In the presence of the multitude, they reviled Paul, speaking against his teaching of Jesus. Paul took the disciples and left the synagogue. He began exhorting daily in the school of Tyrannus. (Acts 19:9)

- J. He continued exhorting in the school of Tyrannus for two years. All who dwelt in the province of Asia heard the word of the Lord Jesus, both Jews and Greeks. (Acts 19:10)
- K. God did unprecedented miracles through the hands of Paul. When handkerchiefs and aprons that had been on Paul's body were placed on the sick, diseases and evil spirits departed. (Acts 19:11-12)
- L. Some nomadic Jews who practiced exorcism decided to use the name of Jesus to cast out an evil spirit. (Acts 19:13)
 - 1. The seven sons of Sceva, a Jewish priest, commanded the evil spirit to come out of a man in the name of Jesus whom Paul preached. (Acts 19:13-14)
 - 2. The evil spirit responded by saying, "Jesus I absolutely know and I am acquainted with Paul, but who are you?" (Acts 19:15)
 - 3. The man in whom the evil spirit resided jumped on them and overpowered them; they ran from the house naked and wounded. (Acts 19:16)
 - 4. This incident became known to all the Jews and Greeks who were dwelling in Ephesus. They were filled with fear, and the name of the Lord was exalted. (Acts 19:17)
- M. Many who believed came, confessed, and publicly told of their deeds. (Acts 19:18)
- N. Many who had practiced magic brought their books and burned them. The value of the books was fifty thousand silver coins. (Acts 19:19)
- O. The word of God grew mightily and prevailed. (Acts 19:20)
- P. After these things were accomplished, Paul determined in his spirit to travel through Macedonia and Achaia as he went to Jerusalem. After spending some time in Jerusalem, he planned to visit Rome. (Acts 19:21)
- Q. Paul sent Timothy and Erastus to Macedonia, but he remained in the province of Asia for awhile. (Acts 19:22)

- R. At this time, there arose a big disturbance about the gospel of Jesus that Paul was preaching. (Acts 19:23)
- S. Demetrius, a silversmith who made silver shrines for the goddess Diana, and other craftsmen were making good profit from these shrines. (Acts 19:24)
 - 1. Demetrius assembled these craftsman and reminded them that their wealth was dependent upon this craft. (Acts 19:25)
 - 2. He also reminded them that the preaching of Paul in Ephesus and throughout the province of Asia had convinced people to turn from the gods being made by them, which, according to Paul, were not really gods. (Acts 19:26)
 - 3. According to Demetrius, not only was their craft in danger of being discredited, but also the temple of the goddess Diana (Artemis) would be despised and could possibly be destroyed. (Acts 19:27)
 - 4. He went on to say that the magnificence of the temple of Diana (Artemis) was adored by all the province of Asia and the world. (Acts 19:27)
- T. After hearing Demetrius, the assembly was filled with anger and began to shout, "Great is Diana (Artemis) of the Ephesians!" (Acts 19:28)
- U. The city was filled with tumult. After seizing Gaius and Aristarchus, Paul's traveling companions from Macedonia, they rushed with one accord into the theater. (Acts 19:29)
- V. Paul would have gone into the theater, but his disciples would not allow him to enter. (Acts 19:30)
- W. Some of the officials of the Asian province were Paul's friends. They sent messengers to him requesting that he not enter the theater. (Acts 19:31)
- X. Some in the assembly shouted one thing; others shouted another thing. The majority of the assembly did not know why they had gathered. (Acts 19:32)

- Y. From the multitude, the Jews pushed Alexander to the front to reason with the people, but when they recognized that he was a Jew, the crowd shouted for about two hours, "Great is Diana (Artemis) of the Ephesians!" (Acts 19:33-34)
- Z. After quieting the crowd, the secretary spoke to the crowd, assuring them that everyone knew that the city of Ephesus worshipped the great Diana and the meteorite that had fallen from heaven. (Acts 19:35)
 - 1. Since it was indisputable that the Ephesians worshipped Diana, he told them that they should be quiet and that they should not act irrationally. (Acts 19:36)
 - 2. He also pointed out that these men whom they had brought had not robbed the temple, neither had they blasphemed the Ephesians' goddess. (Acts 19:37)
 - 3. Addressing the assembly, the secretary declared that if Demetrius and the other craftsmen had legal charges against these men, they were to take them before the proconsul. (Acts 19:38)
 - 4. He assured them that any demands concerning compensation would be decided in a legal assembly. (Acts 19:39)
 - 5. The secretary warned them that they were in danger of being called into account for their riotous actions, since there was no reason for this disturbance. (Acts 19:40)
 - 6. After giving these instructions, he dismissed the assembly. (Acts 19:41)

XXI. CHAPTER TWENTY

- A. When the disturbance in Ephesus had ended, Paul called the disciples together. After exhorting and embracing them, he departed for Macedonia. (Acts 20:1)
- B. After traveling that region and giving much exhortation, Paul went to Greece. (Acts 20:2)
- C. Paul was in Greece around three months when he learned that the Jews were plotting against him. He was about to sail to Syria but decided to return through Macedonia. (Acts 20:3)

- D. Sopater of Berea, Aristarchus and Secundus of Thessalonica, Gaius of Derbe, and Timothy, Tychicus, and Trophimus of Asia traveled with Paul to Asia. (Acts 20:4)
- E. These men actually went ahead and waited for Paul and Luke at Troas. (Acts 20:5)
- F. After the Days of Unleavened Bread, Paul and Luke sailed from Philippi and arrived in Troas five days later. They stayed in Troas seven days. (Acts 20:6)
- G. The day before they left Troas, Paul assembled the people to exhort them; it was the sabbath. (Acts 20:7)
 - 1. At midnight, he was still speaking. There were many lights in the upper chamber where they had assembled. (Acts 20:7-8)
 - 2. A young man named Eutychus was sitting in a third-story window listening to Paul preach. After Paul had preached for a long time, Eutychus went to sleep and fell from the window. They picked up his dead body. (Acts 20:9)
 - 3. Paul went down and, embracing the young man, said, "Do not be disturbed; his life is in him." (Acts 20:10)
 - 4. Paul went back upstairs; he broke bread, ate, and talked until daybreak before leaving. (Acts 20:11)
 - 5. The boy who had fallen from the window was taken away alive; they were greatly comforted. (Acts 20:12)
- H. Paul's traveling companions left and sailed to Assos, where they were to meet him. He chose to travel by land. (Acts 20:13)
 - I. When Paul arrived at Assos, he boarded the ship and sailed with his companions to Mitylene. (Acts 20:14)
- J. From Mitylene, they sailed opposite Chios; next, they arrived at Samos; afterward, they went to Miletus. (Acts 20:15)
- K. Paul decided to sail past Ephesus. He did not want to spend time in Asia because he was trying to get to Jerusalem before the Day of Pentecost. (Acts 20:16)

- L. From Miletus, Paul summoned the elders of the church. (Acts 20:17)
1. When they arrived, Paul spoke of his time with them. (Acts 20:18)
 2. He spoke to them about his service for the Lord, mentioning the humility, tears, and adversities which he had experienced because of the Jews who had plotted against him. (Acts 20:19)
 3. He told them that he had not withheld anything from them that was profitable. He had taught them both publicly and privately. (Acts 20:20)
 4. He reminded them that he had taught both the Jews and Greeks about repentance toward God and faith in our Lord Jesus. (Acts 20:21)
 5. Paul told these elders that he was compelled by the spirit to go to Jerusalem, but he did not know what was going to happen to him. (Acts 20:22)
 6. In every city Paul visited, the Holy Spirit had warned him that bonds and afflictions awaited him in Jerusalem. (Acts 20:23)
 7. Paul declared that the warnings would not divert him from his intent. Finishing his course and fulfilling his ministry were more important to him than his life. (Acts 20:24)
 8. Paul told those from Ephesus, to whom he had formerly preached, that this would be the last time they would see him. (Acts 20:25)
 9. He called those to whom he was speaking as witnesses that he was innocent of the blood of all, declaring that he had not withheld proclaiming all the counsel of God to them. (Acts 20:26-27)
 10. Paul exhorted these elders to pay attention to themselves and to the flock that the Holy Spirit had given them to oversee. He commanded them to shepherd the church that Jesus had acquired with His own blood. (Acts 20:28)

11. Paul warned them that after his departure, powerful wolves (influential false teachers) would enter in among them and injure the flock. Also, men of their own congregation would rise up, distort the truth, and convince disciples to follow them. (Acts 20:29-30)
12. Because of the impending danger, Paul exhorted them to watch. For three years, both night and day, he had not ceased to warn them, even to the point of shedding tears. (Acts 20:31)
13. Paul commended these elders to God and to the word of His grace, which would edify them and give them an inheritance among those who were set apart for God. (Acts 20:32)
14. Paul assured them that he had not coveted anyone's silver, gold, or clothing. (Acts 20:33)
15. He declared that they knew he had provided the necessities for himself and those with him with his own hands. (Acts 20:34)
16. He reminded them that he had been an example for them; he had labored so that others could be blessed. He encouraged them to do the same. He reminded them of the words of Jesus: "It is more blessed to give than to receive." (Acts 20:35)
17. After speaking to the Ephesian elders, Paul knelt and prayed with them. (Acts 20:36)
18. When Paul had finished praying, these Ephesians cried, and embraced and kissed him. The main reason for their grief was that he had told them they would not see him again. After saying their good-byes, they accompanied Paul to the ship. (Acts 20:37-38)

XXII. CHAPTER TWENTY-ONE

- A. After Paul and his companions had left the Ephesian elders, they sailed a straight course to Cos. The next day, they arrived at Rhodes; then, they went to Patara. (Acts 21:1)
- B. When they found a ship crossing over to Phoenicia, they went aboard and sailed away. (Acts 21:2)

- C. Going by Cyprus, they sailed to Syria and ported in Tyre so the ship could unload its cargo. (Acts 21:3)
- D. At Tyre, they found disciples and stayed there for seven days. These disciples spoke to Paul by the Spirit and told him not to go to Jerusalem. (Acts 21:4)
- E. At the end of seven days, Paul and his companions left Tyre. They were accompanied out of the city by the disciples, their wives, and children. They knelt on the shore and prayed, then bid one another farewell. Paul and his companions boarded the ship. The disciples returned to their homes. (Acts 21:5-6)
- F. From Tyre, they sailed to Ptolemais, where they stayed one day and greeted the brethren. (Acts 21:7)
- G. They left Ptolemais and went to Caesarea, to the home of Philip, the evangelist. Philip was one of the seven who were chosen to be deacons. (Acts 21:8; Acts 6:5)
 - 1. Philip had four virgin daughters who prophesied. (Acts 21:9)
 - 2. Paul and his companions stayed with Philip many days. (Acts 21:10)
 - 3. While they were staying with Philip, a prophet named Agabus came from Judea. (Acts 21:10)
 - 4. When he had come to Paul and his companions, he took Paul's belt and bound his hands and feet, saying, "Thus says the Holy Spirit, 'The man who owns this belt will be bound by the Jews of Jerusalem in like manner, and he will be delivered into the hands of the Gentiles.' " (Acts 21:11)
 - 5. After hearing Agabus' prophecy, Paul's companions and those who were there with them begged Paul not to go to Jerusalem. (Acts 21:12)
 - 6. Paul asked them why they were crying and breaking his heart. He assured them that not only was he ready to be bound at Jerusalem, but he was also ready to die for the name of the Lord Jesus. (Acts 21:13)
 - 7. When Paul could not be persuaded to stay away from Jerusalem, his friends honored his decision, saying, "The will of the Lord be done." (Acts 21:14)

- H. Afterwards, Paul and his companions packed their bags and left for Jerusalem. (Acts 21:15)
- I. Some of the disciples from Caesarea went with Paul and his companions to Jerusalem. Mnason, one of the first disciples, went with them; he would be their host in Jerusalem. (Acts 21:16)
- J. When they arrived at Jerusalem, the brethren cordially welcomed them. (Acts 21:17)
- K. The day after they arrived in Jerusalem, Paul and his companions went to see James; all the elders of Jerusalem were present. (Acts 21:18)
- L. After Paul had greeted them, he gave a detailed account of the things God had done among the Gentiles through his ministry. (Acts 21:19)
- M. When they heard Paul's report, they glorified God; afterwards, they addressed Paul as brother, then told him of the large number of Jewish believers who were zealous for the law. (Acts 21:20)
- N. These Jewish zealots had been informed of Paul; they heard that he was teaching the Jews who lived among the Gentiles to abandon the law of Moses and that their children did not need to be circumcised. (Acts 21:21)
- O. James and the elders knew that these Jews would all hear that Paul was in town, so they reasoned that he must do something to prove that the information these zealots had received was false. (Acts 21:22)
- P. They told Paul about four men among them who had taken a vow and instructed him to join with these men in their purification rites and to pay for their heads being shaved. They reasoned that Paul's identification with these men would prove that he still regarded the law of Moses, and that the information they had received was false. (Acts 21:23-24)
- Q. With respect to the Gentile believers, James, the apostles, and the elders had written their decision. They were to avoid food that had been offered to idols; they were not to eat blood; they were not to eat anything that had been strangled; and they were to abstain from fornication. (Acts 21:25)

- R. Following the instructions of James and the elders, Paul went with the four men to the temple the next day and joined them in their ceremonial rites, which would conclude with an offering being made for each of them when the seven days were completed. (Acts 21:26)
1. When the seven days were almost completed, some Jews from the province of Asia saw Paul in the temple. These Jews created a disturbance among the people and seized Paul. (Acts 21:27)
 2. They shouted for the men of Israel to come and help them, telling them that Paul was the one who had been opposing the Jews by teaching against the law and the temple. (Acts 21:28)
 3. They also accused Paul of bringing a Greek into the temple, thereby polluting the holy place. (Acts 21:28)
 4. They had previously seen Trophimus, the Ephesian, in the city with Paul and assumed that Paul had taken him into the temple. (Acts 21:29)
 5. The whole city was impassioned; they all ran toward Paul. They seized him, dragged him out of the temple, and closed the doors. (Acts 21:30)
- S. When the Roman commander was told that the city of Jerusalem was in an uproar, he immediately took a centurion with his soldiers and went to the disturbance. Upon seeing the Roman commander and his soldiers approaching, the Jews stopped beating Paul. (Acts 21:31-32)
- T. The commander came to Paul, seized him, and commanded that he be bound with two shackles. He then asked the Jews who he was and what he had done. (Acts 21:33)
- U. From the multitude, some shouted one thing and some another. When he could not determine the reason for the disturbance, the commander ordered his soldiers to take Paul to the military quarters. (Acts 21:34)
- V. When they came to the stairs, the soldiers carried Paul because of the violence of the people. The multitude had gone with them, shouting, "Away with him!" (Acts 21:35-36)

- W. Before entering the military quarters, Paul asked the commander if he could speak to him. The commander responded by saying, "Can you speak Greek?" (Acts 21:37)
1. He asked Paul if he was the Egyptian who had previously caused a disturbance and led four thousand murderous men into the wilderness. (Acts 21:38)
 2. Paul told the commander that he was a Jewish citizen from Tarsus, which was an honorable city of the Cilicia region. (Acts 21:39)
 3. He then asked the commander for permission to speak to the people. (Acts 21:39)
 4. When the commander gave him permission to speak, Paul stood on the stairs and motioned with his hand to quiet the people. Once the people became silent, Paul spoke to them in the Hebrew language. (Acts 21:40)

XXIII. CHAPTER TWENTY-TWO

- A. Paul addressed the Jews as men, brothers, and fathers. He asked them to listen to his explanation. (Acts 22:1)
- B. When they heard him speak in the Hebrew language, a hush came over the crowd. (Acts 22:2)
- C. Paul told the crowd that he was a Jewish man, born in the city of Tarsus, which was a region of Cilicia, but he was brought up in Jerusalem under the teaching of Gamaliel. (Acts 22:3)
1. He had strictly adhered to the law of their ancestors. (Acts 22:3)
 2. He had been zealous toward God, just as they were. (Acts 22:3)
 - a. Paul admitted that he had persecuted those who received and preached Jesus as the Messiah; he had bound them and taken them to prison, both men and women. It appears that he had even been responsible for the death of some. (Acts 22:4)
 - b. The high priest and the presbytery were witnesses of Paul's actions. (Acts 22:5)

- D. Paul had received letters from the high priest and elders authorizing him to go to Damascus for the purpose of arresting the Christians; afterwards, he was to bring them to Jerusalem to stand trial. (Acts 22:5)
1. As Saul (Paul) came near the city of Damascus, he was suddenly enveloped in a great light from heaven. (Acts 22:6)
 2. He fell to the ground and heard a voice saying, "Saul, Saul, why are you persecuting Me?" (Acts 22:7)
 3. Saul (Paul) responded to the voice by asking, "Who are You, Lord?" (Acts 22:8)
 4. The Lord replied, "I am Jesus of Nazareth Whom you are persecuting." (Acts 22:8)
 5. Those who were traveling with Paul saw the light, but they did not hear the voice. (Acts 22:9)
 6. Saul (Paul) asked the Lord what he should do; the Lord told him to go to Damascus and there he would be given his assignment. (Acts 22:10)
 7. Saul (Paul) had been blinded by the brightness of the light, so his traveling companions had to lead him to Damascus. (Acts 22:11)
 8. After Saul (Paul) arrived at Damascus, Ananias went to him and told him to receive his sight; Saul's (Paul's) eyes were opened. (Ananias was a man who adhered to the law of Moses, and he was well respected by the Jews of Damascus.) (Acts 22:12-13)
 9. Ananias told Saul (Paul) that he had been chosen by God to know His will, to see the Just One, and to hear His voice. (Acts 22:14)
 10. Ananias revealed to Saul (Paul) his assignment: "You are to be a witness to all men of that which you have seen and heard." (Acts 22:15)
 11. Ananias asked Saul (Paul) why he was waiting. He told him to get up and to be baptized for the remission of his sins, then call on the name of the Lord. (Acts 22:16)

- E. Paul returned to Jerusalem from Damascus and went to the temple to pray. While he was praying, he fell into a trance. (Acts 22:17)
1. While Paul was in the trance, the Lord told him to leave Jerusalem. (Acts 22:18)
 2. He told Paul that the Jews would not receive his testimony of Jesus. (Acts 22:18)
 3. Paul thought that because the people knew about his persecution of the Christians and his consent to Stephen's death, they would believe his testimony. (Acts 22:19-20)
 4. The Lord told him to leave Jerusalem. He commissioned Paul to go to the Gentiles. (Acts 22:21)
- F. The crowd of Jews had listened attentively to Paul as he told them of his experience, but when he said that God had sent him to the Gentiles, they shouted, "Remove him from the earth! A man like this is not fit to live!" They also threw their clothes and dust into the air. (Acts 22:22-23)
- G. At this time, the commander ordered the soldiers to bring Paul into the military quarters and to interrogate him by beating him with a whip. He wanted to know what Paul had done to upset the Jews. (Acts 22:24)
1. When they bound Paul to scourge him, he asked the centurion who was standing nearby if it was legal to whip a Roman man who had not been tried. (Acts 22:25)
 2. The centurion went to the commander and informed him that he was about to whip an uncondemned Roman man. (Acts 22:26)
 3. The commander came to Paul and asked if he were a Roman. Paul told him that he was. (Acts 22:27)
 4. The commander told Paul that his citizenship had cost him a large sum of money. Paul told the commander that he was a citizen by birth. (Acts 22:28)
 5. Those who were about to whip Paul immediately stopped, and the commander became fearful because he had bound an uncondemned Roman citizen. (Acts 22:29)

- H. The following day, the commander ordered the high priest and all the council to convene. (Acts 22:30)
 - 1. He wanted to know the specific charges that had been brought against Paul. (Acts 22:30)
 - 2. He released Paul and brought him before their council. (Acts 22:30)

XXIV. CHAPTER TWENTY-THREE

- A. Paul looked intently at the council and said, "Men, brethren, I have behaved before God as a good citizen." (Acts 23:1; Deuteronomy 25:1-3)
 - 1. Ananias the high priest ordered those who stood near Paul to hit him in the mouth. (Acts 23:2)
 - 2. Paul responded by saying, "God will strike you--you white-washed wall. Do you sit to judge me by the law and in opposition to the law, you command me to be struck?" (Acts 23:3)
 - 3. Those who stood by rebuked Paul for criticizing the high priest. (Acts 23:4)
 - 4. Paul replied, "Brethren, I did not know that he was the high priest. It is written, 'You shall not speak badly against the ruler of your people.' " (Acts 23:5; Exodus 22:28)
 - 5. After perceiving that the council was divided between Pharisees and Sadducees, Paul defended himself in the following manner: "Men, brethren, I am a Pharisee and my father was a Pharisee. I am on trial because I believe in the resurrection of the dead." (Acts 23:6)
 - 6. After Paul made this statement, a controversy arose between the Pharisees and Sadducees; the council was divided. The Pharisees believed in angels, spirits, and the resurrection, but the Sadducees did not believe in any of these persuasions. (Acts 23:7-8)
 - 7. The council became disorderly; the scribes for the Pharisees argued that there was no evil in Paul because an angel or spirit had spoken to him. (Acts 23:9)

8. Because of the great controversy between the religious parties of the council, the commander was afraid that Paul would be physically harmed. He ordered his soldiers to go down, to seize Paul, and to take him to the military quarters. (Acts 23:10)
- B. The following night, the Lord came to Paul and told him to have courage. He revealed to him that in the same manner that he had borne witness of Jesus in Jerusalem, he would also bear witness of Him in Rome. (Acts 23:11)
- C. The day after Paul's visitation from the Lord, some of the Jews united and placed themselves under a curse, vowing that they would neither eat nor drink until they had killed Paul. (Acts 23:12)
1. More than forty Jews were a part of this conspiracy. (Acts 23:13)
 2. These men went to the high priest and elders and told them of their plot. (Acts 23:14)
 3. Those involved in the conspiracy asked the high priest and elders to help them accomplish their goal by requesting that Paul be brought before the council for further questioning. They assured them that they would kill Paul before he got to the council. (Acts 23:15)
 4. Paul's sister's son heard of their plan and went to the military quarters to tell Paul of their intent. (Acts 23:16)
 5. Paul called one of the centurions and requested that he take his nephew to the commander so he could deliver a message to him. (Acts 23:17)
 6. The centurion honored Paul's request and took the boy to see the commander. He told the commander that Paul had requested that the boy be brought to him because he had a message for him. (Acts 23:18)
 7. The commander took the boy by the hand, led him aside so they could converse privately, then asked the boy to deliver his message. (Acts 23:19)

8. Paul's nephew told the commander about the Jews' plot to kill Paul. He told him how they intended to use him to bring about Paul's death. (Acts 23:20-21)
 9. After hearing about the plot against Paul, the commander let the boy go and told him not to tell anyone that he had revealed this plot to him. (Acts 23:22)
- D. The commander summoned two centurions and ordered them to assemble two hundred warriors, seventy cavalrymen, and two hundred guards to go to Caesarea at the third hour of the night. (Acts 23:23)
1. They were to provide an animal for Paul to ride. (Acts 23:24)
 2. Paul was to be safely escorted to Felix, who was governor of the province. (Acts 23:24)
- E. The commander wrote a letter of explanation that was to be delivered to Felix. (Acts 23:25)
1. From the letter, we learn that the commander's name was Claudius Lysias. (Acts 23:26)
 2. His letter to Felix made it appear that he had deliberately saved Paul's life, but we know from the previous account given that he did not know that Paul was a Roman citizen until after the fact. (Acts 23:27)
 3. He told the governor that Paul had already appeared before the Jewish council. (Acts 23:28)
 4. He let the governor know that the charges brought against Paul were not violations of Roman law; they were charges that related to the Jewish law. (Acts 23:29)
 5. He stated that his purpose for sending Paul to him was to protect Paul. The commander told Felix that he had been made aware of a plot to kill Paul. (Acts 23:30)
- F. The soldiers did as they were commanded and escorted Paul by night to Antipatris. The following morning the foot soldiers returned to their military quarters, and the cavalrymen escorted Paul to Caesarea and presented him to Felix, along with the letter from their commander. (Acts 23:31-33)

- G. After reading the commander's letter, Felix asked Paul to identify the province to which he belonged. When he heard that Paul was from the province of Cilicia, he told him that he would hear his case when his accusers arrived. Felix gave orders to keep Paul at Herod's praetorium. (Acts 23:34-35)

XXV. CHAPTER TWENTY-FOUR

- A. Five days after Paul had been taken to Felix, Ananias, the elders, and an orator named Tertullus went down to Caesarea to witness against Paul. (Acts 24:1)
 - 1. When called upon to state the accusations against Paul, Tertullus began by complementing Felix on the good job he had done and by telling him how the Jews appreciated what he had done for their nation. (Acts 24:2-3)
 - 2. Tertullus let Felix know that his intent was not to detain him, but he did want him to be kind enough to listen to his brief statement. (Acts 24:4)
 - 3. Tertullus accused Paul of being a nuisance and an agitator of controversy among the Jews throughout the world. He called him a leader of the Nazarene sect. (Acts 24:5)
 - 4. He accused Paul of desecrating the temple, at which time they seized him and would have judged him according to their law, but the Roman commander Lysias intervened. (Acts 24:6-7)
 - 5. Tertullus declared that through interrogation Felix could determine that the accusations made against Paul were true. (Acts 24:8)
 - 6. The Jews all agreed with Tertullus' accusations. (Acts 24:9)
- B. When the governor gave Paul permission to speak, he began by saying, "I know that for many years you have been a judge to this nation; therefore, with confidence, I give account of myself." (Acts 24:10)
 - 1. Paul knew that Felix understood the Jewish religious customs; therefore, he could understand Paul's visit to the temple for worship approximately twelve days earlier. (Acts 24:11)

2. Paul assured Felix that he had not disputed with anyone in the temple, nor had he incited a crowd in either the synagogue or the city. (Acts 24:12)
3. He also declared that those who had brought the accusations against him could not prove any of them. (Acts 24:13)
4. Paul admitted to Felix that he did worship the God of his ancestors in the manner the Jews recognized as a religious party; however, he assured him that he believed all the things that were written in the law and the prophets. (Acts 24:14)
5. Paul declared that he had hope in God, and the Jews also admitted to this hope. They both believed in a resurrection of the just and unjust. (Acts 24:15)
6. Because of this belief, Paul said he always strived to have a conscience void of offense toward God and men. (Acts 24:16)
7. Paul told Felix that after many years, he had come to Jerusalem to bring benevolence and offerings to his nation. (Acts 24:17)
8. It was during this time that some Jews from the province of Asia found Paul in the temple. He was ceremonially clean, and there was no crowd or disturbance. (Acts 24:18)
9. According to Paul, if he had committed an offense, the Jews from the province of Asia should be there to testify against him. (Acts 24:19)
10. Since those Jews were not present, those who were there should state what wrong they found in him when he stood before the council. (Acts 24:20)
11. According to Paul, he was being judged for his belief in the resurrection of the dead. (Acts 24:21)
12. After hearing Paul's rebuttal, Felix adjourned the proceedings. He was very familiar with Paul's method of worship. He told the assembly that he would not make a decision until Lysias, the Roman commander, could come and better inform him of the situation. (Acts 24:22)

- C. Felix appointed a centurion to guard Paul. He instructed the centurion to give Paul some freedom and to allow his friends to minister to him. (Acts 24:23)
- D. Some days afterward, Felix came with his Jewish wife, Drusilla; he sent for Paul. (Acts 24:24)
 - 1. He listened to Paul as he spoke about faith in Jesus the Christ. (Acts 24:24)
 - 2. When Paul spoke about righteousness, self-control, and the coming judgment, Felix trembled and told him to leave. (Acts 24:25)
 - 3. He told Paul that when it was the proper time to accept, he would call for him. (Acts 24:25)
- E. He was hoping Paul would give him money, so he frequently called for him and conversed with him. (Acts 24:26)
- F. After two years, Porcius Festus succeeded Felix as governor. (Acts 24:27)
- G. To gratify the Jews, Felix left Paul bound. (Acts 24:27)

XXVI. CHAPTER TWENTY-FIVE

- A. Three days after Festus became governor, he went up to Jerusalem from Caesarea, at which time the high priest and the Jewish leaders told him about Paul and their opposition to him. (Acts 25:1-2)
 - 1. They made an earnest appeal to Festus, requesting that he send Paul back to Jerusalem. (Acts 25:2-3)
 - 2. They had planned a scheme to ambush and kill Paul if Festus honored their request. (Acts 25:3)
 - 3. Festus denied their request. He said that Paul should remain in Caesarea and that he himself would be returning there shortly. (Acts 25:4)
 - 4. Festus suggested that those who were able to accompany him to Caesarea do so, at which time they could file charges against Paul for any violation he had committed. (Acts 25:5)

- B. Festus remained in Jerusalem more than ten days before going back down to Caesarea. (Acts 25:6)
1. The day after Festus returned to Caesarea, he sat on the judgment seat and ordered that Paul be brought before him. (Acts 25:6)
 2. When Paul arrived, the Jews from Jerusalem brought forth many serious accusations against him, but they could not produce any evidence against him. (Acts 25:7)
 3. Paul gave an account of himself. He told Festus that he had not in any way violated the law of the Jews, the temple, or Caesar. (Acts 25:8)
 4. For the purpose of appeasing the Jewish leaders, Festus asked Paul if he would be willing to go to Jerusalem and stand trial for the charges brought against him. (Acts 25:9)
 5. Paul replied by saying, "I stand at Caesar's judgment seat where I should be tried. I have not done anything wrong against the Jews, as you very well know. If I have done anything wrong that is worthy of death, then I will submit to dying, but I am not guilty of any of these accusations, and I will not consent to being delivered to these men; therefore, I appeal to Caesar." (Acts 25:10-11)
 6. After conversing with the council, Festus replied to Paul, "You have appealed to Caesar; to Caesar you shall go." (Acts 25:12)
- C. Some days after Paul's hearing, King Agrippa and Bernice came to Caesarea to greet Festus. (Acts 25:13)
1. King Agrippa and Bernice remained with Festus many days. During this time, Festus told King Agrippa about Paul's hearing. (Acts 25:14)
 2. He informed King Agrippa that Felix had left Paul in prison and that the Jews in Jerusalem had told him about Paul. They wanted him to bring a sentence of condemnation against Paul. (Acts 25:15)

3. Festus told King Agrippa that he had informed them that it was not the practice of the Romans to condemn any man without giving him the opportunity to face his accusers and defend himself against their accusations. (Acts 25:16)
 4. He reported that when the Jews came from Jerusalem to accuse Paul, he conducted a hearing the very next day. (Acts 25:17)
 5. Festus declared that the accusations made against Paul were not what he had expected; they dealt with the Jews' religion and a dead man named Jesus, whom Paul affirmed to be alive. (Acts 25:18-19)
 6. Festus said that because he did not know how to deal with these questions, he asked if Paul would be willing to go to Jerusalem and stand trial. (Acts 25:20)
 7. Festus told King Agrippa that because Paul had appealed to the Emperor, he had kept him in Caesarea until he could send him to Caesar. (Acts 25:21)
- D. King Agrippa told Festus that he would like to hear Paul. Festus told him that he could hear Paul the following day. (Acts 25:22)
 - E. The next day, King Agrippa and his wife Bernice came to the hearing with the commander and the prominent men of the city. They made their entrance with great show; afterward, Paul was brought before them. (Acts 25:23)
 - F. Festus addressed King Agrippa and all the men who had attended the hearing. He directed their attention to Paul, identifying him as the man whom the whole assembly of Jews, at both Jerusalem and Caesarea, declared was not fit to live. (Acts 25:24)
 - G. Festus confessed that he had not found Paul guilty of any offense deserving the death penalty and that he had honored Paul's request to stand before Caesar's judgment seat. (Acts 25:25)
 - H. Festus informed them that he did not have any formal charges against Paul to present to Caesar. After hearing Paul, Festus was depending upon those present, especially King Agrippa, to advise him how to explain the charges against Paul to Caesar. (Acts 25:26)

- I. It was unreasonable for Festus to send a prisoner to Caesar without formally stating the charges against him. (Acts 25:27)

XXVII. CHAPTER TWENTY-SIX

- A. When Festus gave Paul permission to speak, he extended his hand and began to give an account of himself. (Acts 26:1)
 1. Paul told King Agrippa that he considered himself fortunate to be able give an account concerning the accusations brought against him by the Jews. (Acts 26:2)
 2. Paul considered King Agrippa to be knowledgeable in the customs and disputations of the Jews. He petitioned him to patiently listen as he gave his defense. (Acts 26:3)
 3. Paul declared that all the Jews knew his manner of lifestyle, even from his youth. (Acts 26:4)
 4. According to Paul, the Jews knew him from the beginning, and if they were willing, they could testify that he followed the strictest sect of the Jews' religion; he was a Pharisee. (Acts 26:5)
 5. Paul said that he was standing trial for his hope in God's promise, which He had made to their ancestors. (Acts 26:6)
 6. Paul affirmed that the twelve tribes of Israel also were hoping to see this promise fulfilled; consequently, they earnestly served God night and day. Paul said that the accusations against him were because of this hope. (Acts 26:7)
 7. Paul asked King Agrippa, "Why should you think it incredible that God would raise the dead?" (Acts 26:8)
 8. Paul admitted that at the beginning, he thought he should oppose and dispute the name of Jesus the Nazarene. (Acts 26:9)
 9. Paul told King Agrippa of his previous opposition to the name of Jesus when he was in Jerusalem. He had imprisoned many believers through the authority given unto him by the high priest. Paul also voted to kill some of the believers. (Acts 26:10)

10. Paul continued his discourse by telling King Agrippa about his frequent aggressiveness against the believers in every synagogue. Often, he had taken vengeance on them and compelled them to blaspheme the name of Jesus. (Acts 26:11)
11. Enraged by their worship, Paul said he pursued believers to cities outside the Jewish sphere so that he could persecute them. (Acts 26:11)
12. Paul told King Agrippa that during one of these pursuits, he traveled to Damascus intending to persecute the believers. (Acts 26:12)
 - a. While traveling on the road to Damascus at approximately noon, Paul saw a light from heaven that was brighter than the sun, shining all around him and those who traveled with him. (Acts 26:13)
 - b. Paul said that he and all his companions fell to the ground. At this time, he heard a voice speaking to him in the Hebrew language, asking this question: "Saul, Saul, why are you persecuting Me? It is hard for you to resist divine power." (Acts 26:14)
 - c. When Saul asked who was speaking, the Lord replied, "I am Jesus, Whom you are persecuting." (Acts 26:15)
 - d. Paul said the Lord told him to rise and stand on his feet, at which time He explained why He had appeared to Saul (Paul). The purpose for His appearing was to make Saul (Paul) a minister and witness of what he had seen and what would be shown to him in the future. (Acts 26:16)
 - e. According to Paul's testimony, the Lord had promised to deliver him from the people and from the Gentiles to whom He was sending him. (Acts 26:17)
 - f. Through Paul's ministry, the eyes of the Gentiles were to be opened so that they might turn from darkness to light, from the power of Satan to God. They would also receive forgiveness for their sins and be granted an inheritance among those who are set apart by faith in Jesus. (Acts 26:18)

- g. After presenting his testimony to King Agrippa, Paul declared, "I was not rebellious toward this heavenly vision." (Acts 26:19)
 - h. Paul told Agrippa that he first testified to those in Damascus, then to those in Jerusalem and throughout Judea. He also witnessed to the Gentiles, declaring that they should repent, turn to God, and do works that depicted repentance. (Acts 26:20)
 - i. Paul said that it was because of his ministry to the Gentiles that the Jews seized him in the temple and attempted to kill him. (Acts 26:21)
 - j. Having obtained help from God, Paul faithfully continued to witness to both small and great, saying no more than what the prophets and Moses had prophesied would come to pass. (Acts 26:22)
 - (1) These men of God had foretold the sufferings of the Christ. (Acts 26:23)
 - (2) They prophesied that He would be the first to rise from the dead. (Acts 26:23)
 - (3) They declared that He would bring light to both the Jewish people and the Gentiles. (Acts 26:23)
- B. As Paul defended himself before King Agrippa, Festus addressed him with a loud voice, saying, "Paul, you are speaking irrationally! Much learning has made you crazy!" (Acts 26:24)
- C. Paul responded to Festus by saying, "Honorable Festus, I am not raving as a maniac; I am speaking words of truth and sanity. The king, before whom I freely speak, knows these things. I am convinced that none of these things are hidden from him; they were not done in a corner." (Acts 26:25-26)
- D. Paul addressed King Agrippa with this question: "Do you believe the prophets?" He did not wait for an answer, but said, "I know you believe!" (Acts 26:27)
- E. After hearing Paul's question and answer, King Agrippa said to Paul, "You almost convinced me to become a Christian." (Acts 26:28)

- F. Paul replied, "I pray to God that both almost and altogether you and all who hear me this day were such as I am, except these shackles." (Acts 26:29)
- G. King Agrippa, Festus, Bernice, and all those seated with them stood and went aside. (Acts 26:30-31)
- H. After conversing with one another, they agreed that Paul had done nothing worthy of death or bonds. (Acts 26:31)
- I. King Agrippa told Festus that if Paul had not appealed to Caesar, he could be set free. (Acts 26:32)

XXVIII. CHAPTER TWENTY-SEVEN

- A. When it was decided that Paul and some other prisoners should go to Italy, they were placed in the custody of a centurion named Julius, who was of the imperial cohort. (Acts 27:1)
- B. Paul and his traveling companions boarded a ship belonging to Adramyttium. Intending to sail along the coast of Asia, they set sail. Aristarchus, a Macedonian from Thessalonica, was traveling with Paul and Luke. (Acts 27:2)
- C. The next day, the ship ported at Sidon. In order for Paul to get what he needed, Julius allowed him to go with his friends, who were attending to him. (Acts 27:3)
- D. Paul and his companions sailed from Sidon on a course that took them to the leeward side of Cyprus because the wind was unfavorable to sailing. (Acts 27:4)
- E. After sailing across the sea that bordered Cilicia and Pamphylia, they came to Myra, a city of Lycia, which is a province of Asia Minor. (Acts 27:5)
- F. At Myra, the centurion found a ship that belonged to Alexandria on its way to Italy. He put Paul and the other prisoners on board. (Acts 27:6)
- G. After sailing slowly for many days, with difficulty they came down to Cnidus. When the wind would not allow them to continue their course, they sailed to the leeward side of the island of Crete down to Salmone, a place in Crete. (Acts 27:7)

- H. With difficulty, they passed Salmone and came to a bay in Crete called the Fair Havens, which means "Good Harbor." The bay was located near a city called Lasea. (Acts 27:8)
- I. The seasonable time for sailing had elapsed, and it was dangerous for sailing because the fast (Day of Atonement-tenth day of the seventh month) had already passed. (Acts 27:9)
- J. Paul informed those in charge that the voyage they were about to take would result in injury and great loss, not only to the cargo and ship but also to the people on board. (Acts 27:10)
- K. The centurion disregarded Paul's warning because he believed the helmsman and captain more than he believed the words spoken by Paul. (Acts 27:11)
- L. Because the harbor where they had docked did not have adequate accommodations to sustain them through winter, the majority advised that they sail from that port. (Acts 27:12)
- M. They hoped to make it to Phenice (Phoenix) and pass the winter in a harbor of Crete that lay southwest and northwest. (Acts 27:12)
- N. When the south wind blew gently, it seemed they had reached their goal, so they took advantage of the opportunity and set forth on their journey. They loosed the ship and sailed close by Crete. (Acts 27:13)
- O. Not long after they had sailed from Fair Havens, a tempestuous wind called Euroclydon came down the coast of Crete. (Acts 27:14)
- P. The ship could not sail into the wind, so they let the wind drive it. (Acts 27:15)
- Q. As they sailed past the small island of Clauda, they had a difficult time getting the skiff on board. (Acts 27:16)
- R. After they got the skiff on board, they used ropes to secure the hull of the ship. They were afraid that they would be driven off course into a shoal, so they lowered the sail and were carried by the storm. (Acts 27:17)
- S. Because of the intensity of the storm, they threw the cargo overboard the next day. (Acts 27:18)

- T. The third day, Luke wrote, "We personally threw the ship's tackle overboard." (Acts 27:19)
- U. For many days, the sun and stars were not visible because of the powerful storm that was upon them; finally, all hope for survival was gone. (Acts 27:20)
- V. Much fasting had occurred. Paul stood in the middle of the crew and said, "Men, you should have listened to me and stayed at Crete. You would not have obtained this disgrace and damage." (Acts 27:21)
 - 1. Paul advised them to cheer up because no one among them would lose his life; however, the ship would be destroyed. (Acts 27:22)
 - 2. Paul told them that an angel of the God to Whom he belonged and Whom he served stood beside him that night and said, "Paul, do not fear. You must be brought before Caesar, and I have given unto you all those who are sailing with you." (Acts 27:23-24)
 - 3. Paul told them to be cheerful because he believed the things God had told him would come to pass; however, he told them that they would be diverted to a certain island. (Acts 27:25-26)
- W. On the fourteenth night of being tossed about in the Adriatic Sea, about midnight, the seaman thought they were approaching land. When they sounded, they found that the water was twenty fathoms deep. When they had gone a little farther, they sounded again and found that the water was fifteen fathoms deep. (Acts 27:27-28)
- X. Fearing they would run into a reef, the seaman threw four anchors over the stern of the ship and wished for day to come. (Acts 27:29)
- Y. In an attempt to abandon the ship, the seamen began lowering the skiff into the sea, pretending that they were going to anchor the forward part of the ship. (Acts 27:30)
- Z. Paul told the centurion and his soldiers that if these seamen did not stay in the ship, they (the centurion and his soldiers) could not be saved. (Acts 27:31)

- AA. The soldiers cut the ropes from the skiff and let it fall. (Acts 27:32)
- BB. When the day began to dawn, Paul insisted that everyone eat; they had gone fourteen days without eating. Paul exhorted them to eat for their own safety, assuring them that not a hair of their head would be left behind. (Acts 27:33-34)
- CC. After his exhortation, Paul took some bread and gave thanks to God in the presence of everyone; afterward, he broke the bread and began to eat. The others became cheerful and also received food. (Acts 27:35-36)
- DD. There were two hundred and seventy-six people on board the ship. (Acts 27:37)
- EE. Having eaten to their satisfaction, they made the ship lighter by throwing the grain into the sea. (Acts 27:38)
- FF. When day came, they did not recognize the land, but they saw a bay with a beach, into which they decided to propel the ship, if possible. (Acts 27:39)
- GG. When they had taken up the anchors, they loosened the rudder ropes, raised the topsail into the wind, and guided the ship to the beach, but they came to a place where two seas met and ran the ship aground. The prow of the ship remained firm, but the stern began to break under the force of the waves. (Acts 27:40-41)
- HH. The soldiers' advice was to kill the prisoners so that they could not escape, but the centurion did not want Paul killed so he prevented them from carrying out their plan. (Acts 27:42-43)
- II. The centurion commanded all who could swim to jump overboard and swim to land. Everyone else held to floating parts of the ship; all of them arrived safely at the island. (Acts 27:43-44)

XXIX. CHAPTER TWENTY-EIGHT

- A. Once they were all safe, they learned that they were on the island of Melita (Malta), which is an island in the Mediterranean. (Acts 28:1)

- B. The natives of the island were very benevolent. They welcomed everyone and started a fire for them because it was raining and cold. (Acts 28:2)
- C. Paul gathered a bundle of sticks and put them on the fire. A viper came out of the heat and attached itself to Paul's hand. When the natives saw the dangerous creature hanging from Paul's hand, they surmised that he was a murderer. They concluded that even though he had been saved from the sea, justice would not allow him to live. (Acts 28:3-4)
- D. Paul shook the dangerous creature into the fire; he experienced no ill effects. (Acts 28:5)
- E. The natives watched Paul; he should have become inflamed with fever and suddenly dropped dead, but he did not. When they saw that Paul suffered no ill effect from the snakebite, they changed their opinion and said he was a god. (Acts 28:6)
- F. In that same location was land that belonged to the chief of the island; his name was Publius. Luke said that Publius kindly hosted them, allowing them to stay with him for three days. (Acts 28:7)
- G. The father of Publius became feverish and lay sick with dysentery. Paul entered in, prayed to God, and laid his hands on Publius' father; he was healed. (Acts 28:8)
- H. After Publius' father was healed, others on the island who had diseases came to Paul; they also were healed. (Acts 28:9)
- I. The islanders honored Paul by giving him and his company many valuables. When they left the island, Paul and his companions were given the supplies they needed. (Acts 28:10)
- J. After three months, they sailed away in a ship that had spent the winter at the small island. The ship belonged to Alexandria and sailed under the name Castor and Pollux. (Acts 28:11)
- K. From Melita (Malta) they sailed to Syracuse, where they stayed three days. (Acts 28:12)
- L. From Syracuse, they went to Rhegium, a seaport on the coast of southern Italy. After one day, the south wind blew; the next day they arrived in Puteoli. (Acts 28:13)

- M. In Puteoli, they found brethren who invited Paul and his companions to stay with them. They remained with them seven days, then went toward Rome. (Acts 28:14)
- N. When the brethren at Rome heard that Paul was coming, some went as far as Appi Forum to meet him; others met him at Three Huts. When Paul saw them, he took courage. (Acts 28:15)
- O. When the company of men arrived at Rome, Paul was permitted to stay by himself with the soldier who guarded him. (Acts 28:16)
- P. After being in Rome three days, Paul assembled the most influential Jews. When they were convened, Paul told them that he had not done anything against his people or the customs of their ancestors. As a prisoner in Jerusalem, he was delivered to the Romans. (Acts 28:17)
- Q. After examining him, the Romans would have let him go because they did not find him guilty of death. (Acts 28:18)
- R. Because the Jews opposed his release, Paul appealed to Caesar; however, he was not accusing his people of any offense. (Acts 28:19)
- S. The reason Paul called the Jews together was to let them know that he did not have anything against them and that he was a prisoner because he believed in the hope of Israel. (Acts 28:20)
- T. The Jews who had assembled assured Paul that they had not received any letters from the Jews in Judea and that none of the brethren who had come from Jerusalem spoke badly of him. (Acts 28:21)
- U. They did express their desire to learn more about the "sect" that was generally rejected by the Jews, so they asked Paul to speak to them concerning this matter. (Acts 28:22)
- V. A date was set for the Jews to come to Paul's place of lodging and to listen to his explanation of the opposed sect; many came. From morning until evening, Paul declared the truth of the kingdom of God, proving the validity of Jesus through the Law of Moses and the prophets. (Acts 28:23)

- W. Some were convinced by the things Paul spoke; others did not believe. Before these disagreeing Jews left Paul's presence, he reminded them of Isaiah's prophecy that had been given to their ancestors through the inspiration of the Holy Spirit. (Acts 28:24-25; Isaiah 6:9-10)
1. God had spoken these words to Isaiah: "Go to the people and speak these words: 'Hearing you hear and do not understand. Seeing you see and do not perceive.' " (Acts 28:26)
 2. The peoples' hearts were calloused, and their ears were burdened with hearing. They had shut their eyes so that they could not see. (Acts 28:27)
 3. If they would see with their eyes, hear with their ears, and understand with their hearts, they could repent and be healed. (Acts 28:27)
- X. After Paul quoted Isaiah's prophecy, he said, "Let it be known unto you that the salvation of God is sent to the Gentiles, and they will hear it." (Acts 28:28)
- Y. When Paul finished speaking, the Jews left, arguing among themselves. (Acts 28:29)
- Z. Paul lived two whole years in his own rented house and welcomed those who came to him. He preached the kingdom of God, and he openly taught about Jesus. No one hindered him. (Acts 28:30-31)