

ACCENTUATING ACTS

by
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FEATURING:

- † Commentary in outline
- † Condensed and expanded outline of Acts
- † Questions on each chapter
- † Sermon suggestions



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1971

Designed for class study

Holland Publications
420 Mill Street
Henderson, Tennessee 38340

INTRODUCTION

The Old Testament, from Genesis 12 through Malachi, is the record of God's relationship with the Jewish nation for the specific purpose of blessing all nations through the coming of one of Jewish blood - The Messiah. This Messiah, foretold by the prophets, at last was born. His birth, life, death and resurrection are recorded in the New Testament books of biography - Matthew, Mark, Luke and John.

The Christ came to earth to bless all nations, as God had promised to Abraham. (Genesis 12: 1-3; 22:17). This "blessing" was: (1) saving men from sin (Matthew 1:21); (2) giving the abundant life (John 10:10); (3) providing men with the hope of Heaven (John 14:1-6). In view of finishing His work and the return to the "Ancient of Days" (Daniel 7:13,14), the Saviour promised the Apostles that He would send the Holy Spirit unto them. (John 14:25, 26; 16:1-13).

When the Holy Spirit came, the Apostles would be equipped to witness for Christ (Luke 24:46-50; Acts 1:8). They would bear testimony that Jesus Christ was: (1) The One of whom the Old Testament prophets spoke and wrote (Luke 24:44-46); (2) The One who suffered for the sins of sinners (Luke 24:46; cf. Isa. 53:4-10); (3) The One whom God raised from the dead (Luke 24:46); (4) The One who has the authority to forgive sins (Luke 24:47; Matthew 28:18-20); (5) The One who is, therefore, KING OF KINGS AND LORD OF LORDS (Matthew 28:18-20; Acts 1:6-8); (6) The One who calls men by the Gospel, from the dominion of sin, self, and Satan, unto the Kingdom of God's Dear Son (Acts 2:40; 2 Thes. 2:14; Col. 1:12-14)...These "called" ones constitute the church of which Christ is the Head (Col. 1:18).

The Book of ACTS records the work of the Holy Spirit in preparing the Apostles to witness for the Lord. It shows the great power of the Gospel; the rapid spread of the church of Christ from Jerusalem to Rome in a little more than thirty years. ACTS reveals the fulfillment of God's promise to Abraham. All nations - Jews and Gentiles - are blessed by the Christ. "ACTS is constructed logically around the outline of geographical development given in 1:8."¹ ACTS shows how the church came into being, how it developed and how the religion of Christ was emancipated from Judaism and became a world religion, i.e., for all nations.

Campbell said, "This book is the grand link, which connects the

previous histories with the Apostolic Epistles, and constitutes a key to the right interpretation of them; without which they would have been, in a great measure, unintelligible.”² One also obtains from ACTS a true picture of the Church of Christ. “In the book of ACTS we see how the Church of Christ was formed and settled. The apostles simply proclaim the truth of God relative to the passion, death, resurrection, and ascension of Christ; and God accompanies their testimony with the demonstration of His Spirit.

What was the consequence? Thousands acknowledge the truth, embrace Christianity, and openly profess it at the most imminent risk of their lives.”³ One clearly sees the growth and unity of the church in ACTS. Charles R. Erdman wrote: “In later days of denominational divisions and of sectarian strife there is something refreshing, inspiring, if not rebuking, in this picture of the Apostolic Church.”⁴

1. Merrill C. Tenney, *New Testament Survey*, (Grand Rapids, Mich.: Wm. B. Eerdmans Pub. Co., 1961), p. 230.

2. Alexander Campbell, *Living Oracles*, preface of the translation, xxvii.

3. Adam Clarke, *Clarke's Commentary*, (N.Y., Nashville: Abingdon-Cokesbury Press, Vol. 1.) p. 680.

4. Charles R. Erdman, *An Exposition: The Acts*, (Philadelphia: The Westminster Press, 1949), p. 9.

CONDENSED OUTLINE OF ACTS

Acts 1:8

1. The church in Jerusalem. (chapters 1-7).
2. The church in Judaea and Samaria. (chapters 8-12).
3. The church in the “uttermost part of the earth.” (chapters 13-28.)

EXPANDED OUTLINE OF ACTS

Acts 1:8

INTRODUCTION:

1. The “commandment” given (Acts 1:1-2).
 - A. Read: Luke 24:50-53, then read Luke 24:46,47. Also read Matthew 28:18-20; Mark 16:15,16.
 - B. The commandment was: “Go preach, teach, witness.” (Commonly called, “The Great Commission.”)
2. Hence, the contents of ACTS:
 - A. The commandment obeyed and the church established in Jerusalem (1-7).
 - B. The commandment obeyed and the church in Judaea and Samaria (8-12).
 - C. The commandment obeyed and the church in the uttermost part of the earth (13-28).

BODY OF THE BOOK:

- I. The Church in Jerusalem (chapters 1-7).
 1. The ascension and the *commandment* given (chapter 1).
 2. The *commandment* obeyed and the first results (chapter 2).
 - A. The first display of the Holy Spirit’s power (Luke 24:50-53).
 - B. Conditions of pardon stipulated by the Apostles.
 3. Preaching from the porch (chapter 3).
 - A. Second display of Spirit’s power: healing lame man.
 - B. Peter’s sermon.
 4. Opposition to the church from without (chapter 4).

- A. Religiously inspired.
 - B. The blessings of opposition.
 - 5. Opposition to the church from within (chapter 5).
 - A. The work of Satan.
 - B. Church discipline.
 - 6. Order and organization (chapter 6).
 - 7. The price of Christian loyalty (chapter 7).
- II. The Church in Judaea and Samaria (chapters 8-12).
- 8. Philip obeys the *commandment* (chapter 8).
 - A. Christ preached
 - B. Special power of the Holy Spirit given to Christians.
 - C. A notable man obeys the *commandment*.
 - 9. Saul obeys the *commandment* (chapter 9).
 - 10. The *commandment* obeyed by the Gentiles (chapter 10).
 - A. Note: Luke 24:46,47; Matthew 28:18-20; Mark 16:15,16.
 - B. Note: "All nations;" "Every creature."
 - 11. The *commandment* obeyed in Antioch (chapter 11).
 - 12. More opposition to the church from without (chapter 12).
 - A. Politically inspired (compare with 1-4-A).
 - B. Death of the enemy.
- III. The Church in the "Uttermost part of the earth" (chapters 13-28).
- 13. Paul's first missionary journey (chapter 13).
 - 14. Paul's first missionary journey (chapter 14).
 - 15. More opposition to the church from within (chapter 15).
 - A. False teachers (compare with 1-4-A and 11-12-A).
 - B. Read: Galatians 1:6-9.
 - 16. Paul's second missionary journey (chapter 16).
 - 17. Paul's second missionary journey (chapter 17).
 - 18. Paul's second missionary journey (chapter 18).
 - 19. Paul's third missionary journey (chapter 19).

20. Paul's third missionary journey (chapter 20).
21. Paul's third missionary journey (chapter 21).
22. Paul in Jerusalem (chapter 22).
 - A. Paul relates his conversion.
 - B. Paul put in prison.
23. Paul in Caesarea (chapter 23).
24. Paul's trial before Felix (chapter 24).
25. Paul before Festus (chapter 25)
 - A. The appeal to Caesar!
 - B. Agrippa visits Caesarea.
26. Paul before King Agrippa (chapter 26).
 - A. Relates his conversion for the second time.
 - B. The King is "almost persuaded."
27. Paul's voyage to the "Eternal City" (chapter 27).
28. Paul in Rome (chapter 28).

CONCLUSION:

1. Men reacted to the preached word exactly as Jesus said they would in the parable of the Sower (Matthew 13, Luke 8).
2. When men obeyed the first part of the commandment, "Go preach, and teach," they saw men obey the second part of the commandment, "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved...."

PART ONE

“The Church in Jerusalem”

Chapters 1-7

The Ascension and the Commandment Given

Acts 1

1. Condensed Outline:

1. The introduction. (vs. 1-5)
2. Ascension of Christ. (vs. 6-11)
3. The disciples in the upper room. (vs. 12-26)

2. Expanded Outline:

1. The introduction. (vs. 1-5)
 - A. Former treatise addressed to “Theophilus” (see Luke 1:1-4).
 - B. Design of former treatise: All that Jesus began to do and teach.
 - C. The *commandment* given.
 - a. The Great Commission. (Luke 24:46,47)
 - b. Key to ACTS: Execution of the Great Commission.
 - D. The Lord’s appearances after His resurrection from the dead.
 - a. Early Sunday morning to Mary Magdalene. (Mark 16:9; John 20:11)
 - b. Sunday morning two women returning to the tomb. (Matthew 28:9,10)
 - c. Sunday to Peter (Luke 24:34)
 - d. Sunday afternoon to two disciples going to Emmaus. (Luke 24:13-31)
 - e. Sunday evening to the apostles (except Thomas) (John 20:9-25).
 - f. Sunday evening of following week to apostles (John 20:26-29).
 - g. Appeared to disciples at Sea of Galilee. (John

21:1-13)

- h. Appeared to eleven disciples on Mt. in Galilee. (Matthew 28:16-20)
 - i. Appeared to more than 500 brethren. (1 Cor. 15:6)
 - j. Appeared to James. (1 Cor. 15:7)
 - k. Appeared to all the Apostles (Luke 24:50, 51; Acts 1:6-12)⁵
- E. The apostles "clothed with power." i.e., baptized in the Holy Spirit. (Luke 24:49)
2. Ascension of Christ from Mount Olivet. (vs. 6-11)
- A. Two important facts seen in verse six:
 - a. The apostles' misconception of the kingdom at this time.
 - b. The kingdom had not been established up to this time.
 - B. The word kingdom denotes the rule and reign of the Lord in the hearts and lives of men. (Luke refers to the kingdom 33 times in Luke and 6 times in Acts).
 - C. The ascension described.
 - D. Heavenly events following the ascension. (Heb. 1:13; Heb. 12:2; Dan. 7:13,14; Heb. 1:6; Acts 2:32-36).
3. The disciples in the upper room. (12-26)
- A. The disciples spent some time in the temple. (Luke 24:52,53)
 - B. Five things are stated relative to Judas.
 - C. This section contains the last mention of Mary, the mother of Jesus, in the New Testament.
 - D. Peter gave qualifications for an apostle's successor:
 - a. Companied with them.

b. Witness of the Lord's resurrection.

E. Matthias selected to fill place of Judas.

3. Questions on Chapter 1.

1. List three (3) practical values of studying ACTS.
2. Prove that Luke is the author of the book.
3. What is the design of the book of ACTS?
4. Do any religious bodies today claim to have apostles or successors to apostles? If so, name two such bodies.
5. What are the qualifications for a successor to an apostle?
6. What additional information relative to the ascension of Christ is found in the Gospel according to Luke which is not given in ACTS 1?
7. What two things are mentioned in Luke 24:52,53 that are not mentioned in Acts 1:12?
8. According to Luke 24 and Acts 1, what three things did the disciples do during the ten days from the ascension to the Pentecost?
9. Who actually selected one to take the place of Judas?
10. Did Judas fall "from grace," or was he a devil from the beginning?

5. H. Leo Boles, *A Commentary on the Gospel According to Matthew*, (Nashville: Gospel Advocate Company, 1952), p. 558.

**The Commandment Obeyed and
The First Results
Acts 2**

1. Condensed Outline:

1. The coming of the Holy Spirit. (vs. 1-13)
2. Peter's sermon. (vs. 14-39)
3. The results of Pentecost preaching. (vs. 40-47)

2. Expanded Outline:

1. Coming of the Holy Spirit. (vs. 1-13)
 - A. The promise: Luke 24:49; Acts 1:5-8
 - B. The antecedent of the pronoun "they" is found by referring back to the nearest noun with which it agrees in number and case, viz., *the apostles*.
 - C. Coming of the Spirit described:
 - a. "Filled with Spirit," i.e., brought under the influence of the Holy Spirit.
 - b. Joel's prophecy demonstrated that the effects of the coming of the Holy Spirit would be mental and not moral.
 - c. The multitude reacted in:
 - (1) Amazement
 - (2) Mockingly
 - d. Coming of Spirit = out pouring; Baptism = effect:
You shall be baptized = effect.
2. Peter's sermon (vs. 14-39)
 - A. Jesus of Nazareth was approved of God among you by miracles, wonders, and signs - and you know it!
 - B. He was delivered according to the foreknowledge of God - and the Jewish scriptures prove it!
 - a. Scriptures foretold the resurrection of Christ. (vs.

25-28)

- b. Scriptures declared the ascension of Christ. (vs. 33-35)
 - c. Scriptures told of the coming of the Holy Spirit (vs. 17)
 - C. God Raised up this Jesus whom you crucified by wicked hand - and we are witnesses of it!
 - a. Three proofs of the resurrection of Christ:
 - (1) David's prophecy that God would do it.
 - (2) The witness of the apostles that God did it.
 - (3) The coming of the Holy Spirit from the Lord.
 - b. "Therefore,.....God has made Jesus both Lord and Christ."
3. The Results:
- A. Those who gladly received the word (vs. 40,41).
 - a. They obeyed the commands preached by Peter, viz., repent and be baptized for the remission of sins.
 - b. The Lord added them to the church (the called out). (vs. 47)
 - B. They continued steadfastly in:
 - a. Apostles' teaching. (It was inspired teaching of John 16:13)
 - b. Fellowship (Joint participation)
 - c. Breaking bread. (Lord's supper)
 - d. Prayers.
 - C. They practiced divine communism (vs. 44,45)
 - a. This "communism" is nothing like current political communism.
 - b. Note some of the contrasts:
 - 1. This communism was founded on faith in Christ versus a denial of faith in Christ or even in the

existence of God.

2. This communism had a spiritual and heavenly goal versus an earthly purpose for strictly an earthly existence.
3. This was a temporary measure versus an effort for a permanent one.
4. This was voluntary versus revolutions, wars, bloodshed to impose the system on men.
5. It was an affair of the church versus an earthly government.
6. Churches outside Jerusalem did not practice it, (Acts 9:36-39; 1 Cor. 16:1,2), versus the effort to control all people by it.

D. The attitude of the disciples. (vs. 46).

- a. Joy, (Barclay, "a gloomy Christianity is a contradiction in terms.")
- b. Single heart.

E. Daily additions by the Lord to the church (vs. 47).

3. Questions:

1. Why do men go to great effort today to prove that the 120 were baptized in the Holy Spirit?
2. Prove that the baptism in the Holy Spirit on Pentecost Day was limited to the apostles.
3. What were the tongues in which the apostles spoke?
4. Are these the same tongues in which men claim to speak today?
5. The third hour of the day would be what time from our method of reckoning?
6. In the light of Romans 10:13-17, could one call on the name

- of the Lord if he:
- a. didn't believe?
 - b. had never been taught the word?
 - c. refused to obey the gospel?
7. What is the Hell (KJV) or Hades (ASV) in which Jesus' soul was not left?
 8. In the light of an identical expression in Matthew 26:28, does "for the remission of sins" mean:
 - a. That ones' sins are already remitted and hence he is to be baptized because his sins are remitted, or
 - b. In order that his sins might be remitted?
 9. In the light of Acts 3:19, what is the "gift of the Holy Spirit?" promised to those who would repent and be baptized?
 10. Is there any difference in the "breaking of bread" of verse 42 and the "breaking of bread" of verse 46?
 11. How do people become members of the church of Christ?

Preaching from the Porch

Acts 3

1. Condensed Outline:
 1. Healing of the lame man.
 2. Peter's sermon from Solomon's porch of the temple.

2. Expanded Outline:
 1. Healing of the lame man. (vs. 1-11)
 - A. The apostles, who had performed miracles prior to Pentecost by the Lord's special commission (Matthew 10:1-8), had been endowed with miraculous power by the baptism in the Holy Spirit. (Acts 1:4-8; Acts 2:1-4; Heb. 2:3,4)
 - B. All could see the lame man at the gate and could therefore know that he actually was a cripple.
 - C. Peter and John, by the power of Christ, gave this man something that money could not buy.
 - D. The man was healed immediately. This was not a psychological healing, viz., the man wasn't talked into believing that he was healed.
 - E. Evidently, faith was not a prerequisite to healing in the case of this man. (vs. 5)

 2. Peter's sermon (verses 12-26)
 - A. Theme: God glorifies His Son Jesus. (vs. 13)
 - B. Jesus identified:
 - a. The Holy One.
 - b. The Just.
 - c. The Prince of Life.
 - C. Jews ignorantly crucified the Son of God. (vs. 14-18)

- D. Conditions of pardon given again by Peter.
 - a. Repent and turn. (vs. 3:19)
 - b. The final act in the “turning” from sin to Christ is baptism. (compare this verse with Acts 2:38).
 - c. Blessings of obedience:
 - 1. Sins blotted out, i.e., remitted or forgiven.
 - 2. Seasons of refreshing. . .happiness and gladness of being saved. (compare 2:46-47).
 - 3. God will send Jesus to bless. (See note at end of this chapter outline relative to “Restoration of all things.”)
- E. Testimony from the Old Testament scriptures that Jesus is the Son of God.
 - a. Moses’ testimony.
 - 1. Moses and Christ are both deliverers.
 - 2. Moses and Christ are both lawgivers.
 - b. Prophets from Samuel on. (vs. 24-25)

3. Questions:

1. What was the “hour of prayer?”
2. Give a brief history of the temple.
3. Compare Acts 3:6 and Acts 4:7 and explain the meaning of the expression, “In the name of Jesus of Nazareth.”
4. What is the significance of stating that Jesus was “of Nazareth?”
5. What are three contrasts in this case of healing and those claimed by men today?
6. List three or more, religious groups today who claim to possess power to heal.
7. Did God hold the Jews guilty who ignorantly crucified His SON?
8. How did Peter prove to the Jews that rejection of Christ was

to amount to rejecting Christ?

9. In the light of verse 26 would one conclude that the primary purpose of Jesus coming to earth was to heal physical maladies or save men from sin?
10. What purpose did Peter make of the healing of the lame man?

Special note on Verse 21.

1. The "times" of verse 18 and the "times" of verse 21 refer to events of the gospel dispensation.
 - A. Note: "Hath fulfilled," past tense. Not, "will fulfill."
 - B. "SO," refers to how these things were fulfilled:
 - a. First coming of Christ.
 - b. His incarnation, resurrection, and exaltation in Heaven.
2. Moses referred to these "times." (verse 22)
3. All the prophets told of these days, i.e., the gospel dispensation. (verse 24)
4. These days and "things" are same as included in the promise to Abraham. (verse 8,9, and 25)
5. This passage does not say that Heaven will retain Christ until restitution begins; passage states that He will stay in Heaven until all things are restored.⁶

6. Foy E. Wallace, Jr., *God's Prophetic Word*, (Lufkin, Texas: Cogdill Pub., Co.,) pp. 46-47.

OPPOSITION TO THE CHURCH FROM WITHOUT

Acts 4

1. Condensed Outline:

1. Apostles are arrested. (vs. 1-21)
Apostles' loyalty to God. (vs. 13-22)
3. Prayer of the church. (vs. 23-31)
4. Faithful stewards of material possessions. (vs. 32-37)

2. Expanded Outline:

1. Apostles are arrested. (vs. 1-31)
 - A. Claims of a miracle cause the arrest.
 - B. Preaching of the apostles aroused opposition from the religious leaders. (vs. 1)
 - C. Power of the word to produce faith. (vs. 4)
 - D. The apostles interrogated. (vs. 5-7)
 - E. The inspired reply of Peter. (vs. 8-12)
 - a. Examined for doing good. (vs. 9)
 - b. The impotent man had been healed "in the name of," i.e., "by the power" of Christ (compare vs. 7 and vs. 10).
 - c. Psalms 118:22 quoted by Peter.
 - d. Jesus Christ has the authority to save all. (vs. 12: compare Matthew 28:18-20)
2. The Apostles' loyalty to God.
 - A. The attack by the Sanhedrin:
 - a. Attack by contempt. (vs. 13)
 - b. Attack by threat. (vs. 17)
 - B. The defense of the apostles:
 - a. An unanswerable fact: the cured man. (vs. 14)

- b. Importance of loyalty to God stated. (vs. 19)
 - c. Peter and John were bearing testimony to what they had seen and heard. (vs. 20)
 - 3. Prayer of the church. (vs. 23-31)
 - A. The church believed in:
 - a. The power of God. (vs. 24)
 - b. Weakness of men when they attempt to thwart the purposes of God. (vs. 25-28)
 - c. God would help His people. (vs. 29, 30)
 - B. The church was a praying church. (compare: Acts 2:42)
 - 4. Faithful stewards of material possessions. (vs. 32-37)
 - A. They recognized that all things belong to God. (vs. 32)
 - B. Their brotherly love compelled them to share.
 - C. Living “in the shadow of the cross,” they had a sacrificial spirit. (vs. 34)
 - D. Distribution was made according to the needs of people. (vs. 35)
 - E. The fine example of the “Son of exhortation.” (vs. 36, 37)
 - a. His liberality.
 - b. A Levite who did not “pass by on the other side of the road.” (compare: Luke 10:32)
 - c. A man of Cyprus who was not succumbing to the sensuality typical of the people of the Island.⁷
3. Questions on Chapter 4
1. Why would the Sadducees be “sore troubled” because the apostles preached the “resurrection from the dead?”
 2. What power produced faith in the hearts of men?
 3. What is the significance of the statement, “for neither is there

- any other name under heaven. . . wherein we must be saved?"
4. Make a list of the places in the New Testament where the statement occurs relative to the builders rejected the stone and explain the context (setting) of each.
 5. In what three ways did the apostles have knowledge about Jesus?
 6. What is a miracle?
 7. What is the implication of versal inspiration of the Old Testament scriptures in verse 25?
 8. Did the disciples reveal a selfish attitude in their prayer?
 9. How did the early church care for the needs of its members?
 10. What is the meaning of "Son of exhortation?"

7. *The Pulpit Commentary* (H. D. M. Spence, ed.), (Grand Rapids: Wm. B. Eerdmans Pub. Co., 1950), Vol. 18, p. 141.

OPPOSITION TO THE CHURCH FROM WITHIN AND WITHOUT

Acts 5

1. Condensed Outline:

1. The work of Satan within the church. (vs. 1-4)
2. Discipline in the church. (vs. 5-11)
3. The growth of the church. (vs. 12-16)
4. The second imprisonment of the apostles. (vs. 17-42)

2. Expanded Outline:

1. The work of Satan within the church. (vs. 1-4)
 - A. Two unholy desires:
 - a. Praise of men.
 - b. Love of money.
 - B. Basically, the sin of Ananias and Sapphira was one of covetousness.
2. Discipline in the church. (vs. 5-11)
 - A. Peter brings together the freedom of man and the power of the Devil. (vs. 4)
 - B. God struck Ananias dead. (vs. 5)
 - C. Suppose Ananias had succeeded:
 - a. When his fraud was discovered the power of the apostles would have been discredited.
 - b. If the Holy Spirit could be deceived then the whole fabric of apostolic authority would have been undermined.
3. The growth of the church. (vs. 12-16)
 - A. Sin in the church will not hinder its growth if the sin is dealt with properly. (vs. 14)

- B. The apostles are exceedingly active.
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- 4. The second imprisonment of the apostles. (vs. 17-42)
 - A. Imprisoned and released. (vs. 17-21)
 - B. The apostles are brought into the court. (vs. 21-27)
 - C. The accusation and the defense. (vs. 27-32)
 - D. They are saved from death by Gamaliel. (vs. 33-42)
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- 3. Questions on Chapter 5
 - 1. What is peculiar about the effort of Satan in the case of Ananias and Sapphira?
 - 2. What was the two-fold sin of Ananias and Sapphira?
 - 3. Who buried Ananias and Sapphira?
 - 4. What is the meaning of the expression, “added to the Lord?” (see Eph. 1:22,23; also Acts 2:41 and 47)
 - 5. What connection did the miracles performed by the apostles have with the conversion of people?
 - 6. What is the difference in the healing done by the apostles and that which so-called healers claim to do today?
 - 7. What is there about the second arrest that is different from the first arrest?
 - 8. What two charges were made against the apostles?
 - 9. Was the advice or counsel of Gamaliel valid?
 - 10. What is the difference in “teach” and “preach?”

ORDER AND ORGANIZATION

Acts 6

1. Condensed Outline:

1. Selection of seven to serve. (vs. 1-9)
2. Stephen disputes with the Libertines. (vs. 9-15)

2. Expanded Outline:

1. Selection of seven to serve. (vs. 1-9)
 - A. The Jerusalem church had a daily ministrations: i.e., providing physical needs of members in need. (vs. 1) (see 2:45; 4:32-34)
 - B. The church was in business. (vs. 3)
 - a. Preaching the word of God.
 - b. Praying
 - c. Helping those in need.
 - C. Physical needs of men did not cause the apostles to forsake the proclamation of the word in order to "serve tables." (vs. 2,4)
 - D. Qualifications of those who would serve:
 - a. Good report. When a man's conduct is such that no evil can be proved against him.
 - b. Full of the Spirit. Producing the fruits of the Spirit. (Gal. 5:22,23)
 - c. Full of wisdom. Ability to apply facts or knowledge.
 - E. The second problem within the church. (compare: 5:1-4)
 - a. In the first case church discipline solved the problem and the church grew.
 - b. In this case good judgment, a gracious spirit, the "golden rule" applied, solved the problem.
 - c. Note that in each case the church grew after the problem was quickly solved. (vs. 7; compare 5:14)

- F. When the religious leaders begin to obey the truth one sees the great power in the gospel. (vs. 7)
2. Stephen disputes with the Libertines. (vs. 9-15)
- A. The “Libertines” were Jews who had been freed from Roman slavery.
 - B. They could not answer the arguments of Stephen. (vs. 10)
 - C. They were too stubborn to accept the truth. Hence, they “suborned:” men to testify against Stephen. (vs. 11)
 - a. Suborned; to get people to testify falsely by bribery.
 - b. The same charge is brought against Stephen which had been brought against Christ. (see: Matthew 26:65; Mark 14:58)
 - D. The general charge of blasphemy is made specifically. (vs. 13, 14)
 - E. Stephen was not afraid of the council. (vs. 15)
3. Questions on Chapter 6.
1. Who were the “Grecian Jews?”
 2. Which was more important to the apostles, proclaiming the word of God or serving tables? Why?
 3. Does the action of the apostles imply that serving the physical needs of men is unimportant?
 4. What does it mean to become “obedient to the faith?”
 5. What is the meaning of “the faith?” (Compare Jude 3)
 6. Why did the apostles lay hands on these seven?
 7. What did Stephen probably preach that could have been twisted to make him speak “against Moses?”
 8. What were the specific charges brought against Stephen?
 9. Do you see any indication of the power of prejudice in this whole incident?
 10. Was anything supernatural in the appearance of Stephen?

THE PRICE OF CHRISTIAN LOYALTY

Acts 7

1. Condensed Outline:
 1. Stephen's apology. (vs. 1-50)
 2. Stephen's accusations (vs. 51-53)
 3. Death of the First Christian Martyr. (vs. 54-60)

2. Expanded Outline:
 1. Stephen's apology (vs. 1-50)⁸
 - A. The revelation of God's will and Covenant had been gradual, and began before Moses. (vs. 1-19)
 - a. Case of Abraham. (vs. 1-8)
 - b. Case of Joseph. (vs. 9-19)
 - B. God's Will had been revealed, not in the temple, but in other places, even in heathen lands. (vs. 20-44)
 - a. Angel appeared to Moses in the wilderness of Sinai. (vs. 30)
 - b. Voice of the Lord spake to Moses. (vs. 30-32)
 - c. The "Living Oracles" received from Mount Sinai. (vs. 38)
 - C. God appointed a Tabernacle. Solomon built the Temple. God dwells not in houses made with hands. (vs. 45-50)
 2. Stephen's accusations. (vs. 51-53)
 - A. Stephen's charge. (vs. 51)
 - B. The Jews at every stage of God's revelation had been slow to believe; were often obstinate enemies and persecutors of God's servants. (vs. 52)
 - C. They had failed to keep the law, yet they professed to be zealous for it. (vs. 53)
 3. Death of the First Christian Martyr. (vs. 54-60)

- A. Hearers were “cut to the heart.” (vs. 54) (compare with Acts 2:37)
- B. Stephen’s revelation. (vs. 55,56)
- C. The mob killed Stephen. (vs. 57-58)
- D. Stephen’s plea: (vs. 59,60)
 - a. “Receive my spirit.”
 - b. “Lord, lay not this sin to their charge.”
- E. His death; “He fell asleep.” (vs. 60)

3. Questions:

1. Stephen shows that the temple was not the essence of true religion because God had appeared to three different Old Testament characters at different places, name the three.
2. Explain Stephen’s “mistake” when he said that God gave the command to Abraham “before he dwelt in Haran,” whereas it is stated in Genesis 12:1-4 that God gave it to him in Haran.
3. How many in Jacob’s family actually came into Egypt? 75, as Stephen states, or 70, as set forth in Genesis 46:26, 27?
4. Who sought the tomb in which Jacob was buried? Abraham or Jacob? (compare vs. 16 with Genesis 23:17-19)
5. What was the “church” in the wilderness?
6. What is the meaning of “living oracles?”
7. What does Stephen mean when he stated that the Jews were “uncircumcised in heart and ears?”
8. Point out at least three similarities in Jesus’ trial and death and Stephen’s.
9. How is death described in connection with Stephen’s being stoned?
10. What part did Saul have in the death of Stephen?

8 S. R. William Ramsay, *Pictures of the Apostolic Church*, (Grand Rapids: Baker Book House, 1959), pp. 49,50.

PART TWO

“The Church in Judaea and Samaria”

CHAPTERS 8-12

PHILIP OBEYS THE COMMANDMENT

Acts 8

1. Condensed Outline:

1. The dispersion. (vs. 1-4)
2. Philip preaches Christ in Samaria. (vs. 5-25)
3. Philip preaches Jesus to the Eunuch. (vs. 26-40)

2. Expanded Outline:

1. The dispersion of the saints. (vs. 1-4)
 - A. The great persecution against the church. (vs. 2)
 - B. Saul plays active role in war against the church. (vs. 3)
 - C. The faith and zeal of the persecuted saints. (vs. 4)
2. Philip preaches Christ in Samaria. (vs. 5-25)
 - A. His message: (vs. 5, 12)
 - a. Kingdom of God.
 - b. Name, or authority of Christ.
 - c. Baptism.
 - B. Miracles he performed: (vs. 6-8)
 - C. Simon's conversion. (vs. 9-11, 13)
 - D. Apostles come to bestow miraculous gifts of the Holy Spirit. (vs. 14-17)
 - E. Simon's apostasy and restoration. (vs. 18-24)
 - F. Apostles preach. (vs. 25)
3. Philip preaches Jesus of the Eunuch. (vs. 26-40)
 - A. The attitude and attention the eunuch gave to the scriptures. (vs. 26-28)
 - B. The eunuch desires to be taught. (vs. 29-34)
 - C. Philip preaches Jesus. (compare to verse 12)

D. The eunuch desires to obey the gospel. (vs. 36-39)

E. Philip continues to preach Jesus. (vs. 40)

3. Questions on Chapter 8:

1. In relationship to Jerusalem, where was Samaria?
2. Why was Philip able to work miracles?
3. Why did the apostles come from Jerusalem to Samaria to impart the gifts of the Holy Spirit when Philip was already in Samaria?
4. Prove that Simon was really converted prior to his desire to buy the gift of God with money.
5. Did Peter command Simon to be baptized for remission of sins? (compare with Acts 2:38)
6. In relationship to Jerusalem, locate Ethiopia.
7. Under what law was the eunuch worshipping?
8. What did Philip preach (specific points) when he preached Jesus?
9. Why did the eunuch desire baptism?
10. What is the connection in the eunuch being baptized and his rejoicing?

Saul Obeys the Commandment

Acts 9

1. Condensed Outline:

1. What Jesus did and why. (vs. 1-9)
2. What Ananias did. (vs. 10-17)
3. What Saul the sinner did. (vs. 18-31)
4. Peter raises a disciple from the dead. (vs. 32-43)

2. Expanded Outline:

1. What Jesus did and why. (vs. 1-9)
 - A. The great persecutor of the Lord's disciples. (vs. 1-3)
 - B. The Lord appeared to Saul on the Damascus road. (vs. 4-7)
 - C. Saul enters Damascus. (vs. 8,9)
2. What Ananias did. (vs. 10-17)
 - A. Received a message from the Lord. (vs. 10-12)
 - B. Ananias' reply. (vs. 13, 14)
 - C. The Lord's answer. (vs. 15, 16) Ananias found Saul. (vs. 17)
3. What Saul the sinner did (vs. 18-31)
 - A. Was baptized. (vs. 18) (compare with Acts 22:16)
 - B. Proclaimed Jesus as the Son of God. (vs. 20)
 - C. Confounded the Damascus Jews. (vs. 21, 22)
 - D. The plot to kill Saul: his escape (vs. 23-25)
 - E. Saul came to Jerusalem. (vs. 26-30)
 - F. The church grows. (vs. 31)
4. Peter raised a disciple from the dead. (vs. 32-43)

- A. Peter healed Aeneas. (vs. 32-35)
- B. He raised Dorcas from the dead. (vs. 36-42)
- C. Peter abode in home of Simon in Joppa for many days.
(vs. 43)

3. Questions on Chapter 9:

1. In what three chapters in ACTS is Paul's (Saul's) conversion recorded?
2. Why did the Lord appear to Saul on the Damascus road? (see Acts 26)
3. Why did the Lord tell Saul to go into Damascus?
4. Why didn't Jesus tell Saul what to do to be saved?
5. Why did Ananias call Saul, "Brother?"
6. Why was Saul baptized?
7. Why did Saul leave Jerusalem?
8. According to Galatians, chapter 1, where did Saul go prior to the time he came to Jerusalem?
9. How did Barnabas convince the brethren that they should receive Saul into their fellowship?
10. List four miracles of Peter. (chapters 1-9)

The Commandment Obeyed by the Gentiles

Acts 10

1. Condensed Outline:

1. Preparation for preaching. (vs. 1-33)
2. Peter's message. (vs. 34-43)
3. The Holy Spirit comes upon the Gentiles. (vs. 44-46)
4. The Gentiles were baptized. (vs. 47-48)

2. Expanded Outline:

1. Preparation for preaching. (vs. 1-33)
 - A. Cornelius: Who was he? (vs. 1-3)
 - a. Centurion.
 - b. Devout.
 - c. God-fearing
 - d. Liberal
 - e. Prayerful
 - f. Good report.
 - B. Angel appeared to him. (vs. 3-6)
 - C. Cornelius was instructed to send for Peter who would tell him words whereby he could be saved. (vs. 7-8)
 - D. God proved to Peter that he should go to the Gentiles. (vs. 9-23)
 - E. The attitude of Cornelius. (vs. 24-33)
 - a. Called in others who need the message of salvation.
 - b. All "here to hear." (vs. 33)
2. Peter's message. (vs. 34-43)
 - A. Salvation is for all. (vs. 34, 35)
 - B. Jesus Christ is Lord of all. (vs. 36)
 - C. Proof of Jesus' Deity: (vs. 37-41)

- a. Signs of Jesus. (vs. 38 compare with John 20:30, 31)
 - b. Peter and other apostles were witnesses. (vs. 39-41)
 - (1) Of Jesus' works. (vs. 39)
 - (2) Of Jesus' death. (vs. 39)
 - (3) Of Jesus' resurrection from the dead. (vs. 40, 41)
 - D. Jesus Christ is judge of all. (vs. 42)
 - E. Jesus Christ is Saviour of all who believe. (vs. 43)
 - a. This "belief" includes obedience. (compare with vs. 35)
 - b. See also John 3:36 (ASV)
3. The Holy Spirit came upon the Gentiles. (vs. 44-46)
- A. As Peter began to speak. (see chapter 11:15)
 - B. The Gentiles could speak in tongues. (vs. 46)(Compare with the "tongues" of Acts 2:4-6.)
4. The Gentiles were baptized. (vs. 47, 48)
- A. The Gentiles were baptized in water. (vs. 47)(Compare with the eunuch's statement; Acts 8:36.)
 - B. Why did Peter tell men to be baptized? (compare with Acts 2:38)
3. Questions on Chapter 10:
1. Of what did Cornelius' prayers and alms remind God?
 2. Why did God have to convince Peter that he should preach to the Gentiles?
 3. Why did the angel command Cornelius to send for Peter?
 4. Why didn't the angel tell Cornelius what to do to be saved?
 5. In the light of Acts 11:14, was Cornelius "baptized" in the Holy Spirit in order to be saved?
 6. Was the outpouring of the Holy Spirit designed to give Cornelius faith? (compare with Acts 15:7)

7. Was this coming of the Holy Spirit designed to produce forgiveness of sins: (compare with verse 43)
8. Was this coming of the Holy Spirit designed to make Cornelius acceptable to God? (compare with verse 35)
9. What were the “tongues” in which the Gentiles spoke?
10. Why were the Gentiles baptized in water?

THE COMMANDMENT OBEYED IN ANTIOCH

Acts 11

1. Condensed Outline:

1. Peter questioned in Jerusalem concerning his preaching to Gentiles. (vs. 1-18)
2. The gospel power felt in Antioch. (vs. 19-26)
3. Benevolent spirit of the disciples. (vs. 27-30)

2. Expanded Outline:

1. Peter questioned in Jerusalem concerning his preaching to Gentiles. (vs. 1-18)
 - A. Peter explained “by order” the events connected with Cornelius’ conversion. (vs. 1-18)
 - B. How the Lord convinced Peter that he should preach to the Gentiles. (vs. 5-12)
 - a. The vision. (vs. 5)
 - b. The plain command to go. (vs. 12)
 - C. Six brethren as witnesses. (vs. 12)
 - D. Preached words to save the Gentiles. (vs. 14)
 - E. Holy Spirit given in same manner that he had come upon the Apostles. (vs. 15-17)
 - F. Proof to the Jews. (vs. 18)
2. The gospel power felt in Antioch. (vs. 19-26)
 - A. Disciples went everywhere preaching the word. (vs. 19)
 - a. They preached Jesus. (compare Acts 8:4, 5)
 1. Proclaimed the Kingdom of God.
 2. The authority of Christ.
 3. Baptism for remission of sins.
 - b. Jesus was preached to Jews and Gentiles. (vs. 19, 20)

- c. "Hand," i.e., the power of the Lord was with them. (vs. 21)
 - 1. Miracles designed to produce faith. (compare Acts 8:5-12)
 - 2. The source of faith: God's word. (vs. 20, 21)
 - B. Barnabas came to Antioch. (vs. 22-24)
 - a. His exhortation to the Christians. (vs. 23)
 - b. His character: (vs. 24)
 - 1. Good man
 - 2. Full of Holy Spirit
 - 3. Full of faith
 - 4. Liberal (compare Acts 4:36, 37)
 - C. Disciples called Christians. (vs. 26)
- 3. Benevolent spirit of the disciples. (vs. 27-30)
 - A. There were inspired prophets in the early church. (vs. 27, 28)
 - a. Peter said some would prophesy. (compare: Acts 2:17)
 - b. "They were not just fore-tellers, but forth-tellers."¹⁰
 - B. The disciples individually purposed to send; contribution sent collectively. (vs. 29, 30)
 - C. Sent the relief by the hands of Barnabas and Saul. (vs. 30)
- 5. Questions on Chapter 11:
 - 1. Does Peter affirm that the Gentiles received the same measure of the Holy Spirit which the apostles had received?
 - 2. How had God granted to the Gentiles repentance? Is not repentance a command for men to obey? (compare: Acts 2:38)
 - 3. What power of God produced the church in Antioch?
 - 4. Was the church in Antioch in fellowship with the church in

Jerusalem?

5. Who gave the disciples the name "Christian?"
6. In relationship to Jerusalem, locate Antioch.
7. Who was Claudius?
8. If this famine was to come over "all the earth," why would people in Antioch send relief to Jerusalem?
9. Unto what elders did the church in Antioch send the relief? Elders of the Jerusalem church? Elders of other churches in Judaea? (vs. 29)
10. Did the saints at Antioch practice "Communism?" (compare: Acts 2:44; 4:32)

10 A. T. Robertson, *World Pictures in the New Testament*, (Nashville: Broadman Press, 1930). Vol. 3, p. 161.

MORE OPPOSITION TO THE CHURCH FROM WITHOUT

Acts 12

1. Condensed Outline:
 1. Herod the Kind kills James. (vs. 1-2)
 2. Peter escapes death. (vs. 3-19)
 3. The enemy is destroyed: the church grows. (vs. 20-25)

2. Expanded Outline:
 1. Herod the Kind kills James. (vs. 1-2)
 - A. This Herod was the grandson of Herod the Great.
 - B. James was the brother of John; he was the first apostle to die for the cause of Christ.

 2. Peter escapes death. (vs. 3-19)
 - A. Herod intended after Easter (Jewish Passover) to kill Peter. (vs. 3, 4)
 - B. Church prayed for Peter. (vs. 5)
 - C. The angel of the Lord delivered Peter. (vs. 6-11)
 - D. Came to the house of Mary where people were praying. (vs. 12-17)
 - E. The guards condemned to death. (vs. 18, 19)

 3. The enemy is destroyed: the church grows. (vs. 20-25)
 - A. Herod's visit to Tyre and Sidon. (vs. 20)
 - B. His oration and dress. (vs. 21)
 - C. Herod was eaten of worms. (vs. 23)
 - D. The word of God grew and multiplied. (vs. 24)
 - E. Barnabas and Saul return to Antioch from Jerusalem. (vs. 25)

3. Questions on Chapter 12:

- 1. What is “Easter” as viewed by the religious world today?**
- 2. What was “Easter” (see KJV and compare to ASV) in Acts 12?**
- 3. How many soldiers in a quaternion?**
- 4. How did Peter obtain his freedom from the prison?**
- 5. What James did Peter give instructions to tell about his release? (compare with verse 2)**
- 6. Why was Herod smitten by the angel of the Lord?**
- 7. What is the significance of the “word of God multiplying?”**
- 8. What “ministration” had Barnabas and Saul fulfilled in Jerusalem?**
- 9. Is Mark a prominent figure in the New Testament?**
- 10. How is Mark connected with the text of the New Testament?**

PART THREE

“The Church in the ‘Uttermost Part of the Earth’”

CHAPTERS 13-28

**Paul's First Missionary
Journey
Acts 13**

1. Condensed Outline

1. Paul and Barnabas called by the Holy Spirit. (vs. 1-3)
2. Preaching on the Island of Cyprus. (vs. 4-12)
3. The sermon at Antioch of Pisidia. (vs. 13-52)

2. Expanded Outline:

1. Paul and Barnabas called by the Holy Spirit. (vs. 1-3)
 - A. Antioch supplants Jerusalem as the center of Christianity, at least for a time.
 - B. Prophets and teachers in the church. (vs. 2)
 - a. "All prophets were teachers, but not all teachers were prophets who were for-speakers of God, sometimes fore-speakers like Agasus in 11:28."¹¹
 - b. They "ministered" and "fasted."
 - c. Hands were laid on Barnabas and Saul, not to impart a miraculous gift of the Spirit, "but a solemn consecration to the great missionary task to which the Holy Spirit had called them."¹²
2. Preaching on the Island of Cyprus. (vs. 4-12)
 - A. Proclaimed the word in Jewish synagogues. (vs. 5)
 - B. Reactions to the preached word: (vs. 6-12)
 - a. Sergius Paulus "sought to hear the word of God." (vs. 7) (compare with John 7:17; Matthew 6)
 - b. Elymas sought to turn Sergius Paulus from the faith. (vs. 8-11)
 - c. Barnabas and Saul preach the word. (vs. 12)

3. The sermon at Antioch of Pisida. (vs. 13-52)
 - A. John Mark became a deserter. (vs. 13)
 - B. Paul and Barnabas travel from Perga up to Antioch. (vs. 14)
 - C. Paul's five point sermon at Antioch: (vs. 15-41)
 - a. The coming of Christ is the consumation of history.
 - b. Men did not recognize this fact.
 - c. Though rejected by men, the resurrection proves that God's purpose cannot be defeated by men.
 - d. The resurrection was the fulfillment of prophesy.
 - e. The good news of the coming of Christ.¹³
 - D. Reactions to the word: (vs. 42-51)
 - a. Three characteristics of those who rejected the gospel:
 1. Filled with jealousy.
 2. Contradicted and blasphemed the word.
 3. Judged themselves unworthy of eternal life.
 - b. Three characteristics of believers:
 1. Glad when they heard the word.
 2. Glorified the word of God.
 3. "Ordained," i.e., disposed to eternal life.

3. Questions on Chapter 13:

1. One of the teachers in the church at Antioch was a foster-brother of Herod the Tetrarch. Identify Herod.
2. Did the Lord command or forbid his disciples fasting?
3. Describe synagogue worship.
4. What interesting thing relative to Saul's name does one observe in Acts 13?
5. According to Paul in his sermon at Antioch, who does God's will?
6. What is the connection in the "word" and "salvation?" (vs.

26)

7. What proof did Paul present of the resurrection of Christ?
8. Was Paul a sabbath keeper?
9. Why was it necessary for Paul to first preach to the Jews?
10. How were people “ordained” to eternal life?

11 Robertson, *op. cit.*, p. 177.

12 *Ibid.*, p. 178.

13 Wm. Barclay, *The Acts of the Apostles*, (Edinburg: The Saint Andrew Press, 1962), pp. 111-112.

**Paul's First Missionary
Journey - Continued**
Acts 14

1. Condensed Outline:

1. Preaching at Iconium. (vs. 1-7)
2. Worshipped, then stoned at Lystra. (vs. 8-20)
3. The return from Derbe to Antioch. (vs. 21-28)

2. Expanded Outline:

1. Preaching at Iconium. (vs. 1-7)
 - A. They “so spake” that a great multitude believed. (vs. 1)
 - B. The Lord bore witness of the word. (vs. 3) Compare with Mark 16:20; Heb. 2:1-4
 - C. Unbelievers cause trouble. (vs. 2, 4-7)
2. Worshipped, then stoned at Lystra. (vs. 8-20)
 - A. Paul healed an important man. (vs. 8-10)
 - B. People think Paul and Barnabas are gods in man form. (vs. 11-13)
 - a. Barnabas called “Jupiter.” Greek god who was “king of the gods.”
 - b. Paul called “Mercury” Messenger of the gods.
 - c. Priest of Jupiter’s temple would have worshipped Paul and Barnabas. (vs. 13)
 - C. Paul argues from nature that men should serve the true God. (vs. 14-17)
 - D. People very fickle; turn from desire to worship to determination to destroy. (vs. 19-20)
3. The return from Derbe to Antioch. (vs. 21-28)
 - A. Action of Paul and Barnabas on the return visit to the

churches planted. (vs. 21-25)

- a. Confirmed the souls of the disciples. "To make more firm, to give additional strength."¹⁴
- b. Exhorting them to continue in the faith. (Compare with I Tim. 1:19, 20; 4:1-4)
- c. Be ready to suffer for the kingdom's sake.
- d. Elders were appointed in every church.
- e. Preached the word in Perga.

B. Reported to church in Antioch, (vs. 26-28)

- a. Church at Antioch was interested in the gospel being preached in other communities and nations.
- b. Paul and Barnabas were mere instruments through which (whom) God had worked. (vs. 27)
- c. "Door of faith" opened, i.e., opportunities made through preaching to preach.

3. Questions on Chapter 14:

1. What emphasis is given to the method of preaching?
2. List all the miracles done by Paul on the first missionary journey.
3. What is the difference in a "sign" and a "wonder?"
4. Were "signs and wonders" needed more then than now? Explain.
5. What is the difference in Paul's approach to the people at Lystra and his approach at Antioch in Pisidia?
6. What are the qualifications of elders? (see: I Tim. 3; Titus 1)
7. What is "the faith" in which the disciples were exhorted to continue?
8. How did God open the door of faith to the Gentiles?

14 Robertson, *Ibid.*, p. 216.

**More Opposition to the
Church from Within**
Acts 15

1. Condensed Outline:

1. The problem stated. (vs. 1-6)
2. Three apostles speak. (vs. 7-35)
3. Preparations for the second missionary journey. (vs. 36-41)

2. Expanded Outline:

1. The problem stated. (vs. 1-5)
 - A. Men from Judaea teaching the necessity of obedience to Moses' law. (vs. 1, 5)
 - B. Problem centered in the word "salvation." "They did not mean by it (salvation) merely an improved social condition, but a state of the soul and a relation to God. It meant deliverance from the guilt, power, and presence of sin, and a life of holiness and service."¹⁵

2. Three apostles speak: (vs. 7-21)

- A. Peter first. (vs. 7-11)
 - a. Peter preached to Gentiles that they might believe.
 - b. God bare witness that they could be saved. (vs. 8)
 - c. Their hearts would be cleansed by faith. (Not by the Law of Moses.)
 - d. All will be saved by the grace of the Lord. (Not by the Law of Moses. Compare John 1:17)
- B. Paul speaks second. (vs. 12)
- C. James the third speaker. (vs. 13-21)
 - a. Peter's (Symeon) declaration agreed with the scriptures.
 1. Peter obviously referred to the gospel dispen-

sation.

2. David's throne restored in Christ. (compare Acts 2:30-36)
 - b. James' decision included three points: (vs. 19-21)
 1. Liberty from the law. (vs. 19)
 2. Liberty in Christian Life of Purity. (vs. 20)
 3. Understanding in matters of indifference. (vs. 21)
 - D. Decision guided by the Holy Spirit. (vs. 28)
 - E. The churches informed relative to the decision. (vs. 22-35)
3. Preparations for the second missionary journey. (vs. 36-41)
 - A. Decision to return. (vs. 36)
 - B. Dispute over taking John Mark (vs. 37-39)
 - C. Paul and Barnabas part: (vs. 40, 41)
 - a. Barnabas and Mark return to Cyprus.
 - b. Paul and Silas travel north through Syria and Cilicia.
3. Questions on Chapter 15:
 1. Did the teachers from Judaea make keeping of the law necessary for salvation?
 2. What element in the church caused the trouble?
 3. According to Peter, why did God give the Holy Spirit to Gentiles?
 4. What proof did Peter have that he would be saved?
 5. Identify: James. (compare with Chapter 12:2, 17)
 6. Has the "tabernacle of David" been restored?
 7. Who gave the authority that enabled the teachers from Judaea to send the law of Moses upon disciples?
 8. Are the four matters stipulated in the letter to the churches all?
 9. Is it wrong for brethren to disagree?

10. The action of Barnabas and Paul (separation) reminds one of what Old Testament characters?

**Paul's Second Missionary
Journey
Acts 16**

1. Condensed Outline:

- 1. Derbe and Lystra visited. (vs. 1-5)**
- 2. To Troas. (vs. 6-10)**
- 3. The gospel to Europe. (vs. 11-40)**

2. Expanded Outline:

- 1. Derbe and Lystra visited. (vs. 1-5)**
 - A. Timothy becomes a companion. (vs. 1-3)**
 - B. Degrees “orgained” of apostles and elders were delivered. (vs. 4)**
 - C. Churches increased in numbers when they grew in faith. (vs. 5)**

- 2. To Troas.**
 - A. Traveled through region of Phrygia and Galatia. (vs. 6)**
 - B. Traveled west to Troas.**
 - a. Paul saw in a vision a man from Macedonia calling for help. (vs. 9)**
 - b. God had called Paul to preach. (vs. 10)**

- 3. The gospel to Europe. (vs. 11-40)**
 - A. Lydia converted. (vs. 13-15)**
 - a. Paul preached. (vs. 14)**
 - b. Lydia heard. (vs. 14)**
 - c. Gave heed unto things which were spoken. (vs. 14)**
 - d. Therefore, Lord “opened her heart” through Paul’s preaching.**
 - B. Jailer converted. (vs. 16-34)**

- a. Paul heals a girl who is afflicted with a spirit of divination. (vs. 16-18)
 - b. Charges were brought against Paul: (vs. 19-22)
 1. Troubling the city.
 2. Rebels against Roman Law.
 - c. Conduct of Paul and Silas while in prison. (vs. 23-29)
 1. The question analyzed:
 - (a) "What?" Of all the things God could have commanded.
 - (b) "Must?" Imperative, not optional.
 - (c) "I?" Personal.
 - (d) "Do?" Not 'get,' 'feel,' and/or 'experience.'
 - (e) "To be saved." God's part in man's salvation.
 2. "Believe-saved."
 - (a) "Believe" used in comprehensive sense, i.e., to include all the Lord requires of one, including repentance, confession, and baptism? (compare with John 3:36)
 - (b) The context will show. (vs. 32-34)
- C. Paul and Silas leave Philippi. (vs. 35-40)

3. Questions on Chapter 16:

1. Why did Paul circumcise Timothy?
2. In the light of the demand and the decision of Acts 15, relative to circumcision, was Paul inconsistent?
3. What gospel song is based on the vision at Troas?
4. How did God open Lydia's heart?
5. In relationship to Philippi, locate Thyatira.
6. Did the girl with the spirit of divination utter the truth concerning Paul and Silas?
7. Were the charges brought against Paul and Silas true?

8. Prove that “believe” is a comprehensive term in Acts 16:31.
9. Was it a serious offense to beat uncondemned Roman citizens?
10. What did Paul do prior to departing from Philippi?

**Paul's Second Missionary
Journey - Continued**
Acts 17

1. Condensed Outline:

1. Paul preached at Thessalonica. (vs. 1-10)
2. He proclaimed the word in Berea. (vs. 10-14)
3. Paul in Athens. (vs. 15-34)

2. Expanded Outline:

1. Paul preached in Thessalonica. (vs. 1-10)
 - A. Paul preached in the Jewish synagogue.
 - B. His message: (vs. 3)
 - a. It behooved the Christ (messiah) to suffer. ("providing that Christ had to suffer" - Williams' translation) (compare with Luke 24:25-47; Acts 3:18)
 - b. He arose from the dead. (compare with Acts 2:32-36; 3:15)
 - c. Jesus is the Christ (anointed of God; the Messiah foretold in the Scriptures. For example: Isa. 53)
 - C. Reactions to the word in Thessalonica: (vs. 4-9)
 - a. Some were persuaded.
 - b. Others caused an uproar; false charges made:
 1. Turned world upside down.
 2. Disobeyed Caesar.
 3. Disowned Caesar; declared Jesus to be King.
2. He proclaimed the word in Berea. (vs. 10-14)
 - A. The Jews here were honest.
 - B. They had to confirm the word by the Scriptures.
 - C. Silas and Timothy remain in Berea while Paul departed for Athens.

3. Paul in Athens. (vs. 15-34)
 - A. Discussions with Epicurean and Stoic philosophers. (vs. 18)
 - a. Epicureans; they believed:
 1. Everything happened by chance.
 2. Death was the end of all.
 3. The gods were remote from the world.
 4. Pleasure was the chief end of man.
 - b. Stoics; they believed:
 1. Literally everything was God.
 2. Everything that happened was God's will and must be accepted.
 3. EVERY so many years the world disintegrated in a conflagration and then started all over again.¹⁵
 - B. Paul's sermon on Mars' Hill. (vs. 22-31)
 - a. God is the Creator of all.
 - b. God is the Sustainer of all.
 - c. God, through His Son, will Judge all.
 - C. Reactions to the preached word. (vs. 32-34)
 - a. Some mocked. (vs. 32)
 - b. Some said, "We will hear thee again..." (vs. 32)
 - c. Some believed. (vs. 34)

3. Questions on Chapter 17:

1. Why did Paul go into the synagogues on the sabbath?
2. Did Paul preach that Jesus was king?
3. Did Paul do "scriptural" preaching at Bereoa?
4. Who (what) is a philosopher?
5. What are the "appointed seasons," and the bounds of their (the nations) habitations?
6. What poet said, "For we are also his offspring"?

7. What is the “Godhead”?
8. The resurrection of Jesus gives men assurance of what?
9. What is the meaning of “areopagite”?
10. What is the meaning of “repent”?

**Paul's Second Missionary
Journey - Continued
Acts 18**

1. Condensed Outline:

1. Paul in Corinth. (vs. 1-17)
2. Paul in Ephesus. (vs. 18-21)
3. The return to Antioch. (vs. 22-23)
4. The case of Apollos at Ephesus. (vs. 24-28)

2. Expanded Outline:

1. Paul in Corinth. (vs. 1-17)
 - A. Athens was the literary center of Greece; Corinth was the commercial center.
 - B. Association with Aquila and Priscilla. (vs. 1-4)
 - C. Preaching in Corinth for a year and six months. (vs. 5-11)
 - D. Factors which would discourage any effort to preach in Corinth:
 - a. The profligacy of the city. (compare with I Cor. 6:9-11)
 - b. Existing religious prejudice. (Acts 18:6)
 - c. Poverty of truth in Corinth.
 - d. Previous persecutions which could have affected the attitude of the preacher. (compare with Acts 16:23, 29; 17:5, 12, 13)¹⁶
 - E. Reactions to the word: (vs. 5-11)
 - a. Jews blasphemed; opposed themselves. (vs. 5, 6)
 - b. Many heard and believed. (vs. 11)
 - c. Many would hear and believe. (vs. 10)
 - F. Paul brought before Gallio's judgment seat.
 - a. Junius Gallio was a brother of the famous philosopher and statesman Seneca.¹⁷

- b. The charge against Paul: “Persuadeth men to worship God contrary to the law.” (vs. 13)
2. Paul in Ephesus. (vs. 18-21)
 - A. Made a vow in Cenchreae. (vs. 18)
 - B. Preached to Jews in Ephesus. (vs. 19)
 3. The return to Antioch. (vs. 22, 23)
 - A. From Caesarea to Antioch via Jerusalem? (vs. 22)
 - B. Paul begins the third missionary journey. (vs. 23)
 4. The case of Apollos. (vs. 24-28)
 - A. Characteristics of Apollos: (vs. 24-26)
 - a. Eloquent or learned man.
 - b. Mighty in the scriptures.
 - c. Had been taught the way of the Lord.
 - d. Fervent in spirit - zealous.
 - e. Courage to speak boldly.
 - B. Lacking in knowledge concerning baptism of John and the baptism commanded by the Lord in the commandment. (vs. 25)
 - C. Helped by Aquila and Priscilla. (vs. 26)
 - D. Apollos moves to Achaia. (vs. 27, 28)
3. Questions on Chapter 18:
 1. Identify: Claudius.
 2. What is the significance of the statement, “Your blood be upon your own heads?”
 3. What power produced faith in the hearts of the Corinthians?
 4. How many New Testament books were written to this church?
 5. Why did Gallio refuse to interfere in the case of Paul?
 6. In the light of Paul’s teaching in Galatians concerning the law,

was he inconsistent by taking the vow in Cenchreae?

7. Locate Alexandria.
8. Briefly explain Jewish population and educational opportunities in Alexandria.
9. For what purpose did John the Baptist baptize?
10. Why did John's baptism go out of date when the Lord gave the commandment?

16 Tom Holland, "Paul in Corinth," *Gospel Advocate*, August 2, 1962, pp. 483-484.

17 Sir Wm. Ramsay, *Pictures of the Apostolic Church*, p. 206.

Paul's Third Missionary Journey

Acts 19

1. Condensed Outline:

1. Through Galatia to Ephesus. (18:23; vs. 1)
2. The case of the twelve. (vs. 2-7)
3. Teaching in school of Tyrannus. (vs. 8-20)
4. Demetrius caused an uproar. (vs. 21-41)

2. Expanded Outline:

1. Through Galatia to Ephesus. (vs. 1; compare Chapter 18:23)

- A. He "established" the disciples. (compare with 15:41)
- B. Paul in Ephesus.

- a. Commercial capital of Asia Minor.
- b. Home of one of the Seven Wonders of the World - temple of Diana.

2. The case of the twelve. (vs. 2-7)

A. Questions asked by Paul:

- a. Have you received the Holy Spirit - i.e., a miraculous measure of the Spirit?
- b. Into what were you baptized?
 1. To question one the people replied: "We did not so much as hear whether the Holy Ghost was given."
 2. Therefore, Paul knew that something was wrong relative to their baptism, because the "gift of the Holy Spirit" is promised to those who are baptized. (compare with Acts 2:38)

B. Paul taught them the truth concerning John's baptism.

- a. It was for a limited time.
- b. The baptism of the commandment was binding.

- c. To be baptized into John's baptism therefore brought no blessing.
 - C. Hence, these twelve were baptized into the name of the Lord Jesus. (vs. 5)
 - a. Baptism in the name of the Lord was in water. (compare with Acts 10:47, 48)
 - b. Baptism in the name of the Lord was for remission of sins. (compare with Acts 2:38)
- 3. Teaching the school of Tyrannus. (vs. 8-20)
 - A. This was the center of Paul's work for two years. (vs. 9, 10)
 - B. Worked miracles. (vs. 11, 12)
 - C. The gospel routs superstition. (vs. 13-20)
 - a. The sons of Sceva learn Paul's "trick." (vs. 14-16)
- 4. Demetrius caused an uproar. (vs. 21-41)
 - A. Observe the element of fear in Ephesus.
 - a. Demetrius afraid that his source of money will be cut off. (vs. 27)
 - b. Demetrius afraid that men will stop worshipping the goddess.
 - c. The townclerk is fearful of the accusation of a riot. (vs. 40)
 - d. Paul unafraid of the mob. (vs. 30)
 - B. The mob spirit. (vs. 29-34)
 - a. The confusion. (vs. 32)
 - b. The prejudice. (vs. 34)
 - c. The ignorance. (vs. 32-34)
 - C. The townclerk reasons with and dismissed the crowd. (vs. 25-40)

3. Questions on Chapter 19:

1. What indication is given in this chapter to show that Paul's first question to the twelve concerned the miraculous gifts of the Holy Spirit?
2. Why did Paul immediately ask them about their baptism?
3. What two gifts of the Spirit did Paul give these disciples?
4. How did they receive these powers?
5. What is the significance of calling Christianity "The Way"? (vs. 9)
6. Who are exorcists?
7. Is there some magical power in the name of the Lord Jesus?
8. What was the price, in our money of the books burned in Ephesus?
9. Who (what) was Diana.
10. Who were the Asiarchs?

**Paul's Third Missionary
Journey - Continued**
Acts 20

1. Condensed Outline:

1. Paul in Troas. (vs. 1-12)
2. Meeting with the elders of the Ephesian church. (vs. 13-38)

2. Expanded Outline:

1. Paul at Troas. (vs. 1-12)
 - A. Preaching in Macedonia (vs. 1-6)
 - B. Meeting with the disciples at Troas. (vs. 7-12)
 - a. Meeting upon the "first day of the week" to break bread.
 1. "On the Saturday night, in our assembly for the breaking of bread..." (New English Bible)
 2. NEB uses method of stating time corresponding to ours. (see John 4:53; Acts 3:1; 2:15, NEB)
 3. Jews began counting the day from 6 p.m. hence, "Saturday night" would be the first of the week.
 4. "The Greek reads *en te mia ten sabbaton*: Literally, "on the first (day) of the week."¹⁸
 - b. Meeting to "break bread." "He met with the disciples to celebrate the Lord's Supper..."¹⁹
 - C. Eutychus sleeps and dies; Paul restores him to life. (vs. 9-12)
2. Meeting with the elders of the Ephesian church. (vs. 13-38)
 - A. Paul reviews his work in Ephesus: (vs. 17-35)
 - B. He indicated to the elders the sources of his power as a preacher:
 - a. His manhood.

1. His humility. (v. 19)
 2. Sacrifice. (v. 19)
 3. Courage. (vs. 20)
 - b. His message.
 1. Scriptural content. (vs. 21-35)
 2. Power to edify. (vs. 32)
 3. Aim: communicate whole counsel of God. (vs. 27)
 - c. His method.
 1. Positive. (vs. 35)
 2. Negatively. (vs. 29, 30)
 3. Bold. (vs. 20)
 4. Personal and pulpit evangelism. (vs. 20)
 - C. The sad farewell. (vs. 36-38)
 - a. Paul had reminded the elders two things:
 1. Their duty.
 2. The danger.
 - b. See great demonstration of Christian love.
3. Questions on Chapter 20:
1. What were the days of “unleavened bread”?
 2. Why did the disciples come together on the “first day of the week”?
 3. What four great events connected with the Lord occurred on the first day of the week?
 4. By what other title are the elders called in this chapter?
 5. Explain the meaning of both of these titles.
 6. Does repentance precede faith in the plan of salvation? (compare with verse 21)
 7. What is God’s word able to do?
 8. Why is it more blessed to give than to receive?
 9. Why did Paul support himself in Ephesus?

10. Is this statement from Jesus found in the gospels? (vs. 35)

18 J.W. Roberts, "The New English Bible and Acts 20", *Firm Foundation*, July 25, 1961, p. 468.

19 Charles R. Erdman, *Op. cit.*, p. 138.

Paul's Third Missionary Journey - Concluded

Acts 21

1. Condensed Outline:

1. Paul at Tyre. (vs. 1-6)
2. In Philip's home at Caesarea. (vs. 7-14)
3. In Jerusalem. (vs. 15-40)

2. Expanded Outline:

1. Paul in Tyre. (vs. 1-6)
 - A. Paul is assured by the Spirit of his peril at Jerusalem. (vs. 4)
 - B. His friends tried to persuade him not to go to Jerusalem. (compare with verse 12)
 - C. Two things now become evident:
 - a. Paul held in highest esteem by friends who are really devoted to him.
 - b. Paul faces his trials with great courage.
2. In Philip's home at Caesarea. (vs. 7-14)
 - A. Philip had preached in Samaria and other places. (Acts 8:5, 40)
 - B. He had four daughters which prophesied. (compare with Acts 2:18)
 - C. Agabus predicts Paul's tribulations in Jerusalem. (vs. 10-11)
 - D. Paul's impressive statement: "I am ready to die. . .for the name of the Lord Jesus." (compare with II Tim. 4:7, 8)
3. In Jerusalem. (vs. 15-40)
 - A. Efforts to appease the Jews. (vs. 17-26)

- a. Paul visited James. (vs. 17-20)
 - b. Actions recommended by elders. (vs. 20-25)
 - c. Paul complies with the wishes of the elders. (vs. 26)
- B. A slanderous charge. (vs. 27-40)
- a. Certain Jews from Asia stirred up the multitude against Paul. (vs. 27)
 - b. Their charges against Paul: (vs. 28)
 - 1. Paul taught against the law, the Jews and Jerusalem.
 - 2. Defiled the temple by bringing Greeks into it.
 - c. Paul is rescued from death by the chief captain. (vs. 31-36)
 - d. Paul secures permission to speak to the mob. (vs. 37-40)
 - 1. Chief captain thought Paul was an Egyptian insurrectionist. “Somewhere about 54 A.D. there had come an Egyptian to Jerusalem. He had led a band of desperate men out to the Mt. of Olives with a promise that he could make the walls of the city fall down before him. The Romans had dealt swiftly and efficiently with his followers but he himself had escaped and the captain thought Paul was this revolutionary Egyptian come back.”²⁰
 - 2. It is amazing that the mob would be silent and listen to Paul. (vs. 40)

3. Questions on Chapter 21:

- 1. Did Paul violate the instruction of the Holy Spirit? (compare vs. 4)
- 2. How did the disciples say “through the Spirit” that Paul should suffer in Jerusalem?

3. Identify: Philip.
4. Why was Paul ready to die?
5. Identify: James.
6. Who suggested that Paul should try to appease the Jews?
7. Did Paul show a cowardly spirit in this case?
8. Who actually caused the trouble in the temple?

Paul in Jerusalem

Acts 22

1. **Condensed Outline:**
 1. He related his conversion. (vs. 1-21)
 2. The embittered opposition. (vs. 22-30)

2. **Expanded Outline:**
 1. He related his conversion. (vs. 1-21)
 - A. Three points are seen:
 - a. It would take a supernatural influence to change Paul.
 1. He was by birth, education and experience identified with his hearers.
 2. He had seen actively opposed to "The Way." (vs. 3-5)
 - b. Paul asserted that he was changed by divine power.
 1. The vision.
 2. A miracle had been wrought upon him by a devout Jew. (vs. 6-13)
 - c. Paul affirms that his work among the Gentiles was the result of:
 1. Divine purpose.
 2. Unwillingness of Jews to receive the gospel. (14-21)
 - B. Purpose of Saul's baptism: ". . . be baptized, and wash away the sins. . ."
 - C. "Calling on the name of the Lord."
 - a. Peter said that all who did would be saved. (Acts 2:21)
 - b. Paul asked some questions relative to calling on Lord's name:
 1. How call if do not believe?

2. How believe if do not hear?
 3. How call if do not obey the gospel? (Rom. 10:13-17)
 - c. Look to the authority of Christ to forgive sins.
2. The embittered opposition. (vs. 22-30)
 - A. Mob reacted to the word "Gentile." (vs. 22)
 - B. Reaction of the mob: (vs. 22-25)
 - a. Stopped listening.
 - b. Shouted for Paul's life to be taken. (vs. 22)
 - c. Threw off garments and cast dust into the air. (vs. 23)
 - C. Chief captain is determined to make Paul talk. (vs. 24)
 - D. Paul reveals his citizenship. (vs. 25-29)
 - a. Chief captain had bought his Roman citizenship. (vs. 27)
 - b. Paul was "Roman born." (vs. 28)
 - E. Chief captain wanted the Sanhedrin to examine Paul. (vs. 30)
3. Questions on Chapter 22:
 1. Identify: Gamaliel.
 2. Did the people with Paul hear the voice? (vs. 9; compare with Acts 9:7)
 3. Saul was to witness of what two things?
 4. In what element were men commanded to be baptized? (compare with Acts 10:47, 48)
 5. What does it mean to "call on the name of the Lord?"
 6. Explain how men can be saved by "calling on the name of the Lord." (in the light of Matt. 7:21)
 7. What was the significance of the Jews throwing dust into the air?

8. **Could Roman citizens be beaten without a trial?**
9. **How could Paul be born as a Roman citizen outside of Italy?**
10. **Why did the chief captain bring Paul before the Jewish council?**

Paul in Caesarea

Acts 23

1. Condensed Outline:

1. Paul's defense before the Sanhedrin. (vs. 1-10)
2. Paul's Jerusalem prison experience. (vs. 11-30)
3. Paul in Caesarea. (vs. 31-35)

2. Expanded Outline:

1. Paul's defense before the Sanhedrin. (vs. 1-10)
 - A. Declaration of a good conscience. (vs. 1)
 - B. Paul's rebuke of the High Priest. (vs. 2-5)
 - C. Paul succeeds in dividing the council. (vs. 6-9)
 - a. Paul affirmed that the whole question relative to his disagreement with the Jews centered around the resurrection.
 - b. The resurrection of Jesus was a cardinal proof of His Deity. (compare with Acts 2:32-36; 17:3)
 - c. Hence, Paul declared before the council the essential or fundamental doctrine of the religion of Christ.
 - d. The Sadducees would tear Paul to pieces - they denied the reality of the resurrection, angels and spirits.
 - e. The Pharisees believed in the resurrection, if not in the Lord's resurrection from the dead.
2. Paul's Jerusalem experience (vs. 11-30)
 - A. The Lord gave Paul encouragement. (vs. 11)
 - B. More than forty men determine to kill Paul. (vs. 12-15)
 - C. Paul's nephew saved Paul's life. (vs. 16-25)
 - D. The chief captain's letter to governor Felix. (vs. 26-30)

3. Paul in Caesarea. (vs. 31-35)
 - A. "The seat of the Roman government was not in Jerusalem but in Caesarea."²¹
 - B. This is not the first time Paul had been in Caesarea. (compare with 21:8)
 - C. Paul was kept by Felix in Herod's palace. (vs. 35)

3. Questions on Chapter 23:
 1. Why did Paul call the Jewish council "brethren?"
 2. What is the significance of calling the High Priest a "whitewashed wall"?
 3. Why does Luke call (1) resurrection, (2) angels, (3) spirits BOTH? (vs. 8)
 4. Give two facts that would point to Paul's need of encouragement.
 5. How was the plot to kill Paul like his previous persecution of Christians?
 6. Who probably saved Paul's life?
 7. How many soldiers in the little "army" sent to protect Paul?
 8. Name a lie written by Lysias in his letter to Felix.
 9. On what two occasions had Paul been in Caesarea before?
 10. Why was Felix at Caesarea rather than Jerusalem?

²¹ Barclay, *op. cit.*, p. 183.

Paul's Trial Before Felix

Acts 24

1. Condensed Outline:

1. The orator Tertullus prosecuted Paul before Felix. (vs. 1-9)
2. Paul's personal defense. (vs. 10-21)
3. Felix refused to make a decision. (vs. 22,23)
4. Paul preached to Felix and Drusilla. (vs. 24-27)

2. Expanded Outline:

1. The orator Tertullus prosecuted Paul before Felix. (vs. 1-9)
 - A. He sought to flatter Felix. (vs. 2, 3)
 - a. Enjoyed peace because of Felix's able rule.
 - b. Felix had corrected many evils.
 - B. The charges:
 - a. Excited Jews to sedition. (vs. 5)
 - b. Ringleader of the sect of the Nazarenes. (vs. 5)
 - c. Profaned the temple. (vs. 6)

2. Paul's personal defense. (vs. 10-21)

- A. Paul acknowledges the fairness of Felix; fact that Felix had ample experience to become competent judge. (vs. 10)
- B. Paul answered the charges of Tertullus:
 - a. Excited Jews to sedition? Impossible! Paul was in Jerusalem less than a week. Not enough time to start a sedition.
 - b. Ringleader of sect of the Nazarenes? Matter of semantics. Called by Jews a "sect"; called by Paul "The Way".
 - c. Profaned the temple? No! Paul was performing the Temple rites when Jews from Asia falsely accused

him.

3. Felix refused to make a decision. (vs. 22, 23)
 - A. Felix had more exact knowledge of “The Way”. (vs. 22)
 - B. Felix made a subtle political move:
 - a. Kept Paul in custody so the Jews would be appeased.
 - b. Give Paul “indulgence”, i.e., much liberty as a prisoner.

4. Paul preached to Felix and Drusilla. (vs. 24-27)
 - A. Paul “reasoned” with them about:
 - a. Righteousness.
 - b. Temperance of self-control.
 - c. Judgment to come. (compare with Acts 17:30, 31)
 - B. Reaction to the word:
 - a. Felix trembled and waited for a “convenient season”, i.e., a time when it would be as easy to do God’s will as to refrain from doing it.
 - b. No indication that Drusilla was moved.

3. Questions on Chapter 24:

1. Why would the Christians be called “the sect of the Nazarenes”?
2. Does this authorize apply the name “Nazarene” to the Lord’s church?
3. How did Paul connect “The Way” to the Old Testament scriptures?
4. What were the “alms” Paul had brought to the Jewish nation?
5. Identify: Drusilla.
6. How did Felix and Drusilla come to live together?
7. Why would the thought of Judgment to come scare Felix?

8. What indication does one see of the mercenary motives of Felix?

Paul Before Festus

Acts 25

1. Condensed Outline:

1. The appeal to Caesar. (vs. 1-12)
2. Agrippa visited Caesarea. (vs. 13-27)

2. Expanded Outline:

1. The appeal to Caesar. (vs. 1-12)
 - A. Festus succeeded Felix as governor.
 - B. When he visited Jerusalem the Jews sought to get Paul back to Jerusalem. (vs. 1-5)
 - C. At Festus' instruction, the Jews came down to Caesarea to accuse Paul before Festus. (vs. 6, 7)
 - D. Paul's defense: (vs. 8)
 - a. Affirmed that he had not sinned against the law of the Jews.
 - b. Had not profaned their temple.
 - c. Had not sinned against Caesar, i.e., he was not an insurrectionist.
 - E. Because of the indecision, injustice and treachery of a Roman ruler Paul had to appeal unto Caesar.
2. Agrippa visited Caesarea. (vs. 13-27)
 - A. Agrippa the King came to visit Festus.
 - a. He was the son of the Herod who had beheaded James and imprisoned Peter. (compare with Acts 12)
 - b. Bernice was Agrippa's sister who later became mistress to Titus.²²
 - B. Festus related Paul's case to Agrippa. (vs. 14-22)
 - C. Agrippa agreed to hear Paul's case so he could perhaps help Festus write the reason to Caesar as to why Paul had

appealed. (vs. 22-27)

3. Questions on Chapter 25:

1. Identify: Festus.
2. Why did the Jews want Paul brought back to Jerusalem?
3. What right did an appeal to Caesar give a Roman citizen?
4. Identify: Agrippa.
5. Identify: Bernice.
6. What particular reason did Festus have for wanting King Agrippa to hear Paul?
7. Was King Agrippa Jewish?
8. What is suggested by the dress of Agrippa and Bernice?

22 Robertson, *Op. cit.*, p. 433.

Paul Before King Agrippa

Acts 26

1. Condensed Outline:

1. Paul related his conversion for the second time. (vs. 1-23)
2. King Agrippa is "almost persuaded". (vs. 24-32)

2. Expanded Outline:

1. Paul related his conversion for the second time. (vs. 1-23)
 - A. This is Paul's last recorded defense.
 - B. Paul enjoyed certain advantages which he had not had on previous occasions:
 - a. His judges already believed him guiltless.
 - b. None of the Jewish enemies were present to present their false charges.
 - c. He could freely speak.
 - C. Three points made by Paul in this defense: (vs. 4-24)
 - a. Faith in a risen Christ is the heart of Christianity. (vs. 7,8)
 - b. Proof that Christ was raised from the dead: He appeared to Paul on the Damascus road. (vs. 9-23)
 - c. The Old Testament scriptures witness that the message of salvation through Christ is intended for the whole race of man. (vs. 22, 23)
 - D. Paul stated very specifically exactly why the Lord had appeared to him on the Damascus road. (vs. 16-18)
 - a. To make Paul a witness.
 - b. To make Paul a minister.
 - E. Paul's mission to the Gentiles was: (vs. 18)
 - a. To open their eyes.
 - b. Turn them from darkness to light.

- c. Turn them from power of Satan unto God.
 - d. Enable them to receive remission of sins.
 - e. Receive an inheritance. (compare I Peter 1:3, 4,
2. King Agrippa is “almost persuaded”. (vs. 24-32)
- A. Agrippa now is the one on trial!
 - B. Is Agrippa’s reply one of sarcasm or sincerity? (vs. 28)
 - C. Paul wanted all men to be the kind of Christian he was. (compare with I Cor. 11:1)
3. Questions on Chapter 26:
1. Why did Paul mention that he was a Pharisee?
 2. How had Paul treated Christians prior to the time he became one?
 3. How did Paul seek to get Christians to blaspheme?
 4. Why did Paul treat God’s people this way?
 5. Did the men journeying with Paul to Damascus fall to the ground? (compare with Acts 9:7 with 26:14)
 6. What was Festus’ reaction to Paul’s defense?
 7. How did Paul put King Agrippa on trial?
 8. Paul wanted all men to be like him with just one exception. What?
 9. Why did Festus and Agrippa refuse to release Paul?
 10. What significant event is recorded in Acts 26 relative to Saul’s conversion which is omitted in the other accounts?

Paul's Voyage to the "Eternal City"

Acts 27

1. Condensed Outline:
 1. The last journey begins. (vs. 1-8)
 2. In peril on the sea. (vs. 9-38)
 3. Escape from death. (vs. 39-44)

2. Expanded Outline.
 1. The last journey begins. (vs. 1-8)
 - A. Two things must have been comforting to Paul:
 - a. The kind Centurion, Julius, to whom Paul was entrusted. (vs. 1-3)
 - b. Companionship of Aristarchus and Luke. (vs. 2)
 - B. Sailing in ship of Adramyttium to Myra. (vs. 2, 5)
 - C. Change ships at Myra; get on ship Alexandria.

 2. In peril of the sea. (vs. 9-38)
 - A. The "Fast" was past. "The Fast. . . is the Jewish Day of Atonement and on that year the day fell in the first half of October."²³
 - B. Paul warned of the danger ahead. (vs. 10)
 - C. Effort was made to reach Crete. (vs. 12, 13)
 - D. Blown adrift by Euraquilo, i.e., a northeast gale. (vs. 14)
 - E. The boat was made secure near the isle of Cauda. (vs. 16)
 - F. All hope gone. (vs. 17-20)
 - G. The faith of Paul is a calm in the storm. (vs. 21-26)
 - H. Shipwreck at Melita. (vs. 27-38)

 3. Escape from death. (vs. 39-44)
 - A. Escape from the angry sea. (vs. 39-41)

B. Escape from the advice that the prisoners be killed. (vs. 42)

3. Questions on Chapter 27:

1. Locate: Adramyttium.
2. Locate: Alexandria
3. What prominent person in Acts was from Alexandria?
4. What is Euraquilo?
5. What is the Syrtis?
6. How did Paul know that none in the ship would be killed?
7. How many people in the ship when it wrecked?
8. What actually wrecked the ship?
9. What were two dangers that Paul faced when the ship wrecked?
10. Locate: Melita.

23 Barclay, *Op. cit.*, p. 201.

Paul in Rome

Acts 28

1. Condensed Outline:

1. On the Island of Melita. (vs. 1-10)
2. Sailing to Puteoli. (vs. 11-15)
3. Paul in Rome. (vs. 16-30)

2. Expanded Outline:

1. On the Island of Melita. (vs. 1-10)
 - A. The “barbarians” (foreign folk) showed kindness. (vs. 1, 2)
 - B. Paul’s third encounter with death. (vs. 3-6)
 - C. Paul healed the father of Publius. (vs. 7, 8)
 - D. Paul healed many on the island who were diseased. (vs. 9, 10)
2. Sailing to Puteoli. (vs. 11-15)
 - A. Puteoli was the port of Rome.
 - B. Ships had figure-heads; this ship had the sign of the twin brother: i.e., Castor and Pollux
 - C. Things which must have given Paul courage: (vs. 14, 15)
 - a. Brethren found at Puteoli.
 - b. Brethren coming from Rome to meet Paul at the Market of Appius (43 miles from Rome) and at the Three Taverns (33 miles from Rome).
 - D. Paul travelled the Appian way from Puteoli to Rome.
 - E. Paul thanked God: (vs. 15)
 - a. God had protected him on the journey to Rome.
 - b. God had blessed Paul with the companionship of brethren.

3. Paul in Rome. (vs. 16-30)
 - A. Paul met with the Jewish leaders. (vs. 17)
 - B. Paul proved his innocency to the Jews. (vs. 17-22)
 - C. He later preached to the Jews: (vs. 23-29)
 - a. Preached the gospel of the Kingdom of God. (vs. 23)
 - b. Preached Jesus as the Son of God. (vs. 23)
 - D. Reactions to the word: (vs. 25-29)
 - a. Some believed. (vs. 25)
 - b. Some disbelieved. (vs. 25)
 - c. They fulfilled the prophesy of Isaiah. (vs. 26, 27)
 1. Applied by Jesus to unbelieving Jews in Galilee. (Matt. 13:14, 15)
 2. Used by John to explain the unbelief of the Jews in Jerusalem. (John 12:40)
 - E. Paul preached for two years in Rome.
 - a. His message:
 1. The Kingdom of God.
 2. The things concerning Jesus Christ.
 - b. Method: "With all boldness."

3. Questions on Chapter 28:

1. Make a list of the "Things concerning Jesus" stated in Acts. (For example: "Lord-Ruler"; "Christ-anointed of God", Acts 2)
2. Is the church a sect? (compare with verse 22)
3. List two things that gave Paul courage.
4. How did Paul escape death from the deadly viper site? (compare with Mark 16:16-20)
5. What was the "hope of Israel"?
6. What method did Paul employ in his efforts to persuade the Jews about Jesus?
7. Give Paul's true explanation as to why some people will not

and do not obey the commandment.

8. According to Paul, who would be more receptive to the gospel message?
9. What “healing” does the Lord give to those who receive His word? (vs. 27)
10. What condition is necessary to receive the word:
 - A. Eyes?
 - B. Ears?
 - C. Heart?

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