

Acts 13

Questions

1. How did Luke describe certain men in the church at Antioch and what was their work (13:1-3)?
2. What did the Holy Spirit say concerning Barnabas and Saul (13:2; compare with 14:26-27)?
3. What did Barnabas and Saul do on the island of Cyprus (13:4-6)?
4. Who was Bar-Jesus (Elymas), what did he try to do, and what happened to him (13:6-12)?
5. Who was Sergius Paulus and what did he do (13:6-12)?
6. What did John Mark (12:25; 13:5) do in Perga (13:13)?
7. Where did Barnabas and Paul go when they came to Antioch and what were they invited to do there (13:14-15)?
8. What did Paul preach in Antioch concerning the following subjects? (Briefly summarize.)

The OT history of Israel (13:16-22) –

The work of Jesus and John the Baptist (13:23-26) –

The Jews in Jerusalem (13:27-29) –

The resurrection of Jesus (13:30-37) –

The need to believe in Jesus (13:38-41) –

9. How did the people respond to Paul's sermon on this occasion (13:42-43)?
10. How did the people respond to Paul's preaching the following Sabbath (13:44-45)?
11. What did Paul say to the Jews who rejected God's word (13:46-47)?
12. How did the Gentiles respond to Paul's words (13:48)?
13. What happened when the word of the Lord was spread (13:49-50)?
14. Where did Paul and Barnabas go after they left Antioch (13:51)?
15. With what were the disciples filled (13:52)?

Digging Deeper

1. How does Acts 13 advance the book of Acts as a whole (see 1:8)?

2. Who was “Herod the tetrarch” (13:1)?

3. Where are the following places located: Antioch (13:1), Seleucia (13:4), Cyprus (13:4), Salamis (13:5), Paphos (13:6, 13), Perga (13:13), Pamphylia (13:13), Antioch (13:14), Pisidia (13:14), Iconium (13:51)?

4. What was fasting (13:2-3)? Was the “laying on of hands” here (13:3) different from other cases of this in Acts (6:6; 8:18; 9:12, 17; 28:8)?

5. What is a “sorcerer” (13:6-7) and what is a “proconsul” (13:7-8, 12; see 18:12; 19:38)?

6. What is important about Acts 13:9?

7. Where in the book of Acts is John Mark’s decision to return to Jerusalem referenced again (13:13)?

8. What OT scriptures are referenced by Paul in Acts 13:33, 34, 35, 41, and 47?

9. Who are “those that fear God (13:16, 26) and the “devout proselytes” (13:43)?

10. Who was Pilate (13:28)?

11. What does “ordained” or “appointed” mean and how does it relate to one’s salvation (13:48)?

12. What did the act of shaking the dust off the feet symbolize (13:51)?

Applications for Today

1. Church members should be spending time ministering to the Lord (13:1-3; Eph. 6:21; Col. 4:7). It is also good if preachers can leave the local church and do (foreign) evangelism from time-to-time in other areas (13:2-5; see also 14:26; Mk. 16:15; Mt. 28:19).
2. The “word of God” (13:5, 7) is the same as “the faith” (13:8), “the right ways of the Lord” (13:10), and the “teaching of the Lord” (13:12).
3. We should never turn away people from “the faith” by our words or actions (13:7-9; Mal. 2:8).
4. Let us always be ready to preach the gospel when invited to do so (13:15; Rom. 1:15; 1 Pet. 3:15).
5. We, like David, need to be a man after God’s own heart (13:22; 1 Chron. 17:19).
6. You can hear God’s word repeatedly and still not comprehend or understand it (13:27; Eph. 5:17).
7. Jesus is our “Savior” (13:23) who provides “remission of sins” (13:38; Tit. 3:6; 2 Pet. 2:20; 3:18).
8. New Christians should “continue in the grace of God” and never fall from it (13:43; 2 Cor. 6:1).
9. When people reject the truth, go to others who may accept it (13:46, 51; Mt. 10:14).
10. Let us always be filled with joy and the Holy Spirit (13:52; 2 Tim. 1:4).