

ACTS -- Chapter 1

1. What is there in Luke 1:1-4, and in Acts 1:1-3, that makes us deduce that Luke is the author of this book?
2. To whom does the pronoun "whom" refer in ver. 3?
3. The commandment referred to in ver. 4 is found in Luke 24, ver. _____?
4. To whom does the pronoun "you" or "ye" refer in ver. 5?
5. According to the question in ver. 6, the disciples were still waiting for a _____ kingdom.
6. According to ver. 8, for what purpose were the apostles going to receive the Holy Spirit?
7. When Jesus terminated his words to the apostles, what did he do?
8. While the apostles were looking steadfastly into heaven, who appeared to them?
9. From what province in Palestine were the apostles?
10. The phrase in ver. 11, "in like manner", sets forth the (when, how, what, who, why) of a matter.
11. In what place were the apostles when Jesus spoke to them for the last time?
12. In what city was the upper room located which is mentioned in ver. 13?
13. How many apostles are named in ver. 13?
14. Who, along with the apostles, persevered together in prayer?
15. On another occasion, but perhaps in the same place, how many were gathered together?
16. What does the passage, verses 16 to 20, say that indicates that PSALMS is an inspired book?
17. To what does the word "ministry" refer in ver. 17?
18. How many people learned of Judas' suicide?
19. According to the requisites set forth in ver. 21,22, an apostle of Jesus Christ had to be an eye-witness of the _____ of Jesus. (Therefore there can be no living apostles today such as the _____ claim to have. Besides them, the Roman Catholics claim that the _____ is a successor of the apostle Peter).
20. Which two men were set forth for a choice for the apostleship left by Judas?
21. Who was numbered with the eleven apostles?

ACTS -- Chapter 2

1. What does the name "Pentecost" mean?
2. To whom does the word "all" refer in ver. 1? (See 1:26; 2:7,14)
3. On that occasion, there came a _____, and there appeared _____. (Ver. 2 does not say on that occasion there came a _____ and that there appeared _____).
4. What was the effect of their being filled with the Holy Spirit?
5. What caused the multitude to be confounded, or confused?
6. In addition to their confusion, what else describes their reaction?
7. What is there in ver. 8 that proves that the apostles were not using ecstatic language?
8. How many distinct countries and peoples are mentioned in ver. 9-11?
9. Who mocked on this occasion?
10. Name the "eleven" who are mentioned in ver. 14.
11. The "third hour of the day", Jewish time, would be ___ o'clock a.m. according to our way of telling time.
12. According to the apostle Peter, which prophecy was fulfilled on the day of Pentecost?
13. How did God show his approval of Jesus of Nazareth?
14. What did God know beforehand that lawless men would do to Jesus?
15. What event fulfilled the prophecy of David, Psalms 16:8-11?
16. Of what were the apostles eye-witnesses?
17. According to ver. 32,33, who baptized the apostles in the Holy Spirit?
18. As set forth in ver. 34, to whom do the two Lords refer?
19. What implies that many believed the inspired message which Peter and the other apostles spoke?
20. What should an alien sinner do who believes that Jesus is the Son of God?
21. Considering ver. 39 and Gal. 3:14,21-24, to what does "the gift of the Holy Spirit" refer?
22. What is there in ver. 40 that proves that salvation is conditional?
23. In what did those primitive Christians continue steadfastly?

24. Why is it true that only the Lord can add to the church?

ACTS -- Chapter 3

1. According to our way of telling time, at what time did Peter and John go up into the temple?
2. How old was the lame man mentioned in ver. 2? (See the following chapter). How long had he been lame? What is the significance of this information?
3. The lame man expected alms. What was it that Peter did not have to give? What did he have that he could give?
4. How long did it take for the healing to occur? How does this compare with so-called healings today?
5. When the healed man entered the temple, what three things did he do?
6. Why were those who saw him in the temple filled with wonder and amazement?
7. According to the narration of the first ten verses of this chapter, name the things that established the veracity of this miracle, things that are not evident in modern miracles so-called.
8. According to ver. 11, what effect did this miracle have on the people?
9. The people were thinking that Peter and John had power within themselves to work miracles. In reality, who worked the miracle? On which verse do you base your answer?
10. God _____ Jesus whom they had _____ and _____.
11. Him, whom the unbelievers had denied and killed, God had _____ from the dead.
12. To whom does the pronoun "we" in ver. 15 refer?
13. There is a modern idea that says that ignorance excuses. Which verses give the lie to such an idea?
14. Acts 2:38: REPENT --- BE BAPTIZED -- REMISSION OF SINS
Acts 3:19: REPENT -- _____ -- _____
From this, what can be deduced?
15. Through whom had God before spoken concerning the sufferings and the glorification of Jesus?
16. To what does the phrase "the times of restoration of all things" refer?
17. What passage does Peter cite as recorded in ver. 22,23? To whom was Moses making reference?
18. To what end did God, having raised up Jesus, send him first to the Jews?

ACTS -- Chapter 4

1. What disturbed the priests, the captain of the temple, and the Sadducees that they should imprison Peter and John?
2. From three thousand (2:41), the number of believers grew to about _____ thousand.
3. To what does the word "this" in ver. 7 refer?
4. In answer to the spiritual and political leaders, of what did Peter accuse them?
5. Quote from memory ver. 12.
6. What caused marveling on the part of the rulers of the people as they beheld Peter and John?
7. Why was it that they could say nothing against what Peter and John proclaimed?
8. A Bible miracle cannot be rightly denied (ver. 16). What about modern-day "miracles"?
9. Finally, what did these leaders do to Peter and John?
10. We have to listen to _____ rather than to _____.
11. What kept those leaders from punishing Peter and John?
12. When they were released, what did Peter and John do?
13. According to ver. 31, the words recorded in ver. 24--30 (starting with "O Lord") constitute a _____.
14. Who fulfilled the prophecy cited in ver. 25,26?
15. Premillennialists affirm that Christ came the first time to establish his kingdom, but that he was thwarted in that by the Jews who crucified him. What does ver. 28 say that gives the lie to that claim?
16. In what way did God show his approval of that prayer meeting?
17. Can it be concluded from the phrase, "they had all things common", that the primitive Christians were communists?
18. Why was it that none among them was lacking anything needful?
19. On what basis did the apostles distribute help to others?
20. Why did the apostles give to Joseph the surname of Barnabas?
21. Why did Joseph sell his field?

ACTS -- Chapter 5

1. Of what did the sin of Ananias and Sapphira consist?
2. Did Satan directly fill their hearts that they should lie? Contrast 16:14.
3. Political communism opposes private enterprise and private property. Which verse in the beginning of the chapter gives the lie to such a political system?
4. Joining which two verses can one conclude that the Holy Spirit is God?
5. What caused the death of Ananias, and then that of Sapphira?
6. What was the effect of their death?
7. At that time where were the apostles accustomed to preach?
8. In ver. 14, what do the words "believers", "men", and "women" do to the doctrine of infant baptism?
9. Why did a multitude of people come from the neighboring cities round about Jerusalem?
10. Of which Jewish sect was the high priest?
11. Why were the apostles jailed by the religious leaders?
12. What did the angel command the apostles to speak?
13. Why did those from the council not use force in bringing in the apostles?
14. According to ver. 28, why were the leaders opposed to what the apostles were preaching?
15. When is it justifiable to disobey civil rulers?
16. Whom they had _____ God had _____, and of it all the apostles were _____.
17. Who was Gamaliel?
18. To which two men did he make reference in order to prove his point?
19. To try to overthrow those who do the work of God is to be found _____ against God.
20. What is the meaning of the phrase, "speak in the name of Jesus", found in ver. 40?
21. To whom does the word "Name" refer, found in ver. 41?

22. Did the apostles preach the Church of Christ or Jesus Christ?

ACTS -- Chapter 6

1. In the church at Jerusalem there arose a murmuring of the _____ brethren against the _____ brethren. The two groups were Jewish in race, but the first group were of the countries which spoke _____, while the others were of Palestine, and therefore were considered as _____.
2. To these last ones, one of the 27 books of the New Testament was directed. It is called _____.
3. The two groups were Christians, of course. They were members of the church in Jerusalem. The murmuring was based on prejudice. To what does the phrase in ver. 1, "daily ministrations", or "daily distribution", have reference?
4. To whom does the pronoun "we" in ver. 2 have reference?
5. The work of the apostles was principally of a _____ nature, rather than material.
6. To what does the phrase "this business" in ver. 3 refer?
7. The apostles proposed the plan, but the _____ chose the seven men.
8. Commonly we refer to these seven as _____, although they are not called that explicitly in the text. Nevertheless, in the Greek text the word "distribution" or "ministrations" in ver. 1 is DIAKONIA, and the word "serve" in ver. 2 is DIAKONEIN.
9. The names of the seven are:
10. The requisites for being a deacon are found in 1 Timothy _____.
11. Of what religion were the priests that are mentioned in ver. 7?
12. What is there in ver. 7 that gives the lie to the doctrine of salvation by faith only?
13. Which of the seven had a great public discussion with certain Jews?
14. From which country were the Alexandrians?
15. What was used to bring false charges against Stephen?
16. What lie was brought against him?
17. Was Jesus to destroy Jerusalem (See Luke 21:6,20-24; Jn. 2:19; Matt. 24:1-3; Mark 13:2) , or were the Romans to do it (See Matt. 23:38; 24:2,15; Luke 21:20)?
18. The unbelieving Jews appealed to the emotions of the people, making the false charge recorded in ver. 14. Who employ the same tactic today?
19. Where was Stephen when they, who saw his face, saw it as if it were the face of an angel?

ACTS -- Chapter 7

1. Who was in charge of the council?
2. In what sense does Stephen use the word "Brethren" in ver. 2 in reference to unbelieving Jews?
3. Where in the Old Testament is the reference of ver. 3 found?
4. What did God promise to give to Abraham when as yet he had no son?
5. Considering ver. 8, who was the grandson of Abraham? Who was the father of Isaac? Who were the sons of Jacob?
6. Why did the patriarchs sell their brother Joseph into Egypt?
7. Who saved Jacob and his sons from the great famine that came over the land?
8. How many people of the descendants of Abraham went down into Egypt?
9. What did another king later do to hinder the propagation of the Jewish race?
10. Who reared Moses? What advantage did this give to Moses?
11. What caused Moses to flee to Midian?
12. How old was he when he fled to Midian? For how long was he there?
13. What deduction did Jesus draw from the statement of ver. 32 (Matt. 22:32)?
14. God sent Moses to be both a _____ and a _____.
15. How many years did Moses lead the Israelites in the wilderness, after he had brought them out of Egypt?
16. Who fulfilled the prophecy of Moses that is recorded in ver. 37?
17. Stephen narrated the great sin of _____ which the Israelites committed in the wilderness (ver. 40-43).
18. The tabernacle in the wilderness was made according to the _____.
19. The taking of the land of promise was done under the leadership of _____.
20. David wanted to build a temple to Jehovah, but _____ was the one who did it.
21. Of what did Stephen accuse the Jews on this occasion?
22. What did Stephen see as he steadfastly looked up into heaven?
23. Where did they stone Stephen? Why do you think that they did it there?

24. Who was the young man that watched the garments of those who stoned Stephen?

ACTS -- Chapter 8

1. What part did Saul of Tarsus have in the persecution of the church in Jerusalem?
2. What did those, who were scattered abroad by the persecution, go about doing? (See also 11:19)
3. Who went down to Samaria to preach?
4. Apart from preaching, what else was he doing in Samaria? With what purpose was he doing it?
5. What did all this activity in the gospel produce in Samaria?
6. What was the concept of the people in Samaria in reference to Simon the Sorcerer?
7. Who were baptized in Samaria? Who else in particular was baptized?
8. What do ver. 14-17 imply as respects the issue of who only can impart miraculous gifts?
9. According to ver. 18, what did Simon see that Pentecostals today don't "see"?
10. Given the information in ver. 18,19, what do you think that "simony" means?
11. To what does the word "matter" in ver. 21 refer?
12. What is commanded that the Christian do who needs pardon for some sin he has committed?
13. Do you believe that Simon repented of his sin? On what do you base your answer?
14. Why did Philip decide to leave Samaria?
15. Describe the Eunuch to whom Philip preached.
16. How did Philip know to make contact with this particular person?
17. Where is the passage found in the Bible that is cited in ver. 32,33?
18. What did Philip preach to the eunuch?
19. How did the eunuch know that he ought to be baptized?
20. As shown in ver. 38, in order for one to be baptized, what is involved in the act? Would such an act be necessary if baptism were merely sprinkling water on one's head?
21. After Philip baptized the eunuch, what did the two do immediately?
22. Did the eunuch rejoice before or after his baptism?

23. What did Philip do as he passed through the cities where he went?

ACTS -- Chapter 9

1. For what purpose did Saul of Tarsus go to Damascus?
2. Luke says that those persecuted Christians were ____ _____ (ver. 2).
3. In this narration of the conversion of Saul, what is stated that shows explicitly that salvation is conditional?
4. Those who accompanied Saul on this occasion heard the voice, or sound, yet 22:9 says that they did not hear it. Obviously, they heard it but did not hear it to _____ it.
5. Describe Saul's condition during the three days he was waiting in Damascus.
6. Whom did God choose to send to Saul to speak to him?
7. Why was he afraid of Saul?
8. Saul, who had caused so much affliction for Christians, now was to _____ for Jesus' sake.
9. In what sense does Ananias call Saul "brother" (ver. 17), since Saul was not yet a Christian?
10. What did Saul do immediately upon receiving his sight?
11. Is it correct to say that Saul was converted on the road to Damascus?
12. What caused astonishment to the Jews in Damascus?
13. Why did Saul have to flee from Damascus.
14. Coming to Jerusalem, he "assayed to join himself to the disciples" (ver. 26). What can you say about the expression, which is common among sectarians, "join the church"?
15. Why was Saul sent to Tarsus?
16. Peter went to Lydda, and there he found Aeneas. What is the significance of Luke's saying that Aeneas was eight years in his palsied condition?
17. What was the effect of the miraculous healing of Aeneas?
18. What proof is there that there was a church of Christ in Joppa?
19. When Dorcas died, they put her body in an upper chamber. What does ver. 39 say that shows that man is more than merely a mortal body with respiration, as the Jehovah Witnesses affirm?
20. What was the effect of the miracle of raising Dorcas from the dead?

21. What was the occupation of the Simon with whom Peter abode in Joppa?

ACTS -- Chapter 10

1. What is a centurion?
2. Describe the character of Cornelius.
3. How did Cornelius learn that he should have Peter come to his house?
4. What time would the "ninth hour" (ver. 3) and the "sixth hour" (ver. 9) be?
5. While up on the housetop, what did Peter have, or what came over him?
6. How many times did the ecstasy repeat itself?
7. Who were the men who came seeking for Peter?
8. List the persons who, the following day, made the journey to Caesarea (see 11:12).
9. The Popes of Rome allow persons to kneel before them as if they were worthy of worship. Which verse, then, clearly shows that Peter was not a Roman Catholic Pope?
10. According to ver. 28 and 34, what was the significance of the vision which Peter had?
11. How large a crowd heard Peter on this occasion?
12. Just who are accepted by God?
13. Jesus Christ is "Lord _____".
14. Who were witnesses of the miracles of Jesus in the land of Judaea?
15. To whom does the pronoun "us" in ver. 41 refer?
16. God has ordained that Jesus Christ be the _____ of the _____ and the _____.
17. To whom is made the promise of remission of sins?
18. Who had borne testimony to this fact?
19. On this occasion, upon whom did the Holy Spirit fall?
20. Who were amazed by this phenomenon?
21. Who spoke in tongues and glorified God on this occasion?
22. Which verse proves that baptism is a commandment?
23. Is there salvation for an alien sinner apart from obeying the commandments of the gospel?
24. Who requested that Peter remain there for a longer time?

ACTS -- Chapter 11

1. What caused a dispute when Peter was come up to Jerusalem?
2. The phrase "they that were of the circumcision" (ver. 2) refers to the _____.
3. Verses 5 to 10 correspond to those of ____ to ____ of chapter _____.
4. Peter took brethren along with him when he went to the house of Cornelius so that they would serve as _____.
5. How many were there?
6. According to ver. 14, what is necessary for one to do to be saved from his past sins?
7. To what event does the phrase "at the beginning" (found in ver. 15) refer?
8. When did the Lord speak the words cited in ver. 16?
9. What was the necessary inference which Peter made in view of what God had done in the house of Cornelius?
10. In what sense does God "grant" repentance to man?
11. To what previous passage in Acts does ver. 19 refer?
12. What was preached in Antioch by those of the dispersion who arrived there?
13. To what was due the success of the preaching in Antioch?
14. Who was sent from Jerusalem to Antioch to cooperate in the work of the gospel there?
15. Arriving in Antioch, he saw the grace of God. What is seen when the "grace of God is seen"?
16. Describe Barnabas.
17. From Tarsus he brought _____ to _____.
18. What is the proper name that a disciple of Christ is to wear?
19. What was Agabus?
20. To whom did the brethren in Antioch determine to send relief?
21. By whom was the relief sent to them?
22. To whom in particular was it delivered?
23. Of just which churches were these elders?

24. How does this biblical pattern differ from that used by the so-called “sponsoring church”?

ACTS -- Chapter 12

1. Who commanded the death of James, the brother of John?
2. What effect did this murder have on the unbelieving Jews?
3. How many soldiers guarded Peter in the jail?
4. What was the church doing in Peter's favor?
5. Who was Herod?
6. How was Peter subjected in his cell? What is the significance of this fact?
7. Mention the various miracles associated with Peter's release from prison.
8. At first, what did Peter think that he saw?
9. When did Peter understand that in reality God had freed him miraculously?
10. After escaping from the prison, to where did Peter first go?
11. What were the persons within the house doing at this moment?
12. Who gave the message that Peter was at the door knocking and calling?
13. What explanation did the brethren give to the calling of Peter at the door?
14. After leaving the house of Mary, did Peter go to visit James?
15. What caused a stir among the soldiers the next day?
16. What did Herod do to those soldiers in charge of Peter's imprisonment?
17. Of which country were the cities of Tyre and Sidon?
18. Who was Blastus?
19. In which city did Herod make the oration mentioned in ver. 21?
20. Why did the angel of the Lord smite Herod?
21. What caused the death of Herod?
22. To what does the word "ministration" or "ministry" of ver. 25. refer?
23. Which John was taken back to Antioch by Barnabas and Saul?
24. The brethren who advocate the "sponsoring church" affirm that Acts 12:25 proves that the church of Antioch sent relief to the elders of the Jerusalem church, and that these in turn sponsored the distribution of relief to the needy churches throughout Judaea (11:28-30). In this way they believe that they prove that there is a Bible pattern for the "sponsoring church".

What do you say about this?

ACTS -- Chapter 13

1. Which two groups of inspired men are mentioned in ver. 1? See 1 Cor. 12:29.
2. Barnabas and Saul had already been called by the Holy Spirit for a particular work. Now it was up to the prophets and teachers to formally _____ them for this work.
3. To do this, and to send them on their way, they did three things. Name them.
4. _____ is a voluntary act on the part of a Christian (Matt. 6:16-18).
5. The imposition of _____ was an ancient custom to indicate the solemnity of the occasion or of the seriousness and importance of the work to which one was being commended. It is not a universal custom today, and no one has any gift, in the special sense, that he should impose his hands on another in order to "ordain" him.
6. Who accompanied them as an attendant, or an assistant, on this trip?
7. What attitude characterized Sergius Paulus?
8. Who was Elymas?
9. Ver. 5 mentions the "word of God". In which phrases is allusion made to it in ver. 8, 10, 12?
10. Where did the events take place which had to do with Elymas?
11. Where did Paul preach the sermon which is recorded in this chapter?
12. According to ver. 23, 30, 33, 34 and others, it can be said that the theme of Paul's sermon on this occasion was the _____ of Jesus.
13. What fulfilled the prophecy of Psalms 2:7?
14. Through Jesus, what is proclaimed or preached to all men?
15. The Law of Moses could not justify (pardon the unjust). Justification is for _____.
16. To what does the word "work" in ver. 41 refer?
17. In what sense did some find themselves "in the grace of God", according to ver. 43?
18. What was the occasion when nearly the whole city gathered the next Sabbath day?
19. Who were filled with jealousy upon seeing this crowd?
20. The person who rejects God's word judges himself to be _____ of _____ life.
21. Calvinists base themselves on ver. 48 to affirm the doctrine of unconditional

predestination. What do you say about the word “ordained” or “appointed” in this verse?

ACTS -- Chapter 14

1. In what place did Paul and Barnabas usually preach, upon arriving at a city for the first time?
2. On this occasion, who believed their preaching?
3. How did the Lord give testimony to the word of his grace?
4. Why did Paul and Barnabas flee to Lystra and Derbe?
5. In view of the account given in ver. 8-10, what is the significance of the phrase "a cripple from his mother's womb"?
6. Upon witnessing this miracle, what did the people conclude?
7. Why did the people think that Paul was Mercury?
8. In ver. 14, Luke the historian says "apostles" with reference to Barnabas and Paul. In what sense was Barnabas an "apostle"?
9. In ver. 15, to what does Paul refer upon saying, "vain things"?
10. In what way was God giving the Gentiles witness of himself?
11. Did the people succeed in making sacrifice to the two?
12. First the multitude wanted to offer them sacrifices, but now some unbelieving Jews arrive from Antioch and from Iconium. What did these persuade the multitudes to do?
13. What proof is there that there were converts made in Lystra?
14. From Lystra, to where did the two apostles go?
15. Was the church established in Derbe?
16. Why did the two apostles return to the cities where recently they had preached and established churches?
17. Ver. 23 is proof that in each local church there should be a plurality of _____.
18. In this chapter two cities of the same name are mentioned. What name is it? One was in _____ and the other in _____.
19. Perga was a city of _____.
20. Why did the two return to Antioch of Syria?
21. How does God open doors of faith to people?
22. How long were Paul and Barnabas in Antioch this time?

ACTS -- Chapter 15

1. According to the headings of some versions of the New Testament, chapter 15 treats of the "Council in Jerusalem", in the sense of "councils" as celebrated in different denominations. Where was the truth determined in reference to the issue which was raised and described by Luke in ver. 1, in Jerusalem or in Antioch? Why do you say that it was determined there?
2. In reference to Judaism, Judaizers, and Judaize, see ver. 1,5, along with Gal. 1:14 and 2:14. According to the Judaizers, what was necessary for salvation?
3. According to ver. 24–29, why was it expedient that Paul and Barnabas should go up to Jerusalem about this matter?
4. In order to arrive at Jerusalem, they had to pass through _____ and _____.
5. When they arrived at Jerusalem, who met and received them?
6. About what was the "much questioning" or "dispute" of ver. 7?
7. In the presentations of Peter, Paul, Barnabas, and James, we see the use of necessary inference, apostolic example, and direct statement, to prove that circumcision was not necessary to salvation. Peter spoke of how God had given the Holy Spirit to the Gentiles. What did that imply? What necessary inference did that demand?
8. Which verse presents proof by means of apostolic example?
9. Who presented the direct statement of Scripture, as seen in ver. 16-18?
10. Ver. 19 speaks of the "judgment" of James, but according to ver. 28, with what did that "judgment" concur?
11. In what sense was Moses preached each Sabbath in the synagogues?
12. Which two brethren were chosen by the apostles, the elders, and the church, to accompany Paul and Barnabas to Antioch?
13. What were these two men?
14. Why were they sent with them?
15. There are liberal brethren who try to justify projects by means of the so-called "sponsoring church", saying that one church can send tracts to another church, and cite 15:23,30,31. (Actually such is not parallel to what is practiced in the sponsoring church arrangement). What huge difference is there between a tract of today and the letter referred to in this passage?
16. When Paul and Barnabas proposed to return and visit the churches which they had recently established, Paul decided to take _____ with him, and Barnabas decided to take _____.
17. As the two passed through Syria and Cilicia, what did they do?

ACTS -- Chapter 16

1. Why was it expedient that Timothy be circumcised in order to accompany Paul on his preaching trips?
2. What were the "decrees" to which reference is made in ver. 4?
3. Why did they not preach in Asia, and why did they not go to Bithynia?
4. Why did they decide to go to Europe (to Macedonia) to preach?
5. The phrase "concluding" in ver. 10 expresses what we commonly call today a necessary _____. It is a deduction, or conclusion.
6. Which city of Macedonia was a Roman colony?
7. Where did Paul on a Sabbath find an appropriate place to preach the gospel?
8. Lydia was either a Jewess or a proselyte, whose "heart the Lord opened". Did the Lord open her heart before or after she had heard the gospel preached?
9. Calvinists base themselves very much on 16:14, affirming that the Holy Spirit works directly on the heart of a person, apart from preaching of the Word. At the time Paul spoke to her, was she a completely depraved person, or one who worshipped God?
10. The order of events in her conversion are the following: (1) The word was spoken to her. (2) God _____ her _____. (3) Being disposed by the preaching, she gave heed to what she heard, being _____.
11. The demonized maid, who followed Paul and his companions, and cried out that they were servants of the Most High God, and who proclaimed the way of salvation, said the truth. Why, then, do you suppose that that displeased Paul (ver. 18)?
12. What occasioned the persecution which was raised against Paul and Silas?
13. False representation, on the part of carnal men, is common. They accused Paul and Silas, who were Jews, of exceedingly _____ their city.
14. In the jail, about midnight, what were Paul and Silas doing?
15. By means of a great _____, God freed everyone in the jail from his bands.
16. When the jailer brought Paul and Silas out of the jail, what did he ask them?
17. He was commanded to believe. Since faith comes by hearing (Rom. 10:17), what did Paul and Silas, upon hearing this question, do to him?
18. How did the jailer learn about the need to be baptized?
19. What was Paul's and Silas' citizenship?

20. Whom did Paul and Silas encourage and comfort before leaving Philippi?

ACTS -- Chapter 17

1. After the church was established in Philippi, where was another church established?
2. What was Paul's custom upon first entering a city to preach?
3. What occasioned the great uproar in Thessalonica?
4. Who was Jason?
5. Was Paul actually preaching that Christ was a king?
6. In what way were the Bereans distinguished from the Thessalonians?
7. Of whom were there converts in Berea?
8. Who caused Paul and Silas to leave Berea?
9. Until now in the history of Acts, in which cities of Europe were churches established?
10. In Athens, what caused Paul's spirit to be provoked?
11. In what way were the Epicurean and the Stoic philosophers different in their views?
12. What did the inscription say which was on the very exceptional altar which Paul observed in Athens?
13. Why does Jehovah God not need anything?
14. According to ver. 27, what is man's purpose on earth?
15. What was the point in which Paul was in agreement with certain Grecian poets?
16. That being the case, what is it that man should not think?
17. What is the universal command of God today for all men?
18. Why has he commanded this?
19. Who is going to be the final Judge of man?
20. What proof has God given that he will judge man by Jesus Christ?
21. Name the three categories of people that resulted from this sermon by Paul.
22. Name two members of the church that soon was established in Athens.

ACTS -- Chapter 18

1. Name the three cities of Achaia, mentioned in the chapter, in which churches of Christ were established.
2. What occasioned the stay of Aquila and Priscilla in Corinth?
3. What was Paul's occupational trade?
4. To what fact did Paul testify as he preached to the Jews in Corinth?
5. Who was Titus Justus?
6. Who was Crispus?
7. According to the conversion of the Corinthians, it is necessary to _____, _____, and be _____.
8. How did Paul learn that he should keep on preaching in Corinth?
9. What did the unbelieving Jews do when Gallio was proconsul of Achaia?
10. Why did not Gallio give it any consideration?
11. How long was Paul in Corinth?
12. From Achaia, to which city did Paul sail, and with whom?
13. Before leaving for Syria, what did he do in Cenchraea?
14. Who wanted Paul to remain a longer time in Ephesus?
15. Paul told them, "I will return again unto you, _____", or "_____".
16. From Ephesus, where did he go? Was there a church of Christ there?
17. Of what region or province was the Antioch to which Paul arrived after leaving Caesarea?
18. From Antioch, Paul left to go through the region of Galatia and Phrygia. Why?
19. Who was Apollos?
20. Which was the only baptism which he knew?
21. Who expounded unto him the way of God more accurately?
22. To what place did Apollos want to go?
23. Who wrote to the disciples there to receive Apollos?
24. Whom did Apollos powerfully confute, and that publicly?
25. By means of what did Apollos demonstrate that Jesus was the Christ?

ACTS -- Chapter 19

1. To which places does the phrase “upper country”, or “upper regions”, in ver. 1, refer?
2. In which city was Paul when he asked certain disciples respecting their baptism?
3. After Pentecost, the baptism of John was no longer in force. When these disciples heard that they needed to believe on Jesus Christ (ver. 4), what did they do? (Today many so-called “evangelicals”, who claim to believe in Jesus, don’t do that when they believe).
4. In order for them to speak in tongues and to prophesy, what was it necessary to do to them?
5. What was the theme of Paul’s discussions in the synagogue for the space of three months?
6. Who was Tyrannus?
7. What was the effect of Paul’s two years of preaching in that area?
8. What did some strolling Jews, exorcists, attempt to do?
9. Who was Sceva?
10. What was the effect of the attempt of the seven exorcists?
11. What was the effect of this event?
12. Name two brethren who had been helping Paul while they were in Ephesus?
13. What are we to understand by the phrase in ver. 23, “the Way”?
14. Who was Demetrius?
15. According to Demetrius, what did Paul say about gods made with human hands?
16. Who shouted, “Great is Diana of the Ephesians”?
17. Who were Gaius and Aristarchus?
18. In the theater, what was shouted for the space of two hours?
19. Who was able to quiet the multitude?
20. What was the city of Ephesus to the goddess Diana?
21. In verses 39 and 41 there appears in the Greek text the word, ekklesia, from which we get our English word, church. Which English word in these two verses is the one in question?

22. Why on this occasion did the Ephesians run the risk of being accused of riot?

ACTS -- Chapter 20

1. After leaving _____, Paul passed through the parts of _____, and then on to _____.
2. Troas was a city of the continent of _____, and Philippi of the continent of _____.
3. Name two things that were done in Troas that first day of the week.
4. In ver. 7, the phrase "break bread" refers to the Lord's Supper. In ver. 11 (as also in 27:35) the phrase signifies _____.
5. What was the name of the young man whom Paul raised from the dead?
6. Who met Luke and others at Assos?
7. Does the simple fact that Paul (and Luke) used the phrase, "the day of Pentecost", prove that they kept the Law of Moses?
8. Why did Paul not speak in Ephesus to the elders of the church in Ephesus?
9. Paul, when talking to these elders and to others of Ephesus and its surroundings, had never refused to announce and teach anything that was _____.
10. Which other verse in this chapter is very similar in content to ver. 20?
11. Of what did Paul's ministry consist which he had received from the Lord Jesus?
12. Why could Paul say that he was pure, or innocent, of the blood of all men?
13. The bishops of ver. 28 are called _____ in ver. 17.
14. According to ver. 29,30, from where do false teachers arise?
15. According to ver. 31, one of the principal jobs of the shepherds of a local congregation is that of _____.
16. For what does the word of God's grace have power?
17. Instead of coveting the goods of others, what did Paul do to support himself and others with him?
18. One of the purposes of working is to _____ the weak in their needs. See Eph. 4:28.
19. Who said: "It is more blessed to give than to receive"?
20. In ver. 36, to whom does the pronoun "them" refer?
21. What was it that caused them the most sorrow of heart?

ACTS -- Chapter 21

1. In ver. 1, to whom does the pronoun "them" refer?
2. Leaving Cyprus on the left hand, did they pass the island to the south or to the north?
3. What proof is there that there was a church of Christ in Tyre?
4. In ver. 8, to whom does the phrase "the seven" refer?
5. Were there prophetesses in Caesarea?
6. Which prophet arrived at Caesarea, and what did he prophesy?
7. Seeing that Paul insisted on going to Jerusalem, what did the brethren say?
8. Who was Mnason?
9. The day after arriving in Jerusalem, with whom did Paul get together?
10. How do we commonly refer to the Jewish brethren who, according to ver. 21, had misinformed others of the teaching of Paul?
11. The participation of Paul in the ceremony respecting the vow of the four brethren, was it a matter of faith or of convenience?
12. To which letter is reference made in ver. 25?
13. Who stirred up all the multitude against Paul?
14. What was the basis on which they accused Paul of having brought Trophimus into the temple?
15. The false representation succeeded in moving the entire city. What did the people try to do to Paul?
16. Who saved Paul from death?
17. Why at that moment was it impossible to determine who Paul was and what he had done?
18. While running behind Paul and the soldiers, what were they shouting?
19. In which language did Paul speak to the chief captain as they were about to enter the castle?
20. Who did the chief captain think that Paul was?
21. Where was Paul born? This being the case, what was his citizenship?

22. From what place did Paul address the crowd?
23. In which language did Paul speak to the crowd?

ACTS -- Chapter 22

1. Of what does chapter 22 treat?
2. When Paul began to speak, what caused the crowd to keep silence?
3. If Paul was a Roman by birth, in what sense was he Jewish?
4. Who was Gamaliel?
5. Where in ACTS was he already mentioned?
6. In ver. 4, to what does the word "Way" refer?
7. Verses 6 to 16 relate the conversion of Saul of Tarsus. In which other two chapters is it also related?
8. Most sectarians affirm that Paul was converted on the road to Damascus. In reality where was his conversion completed?
9. In what sense was Paul guilty of persecuting Jesus?
10. Christ appeared miraculously to Paul but he did not tell him directly what to do to be saved? God's plan of salvation requires _____ on the part of men (1 Cor. 1:21).
11. When Ananias came to Paul, instead of telling him, "Keep on praying" (as many sectarians tell unconverted hearers), he told him, " _____ ."
12. In order to be a witness, Paul had to have _____ the Just One.
13. What command did Ananias give to Saul of Tarsus that no sectarian dares command?
14. After his conversion, Paul was in Jerusalem. Why did he have to leave in great haste?
15. Which verse in chapter 7 refers to ver. 20 in this chapter?
16. Unto what word did that crowd give audience to Paul's defense?
17. Why did the chief captain command Paul to be beaten?
18. What did Paul reveal to the chief captain?
19. In what did Paul and the chief captain differ as respected their Roman citizenship?
20. What caused the chief captain to become afraid?
21. On the following day, who were called to appear before the chief captain?
22. What was his purpose in presenting Paul to the invited Jews?

ACTS -- Chapter 23

1. Define the word "conscience".
2. Paul never violated his conscience, but does this mean that he never did wrong? Is the conscience an infallible guide?
3. What had Paul done that Ananias justly commanded him to be smitten on the mouth?
4. The actions and words of Paul on this occasion show that a Christian should _____ the position or office of the one who governs or rules, but he does not have to _____ the injustices of the person.
5. The _____ did not believe in the resurrection, in angels, nor in spirits. The _____ did believe all this. The political and religious "conservatives" were the _____ and the _____ were the political and religious "liberals".
6. About what was the "great dissension" mentioned in ver. 10?
7. Due to the dissension, Paul was carried by the soldiers, from the place where the _____ met, back into the _____.
8. When during the night the Lord appeared to Paul, what did he promise Paul?
9. How many Jews bound themselves under a curse to kill Paul?
10. How did they plan to kill Paul since he was kept under Roman guard?
11. Who learned of this conspiracy?
12. Who carried this person to the chief captain to inform him of the plot to kill Paul?
13. From what did those conspirators vow to abstain until they had killed Paul?
14. To which city did the military men carry Paul?
15. At what time did they leave for that city?
16. Of how many men was the military group composed that left with Paul for Caesarea?
17. To whom was Paul carried?
18. According to ver. 27, did Lysias tell the pure truth in his letter?
19. To what place did the group first arrive and from which the soldiers returned?
20. Of what province was Paul?
21. Once arriving in Caesarea, where was Paul kept?
22. The time that Felix promised to hear Paul fully was to be when?

ACTS -- Chapter 24

1. Who was Tertullus?
2. Why was he brought by the Jews for this case against Paul?
3. In his formal presentation, what did Tertullus use to ingratiate himself with Felix?
4. Every false teacher, depending upon human wisdom, always employs false r_____ in order to accomplish his purposes. This we see in the case of Tertullus (ver. 5,6).
5. Which Protestant denomination appeals to verse 5 to justify the proper name which it has chosen to wear?
6. Is the church of the Lord a sect?
7. Who else besides Tertullus affirmed the accusations which he made against Paul?
8. In his initial words before Felix, did Paul use exaggerated praise?
9. In ver. 12 we see that Paul denied all of the accusations made against him in ver. ___ and ___. They were accusations without _____.
10. What the Jews falsely called a sect Paul called _____.
11. In this context, the word "Way" is used in the sense of _____ (see ver. 22,24).
12. What hope did Paul have right along with the Jews?
13. There is going to be one final resurrection. It will be both of the _____ and the _____.
14. Due to the fact that there is going to be such a resurrection, what did Paul always strive to have?
15. Verse 17 refers to the same event as is mentioned in Rom. 15:____,_____.
16. There are brethren who affirm that benevolence, on the part of local churches, may have as its objects those who are not saints (Christians), basing the argument on 24:17, on the word "nation". Wherein is the fallacy of that argument?
17. Who ought to have been present to accuse Paul of some evil committed in the temple?
18. Before the council in Jerusalem, what was Paul's principal point?
19. Was Felix a man somewhat informed about the doctrine of Christ?
20. If Felix knew that Paul was innocent, why didn't he free him?
21. Name the three points in Paul's sermon before Felix and Drusilla, his wife.

22. Felix was terrified by the sermon, but he postponed his _____ to the gospel.

ACTS -- Chapter 25

1. Who was Festus?
2. Where did the chief priests and the principal men of the Jews speak to Festus against Paul?
3. Why did they seek to have Paul brought to Jerusalem?
4. Where, said Festus, was the place where Paul was to be judged?
5. The Jews presented against Paul many and grievous _____ which they could not _____.
6. Why did Festus offer to Paul that he go up to Jerusalem to be judged?
7. Paul refused the offer. He chose rather to _____ _ _____.
8. Then, what did Festus determine to do with Paul?
9. Who were Agrippa and Bernice?
10. Why had these two come to Caesarea?
11. Who laid before them the case of Paul?
12. The Romans did not deliver an accused man to death before giving him the right to make his _____ before his _____.
13. According to Festus, the accusations of the Jews against Paul had to do with what?
14. For how long was Festus going to keep Paul imprisoned in Caesarea?
15. What wish did Agrippa express to Festus?
16. Who constituted the audience that gathered to hear Paul speak in his defense?
17. Had Festus found in Paul anything worthy of death?
18. Why was Festus in a predicament in reference to Paul's case?
19. What did Festus hope to accomplish on this occasion?

ACTS -- Chapter 26

1. Why did Paul feel happy to make his defense before King Agrippa?
2. Why was the former life of Paul well known among the Jews at Jerusalem?
3. Paul had lived as a _____, a member of the _____ sect of the Jewish religion.
4. What promise had God made to the Jewish "fathers"?
5. Is it an incredible thing that God should raise the dead?
6. In ver. 10, to what does the word "this" refer?
7. All the while that Paul was persecuting Christians, did he do it with a clear conscience?
8. Where was Paul when Christ appeared to him?
9. Today many religionists claim that they have supernatural experiences, but they are always alone or without disinterested witnesses. What is there in ver. 13 that proves that in the case of Paul there were disinterested witnesses?
10. Why did Christ appear to Paul on the road to Damascus?
11. After becoming a Christian, where did Paul do his first gospel preaching?
12. Why did the Jews seize Paul at Jerusalem and attempt to kill him?
13. Paul's preaching of the gospel contradicted the Law of Moses and the prophets, or agreed with the Law of Moses and the prophets. Which?
14. Even the prophets and Moses had testified that the Christ was to _____ and by the _____ from the dead should proclaim light to the Jewish people and to the _____.
15. To what did Festus attribute the madness of which he accused Paul?
16. How did Paul characterize his speech?
17. What did Paul know about the faith of Agrippa?
18. Memorize ver. 28.
19. What did Paul desire for Agrippa and for all the others present?

20. What conclusion did the hearers of this defense draw?

ACTS -- Chapter 27

1. Who was Julius?
2. Among others, who is included in the pronoun "we" in ver. 1?
3. From where did they leave in order to arrive at Sidon?
4. How did Julius treat Paul?
5. At what place did they take a ship headed for Italy?
6. When the navigation got difficult, Paul advised not continuing the voyage, but the _____ paid more attention to the _____ and to the _____ of the ship than to him.
7. At what place did they hope to be able to winter?
8. What was Euraquilo, or Euroclydon?
9. How long were they in the storm?
10. How could Paul be so sure that no one would lose his life because of the storm?
11. Who attempted to leave the ship in order to escape to land?
12. When Paul had beseeched all to quit fasting and to eat, what did he do publicly?
13. How many were on board the ship?
14. After the ship was run aground, what caused it to break in two?
15. The _____ is the front part of a ship, and the _____ is the back part.
16. When the ship began to break up, what did the soldiers propose to do?
17. Who detained them, thus saving Paul's life?
18. How many escaped to land?

ACTS -- Chapter 28

1. What was the name of the island where they were saved from the storm?
2. What was Paul doing when a viper fastened on his hand?
3. In ver. 4, what virtue is personified (that is, referred to as if it were a person)?
4. The natives of the place, following human reasoning, first concluded that Paul was a _____, but then later that he was a _____.
5. What verse in Mark 16 has to do with this event?
6. Who was Publius?
7. Whom did Paul heal miraculously of fever and dysentery?
8. In ver. 9, to what does the word "this" refer?
9. Many others also were miraculously healed. How did they show their gratitude to Paul and to the others?
10. How long were then in Melita, Malta?
11. The ship that took them from the island to Italy was from _____.
12. What was the sign, or figurehead, of the ship?
13. Name the cities of Sicily and of Italy touched by Paul before arriving in Rome.
14. What indicates that there was a church in Puteoli?
15. Who came out from Rome to greet Paul and his companions?
16. Where was Paul kept in Rome?
17. Why did Paul soon call together the chief of the Jews?
18. What had the Jews in Rome heard about Paul?
19. To what was Paul referring when he spoke to the Jews about "the hope of Israel"?
20. The unconverted Jews in Rome considered the church of Christ as a spoken against _____.
21. When the Jews returned at the appointed day, Paul spoke to them all day about the _____ of God and things concerning _____, using the Old Testament Scriptures.
22. Did Paul convince them all?
23. To these unconvinced Jews Paul cited Isaiah _____.
24. Paul told them that the _____ would hear (that is, hearken, obey).
25. To what place was Paul limited in his work of preaching?

26. Verse 31 is very similar to verse _____ in this chapter.

ACTS -- Answers

Chapter 1

1. The mention of the "former account" or "treatise", and the reference to Theophilus.
2. To the apostles.
3. 49.
4. To the apostles.
5. Material, earthly.
6. To carry out their mission as eye-witnesses of the resurrected Christ.
7. He ascended into heaven.
8. Two men (angels) in white apparel.
9. From Galilee. (See also 2:7)
10. How.
11. The mount called Olivet.
12. In Jerusalem.
13. Eleven.
14. The women, Mary, Jesus' mother, and his brothers.
15. About one hundred, twenty.
16. The Holy Spirit guided David to write the words of that book.
17. To the apostleship.
18. All dwelling in Jerusalem.
19. Resurrection. Mormons. Pope.
20. Joseph and Matthias.
21. Matthias.

Chapter 2

1. 50th (50 days after the Passover; Ex. 23:16; Lev. 23:15,16).
2. To the apostles.
3. Sound. Tongues. Wind. Fire.
4. They began to speak with other tongues.
5. Each one's hearing in his own language what the apostles were saying.
6. They were amazed and marveled.
7. They were speaking in languages in which people are born.
8. 16.
9. The unbelievers who were present.
10. John, James, Andrew, Philip, Thomas, Bartholomew, Matthew, James of Alphaeus, Simon the Zealot, Judas of James, Matthias.
11. 9.
12. Joel 2:28-32.
13. By the mighty works, wonders and signs which Jesus did.
14. That they would crucify him.
15. The resurrection of Christ.
16. The resurrection of Christ.
17. Jesus Christ.
18. To God the Father and to Christ.
19. They were pricked in their hearts and asked what to do to be saved.
20. Repent and be baptized.
21. Justification from one's sins.
22. The words, "save yourselves".
23. In the apostles' teaching, and fellowship, in the breaking of bread and the prayers.
24. Because only he can save.

Chapter 3

1. At 3:00 p.m.
2. More than 40. From birth. His healing could not have been faked.
3. Silver nor gold. Miraculous healing.
4. It was immediate. In modern cases the so-called healing is often gradual.
5. Walked. Leaped. Praised.
6. They recognized who he was and that now he walked and leaped and praised God.

7. Lame for many years, he was known by all, immediate healing. Many witnesses of his healing. Healing was public. He walked and leaped after 40 years of lameness.

9. Christ. 16.

11. Raised.

13. 17-19.

15. The prophets.

17. Deut. 18:15,16. To Jesus Christ.

8. They in wonderment ran to the apostles who could then preach to them.

10. Glorified. Delivered up. Denied.

12. To the apostles.

14. Be converted (or, turn again). Sins blotted out. Turn again = be baptized; sins blotted out = remission of sins.

16. The gospel work of spiritual restoration, turning the sinner to a state of justification.

18. To bless them in turning them away from their iniquities.

Chapter 4

1. That Peter and John taught and proclaimed in Jesus the resurrection from the dead.

3. To the lame man's healing.

5.

7. They were in the presence of the healed man.

9. They threatened them and let them go.

11. Their fear of the people who were praising God for the miracle.

13. Prayer.

15. God before determined all that to happen.

17. No. Communism does not allow private property. (See 5:4).

19. On the basis of need.

21. To share with needy brethren.

2. Five.

4. Of crucifying Jesus.

6. The fact that these two were unlearned, yet they spoke boldly.

8. They can easily be denied.

10. God. Men.

12. They went to their own and reported that which had happened.

14. Herod, Pilate, the Gentiles and the Jews.

16. He made the place to tremble and filled all with the Holy Spirit.

18. Because those with means saw to their needs.

20. Because of his ability to console.

Chapter 5

1. Avarice, hypocrisy and lying.

3. Verse 4.

5. God killed them miraculously.

7. In Solomon's porch.

9. To be healed of their sicknesses.

11. Because they were jealous of the apostles.

13. They feared stoning from the people.

15. When these contradict God's laws.

17. An honored Pharisee & doctor of the law.

2. No, as neither did the Lord directly open Lydia's heart. Satan tempts, but sin comes from one's own lusts.

4. Ver. 3,4.

6. Great fear came upon the church and upon all those who heard about it.

8. That baptism is not for them.

10. Of the Sadducees.

12. All the words of this life.

14. Because it made them guilty of Jesus' death.

16. Murdered. Raised up. Witnesses.

18. Theudas. Judas of Galilee.

19. Fighting.

21. To Jesus Christ.

20. To speak by Jesus' authority, he who claimed to be God.

22. Jesus Christ.

Chapter 6

1. Grecian. Hebrew. Greek. Hebrews.

3. To the local church's benevolence toward the widows.

5. Spiritual.

7. The whole multitude, or church.

9. Stephen, Philip, Prochorus, Nicanor, Timon, Parmenas, Nicolaus.

11. Jewish.

13. Stephen.

15. Suborning, or paying men to lie.

17. The Romans.

19. In the council.

2. Hebrews.

4. To the apostles.

6. Seeing after the physical needs of the widows.

8. Deacons.

10. 3.

12. One must obey the faith, not only believe.

14. Egypt.

16. That he spoke blasphemous words against God, Moses, the temple, & the law.

18. People who do not love the truth.

Chapter 7

1. The high priest.

3. Genesis 12:1.

5. Jacob. Abraham. The twelve patriarchs.

7. Joseph.

9. He sought the death of all Jewish male infants.

11. Fear of discovery of killing the Egyptian.

13. God is the God of the living, not of the dead; therefore, there is to be a resurrection.

15. 40.

17. idolatry.

19. Joshua.

21. Evil heart, resisting the Holy Spirit, killing Jesus, not keeping the law.

23. Out of Jerusalem. Not to "contaminate" the city.

2. In a national sense; as to fellow countrymen

4. The promised land.

6. They were moved by with jealousy.

8. 75.

10. Pharaoh's daughter. Teaching in all the wisdom of Egypt.

12. About 40 years old. 40 years.

14. Ruler. Deliverer.

16. Jesus Christ.

18. pattern / figure/ model.

20. Solomon.

22. The glory of God and Jesus standing on God's right hand.

24. Saul (of Tarsus, who became the apostle Paul).

Chapter 8

1. He laid waste the church, delivering Christians to prison.

3. Philip.

5. Great joy.

7. Men and women believers. Simon the sorcerer.

9. That miraculous gifts were bestowed only

2. They went about preaching the word.

4. Working miracles. To confirm his message (Heb. 2:3,4; Mark 16:20)

6. That he was the Great power of God.

8. Only apostles could impart them. Philip, although inspired, could not do so.

10. The buying or selling of a church office.

by apostolic hands.

11. To that of imparting miraculous gifts.
13. Yes. He asked the apostles to pray for him.
15. Ethiopian official, Jew or proselyte, traveled far to worship God, Bible reader.
17. In Isa. 53.
19. The gospel demands baptism.
21. They came up out of the water.
23. He "evangelized all the cities" (Greek text)

(Compare "sodomy", from Sodom, Gen. 19)

12. Repent and ask God for pardon.
14. An angel directed him to go south to a certain road.
16. The Holy Spirit informed him.
18. The gospel of Jesus.
20. That he go down into the water. No.
22. After.

Chapter 9

1. To bring Christians bound to Jerusalem.
3. Paul was to be told what to do (ver. 6).
5. Did not eat, nor drink; prayed, was blind.
7. He knew of Saul's persecutions.
9. In the sense of a compatriot.
11. No. (It began there; but was completed in Damascus.)
13. The unbelieving Jews sought to kill him.
15. Because his life was in danger.
17. Many were converted to the Lord.
19. Dorcas was not with them although her body was present.
21. A tanner.
2. Of the way.
4. understand.
6. Ananias.
8. suffer.
10. He was baptized.
12. They learned that he was the one who before had persecuted Christians.
14. One can't "join the church" in the universal sense, but can in the local sense.
16. His healing could not have been feigned.
18. There were disciples (of Christ) there.
20. Many believed on the Lord.

Chapter 10

1. A Roman military office over 100 men.
3. An angel in a vision told him so.
5. A vision (ver. 17), a trance (ver. 10).
7. Two servants and a soldier of Cornelius.
9. Ver. 26.
11. Cornelius' kinsmen and friends (ver. 24).
13. of all.
15. To the apostles.
17. to every believer in Christ Jesus.
19. On all those Gentile hearers.
21. The Gentile hearers who received the H.S.
23. No. (Baptists claim that baptism is necessary to obedience but not to salvation).
2. Just, devout, feared God, benevolent, prayerful, of good report.
4. 3 PM. 12 noon.
6. Three.
8. Peter, 6 Jewish brethren, three sent by Cor.
10. Gentiles, as well as Jews, may be saved.
12. Those who fear him and work righteousn.
14. The apostles.
16. Judge. living. dead.
18. All the prophets.
20. The 6 Jewish brethren present.
22. Ver. 48.
24. Those of Cornelius' house and friends.

Chapter 11

1. Peter's social contact with Gentiles.
3. 10. 16. 10.
5. Six.
2. Judaizers.
4. witnesses.
6. Hear words (of the gospel).

7. To the baptism in the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost.
9. That the Jewish Christians should not refuse to preach to the Gentiles.
11. 8:4.
13. The hand of the Lord was with them.
15. The effect of God's grace; i.e., conversion. He saw a church of Christ.
17. Saul. Antioch.
19. A (New Testament) prophet.
21. By Barnabas and Saul.
23. Of those in Judaea.
8. Shortly before his ascension into heaven (1:5).
10. God permits a sinner to repent and thereby find eternal life.
12. The gospel of the Lord Jesus.
14. Barnabas.
16. Good man, full of the Holy Spirit and faith.
18. Christian.
20. To the brethren who dwelt in Judaea.
22. To the elders (in Judaea).
24. By messengers a church with abundance sent directly to the needy churches. No centralization nor institutionalism used.

Chapter 12

1. Herod the king.
3. Sixteen.
5. The Jewish king under Roman rule.
7. Angel's appearance, great light, Peter's awakening, chains fall, passing the guards undetected, iron gate self-opened.
9. When he entered the city.
11. Praying.
13. They said: It is his angel.
15. Peter's escape from jail.
17. Phoenicia (11:19).
19. Caesarea.
21. He was eaten of worms.
23. John Mark (see Col. 4:10).
2. It pleased them.
4. Praying earnestly for him.
6. Bound by chains to two soldiers. God's power can free anyone.
8. A vision.
10. To the house of Mary, John's mother.
12. A girl named Rhoda (Rose).
14. No.
16. He commanded their execution.
18. The king's chamberlain, or aide.
20. Because he did not give glory to God.
22. The benevolent work in Judaea.
24. Ver. 25 states simply from which city they returned after completing their mission.

Chapter 13

1. Prophets and teachers.
3. Fasted. Prayed. Laid hands on them.
5. hands.
7. He desired to hear the Word of God.
9. The faith, right ways & teaching of the Lord.
11. In Antioch of Pisidia.
13. The resurrection of Jesus.
15. everyone who believes.
17. The favor of God to hear the gospel.
19. The unbelieving Jews.
21. The word means "disposed". The gospel disposes honest hearers.
2. separate.
4. Fasting.
6. John Mark (15:37).
8. Sorcerer, Jew, false prophet, Bar-Jesus.
10. Paphos.
12. Resurrection.
14. The remission of sins.
16. That of God's punishing unbelievers.
18. To hear Pauls' second formal preaching.
20. unworthy. eternal.

Chapter 14

1. In the Jewish synagogue.
2. A multitude of Jews and Gentiles.
3. Granting signs and wonders to be done.
4. To avoid an impending stoning.
5. The people had to admit the miracle.
6. That Paul and Barnabas were gods come down to earth.
7. Because he was the chief speaker.
8. He had been "sent" (13:4).
9. To idolatry.
10. In his physical provisions of life.
11. No. It was difficult to restrain them.
12. To stone Paul.
13. There were disciples, ver. 20.
14. to Derbe.
15. Yes.
16. To confirm and exhort the Christians.
17. Elders.
18. Antioch. Syria. Pisidia.
19. Pamphylia.
20. To report on their preaching trip.
21. By means of gospel preaching.
22. A long time.

Chapter 15

1. In Antioch. Because it was there that an inspired apostle spoke on the issue.
2. Keep the Law of Moses, and circumcision.
3. From there the Judaizers came and that implied that Jerusalem approved of them.
4. Phoenicia. Samaria.
5. The church, the apostles, the elders.
6. The erroneous contention of the Judaizers.
7. God doesn't respect persons. That the Gentiles did not have to be circumcised.
8. Ver. 12.
9. James.
10. With the Holy Spirit.
11. In that O. Testament scriptures were read.
12. Judas and Silas.
13. Prophets.
14. It was expedient that someone besides Paul and Barnabas give witness to it all.
15. This letter was inspired, a revelation from the Holy Spirit.
16. Silas. John Mark.
17. Confirmed the churches.

Chapter 16

1. To give him entrance among the Jews.
2. Those of the inspired letter, 15:30.
3. The Holy Spirit forbade it. The Spirit of Jesus did not permit it.
4. The vision implied it.
5. inference.
6. Philippi.
7. Outside Philippi, by a river.
8. After.
9. One who worshipped God.
10. opened. heart. baptized.
11. Paul, like Jesus, accepted no association between demons and the truth.
12. The healing of the maid. Her masters saw their gain gone.
13. troubling.
14. Praying and singing hymns unto God.
15. earthquake.
16. "Sir, what must I do to be saved?"
17. They spake the word of the Lord to him.
18. By means of that preaching.
19. They were Romans.
20. The brethren in Philippi.

Chapter 17

1. In Thessalonica.
2. Preach to Jews in their synagogue.
3. The jealousy of unbelieving Jews.
4. A citizen who had received Paul and Silas.

5. Yes, but not an earthly one, competing with Caesar.
7. Of Jews and Gentiles, & honorable women.
9. In Philippi, in Thessalonica, & in Beroea.
11. Epicureans, hedonistic; Stoics, ascetics.
13. Because he is the one who gives all things to all people.
15. That man is the offspring of God.
17. That all should repent.
19. Jesus Christ.
21. Mockers. Undecided. Believers.
6. They were more noble in their attitude toward the truth.
8. Unbelieving Jews from Thessalonica.
10. Seeing the city given to idolatry.
12. To An Unknown God.
14. To seek God.
16. That God is like a sculptured thing.
18. Because he will judge the world.
20. He raised Jesus from the dead.
22. Dionysius. Damaris.

Chapter 18

1. Athens. Corinth. Cenchraea (Rom. 16:1).
3. Tentmaker.
5. Worshipped God; lived next to synagogue.
7. hear. believe. baptized.
9. They rose up against Paul and accused him before the judgment-seat.
11. A year and a half.
13. He shaved his head because he had a vow.
15. if God will. God willing.
17. Syria.
19. A Jew, an Alexandrian, eloquent, knowledgeable in the (O.T.) Scriptures.
21. Priscilla and Aquila.
23. The brethren.
25. By means of the Scriptures.
2. A mandate that Jews leave Rome.
4. That Jesus was the Christ.
6. Ruler of the synagogue; converted by Paul.
8. The Lord in a vision told him so.
10. Because their case was not one of wrong nor of wicked villany.
12. Ephesus. Aquila. Priscilla.
14. The Jews of the synagogue.
16. To Caesarea. Yes.
18. He wanted to establish the disciples.
20. The baptism of John.
22. To Achaia (Greece).
24. The Jews.

Chapter 19

1. Galatia, Phrygia (18:23).
3. They were baptized into the name of the Lord Jesus.
5. Things concerning the kingdom of God.
7. All that dwelt in Asia heard the word.
9. Jew, chief priest, father of seven exorcists.
11. Fear fell on all; Jesus' name was glorified.
13. The way of truth that carries the faithful Christian to eternal life.
15. That they did not exist.
17. Paul's companions from Macedonia.
19. The townclerk.
21. Assembly.
2. In Ephesus.
4. That Paul lay his hands on them.
6. The owner of a school in Ephesus where Paul preached for a time
8. Invoke the name of Jesus on some demonized persons.
10. The spirit dominated and wounded them.
12. Timothy and Erastus.
14. A silversmith, maker of silver shrines of Diana.
16. The silversmiths of Ephesus.
18. "Great is Diana of the Ephesians".
20. Temple-keeper.
22. Because they had no just cause for that concourse.

Chapter 20

1. Ephesus. Macedonia. Greece.
2. Asia. Europe.
3. They broke bread and Paul preached.
4. Eat a common meal.
5. Eutychus.
6. Paul.
7. Of course not!
8. He didn't want to tarry at Ephesus.
9. profitable.
10. Ver. 27.
11. To testify the gospel of God's grace.
12. He had not refused to announce the whole counsel of God.
13. elders.
14. From without and from within.
15. watching (over the flock).
16. To build up and give inheritance.
17. He worked with his hands.
18. help.
19. The Lord Jesus.
20. To the Ephesian elders.
21. The fact of not seeing his face again.

Chapter 21

1. To the Ephesian elders.
2. To the south.
3. Paul found disciples there.
4. The seven deacons of 6:1-6.
5. Yes, Philip's four virgin daughters.
6. Agabus. Paul would be bound and delivered to the Gentiles.
7. "The will of the Lord be done".
8. An early disciple with whom Paul and others would lodge in Jerusalem.
9. With James and the elders.
10. Judaizers.
11. Of convenience.
12. To the one of 15:22-30.
13. Some Jews from Asia.
14. A supposition.
15. Kill him.
16. The chief captain of the band.
17. The uproar did not permit it.
18. "Away with him".
19. In Greek.
20. A certain seditious Egyptian.
21. Tarsus. Roman.
22. The castle steps.
23. In Hebrew.

Chapter 22

1. Paul's defense before the people of Jer.
2. Their hearing him speak in Hebrew.
3. He was of Jewish parents.
4. A famous Jewish teacher in Jerusalem.
5. In 5:34.
6. to the way of life after Christ.
7. 9. 26.
8. (His conversion completed) In Damascus.
9. In that he persecuted Christians.
10. preaching.
11. Arise and be baptized.
12. seen.
13. Be baptized and wash away thy sins.
14. The Grecian Jews sought to kill him (9:24).
15. Ver. 58.
16. The word of Paul's being sent to Gentiles.
17. To ascertain the cause of their shouting against Paul.
18. That he was a Roman by birth (in Tarsus).
19. Paul was Roman born; the chief captain had bought his citizenship.
20. His having tied up a Roman citizen.
21. The chief priests and all the council.
22. To know the certainty of their accusations against Paul.

Chapter 23

1. Literally, "with knowledge", the sense of acting according to one's concept of morality.
2. No. No.
3. Nothing.
4. Respect. Respect.
5. Sadducees. Pharisees. Pharisees. Sadducees
6. Whether or not an angel or spirit had spoken to Paul.
7. Council. Castle.
8. That Paul would preach even in Rome.
9. More than 40.
10. They planned to ambush him while on his way to another council meeting.
11. Paul's nephew.
12. A centurion.
13. From eating and drinking.
14. Caesarea.
15. At about 9 p.m.
16. Some 470 (plus 2 centurions?).
17. To Felix, the Roman governor.
18. No. He did not learn of Paul's citizenship and then rescue him.
19. Antipatris.
20. Cilicia.
21. In Herod's palace.
22. When his accusers, the Jews, would come.

Chapter 24

1. An orator, used as a lawyer by the Jews.
2. Obviously to better impress Felix.
3. Adulation and smooth speech.
4. Representation.
5. The Church of the Nazarene.
6. No.
7. The Jews he represented.
8. No.
9. 5. 6. Proof.
10. The Way.
11. Doctrine, or authority.
12. That of the resurrection.
13. Just. unjust.
14. A good conscience toward God and men.
15. 26. 31.
16. With the word "nation" Paul generalizes before a foreign ruler, but in Rom. 16:25,26,31 he specifies "saints".
17. Certain Jews from Asia.
18. That there will be a resurrection of the dead.
19. Yes.
20. He sought the Jews' favor and Paul's money.
21. Righteousness. Self-control. The judgment to come.
22. Obedience.

Chapter 25

1. The Roman successor to Felix.
2. In Jerusalem.
3. They planned to kill him in transit.
4. In Caesarea.
5. Charges. prove.
6. To ingratiate himself with the Jews.
7. Appeal to Caesar.
8. Send him to Caesar.
9. The king of the Jews and his wife.
10. To salute (greet) Festus.
11. Festus.
12. Defense. Accusers.
13. Certain questions about their own religion and whether or not Jesus was alive.
14. Until he could send him to Rome.
15. To hear Paul speak.
16. Agrippa, Bernice, chief captains, principal men of the city, Festus.
17. No.
18. He couldn't give Caesar any specific charges against Paul.

19. To have somewhat to write to Caesar about Paul's crime(s).

Chapter 26

1. Because Agrippa was an expert in Jewish customs and questions.
2. From his youth he had lived in Jerusalem.
3. Pharisee. Strictest.
4. The blessing in the seed of Abraham, the hope of resurrection from the dead.
5. No.
6. Do many things contrary to the name of Jesus of Nazareth.
7. Yes (23:1).
8. On the road to Damascus.
9. Those with Paul were unbelieving Jews, yet they also witnessed the great light.
10. To make him an eye-witness of the resurrected Christ and to send him to preach to the Gentiles.
11. In Damascus.
12. Because he preached to the Gentiles repentance and turning to God.
13. Agreed with them.
14. Suffer. resurrection. Gentiles.
15. His learning, or education.
16. They were words of truth and soberness.
17. He knew that Agrippa believed the prophets.
19. That they might be unfettered Christians.
20. That Paul had done nothing worthy of death nor of bonds.

Chapter 27

1. The centurion in charge of Paul's trip to Rome
2. Luke.
3. From Caesarea.
4. Kindly, with consideration.
5. At Myra, a city of Licia.
6. Centurion. Master. Owner.
7. At Phoenix, a haven of Crete.
8. A hurricane-like wind. (euros = east wind; klidon = wave)
9. For many days, 14 or more.
10. An angel of the Lord advised him.
11. The sailors.
12. Thanked God for the bread and ate it.
13. 276.
14. The waves of two seas broke it in two.
15. Bow. Stern.
16. Kill the prisoners.
17. The centurion.
18. All of them.

Chapter 28

1. Melita, or Malta.
2. Gathering sticks for a fire.
3. Justice.
4. Murderer. god.
5. 18.
6. Chief man of the island.
7. Publius' father.
8. To the miraculous healing of the man.
9. They supplied needed things for their trip.
10. Three months.
11. Alexandria.
12. Twin-brothers (name given to Castor and Pollux, the twin sons of Zeus and Leda, tutelary deities of sailors).
13. Syracuse, Rhegium, Puteoli.
14. The word "brethren" in ver. 14.
15. The brethren (in the faith).
16. In his own rented house (ver. 30).

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 17. To advise them of why he was in Rome. | 18. Nothing. |
| 19. The resurrection from the dead as promised in Christ Jesus (see 23:6-9). | 20. Sect. |
| 21. Kingdom. Jesus. | 22. No. |
| 23. 6:9,10. | 24. Gentiles. |
| 25. To his own hired dwelling. | 26. 23. |

CLASS ON ACTS

Welcome to the class on ACTS which the elders have asked me to teach. Here are a few observations to help us all profit much from our study effort together:

1. As the teacher, I will expect each one to raise his hand, and be recognized, BEFORE speaking, to answer a question, to ask one, or to comment.

a. This is NOT a forum, but a CLASS, and I have been selected to teach (not “coordinate”, “facilitate”, as if I were merely a referee or time-keeper!).

b. The request that one raise his hand before speaking, and being recognized, is designed solely for encouraging full class participation. (This is designed to keep the over-enthusiastic from answering all the questions, and thereby dominating the class, and to encourage the more timid to participate).

2. It is my aim to cover all of the questions on the handouts before the class period is over. (To accomplish this, I will not tolerate lengthy discussions of matters which I judge to be extraneous, and which would take valuable time from our goal. Those who study hard, in preparation for a class period, deserve to have all the questions covered so that they can compare their answers, complete their answers, or correct them.

3. We are not here in this class to “show off”, or “out shine” someone else. We are here to help one another grow in the knowledge of the Lord’s word. My purpose is not to “stump” you with my questions, but I do try to provoke thought and analysis.

4. The questions are based (with very few exceptions) on the text itself. If one reads each chapter twice before starting to answer the questions, he should have no trouble at all in doing so. When answering in the class, read your written answer! (before enlarging upon it with comments). No “ad lib” answering, please!

5. Some questions are simple; some are “thought questions”. Some questions can be answered in different words, depending upon the version used, or upon the nature of the question. Some require the same, exact answers on the part of all the students.

6. The main purpose of the class is NOT to see who can get the most right answers, or who can outshine the other, but is that we all learn from the Scriptures. Let us all be helpful, one to another!

7. If anyone cares not to participate in the answering of the questions, that is his business and he will not be embarrassed. No one will be called upon who does not raise his hand to be recognized. (If no one raises his hand, I will answer the question!)

8. At home, study and answer all the questions which you can. In the class, answer, or complete the answer, to any question which gave you a problem, and also correct any question that was answered incorrectly. Keep your sheets (in a notebook ?) for future use.

9. Please point out to me any errors (grammatical, or otherwise), or suggest any improvement in phrasing for easier understanding, in order to make this series a good one for future use. Thanks.

Bill H. Reeves