

The Journeys of Paul and his letter to the Philippians



"I press toward the mark
for the prize of the high calling of God
in Christ Jesus"

Christadelphian Kids Camp, California
2016 Intermediate Workbook

name _____
parent
signature _____



This section reserved for your counselors
who will be reviewing and marking your work.

Overall Comments: _____

Bible Marking Completed

Project Completed

The following questions were not completed or need more work.
Please finish them, and return to your counselor.
Let your teacher or counselor know if you need help.

Question #	Comments	Done

Before You Begin...

Use this chart to set your goals and track your progress.

Dates	Goal	Actual

Plan:

- You should be able to complete the workbook with time to spare by working on it just a bit each day. Don't wait till the last minute to start. You may not get it done in time, and you *definitely* won't get as much out of it.
- Count the number of days from now until the week before camp. _____ Now, divide that by the number of pages of work in your book. _____ That is the minimum number of pages you need to do per day!
- Example: If there are 60 days until the week before camp, and there are 60 pages: $60 \div 60 = 1$. The minimum you would need to do in order to complete your workbook one week before camp is 1 page per day.

Set Goals:

- Use this chart to help you stay on track.
- Fill in the chart using the guidelines above to help you set a weekly goal for how much you need and want to accomplish.
- Review your goals with your parents at the beginning and end of each week.

Helpful Hints:

- Don't forget to **pray to God** before you begin. Ask Him to help you understand His word, and He will.
- Use a **PENCIL** so that it is easier to correct mistakes.
- Read, Re-read & ask questions so that you understand the passage you are studying.
- **Read everything in the workbook.** Some questions will be easier to answer if you have read the information given to you throughout the book.
(T h a t ' s w h y i t ' s t h e r e !)
- If you get stuck on a question, put a star (★) next to it and move on to the next. When you have completed the section, go back and try again. You can always ask someone if you get stuck.

You will be writing a "Minute Meditation" later on as part of your studies. Keep that in mind as you go through this workbook. Is there anything that is of particular interest to you? Is there something you want to look into further? Is there an interesting point you'd like to share? Make a note of it so you can come back to it when it's time to write your Minute Meditation!

Bible Study

In order to complete this workbook you will need the following resources.

- ★ A King James Version Bible (also called *Authorized Version*)
- ★ A Strong's Concordance
- ★ A Bible Dictionary
- ★ A Bible Atlas
- ★ A Dictionary

Many of these resources can be found online. Ask your parents for permission before looking up resources online.

Some other things that are very nice to have, although not necessary are:

- ★ Philippians Study Guide by Michael Owen
- ★ The Story of the Bible Volume Eight by H.P. Mansfield
- ★ Philippians by J. Luke
- ★ The Letter to the Philippians by T.J. Barling
- ★ Other versions of the Bible can also be helpful



All throughout all of your studies you should **always** take the time to **write important information in your Bible** so that you can remember it later.

Throughout this workbook you will be instructed to write things in the margins of your Bible. You are **greatly encouraged**, however, to write **MORE** than just the little bits that are required for Camp.

Our minds are funny things: we tend to forget things very easily.

However, if you **write things in your Bible** you will see them again and again, and remember more about God's word - long after your study of Paul and Philippians is over, and your workbook is on a shelf somewhere long forgotten.

Finishing this workbook is required to attend Kids Camp,
but how much you learn from your study **is up you**.

Enjoy your study of God's Wonderful Word.

Intermediate Project

All Intermediates are required to complete a special project, before arriving at camp, to be shown to your counselor then turned in to your teacher during your first class.

Choose **One (1)** project from the three listed below. Some of the project options are quite easy, others are more challenging; choose one that you are comfortable with, and excited to learn about.

Note: you may find it easier to wait until you have completed the workbook before beginning your project.

→ You are Paul. Create a Journal, or Travel Diary of your Second Journey.

- ✓ Record the following things about your journey: ✓ where did you go? ✓ how did you get there? ✓ what you were feeling or thinking as you got there? ✓ as you left? ✓ as you preached?
- ✓ Record about the ✓ people you meet, ✓ the sights you see, and ✓ your impressions of what you see, hear and experience.
- ✓ Make sure to put an emphasis on your time in Philippi.
- ✓ Use your imagination and visualize yourself there with Paul and his companions; then be creative and write what you might have seen and heard and felt. Try to make your entries so full of detail that your readers will think they traveled with you.

→ You are a Newspaper Writer in the first century Roman Empire.

- ✓ You've been commissioned by your editor to write a series of articles on a man named Paul who is traveling around the country preaching.
- ✓ You follow Paul for a while, and send in three (*or more!*) articles about the things this man is doing.
- ✓ One of your articles should be from ✓Philippi, ✓one from Rome, and the other(s) ✓from a region or city of your choice that Paul visits.
- ✓ Use your imagination and visualize yourself there, watching Paul and his companions. Be creative and write what you might have seen, heard and felt.
- ✓ You may write from the perspective of a Jewish Journalist, a Christian Correspondent, or a Roman Reporter. Your choice. Remember - each of those would have a different viewpoint and attitude about Paul's activities.

→ You are a Newspaper Illustrator in the first century Roman Empire.

- ✓ You have been commissioned by your editor to illustrate articles about a man named Paul who has been traveling around the Roman world preaching about a man named Jesus Christ. (Remember - there are no such thing as cameras yet! It's up to you to record what's going on!)
- ✓ You follow Paul for a while, watching him and his companions and his actions closely, sketching and making drawings of what you see as he visits the cities of ✓Philippi, ✓Rome, and ✓one other city of your choosing, or one other thing that happens to him. Use your imagination and visualize yourself there, watching Paul and his companions.
- ✓ Make sure to write captions for your illustrations so everyone knows what's going on in them.

On the day Jesus was crucified there were probably only a few dozen people in the whole world who realized that he would be resurrected from the dead.

Most thought that since he was dead his amazing ministry was over, and that the kingdom that he had so often spoken about was never going to happen.

But they were all wrong.
Jesus was raised to life.

He became the first man to be raised from the dead and given eternal life.

He then continued the work of setting up the kingdom of God through a group of men called apostles.

They were given the job of telling the whole world about the resurrected Christ and the kingdom that he was setting up.

The Apostle Paul was chosen to carry that message to the Gentiles inviting them to become a part of the kingdom and to live forever.

1. Let's begin our study by looking up the passages in parenthesis to fill in the following blanks in this brief summary about the Apostle Paul.

Paul was born to Jewish parents, and therefore he was a Jew. He was from the same family as Saul, the first king of Israel: they were both of the tribe of (Phil. 3:5). As a matter of fact, when he was born his name was (Acts 13:9). However, even though he was a Jew, he was born a (Acts 22:25-28) citizen. Years before he was born, the Romans had conquered the whole area of Israel and were the rulers of that entire part of the world, so being a citizen of Rome, and not just one of their captives, gave him many privileges that most Jews didn't have.

Saul was a (Acts 23:6), which means he was one of the Jew's religious leaders. He knew his Bible inside and out, and when this man named Jesus came along and started saying things that, to Paul, seemed to be against the Law of Moses, Paul decided he needed to get rid of all of this man's followers. He went around every city and grabbed men and women right out of the ecclesias and their homes and sent them to (Acts 8:3).

He did this until one day, as he was traveling to (Acts 9:3) to hunt down the believers there, (Acts 9:5) appeared to him in a vision and told him to go to the brothers and sisters in Damascus. In Damascus there was a man named (Acts 9:10), who God told to go help Saul because God had chosen Saul to preach to (Acts 9:15), and

But he had a problem; he wanted to join the ecclesia but he couldn't because (Acts 9:26). But an



apostle named (Acts 9:27) explained what had happened to Saul, and the ecclesia believed him. Barnabas and Saul travelled to a Gentile city named (Acts 11:25-26) to preach to the ecclesia there. Many years later, God told Barnabas and Saul to leave that ecclesia and go around the world and preach to the Gentile nations...

gen·tile
'jen(t)īl/
noun
1. a person
who is not
Jewish.

...This is where our study begins.

Paul spent a lot of his life traveling around the world in mostly **dangerous** conditions to **preach God's word** to people who otherwise wouldn't know anything about the truth.

We can divide his preaching trips into **three journeys**; each journey lasted for years. Let's take some time to learn a bit about **this amazing man**; this man named Paul. Let's learn a bit about the **trips he took**, and we'll be able to understand more about the **letters he wrote** to the ecclesias he visited.

Turn to Acts 13, and let's start our story there, at the beginning of what we commonly refer to as "Paul's First Missionary Journey"

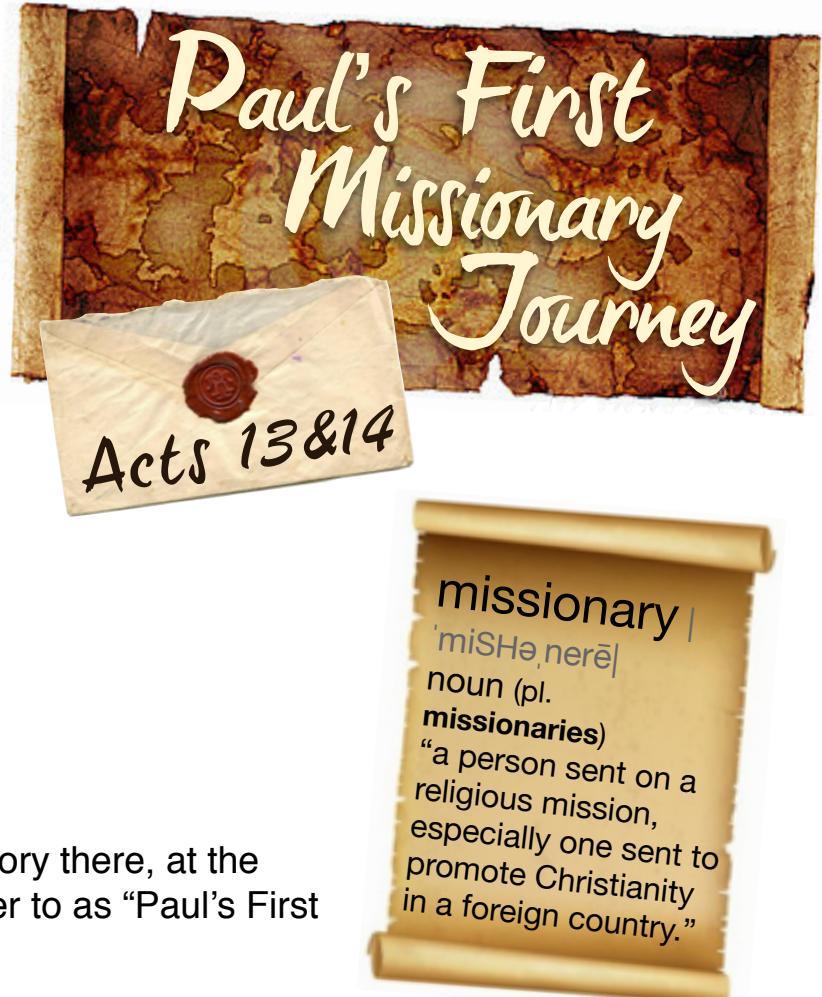
Read Acts 13:1-4

The word **Holy** means
"set apart for a special purpose"

The word **Spirit** means
"power"

The **Holy Spirit** was a **special power** given to the apostles to perform miracles, speak in different languages, prophesy, and perform other signs for the people. Having this power showed that the teaching of the apostles was true, and that it was from God.

This is more than likely how Saul and Barnabas were told to begin their journey; an apostle who was given this Spirit-power probably told them to go.



missionary /
'miSHə,nerē/

noun (pl.
missionaries)

"a person sent on a religious mission, especially one sent to promote Christianity in a foreign country."

2. While Saul and Barnabas were living in Antioch and going to the ecclesia there, we are told that the Holy Spirit told the ecclesia to separate Saul and Barnabas from the rest of the brothers and sisters for a special purpose. Look at both Acts 13:2 and Acts 9:15. What was this purpose? _____
- _____

3. The city of Antioch was about 15 miles from the Mediterranean Sea, so they had to travel (on foot!) to a city near the sea in order to board a ship. The city on the sea closest to Antioch was Seleucia. From Seleucia they would be able to catch a ship and sail to their first stop, an island called _____.



When reading through the record of where Paul travels, note that there are **TWO cities called ANTIOCH**. One is **Antioch in Pisidia**, and one is **Antioch in Syria**.

Circle Them Both on this map!

4. Let's begin by mapping out where Paul and Barnabas travel for the next few years so we can see the big picture. Then we'll look just a little bit at a few things that happen on this long journey. Look up the following verses in Acts to quickly fill in the blanks with the cities they visit on this "First Missionary Journey"

- ✓ 13:1- they started in their home city, _____ (*the one in Syria*)
- ✓ 13:4- and first went to _____,
- ✓ 13:4- then sailed to the island of _____.
- ✓ 13:5- while on that island, they preached in the city of _____,
- ✓ 13:6- then they went to the other side of the island, to _____,
- ✓ 13:13- when they left there, they went to _____ in _____,
- ✓ 13:14- & when they left there, they went to _____ in _____,
- ✓ 13:51- then they came unto _____, but
- ✓ 14:6 & 8- because of persecution, they fled to _____ and to
- ✓ 14:6 & 20- _____ in Lycaonia.
- ✓ 14:21- After they'd preached there, they returned to _____,
- ✓ 14:21- then back to _____,
- ✓ 14:21- and then back to- _____ (*in Pisidia*).
- ✓ 14:24-25- After they'd passed through Pisidia, they went to Pamphylia and preached again in _____, in Pamphylia,
- ✓ 14:25- and after preaching there, they went down to the city of _____ in order to catch a ship home again to
- ✓ 14:26- _____ (*in Syria*)

Barnabas

was a Jew
of the tribe of
Levi,
born in Cyprus.

Jewish history and tradition tells us that Barnabas had been educated at a school in Tarsus, where Saul was from. They may have grown up as acquaintances, and perhaps even friends.

5. Now, beginning in Antioch in Syria, draw a line on this map, and map out the route they took using the cities above. (Remember they went to a few places twice. Make sure to make that clear on your map.)



Read Acts 13:5-12

Now let's look at a few things that happen while Paul and his companions are on this journey.

6. The first place on the island of Cyprus that they went to was the city of Salamis. Where in the city did they go to preach? _____

7. They then travelled to a city on the other end of the island, called _____

8. In that city there was a man named **Sergius Paulus**, who was a deputy of the country, and an intelligent man, who wanted to hear more about the word of God from Barnabas and Saul. But in that city there was also a man who was called **Elymas** the Sorcerer who was trying his best to make sure that the deputy didn't believe what Barnabas and Saul were preaching about God. Explain in your own words what happened to Elymas and what the deputy did as a result. _____

Read Acts 13:13-16

9. What do you notice about Saul's name beginning in Acts 13:13?

10. When they left Paphos, where did they sail to next? _____

11. Who abruptly leaves them once they leave Paphos? _____

12. In these days, the Sabbath day was like our Sunday; it was the day everyone went to meeting! Where did Paul and Barnabas go on the sabbath day once they got to Antioch in Pisidia?

13. Who did they ask to give the exhortation that day? _____

Read Acts 13:16-41

We have here the first recorded speech that Paul gave.

He was hoping to show the Jews that this prophet named Jesus of Nazareth was *THE* Messiah that they had been looking for, by giving a short history of what God had done for His people, the Jews.

14. Search the exhortation Paul gives in Antioch in Acts 13:16-41 to find where the following points are made by Paul. Then next to each point he made, list the verse it's found in.

FOUND IN VERSE #	PAUL'S POINT
	Jesus Christ was the <u>son</u> (great-great-great... grandson) <u>of David</u>
	Jesus Christ would be the <u>Saviour of Israel</u>
	God would <u>raise</u> Jesus Christ from the <u>dead</u>
	There were <u>witnesses</u> of the fact that Jesus Christ had been <u>raised</u>
	Jesus Christ was the <u>son of God</u>
	Jesus Christ made it possible for our <u>sins</u> to be <u>forgiven</u>

Read Acts 13:42-52

15. When the Jews had left the synagogue, who begged Paul to exhort to them next week? _____

16. Paul and Barnabas agreed to exhort the next week, and when that day came around, who came to hear the word of God? _____

17. The Jewish people saw that many people wanted to hear Paul and Barnabas and they weren't happy. After all, they took great pride in knowing *THEY* were God's chosen people, *NOT* the Gentiles! Because of this, they started speaking against the things Paul and Barnabas were preaching. What did Paul and Barnabas say they were going to start to do because the Jews were refusing to listen? _____

18. What does verse 49 tell us happened because of all of this? _____

19. They could no longer preach there because of the persecution of the Jews, so they left. Where did they go to preach next? _____

Read Acts 14:1-7

Christadelphian

[kristə'delfēən]

ORIGIN from Greek

Khristadelphos

'in brotherhood with Christ'
(from *Khrustos* 'Christ'
and *adelphos* 'brother')

When the people began to believe the things Paul was preaching, and they believed that Christ was the promised Messiah, they became Brethren in Christ, or, in the Greek, "Christadelphians"

20. Once they got to Iconium, where did they go to preach? _____

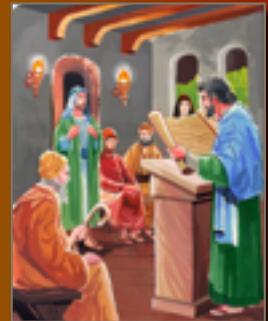
21. We are told in verse 1 that many Jews AND Gentiles became 'Christadelphians' because of the preaching of Paul. Why do we say they became 'Christadelphians'?
(hint - see box) _____

22. A lot of people from the city of Iconium believed the truth Paul was teaching, but there were also a lot that didn't. The city was divided. There were some that plotted against Paul and Barnabas. What did they plan to do to them? _____

gospel = good news of the kingdom of God.

23. Once they fled from Iconium, what two cities in the region of Lycaonia did they go next to preach the gospel? _____

For brothers and sisters of the Jewish ecclesiastis it would have been difficult to accept that the Gentiles had also been invited to be a part of God's kingdom.



God had given His power to many Gentiles to prove that He would accept them into His kingdom along with the Jews, and He had specifically told them that the Gentiles were included in his offer of salvation, but it still would have been difficult for them to accept that they were no longer God's only chosen people.

Read Acts 14:8-20

24. The people of this area were pagans, which means they worshipped more than one god. They worshipped *many* gods. As a matter of fact, they had different gods for everything! After seeing the miracles Paul and Barnabas did, what did they decide must have happened? (v11)



25. Turn back in your Bible to Acts 13:50, when they were in Antioch of Pisidia, and then turn to Acts 14:5, when they were in Iconium. What happened in both of these cities?



26. What did the Jews from Antioch and Iconium do when they came to Lystra?

27. Imagine someone throwing a golfball-sized rock at your head. Now read verse 19 carefully. These people didn't just throw little rocks at Paul (THAT would hurt bad enough!) but they did WAY more than that! How do we know that, from reading verse 19? (hint: how bad was he hurt?)

Read Acts 14:20-28

28. After he'd been almost killed in Lystra, they went to Derbe. When they left Derbe, where did they go? (3 places)

29. What an amazing man Paul was! compare your answer to the last question to question 26 and explain why that was so amazing.

This shows Paul's incredible belief in God.

Even though there were many who wanted to kill them, there were also many who had come to know the truth, and Paul and Barnabas were determined to do all that they could to help their new brothers and sisters.

30. When Paul and Barnabas went back through the cities that they had visited, they appointed elders in the ecclesiastas. What does this mean? What do elders in your ecclesia do?

Something to keep in mind:

Some of the places mentioned in Paul's journeys are **states**, or **regions**, and some are **cities**, or **towns**.
(Like we have today: the city of **Los Angeles**, is in **California**.)

For example, we've already learned there were two **cities** called **Antioch**.

One was in the **region of Syria**, called **Antioch of Syria**.

One was in the **region of Pisidia**, called **Antioch of Pisidia**.

In this same way, here we see Paul and Barnabas leaving **Pisidia** (where they'd been in **Antioch**), and coming to **Pamphylia**, preaching the word in **Perga**, and then in **Attalia**, (both cities in **Pamphylia**)

If you don't keep this in mind, you may think Paul and Barnabas go to four different places in 14:24-25.

31. They were now heading toward home, but they didn't go straight back - they had more preaching to do. Think about some of the brothers who have come to your ecclesia and given classes, and strengthened your ecclesia.

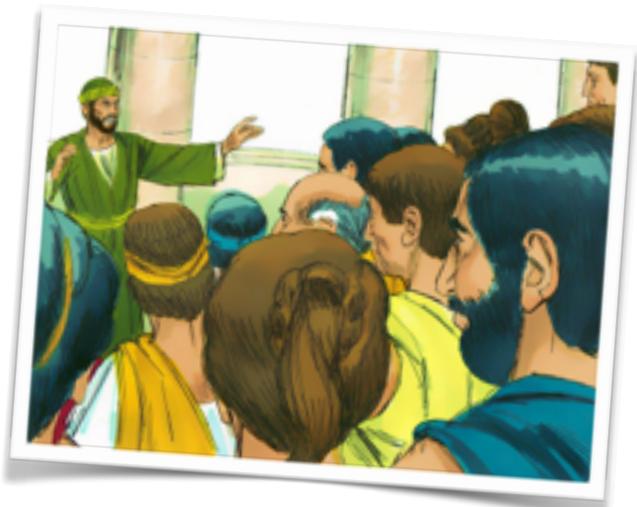
This is what Paul and Barnabas were doing. What two cities did they go to on their way home to Antioch of Syria, after they left Antioch of Pisidia?

Now they were back where they started. In their home ecclesia of Antioch, Syria.

Paul's First Missionary Journey was over.

32. What does verse 27 say they did when they returned to Antioch? _____

Just *imagine* how hearing about how many people believed in God because of Paul and Barnabas's preaching would have strengthened the ecclesia in Antioch!



the Jerusalem Conference

Acts 15

Since Paul and Barnabas had been given the job of **preaching to the Gentiles** they must have been happy that so many Gentiles had come to believe that Jesus Christ was immortal and was working to set up the kingdom, and they had been baptized because of this. At the same time they must have been frustrated that so many of God's chosen nation, the Jews, had completely rejected Jesus Christ, choosing to stick with old Jewish traditions.

Soon after they arrived back at their home base in Antioch they found that there was a problem within the ecclesia there as well. Some of the believing Jews from Judea taught that the Gentiles needed to become Jews first before they could be saved in Christ. The first step to becoming a Jew was to be circumcised. Paul and Barnabas tried to teach these brethren but they could not convince them that the **Gentiles did not have to become Jews before believing in Christ**, and that under Christ, circumcision was no longer necessary. Because of this, the ecclesia decided to send several brethren, including Paul and Barnabas, to bring this question to the apostles in Jerusalem, who were respected brethren, knowledgable in the scriptures. Among them were Peter and James, who had been with Christ for many years.

This meeting of the elders and apostles in Jerusalem is often referred to as the **"Jerusalem Conference."**

Read Acts 15:1-5

33. Some men who had become followers of Christ came from Judea and taught the people in the ecclesia in Antioch that Gentiles needed to become Jews and then accept Christ in order to be saved. According to these men, what would a Gentile need to do to become a Jew, and therefore be saved?

34. This teaching caused a lot of conflict. Why were some brethren sent to Jerusalem?

35. Draw a line on this map to show where Paul and Barnabas travel to ask these respected brethren to help them settle this dispute. Use a Bible Atlas or Bible Dictionary to find out: How far of a journey is this?



36. This is a good place to show why we, as Christadelphians use the word ‘Ecclesia’ rather than ‘Church’ to describe our members. In the book of Acts, we see the word ‘church’ used, so why don’t we say we ‘go to church’?

If you look up the word ‘church’ in a dictionary today, this is what it says:

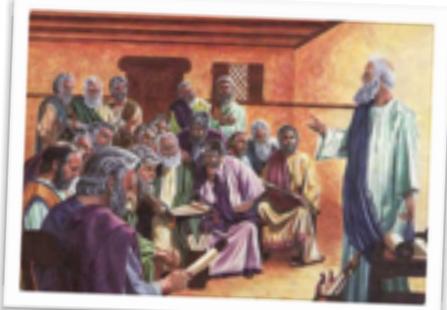
church

| CHerCH |

noun: a building used for public Christian worship

But is that what God means when he uses the word ‘church’ in the Bible? Look at Acts 15:3. What does this verse say that the church does? _____

37. Does Acts 15:3 make sense if we think of a church as the world defines it? Could a building do that? Of course not. So what *does* it mean? Look up the word Church in Strong’s Concordance and find out what God means. Church = *ekklēsia*, which is Strong’s#_____ and it means _____



38. On the way to Jerusalem, Paul and Barnabas stopped in Phenice (Phoenicia) and Samaria, and told the ecclesiastas there about all of the Gentiles that had become followers of God. How did the brethren there feel about that? _____

JUDAIZER

ONE WHO TRIES
TO CONVERT
OTHERS TO
JUDAISM
(TRIES TO MAKE
THEM JEWS)

The brethren in Acts 15 who were preaching about circumcision were believers in Christ who hadn't given up the rules of the Pharisees.

39. Once they got to Jerusalem the root of the problem became clear. Some of the believers in the ecclesia were still members of the religious group called the Pharisees, and as a result they had become Judaizers. What 2 things did these believing Pharisees teach that showed that they were Judaizers? _____

Read Acts 15:6-12

40. Many of the apostles came together to discuss this. One of the apostles, Peter, stood up and began to speak, and said that it was **God’s choice** that the Gentiles should believe. He said this to show that the Gentiles did not need to become Jews in order to be saved. Explain what event in Peter’s life had shown him that it was God’s choice that the Gentiles should have the chance to be in the Kingdom too? (hint: see Acts 11) _____

41. In verse 12 the record says that Barnabas and Paul spoke about “the signs and wonders that **God** had wrought among the Gentiles.” Why do you think they wanted to make sure that everyone was aware that it was God that had done these things among the Gentiles? _____

Read Acts 15:13-21

42. Next, James begins to speak. The conclusion of James' answer in verse 20 was that the Gentiles did not need to become Jews in order to be saved but that they did need to stop worshipping idols, and some other things that Gentiles did, in order to be saved. What four things did James say that the Gentiles should stop doing?



Read Acts 15:22-35

43. The brethren in Jerusalem decided to send a letter back to the brethren in Antioch to report their answers to the question they had about the Gentiles needing to become Jews. Who do they send with Paul and Barnabas to take this message back to the Antioch ecclesia?

44. When the letter was read to the ecclesia back in Antioch, how did they react? _____

MARK IT!

45. The word 'consolation' in verse 31 is the word *paraklesis*, which means "encouragement, comfort, or exhortation"

Acts 15:31	mark it in your margin!
<i>31 Which</i> when they had read, they rejoiced for the <u>consolation</u> .	consolation = "encouragement, comfort, exhortation"



were redirected by God, and told that they should instead go to Macedonia, Achaia, and to Greece. By looking at a map you will see that the work of Paul in spreading the truth to the Roman world was greatly expanded on this journey.

Read Acts 15:36-41

46. After they returned from Jerusalem to Antioch they stayed there with the ecclesia there and continued to preach. After a while, what did Paul suggest to Barnabas?

47. Verse 41 tells us what their main purpose was in this journey. Look up the word 'confirming' in your concordance. Confirming, Strong's # _____ means _____ Then tell in your own words what the main result of this journey was.

48. Once again, let's map out where Paul went on this journey. Begin in Acts 15 and fill in the blanks with where Paul went on his "*Second Missionary Journey*".

- ✓ 15:35 - They started in Antioch
- ✓ 15:41 - Paul and Silas preached throughout _____ and _____.
- ✓ 16:1 - then he came to _____ and _____ where he met Timothy
- ✓ 16:6-8 - they preached all around Phrygia and Galatia, and wanted to go to Asia, but were told not to by God, so they went to go to Mysia because they were on their way to Bithynia, but were told not to go there too, so they passed by and went to _____.
- ✓ 16:10-11 - In a vision at night, Paul was told to go to the region of Macedonia, so he did. He took a straight course to _____, and the next day went to _____,
- ✓ 16:12 - and then to the chief city in Macedonia; _____. (pay close attention to this city!)
- ✓ 17:1 - When they left there, they passed through _____ and _____, and came to _____.
- ✓ 17:10 - After being persecuted there, they snuck away and went to _____,
- ✓ 17:15 - but it was dangerous for Paul there, also, so the brethren brought him to _____.
- ✓ 18:1 - After preaching there, Paul left and came to _____.
- ✓ 18:18 - After being there a long time, he sailed with Priscilla and Aquila and we're told he shaved his head in _____ because he'd taken a vow.
- ✓ 18:19 - He then came to _____ where he preached more.
- ✓ 18:22 - When he sailed from there, he landed at _____,
- ✓ 18:22 - and next is a very interesting phrase, "and gone up", which actually means he went to JERUSALEM! which we'll look at later in our study.
- ✓ 18:22 - After he'd left Jerusalem, he went back home to _____ (in Syria)

49. Now, beginning in Antioch in Syria, draw a line on this map, and map out the route they took using the cities above.



Read Acts 16:1-5

50. When Paul and Silas came to Derbe and Lystra they met a young brother named Timotheus; or Timothy as we know him. What nationality was Timothy's mother? _____



51. Timothy would become a lifelong friend of Paul's, preaching with Paul and preaching at Paul's instruction. Many years later, Paul writes two letters to this young man that are preserved for us in our Bible. Read 2 Timothy 1:1-5, and explain how Paul felt about Timothy many years later. _____

52. How did the brethren that were at Lystra and Iconia feel about Timothy? _____

53. Why did Paul circumcise Timothy? _____

54. Verse 4 says they delivered the decrees (the rules or laws) given to them. What were the decrees that Paul and Silas delivered to the brothers and sisters in the cities that they came to?
Hint Acts 15:22-29 _____

Read Acts 16:6-12

THIS IS AMAZING! This is God directing Paul to go to Philippi - God KNEW there were people in Philippi who would follow Him if they heard the Gospel preached to them, but Paul probably wouldn't have gone that far up into Macedonia (the area where Europe is now) but God made sure he went there! **Let's see how God did this.**

55. The Holy Spirit mentioned in verse 6 probably refers to an angel that spoke to Paul and his company. What did God forbid Paul and his company from doing in Asia? _____

56. In verse 7, it says "they assayed to go..." This is a word we don't use much. Look up the word "assayed" from verse 7 in a concordance. It is the Greek word _____ and means _____

57. Once again, Paul was on his way and the Spirit redirected he and his company to go somewhere else. Look up verse 7 in a different translation that makes it clear to you what it is saying. Copy verse 7 in that translation below.

58. What did the man in the vision ask Paul to do? _____

59. So, to recap; in verse 6 they thought about going to Asia. Why didn't they go? _____

So they decided to go to Bithynia. Why didn't they go? _____

Now where were they heading to? _____

60. Why do you think God intervened three times in the route that Paul was taking on his 2nd journey? _____

61. How long did it take for Paul and his company to *get started* on their way to Macedonia? _____

62. In verse 10 the pronoun "we" is used for Paul and his company. This tells us that the whoever wrote the book of Acts is now traveling *with* Paul. But who wrote the book of The Acts of the Apostles? By comparing Luke 1:1-4, and Acts 1:1-4, you can figure out who wrote the book of Acts. How can you tell who wrote the book of Acts?



They now travel to **Philippi**. Let's learn a bit more about Philippi, since it's the focus of our study.

Watch the Pronouns!

If you were to tell your parents, "My friends went to school and then *they* went to the library, and then *we* went to the park." - would your parents be able to tell where it was that you joined your friends?

At the library, right?
Because after they went to the library, you say, "*then we* went to the park."

Luke does the same thing throughout the book of Acts.

Watch For It!

Use a Bible dictionary or other sources to fill out the following information about Philippi:

(Smith's Bible Dictionary (can also be found online at biblestudytools.com) has a good explanation of Philippi)

63. Philippi was founded by: _____

64. Philippi was named after: _____

65. The town's original name: _____

66. The road that the city was located on: _____

67. The continent that Philippi is located on: _____

68. The main nationality of the people living there at the time of Paul: _____

69. Something else I found interesting about Philippi: _____

70. Verse 12 tells us that Philippi was a colony of Rome. Use a Bible dictionary to explain what it meant to be a Roman colony. (Easton's Bible Dictionary, which can also be found online: eastonsbibledictionary.org, has a good definition of a colony) What made a Roman colony different from other cities in the area?

THE SYNAGOGUE AND JEWISH WORSHIP

Unlike other religions, the synagogue was the center of Jewish worship during the time of Jesus. Synagogues were located in most of the leading cities of Israel. Although very little remains of the original synagogues, they were built in a style that is still used today. Most of the original synagogues in the land of Canaan, which most houses had much in common with the synagogue that Jesus visited in Capernaum and other cities.

The synagogue at Capernaum was built on the site of an older temple. The city of Capernaum was 8 miles to the north of the Sea of Galilee. It was destroyed by the Romans in A.D. 70, only to be rebuilt later.



71. When Paul was traveling around to different cities he would often preach first in the synagogue. Use a Bible dictionary to explain what a synagogue is. _____

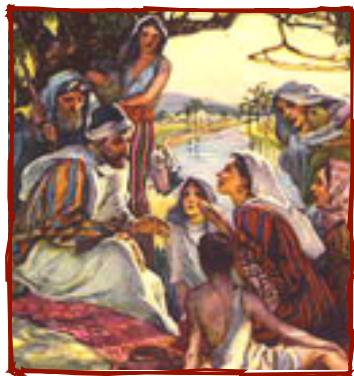
Read Acts 16:13-15

72. When Paul came to Philippi he did not go and preach in the synagogue like he normally did. Where did he go on the sabbath day instead? _____

73. Why do you think that he might have done this? (Hint: also look at Psalm 137:1 which talks about the Israelites when they had been taken into Babylon.) _____

74. Look up verse 13 in another translation. What does it mean in the KJV when it says, "prayer was wont to be made?" _____

75. Who did Paul and his company speak to when they sat down by the riverside? _____



76. We are told that Lydia was a seller of purple, which means she sold purple cloth. What kind of people wore purple? (see Luke 16:19) _____

77. Who did Lydia worship even before she heard Paul and his company teaching? _____



78. What does verse 14 say happened to Lydia's heart when she heard them? _____

79. Look up the word 'attended' from verse 14 in a concordance. What does this word mean? Greek word= _____ which means _____

80. What did Lydia and her household do after they had heard the things spoken by Paul? _____

81. What did Lydia constrain (urge) Paul and his company to do? _____

82. We know from later on in chapter 16 that Paul and his company agreed to stay with Lydia. How do we know this? _____

Read Acts 16:16-24

With a home base in Philippi for his teaching Paul was able to focus on teaching the people of Philippi all about God, his kingdom, and about eternal life. They would have taught the people all about the kingdom and God's plan to fill the earth with people that **think like Him** and **act like Him**.

Some people would have believed what Paul was saying but most of the people would not believe. Most of the people of Philippi believed in the **many gods of Rome** and Greece. These gods were not really gods at all, but many of the people still believed in them and believed that they had power, but **they had never seen anything** like what Paul was about to do to the maid that came to him.

This maid had a mental illness that people in the city of Philippi believed gave her the power to tell the future. They thought that the god Apollo was speaking through her. Of course this was not true, but for some reason the people of the city came to her to hear what this god 'Apollo' had to say.

83. Where were Paul and his company going when they met the damsel? _____



84. The word soothsaying from verse 16 is Strong's # 3132 "manteuoma" which means, "fortune telling" 

85. The people of Philippi thought that the god Apollo was speaking to them through the maid. What did she call Paul and his company? _____

86. How often did the maid meet Paul and say these things? _____

Even though this girl was just repeating things she'd heard, the people thought she really was a messenger from this (fake) god Apollo. They would have been quite surprised to hear that the message of the maid was in *support* of the teaching of Paul. They would have been even more amazed that *Apollo* considered *Yahweh* to be the most high God. **This would have troubled Paul.** He didn't want Yahweh's name to be connected to any false gods! Paul silenced the girl to show that Yahweh was the **ONLY** God.

87. Look up the word 'grieved' from verse 18 in a concordance. What does this word mean?
Greek word= _____ which means _____ 

88. Then the people saw something that they had never seen before. They saw Paul heal the maid of her mental illness. In whose name did Paul heal her? _____

89. The maid was a servant girl and she had masters that she worked for. If you were her master how would you have felt when she was healed of this disease? _____

90. How did her masters feel when her mental illness was cured? _____ Why? _____

91. What did they do to Paul and Silas? _____

92. What did they tell the magistrates that Paul and Silas were doing to their city? _____

93. You will notice in verse 21 that the maid's masters did not complain to the magistrates about the maid being healed. What did they complain about? _____



The complaint that was brought against Paul and Silas was that they were teaching customs that were **illegal** in Philippi. **As a Roman colony** Philippi closely kept the laws of Rome, one of which was that only approved religions could be practiced. **Christianity was not an approved religion** under Roman law and so Paul and Silas were beaten and put in prison for teaching about Christ and the kingdom.

94. Why did the masters say that the customs Paul and Silas taught were not lawful? _____

95. What two things did the magistrates do when the multitude rose up together against Paul and Silas? _____

96. Why do you think the multitude of the city of Philippi rose up against Paul and Silas? _____

97. What three indications do we have from verses 23-24 that the magistrates and the jailor were afraid that Paul and Silas would escape? _____

98. What had already happened in Philippi that would have made them think that Paul and Silas maybe *could* escape? _____

Read Acts 16:25-34

99. What two things did the prisoners hear Paul and Silas doing in the prison? _____

100. Fill in the blanks from this verse:

"And suddenly there was a great _____, so that the _____ of the prison were shaken: and _____ all the _____ were opened, and every one's bands were loosed."

101. Look up the words "jailor" in verse 23 and "keeper of the prison" in verse 27. How do they compare? _____



102. What was the keeper of the prison doing when the earthquake hit, and why was this a problem? _____

103. What did he see as soon when he awoke? _____



104. What was the keeper of the prison going to do with his sword? _____

105. What did Paul yell out to the keeper of the prison? _____

106. **So** it's pretty obvious that God didn't send this earthquake so that Paul and Silas would escape. Since God did not send the earthquake so they could escape, why do you think He sent it? _____

107. Why do you think the other prisoners did not take the opportunity to escape when the doors were opened? (hint: what had Paul & Silas been doing while they were bound in the prison?)

The keeper of the prison would have known of many gods that were made of wood, stone, and metal, but it would have been a big change for him to believe that there was only one God and that that God was the ruler of the universe. He would have known all about their message of salvation because everyone was talking about it. He would know that the spirit of Apollo had been removed from the maid by their God. Then he saw their God open the doors of the prison by a mighty earthquake. And to top it all off, the men under his care did not run for freedom, instead they stayed in the prison. He realized that these men were different. He realized that **there was no god like their God.**

108. What did the keeper of the prison ask Paul and Silas when he fell down before them?

109. What does his request tell us about the impact that Paul and his company had made on the people of Philippi? _____

Paul and Silas told the keeper of the prison to "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ." Every word of the Bible is important. They weren't just told to believe in **Jesus**, or to believe in the **Lord**, or on **Christ**, but to believe on the Lord Jesus Christ.

110. Draw a line and connect the names of the titles to their meanings, in order to get the full meaning on their message to the jailer, and about who he should believe in:

Lord	"Yahweh Saves"
Jesus	"the Anointed" "the Messiah"
Christ	"Supreme in Authority"

111. Before a person can be baptized they must understand and believe the things concerning the kingdom of God and the name of Jesus Christ. Find at least one verse in the Bible that proves that this is necessary before baptism can take place.

112. Look up the word 'stripes' from verse 33 in a concordance. What does this word mean?
Greek word= _____ which means _____



113. Where did the keeper of the prison take Paul and Silas after he had been baptized?

Read Acts 16:35-40

114. Look up the word ‘sergeants’ from verse 35 in a concordance.
What does this word mean? Greek word= _____
which means _____



115. The healing of the maid proved that Paul and Silas had been given the power of God. Then the earthquake struck in an answer to the prayers and hymns of Paul in Silas in the prison. The leaders of the city (the magistrates) wouldn't have wanted to have Paul & Silas in their city any longer! They must have been hoping to get rid of Paul and Silas any way they could, so they sent their sergeants to release them from prison and let them go. What message did Paul send to the city leaders? _____

116. Why didn't Paul and Silas just leave the city? _____

117. Why were the city leaders afraid when they found out that Paul and Silas were Roman citizens? _____

Roman Citizenship

THE CITY OF ROME HAD CONQUERED MANY OTHER COUNTRIES, MAKING THEM A PART OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE. HOWEVER, JUST BECAUSE YOUR COUNTRY HAD BEEN TAKEN OVER, DIDN'T MEAN YOU BECAME A ROMAN CITIZEN. BEING A CITIZEN OF ROME WAS A PRIVILEGED POSITION WHICH GAVE PEOPLE ADVANTAGES AND BENEFITS OTHERS DIDN'T HAVE. BECAUSE PAUL WAS BORN IN A ROMAN COLONY, HE WAS A ROMAN CITIZEN. IN PAUL'S CASE IT ENTITLED HIM TO A FAIR TRIAL BEFORE HE WAS PUNISHED FOR A CRIME. IN THIS WAY, PAUL'S ROMAN CITIZENSHIP HELPED IN THE SPREADING OF THE TRUTH.

118. How would the ecclesia have benefitted now that the city leaders had shown respect for Paul and Barnabas?

119. Where did Paul and Silas go when they had been released from prison? _____

120. How did the events of Paul's visit to Philippi make it easier for the ecclesia to grow?

Read Acts 17:1-10

Paul and Silas came to the city of Thessalonica, a large city that had **many Jews**, and as a result of that, there was a synagogue. They were able to convert many in that city, but their time there was cut short due to the jealousy of the unbelieving Jews. As a result Paul and Silas were forced to leave the city of Thessalonica by night and to go on to **Berea**.

The unbelieving Jews **followed them to Berea** which forced Paul to go on to **Athens**. After spending time in Athens, Paul went on to the city of **Corinth** where he stayed for a long time. While Paul was in Corinth, he wished he had been able to spend time with the newly formed ecclesia in Thessalonica, but he was unable to do so. Because of this, Paul wrote the two letters to the Thessalonians while he was at Corinth. Paul also sent Timothy to them to help establish the new ecclesia there.

121. As usual, where was the first place Paul went when he came to Thessalonica? _____



122. How long did he reason with the people in the synagogue? _____

123. What three things did he teach them out of these scriptures?

124. Some of the people of Thessalonica believed, but some didn't. Which of the Jews gathered up a bunch of people to create a mob? _____

125. What kind of people did they gather up for their mob? _____

126. Where did the mob look for Paul and Silas? did they find them there? _____

127. What did the unbelieving Jews say the brethren were doing that went against Caesar's decrees? _____

128. Because Jason was taking care of Paul and Silas, he and the rest of the ecclesia there were in trouble with the law. This would have caused a lot of problems for Jason and for all of the believers there. In verse 9, the phrase "when they had taken security of Jason, and the other" means they made Jason and others pay money to the city leaders to guarantee that the ecclesia would not disturb the peace of the city. Rewrite verse 9 in your own words _____

129. It is during this time that the **Philippian ecclesia** helped Paul. We aren't told about it here in Acts, but Paul mentions this incident at the end of his letter to the Philippian Ecclesia. Read verses 6-9 to see what was happening here in Thessalonica, and then look at Philippians 4:16 and tell what the brothers and sisters in Philippi did for Paul.

130. Because of the events in verse 9, Paul had to leave Thessalonica in the midst of the setting up of the ecclesia there. Paul wanted to return to the ecclesia there but couldn't because he now had been banned from entering the city of Thessalonica. This unfortunate event would start Paul on one of his most important works: the writing of the epistles. Explain what Paul told the brothers & sisters in the Thessalonian ecclesia when he wrote to them in 1 Thess. 2:17-18.

131. How have Bible students since this time benefitted from Paul being banned from Thessalonica?

Read Acts 17:11-15

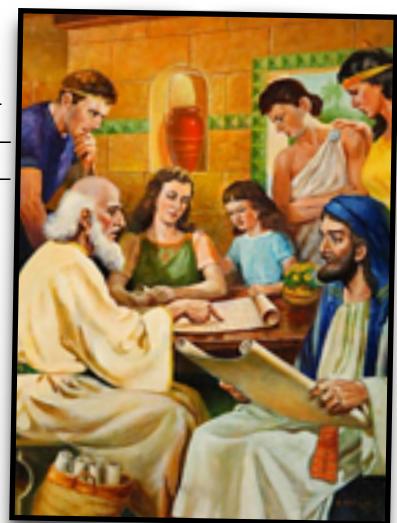
132. Once the bond was paid, and they were released from prison, what did the brethren of Thessalonica do?

133. After being kicked out of yet another city for preaching, where did Paul and Silas go as soon as they came to Berea?

134. Explain in your own words what the brethren of Berea did that made them 'more noble' than the brethren of Thessalonica.

135. Once again, trouble followed Paul. What happened to cause Paul to have to leave Berea quickly?

136. The brethren of the Berean ecclesia would have, no doubt, heard of what had happened to the brethren in Thessalonica, so they rushed to get Paul off to safety. Why do you suppose Paul left Timothy and Silas behind?



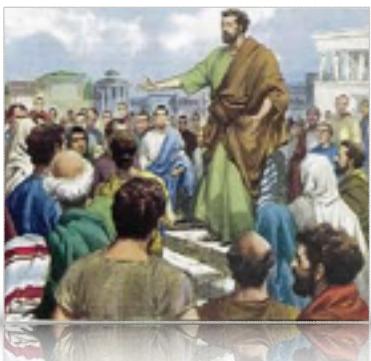
Read Acts 17:16-34

137. Where did the men from Berea take Paul?

138. Find out: What country is Athens the capital of today?

139. What did Paul notice about the city of Athens in verse 16?

140. What two things did Paul preach to the philosophers of Athens?(v18) _____



141. What was the Areopagus? (Bible dictionary) _____

142. The city of Athens was full of idols made of gold, silver, and stone, so Paul tried to explain the true God to the men of the Areopagus. List 5 of the points Paul made that show that the true God is far superior to the idols worshipped by the people of Greece.

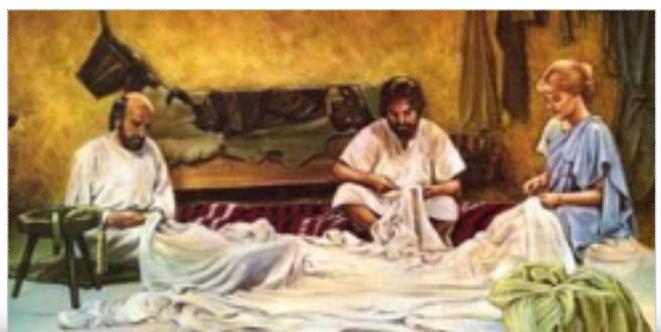
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

143. In what two ways did the men of the Areopagus react when they heard of the resurrection of the dead? _____

Read Acts 18:1-8

After leaving Athens, Paul spent nearly two years in the city Corinth. The people of the city of Corinth were very prosperous and they lived their lives ignorant of God. When Paul first came to the city of Corinth, he would have been frustrated because of the poor response that the truth had just received in Athens. He would also have been lonely because Silas and Timothy were still in Macedonia. Paul soon found a Jewish couple that were tentmakers like himself, and he stayed with them and worked with them.

Things may have started off slow for Paul but soon there was a **thriving ecclesia there**. It was while Paul was in Corinth that he wrote the letters to the Thessalonians.



144. Where did Paul go when he left Athens? _____

145. Paul met a man and his wife there. What do we know about this couple from v.2?
What were their names? _____
Where were they from? _____
Why were they living in Corinth? _____

146. Why did Paul stay with them while he was in Corinth? _____

147. What did Paul do every Sabbath day? _____

148. Who joined Paul again in verse 5? _____



149. What did Paul testify to the Jews when Silas and Timothy were with him? _____

150. Why do you think that he might have waited for them to be present to say these things? _____

151. What was it that caused Paul to say that he was going to go preach to the Gentiles? _____

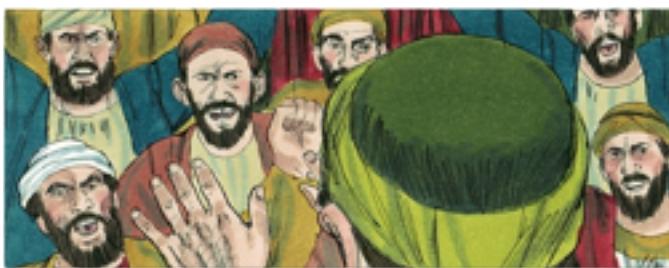
152. What is a Gentile? _____

153. We are told that Crispus believed with all his house. Who was Crispus? _____

Read Acts 18:9-17

154. After the last few places that Paul had preached he probably was feeling pretty defeated and frustrated. Who came to Paul to cheer him up and encourage him? _____

155. Explain in your own words what was told to Paul to encourage him. _____



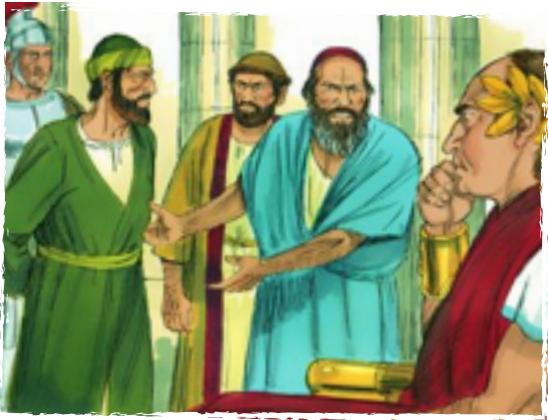
157. Who got together and made insurrection against Paul? _____

158. Look in a dictionary - what does insurrection mean?

insurrection

|in'sərekSH(ə)n|

noun



159. What did they accuse Paul of? _____

160. Before Paul could even speak up and defend himself, Gallio spoke up. In your own words, what did Gallio say to the Jews?

An inscription discovered at Delphi mentions
Gallio

as proconsul (which was like a governor) of Achaia at the time of the twenty-sixth accolade (an honor given to Roman officials) of the Emperor Claudius.

This was in A.D. 52.

Read Acts 18:18-22

161. In verse 18, Paul cut off his hair to signify the completion of a vow. Under the rules of the Nazarite vow the person making the vow would cut off their hair after completing a set time of service to God. It is possible that the completion of Paul's second journey marked the end of that length of service promised by Paul. Where in the Bible do we find the rules for the Nazarite vow? _____

162. Who went with Paul to Syria? _____

163. What did Paul do when he came to Ephesus? _____

164. Why didn't he stay with them in Ephesus? _____

165. We read in verse 22 that Paul sailed to Caesarea, which was a city on the coast where there was a port to sail into, then it says "when he had... gone up, and saluted the ecclesia..." Gone up to where? look at Acts 21:12 & 15 for a hint to what the Bible means when it says when people 'go up' to a place. Where did Paul go? _____

166. Where did he go 'down' to next? (even though that city is actually north, which would normally be called 'up') _____

By the time Paul started his 3rd journey it had been about 17 years since his conversion on the road to Damascus. The third journey would take about four years, and most of that time would be spent in the city of Ephesus. He had promised the brethren there that he

would return, and so he did. His presence in the ecclesiastas was a great help to the brothers and sisters and **his letters** became an important work for all of the ecclesiastas. During the third journey it is thought that Paul wrote the two letters to the Corinthians, and the letter to the Romans. A big part of the work of the third journey of Paul was the taking of a **collection for the brothers and sisters in Jerusalem** that were living in poverty because they were the servants of Christ.



167. Let's map out where Paul went on this journey. Begin in Acts 18 and fill in the blanks with where Paul went on his "*Third Missionary Journey*".

- ✓ 18:22-23 After Paul had spent some time in his 'home ecclesia' of ANTIOCH (in Syria) he left and went all over the areas of _____ and _____.
- ✓ 19:1 - He passed through the upper coasts, and went to _____ where he preached for two years!
- ✓ 20:1- After preaching there, he left and went to go into _____.
- ✓ 20:2 - After exhorting in many places in that area, he came to _____ (where he stayed in the city of Corinth)
- ✓ 20:3 - When he left there, just about to sail across to Syria, he found out there were Jews that were waiting to kill him, so he went back through _____ instead,
- ✓ 20:6 - In Macedonia, they were in _____ for the days of unleavened bread, and from there sailed to _____.
- ✓ 20:14 - Paul again met up with his company at _____, and sailed to _____.
- ✓ 20:15 - They sailed over close to _____, and arrived the next day at _____, stayed a bit at _____ and came the following day to _____.
- ✓ 21:1- After preaching to a gathering of brethren there, they sailed to _____ then the next day to _____, then on to _____.
- ✓ 21:3 - They found a ship sailing toward Phenicia, sailed past Cyprus toward Syria, and landed in _____.
- ✓ 21:7 - They stayed there for 7 days, and sailed to _____ where they stayed for one day.
- ✓ 21:8 - They left there and went to _____ where they stayed with Philip.
- ✓ 21:15- Then, even though the brethren didn't want him to go because they were afraid for his life, he went up to _____.

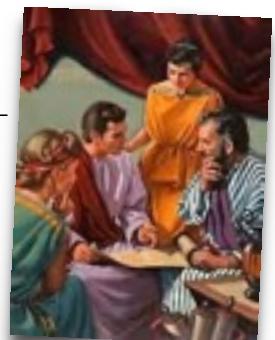
168. Now, beginning in Antioch in Syria, draw a line on this map, and map out the route they took using the cities you just identified.



Read Acts 18:23-28

169. What does Acts 18:23 tell us about what Paul's mission was on his third journey? _____

170. In your own words, describe what happened with Aquila, Priscilla, and Apollos in verses 24-26. _____



Read Acts 19:1-20

171. Apollos had been one of the main teachers of the word of God in the synagogue of Ephesus. He spoke about Jesus, but only knew about the baptism of John the Baptist; he did not know how we are baptized into Christ. When Aquila and Priscilla heard him they taught him more fully about Christ, but when Paul arrived in Ephesus he found some of the brothers that had been taught the truth by Apollos before he'd known about Jesus Christ, and had not learned about the work of Christ yet. They had been baptized into John's baptism only. In verse 4 Paul quotes the words of John the Baptist. Who had John told the people they should believe? _____

172. What did these men do when they heard what Paul said? _____



173. How long did Paul preach in the Synagogue before the Jews spoke evil of "The Way" (The Truth)? _____

174. Paul didn't bother arguing with these men who were hardened against the truth. He decided to leave and go to preach where there were still people willing to listen. Where did he and the other disciples begin to dispute ('teach') and how long did they discuss daily there? _____

175. What was the result of all of this preaching? _____

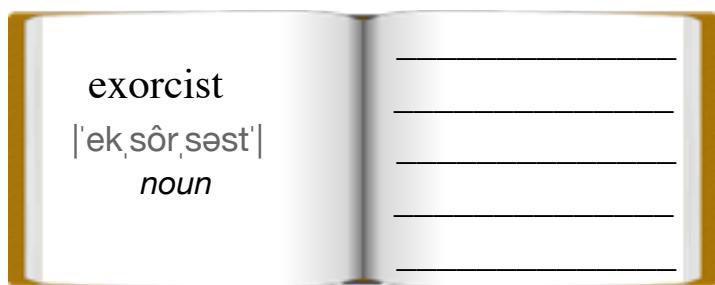
176. What special miracles was Paul able to perform? _____

In the Bible,
'Evil Spirits'
refers to mental
disorders.

Because there were so many sicknesses that were not understood by the doctors of the day, there were often people, called **exorcists**, that went around trying to 'drive out the evil spirits' or mental illnesses from people's brains. Of course they were *not* able to *actually* drive them out, but people were **so desperate** for help that they would pay a lot of money to these exorcists to try.

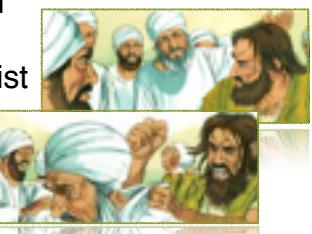
177. Why do you think Jesus gave Paul the power to do these miracles? _____

178. Look up the word 'exorcist' in a dictionary and write the definition here:



179. Paul had the power to heal many people in Ephesus; so many, in fact, that others were led to try to do the same. A Jewish Priest named Sceva had seven sons who were

exorcists. They had heard of the great miracles done in the name of Jesus Christ and they were amazed because Paul was able to *actually* heal! So they decided to use the same methods as Paul and used the name of Jesus Christ along with the name of Paul to try to do the same miracles that Paul had been doing. Sort of like a magician says 'abracadabra' when he does a magic trick. Their efforts, of course, would fail. What happened to them when they tried to copy Paul?



180. Explain what happened that caused the name of the Lord Jesus to be magnified there?

Read Acts 19:21-29

181. In Acts 19:21, we read that Paul wanted to go back to a few of the places he'd previously preached, but decided to stay in Ephesus (Asia) for a while, so who did he send to Macedonia? _____

182. Look back at your map. What region was the Philippian Ecclesia in? _____

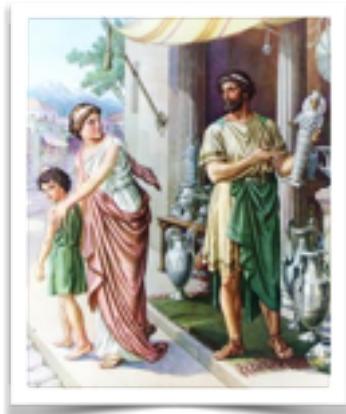
183. Turn to Philippians 1:1. Who was the letter to the Philippians from? _____

184. While Paul stayed in Ephesus, he ran into some trouble with some of the businessmen there because of his preaching. A man named Demetrius started stirring up trouble for him. What was Demetrius' occupation? _____

185. Verse 24 says that making the silver shrines of Diana brought no small gain to the craftsmen. What does, "no small gain" mean?

186. What did Demetrius accuse Paul of doing? _____

Was he correct? _____



187. Who does it name as Paul's traveling companions in v.29? _____ & _____, where were they from? _____ and what happened to them?

**THE THEATRE IN EPHESUS
AS IT MAY HAVE LOOKED IN PAUL'S TIME**



**THE RUNS OF
THE THEATRE IN
EPHESUS TODAY**

Demetrius and all of the men that made the idols of Diana had come together to do something about Paul and his teaching. There were so many people in Asia who were turning away from idol worship, that they weren't selling as many Diana idols, and were **losing a lot of money!**

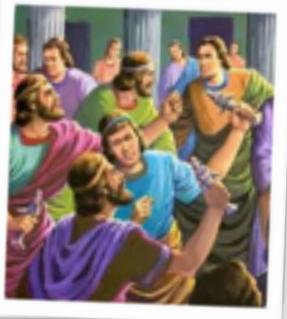
These men became so angry that they got the whole city stirred up and started a **riot in the city theatre**. Most of the people were screaming and yelling even though they **didn't even know why!**

Read Acts 19:30-41

188. Why do you think Paul would have wanted to enter into the theatre even though there was an out of control mob there? _____

189. Why didn't the other disciples want him to go in?

190. The Town Clerk got up and calmed the people down. Explain in your own words what he said to try to reason with the people. _____



After the uproar in Ephesus ended, Paul called together the brothers and sisters in the Ephesian ecclesia and exhorted them. He was preparing to continue on his journey and visit the ecclesias in Philippi, Corinth and Troas

He wanted to strengthen them in their faith and he was also hoping that they might **contribute money to the poor brothers and sisters in Jerusalem**. He also wanted to spend time in Corinth where the ecclesia had been having a difficult time.

Read Acts 20:1-5

191. In verse 1 we read that Paul went to the region of Macedonia. It is likely that he spent time in Philippi but not in Thessalonica. Why wouldn't he be able to spend time in Thessalonica? _____



At the end of Paul's 3rd journey Paul had assembled a group of brothers that had collected money from their different ecclesias to help the poor ecclesias in Jerusalem. This collection is known as the **Jerusalem Poor Fund**.

Their plan was to travel with Paul by ship directly to the coast near Jerusalem and to take their gift of money from the Gentile ecclesias to the poor ecclesias at Jerusalem. The unbelieving Jews that always seemed to be following Paul, however, had a different plan; they planned to board the same ship and while at sea, probably at night, throw Paul overboard. This plan became known to Paul, as it often seemed to, and so Paul decided to travel to Philippi by land and then to sail to Troas where he would meet up with the rest of the party.

192. What does it mean in verse 3 when it says "the Jews laid wait for him?" _____

193. Later on, when Paul finally did arrive in Jerusalem who was there, planning on trying to kill him? (Acts 21:27-31) _____

194. Acts 20:4 lists the brothers that brought their ecclesia's donations to the Jerusalem Poor Fund. List all of the brothers that accompanied Paul and list where they were from. (*There are 10, including Paul and the brother who wrote this book: note the use of the pronoun "us"*) The first one is done for you.

1) Sopater of Berea

6)

2)

7)

3)

8)

4)

9)

5)

10)

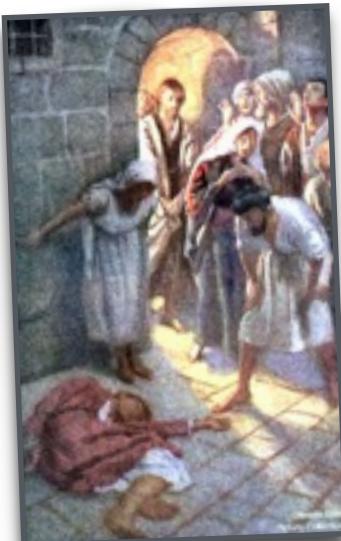
Read Acts 20:6-12

195. Where had Paul been able to spend Passover (The Feast of Unleavened Bread) thanks to the detour he was forced to take? _____

196. In 2 Corinthians 8:1-5, Paul mentions the ecclesias of Macedonia (which would include the Philippians) and their contribution of money to the collection Paul was taking up for the Jewish brothers and sisters in Jerusalem. What does Paul say about them in 2 Cor. 8:1-5? (You may want to read these verses from other translations) _____

When Paul arrived in Troas the rest of his party was already there. They must have been very relieved that Paul had arrived safely and that they all had arrived safely. The ecclesia in Troas would have been excited to have so many visitors; [it must have been like a Bible school, and the ecclesia being greatly strengthened.] While in Troas we find the first mention of an ecclesia gathering together on the **first day of the week to break bread**.

It is a practice that we still follow today. The breaking of bread is a reminder to us of the **sacrifice of Christ**. The sacrifice that has made it possible for those that have fallen asleep in the ecclesia of God to still have life in them: to be raised to life again and to find comfort once again with their brothers and sisters. The miracle of the raising of the Gentile Eutychus would also prove the **full acceptance of the Gentiles** into the family of Christ.



197. For what reason did they gather together on the first day of the week? _____

198. Explain what happened to Eutychus. _____

199. There were many witnesses from many ecclesias that saw the raising of Eutychus. How would it help you if you were able to see a man resurrected? _____

Read Acts 20:13-18

200. Paul and his company now set their sights on sailing to Jerusalem. List the next 5 stops they made after Assos.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____



201. Even though Paul loved his brothers and sisters in Ephesus, he didn't want to spend time there (remember -Ephesus is in Asia). Why didn't Paul want to spend time in Asia? _____

202. Paul didn't want to go to Ephesus, but while Paul was in Miletus who came to see him?

Read Acts 20:18-37

203. In verses 18-35 Paul gives one last exhortation to the elders of the ecclesia from Ephesus. In v.28 Paul tells the elders from Ephesus to, “feed the church of God.” What did he mean by this? _____

204. Why do you think it is more blessed to give than to receive? _____

205. What did Paul say to the elders of Ephesus that made them most sorrowful? _____

Read Acts 21:1-17

The trip back to Israel was a quick one, and Paul soon found himself only a few miles from Israel; in the city of Tyre. There was an ecclesia in Tyre and Paul and his traveling companions were able to spend a week with the brothers and sisters there. While they were there some of the **disciples warned Paul** about the trouble awaiting him if he went to Jerusalem, yet Paul continued on. A **similar warning** was repeated to Paul in the city of Caesarea and again Paul pressed on towards Jerusalem. Paul knew he was going to face **grave danger** in Jerusalem yet he would not turn back because he had an objective that was critical to the survival of the ecclesiasties of his day.



What was the problem? The Jewish believers found it difficult to accept Gentiles into their ecclesiasties without the Gentiles accepting Jewish laws and in effect becoming Jews. It was hard for them because the Jewish believers had been keeping those laws all of their lives.

What was Paul's goal? He hoped to bring together the Gentile believers with the Jewish believers, making one united ecclesia.

How did he plan to accomplish this? He was bringing the money that he had been collecting from the believers in the Gentile ecclesiasties to give to the Jewish believers. This money would do a lot to relieve the poverty of the Jewish believers in the Jerusalem ecclesiasties. Paul hoped this gift would show the love that the Gentile believers had for their Jewish brothers & sisters. Paul also would want to help his Jewish brothers & sisters and show them that he was willing to risk his life for them.

Paul says that the Gentile believers were pleased to help the Jewish believers because, “**the Gentiles have shared in the Jew's spiritual blessings, they owe it to the Jews to share with them their material blessings.**” (*Rom. 15:27 NIV*)

206. What did the disciples in Tyre tell Paul *not* to do? (through the Spirit's guidance)

207. What did Paul, his companions, and the disciples do at the shore, while departing from Tyre? _____



208. We are told that they stayed for one day in Ptolmais and that they saluted the brethren. Look up the word saluted in the concordance. What does it mean? _____

209. What did the prophet Agabus do? _____



210. What did it mean? _____

211. What did the disciples beg Paul to do? _____

212. For what reason was Paul willing to even die at Jerusalem? _____

213. The word “carriage” in verse 15 actually means “baggage.” What would have made up a large part of the baggage that the brethren took up to Jerusalem? _____



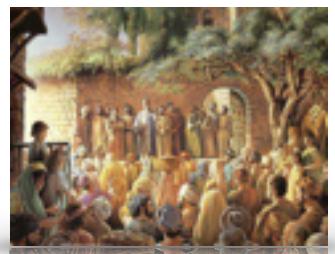
the elders say that there were? _____

Read Acts 21:17-26

214. Who did Paul and his company see the day after they arrived in Jerusalem? _____

215. What did they tell James and the elders? _____

216. How many believing Jews did James and



217. What had the Jewish believers heard that Paul had been teaching the Gentiles? _____

The law of Moses was a law that was given by Yahweh to the nation of Israel to teach them about Him and His purpose. The people of Israel did not have Bibles like we have, to teach them, and so the rules that they followed every day **taught them the lessons** that Yahweh wanted them to learn. Yahweh’s commandments in the law were *holy, just and good* and were profitable for *doctrine, reproof, correction, and instruction in righteousness* and this had not been changed by the coming of Christ.

For this reason there was a lot of value in the people continuing to keep the law of Moses even though it was no longer required, even though keeping the law of Moses did not bring salvation. Paul therefore was willing to join four brethren in a vow to show that he did not treat the law with contempt but rather had great respect for it.

James and the elders asked Paul to help four brethren that had made a vow of service to God. They asked him to pay for the sacrifices that were required at the end of the vow. When did we see Paul himself make a vow in our studies? _____

218. Where in our studies did we first see the guidelines of the Gentiles that are mentioned in verse 25? _____

219. How did the law of Moses help teach the people Yahweh's lessons? _____

220. Illustrate the following verses:

Acts 21:27-29	Acts 21:30	Acts 21:31
Acts 21:32	Acts 21:33	Acts 21:34a
Acts 21:34b	Acts 21:35	Acts 21:36
Acts 21:37-38	Acts 21:39	Acts 21:40

Once again Paul found himself with a huge audience that was riveted to his every word. Most were looking to find something in his words that would prove that he was an enemy of Israel. The tension was extreme as the people waited to see what would happen to Paul. At the same time Paul was hoping that he might be able to convince the unbelieving Jews that **Jesus of Nazareth was the Christ**, that he was alive and that Paul, the former Pharisee, had seen and heard him. Surely they would believe him since he had been a well known persecutor of the truth & he himself had seen that Jesus had been resurrected.

Read Acts 22

Most of the Jews were too hardened to even consider the words of Paul. They were not *really* listening to what he was saying, they were just looking for a reason to kill him. But out of all of this, the believing Jews could not have missed the fact that Paul was a man that was willing to **give his life** for his Master Jesus Christ. The bond between the **believing Jews and the believing Gentiles** would have been strengthened by Paul's visit to Jerusalem

221. In verse 15 Paul explained how Ananias had told him that he was going to be a "witness unto all men" of what he had seen. Explain how Paul had done this; and been an excellent witness for Christ. _____

222. What 3 things did Paul say that he had been doing when Stephen had been killed? _____

223. At what point in Paul's speech did the Jews stop listening to him and go wild? _____



224. What made the centurion stop before he had scourged Paul? _____

225. Why was the chief captain afraid when he had bound Paul? _____

226. What did the chief captain, Claudius Lysias, do to find out why the Jews had accused Paul? _____

Read Acts 23

As Paul looked out at the sea of faces his thoughts must have gone back to when this same council had granted him permission to persecute the ecclesiastis of Christ. The council was called the **Sanhedrin** and it was made up of 70 members plus the high priest. The high priest would be the president of the group and he would be in charge of the meetings.



In the Sanhedrin the Sadducees had the position of control but since the Pharisees were so popular with the people of Israel they controlled most of the decisions.

Paul had learned so much in the 22 years that had passed since the Sanhedrin had authorized him to go to Damascus to persecute the followers of Christ. He had learned so much in that time but this group of hardened Jews refused to hear the words of God.

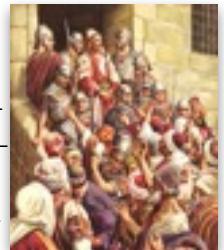
Paul wanted more than anything for his people to accept the Christ and find salvation but only a small remnant would do so. From a positive standpoint the believing Jews would be able to see first hand Paul's dedication to the truth.

227. What did the high priest do as soon as Paul started talking? _____

At this point Paul could see that he was not going to make any progress with the Sanhedrin because they were just looking to argue with him and were not about to listen to him. So he proceeded directly to the main point of the gospel: **resurrection**. He knew that this subject would divide the group so sharply that they would not be able to agree on charges against him.

228. Explain how Paul used this ‘divide and conquer’ strategy to overcome the Sanhedrin in verses 6-8. _____

229. What did the chief captain, Claudius Lysias, do when he saw that Paul was about to be torn to pieces by the mob? _____



230. Who came and stood by Paul the following night? _____
In your own words, explain what he told Paul. _____

231. Explain the plan that Jews came up with to kill Paul in vv12-15. _____



232. Who found out about the plan and told Paul? _____

233. When the chief captain heard about the plan what did he tell two centurions to do? _____

234. When Paul got to Caesarea, where was he kept? _____

Read Acts 24

It seems strange to think of it, but Paul was now **safe** in the hands of the **Romans**, and out of the Jews' hands. His fellow Jews could not harm him and, as Christ had told him, he was on his way to Rome where he would bear witness of Christ. His accusers, the Sanhedrin, would come to bring their case against him; but this time Felix the governor of Judea would be the judge.

235. Who came to Caesarea to accuse Paul before Felix? _____

236. Tertullus called Paul a “pestilent fellow.” Look up the word “pestilent” in a dictionary. It means:

237. Who had really been the pestilent ones throughout our studies of Paul? _____

238. Look up the word “sedition” in a dictionary. It means:

pestilent

| 'pestələnt |

adjective

sedition

| sə'diSH(ə)n |

noun

239. How does Paul answer the charge of being pestilent and seditious in vv. 11-12?

240. Fill in the verse: "But this I _____ unto thee, that after the _____ which they call heresy, so worship I the God of my _____, believing all things which are written in the _____ and in the _____."

241. What two things did Paul say that he had come back after many years to bring to his nation? _____



242. What was the one thing that Paul said that he had been called into question for that was actually true? (v. 21)

243. What did Felix say that he was going to wait for before he made a decision on Paul's case?

244. It seemed as though it was almost impossible for Paul to spend time with the brothers and sisters in Judea without the unbelieving Jews trying to stop him. As we have seen they not only tried to stop him, they tried to kill him. But now they were powerless against him because he was protected by the Roman army. What privileges did Felix give to Paul that allowed him to continue to help the ecclesias of Judea? _____



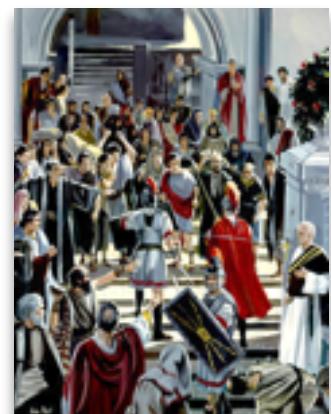
245. Later Felix came with his Jewish wife Drusilla to hear Paul speak about the faith in Christ. What three things did Paul speak about that made him tremble with fear? _____

246. How long was Paul in prison in Caesarea under Felix before Felix was replaced by another governor named Porcius Festus? _____

247. Why did Felix leave Paul in prison for so long? _____

Read Acts 25

Three days after Festus became governor, he went up to Jerusalem to meet with the Jewish rulers. Even after two years their biggest concern seemed to still be Paul. They spoke against him to Festus and tried to persuade Festus to allow him to be brought to Jerusalem for trial. Their plan once again was to kill Paul, but this was not Christ's plan. Christ's plan was for Paul to "bear witness in Rome."



248. Why did the Jews want Paul to be brought back to Jerusalem for trial? _____

249. When the Jews came to accuse Paul they "laid many grievous complaints against Paul." What was wrong with their complaints?

250. Why did Festus ask if Paul was willing to go to Jerusalem to be judged? _____

251. Instead of being judged by the Jews in Jerusalem who did Paul choose to be judged by? _____

King Agrippa was of the family of the Herods, and is known in history as **King Herod Agrippa II**. The Herods were descendants of Esau, and although he had supposedly adopted the Jewish religion, he was entirely devoted to the Romans. He came to Caesarea to pay his respects to the new governor Festus. Because of their Jewish background however, the Herods were very familiar with the Law of Moses and the Old Testament scriptures.

252. What type of accusations did Festus tell King Agrippa that the Jews had brought against Paul in vv18-19? _____

Read Acts 26

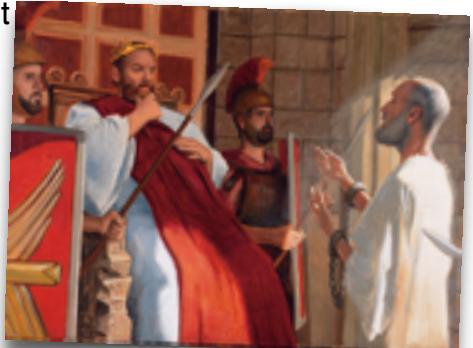
253. Explain how Christ's words in Acts 9:15 are fulfilled in Acts 26:2. _____



254. In **Acts 26:2**, underline the words King Agrippa and write the "Acts 9:15" in your margin.

In Paul's address to King Agrippa he tried to show the king that it has **always** been the plan of God to raise the dead. He showed him that the resurrection was at the heart of the promises made to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob: that the resurrection was required for the **hope of Israel** to be realized.

Paul hoped that by making Agrippa see how the resurrection fit into God's plan, he would see that the resurrection of Christ was the first step in the setting up of the **kingdom of God**. He wanted Agrippa to see that the death of Christ, followed by his resurrection was prophesied by Moses and the prophets and that they also prophesied that Christ, after his resurrection, would be a **light** to the **Jews** and the **Gentiles**. It was **this very light** which Paul had seen on the road to Damascus many years earlier. Had Agrippa opened his eyes he would have seen the great light of the truth. But he did not.



These words would be the last words of Paul in the land of Israel and it was fitting that they were delivered to the King of Israel, but he, like so many others, would remain in the dark.

255. Fill in the blanks from verse 23: "That Christ should _____, and that he should be the _____ that should _____ from the _____, and should shew light unto the people, and to the Gentiles."

256. What did King Agrippa say that Paul had almost convinced him to be? _____

Read Acts 27

When the storm hit, those on the ship could see that Paul had been right and many would have listened intently to what else Paul had to say. Paul would have preached to them about the kingdom of God and Jesus Christ.

As the storm raged on the centurion came to trust Paul, realizing that God had promised to save everyone that sailed with Paul. Just before the ship was broken up Paul, Luke and Aristarchus took bread, gave thanks to God, broke it and began to eat.

By doing this they showed that they were the servants of Christ and that their deliverance would be by Him. In the end everyone miraculously survived and came to know that Paul's God was the only true God. They all knew that it was his God that would save them as they cast themselves into the tempestuous sea and swam for shore. In the end everyone that sailed with Paul was saved. **In the end every one of us that lives in Christ will be saved from the storm of life.**



257. It is clear in verse one that Paul is going to be accompanied by a familiar brother. Who is his companion? (hint "we") _____

258. What was the name of the Centurion that was responsible for getting Paul to Rome, and how did he treat Paul? _____

259. Where did they board a ship sailing to Italy? _____

260. When Paul exhorted the centurion about the dangers that faced them if they continued to sail. He said that he could "perceive that this voyage will be with hurt." Paul was not a sailor or a weatherman so what made him able to "perceive?" _____

261. Since Fair Havens did not have a port suitable for the ship to be kept for the winter, where did they decide to head to? _____

262. What was the name of the tempestuous wind that came against the ship? _____

263. What did the people do to try to save the ship? _____

264. When the storm continued for many days what was taken away from the people? _____

265. After Paul told the people that they should have listened to him what did he exhort them? _____

266. In the New International Version verse 30 reads: "In an attempt to escape from the ship, the sailors let the lifeboat down into the sea, pretending they were going to lower some anchors from the bow." Paul then told the centurion that unless they stayed in the ship they would not be saved and so the centurion cut the ropes to the lifeboat and let it fall. Why do you think the centurion believed Paul this time? _____

267. How many people were with Paul on the ship? _____



268. Picture all of those people in the ship; how earnestly they would be praying for the morning to come as the waves broke the ship apart & they feared for their lives. Then they saw Paul praying to God, thanking Him for the food. They were cheered by the food that they had shared and finally the morning that they had prayed for came. What special day should we pray for? _____

269. What two things happened to the ship in verse 41? _____

270. What did the soldiers want to do to the prisoners and why didn't the centurion do as the soldiers desired? _____

271. What was the prophesy that the angel had given to Paul in verse 22? _____

Read Acts 28

272. We can only imagine how **amazed** the ship's passengers would have been when they found that **everyone** had survived, just as Paul had said. Then the ship's passengers along with the islanders were to see a miracle take place that taught an incredible lesson. Paul was bitten by a poisonous viper (serpent) and should have died from the bite. But he was unharmed. In the Bible the **serpent** is a symbol of **sin**. Sin is like the bite of a serpent because sin brings death. This was an amazing introduction to the truth for them all. They would see that the power of the serpent (sin) had no effect on Paul. This is really the message that Paul had been teaching all along.



273. Paul and all of the passengers from the ship spent 3 months on the island they had crashed into, and what an amazing time it was, witnessing the miracles of Paul. There would have been many on the island and from the ship that came to know the truth during Paul's stay. What was the island that the people came to called? _____

274. What came out of the bundle of sticks that Paul placed on the fire? _____

275. What did the islanders think when they saw that the snake hanging from Paul's hand? _____



276. What happened to Paul as a result of the bite of the snake? _____

277. What did the people think when no harm came to Paul? _____

278. What does a serpent represent in the Bible? _____

279. With the answer to the question above in mind what do you think the lesson of this miracle was? _____

280. What happened when the people of the island heard that Paul had healed Publius' father? _____

281. When Paul and his company were leaving what did the people of Melita do for them?

282. What do you think the people that had been sailing with Paul, and had seen the shipwreck and the miracles, thought of Paul? _____

283. When the ship came to its final stop at Puteoli who did Paul and his company stay with for seven days?

284. Why do you think that the Centurion who was guarding Paul would have allowed him to stay there for a week?



285. Why do you think that the captain of the guard allowed Paul to dwell by himself with a soldier that kept him and not in a prison?

286. Paul told the Jews that he was bound with chains for what reason?

287. Many of the Jews of Rome wanted to hear more about what Paul had to say. When many of the Jews came to where Paul was staying, what did he teach them about? _____



288. How long did Paul live in his hired house? _____

289. What was the great advantage that Paul had teaching from his hired house, while awaiting trial before Caesar?

L O R D & C H R I S T

authority, master *the Anointed One, Messiah*

Lord is a title, not a name. **Christ is a title, not a name.**

“Therefore let all the house of Israel know assuredly,
that God hath made that same Jesus, whom ye have crucified,
both Lord and Christ.”

Acts 2:36

In this verse we learn that God made the man Jesus,
who had died and risen again,
our Master, and our King.

Paul's Letter to the Philippians



290. Why do you think Timotheus (Timothy) was included in Paul's salutation in v1? Hint Acts 16:1 _____

291. Paul called Timothy and himself servants of Jesus Christ. Look up the word 'servants' from verse 1 in a concordance. What does this word mean?

292. In Phil. 1:1, Paul addresses the bishops of the ecclesia.

A bishop is an overseer or a person who supervises. In our ecclesiastas today we call them serving brethren, or arranging brethren. In Acts 20 we are told that their MAIN responsibility is to feed the ecclesia of God. Explain what that means and how these brethren do that for your ecclesia.

servants
Strong's #_____
Greek=_____
"_____

293. Mark Strong's definition of the word bishop in your margin.

294.- Mark Strong's definition of the word deacon in your margin.

While Paul was in prison he decided to write a letter to his brothers and sisters in Philippi to thank them for the gift that they had sent to him. He had known these brothers and sisters for about 10 years and he had a great deal of love for them. They had worked in the service of God and he considered them to be his partners in the work of the truth. Paul actually refers to them as his **crown**.

salutation
|salye'tāSH(ə)n|
noun
a standard formula of words used in a letter to address the person being written to.
* * * * *

You might have noticed Paul begins all of his letters essentially the same way.

- He begins by saying who wrote the letter, (usually "Paul")
- Then he says something *about* the author or authors, (like "an apostle of the Lord Jesus Christ" or "the servant of God")
- Then who the letter was written to, ("to the ecclesiastas of Galatia" or "unto Timothy")

Each of the letters he wrote begin with this same basic salutation, but they are all slightly different.

We can tell a lot about the message of the letter by what information he puts into his salutation.

deacon
Strong's #1249
diakonois
"a servant, a minister"
(to minister is to attend to the needs of someone)

bishop
Strong's #1985
episkopois
"a superintendent, an overseer"
(a superintendent is like a caretaker, a guardian)

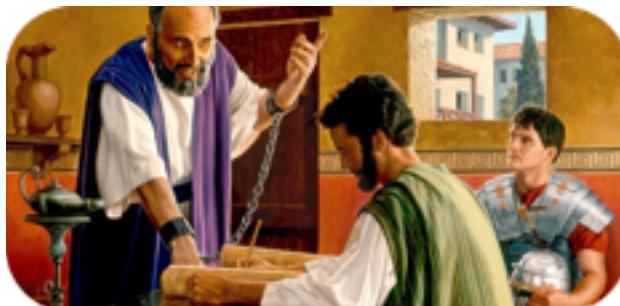
295. In verses 3 and 4 Paul told the brothers and sisters that every time he thought of them, he thanked God for them and every time he prayed on their behalf he did so with joy or delight. What does this tell us about how Paul felt about his brothers and sisters in Philippi? _____



296. The word fellowship in verse 5 means partnership. Paul felt like he and the brothers and sisters of the Philippian ecclesia were partners, working together to accomplish the same goals. How had they shown their partnership with Paul when he was at Thessalonica? (hint: Phil. 4:16)

297. Luke 15:7,10 tells us that the angels are also delighted when the work of God has success. What brings them joy? _____

298. Verse 6 tells us that since it was God that began the work of saving the Philippians, that He would make sure that it came to pass. What had happened on Paul's second journey that made Paul so sure that God had wanted the Philippians to hear the message of salvation? _____



299. What does Paul say in verse 7 that tells us that he was in prison when he wrote this letter? _____

300. Where was Paul living at this time? (see Acts 28:30-31) _____

301. In verse 10 Paul's goal was that the brothers and sisters would be able to approve things that are excellent. Another way of saying this, is that they would be able to know the difference between right and wrong. In verse 9 he tells us that this understanding of right and wrong comes from a love based on two things. What are those two things? _____

302. Look up the word 'furtherance' from verse 12 in a concordance. What does this word mean? Strong's # _____ Greek word= _____ which means _____ 

303. Paul says that him being put in jail had been for the furtherance of the gospel. What does "furtherance of the gospel" mean? _____

304. What made some of the brethren more confident to speak the word without fear? _____

305. Verses 15 and 16 talk about people that preached Christ for other reasons. They didn't preach to help in the work of God, but to cause problems for Paul. Why wasn't Paul upset about this? (Look at other versions to help you understand Paul's reasoning in v18.) _____



306. People that lived in Roman cities were only allowed to practice religions which were approved by the Roman government and if they broke that law they could be put into prison or even killed. The religion that Paul taught, which became known as Christianity, was not one of those approved religions and so many of the Christians were afraid to teach the gospel of the Kingdom of God . When Paul was in Philippi he was actually put in prison for teaching the people about the Kingdom of God. What charges were brought against Paul in Acts 16:21? _____

307. Philippians 1:17 tells us that Paul was “set for the defense of the gospel.” In the NIV it makes the meaning more clear when it says: “I am put here for the defense of the gospel.” Who do you think put Paul in Rome to defend the gospel? _____

308. Paul was hoping that when his trial came before Caesar that he would be set free and that the Roman government would make Christianity legal. What else could have happened to Paul? What other possible outcome could there have been for someone practicing a religion that was not approved by Rome? _____

309. What two reasons did Paul give for why he was confident that he would be set free when he came before Caesar? (v19) _____

310. When Paul considered the possibility that he might be put to death at the hands of Caesar he said “to die is gain”. Why would Paul consider dying a ‘gain’ and not a ‘loss’? _____

311. Explain v24 in your own words. _____

312. What reason does Paul give in verse 25 for being confident that he would not be put to death? _____

313. In verse 27 Paul told them that whether he came to them or not, their conversation should be as it becometh the gospel of Christ. Look up the word ‘conversation’ from verse 27 in a concordance. What does this word mean? Strong’s # _____ Greek word= _____ which means _____

314. Paul encouraged the Philippian brothers and sisters who were facing difficult times just like he was. What might Paul be referring to in verse 30 when he mentions the conflict that they had seen in him? (hint: see Acts 16:22-26) _____

315. What conflict does this suggest the brothers and sisters in Philippi were also going through? _____

Paul's letter to the **Philippians**

chapter 2

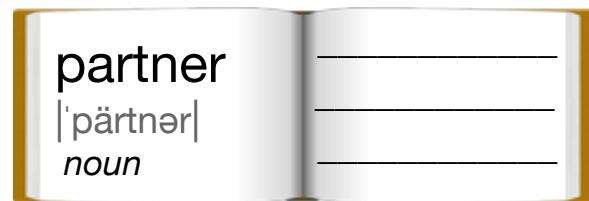
Ecclesiastical are made up of different people who have different backgrounds, different ideas, and different personalities.

Because of this, it is often difficult to get everyone in an ecclesia to agree on things. Sometimes there are disagreements about things that are not very important, like the color of the carpet in the hall or what time classes should start. In these cases brothers and sisters should give in to each other so that the work of the ecclesia of God is not affected. But sometimes people have ideas which are contrary to the word of God and they are not willing to give those ideas up. In those cases Paul refers the brothers and sisters to the example of Christ, who humbled himself and made himself obedient unto death. **Christ was working for God, doing God's will, and God's will was far more important than his own.**

316. Paul talks about the love and cooperation that brothers and sisters in the ecclesia should have together. He talks about the fact that we are all working together as partners with God. In verse 1, the word fellowship actually means "partnership". Mark it in your Bible.

317. Look the word partner up in a dictionary.
Write the definition in the book to the right.

318. In verse 2 Paul says that if they are all working as partners with God and with Christ then they must be likeminded. What does it mean to be likeminded?
(dictionary) _____



319. Where in chapter 1 does Paul say that he and the brothers and sisters of Philippi were also in fellowship (partners)? _____

320. The word love in verse 2 is the Greek word "agape". It refers to a self-sacrificing love. _____

321. What does it mean to sacrifice yourself? _____

322. Look up the word 'one accord' from verse 2 in a concordance. What does this word mean? Strong's # _____ Greek word= _____
which means _____ _____

323. In verse 2 Paul says: be likeminded, have the same love, be of one accord, be of one mind. How would you sum up what Paul is trying to say to the brothers and sisters in this verse?

324. In verse 3 Paul warns that strife and vainglory would get in the way of their partnership in the work of God. The word strife means "seeking to win followers".
The word vainglory means "empty glory". Mark these definitions in your Bible. _____

325. When the workers in a partnership focus on trying to get others on their side, or on trying to make themselves look good, the work of the partnership suffers. In this case it is the work of God that suffers. Why do you think that happens?

326. Paul says that the members of the partnership should work in lowliness of mind. Look up the word 'lowliness' from verse 3 in a concordance. What does this word mean? Strong's # _____ Greek word= _____ which means _____



327. In v. 4 Paul explains that we should look out for the interests of others and not ourselves. If everyone did this, how do you think this would help an ecclesia to do the work of God? _____

328. Whose example does Paul say we should follow in verse 5? _____

As members of the family of God we are partners with God in the work of the truth, but we must be careful not to let our ideas and opinions guide our actions. God's word is the only thing that can guide us. We know that we are inferior to God, but when we choose to do what we think is right over what God has commanded, we are saying, by our actions, that we know better than God does. The example of Christ makes this even more obvious. As God's son, he was a much higher ranking partner than we are, yet he never tried to make himself an equal partner with God. Instead he always gave in to the will of God. He even gave in to dying on the cross.



329. Verse 6 tells us that even Christ did not try to make himself equal with God. What was the greatest example of Christ giving in to the will of God? _____

330. What form did Christ take in the family of God? _____

331. What example does Paul give to show how Christ humbled himself? _____

332. What did God do for Christ because he made himself a servant and humbled himself to death on the cross? _____

333. Verse 10 tells the things that would bow at the name of Jesus. Mark the following in your margin or at the bottom of the page in Phil. 2:10.

Phil. 2:10	in your margin, write:
10 That at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, of <u>things</u> in <u>heaven</u> , and <u>things</u> in <u>earth</u> , and <u>things</u> under the <u>earth</u> ;	<u>heaven</u> =the angels, now subject to Christ Pet. 3:22 <u>earth</u> =people now living on earth <u>under the earth</u> =those who are now dead, but will be raised

334. God is working in our lives to make us into people that He can use in his kingdom and we can either work with Him or against Him. If we disobey God and are working against Him, we are saying that we know better than God, but if we realize that God is far superior to us we obey Him and work with Him. How does Paul say we should work out our salvation? _____

335. Verse 13 describes for us how God will work in our lives if we let him. Use other translations to explain what this verse is telling us. (Hint the word "will" means to wish or to desire)

336. How did Paul say that they (and we) should do all things in verse 14? _____

337. Who in the Old Testament was known for their murmuring? _____

338. In verse 15 Paul speaks of “a crooked and perverse nation.” This is a quote from the Old Testament. Where is he quoting from? _____ 

339. Why do you think Paul refers to the word of God as the word of life? _____

340. Have you ever noticed that if you have a lot of work to do, doing work together with someone else is a lot more fun than doing it alone. Even if you are not in the same place; just knowing that someone else is working on the same project with you makes the job a lot easier. That was how Paul felt working with the Philippians even though they were miles apart. He compares their cooperation to the burnt offering and the drink offering: Under the law of Moses a burnt offering was made to show that the offerer was dedicating their life to the work of God. When a burnt offering was made they would pour wine over the offering to show that they were happy to dedicate their life to the work of God. The wine that they poured over the offering was called a drink offering. In verse 17 Paul tells the brothers and sisters that he is willing to die in the work of

God because his death would be like drink offering that went along with their dedicated work for God. What two words does Paul repeat in verses 17 and 18 that show the happiness that we can have working together with brothers and sisters? _____



341. How would the brothers and sisters in Philippi know Timothy? _____

342. What did Paul hope to accomplish by sending Timothy to Philippi? _____

343. Explain in your own words the three reasons given in verses 20-21 why Paul thought Timothy was the right person to send to them? _____

344. What does Paul compare his relationship to Timothy to in v. 22? _____

345. When would Paul send Timothy to them? _____

346. What did Paul hope to do after he had sent Timothy? _____

347. Who had Paul sent to the Philippians in the meantime? _____



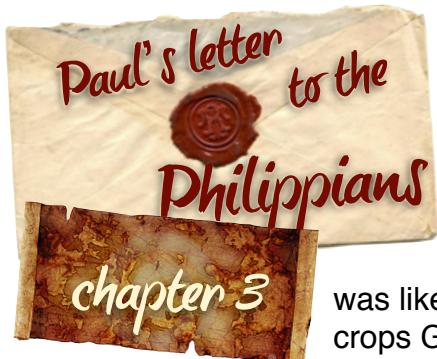
348. How does Paul describe Epaphroditus in v25 (5 things)? _____

349. Explain why Epaphroditus was full of sorrow ("full of heaviness") _____

350. How sick had Epaphroditus been? _____

351. Why had Paul sent Epaphroditus to them? _____

352. Why had Epaphroditus nearly died? _____



God gave the law to the nation of Israel when they first became a nation to make them different from all of the other nations of the world. The law showed them what was right and what was wrong. It taught them what God is like, and it had the ability to teach them how to be like God. As they ate only clean animals God wanted them to learn about only putting wholesome things into their minds; as they kept the law of the sabbath God wanted the people to feel what it was like to do His work instead of their own; and as they gave a tenth of their crops God wanted them to realize that everything they had was from Him.

The law was absolutely amazing because each day they could learn about God by thinking about the rules that they were following and this would bring them closer to God, but they would also realize how far from being like God they were, because they were not able to keep all of His commands.



353. Why did God give the law to the nation of Israel? _____

354. Explain how the law could bring people close to God even though no one was able to fully keep it. _____

355. What did the law help the people to realize when they were unable to keep God's commands? _____

356. The law was the perfect way for God to find people in the nation Israel that He could use in His kingdom. He wanted people who would learn what His ways were, then to see how far from being like God they were, and then to try to be more like God. They would develop faith in God and by the mercy of God be forgiven of their sins and ultimately they would be given a place in the kingdom. But little by little people began to change God's law and soon it was not God's law anymore. *Their* law was actually showing them how great they were instead of how unlike God they were. The law as they looked at it didn't teach them about God at all. Israel had ruined God's plan to develop people for His kingdom through the law given to Moses. This is the same reason that each of us needs to study God's word. Explain why it is important for each and every one of us to know the word of God. _____

From the time of Moses to the time of Christ, God used His law to call many people from Israel to be a part of His family, but when Christ came it was no longer necessary to follow the law of Moses because that law had been fulfilled by Christ. Those that were following the true version of God's law were thrilled when Christ came. But those that had been following man's version of God's laws ended up rejecting God and His son.



357. The group of Jews that believed in their own version of the law were called Judaizers. What 3 ways did Paul refers to them in verse 2?

358. Paul describes people of the circumcision as people that worship God in the spirit, rejoice in Christ Jesus, and have no confidence in the flesh. What does it mean to have no confidence in the flesh? _____

359. Before Paul was converted he had been one of the people that followed man's version of God's law which made him feel like there was no need to change his ways. After all, he'd been following God's law his whole life! (he just hadn't realized it was man's version of God's Law he'd been following!) He calls this having 'confidence in the flesh.' List the reasons Paul gave for having confidence in the flesh in verses 5-6. _____

360. Paul said that he had suffered the loss of all things. What did he count them as? _____

361. When Paul explains his desire to be found in Christ in verse 9 which righteousness does he want to be found with? _____

362. In verse 10 Paul again uses the word fellowship, which means partnership. How can we be partners in the sufferings of Christ? _____

363. Look up the word "conformable" - what does it mean to be conformable to his death?

364. In verse 9 we see that Paul wants the righteousness which is of God. In verses 10-11, what does he say this righteousness leads to? _____

365. What was Paul pressing toward? _____
What do yo think that prize is? _____

366. Verse 18 describes those that do not conform to the cross of Christ. What does Paul call them? _____

367. Fill in the blank with what Paul says about those who don't following Christ: "Whose end is _____, whose god is their _____, and whose _____ is in their shame, who mind _____ things."

At the end of the letter to the ecclesia in Philippi, Paul focuses on the need for them to work together as one. There were some divisions in the ecclesia and if they could be worked out it would make the ecclesia much stronger. It would strengthen the partnership that they had with Christ, and with each other.



368. Who did Paul call to be of the same mind in the Lord? _____
Why do you think Paul mentions them by name? _____

369. Verse 3 uses the word labor twice to describe the lives of brothers and sisters in the ecclesia. What does the word labor mean? _____

370. Verse 3 tells us that those that labor with Christ have their names written in the book of life. What is the book of life? _____

371. Paul gives instructions in vv. 4-6. Explain in your own words what Paul means in the following statements:

- ▶ Rejoice in the Lord always _____
- ▶ Let your moderation be known unto all men _____
- ▶ The Lord is at hand _____
- ▶ Be careful for nothing _____
- ▶ By prayer and supplications with thanksgiving let your requests be made known unto God _____

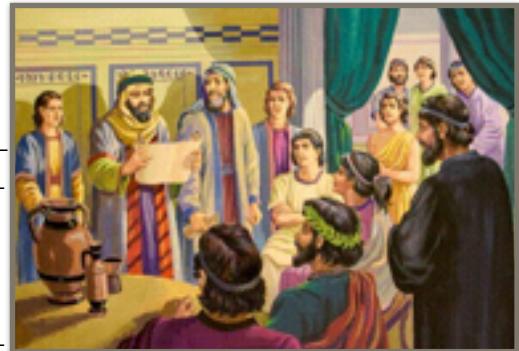
372. For the brothers and sister in an ecclesia to be the most effective in their labors for God it is important that they are working together. In verse 8 Paul gives a list of good qualities that we should have and he says that we should "think on these things". The word think means "to take an inventory" **MARK IT!**

373. We should take inventory of ourselves to make sure we are working well with others. Mark the following explanations in your Bible then take an inventory of yourself in the check boxes provided. **MARK IT!**

- true —— we should always tell the truth
- honest —— honorable, reverent: we should not say bad things about others
- just —— we should do what God would want us to do
- pure —— get rid of the ways of the world
- lovely —— be friendly
- of good report —— people should speak well of us
- virtue —— people should think well of us
- praise —— worthy of praise

374. In verse 9 Paul asked the brothers and sisters to follow his example. Can you think of some of the things that they had seen Paul do that would help them work together in the ecclesia?

375. In verse 10 Paul tells the Philippians how happy he was when he received the gift that had they sent to him. How did Paul say that he felt?



376. Verse 11 is a good verse for us to be aware of at all times in our lives. Explain v11 in your own words.

377. Even though Paul did not always have the physical things that he needed like food or housing he found strength somewhere else. Where did he find it?

378. What was the only ecclesia that helped Paul when he left Macedonia?

379. How many times did the Philippians help Paul when he was in Thessalonica?

380. How does Paul describe the gift that Epaphroditus brought to him?

381. Who did Paul say would supply the needs of the brothers and sisters in Philippi?

382. Who were chief among the saints that saluted the brothers and sisters?

383. As you think about what it means, write out the last verse of Philippians here

Congratulations! You're ALMOST Done!

384. Turn back to the first page in this workbook. Look through all of the questions and carefully make sure you have completed *every* question, and that *every* question is completed to the **BEST** of your ability. Once you have done that, **sign your name** below.

X

385. Give this completed workbook to a parent. Have them look at your workbook to certify its completion, then have **a parent sign** below that they are satisfied with your work.

X

386. If you haven't already, now is the time to decide on a **project** to complete (see intro page 'd'). Projects must be completed before camp, and brought to camp. It will be shared with your group and your class. Do your best work!

387. Have a **parent** sign the front cover, confirming that they have reviewed the entire **workbook** AND your **project**.

Don't forget to bring your **WORKBOOK**,
your **BOBBLE** (with Bible markings completed)
and your **PROJECT** to Camp!
See you soon!