



2010 California Kids Camp

PAUL

Intermediate Workbook

Name _____

Parent's Signature _____

"this workbook has been completed to the best of my ability"



This page reserved for your counselors who will be reviewing and marking your work upon your arrival at Kid's Camp.

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

"Salvation Unto the Ends of the Earth"

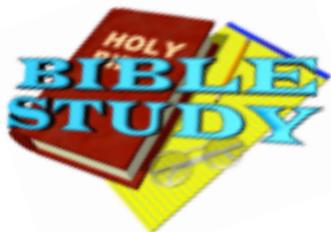
When Christ rose from the dead, before he ascended to the right hand of his Father, he gave the apostles the job of spreading the news of the Salvation of God through Christ throughout the earth. They did this so well, that 40 years later, almost **everyone** in the Roman Empire had heard about the coming Kingdom of God.

When we look at the work of the apostles in spreading the good news about Christ to the Roman Empire, one man stands out: **The Apostle Paul**. His life is the subject of Kid's Camp for 2010. It is a study of a man that played a monumental part in teaching the world about Christ.

We look forward to learning about this amazing man with you.

All through this workbook there are summaries that have been written to help you better understand what is going on. **Read them carefully**. They contain information that will help you 1) answer the questions, and 2) understand what is going on when you read the scripture record.

The following resources are necessary to complete this workbook.



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

Although not necessary, these are also very helpful:

- ★ Paul the Apostle- by W.H. Boulton
- ★ The Story of the Bible, Volume eight - Logos
- ★ The Christadelphian Expositor - Acts - Logos
- ★ Other versions of the Bible are also helpful, as is a map of Paul's journeys!

Before you begin...

Plan your Course

- * You should be able to complete the workbook with time to spare by working on it just a **bit each day**. Don't try to wait till the last minute: 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! _____



Set your Goals



- * Use the goal chart on the next page 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.

Some 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. (*That's why it's there!*)
- * If you get really stuck on a question, put a star (*) next to it and move on. When you have completed the section, go back and try again. You can always ask someone if you get stuck. If you are really stuck, you can always e-mail us (Uncle Greg & Aunt Michelle Robinson) if you need to. Our email is robinson@bigbrand.com.



- * **MARK IT!** 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 this study of Paul is over, and your workbook is on a shelf somewhere long forgotten.





Goal Chart

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



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.

Please choose One (1) project from the list below.



You are Paul. Create a Journal, or Travel Diary.

Record the following things about your travels: ✓ 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 everything you see, hear and experience. 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.

Pick at least one journey to record (do more if you want!) - your entries should be and 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 asked 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. Use your imagination and visualize yourself there, watching Paul and his companions; be creative and write what you might have seen and 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 asked 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!) You follow Paul for a while, watching him and his companions and his actions closely, sketching and making drawings of what you see.

You need to turn in at least ✓four 'rough' sketches of things you see Paul doing, and ✓two full color drawings, each *at least* 8in × 8in.

SAUL: INTERESTING BACKGROUND

BIRTHPLACE:

Saul was born in the capital of the Roman province of Cilicia, in the city of Tarsus. Tarsus was a large and important city in Cilicia. The city was built by the river Cydnus, which wound down the mountains and let out into the Mediterranean Sea. There was a major system of roads from Tarsus which gave them access to Asia Minor and to Ephesus, from where there were sea routes directly to Athens, Corinth, and Rome. Because of these trade routes, and because Tarsus itself was a port on the River Cydnus, people from all over came through Tarsus, and brought much learning and wealth to the area.



FAMILY:

We know Saul had a mother, father, and at least one sister (Acts 23:16). We know that his parents were Jews from the tribe of Benjamin (Philippians 3:5.) Can you think of another Isratelite from Benjamin who he may have been named after? Another important influence on Saul is that his father was from a very religious group of Jews: he was a Pharisee (Acts 23:6). A true Pharisee was one who tried their best to hold firmly to the teaching of the Law of Moses as explained by the teachings and the traditions of their elders. Most Pharisees by Saul's time however, had left from following the ways of God, and who were Pharisees only because of the fame and wealth it brought them, such as the Pharisees we read of in the Gospels who were constantly opposing Christ.



EDUCATION:

The city of Tarsus was a place of learning, and was the home of a very famous Greek University. Being a very religious man, Paul's father would not have been interested in sending his son to a University of the world, but we can see from the way in which Paul occasionally quotes from the famous Greek poets, he certainly came into contact with many who were educated there, and more than likely had many discussions and debates with them.

Saul was therefore sent to Jerusalem (Acts 22:3) to be taught in the Law of God. In those days there were two schools for young boys wanting to be rabbis, or teachers of the Law of the Jews. One of these schools was begun by a man named Hillel, and one by Shammai, both great doctors of the Law about 50 years before Saul. Paul tells us that he was taught, "at the feet of Gamaliel." Gamaliel was the grandson of Hillel, and the head of the School of Hillel in the time of Saul.



OCCUPATION:

Paul was a tentmaker (Acts 18:3.) At the age of twelve it was customary for a Jewish boy to be taught a trade. Usually a boy was taught the trade of their father, so Saul's father probably was a cloth maker. The area in and around Cilicia was particularly noted for its goats, which would have produced hair perfect for making cloth for tents.



YOUNG SAUL:

Saul's father, a Jewish Pharisee, would have raised him up according to the Law of Moses, which said, "*And these words, ... thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children, and shalt talk of them when thou sittest in thine house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down, and when thou risest up.*" These "words" would have been repeated to Saul over and over and over throughout his whole life. By the time he was a young boy he would have already had most of the Old Testament memorized, in obedience to Jewish tradition. Saul knew his Bible. When reading his writings you will be able to see, if you look closely, just how well he knew his Bible. His speech is *full* of quotes from the Old Testament Scriptures. You cannot repeatedly quote from something unless you are very, very familiar with it.



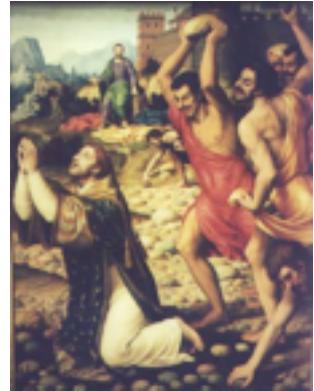
THE DEDICATED PHARISEE:

Saul was, "as touching the righteousness which is in the law, blameless." (Phil. 3:6) Saul was a passionate, committed Jew, an upholder of the Law of Moses and of the Traditions of the Jews. When he began hearing of this man Jesus, who claimed to be the Messiah that the Jews had been waiting for, but had then been killed, he would have been dismayed and outraged. For thousands of years his people had been waiting for a Messiah to come and free them, but this man, Jesus, couldn't possibly be the long awaited Messiah! First of all, Jesus was dead! The Messiah was to be a great man, not one who would allow himself to be crucified; the most undignified way of dying possible. For even the Law itself said, "He that is hanged is accursed to God"! (Deut. 21:23) No doubt Saul would have joined in the discussions in the synagogues of Jerusalem to argue with those who were declaring that this man Jesus was the Messiah. Saul would have wanted to make sure that the traditions of the Law of Moses wasn't messed up by the teachings of this man.



THE PERSECUTOR:

Among those teaching of this man Jesus there was a man named Stephen. In listening to the leaders disputing with Stephen, Saul would have noted that even those highly educated in the Law were having a hard time arguing with the wisdom and arguments of this man Stephen. Imagine what Saul would have felt upon hearing that! He had spent years in studying the Law. He knew all about the traditions of the elders, yet he could not silence this pestilent heretic! When Stephen was sentenced to be stoned (which these leaders did without even following the rules of their Law) Saul was there, "consenting to his death." He was pleased that this man had been silenced.



After the death of Stephen, Saul would have been even more 'pumped up' to get rid of this group of people who were trying to exalt this man Jesus as the Jews' Messiah. He may have had doubts about why this man Stephen had been so able to defeat the arguments of the learned Rabbis he so respected, but it was a problem in his mind he just couldn't solve. Perhaps this 'pricked' his conscience a bit, it would have troubled his mind, but he didn't want to think about it. He began actively tracking these 'heretics' down and getting rid of them before they could go any farther in influencing anyone against the Jewish loyalty to the traditions and the Law they stood for.

Later on he would describe himself as "being exceedingly mad against them, I persecuted them even unto strange cities." (Acts 26:11) He went far and wide to track down these men and women who dared corrupt the traditions of the Jewish elders.

This is where our story begins...

Let's get started!!

THE MESSAGE

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.

They asked all men everywhere to become a part of that kingdom and to live forever.



Using a Bible Dictionary find out the following things about the early life of Paul:

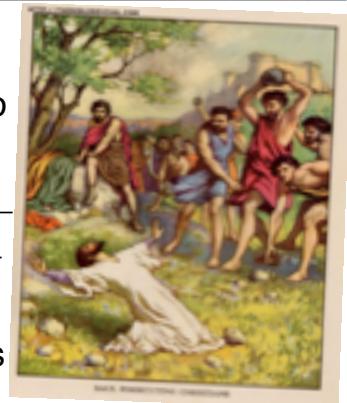
- 1) What other name was Paul known by? _____
- 2) Approximately when was Paul born? _____
- 3) What nationality was Paul? _____

- 4) Where was Paul born? _____
- 5) What country was Paul a citizen of? _____
- 6) Paul was called to spread the good news of the Kingdom of God to the Gentiles (people that were not Jews). From your answers to 4 and 5 why do you think he was a good choice to teach the Gentiles? _____

PAUL'S PREPARATION & CONVERSION ACTS 8-12

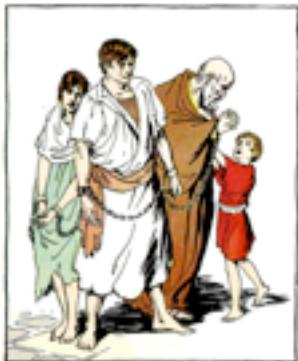
Throughout Christ's ministry, the Jewish leaders were constantly hassling and persecuting him and his disciples. This persecution continued even *after* the death of Christ, and the leaders of the Jews killed or imprisoned those that believed in Christ. Paul (Saul) was one man that fought really hard against the believers. He wanted to destroy those that believed in Christ and to the destroy the ecclesia.

- 7) The first time Paul the apostle is mentioned in the Bible, in Acts 7:58, he is still called Saul. **Read Acts 7:58-60.** What is Saul doing when we are first introduced to him? _____
- 8) **Read Acts 8:1-3.** The second time Paul (Saul) is mentioned is in Acts 8:1 where we are told that Saul was consenting unto Stephen's death. What does the word consenting mean? (Concordance) _____
- 9) The third time we read of Paul (Saul) is in Acts 8:3, where it says that he made havoc of the ecclesia (church). What does this mean? _____
- 10) What did Saul do with the men and women in the ecclesia? _____



Acts 9 Christ's Enemy Becomes Christ's Servant

We have an interesting beginning to our study of Paul. He would become one of the **greatest servants** of Christ and yet he starts out as the followers of Christ's greatest enemy. In **Acts 22:4** Paul himself says that he persecuted the ecclesia "unto the death." By this he means that he would kill any that believed in Christ. **Read Acts Chapter 9.** He is transformed from being a murderer of them that followed Christ to one of the greatest supporters of Christ that the world has ever known.



11) To what extent does Paul say that he had persecuted them that believed in Christ? _____

12) Where did Paul (Saul) want to go in the beginning verses of Acts 9? _____

13) Why did he want to go there? _____

14) What does the phrase, “this way” mean in v2: what “way” is he talking about? _____

15) How far it is from Jerusalem to Damascus? (Bible atlas)

16) If a day's journey was about 20 miles how many days would Saul have traveled when he reached Damascus?

17) Who was it that appeared to Saul on the road to Damascus? _____

18) In verses 3-6 Saul is on his way to persecute the ecclesia in Damascus when an event happens that will *COMPLETELY CHANGE HIS LIFE FOREVER*. Details of this event are recorded in several places in the book of the Acts.

Read the account in **Acts 9:3-6** and the account in **Acts 26:12-16** to complete the chart on the next page.

Put an **X** in the box if the event is not mentioned in the passage.

The Way

Paul wanted to put the men and women that belonged to “The Way” in prison. “The Way” was a name that was given to them that believed in Christ. It is called “The Way” because it was the way of Christ, the way to eternal life.

event	Acts 9:3-6	Acts 26:12-18
Where was Saul when he saw the light?		
What time of day was it when Saul saw the light?		
How bright was the light?		
Who fell to the earth?		
What did Saul hear?		
What was said to Saul first?		
What did Saul respond?		
What was said to Saul next?		
What did Saul then ask?		
What did the Lord finally say?		



- 19) In verse 5 Christ tells Saul, "it is hard for thee to kick against the pricks." The word *prick* means a 'goad,' or a 'sting.' A goad was a stick, usually of iron, that was used to urge oxen that refused to obey their masters. In the Bible an ox represents a servant. With all that in mind, what do you think Christ was telling Paul by saying this to him?
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-
-

- 20) In verse 6 Christ tells his servant Saul what he must do. What does he tell him to do?
-

- 21) When Saul was brought to Damascus he couldn't see for three days. What else did he not do for three days?
-



- 22) **MARK IT!** The name Ananias means, "whom Yahweh has graciously given." In your Bible, in Acts 9:10, underline the word 'Ananias', & write the definition of his name in your margin, like this:

Acts 9:10	Write in your margin:
10 And there was a certain disciple at Damascus, named Ananias; and to him said the Lord in a vision, <u>Ananias</u> . And he said, Behold, I am here, Lord.	<u>Ananias</u> = "whom Yahweh has graciously given"

Follow this same procedure whenever you are asked to MARK IT!

- 23) What was the one reason Christ gave to Ananias why he should go and enquire for Saul in v11?
-

- 24) In the Bible, people that do not understand the ways of God are often referred to as being blind, even though their eyesight is perfectly fine. Saul literally could not see but he was also spiritually blind. What did he not understand about the ways of God? (hint: he preached about this in v.22)
-

- 25) Ananias knew why Saul had come to Damascus. In verse 14 what did he say was the reason Saul had come?
-

- 26) What does the Lord want Saul to accomplish through his preaching? Fill in the blanks: "Go thy way, for he is a _____ unto me, to bear my _____ before the _____, and _____, and the children of _____: for I will shew him how _____ things he must _____ for _____."

- 27) It is interesting that Christ did not tell Saul directly what his mission was going to be, but that he tells it to him through Ananias. Why do you think Christ did it this way?
-
-
-

- 28) How do you think Ananias would have felt as he was on his way to see Saul?
-
-

- 29) What does Ananias call Saul when he first sees him? _____

- 30) What happened to Saul physically that would have been an outward demonstration that he now understood the ways of God?
-
-

- 31) What is the very first thing Saul does when he receives his sight? (note: even before he eats!) _____
-
-



- 32) Later on when he writes his letter to the Galatians, Paul gives us some more information about what he did right after he was baptized and had eaten. According to his record in Galatians 1:15-17 where did he go? _____

- 33) Galatians 4:25 suggests that when Saul went to Arabia, he went to a specific mountain in Arabia. Where does it suggest he went? _____

- 34) When Saul returned to Damascus what did he preach straightway in the synagogues?
-

- 35) Label this map with the following cities, and draw a line showing the path

Saul took: **Jerusalem**

Damascus

Arabia



Have you ever noticed that sometimes the Son of God is called '**Jesus**', and sometimes he is called '**Christ**', sometimes '**Lord**', or combinations of these; '**Christ Jesus**', '**Lord Jesus Christ**', etc. Have you ever wondered why he is called different things at different times? Did you know that God does this on purpose? Each of these names and titles have ***different meanings***, and are used to express ***different messages*** to us.

LORD

'RULER'
OR
'MASTER'

JESUS

'YAHWEH SAVES'

CHRIST

'ANOINTED'

Think about that every time you see one of those names, & you will get a lot more out of your reading!



36) **MARK IT!** In your Bible, in **Acts 9:17 & 20**, underline the words 'Lord', 'Jesus' & 'Christ' & write the meanings of each of the names in your margin, as you did with Ananias' name in v.10.

37) In the short time that Saul had been gone from Damascus he had learned much about the truth concerning Jesus the Christ and he was now able to prove to the Jews that Jesus was the son of God and that he had been given immortality like his Father. How does Galatians 1:11-12 help us to understand how Saul could have learned so much? _____



38) **MARK IT!** Many times we compare two verses in scripture so we can better understand God's message, as we did in the question above. To make sure we remember what we've learned, we may write the verse in our margin. In Bible marking, the abbreviation "cp." stands for "compare." Mark the above information in your Bible as shown below so next time you'll remember to compare these verses.

Acts 9:22	Write in your margin:
22 But Saul increased the more in strength, and confounded the Jews which dwelt at Damascus, proving that this is very Christ.	cp. Gal. 1:11-12

The fact that Jesus had been given eternal life was news that the city of Damascus had been hearing for several years. Most people of the city would have thought it was impossible, thinking it was a story made up by the followers of Christ. **But now the city was in an uproar over this teaching!** They would have heard that a powerful Jewish Pharisee from Jerusalem was coming to stop the teaching about Christ, but now as this man spoke he was saying the *exact opposite!* He was supporting the very people that he had come to get rid of! He had become one of them that believed that Jesus was the Son of God and that he was now immortal.

39) What does the word confounded mean?(Concordance)



40) What do you think the believers in Christ would have thought about Saul's change? _____

41) What do you think the Jews that refused to believe in Christ would have thought about Saul's change? _____

42) How might Saul's change from persecutor to preacher have helped everyone else in the city to learn more about Christ? _____

43) Since the Jews were unable to show that Saul was wrong from the scriptures what did they plan to do to him? _____



44) How does this compare to Saul's plans at the beginning of chapter 9? _____

45) Where did Saul go after fleeing from Damascus?

46) What did Saul try to do when he got there?

d i s c i p l e :

47) Saul's disciples let him down from the wall in a basket. What does the word "disciple" mean? (concordance)

48) Why were the disciples of Jerusalem afraid of Saul?

49) Who took Saul to the apostles? _____

a p o s t l e:

50) What does the word "apostle" mean? (concordance) _____

51) In what name had Saul preached in Damascus? _____

52) Why did the Grecian Jews want to slay Saul? _____

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.

53) Where do the brethren take Saul? _____
and where does he go from there? _____

54) Why would they have sent Saul to Tarsus?

(hint: Acts 9:11) _____

There was so much opposition from the Jews against the teaching of Saul that he was forced to go far away to Tarsus for about **3 years**.

55) Label this map with the following cities, and draw a line showing the path Paul took:

- Damascus**
- Jerusalem**
- Caesarea**
- Tarsus**



Read Acts 11:19-30

After the stoning of Stephen (Acts 7) many of the Jews that believed that Jesus Christ was the son of God, and their long awaited for Messiah were forced to leave Jerusalem or risk being killed by the Jewish leaders there. When this persecution began, they moved to **cities all over the Roman Empire** and of course began to teach the truth to people in their new cities. This was a difficult principle for those Jews that believed in Christ to accept because the hope of the Kingdom had been given to the Jews! As the Apostles came to understand that the **kingdom offered eternal life for everyone** they expanded their teaching to include the Gentiles and sent teachers far and wide to teach the news of the kingdom of God to the whole Roman empire. One of the first cities they found success in was a city in Syria called **Antioch**.

...And then Saul comes back into the picture in Acts 11.

56) When the men of Cyprus and Cyrene began to teach the Gentiles (Grecians) in Antioch what was the result? _____

57) When the ecclesia in Jerusalem heard that there was preaching going on to the Gentiles, what did they do? _____

58) What did Barnabas tell those in Antioch that they should do?



59) Why did Barnabas go to Tarsus all of a sudden?

60) Why do you think that Barnabas wanted to have Saul help teach at the first Gentile ecclesia in Antioch? (hint; Acts 9:15)

61) How long were they in Antioch preaching? _____

62) A prophet comes from God and gives them a prophecy. What does he say will happen?

63) What did they do as a result of this prophecy? _____

64) Who was sent to bring help to the brethren in Judaea (Jerusalem)?

65) For brothers and sisters of the **Jewish ecclesias** 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, but it still would have been difficult for them to accept and the two groups would have been divided. **For this reason a terrible famine was sent by God.** The Jewish brothers and sisters had run out of food and were in need of help. This gave the *Gentile* brothers and sisters an opportunity to help. Their generosity would have strengthened the love between the *Jewish ecclesias* and the *Gentile ecclesias*. Describe how you would feel if you were out of food and the brothers and sisters of another ecclesia sent money to help you buy food. _____

66) Label this map with the following cities, and draw a line showing the path Saul took:

- Tarsus**
- Antioch**
- Jerusalem**



Acts 12

Help Arrives in Jerusalem

When Barnabas and Saul arrived in Jerusalem with money from the Gentile ecclesia at Antioch they found that the Jerusalem ecclesias were having a lot of problems. King Herod was persecuting the ecclesia: he had already killed James the apostle, the brother of John, he had put Peter into jail, and the famine was still raging. Their support must have been gratefully appreciated by the brothers and sisters in Jerusalem.

Read Acts 12:24-25

67) In spite of all the problems faced by the ecclesia how do we know that the truth was growing and growing? _____

68) Barnabas and Saul now return to Antioch from Jerusalem, and who do they take with them? _____

PAUL'S FIRST JOURNEY

ACTS 13-14

When Barnabas & Saul arrived back in Antioch the **ecclesia was thriving**. There were several brethren that were very capable of leading the ecclesia there, so by the wisdom of God, **Barnabas and Saul are sent to teach the truth in other cities**. It had been about 11 years since Saul's conversion on the road to Damascus. He would have been about 41 years old when he and Barnabas set out for this mission.

Read Acts Chapters 13-14. This was the first journey for Barnabas and Saul.

Evidence suggests that the Simeon in Acts 13:1 was "Simon of Cyrene" that bore the cross of Christ. It is also logical that he would have been one of the brethren from Cyrene that preached the truth to the Gentiles.

69) Find the passage in Mark that speaks of Simon of Cyrene. _____

70) Find the passage in Acts that speaks of the men from Cyrene teaching the truth to the Grecians. _____



71) **MARK IT!** Write both of the references above in your margin next to Acts 13:1

72) What acquaintance of Herod's was a teacher in Antioch? _____

73) When Barnabas and Saul are sent on their first journey it says that they were sent for the work that they had been called for. What exactly was the work Saul had been called to perform by Christ? (Hint Acts 9:15)

74) Before the ecclesia at Antioch sent Saul and Barnabas on their way they fasted. What does it mean to fast?

CAUTION!

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**. Look them up on a map and locate and label them both on this map



75) Why would they have fasted before they went on their way? _____

76) Who sent them on their way in 13:4? _____

77) The city of Antioch was located about 15 miles from the Mediterranean Sea so it was necessary to travel on foot to a city on the sea in order to board a ship. The city on the sea closest to Antioch was Seleucia. From there they would sail to their first stop, the Island of Cyprus. Why would Barnabas have wanted to begin their preaching in Cyprus? _____

78) While in the city of Salamis where did they preach? _____

79) John (also known as John Mark) started out with Barnabas and Saul on their first journey as their minister. Look in a concordance and find out what the word minister means. _____

80) When they came to Paphos they came across a man named Bar-jesus, also known as Elymas. What three things are we told about him in verse 6? _____

81) Why did the ruler of the country, Sergius Paulus, call for Barnabas and Saul? _____

82) Why did Elymas oppose Barnabas and Saul? _____

83) What did Paul call Elymas the enemy of? _____

84) Why was it appropriate that Elymas was made blind? _____

85) Fill in the Verse: "Then the deputy, when he _____ what was done, _____, being _____ at the _____ of the Lord."



86) What do you notice about Saul's name beginning in Acts 13:13? _____

87) Up to this point in our study Barnabas has been the leader of the group but now Paul becomes the leader. What indication do we have in verse 13 that this change has taken place. _____

88) After leaving Cyprus, Paul and his company came through Perga. Who departed from them unexpectedly? _____

89) Now that they were back on the mainland they came to the city of Antioch. However - this was not the same city that they had started their first journey from. Label this map with the following places (some are cities, some are territories) and draw a line showing the path Paul took:

- Antioch** in Syria
- Cyprus**
- Salamis**
- Paphos**
- Perga**
- Antioch** in Pisidia

90) Where did they go on the sabbath day?



91) Paul and Barnabas were invited to exhort the people. What does the word 'exhort', or 'exhortation' mean? (Concordance) _____

92) Paul was hoping to show the Jews in the synagogue that Jesus of Nazareth was the Messiah that they had been looking for.

Search Paul's speech in **Acts 13:16-41** to find where the following points are made by Paul. Then list the verse next to each point:

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</u> of Israel
	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>

93) What did the Gentiles ask Paul to do on the next sabbath?

94) Who came to hear the word of God on the next sabbath?

95) How did the Jews respond when they saw this? _____

96) According to Paul and Barnabas, what was it that the Jews had judged themselves unworthy of? _____

97) Who did they say that they were turning their teaching to? _____

98) What did Paul and Barnabas say that the Lord Jesus had commanded them to be?

99) What did the Jews of Antioch do to Paul and Barnabas?

100) What two things were the disciples filled with? _____

101) Why were disciples given the Holy Spirit? _____

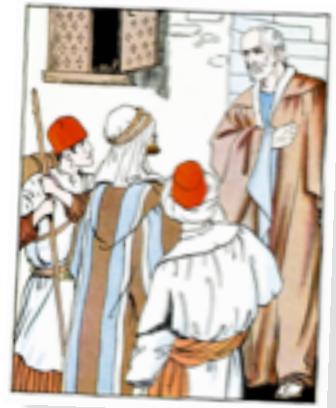
102) When Paul and Barnabas spoke in the synagogue at Iconium what was the result? _____

103) Who made the Gentiles evil affected to the brethren (the believers in the truth)? _____

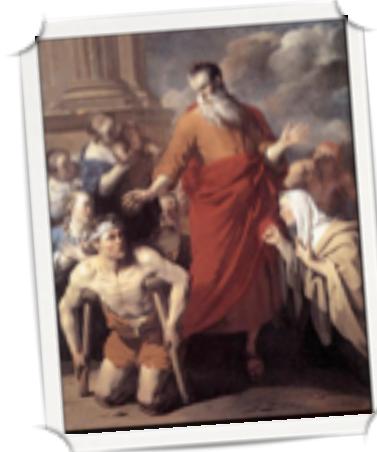
104) When the city of Iconium was divided what did some of the Jews and some of the Gentiles plan to do to Paul and Barnabas? _____

105) What did Paul and Barnabas do when they found out about the plot? _____

106) What did they do when they came to Lystra and Derbe?



H O L Y S P I R I T The word **Holy** means “**set apart for a special purpose**” and 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 to perform other signs for the people. Having this power showed that the teaching of the apostles was true and that it was from God.



In the book of Acts we have seen that being in the truth is often referred to as being in “**The Way**.” The term is used to show us that **the way to eternal life** is like a path that we follow. It is a way of life. We try to walk in that way following in the footsteps of Christ, but imagine how hard it would be to walk after Christ if we were lame.

107) In the book of Acts there are two impotent (lame) men that wanted to follow Christ but could not. One was a Jew living in Jerusalem and the other was a Gentile living in Lystra. The healing of these men showed that “The Way” to the kingdom of God had been opened by the work of Christ and all men were invited to follow in his footsteps. Why do you think the miracle was performed twice?

108) How did the lame man react when he was healed? _____

109) Which two false gods did the people think Barnabas and Paul were? _____

110) What did the priest of Jupiter want to do?



111) What 3 things did Paul and Barnabas say about the true God? _____



112) After Paul and Barnabas had convinced the people of Lystra not to sacrifice unto them what did the Jews from Antioch and Iconium do to Paul?

113) What did Paul do after he had been stoned?

114) When Paul and Barnabas went back through the cities that they had visited, they appointed elders in the ecclesias. What is an elder? (Concordance) _____

115) What do elders in your ecclesia do? _____

116) What did Paul and Barnabas do when they came home to Antioch (in Syria) and gathered the ecclesia together? _____

117) Match the events of Paul's 1st journey with the cities in which the events occurred:

Paphos	Almost the whole city came to hear the word of God
Perga	A great multitude of Jews and Greeks believed
Antioch (in Pisidia)	Paul was stoned
Lystra	The lame man was healed
Antioch (in Pisidia)	Elymas was blinded for opposing the truth
Iconium	Paul said, "Lo we turn to the Gentiles."
Lystra	John-Mark left unexpectedly

118) Label this map with the following places and draw a line showing the path Paul & Barnabas took on the first journey to spread Christ's message-(he went to some places twice!):

- Antioch (in Syria)**
- Salamis (in Cyprus)**
- Paphos**
- Perga (in Pamphylia)**
- Antioch (in Pisidia)**
- Iconium**
- Lystra**
- Derbe (in Lycaonia)**
- Lystra**
- Iconium**
- Antioch (in Pisidia)**
- Perga (in Pamphylia)**
- Antioch (in Syria)**



PAUL @ 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 disputed with these brethren but they could not convince them that the **Gentiles did not have to become Jews**, 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.

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

Acts 15 **Gentiles Don't Need to Become Jews**

Read Acts 15

119) Certain believing Pharisees from Judea taught that Gentiles needed to become Jews and then accept Christ in order to be saved. According to these Jews what would a Gentile need to do to become a Jew? _____

120) Why were some brethren sent to Jerusalem? _____

121) On the way to Jerusalem, Paul and Barnabas stopped in Phenice (Phoenicia) and Samaria, what did they do there, and what was the result? _____

122) Label this map with the following places and draw a line showing the path Paul & Barnabas took:

○ Antioch (*in Syria*) to ○ Jerusalem



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 being a part of the sect (religious group) of the Pharisees. They were Judaizers, unlike Paul who had realized that being circumcised to become a Jew was useless now that Christ had come.

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?

124) In Acts 15:7-11 Peter 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. 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?

125) 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? _____

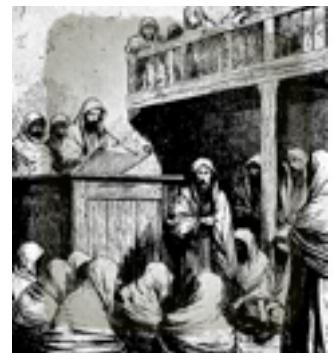
126) In verse 13, the James that is speaking is the brother of Christ. **Read Galatians 1:19, Acts 12:2.** In verse 14, the Simeon that is being spoken of is Simon Peter, Jesus' apostle, **read Acts 11:13, Acts 15:7-11** Then mark your Bible as follows:

Verse in Acts 15	Write in your margin:
13 And after they had held their peace, <u>James</u> answered, saying, Men and brethren, hearken unto me: 14 <u>Simeon</u> hath declared how God at the first did visit the Gentiles, to take out of them a people for his name.	<u>James</u> =the brother of Christ. cp. Gal. 1:19, Acts 12:22 <u>Simeon</u> = Simon Peter, Jesus' apostle cp. Acts 11:13, Acts 15:7-11

127) What did James mean in verse 14 when he said that God was taking a people out of the Gentiles for His name? _____

128) The conclusion of James 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 in order to be saved. What four things did James say that the Gentiles should stop doing? _____

129) The brethren in Jerusalem decided to send a letter to the brethren in Antioch to report their answers. Who do they send with Paul and Barnabas to take this message?



130) How are these men described? _____

131) How was the letter received in Antioch? _____

132) We often think of a prophet as someone who tells the future, but this is not really the main duty of a prophet. Verse 32 helps in our understanding. What does it tell us about the job of a prophet? _____

133) After the four brethren from Jerusalem had come back with the news, and exhorted the brethren in Antioch, where did Judas go? _____

Where did Silas go? _____

134) What did Paul suggest to Barnabas that they do next? _____

135) In vv37-40 there was a disagreement between Paul and Barnabas.

~What was the disagreement? _____

~Find the chapter and verse this had happened: _____

~How was the disagreement resolved? _____

136) Later on John Mark would write the Gospel of Mark and would become a productive servant of Christ. Where does Paul later say Mark was “profitable to him in the ministry?” _____

137) Using a concordance, find out what it means to confirm the churches. _____

PAUL'S SECOND JOURNEY

ACTS 16 - 18:22

About a year after Paul and Barnabas had returned to their home base in **Antioch**, Paul was once again setting out on **another preaching journey**. This time he was not with Barnabas but with **Silas**, a brother that was a skilled teacher from the Jerusalem ecclesia. Paul and Silas were planning to visit the ecclesias in Galatia and then to continue on to some of the cities of Asia Minor. They were, however, redirected by God, and told that they should instead go to Macedonia, Achaia, and to Greece. Their **focus on the second journey** was in the Greek city of Corinth, where they would end up spending a year and a half. 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.

138) Fill in these **territories** of the Roman Empire on the lines provided below.

- Achaia, Macedonia, Greece, Galatia, Pamphylia,
- Cilicia, Syria, Judea, Asia, Cyprus



Acts 16 "Come into Macedonia and Help Us"

Read Acts 16

139) When Paul and Silas came to Derbe and Lystra they met a young brother named Timotheus; or Timothy as we better know him. Timothy would become a lifelong friend of Paul's, preaching with Paul and preaching at Paul's instruction. Much later on 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 him many years later.

140) What was Timothy's mother's name? _____

141) What was Timothy's grandmother's name? _____

142) In verse 3 Paul has Timothy circumcised before taking him with him. This seems to be a contradiction of the ruling of the Jerusalem conference. The Christadelphian Magazine explains this when it says, "*It was Paul's custom to give way in unimportant details, that he might be victorious in the things that really mattered.*" Explain in your own words what you think that this means. _____

143) Which decrees from the apostles and elders from the Jerusalem Conference would Paul, Timothy, and Silas have delivered to the ecclesiastas in these Gentile cities? _____

144) What was the result of their preaching in these cities? _____

145)

We know that Luke, a Gentile, wrote the gospel that bears his name. By comparing the beginning of Luke to the beginning of Acts we can see that he also wrote the book of Acts. Read **Luke 1:1-4** and **Acts 1:1-4**. Compare the two and explain how we know Luke also wrote the Acts of the Apostles.

146) Fill in the blanks from their story:

After Paul, Silas, and Timothy had gone all through _____ and the through the area of _____, they thought about going on to _____ but God forbid them to preach there. After they had come to _____ they tried to decide whether or not they should keep going on to _____ but the Power of God did not permit them to. So they didn't stay in _____ and instead they came down to _____. While they were there, Paul had a vision from God in the night. In his vision he saw a man who was from _____ who said, "_____ , _____." Immediately after he saw this vision, they realized that God had called them to go to _____ to preach the Gospel to them there. So, they left _____ and went straight to _____ and the next day they were at _____. From there they landed at _____ which is the main city of that part of _____ and they stayed in that city for many days.

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 all throughout the book of Acts.

Watch For It!

147) Reading Acts 16:6-12, it becomes apparent that the author of the book of Acts (Luke) joins them somewhere along the way in this particular journey. In what city does he join them?

148) Where do they go on the sabbath day in Philippi?



149) What book of the Bible was written to the ecclesia at this city? _____

150) Most of the time, we read that Paul went into the synagogue on the Sabbath day. Why wouldn't he have gone into a synagogue in this town? _____



151) Lydia was a Gentile that had learned the ways of the Jews and had been converted to the Jewish religion. We are told that she “worshipped God” and that God opened her heart. How does James 4:8 help us to understand this?

152) Who was baptized along with Lydia? _____

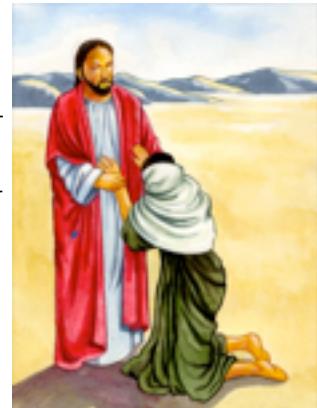
153) What did Lydia constrain (forcefully ask) Paul to do? _____

When Paul arrived in **Philippi** things were *quite different* than they had been back in Galatia. The people of Philippi were strong supporters of Roman ways, they considered themselves to be a Roman colony, and they followed Roman laws. One of these laws stated that it was unlawful for non-Jews to take up the religion of the Jews. This was a real problem for Paul because the truth was considered to be a Jewish religion. If the truth was to spread in this new area then there would have to be a change in the laws of the land that permitted it to be taught. A **series of events** took place in Philippi, the chief city, that brought about a change in the laws and made it possible for an ecclesia to be set up.

The **first event** that took place was the healing of the maid with a spirit of divination. This maid had a mental illness that people in the city of Philippi believed allowed her to tell the future. They thought that their god Apollo was speaking through her. Of course this was not the case, but for some reason the people of the city came to her to hear what Apollo had to say. 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 amazed that Apollo spoke in favor of Paul. Then when they saw that Paul, by the name of Christ, was able to heal the maid they would have realized that the God of Paul was far superior to their god, Apollo.

This maid was the perfect person to show that the God that Paul taught was the only true God; and that the God that Paul taught about could speak His message through the maid and could actually heal the maid! **The healing of the maid was the first step in making it possible for the Gentiles of Macedonia to hear the truth.**

154) What did this damsel (maid) say about Paul and his companions? _____



155) In what name did Paul heal the maid? _____

156) Verse 19 says that the maid's masters dragged Paul and Silas to the rulers of the city, when they saw that "the hope of their gains was gone." Explain what this means.

157) What reason did the maid's masters give to the rulers for dragging Paul and Silas to them? _____

158) What did they do to Paul and Silas? _____

159) What are stripes? _____

160) What happened next was another event that would have caused the leaders of the town to change their mind about the God Paul worshipped. In the space below, draw a picture of Paul and Silas in the prison of Philippi. Show them in the dark inner part of the prison with their feet in the stocks, and wounds from their beatings. Show them praying and singing hymns with all of the prisoners listening intently to them.

A large, light gray rectangular area with rounded corners, designed to look like a page from a book or a frame for drawing. It occupies the bottom half of the page below the question 160.

161) In the space below, draw Paul and Silas in the prison but while the earthquake was shaking the prison.



162) **This was some earthquake!** What happened during this earthquake that would make everyone realize this wasn't just a 'natural' earthquake (hint: think about what effect the earth shaking would have on bands of prisoners, the doors, the roof and the walls) _____

163) Why would the jailer want to kill himself just because his prisoners were gone?
(hint: Acts 12) _____

164) Why do you think all of the prisoners stayed in the prison after the earthquake?

165) Where might the jailor have heard that Paul and Silas knew The Way to salvation?



166) In verse 31 the answer that Paul and Silas gave was, “Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved.” To believe is to have faith in something or someone. Where did Paul tell the Romans that faith comes from? (Rom. 10:17)

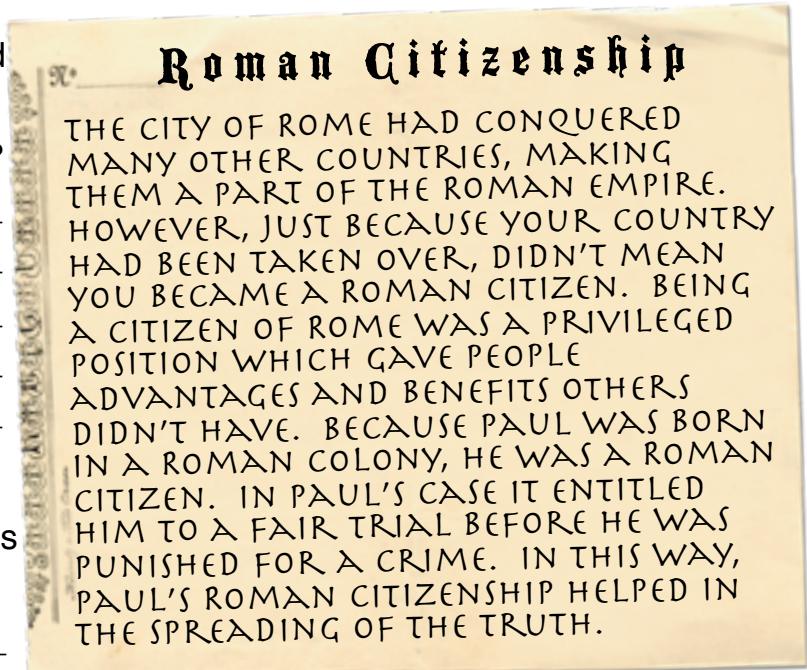
167) How does your answer above compare to what happened in verse 32-33?

168) 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 and 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?

169) Why didn't Paul and Silas just leave the city? _____

170) Why were the city leaders afraid when they found out that Paul and Silas were Roman citizens?

171) How would the ecclesia have benefitted now that the city leaders had shown respect for Paul and Barnabas? _____



172) Where did Paul and Silas go when they had been released from prison? _____

173) How did the events of Paul's visit to Philippi make it easier for the ecclesia to grow? _____

Acts 17 “These Have Turned the World Upside-Down”

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.

Read Acts 17

174) Label this map with the following places and draw a line showing the path Paul & Barnabas took:

- Philippi**
- Thessalonica**
- Berea**
- Athens**
- Corinth**

175) As usual, where was the first place Paul went when he came to Thessalonica?

176) Read v2. **Carefully**. How long did he reason with the people in the synagogue?

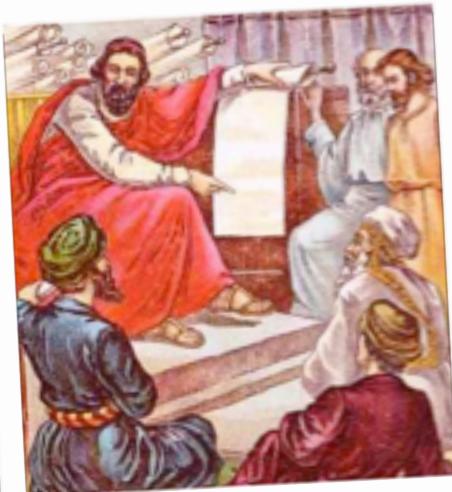
177) Verse 2 says that Paul “reasoned with them out of the scriptures.” What “scriptures” was he talking about? (hint: The New Testament was just starting to be written.)

178) What three things did he teach them out of these scriptures?

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____

179) Write verse 4 in your own words.





180) Which of the Jews gathered up a company of corrupt people to create a mob? _____

181) Where did the mob look for Paul and Silas?

182) What did they accuse Jason and the brethren of doing in verse 6? _____

183) What did the unbelieving Jews say the brethren were doing against Caesar?

184) Verse 9 tells us that Jason and the other brethren had to give money to the city leaders to guarantee that the ecclesia would not disturb the peace of the city. Because of this, Paul had to leave the city in the midst of the setting up of the ecclesia there. Paul wanted to return to the ecclesia there but couldn't because he had been banned from 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 in 1 Thess. 2:17-18.

185) How have Bible students since this time benefitted from Paul being banned from Thessalonica? _____



186) Once they were released, what did the brethren of Thessalonica do?

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

188) Explain in your own words why the brethren of Berea were more 'noble' than the brethren of Thessalonica.

189) Once again, trouble follows Paul. What happens to cause Paul to have to leave Berea quickly?

190) 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? _____

191) Where did the men from Berea take Paul? _____

192) What was Paul waiting for in v16?

193) What country is Athens the capital of today? _____

194) What did Paul notice about the city of Athens in verse 16?

195) What does it mean in verse 16 when it says that Paul's "spirit was stirred in him"?
(hint - check other versions) _____

196) What two things did Paul preach to the philosophers of Athens?

197) What was the Areopagus? (Bible dictionary) _____

198) Draw a picture of Paul speaking to the men of the Areopagus on Mars Hill.



199) 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 made by Paul that show that the true God is far superior to the idols worshipped by the people of Greece.

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____

200) When Paul spoke of a time of ‘ignorance that God winked at’ he was saying that the Gentiles had not been taught to obey the one true God and so God overlooked their disobedience because they just didn’t know. But now the Gentiles were being taught to repent and to obey God. Now if they did not obey then they would be judged. What proof was there that Christ would judge the world? (verse 31)

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

202) Who joined with Paul and believed his teachings as a result of his preaching in Athens? _____

Acts 18 Many of the Corinthians Hearing, Believed

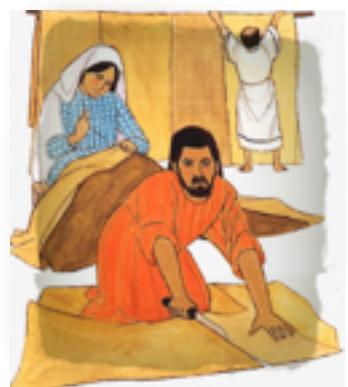
After leaving Athens, Paul spent nearly **two years** in the city of Corinth. The people of the city of Corinth were very prosperous and they lived their lives only for pleasure. When Paul first came to the city he would have been frustrated because of the poor response that the truth had just received 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 he wrote the letters to the Thessalonians.

Read Acts 18:1-22

203) Where did Paul go when he left Athens? _____

204) Paul met a man and his wife there. What were their names? _____

205) What religion / nationality was Aquila?



206) Where had they lived before coming to Corinth? _____

207) Why had they come to Corinth? _____

208) Why did Paul stay with them while he was in Corinth? _____

209) What did Paul do every Sabbath day? _____

210) Who now joins Paul again? _____

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

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

213) What do you think it means in verse 6 that the Jews “opposed themselves”?
(check other versions) _____

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



215) How do you think that the Jews felt
when they saw Paul leave the synagogue only to move his teaching right next door?

216) We are told that Crispus believed with all his house. Who was Crispus?

217) Who else is listed in this verse as people who believed in God because of Paul's
preaching and example? _____

218) 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?

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

220) Where was Paul at this time, and how long did he stay there? _____

221) What did he do during that time? _____

222) Who got together and made insurrection against Paul? _____

223) Look in a dictionary - what does insurrection mean?

"*insurrection*" = _____

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.

224) What was their charge against Paul? _____

225) Before Paul could even defend himself, Gallio spoke up. In your own words, what did Gallio say to the Jews? _____



226) After Gallio sent them all out of the judgment hall, they beat the ruler of the synagogue! Why do you think the Greeks beat Sosthenes, the new ruler of the synagogue? (Hint: 1 Cor. 1:1)



227) MARK IT! (as shown at right)

228) 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? _____

Acts 18:17	Write in your margin:
17 Then all the Greeks took <u>Sosthenes</u> , the chief ruler of the synagogue, and beat <i>him</i> before the judgment seat. And Gallio cared for none of those things.	<u>Sosthenes:</u> cp. 1 Cor. 1:1

229) Who went with Paul to Syria? _____

230) What did Paul do when he came to Ephesus? _____

231) Why didn't he stay with them in Ephesus? _____

232) When Paul came to Caesarea it says that he "went up and saluted the church (ecclesia.)" Which ecclesia is he speaking of? (hint: the phrase "went up" is often used when talking about this location) _____

233) Label this map with the following places on Paul's 2nd journey and draw a line showing Paul & Barnabas' path:

- Antioch**
- Derbe**
- Lystra**
- Troas**
- Philippi**
- Thessalonica**
- Berea**
- Athens**
- Corinth**
- Ephesus**
- Caesarea**
- Jerusalem**
- Antioch**



234) Fill in the cities of Paul's 2nd journey next to the events that took place there.

Cities: Derbe & Lystra, Philippi, Thessalonica, Berea, Athens, Corinth.

More than one thing may have happened in a city, you may use a name twice, but each city is used *at least* once.

CITY:	EVENT:
	Timothy joined Paul and Silas
	The maid with the spirit of divination was healed
	The earthquake opened the prison doors
	The Jews dragged Jason before the city rulers
	The Jews searched the scriptures daily
	Paul spoke about the altar to the unknown God
	Paul left the synagogue and taught the truth next door
	Gallio said he would not be a judge of Jewish law.

PAUL'S THIRD JOURNEY

ACTS 18:23 - 21:17

By the time Paul started his 3rd journey it had been about 17 years since his conversion on the road to Damascus. The 3rd journey would take about 4 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 3rd 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.

Read Acts 18:22-28

235) What does Acts 18:23 tell us about what Paul did on his third journey? _____

236) Verse 23 tells us that Paul went to Galatia. In his letter to the Corinthians what did Paul tell the Corinthians that he had directed the ecclesiastas in Galatia to do for the saints at Jerusalem? (1 Cor. 16:1-2) _____

237) In your own words, describe what happened with Aquila, Priscilla and Apollos in verses 25-26 _____

238) What did the brethren do for Apollos once he decided he was going to go to Achaia? _____

239) What did Apollos very publicly preach to everyone in Achaia? _____

240) Paul writes in 1 Cor. 3:6, "I have planted, Apollos watered; but God gave the increase." Explain how Acts 18:24-28 demonstrates this. _____

241) Mark these places on this map:

- Antioch** (in Syria)
- territory of Galatia**
- territory of Phrygia**
- Ephesus**



Acts 19 The Name of the Lord Jesus Was Magnified

Read Acts 19

242) When Paul came to Ephesus it is likely that he was welcomed by some old friends. Who might they have been? (hint Acts 18:18-19,26) _____

243) 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 the baptism of John; he did not know how we are baptized into Christ. When Aquila and Priscilla heard him they taught him more fully about Christ. When Paul arrived in Ephesus he found some of the brothers that had been the followers of Apollos 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 who said that they should, "believe on him which should come after him, that is on Christ Jesus." Where in the Bible do we read that John said that Jesus would baptize with the Holy Spirit? _____

244) John the baptist taught that men should be baptized to show their repentance. The baptism of Christ had power through the sacrifice of Christ to bring the forgiveness of sins and ultimately a place in the kingdom of God as the sons of God. Why did Christ give the power of the Holy Spirit to them that were baptized into the name of Jesus Christ? _____



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

246) What was the school of Tyrannus? (Bible dictionary) _____

247) How long did Paul dispute daily in the school of Tyrannus? _____

248) What was the result of all of this preaching? _____

249) What special miracles was Paul able to perform, and how were they performed? _____



250) Why do you think Jesus gave Paul the power to do these miracles? _____

251) What does the word vagabond mean?
(concordance) _____

252) The term ‘evils spirits’ in the Bible refers to mental disorders. These disorders were not understood by the doctors of the day and so there were often people called exorcists that went around trying to drive out the ‘evil spirits’ or mental illnesses. 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. What does the word exorcist mean? (dictionary) _____

253) Paul had the power to heal many people in Ephesus; so many, in fact, that others were led to try to do the same. The seven sons of Sceva, a Jewish Priest, were exorcists that heard of the great miracles done in the name of Jesus Christ and they were amazed because Paul was actually able to 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. Their efforts of course would fail. What happened to them when they tried to copy Paul? _____

254) What caused the name of the Lord Jesus to be magnified? _____



255) Use other Bible versions to determine what the ‘curious arts’ of verse 19 are. _____

256) What did the people do with their books, and why? _____

257) What did the word of God do after they had burned their books? _____

258) While Paul stayed still in Ephesus (Asia) who did he send to Macedonia? _____

259) What was Demetrius' occupation? _____

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

261) What was Demetrius worried about and why? _____

262) What did Demetrius accuse Paul of doing? _____
Was he correct? _____

263) According to Demetrius, what were the problems with
what Paul was preaching? _____

264) How long did the people of Ephesus chant? _____
and what did they chant? _____



265) Who does it name as Paul's traveling companions, and
what happened to them? _____



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 that were turning away from idol worship, that the sales of Diana idols were way down and they 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 know why.

266) Why do you think Paul would have wanted to enter into the theatre? _____

267) Why didn't the other disciples want him to go in? _____

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

Acts 20

The Resurrection of a Gentile

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

269) Label this map with the following places on Paul's 3rd journey so far, and draw a line showing the path Paul took:

- Ephesus
- Macedonia
- Greece (Corinth)
- Phillipi
- Troas



270) In verse 1 we read that Paul went to the region of Macedonia. It is likely that he spent time in Phillipi but not in Thessalonica. Why not Thessalonica?

271) In verse 2 Paul came to Greece. What city in Greece had Paul spent a long time in during his 2nd journey? _____



At the end of Paul's 3rd journey Paul had assembled a group of brothers that had collected money from their different ecclesiastas to help the poor ecclesiastas 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 to the poor ecclesiastas 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.

272) What does it mean in verse 3 when it says "the Jews laid wait for him?"

273) When Paul finally did arrive in Jerusalem who was planning on trying to kill him?
(Acts 21:27-31)

274) 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. (*don't forget: the brother who wrote this book is there also!*)

Name:	From:

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

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.

276) What is the first day of the week? _____

277) For what reason did they gather together on the first day of the week? _____

278) Explain what happened to Eutychus. _____

279) 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?

280) Paul decided to walk from Troas to Assos instead of going with the rest of his company. Why do you think he may have done this? _____



281) 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) _____

282) Label this map with the following places as Paul's 3rd journey continues. Mark the path Paul took. NOTE: Paul walked: the rest of his party sailed -Show both routes on your map:

- Troas
- Assos
- Miletus

283) Why didn't Paul want to spend time in Asia? _____



284) While Paul was in Miletus who came to see him? _____

285) In verse 28 Paul tells the elders from Ephesus to, "feed the church of God." What did he mean by this? _____

286) Paul was very concerned about problems that he knew the ecclesia at Ephesus would face; so concerned that he had called for this meeting. What did Paul mean when he said that 'grievous wolves' would enter the ecclesia 'not sparing the flock'?

287) What did Paul mean when he said "these hands have ministered unto my necessities?" _____



288) Why do you think it is more blessed to give than to receive? _____

289) What did Paul say to the elders that made them most sorrowful?

Acts 21

Falsely Accused @ Jerusalem

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 ecclesiastries of his day.

Read Acts 21:1-17

What was the problem? The Jewish believers found it difficult to accept Gentiles into their ecclesiastries without the Gentiles accepting Jewish laws and in effect becoming Jews. It was hard for them because the Jewish believers had been keeping these 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 ecclesiastries to give to the Jewish believers. This money would do a lot to relieve the poverty of the Jewish believers in the Jerusalem ecclesiastries. 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*)

290) Label this map with the following places as Paul’s 3rd journey continues. Mark the path Paul took. (NOTE: Some of these places they stopped at and some they just passed through or passed by! Be careful.)

- Coos
- Rhodes
- Patara
- Phenicia
- Cyprus
- Syria
- Tyre



291) Why did the ship need to stop in Tyre? _____

292) Why did Paul and his companions decide to stay in Tyre for a week? _____

293) What did the disciples there tell him *not* to do? (through the Spirit's guidance) _____

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

295) We are told that they stayed for one day in Ptolmais and that they saluted the brethren. What does the word saluted mean? (Concordance) _____

296) What city did they go to after leaving Ptolmais? _____

297) Whose house did they go to there? _____



298) Verse 8 tells us that Philip was one of the seven. One of the seven what? (what were 'the seven' supposed to do? (hint: Acts 6:5) _____

299) What did the prophet Agabus do?

300) What did it mean? _____

301) Label this map with the following places as Paul's 3rd journey continues, and mark the path Paul took.

- Tyre**
- Ptolemais**
- Caesarea**

302) What did the disciples beg Paul to do?

303) Why did Paul say that he was willing to even die at Jerusalem? _____



304) Now that Paul was among the *Jewish ecclesiastis* it was important for the truth that the Jewish believers know that Paul was their ally in the work of Christ. They needed to see that Paul genuinely wanted to help them and loved them. What had he said that would have convinced the brothers and sisters in Caesarea that this was true?

305) Where did Paul's 3rd journey end? _____

306) The word "carriage" in verse 15 actually means "baggage." What would have made up a large part of the baggage of the brethren took up to Jerusalem? _____

307) Where did they stay once they got there? _____

308) Label this map with the following places on Paul's 3rd journey and draw a line showing the path he took:

- | | | | |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Antioch (in Syria) | <input type="radio"/> Greece (<i>Corinth</i>) | <input type="radio"/> Coos | <input type="radio"/> Syria |
| <input type="radio"/> territory of Galatia | <input type="radio"/> Phillipi | <input type="radio"/> Rhodes | <input type="radio"/> Tyre |
| <input type="radio"/> territory of Phrygia | <input type="radio"/> Troas | <input type="radio"/> Patara | <input type="radio"/> Ptolemais |
| <input type="radio"/> Ephesus | <input type="radio"/> Assos | <input type="radio"/> Phenicia | <input type="radio"/> Caesarea |
| <input type="radio"/> Macedonia | <input type="radio"/> Miletus | <input type="radio"/> Cyprus | <input type="radio"/> Jerusalem |



JERUSALEM TO ROME

ACTS 21:18-ACTS 28

Read Acts 21:17-40

309) Who did Paul and his company see the day after they arrived in Jerusalem?

310) What did they tell James and the elders? _____

311) How many believing Jews did James and the elders say that there were?

312) 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 all 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 much 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.

313) 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?

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

315) Had Paul completed the seven days of his vow when the unbelieving Jews laid hands on him? _____

316) What does your answer to the question above show us about how the unbelieving Jews felt about the law of Moses? _____

317) Where were the unbelieving Jews that laid hands on Paul in the Temple from? _____

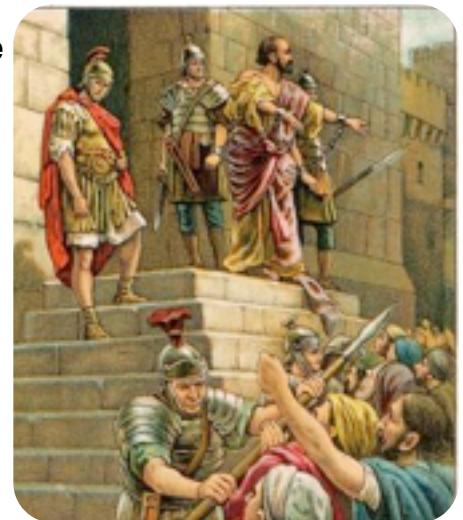
318) What accusation did the Jews bring against Paul? _____

319) What word in verse 29 shows us that the Jews that laid hands on Paul didn't even have proof of their accusation? _____

320) What happened after Paul was dragged out of the temple? _____

321) What were the Jews about to do to Paul after they dragged him out of the temple? _____

322) What did the unbelieving Jews do when they saw the soldiers coming? _____



323) What did the people say when they were asked what Paul had done? _____

324) What did the multitude of the people following Paul cry out? _____

325) Who did the chief captain think that Paul was? _____

326) What happened when Paul beckoned with his hand to the people? _____

Acts 22-23 Paul's Testimony at Jerusalem

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.

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** must have been mightily strengthened by Paul's visit to Jerusalem.

Read Acts 22

327) The everyday language of the people of Jerusalem was Aramaic while Hebrew would be used by the strictest Jews. How do you think Paul speaking in Hebrew would help his argument? _____

328) Who was Gamaliel? (Bible Dictionary) _____



329) We have already looked at most of what Paul was telling the people in verses 4-21 in a previous chapter. What chapter was that in? _____

330) To what extent did Paul persecute “The Way?” _____



331) In verse 15 Paul explained how had been told that he was to be a “witness unto all men” of what he had seen. Explain how Paul had been an excellent witness for Christ. _____



332) In verse 18 Paul continues to describe what had happened to him many years earlier during his visit to Jerusalem. Why had Christ told him to get out Jerusalem quickly back then? _____

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

334) At what point in Paul’s defense did the Jews stop listening to him and go wild? _____

335) When the people went wild the chief captain, Claudius Lysias, commanded that Paul should be scourged. Who else was scourged in the Bible? Cite chapter and verse.

336) What made the centurion stop before he had scourged Paul? _____



337) Why was the chief captain afraid when he had bound Paul? _____

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

Acts 23 Paul's Testimony Before the Sanhedrin

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 ecclesias 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. 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.

339) What did the high priest do as soon as Paul started talking?

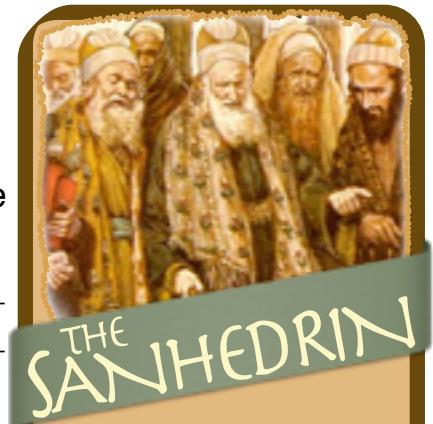
340) Paul said that Ananias had smitten him contrary to the law. What passage of scripture was Paul referring to? (Bible center margin) _____



341) **MARK IT!** In your Bible, in **Acts 23:3**, underline the words contrary to the law and write the verse you found in the above question into your margin.

342) Explain what they that stood by meant when they said, "Revilest thou God's high priest?" _____

343) After Paul said that he did not know that Ananias was the high priest what did he quote from Ex 22:28?



THE SANHEDRIN

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, that of the **resurrection**. He knew that this subject would divide the group so sharply that they would not be able to agree on charges against him.

344) Connect the following: Each **bold** name can be connected to two phrases. The first one is done for you.

Sadducees

believe in the resurrection

believe that only by Jesus Christ comes salvation

do not believe in spirits or angels

believe in the resurrection of Jesus of Nazareth

do not believe in the resurrection

believe in spirits and angels

Pharisees

Paul

Made up of 70 members and the high priest. It included:

CHIEF PRIESTS

The high priest & any that had been high priests in the past. They were mostly Sadducees.

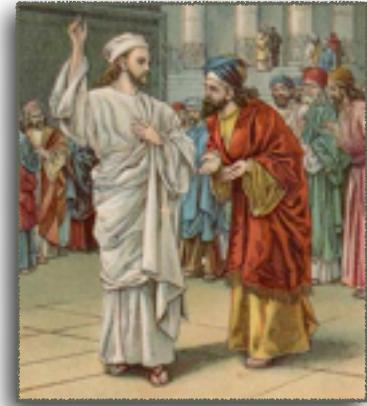
SCRIBES

Professional students of the law of Moses & Jewish Traditions. They were mostly Pharisees.

ELDERS

The leaders of the families and tribes of Israel.

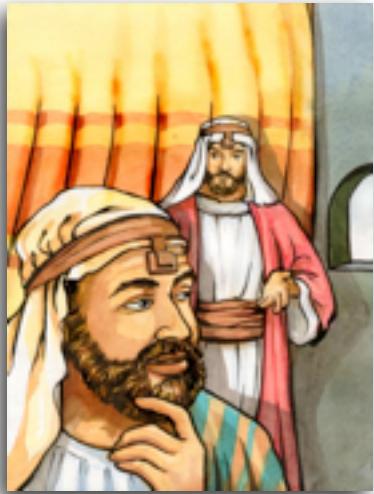
345) Explain how Paul used the ‘divide and conquer’ strategy to overcome the Sanhedrin. _____



346) What did the chief captain, Claudius Lysias, do when he saw that Paul was about to be torn to pieces? _____

347) Who stood by Paul the night following? _____

348) Explain the plan that Jews came up with to kill Paul. _____



349) How do we know that the Sanhedrin were in on the plan? _____

350) Who found out about the plan and told Paul? _____

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

352) Who did the chief captain write a letter to and what was his position? _____

353) In the chief captain’s letter he said that he had found nothing worthy of death or bonds in Paul. Why then was he sending him? _____

354) When Paul arrived in Caesarea, the Governor Felix asked him where he was from. Why do you think he asked this? (hint Acts 22:25-29) _____

355) Where was Paul kept? _____

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.

Read Acts 24

356) Who came to Caesarea to accuse Paul before Felix?

357) Explain how Tertullus schmoozed Felix in verses 2-3.



358) Tertullus called Paul a "pestilent fellow." What does the word pestilent mean? (dictionary) _____

359) Who had really been the pestilent ones throughout our studies of Paul? _____

360) What does the word sedition mean? (dictionary) _____



361) **MARK IT!** In your Bible, in **Acts 24:5**, underline the words sedition and pestilent and write the definitions in your margin.

362) Why do you think Tertullus called the believers in Christ the "Nazarenes"? _____

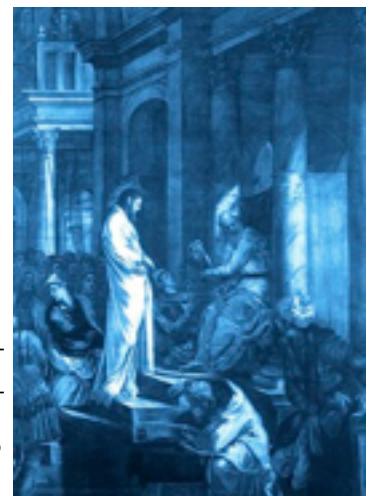
363) What specific charge did Tertullus bring against Paul in verse 6? _____

364) How do we know that this charge was not true? _____

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

366) 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 _____."

367) What did Paul say that he had come back to his nation to bring them? _____



368) What did Paul say that the Jews from Asia should have done if they had anything against him? _____

369) Why do you think that the Jews of Asia had not done this? _____

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

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

372) **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?



373) 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? _____

374) Why did Felix speak with Paul often? _____

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

376) Why did Felix leave Paul in prison for so long? _____

Acts 25

Paul's Testimony Before Festus

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."



Read Acts 25

377) Why did the Jews want Paul to be brought back to Jerusalem for trial? _____

378) What did Festus say to their request? _____

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

380) When Paul answered what three things did he say he had not offended against?
1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____

381) Why did Festus ask if Paul was willing to go to Jerusalem to be judged? _____

382) 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.



383) What type of accusations did Festus tell King Agrippa that the Jews had brought against Paul? _____

384) Who is Augustus in verse 21? _____

385) Who was Paul brought out to speak to in verse 23? _____

386) What did Festus tell Agrippa about the crimes committed by Paul? _____

387) What did Festus hope would be the result of Paul's testimony before Agrippa? _____

Acts ²⁶ Paul's Testimony Before King Herod Agrippa

Read Acts 26

388) Where did we read that Paul would bear the name of Jesus Christ before "**Gentiles, kings and the children of Israel?**" _____

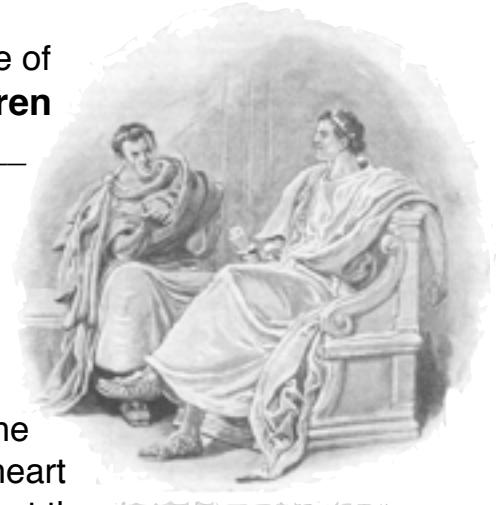


389) **MARK IT!** In your Bible, in **Acts 26:2**, underline the words King Agrippa and write the verse from the answer above in your margin.

In Paul's address to King Agrippa he tries to show the king that it has **always** been the plan of God to raise the dead. He shows 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.



Father Andrew Paul's knees before the king. - John 21:15

390) Why was Paul especially happy to be able to speak before Agrippa? _____

391) What did Paul say that he stood before Agrippa to be judged for? _____

392) What was the hope of the twelve tribes of Israel? _____

393) What did Paul mean when he said that Christ had sent him to open the eyes of the Gentiles and to turn them from darkness to light? _____

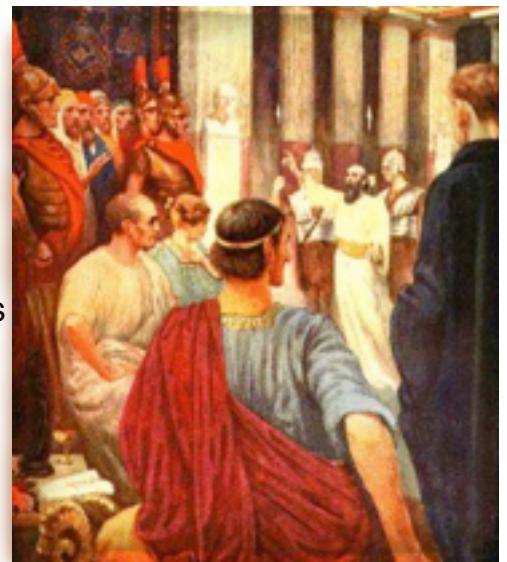
394) What two things did Paul say that the Gentiles that had been turned from “darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God,” would receive?

1~ _____
2~ _____

395) What three things regarding Christ did the prophets and Moses say should come?

1~ _____
2~ _____
3~ _____

396) What did Festus say had made Paul mad?



397) What did Paul mean when he said, “this thing was not done in a corner?” _____

398) Why do you think that Paul asked Agrippa if he believed the prophets? _____

399) What did Agrippa reply to Paul? _____

400) After Paul had finished speaking what was Agrippa’s conclusion regarding Paul’s case? _____

401) We have seen so far that after Paul was accused by the unbelieving Jews he was judged by four Roman rulers: ~ The Chief Captain, Claudius Lysias (Acts 23:26-30) ~ Felix the Governor (Acts 24:22-26) ~ Porcius Festus (Acts 25:24-27) ~ King Agrippa (Acts 26:31-32.) Below are the four reactions that these rulers had when they heard Paul's case. Fill in the names of the Roman Rulers next to their conclusions:

- ~ He hoped also that money should have been given him of Paul, so he might loose him: _____
- ~ He said that this man had done nothing worthy of death or of bonds. He might have been set at liberty, if he hadn't appealed unto Caesar. _____
- ~ He saw that Paul was accused of questions of the Jews' law, but he had nothing laid to his charge worthy of death or of bonds. _____
- ~ He found that he had committed nothing worthy of death, but when Paul appealed to Augustus, he determined to send him. _____

Acts 27 God Hath Given Thee All That Sail With Thee

Read Acts 27

While sailing to Rome, Paul and many others faced perhaps the greatest storm there has ever been on the Mediterranean Sea. The cargo was lost, the ship destroyed. When the ship was to set out from Fair Havens, Paul warned the centurion that was in charge that if they went, they would be in great danger. Paul knew of the coming danger because it had been revealed to him by God. But the centurion would not listen to Paul and decided to go anyway.

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.

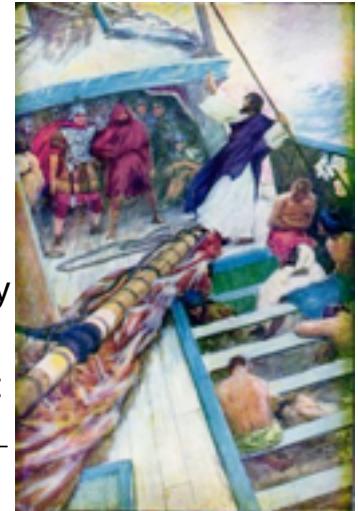


402) What was the name of the Centurion that was responsible for getting Paul to Rome? _____

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

404) Who else accompanied Paul? _____

405) Why had this brother come to Jerusalem with Paul? (hint: see chapter 20) _____



406) The Greek for “refresh himself” in verse three means literally to “receive attention” in a medical way and so the Centurion allowed Paul to go to his friends in Sidon. How is it possible that Paul would have friends in Sidon? _____

407) Where did they board a ship sailing to Italy? _____

408) What Island is Fair Havens located on? (map) _____

409) What is the fast that is mentioned in verse 9? (concordance) _____
When was the fast? _____

410) 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?” _____

411) 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? _____

412) What was the name of the tempestuous wind that came against the ship? _____

413) Look up the following words in the concordance and then describe what they did to the ship in verse 17. undergirding = _____
strake = _____

414) Look the word lighten in the concordance and describe what they did to the



ship in verse 18.

Lighten = _____

415) What is the tackling?

(concordance) _____

416) When the storm continued for many days what was taken away from the people? _____

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

418) What had the angel told Paul that he would do? _____

419) Why did Paul say that they should be of good cheer? _____

420) About midnight on the 14th night they could tell that they were getting close to land so they measured the depth of the water with a weighted rope (sounded). How deep is 20 fathoms? (dictionary) _____

421) In verse 29 it says that they “wished for the day”. Use a concordance to find what the people on the ship were more likely doing. _____

422) 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? _____

423) How did the people feel after Paul had given thanks to God, broken bread and began to eat? _____

424) How many people were with Paul on the ship?

425) 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 do you pray for? _____



426) Describe in your own words what the sailors did in verses 39 - 40. _____

427) What two things happened to the ship in verse 41? _____

428) What did the soldiers want to do to the prisoners? _____

429) Why didn't the centurion do as the soldiers desired? _____

430) How did the people that couldn't swim get to the land? _____

431) What was the prophecy that the angel had given to Paul in verse 22? _____



432) **MARK IT!** In your Bible, in **Acts 27:44**, underline the words all safe and write "as prophesied in v.22" in your margin

Acts 28

Preaching the Kingdom of God

Read Acts 28

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.

433) Paul and all of the passengers from the ship would spend 3 months on the island they had crashed into, and what an amazing time it would have been 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? _____

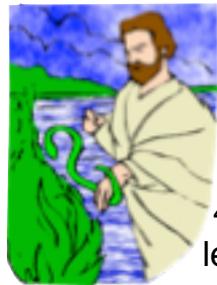


434) What does the word barbarous mean? (concordance)

435) What came out of the bundle of sticks that Paul placed on the fire? _____

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

437) What happened to Paul as a result of the bite of the snake? _____



438) What did the people think when no harm came to Paul? _____

439) What does a serpent represent in the Bible? _____

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

441) Whose father was sick? _____

442) The term "bloody flux" can also be translated as dysentery. What is dysentery? (dictionary). _____

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

444) When Paul and his company were leaving what did the the people of Melita do for them? _____

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

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

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

448) What did the brethren from Rome do when they heard Paul was coming?



449) 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? _____

450) Why didn't Paul go to the synagogue to preach to the Jews? _____

451) Paul told the Jews that he was bound with chains for what reason? _____

452) When many of the Jews came to the lodging of Paul what did he expound to them? _____

453) What did he persuade them concerning? _____

454) Where is Paul quoting from in verses 26-27? _____

455) How long did Paul live in his hired house? _____

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

Congratulations! You're ALMOST Done!!!

CONGRATULATIONS!

Turn back to page 1. Look carefully through every page to make sure you have **completed every question**, and that every question is completed to the **BEST** of your ability. By signing your name below, you are affirming that you have double checked that you have completed this workbook completely.

X

Give this completed workbook to a parent. Ask them to look at your workbook to certify its completion, then have a **parent sign** below. Their signature declares that they have examined your workbook and confirm that you have completed it to the best of your ability.

X

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

Have a parent sign the front cover of this workbook, confirming that they have reviewed the entire **WORKBOOK** and your **PROJECT**.

then...

CONGRATULATIONS!
YOU'VE FINISHED YOUR KIDS CAMP WORKBOOK!

Don't forget to bring with you to Camp:

- Your **Bible**, complete with **Bible-marking** from this workbook
- This completed **Workbook**,
- Your Intermediate **Project**.