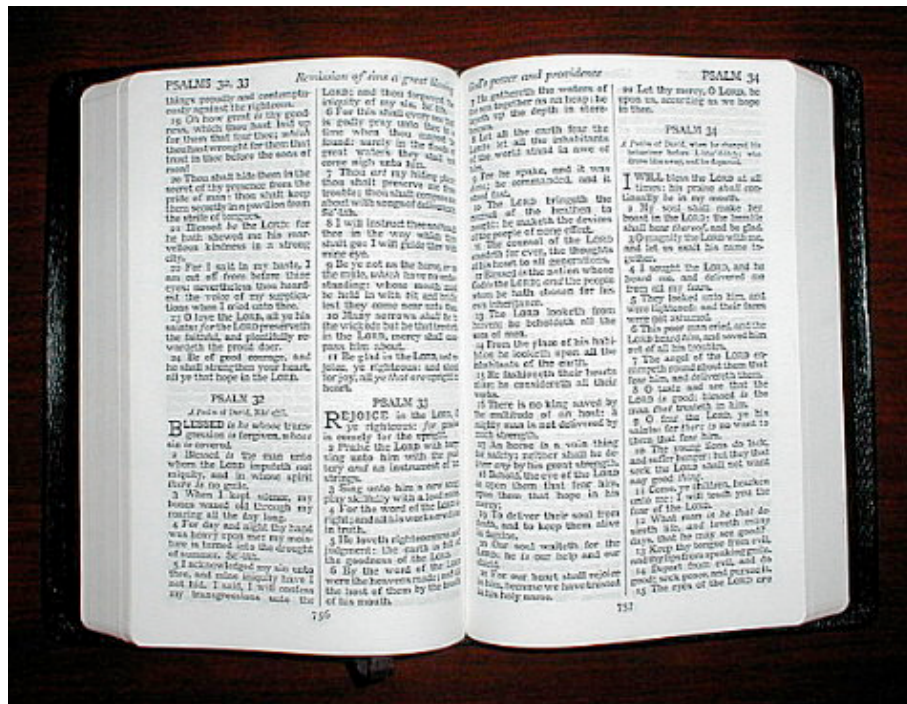


Wednesday Night Bible Study Course January – March 2015

Psalm 119:18 (KJV) ¹⁸ Open Thou mine eyes, that I may behold wondrous things out of Thy law.



Please Bring This Bible Study Course Each Wednesday for Study

Name: _____

WEDNESDAY NIGHT BIBLE STUDY COURSE

Year 2015

Lessons 1-13

Acts 10-22

1. The Conversion of Cornelius----- Page 3-5
Memory verses: Acts 10:34, 35
2. The Church at Antioch-----Page 6
Memory verse: Acts 11:26
3. Peter's Deliverance-----Page 8-9
Memory verse: Acts 12:5
4. The First Christian Missionaries-----Page 10-11
Memory verse: Acts 13:2
5. Paul Stoned-----Page 12-13
Memory verse: Acts 14:19
6. The Council at Jerusalem-----Page 14-16
Memory verses: Acts 15:10, 11
7. Paul and Silas at Philippi-----Page 17-19
Memory verses: Acts 16:32, 33
8. Paul at Thessalonica and Athens-----Page 20-21
Memory verses: Acts 17:11, 30, 31
9. Paul in Corinth-----Page 22-24
Memory verses: Acts 18:9, 10
10. The Uproar in Ephesus-----Page 25-27
Memory verses: Acts 19:20, 23
11. Paul in Route to Jerusalem-----Page 28-29
Memory verse: Acts 20:7
12. Paul at Jerusalem-----Page 30-31
Memory verse: Acts 21:13
13. Paul's Defense-----Page 32-33
Memory verse: Acts 22:16

THE CONVERSION OF CORNELIUS

Lesson 1

Acts 10

Memory Verses: Acts 10:34, 35

Questions

1. Can you name five definite steps in the fulfillment of Acts 1:8 as recorded in the first nine chapters of Acts (Acts 6:7; 8:1, 4, 5, 26; 9:15)?
2. What additional step in the worldwide proclamation of the gospel is recorded in our lesson today (Acts 10:45)?
3. What are some of the attributes of Cornelius (Acts 10:1-2)? Was he a saved man (Acts 10:6; 11:14)?
4. Do you think some of our “open membership” churches would receive Cornelius without insisting that he be immersed? If character alone is a condition for church membership, must not all “pious un-immersed” people be admitted? What does God’s word teach about the necessity of baptism for a penitent believer (Acts 2:38; 22:16; Gal. 3:27)?
5. What the “Italian band” (Acts 10:1)?
6. At what hour was Cornelius praying (Acts 10:3), and what was the answer to his prayer (Acts 10:4, 5, 6)? Should such prayers receive an audible answer now, what would it be? How had the soldier become devout (Acts 10:7, 2)? How far was it and in what direction to Joppa?
7. What commendable nothings are mentioned of Cornelius (Acts 10:1-8, 22, 24, 25, 30-33)?
8. How did Cornelius show both faith and obedience (Acts 10:7, 9; John 13:17; James 4:17)?

9. How did the Lord prepare Peter to receive the messengers of Cornelius (Acts 10:9-16)?

10. How did the messengers find the house (Acts 10:17, 5)? In what sense had the Spirit sent them (Acts 10:20)? What was Peter doing when they arrived (Acts 10:17-19)?

11. What lesson did Peter's vision teach him (Acts 10:12-15, 28; Gal. 2:15; Eph. 2:11, 12)? Who only is properly cleansed (Eph. 1:7; Acts 2:38; 10:48; Heb. 5:9; 9:22)?

12. Why not start till the morrow (Acts 10:23)? Why did Peter take six Jewish brethren with him (Acts 11:12)?

13. Why did Cornelius "worship" Peter (Acts 10:25, 26)? Did Peter act like a modern-day pope? Who made it unlawful to enter a Gentile's house (Acts 10:28)? How was it "four days ago" (Acts 10:20, 3, 7, 9, 23, 24)?

14. Why the audience, and why assembled (Acts 10:24, 27, 33)? Why had Cornelius called them in? Have you ever invited your family and friends into your house, and asked the minister or elders to come and give them a Gospel teaching? Why not do it today?

15. What was Peter's introduction, and why (Acts 10:34, 35)? Of what is God a respecter (Acts 10:35)? What facts does Peter state in the career of Jesus (Acts 10:37-41)? How did Peter's message to these Gentiles (Acts 10:34-43) differ from his message to the Jews on the day of Pentecost (Acts 2:14-36)?

16. How does the believer receive remission "through his name" (Acts 10:43, 48)?

17. What interrupted Peter's message (Acts 10:44)? What astonished Peter's co-workers (Acts 10:45; 11:18)?

18. What gift of the Holy Spirit was it (Acts 10:46)? What use did Peter make of the fact (Acts 10:47)? What then was the purpose of it? Was this gift ever connected with forgiveness of sins (Acts 2:1-4; 8:15, 16; 19:5, 6)? WHEN were these Gentiles forgiven (Acts 10:47, 48)?

19. What has Cornelius lacked of being a Christian? How was it supplied?

20. Was Cornelius required to quit his army work in order to become a Christian?

THE CHURCH AT ANTIOCH

Lesson 2

Acts 11

Memory Verses: Acts 11:26

Questions

1. When Peter returned to Jerusalem from Caesarea, what offense did his Jewish brethren charge against him (Acts 11:1-3; Mark 2:16; Acts 10:28; 15:1)?
2. What is the meaning of “contended” (Acts 11:2; Jude 9; Matt. 17:3)?
3. How did Peter prove that this new movement to the Gentiles did not originate with him, but with God (Acts 11:5-14)?
4. Who “bade” Peter to go to Cornelius (Acts 11:12)? How conclusive was Peter’s argument (11:12-14)?
5. Why mention the “six brethren” who accompanied him to Caesarea (Acts 11:12, 15; 10:23, 45)?
6. With what promise does Peter identify the outpouring of the Holy Spirit (Acts 11:15; Matt. 3:11; Acts 1:5; 11:16)? What “beginning?”
7. What would have been Peter’s sin had he refused to go to these Gentiles (Acts 11:17)?
8. What unanimous agreement is reached after Peter’s explanation (Acts 11:18)?
9. What “scattering” and what “persecution” are referred to (Acts 11:19; 9:1; 8:4)?
10. Why were the three localities in the order given (Acts 11:19)?

11. When the preaching to Greeks (Acts 11:20, 19-3)? Was the work a success (verse 21)?
12. What city now comes before us which is to be the great Gentile center for missionary operations (Acts 11:20-26)?
13. How did the saints at Jerusalem show their interest in the church at Antioch (Acts 11:22)?
14. Over which did Barnabas rejoice, the grace of God, or the work of man (Acts 11:23)? What attributes of Barnabas are given (Acts 11:24)?
15. Why did Barnabas seek Saul at Tarsus (Acts 11:24b, 25; 9:15)?
16. Why did they remain in Antioch so long (Acts 11:26)? How long?
17. By whom were the disciples first called Christians? Why (Acts 11:26)? Cite nine other references of "divine" calling, or warning. Why do translators confuse people when a correct translation would stop arguments before they begin?
18. What confidence had the church at Antioch in Agabus (Acts 11:27)?
19. Why send relief to Judea, when the famine was to be in Antioch as well? Why send such men (Acts 11:30)?
20. When had the brethren in Judea appointed "elders" (Acts 11:30)?

PETER'S DELIVERANCE

Lesson 3

Acts 12

Memory Verses: Acts 12:5

Questions

1. Up to this point in the history of the Christian Church, from what power had her persecutions come (Acts 4:1-3; 5:17, 18; 6:9-13; 8:1-3)?

2. What king started civil persecution (Acts 12:1, 2)? What Herod was this? (See Josephus Ant. XIX. 5, 6; XIX. 5-8)

3. How did he begin the persecutions (Acts 12:2)? What encouraged him (Acts 12:3)? How many were four quaternions (Acts 12:4)?

4. At what season was this (Acts 12:3, 4)? Bow should "Easter" be translated in Acts 12:4?

5. What weapon did the church use against Herod (Acts 12:5; II Cor. 1:10, 11; 10:4)?

6. In what way was Peter guarded (Acts 12:6, 10; 5:19)? Why so many precautions (Acts 12:5; Deut. 32:36)?

7. What miraculous details recorded in connection with Peter's deliverance (Acts 12:7-10; Job 5:12)?

8. What were Peter's first and second reactions to his deliverance (Acts 12:9, 11)?

9. What does Acts 12:12 suggest as to the spiritual condition of John Mark's home? Do you follow I Thess. 5:17 in your home?

10. What evidence is found in Acts 12:13-15 that Rhoda was a true believer in Christ? Why say, "It is his angel?" (Verse 15; Matt. 18:10; Heb. 1:14)?

11. Were the members of this prayer meeting expecting Peter's deliverance (Acts 12:12-16, 5; see Acts 5:18-23)?
12. Why did Peter say, "Go show these things unto James" (Acts 12:17), and what James?
13. Did Peter go to Rome (Acts 12:17)? Do we KNOW Peter was ever in Rome (I Pet. 5:13)?
14. Why were the guards put to death (Acts 12:19)? What defense did they make? How should Herod Agrippa I have regarded the case?
15. With what two nations was Herod displeased (Acts 12:20)?
16. With what method did they effect peace (Acts 12:20)? How did Herod respond (Acts 12:21)?
17. What blasphemous sin was committed by the people (Acts 12:23)?
18. What was God's judgment upon him (Acts 12:23)? How does Josephus describe Herod's death (ANT. XIX. 8, 2)?
19. Why did the word now grow and multiply (Acts 12:24; I Pet. 1:24, 25)? Will persecution ever destroy the church of Christ (Acts 2:41; 4:32; 5:14; 6:7; 8:25; 9:31; 11:24)?
20. When the return of Barnabas and Saul (Acts 12:25)? Why take Mark with them?

THE FIRST CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES

Lesson 4

Acts 13

Memory Verses: Acts 13:2

Questions

1. What city had been the center of missionary activity among the Jews (Acts 8:1, 4; 11:19)?
2. How was the church at Antioch equipped to become the center of missionary activity among the Gentiles (Acts 13:1)? Difference between prophets and teachers?
3. Why was Barnabas placed first, and Saul last? Meaning of foster brother?
4. What did Admiral Foote tell the royal dignitaries of Siam? Why (Mark 16:15, 16)?
5. Who were the first three missionaries sent out to the world from the church at Antioch (Acts 12:25; 13:2, 5; 26:18)?
6. Under whose direction and power did these messengers go (Acts 13:2, 4, 9, 52)? Why were they fasting (verse 2)?
7. Purpose of the prayer and imposition of hands (Acts 13:3, cf. 2)? Is this a precedent for "apostolic succession?"
8. What was the first opposition that they encountered (Acts 13:6-8)? Why Cyprus their first field (Acts 13:4; 4:36)? What is the typical import of this opposition (Acts 11:1, 2; 13:42-45; II Cor. 4:3, 4)?
9. What change in Saul's name and relative position, and why (Acts 13:9, cf. 7, 13, 43)?
10. Why did John Mark turn back at Perga (Acts 13:13; 15:36-38)? What had been John's duty as attendant (Acts 13:5)?
11. Where, and to whom, did Paul preach his first recorded sermon (Acts 13:14-17)? Why the strangers invited to speak (verse 15)?

12. How did Paul prove God's goodness to His people (Acts 13:17-23)? Is there a conflict between verse 20 and I Kings 6:1? How did Paul know the length of Saul's reign (verse 21)? How was David a man after God's own heart (verse 22; I Sam. 13:14)?
13. Who had predicted the coming of Christ to deliver Israel (Acts 13:24, 27)? How the time fixed, and what was the promise (Psalm 132:11)?
14. What was the supreme miraculous evidence that Christ was Israel's Deliverer (Acts 13:30-37; 17:31)?
15. What two classes were addressed (Acts 13:26, 16, 43)? What were Paul's appeals (Acts 13:38, 39) and warning (Acts 13:40, 41) to the Jews?
16. How did the Gentiles show an enthusiastic desire to hear the Word of God (Acts 13:42-44)? How did Paul and Barnabas answer these envious Jews (Acts 13:45, 46)?
17. From whom did Paul and Barnabas receive their commission to evangelize the Gentiles (Acts 13:47; Isa. 42:6)? How far did this Gentile commission extend (Acts 13:47; Matt. 28:18-20)?
18. Points of contrast between the feelings and conduct of the Jews and Gentiles (Acts 13:45, 46, 48-51)? Why were they "ordained" or "determined to eternal life" (Acts 13:48, 16, 26, 43)?
19. Who were the "devout women" (Acts 13:50)? Why "shake off the dust of their feet against them" (Acts 13:51; Matt. 10:14)?
20. How could the disciples of Antioch of Pisidia be filled with joy under such circumstances (Acts 13:52)? Are you "filled with joy," or are you a joy-killer (Phil. 4:11, 13, 19)?

PAUL STONED

Lesson 5

Acts 14

Memory Verses: Acts 14:19

Questions

1. Where did Paul and Barnabas testify in Iconium, and what were the results (Acts 14:1)?
2. Who were the chief enemies of the gospel in Iconium (Acts 14:2-6)? Are those who persecute Christians persecuting Christ (Acts 9:4, 1)?
3. Paul and Barnabas “apostles?” In what sense (Acts 14:4; 1:22f; I Cor. 9:1f; 15:8)? Can you name others who were called “apostles” (John 13:16; Gal. 1:19; Phil. 2:25; I chess. 2:6; Acts 18:5; I Cor. 4:9; Rom. 16:6f)? Did Paul claim to be an “apostle” (Gal. 1:1, 16-18)?
4. How was persecution used to extend the missionary activity of Paul and Barnabas (Acts 14:6, 7)? Where were Lystra and Derbe (verse 6)?
5. What miracle did Paul perform in Lystra (Acts 14:8-10)? Whence the faith of the cripple (verse 9)?
6. How did the people attempt to justify and foster their idolatry through the miracle (Acts 14:11-13)? Why name them as they did (verse 12)? Why “garlands” (verse 13)?
7. Why “rend their clothes” (Acts 14:14)? Why the two-fold argument against this idolatry (Acts 14:15)?
8. From whom, and to what extent, did the next persecution come (Acts 14:19)? Who stoned Paul? How did they persuade the people (II Cor. 11:25)? Did Paul receive the “scars” at Lystra (Gal. 6:17)?
9. Did the Jews always incite the persecutions against Paul (Acts 16:16-40; 19:23-41)?
10. How did the disciples show their loyalty to Paul (Acts 14:20)? Who shed many tears over Paul at Lystra (II Tim. 1:3-5)? Could any weak-ling endure what he did here?
11. Where did Paul and Barnabas next minister (Acts 14:21)? Where was Derbe? Why didn’t Paul visit his own home at Tarsus at this opportune time?

12. What was their purpose in returning to the church in Lystra, Iconium and Antioch (Acts 14:21, 22)?
13. What was their two-fold exhortation to these disciples (Acts 14:22)?
14. What did Paul and Barnabas do in each church (Acts 14:23)? How many elders were in every church? How find competent men so soon? Meaning of “commended them to the Lord?” Is there any New Testament record of one elder or bishop over many churches?
15. What did they now do at Perga (Acts 14:25)? Why not on the first visit (Acts 13:13, 14)?
16. Where did they end their first missionary tour (Acts 14:26)? Distinguish the two Antioch’s in this lesson. Why report in Antioch, and to whom?
17. What commendable statement is made of their work on this journey (Acts 14:26)?
18. Meaning of “opened a door of faith” (Acts 14:27)?
19. Where was the next period of ministry spent (Acts 14:28)? How long did they spend at Antioch?
20. Was Barnabas jealous of Paul when Paul returns as the chief hero of this missionary tour? Did they ‘report’ to the church at Jerusalem? Why not?

THE COUNCIL AT JERUSALEM

Lesson 6

Acts 15

Memory Verses: Acts 15:10,11

Questions

1. Why did they listen to the men from Judea, in opposition to Paul and Barnabas (Acts 15:1, 2)?
2. What question occupies Acts 15?

3. In what city was the first church council held (Acts 15:1-5)? What difficulty made the meeting necessary (Acts 15:1, 5)?
4. In what city were Paul and Barnabas ministering when the controversy arose (Acts 15:1; 14:26-28)? Did they allow the Judaizers to browbeat the Gentile Christians (Acts 15:2)? What did Paul call these men (Gal. 2:4)?
5. How does the issue made differ from that made with Peter (Acts 15:1, 5; 11:3)?
6. Why the reference to Jerusalem (Acts 15:2)? On what mission did the church at Antioch send Paul and Barnabas (Acts 15:2-4)? Was this an appeal from the decision of a church to that of a council?
7. Meaning of “brought on their way by the church” (Acts 15:3)? Why the joy in Phoenicia and Samaria?”
8. To whom the rehearsal of Acts 15:4? Who led the opposition (Acts 15:5)? Upon what authoritative document did the believing Pharisees rely in their contention (Acts 15:1, 5, 21; Gen. 17:9-14)?
9. To what experience did Peter refer as being “a good while ago” (Acts 15:7; 10:9-28)? How had God proved conclusively to Peter that He would accept Gentiles who believed “the word of the gospel” (Acts 15:7, 8; 10:44, 45)?
10. To what condition did Peter liken one who is under the law (Acts 15:10)? What two groups of people referred to as “we” and “they” are saved “through the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ” (Acts 15:11; Rom. 3:28-30; 9:30-32)?
11. What evidence did Paul and Barnabas have that God saved Gentiles without circumcision (Acts 15:12; 13:46-49; 14:1-3, 7-10)?
12. What did James quote from Simeon (Peter) regarding God’s purpose among the Gentiles (Acts 15:13, 14; 10:34-45; 15:7-11; Eph. 3:3-10)? What is meant by the “tabernacle of David” (verse 16; Amos 9:11, 12)? Why the remark about preaching Moses (verse 21)?

13. What course of action is proposed by James (Acts 15:19, 20)?
14. Why say “with the whole church” (Acts 15:22, cf. 5)? What authority had the Judaizers who had gone to Antioch (Acts 15:24, cf. 1)? Why send Judas and Silas (verse 27)?
15. Why say “For it seemed good to the Holy Ghost, and to us” (Acts 15:28, 25)? Were the things specified parts of the law (verse 29)? Was this a compromise? Or was this a victory for Paul?
16. What four things were Gentile Christians told to abstain (Acts 15:20, 29)? Why was this necessary to keep away from these four things (Acts 15:20, 21; I Cor. 10:23, 24, 32, 38)? Was this short epistle merely the opinion of the Jerusalem church (verse 28)?
17. Who read the epistle to the multitude (Acts 15:30, 31)? In what sense were Judas and Silas prophets (verse 32)? Did Silas return to Jerusalem (Acts 15:33, 40)?
18. What was the primary purpose of the tour (Acts 15:36)?
19. Grounds of the contention between Paul and Barnabas (Acts 15:37-39)? What more is known of Barnabas?
20. What fitness had Silas for the work (Acts 15:22, 32)? When the churches planted in Syria and Cilicia (Acts 15:41; 9:30; Gal. 1:18-24)? What confirming was this (Acts 15:41; 14:21)?

PAUL AND SILAS AT PHILIPPI

Lesson 7

Acts 16

Memory Verses: Acts 16:32, 33

Questions

1. From what city did Paul begin his second missionary journey (Acts 15:35, 36)? What was the primary purpose of the tour?

2. What difference of opinion caused a sharp contention between Paul and Barnabas (Acts 15:37-39)? What more is known of Barnabas? Is it possible for a “quitter” to make good (Acts 13:13, I Pet. 5:13; Col. 4:10; II Tim. 4:11; Acts 12:12, 25; 13:5, 13)?

3. What important difference in the way Paul’s first and second missionary journeys began (Acts 15:36; 13:2, 3)? Can God use even contention to increase the distribution of His word (Acts 15:39, 40)? When were churches planted in Syria and Cilicia (Acts 16:41; 9:30; Gal. 1:18-24)? How “confirm?”

4. What fitness had Silas for the work (Acts 15:40, see 22, 32; 16:21, 38)?

5. 5. Who joined Paul and Silas at Derbe and Lystra (Acts 16:1-3)? What do we know of Timothy’s parents (II Tim. 1:5)? Would this make him offensive to the Jews? What do we know of his education (II Tim. 3:15)? When had he become a Christian (I Tim. 1:2; II Tim. 3:10, 11)? Can a grandmother in the home be a blessing?

6. 6. To what ceremonial act did Paul and Timothy submit that Jewish prejudice might be removed (Acts 16:3)? How reconcile the circumcision of Timothy with Gal. 5:2-4? In what was he well reported of at Lystra and Iconium (verse 2)?

7. Why deliver the “decrees” to these churches (Acts 16:4)? What resulted among the Jews and Gentiles (verse 5)?

8. How was Paul led out of Asia and into Europe (Acts 16:6-11)? Who overruled Paul's wishes (verses 6, 7)? Why (verse 9, 10)?
9. Where are Samothrace, Neapolis and Philippi (Acts 16:11)? What is implied in "a straight course'?" In what sense is Philippi the "chief" city" of that part of Macedonia? How did it come to be a "colony" (verse 12)?
10. When the writer of Acts begins using "we" (Acts 16:10), how does he indicate that Luke entered Europe with Paul's company?
11. Who did the "man of Macedonia" (verse 9) turn out to be (verses 13, 14)? Why "suppose" there was a place of prayer? Why not go to the synagogue? Where is Thyatira, and for what is it noted (vs. 14)?
12. What was the character of Lydia as indicated by the text? How was her heart "opened," and the effect of the "opening" (Acts 16:14, see 6, 7, 10, 18)? Were any infants baptized in her household (Acts 16:15, cf. 13)? Why did she "constrain" the apostles (verse 15)? What ten things are recorded of Lydia (verses 14, 15)?
13. What is a "spirit of divination" (Acts 16:16, 18)? Why did Paul object to her testimony (Acts 16:17, 18)? Why not expel the spirit sooner (verse 18)?
14. Why did the masters not prefer their real complaint (Acts 16:20, 21, cf. 19)? Why call themselves Romans (Acts 16:21, cf. 12)? What was the motive of the magistrates (verse 22)? What the inner prison, and the stocks (verse 24)?
15. Why did not Paul and Silas sing before midnight (Acts 16:25)? Why did the jailer think of killing himself (verse 27)? How did Paul know what he was doing (verse 28)? Why had no prisoners escaped?
16. Why command "Believe" first (Acts 16:31, cf. 34)? How did the jailer know anything of salvation (verse 30, cf. 18)?

17. Was the baptism in or out of the house (verses 33, 34)? Was it in the prison (verse 30)? Were any infants in the household (verses 31-34)?
18. Why was the release ordered (Acts 16:35)?
19. Why the demand made by Paul (Acts 16:37)? In what sense were Paul and Silas Romans (Acts 16:37)? Why rights were thus conferred? Could Paul have caused the magistrates serious trouble (Acts 16:38, 39)?
20. What brethren (Acts 16:40, cf. 18)? Present results of Lydia's faithfulness?

PAUL AT THESSALONICA AND ATHENS

Lesson 8

Acts 17

Memory Verses: Acts 17:11, 30, 31

Questions

1. How did Paul begin his ministry in Thessalonica (Acts 17:1, 2; Thess. 2:1, 2)?
2. What three facts did Paul declare in this Jewish synagogue (Acts 17:3)? Were there any miracles wrought there (Thess. 1:5)?

3. Into what two classes did Paul's preaching divide the Jews of Thessalonica (Acts 17:4, 5)? What means of support had the apostles (Phil. 4:15, 16; I Thess. 2:9)?
4. How did the Jewish mob prove it was neither pious nor patriotic (Acts 17:5-9)? Can you compare the persecutors with those in Antioch (verse 5; Acts 13:50)?
5. Meaning of "turn the world upside down" (Acts 17:7)? Ground of the accusation (Acts 17:6, 7)? Why the people and rulers troubled (verse 8)? Meaning of "taken security" (verse 9)?
6. Where was Paul's next place of ministry (Acts 17:10)? In what sense were the Bereans more able than the Thessalonians (Acts 17:11)? To what is their belief merited (verses 11, 12)?
7. How did the envious Jews of Thessalonica persist in the opposition to Paul's preaching (Acts 17:13; 14:19)? Motive of the pursuers (verse 13)? Why did Timothy and Silas remain (verse 14)? Why were they wanted so soon in Athens (verse 15)?
8. How was the city "full of idols" (Acts 17:16; Isa. 41:29; 44:9-20)? What the market place (verse 17)?
9. Who the Epicureans and Stoics (Acts 17:18)? Why call Paul a "babbler" Meaning of "strange gods?" How did they reach this conclusion?
10. What was the intellectual condition of the Athenians (Acts 17:18-21)? Why were they so curious to hear Paul explain his doctrine (verses 19-21)?
11. What evidence of the excessive zeal of the Athenians in false worship did Paul discover (Acts 17:22, 23)?
12. Meaning of the words rendered "too superstitious" (Acts 17:22)?
13. With what nine facts does Paul set forth the "Unknown God" (Acts 17: 24-29)?
14. Do you believe that God "made of one blood all nations of men" (Acts 17:26)? How will this help solve the problem of "integration" everywhere?

15. Why does God command “all men everywhere to repent” (Acts 17:30, 31)? In what sense “winked at” (verse 30; 14:16)?
16. What motive for repentance is presented (verse 31)?
17. How did Paul prove the certainty of a future judgment (Acts 17:31)?
18. Into what three classes were the people divided regarding their attitude toward Paul's message (Acts 17:32-34)?
19. Why mention Dionysius and Damaris (verse 34)? Who were they? Why were women allowed to be present?
20. How account for the “little” success at Athens (Cor. 1:23-25; 2:1-5)? Are you ashamed of “The Old Rugged Cross”?

PAUL IN CORINTH

Lesson 9

Acts 18

Memory Verses: Acts 18:9, 10

Questions

1. What is the meaning of Corinth? Site, size and importance of Corinth (Acts 18:1)? Was it an intellectual or commercial center? Why?
2. How did Paul support himself at Corinth (Acts 18:1-3)? His feeling at this time (I Cor. 2:1-5)? Where had he learned to make tents?
3. With whom did he become acquainted at Corinth (Acts 18:2)? What do we know about Aquila and Priscilla (verse 18; I Cor. 16:19; Rom. 16:3-5; Acts 2:9)?
4. What did this tentmaker do every Sabbath (Acts 18:4)? Results?
5. Recent movements of Silas and Timothy (Acts 18:5; 17:15; I Thess. 3:1, 2)? Why the change on their arrival (Acts 18:5, 6)? To whom did Paul now turn?
6. Why admitted to the house of Justus (Acts 18:7, 8; see 19:9f)? Name of some other converts (I Cor. 1:14-16)? Did Paul generally baptize his converts? Why?
7. What need had Paul of the vision (Acts 18:9, 10)? In what sense had the Lord “much people” in the city? Why stay so long (verse 11)? As you survey the Christian Churches, is a long ministry better than a short ministry? Cite examples to back up your answer.
8. Who was Gallio (Acts 18:12)? Where did they bring Paul? What was Achaia?
9. To what law did the accusers refer (Acts 18:13-15)? What worship did they mean? Why did Gallio dismiss the case? Was it a great victory for Paul?
10. Who beat Sosthenes, and why (Acts 18:17)? For what things did Gallio not care, and why?

11. What kind of “vow” did Paul make (Acts 18:18)? Why? Was it a Nazarite vow (see Num. 6:18)?
12. Where is Cenchreae, and why pass through it (Acts 18:18)? Why did Aquila and Priscilla remain at Ephesus (Acts 18:19; cf. verse 21)?
13. Who said, “I will return again unto you, if God will” (Acts 18:21)? Did he (Acts 19:1)?
14. Why land at Caesarea (Acts 18:22)? Where did he then go, and why? Can you trace the whole tour on your map?
15. How an Alexandrian by race and yet a Jew (Acts 18:24; see 4:36; 18:2)? Meaning of “mighty in the Scriptures? What was the limit of his instruction?
16. By whom was Apollos instructed and baptized (Acts 18:36)? Was Priscilla a public teacher? Is there any excuse for Apollos or you to be ignorant of the WHOLE BIBLE? Why (II Tim. 2:15)?
17. Are YOU willing to teach those about you “the way of God MORE PERFECTLY” (Acts 18:26)? If not, why not (Matt. 28:18-20; Mark 16:15, 16)?
18. Why did the church write to the disciples in Corinth (Acts 18:27)?
19. For what is this letter a precedent?
20. By what means did Apollos “convince the Jews... that Jesus was Christ” (Acts 18:28)?

THE UPROAR AT EPHESUS

Lesson 10

Acts 19

Memory Verses: Acts 19:20, 23

John's Baptism Vs. Christian Baptism

1.	Vs.
2.	Vs.
3.	Vs.
4.	Vs.
5.	Vs.
6.	Vs.
7.	Vs.

Questions

1. From what city did Paul begin each of his three missionary journeys (Acts 13:1-3; 15:35, 36; 18:22, 23)?
2. What commendable things are said of Apollos (Acts 18:24, 25)? In what respect was he deficient (Acts 18:25)? How were Aquila and Priscilla equipped to help him (Acts 18:1-3, 27, 28)?
3. Why Paul's first question to "certain disciples" (Acts 19:1, 2, cf. 6)? Why the second (verse 8)?
4. Can you give seven differences between John's and Christian baptism (Acts 19:3; Matt. 28:18-20; Gal. 3:27; Acts 2:38)? Were all of John's disciples to be baptized?
5. Do all who are truly baptized receive the gift of the Holy Spirit at baptism (Acts 2:38; Rom. 8:9, 14; I Cor. 6:19; Eph. 1:13)?
6. Why admitted to the school of Tyrannus (Acts 19:8, 9) after departing from the synagogue? Time spent in both (Acts 19:8, 10)?

7. How could “all” in Asia hear through this preaching (Acts 19:10)? Why say “special” miracles (verse 11)?
8. Who were the exorcists (Acts 19:13)? After seeing Paul’s extraordinary power, what did the sons of Sceva attempt (Acts 19:13, 14)? Who are the more powerful, demons or men (Acts 19:15, 16; Eph. 6:12, 13)?
9. How were the Ephesians affected by this incident (Acts 19:17, 18)?
10. When men believe and know the Word of God, what is their attitude toward occult books of the diviners (Acts 19:19, 20)?
11. Do you, as a Christian, have any lewd, anti-Christian books at home? Will you burn them right now? How much did the book-burning cost the Ephesian Christian (verse 19)? What was the result of this book-burning (verse 20)?
12. What two cities did Paul purpose to visit (Acts 19:21)?
13. Who is Diana (Acts 19:24)? By whom, and for what reason, were the silversmiths excited to rioting (Acts 19:23, 24)?
14. Why go to the theater (verse 30)? Why did Paul wish to go in (Acts 19:30, 29)?
15. Who were the chief officers (Acts 19:31)? Purpose of the Jews and of Alexander (verse 33)? Why the latter not heard (verse 34)?
16. What the image referred to (Acts 19:35)?
17. On what selfish grounds did Demetrius and the silversmiths union oppose the revolutionary preaching of Paul (Acts 19:25, 26)?
18. What two-fold danger was suggested to arouse the mob (Acts 19:27)?
19. How did the town clerk reprove the mob (Acts 19:34, 35), and what was his warning (Acts 19:37-40)?

20. In their attitude toward Christianity, how were the Ephesians like, or unlike, men of our day when preaching touches the pocketbook?

PAUL TRAVELING TO JERUSALEM

Lesson 11**Acts 20****Memory Verses: Acts 20:7**

QUESTIONS

1. What ministry did Paul plan and perform before starting to Jerusalem (Acts 20:1-3)?
2. Can you give an outline of Acts 20, "Spiritual Exhortation"?
3. What letters were probably written during this time?
4. What plan of travels is Paul now pursuing (Acts 20:2, 3; 19:21)?
5. What the plot of the Jews (Acts 20:3)?
6. Why did seven men accompany Paul (Acts 20:4) and what do we know of them? Movements of Luke (Acts 20:5; 6:17)? Time since leaving Ephesus (Acts 20:6; I Cor. 16:6-8)?
7. Which day of the week, Saturday or Sunday, was observed by the apostolic church (Acts 20:7; I Cor. 16:2)?
8. How often did the early Christians "break bread" or observe the Lord's Supper (Acts 20:7)?
9. Why did Paul speak so long (Acts 20:7)? Why meet in a third story (verse 9)? Was Eutychus really dead (verses 9-12)?
10. When was the loaf broken (Acts 20:11, cf. 7)? Was it on the Lord's Day? Why talk the rest of the night (verse 11, cf. 25)?
11. Why to Assos by land, and alone (Acts 20:13, cf. 22, 23)? What day of the week was this (verses 7, 11)?

12. Why was Paul's journey to Jerusalem made in great haste (Acts 20:16)? Why would stopping at Ephesus delay him? Where did he meet the elders (verses 17, 18)?
13. To whom did Paul deliver each of the three lengthy speeches recorded thus far in the book of Acts (Acts 13:16; 17:22; 20:17, 18)?
14. What plots of the Jews (Acts 20:19; 19:9, 13)? Why teach from "house to house" (Acts 20:20)? Why the order of repentance and faith (verse 21)?
15. What did Paul reveal to the Ephesian elders regarding his Jerusalem trip (Acts 20:22-25)? What enabled Paul to say, "I am pure from the blood of all men" (Acts 20:26, 27, 20)? Why so indifferent about life (verse 24)?
16. What two-fold obligation rested upon the Ephesian elders (Acts 20:28)? Meaning of the word rendered "bishops" (verse 28)? How had the Holy Spirit made them such?
17. Meaning of the word rendered "feed" (verse 28)? How purchased with God's blood (verse 28)? From whom or what was the purchase made (verse 28)?
18. Sources of the predicted evils (Acts 20:29, 30)? How were the elders to guard against these evils (verse 31)?
19. How for three years (verses 31; 19:8-10)? How was the world able to do so much (verse 32)? Were these elders supported by the church (verse 35)? Whence the quotation from Jesus (verse 35)?
20. How many elders present (Acts 20:36, 37)? Why was their sorrow so intense (verses 37, 38)?

PAUL AT JERUSALEM

Lesson 12

Acts 21

Memory Verses: Acts 21:13

Questions

1. Can you trace the journey from Miletus to Tyre (Acts 21:1-3)? For what was Rhodes famous? Why the change of ships (verse 2)? Why take the open sea from Patara to Tyre (see Acts 20:6, 14, 15; 21:1)?
2. In what sense “through the Spirit” (Acts 21:4)? How long did Paul remain in Tyre? Why the parting so solemn (Acts 21:5, 6)?
3. Who planted the churches in Tyre and Ptolemais (Acts 21:4, 7)?
4. One of what seven (Acts 21:8; 6:3-6)? How did he become an evangelist? In what way did Philip’s daughters prophesy (verse 9)?
5. Who was the notable prophet (Acts 21:10; 11:27, 28)?
6. Did the Holy Spirit forbid Paul to go to Jerusalem (Acts 21:11)? Who besought him not to go (verse 12)? What did they finally conclude (verse 14)?
7. For whom was Paul ready to give his life (Acts 21:13; 9:1-3)?
8. Of what were Paul’s carriages (baggage) composed (Acts 21:15; 24:17; Rom. 15:23-26; I Cor. 16:1-3)?
9. By whom was Paul received in Jerusalem (Acts 21:16-18)?
10. How could they lodge in Jerusalem with Mnason of Cyprus (Acts 21:11-16)?
11. Relation between James and the elders (Acts 21:18)? What James, and why go to him? See Gal. 1:19, 2:12; Acts 15:13; 12:17)

12. Why so minute an account, and how far back did it extend (Acts 21:19; Gal. 2:2; Acts 15:12)?
13. Were the gifts accepted (Acts 21:17, 20; see Rom. 15:30, 31)?
14. What was the position of the Jewish disciples as to the law and circumcision (Acts 21:20, 21, 25)?
15. What did the elders now recommend (Acts 21:18-26; I Cor. 7:18-20; 9:19-23; 15:28, 29)?
16. What occurred before the Jewish ceremony was completed (Acts 21:27-32)? Who stirred up the riot (Acts 21:37-36)?
17. By what previous decisions had Jerusalem clearly revealed her attitude toward God (Luke 13:34; Matt. 21:32; Acts 2:22, 23; 7:54-58; 9:28, 29)?
18. Were the charges against Paul true (Acts 21:28, 24, 17, 29; 24:12-14; Rom. 3:1, 2; 9:3; 11:1; 15:25-27, 31; 3:31; Gal. 3:19-25)?
19. What was the determined purpose of this prejudiced mob (Acts 21:34-35; 22:22)?
20. For what noble purpose did Paul use his citizenship (Acts 21:37-40)?

PAUL'S DEFENSE

Lesson 13

Acts 22

Memory Verses: Acts 22:16

Questions

1. Whose conversion is described in Acts 22? How many times is this conversion told in Acts (Acts 9:10-20; 22:5-16; 26:12-18)? To which tribe did Paul belong (cf. Gen. 49:27)?

2. What gained the attention of the multitude (Acts 22:2)?
3. What did Paul at one time have in common with his hearers (Acts 22:3, 4)? What was his distinction by blood, birth, training and practice? To whom did he appeal for verification for his statements (Acts 22:5)?
4. How did Paul prove that God, and not himself, had brought this radical change into his life (Acts 22:6-16)?
5. In what sense did those with Paul not hear the voice (Acts 22:9; 9:7; I Cor. 14:2)?
6. What the things appointed, and when appointed (Acts 22:10; Matt. 28:18-20; Acts 2:38)?
7. Cause of Paul's blindness (Acts 22:11)? Can you state other occasions when the "great light" appeared (I Kings 8:11; Ex. 3:2; Luke 2:9; Matt. 17:5)?
8. Why did Paul emphasize the honorable reputation of Ananias among his fellow Jews (Acts 22:12, 13)? What was the whole speech of Ananias (Acts 22:13-16; 9:17)?
9. For what did the Lord choose Paul (Acts 22:14, 15)? Did Paul's birth and training (Acts 22:3) sufficiently equip him to be a witness for Christ (Acts 22:16)? Meaning of "wash away thy sins" (verse 16)?
10. To what Jerusalem visit did Paul probably refer (Acts 22:17; 9:26-28; Gal. 1:17, 18)?
11. Why did God command Paul to leave Jerusalem at this time (Acts 22:17, 18)?
12. Why did Paul hesitate to leave Jerusalem (Acts 22:19, 20)?
13. What were God's decisive instructions to Paul (Acts 22:21)?
14. What was Paul's last word that inflamed the Jewish multitude (Acts 22:21, 22)? How did the mob show its contempt for Paul (Acts 22:23)?

15. Meaning of examined by scourging (Acts 22:24)?
16. What startling question did Paul ask those who prepared to scourge him and what were the results (Acts 22:25-29)?
17. In what three ways was Roman citizenship obtained (Acts 22:27-28)?
18. How did Paul and the chief captain each receive his Roman citizenship (Acts 22:28)?
19. Why did the chief captain deliver Paul to the Sanhedrin (Acts 22:30)?
20. When you wrongly criticize your preacher, teacher, or brother in Christ, do you realize that you are “persecuting” Jesus Christ (Acts 22:7)?