

## Lesson # 1

Introduction:

Welcome to the Book of Acts! The name itself introduces us to focus our agenda of the author. In the Greek language, the title of this book is “Praxeis.” This word means “an act, function or achievement this is ongoing.” So, the book of Acts is about the act of the spreading of the Gospel as a function of the great commission to bring about the achievement of the salvation of the lost.

As indicated in the very first verse, Acts is the second book that the author has written to an individual named Theophilus. What other book is written to Theophilus?

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What do we know about his individual Theophilus? (Luke 1:3)

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What was stated the purpose for writing these books for Theophilus? (Luke 1:4)

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Carefully look at Luke 1:1 and 1:4. What do you notice concerning Luke and Theophilus? (pay careful attention to the pronouns “us” and “you.”)

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This opens another line of questions concerning the author. Nowhere in either book does he identify himself. We ascribe authorship to Luke because the early church did. Irenaeus, Clement of Alexander, Tertullian, Origen, Eusebius and Jerome all claimed Luke as the author. Interestingly, the author begins to use the pronoun “we” in Acts 16 indicating that he was an eyewitness and with Paul for the events recorded.

What do we learn about Luke from Paul in?

Colossians 4:14 – \_\_\_\_\_

2 Timothy 4:11 – \_\_\_\_\_

Philemon 24 - \_\_\_\_\_

Putting it all together, it appears that Luke was a well-educated man, a physician, who was writing the equivalent of a legal brief for Theophilus, a Roman official. He may have well been writing as a friend of the court. This fits nicely with the writing style because Luke makes a point of being very accurate. For an example of this accuracy, read Luke 2:1-7. According to Luke, when was Jesus born?

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Where was Joseph from?

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Where did Joseph go to be enrolled? Why?

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In all of these descriptions, note how Luke always gives more than one reference point. This is the mark of a very good historian who expects his work to be checked out. What was the ultimate reason for such accuracy? (Read Luke 1:4)

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The Gospel of Luke could easily be titled, “The Acts of Christ.” Beginning in the second century, his second book began to be called, “The Acts of the Apostles.” Both books are rich in the description of what Jesus and His disciples did. As such, many would think that these two books would be light on doctrine. Read Matthew 7:16-20 and explain why some commentators say that Luke and Acts are filled with powerful doctrine.

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A perfect example of this kind of doctrine is found in Acts 9:1-19, 10:1-8 and 30-33, 13:7-12, 15:1-17. While the phrase, “Sola fides justificat,” – faith alone justifies, is never written in these accounts, how is it seen and therefore proclaimed?

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Finally, Luke wrote that he endeavored to give Theophilus an orderly account of what had taken place. Read Acts 1:8. How is this verse written as an outline for the book that will follow it?

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What do you know about?

A) Jerusalem – \_\_\_\_\_

B) Judea – \_\_\_\_\_

C) Samaria – \_\_\_\_\_

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D) End of the earth – \_\_\_\_\_

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Not only does Acts 1:8 give us an outline of the entire book of Acts, it also tells us how everything would be accomplished. What would be the driving force behind the Apostles and their witness to these regions?

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So, this book was originally given the title of “Acts.” Very quickly it was changed to “The Acts of the Apostles.” Keeping your last answer in mind, create your own new title for this book.

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Summary: The Book of Acts is an historical narrative that was written to the Roman official Theophilus to give him the certainty of knowing exactly what happened in regards to Jesus and the early Christian Church. In doing this, Luke has given us a book of profound theological significance. It gives us the reassurance that our faith is built on the foundation of the birth, life, death and resurrection of Jesus Christ, which is historical fact. Yet, it’s not just a fact-based faith. It is a faith that is inspired and empowered by the Holy Spirit. And, just as the disciples were empowered to go into all the world to share the Gospel, we have that same Spirit and power available to us.

Welcome back to SDG! Next week we begin with Acts chapter one. See you then and bring a friend!

Lesson #2

Chapter #1

1. According to Luke, what was his purpose in writing his first book, the Gospel of Luke?

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2. Verse two is written in a very unique way that introduces us to a key theme of Luke's second book. What had Jesus made sure that He had done prior to His ascension?

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3. If Jesus is true God, then what is meant by the phrase, "through the Holy Spirit?"

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4. What had Jesus told His disciples about the Holy Spirit prior to His death and resurrection?

Matthew 10:19-20 – \_\_\_\_\_

Luke 24:11-12 – \_\_\_\_\_

John 16:7 – \_\_\_\_\_

John 16:13 – \_\_\_\_\_

John 14:26 – \_\_\_\_\_

John 14:16-17 – \_\_\_\_\_

Luke 12:10 – \_\_\_\_\_

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5. Luke reveals that Jesus presented Himself alive to the disciples, after his suffering/death by many proofs. What were these proofs?

John 20:11-18 – \_\_\_\_\_

Matthew 28:1-10 – \_\_\_\_\_

Luke 24:34 – \_\_\_\_\_

Luke 24:13-33 – \_\_\_\_\_

John 20:19-24 – \_\_\_\_\_

John 20:26-28 – \_\_\_\_\_

John 21:1-13 – \_\_\_\_\_

1 Corinthians 15:6 – \_\_\_\_\_

1 Corinthians 15:7 – \_\_\_\_\_

6. For how long of a period did Jesus appear to His disciples? What did He do during those appearances?

7. What order did Jesus give to His disciples? Why?

8. What is the promise they had heard? (see question #4)

9. What is the difference between the baptism of John and the baptism of the Spirit?

10. What question did the disciples ask of Jesus? Why would they ask this?

11. What are the times or seasons that the Father has fixed? (Mark 13:32; Matthew 24:36)

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12. What would the disciples receive as a result of the coming of the Holy Spirit? What would this result in? (See the article at end of the lesson)

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13. What is the significance of the phrase, “He was lifted up?”

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14. What is the significance of the cloud that took Him from their sight? Luke 9:34-35 –

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Exodus 13:21 –

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15. How did the disciples respond to Christ’s ascension? Why?

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16. What was the real message of the two men/angels to the disciples? (Note the use of the word “real” in this question!)

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17. What is meant by the mount called Olivet being a Sabbath's day journey away?

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18. Where did the disciples go after the ascension? What did do there? Who was there?

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19. What information do we learn about Judas in Peter's address to the gathered followers of Christ?

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20. According to Peter, why did these things, concerning Judas, have to happen?

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21. What do we learn about the Scriptures from Peter's explanation?

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22. What two Psalms does Peter quote? What was the purpose of quoting each?

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23. What were the qualifications that Peter laid out for the person who would replace Judas?

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24. Who as chosen to replace Judas? How was this done?

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25. How are the events of verses 15-26 a fulfillment of prophecy?  
(Matthew 16:13-20; John 21:15-19)

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Lesson #3

Chapter #2:1-41

1. What was Pentecost?

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2. Who is meant by all? (Consider the passage that Peter quotes in verses 17 & 18 as you answer this question).

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3. Where were all of this group?

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4. What was the purpose of the sound of the rushing wind? (2:7 & John 3:8)

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5. What is meant by “divided tongues of fire?” Why divided?

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6. What is meant by “other tongues?”

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7. What were the disciples speaking about?

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8. What were the initial reactions to this event?

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9. What two verbal responses were made as a result of this event?

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10. Much can be learned about the skeptical mind when we had the response, "They are filled with new wine." What can we learn from this?

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11. Why does Luke describe the men who were dwelling Jerusalem as devout men?

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12. Who or what were proselytes?

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13. How did Peter address the claim that the disciples were drunk? What can we learn from this?

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14. There is much talk about “the last days” and “the end times” within Christianity today. According to Peter’s quotation, when did the “last days” begin?

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15. What is meant by the phrase, “I will pour out My Spirit on all flesh?”

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16. According to the prophecy quoted, what would be the result of the pouring out of the spirit on all flesh? What does this mean?

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17. In question #14, we addressed when the last days began but did not address the issue of the “end times.” Looking at the prophecy of Joel that Peter quoted, how would you describe the “end time?”

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18. According to the prophecy, what leads to salvation? What does this mean?

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19. “Men of Israel, hear these words:” What did Peter want them to hear?

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20. What is the significance of the phrases “definite plan” and “according to His foreknowledge?” (Romans 5:6)

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21. What Psalm of David does Peter quote? Why?

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22. What point did Peter make in verse 29? Why?

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23. What did Peter say about himself and those who were with him? (verse 32)

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24. Where did Peter say Jesus was? Why is this important?

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25. According to Peter, what had Jesus done from this position? Why? (John 14:26; John 16:7)

26. As you consider the final Pentecost quotation of King David please remember that David was remembered and respected as the greatest King of all time among the Jewish people. When David said, “The Lord said to my Lord,” who was the first Lord who spoke? Who was the second Lord the first Lord spoke to? Why is this of such great importance?

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27. What had God made Jesus? What does this mean?

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28. What practical application can we learn from this? What was Peter’s final point about Jesus?

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29. What was the crowds’ response to Peter’s final point?

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30. What was Peter’s answer to the crowds’ response?

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31. What did Peter say would happen if the crowd did what he said? Why?

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32. Who did Peter say should follow his instructions? Why is this important?

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2. What was the response to this transformation? (vs. 43)

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3. How are wonders and signs connected?

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4. “(They) had all things in common.” Is this communism? Explain.

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5. Carefully read verse 45. What are the key points that show that the early Church was not promoting nor following a communistic lifestyle?

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6. What key phrase in verse 46 also dismisses the idea of the early church being communistic?

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7. How is the first half of verse 46 tied to the description of the early believers in verse 42?

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8. We have already seen the impact that the believers had on each other. How did their transformation impact those in the community? Why was this so?

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9. Peter and John went up to the temple to pray. Why does Luke use the phrase, “went up to?”

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10. Luke says it was “the hour of prayer.” How often did Hebrew people pray at the temple? (Psalm 55:17) When were these times?

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11. Notice how precise Luke’s writing is in this section. He doesn’t just say: “the hour of prayer” but includes: \_\_\_\_\_  
“a lame man” but includes: \_\_\_\_\_  
“entrance of the temple” but includes: \_\_\_\_\_

12. Consider the time and what was being done with the lame man. What was happening?

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13. Where was the Beautiful Gate?

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14. Why would the lame man’s friends put him at this gate?

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15. What is an alm?

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16. Carefully read verses three and four. What was his demeanor? How do you know?

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17. What was the man expecting? What did he get?

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18. What makes this miracle extraordinary?

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19. Look at Peter's words to the man. Who gets the credit for the miracle?

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20. What was the reaction of the man to his healing? The people?

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21. When Peter saw the gathering crowd he saw the opportunity to share the Gospel and immediately began to address them. How does he begin this sermon? Why? What can we learn from this? (1<sup>st</sup> Peter 3:15)

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22. How does Peter identify God? Why? What can we learn from this?

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23. What four actions does Peter ascribe to God?

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24. How did Peter identify Jesus?

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25. What action(s) did Peter ascribe to Jesus?

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26. How did Peter identify the people?

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27. What action(s) did Peter ascribe to the people?

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28. What did Peter call on the people to do? Why?

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29. According to Peter, what had the prophets foretold?

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## ***“They Devoted Themselves to...The Prayers”***

The Jewish people had liturgical prayers that they memorized and recited each day and at the special feasts. The early Church continued this practice and it is clearly seen that this was done in Acts 2:42. The Church still has such prayers. Unfortunately, they seem to be going out of style as people turn away from memorizing such prayers and Bible passages. The following are examples of some prayers that have been used since the time of the Reformation:

### **The Lord’s Prayer (used since the first century!)**

Our Father who art in heaven. Hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation but deliver us from evil. For Thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory forever and ever. Amen

### **Luther’s Morning Prayer:**

I thank You, my heavenly Father, through Jesus Christ, Your dear Son, that You have kept me this night from all harm and danger; and I pray that You would keep me this day also from sin and every evil, that all my doings and life may please You. For into Your hands I commend myself, my body and soul, and all things. Let Your holy angel be with me, that the evil foe may have no power over me. Amen

### **Luther’s Evening Prayer:**

I thank You, my heavenly Father, through Jesus Christ, Your dear Son, that You have graciously kept me this day; and I pray that You would forgive me all my sins where I have done wrong, and graciously keep me this night. For into Your hands I commend myself, my body and soul, and all things. Let Your holy angel be with me, that the evil foe may have no power over me. Amen

### **A Prayer for Forgiveness:**

"Have mercy on me, O God, according to Thy loving kindness; according unto the multitude of Thy tender mercies blot out my transgressions. Wash me thoroughly from mine iniquity, and cleanse me from my sin. For I acknowledge my transgressions; and my sin is ever before me. Create in me a clean heart, O God; and renew a right spirit within me. "Cast me not away from Thy presence; and take not Thy Holy Spirit from me. Restore unto me the joy of Thy salvation; and uphold me with Thy free Spirit."

### **Prayers of Blessing or Thanksgiving at the Table:**

Lord God, Heavenly Father, The eyes of all look to You and You give them their food at the proper time. You open Your hand and satisfy the desires of every living thing. Bless us and these Your gifts which we receive from Your bountiful goodness, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen

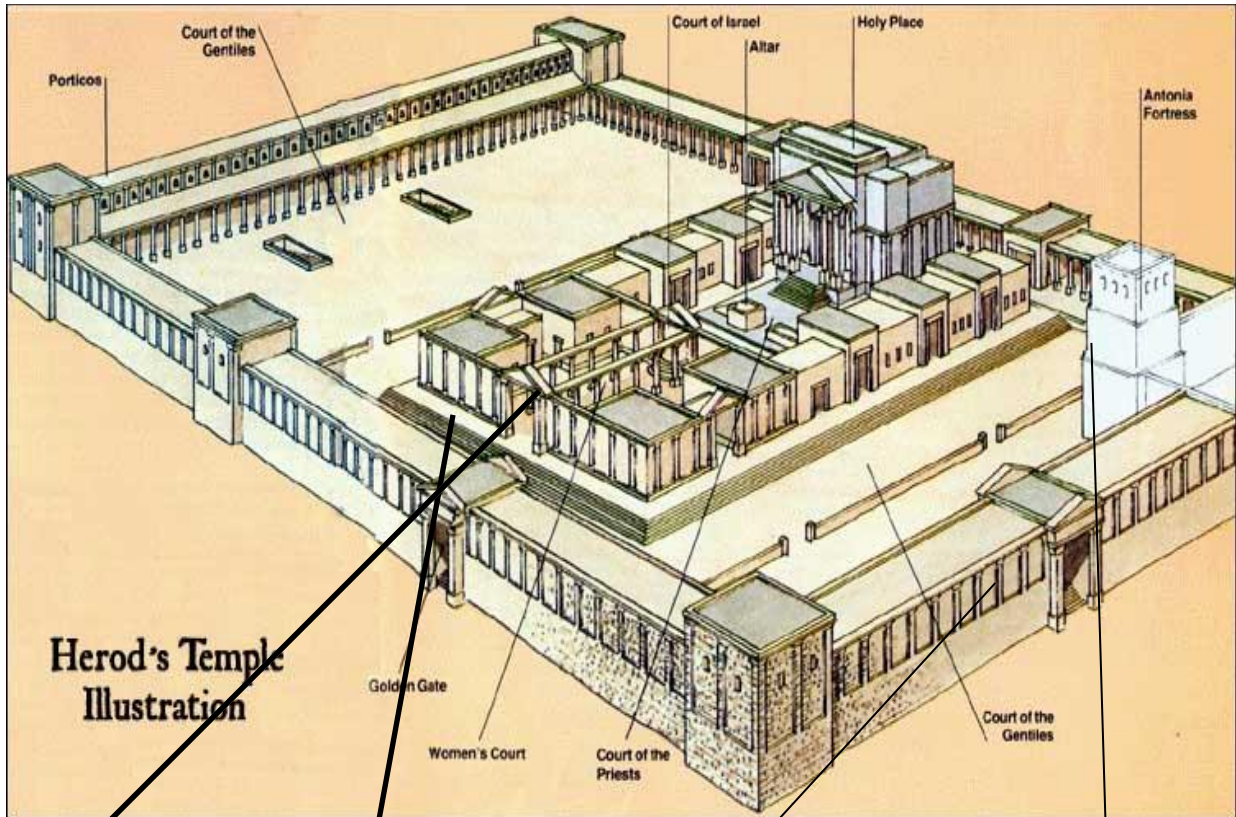
Come Lord Jesus be our guest and let thy gifts to us be blessed. Amen

We thank thee Lord, for meat and drink, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen

For health and strength and daily food we praise Thy name O Lord!

SDG – The Book of Acts - Lesson #4 – Attachment #1

## A View of Herod's Temple – Acts Lesson #4



**Herod's Temple  
Illustration**

There were thirteen chests with trumpet shaped openings for offerings in the women's court. This is also where the temple treasury was. Each chest had a label that identified what the offering was designated for.

This was the entrance that Gentiles would use to enter the Temple. There were stone pillars, still in existence today, that clearly stated that Gentiles were allowed only in the Court of the Gentiles. To go any further would result in death. The Romans

This is the Roman fortress that overlooked the temple

The Gate called "Beautiful"



Lesson #5

Chapter 4

1. Put chapter 4 into context. When do the events in this chapter take place? What led to these events?

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2. What is meant by the phrase, “Came upon them?”

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3. Who were the:

A) Priests – \_\_\_\_\_

B) Captain of the Temple – \_\_\_\_\_

C) The Sadducees – \_\_\_\_\_

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4. Why were these individuals “greatly annoyed?”

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5. What impact did the Gospel message have in Jerusalem?

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6. Who were “their rulers, elders and scribes?” (vs.5)

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7. Who was Annas? What was the relationship of Annas, Caiaphas, John and Alexander?

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8. Verse seven gives us a clear indication of the thinking of the Sanhedrin. What was their question/concern?

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9. Again, we must note who gets the glory. Peter is going to give another remarkable sermon. How could an uneducated fisherman do this? (Keep this answer in mind).

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10. How does Peter address the Sanhedrin? Why? What can we learn from this? (Romans 13:1)

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11. What action from the previous day does Peter focus on? Why?

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12. What name had “this” been done in/by?

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13. What did Peter add to the “name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth?”

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14. Think back to question #9 and review your answer as you read verses 11 and 12. What remarkable thing does Peter do?

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15. How did the rulers respond to Peter’s response? Why?

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16. What command did they give to Peter, John and the healed man? Why?

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17. How did Peter respond to this command?

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18. What was the Sanhedrin’s response to Peter’s reply?

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19. What additional information do we learn about the man who was healed?

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20. What did the Sanhedrin want to do with Peter and John? What did they do? Why?

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21. Keep in mind what the Sanhedrin did and answer the following question. How did Peter and John's friends react to it and why?

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22. What Bible passage did Peter and John's friends quote? What does this tell us about them? What can we learn from this?

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23. What prayerful request did the friends make?

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24. What was the answer to the prayer of the friends?

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25. Verses 32-37 are very similar to the description found in 2:42-47. There are few things added or clarifications made. What is meant by "great grace was upon them all?"

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What is meant by “no one said that any of the things that belonged to him was his own?”

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What is meant by “they had everything in common?”

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Who actually was selling their houses or land? What does this tell us?

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What was done with the proceeds from these sales?

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26. What is the difference between a “need” and a “want?”

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27. Who were the needy who received the proceeds from the sale of these homes and lands?

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28. Barnabas becomes a major player in the book of Acts. Who/what was he?

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## Lesson #6

Chapter 5

1. Chapter 5:1-11 is a very unique account. The first thing we need to understand is its place in Luke's narrative. Remember, Luke's original account did not have chapters and verses. This account is placed between two very powerful verses or collection of verses. Read 4:31. What is the focus of this verse?

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Read 5:12-16 & 32. What is the focus of these verses?

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Now read what is between these verses. Read 5:3. What is the focus of this verse?

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Why would Luke put this account in between the others?

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2. What sin/lie was Ananias and Sapphira guilty of?

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Word Study: **kept back/enosphisato**

The Greek word enosphisato is found only one time in the New Testament and one time in the Septuagint. (The Greek translation of the Old Testament). In the Old Testament it is found in Joshua 7:1 where Achan kept some of the spoils from Ai for himself. The root word is nosphi, which means to clandestinely set apart. The whole word means, "to clandestinely set apart for one's self." Ananias and Sapphira were claiming to give all the proceeds of the sale of their property to the apostles but were really secretly keeping a part for themselves. This was a willful attempt to deceive and get the praise of others.

3. What was the price/penalty of this sin?

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4. What was the result of this judgment? What is meant by this?

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5. What new word is introduced to us in verse 11? What does it mean?

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#### Word Study

#### Church/Ekklesian

The Greek word translated as Church is ekklesian. This is the word that Jesus used in Matthew 16:18 when He told Peter “I will build My Church...” Yet, do we really know what “Church” means? Is it a building? Is it a congregation? Is it all believers? The answer is “yes!” But this Greek word is very specific in what it is referring to. It is a compound word that combines the Greek “ek” (out of) and “kaleo” (to call; used for a divine call). So, the Church, is a group of people who are called out for a special purpose. This makes the Church an active entity! What are we called out to do? 1) Make disciples of Nations. Mt. 28:19-20 2) Baptize and teach all that Jesus said. Mt. 28:19-20 3) Do all to the glory of God. 1<sup>st</sup> Cor. 10:31

6. In verse 12, we again hear the phrase “signs and wonders.” What is the meaning of this phrase?

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7. “They were all together in Solomon’s Portico.” Who is “they?”

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8. “None of the rest dared to join them. “Who is the “rest?” Why did they not dare to join them?

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9. Why would the people hold “them in high esteem?”

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10. What were the final two results of the signs and wonders that were being done by the hands of the Apostles?

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11. How did the High Priest and the Sadducees react to these signs and wonders and the effect they had on the people? Why?

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12. What message did the angel give to the Apostles?

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13. Warning! This next question may have a negative impact on you. You may find it quite convicting! What is meant by, “this Life?”

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14. How did the disciples react to the angel's message? What can we learn for this?

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15. Why were the High Priest and the council/Sanhedrin perplexed?

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16. What did the High Priest/Sanhedrin do as a result of hearing that the Apostles were back in the temple teaching? Why?

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17. What three points did the High Priest make when he addressed the Apostles?

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18. What was the Apostles first point of their response to the High Priest's questions/charges?

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19. What were the remaining points/doctrines of the Apostles responses?

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Lesson #7

Chapter 6

1. Who or what was a Hellenist?

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2. Who or what was a Hebrew?

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3. What was the complaint of the Hellenists?

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4. Why did widows need a daily distribution?

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5. What is meant by “serving tables?” (Be careful in answering this question. Maybe the real question is, what is a table?)

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6. What did the Apostles see as their primary responsibility in ministry?  
Why?

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7. What was the first step the disciples took in trying to deal with the complaints of the Hellenists? Why would they do this?

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8. Verse three is a critical verse that may also open the door for us in how we should deal with dissension in the church. Who is meant by brothers?

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9. What did the Apostles tell the brothers to do? (Be very precise in your answer.)

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10. Why did these seven men need to be of good repute?

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11. What else was added to the qualifications of these seven recruits? Why?

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12. Why seven?

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13. Besides the fact that these seven men were of good repute, full of the Spirit and full of wisdom, why else would other members of the Church feel the need to accept them?

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14. Now for the million-dollar question! How can the principles of the first three verses of this chapter be employed in the Church today?

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15. What were the Apostles going to devote themselves too?

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16. How are prayer and ministry of the word linked together?

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17. Who was chosen to serve/oversee the daily distribution? What do you notice about all seven of these appointees?

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18. What was special about:  
Stephen? \_\_\_\_\_  
Nicolaus? \_\_\_\_\_

19. What is the significance of the laying on of hands?

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20. According to verse seven, what group of people was experiencing a large number of conversions to Christianity? Why is this important?

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21. What additional information is given concerning Stephen? (vs. 8)

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22. What is a synagogue? How were they different from the temple?

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23. What four synagogues does Luke mention?

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24. Who or what was a Freedman?

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25. They “disputed with Stephen.” What was the nature of their dispute?  
How do we know?

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26. Since they could not argue with Stephen, what did they do?

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27. Compare the Freedman et. al. to the Hellenists/Apostles at the beginning  
of this chapter. What major difference do you see?

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28. What is blasphemy against Moses? God?

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29. What key word/words of Jesus did those who were disputing with Stephen use against him? Who else had done this? (Matt 26:61)

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30. On what unique note, does this chapter end? What is the significance of this?

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Lesson #8

Chapter 7

1. The high priest asked, “Are these things so?” What were “these things”?

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2. What title does Stephen use for God? Where else is this title used? What does this title mean? How is this title connected to the previous chapter?

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3. How did Stephen address or refer to the members of the Sanhedrin? Why?

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4. What request did he ask of the Sanhedrin? Why?

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5. Who is the first person that Stephen refers to in his speech/sermon/apology? Why would he start with this person?

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6. What were Stephen's main points concerning this Patriarch?

Vs. 3- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Vs. 4- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Vs. 5- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Vs. 6- \_\_\_\_\_  
Vs. 7- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Vs. 8- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

7. What was the covenant of circumcision? (Genesis 17:1-14)

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\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

8. Who was the second patriarch/person that Stephen focused on? (vs.9)

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9. What were Stephen's main points concerning this patriarch?

Vs. 9- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Why would Stephen include this point?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Vs. 10- \_\_\_\_\_  
Why make this point? - \_\_\_\_\_

Vss. 11-12 - \_\_\_\_\_  
Why make this point? - \_\_\_\_\_

Vss. 13-15 - \_\_\_\_\_  
Why make this point? - \_\_\_\_\_

10. Who was third person/patriarch that Stephen focused on? Why?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

11. What were Stephen's main points concerning this Patriarch?  
Vss. 17-22 - \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Vss. 23-29 - \_\_\_\_\_  
Vss. 30-35 - \_\_\_\_\_

Why make this point? - \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Vs. 36- \_\_\_\_\_  
Why make this point? - \_\_\_\_\_

Vs. 37- \_\_\_\_\_  
Why make this point? - \_\_\_\_\_

Vs. 38- \_\_\_\_\_  
Why make this point? - \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Vss. 39-43 - \_\_\_\_\_

Why make this point? - \_\_\_\_\_

Vss. 44-50 - \_\_\_\_\_

12. What was Stephen's charge against the Sanhedrin in:

Vs. 51 - \_\_\_\_\_

Vs. 52 - \_\_\_\_\_

Vs. 53 - \_\_\_\_\_

13. How did the members of the Sanhedrin respond to this? (Be careful in answering this! Focus on what verse 54 says!!)

14. What did God do for Stephen? (Vss. 55-56) Why?

15. How did the Sanhedrin respond to Stephen's words proclaiming this vision?

16. How did Stephen respond to this?







Lesson #9

Chapter 8

1. They were all scattered throughout the regions of Judea and Samaria. What was this called? What was the result of this? (See also James 1:1 and 1 Peter 1:1)

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2. Why didn't the apostles leave Jerusalem?

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3. Luke employs some unique vocabulary when he says that "Saul was ravaging the Church." What is meant by this?

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4. Who was Philip?

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5. Where did Philip go? Look at the map at the end of this lesson and explain what Luke means when he says that Philip "went down" there.

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6. How was Philip received in Samaria? Why? What was his message?

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7. “There was much joy in that city.” Why was there such a difference between the Samaritans reception of the Gospel and the Jews of Jerusalem?

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8. What had Simon been? What is meant by this?

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9. Why had people listened to Simon?

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10. Challenge Question: What is meant by the phrase, “The power of God that is called Great?”

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11. How did the Samaritans respond to Philip’s preaching of the Gospel?

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12. How did Simon respond? Why? What does this mean?

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13. Why did the apostles send Peter and John to Samaria?

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14. What was Peter and John’s first action in Samaria?

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15. What is meant by the phrase, “they had only been baptized in the name of the Lord Jesus?”

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16. What was Peter and John’s second action in Samaria? Why?

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17. Some people have taken this passage and created a doctrine that says “unless there is a manifestation of the Holy Spirit at baptism there is no true baptism.” Do you agree or disagree with this? Why?

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18. How did Simon respond to the manifestation?

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19. How did Peter respond? Why?

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20. What is meant by the phrase, “you are in the gall of bitterness and in the bond of iniquity?”

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21. How did Simon respond? Was this a good or poor response?

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Historical Note:

**“Simon the Sorcerer”**

What became of Simon? Early Church history reports that Simon was an enemy of the faith. He became known as the “arch-heretic.” He is considered to be one of the fathers of Gnosticism. As a result, any attempt to buy salvation, power or favor in the Church is called “Simony.”

22. Where is Gaza?

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23. Why did Philip go to Gaza?

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24. Who or what was a eunuch?

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25. What do we know about this eunuch in chapter 8?

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26. What passage from Isaiah was the eunuch reading?

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27. What was the eunuch's problem?

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28. How did Philip help the eunuch? What can we learn from this?

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29. How did the eunuch respond to Philip's Gospel message?

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30. What miracle is recorded at the end of this chapter?

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First Century Israel



SDG – Lesson #9 – Map of Israel