

Acts, part 2

Introduction and quick review

- A fitting title for the second book written by Luke is _____.
- The verse that serves as the theme and outline for the book of Acts is _____.
- Outline: Luke outlined his book around six summary statements, each marking the progress of the Word of the Lord from Jerusalem to Rome.
 - Act I: The Word of the Lord grows in Jerusalem (1:12-6:7).
 - Act II: The Word of the Lord triumphs over persecution, spreads (6:8-9:31).
 - Act III: The Word of the Lord is also for the Gentiles (9:32-12:24).
 - Act IV: The Word of the Lord spreads, uniting Jews and Gentiles (12:25-16:5)
 - Act V: The Word of the Lord triumphs in Macedonia, Achaia, and Asia (16:6-19:20)
 - Act VI: The Word of the Lord goes before rulers and authorities (19:21-28:31)

Act IV – The Word of the Lord spreads, uniting Jews and Gentiles

First Missionary Journey

- Acts 13:2,5. On his first journey, _____ was set apart by the Holy Spirit as Paul's companion. They were accompanied by _____.
- Acts 13:13-16. In _____, Paul delivered a lengthy sermon to both _____ and _____.
- Acts 13:45; 14:2, 14:19. In the cities of _____, _____, and _____ Paul and Barnabas endured persecution (Key verse: 14:22).

The Jerusalem Council

- Acts 15:1,5. Some Jews were insisting that Gentile believers _____.
- Acts 15:2,12. _____ went from Antioch to Jerusalem and reported all that the ascended Christ had done among the Gentiles.
- Acts 15:7-11. Another key speaker at this Council was _____ who had personally seen God's decision to include the Gentiles with his vision and visit to Cornelius.
- Acts 15:13-18. Another key speaker at this Council was _____. He saw the inclusion of the Gentiles in God's church as the fulfillment of prophecy from the book of _____.

Second Missionary Journey

- Acts 15:36-38. At the start of Paul's second journey, he and Barnabas disagreed about whether or not to take _____ (Barnabas' cousin).
- Acts 15:39,40. Paul took _____ as his companion and visited the churches he had previously established, strengthening them.
- Acts 16:1-5. In Lystra, Paul met _____, whom he had circumcised before taking him along on their journey.
- Acts 16:5. Luke chose to include the beginning of the second missionary journey in Act IV because _____.

Act V - The Word of the Lord triumphs in Macedonia, Achaia, and Asia

Second Missionary Journey: Macedonia

- Acts 16:8-10. In Troas, Paul was told in a vision to go to _____. _____ joined them on their journey.
- Acts 16:25-34. In Philippi, Paul and Silas were unfairly imprisoned, but had an opportunity to preach the gospel to the _____ (Key verses: 16:30-31).
- Acts 17:1. _____ did not continue with Paul and Silas as they left Philippi.
- Acts 17:14,15. Due to persecution, Paul left for _____, but _____ stayed in Macedonia.

Second Missionary Journey: Achaia

- Acts 17:22. Paul gave a famous sermon at the Areopagus in _____.
- 1 Thessalonians 3:1,2. _____ rejoined Paul in Athens, but was sent back to _____ by him.
- Acts 18:1,5. Silas and Timothy finally rejoined Paul in _____.
- Acts 18:11. Paul spent _____ in Corinth.

Third Missionary Journey: Asia

- Acts 18:22. When he returned from his second journey, Paul landed at _____, then went up to _____ to greet the church, and then returned to _____.
- Acts 19:1,8,10. On his third journey, Paul spent a considerable amount of time in _____.

Act VI – The Word of the Lord goes before rulers and authorities

Third Missionary Journey: To Jerusalem

- Acts 19:21. While in Ephesus, Paul decided to go to Jerusalem (and Rome), but not before passing through _____ and _____.
- Acts 20:5,6. Luke rejoined the group in _____ and accompanied Paul all the way to Jerusalem.
- Acts 20:16,17. On his way to Jerusalem, Paul refrained from returning to _____, but did share an emotional farewell with the elders from that city in _____.
- Acts 20:28. This important verse clearly teaches that public ministers are called by the _____. It also clearly teaches that Jesus is _____.

In Jerusalem

- Acts 21:27,28. Paul was seized by a crowd of Jews at the _____. They accused him of _____.
- Acts 23:1-3. In Jerusalem Paul stood trial before the _____, including the high priest _____.
- Acts 23:11. That night God told Paul that he would testify in _____.

In Caesarea

- Acts 23:23. Because the Sanhedrin planned to kill Paul by ambush, he was transferred to _____.
- Acts 24:1,27. There Paul stood trial before two governors, _____ and _____.
- Acts 25:11,12. In his trial before the second governor, Paul appealed to _____.
- Acts 26:1,2. Before being sent to Rome, Paul also stood before _____.

To Rome

- Acts 27:1. Paul and _____ were boarded on an imperial ship bound for Rome.
- Acts 27:23,24. During a two-week storm, God assured Paul that he would stand trial before _____ and all the men on the ship would survive.
- Acts 28:16,17. In Rome, as had been the case in many other cities, Paul first preached the gospel to the _____, some of whom believe while others rejected.
- Acts 28:30. Paul's first imprisonment in Rome lasted _____, during which time Paul preached boldly and freely.

Summary of Acts: 10 things to remember

- Acts 1:8 You will be my witnesses
- Acts 2 Pentecost
- Acts 9 Paul's conversion
- Acts 10 Peter and Cornelius
- Acts 13 Missionary journeys begin
- Acts 13 Sermon in Pisidian Antioch
- Acts 15 Jerusalem Council
- Acts 16:30,31 "What must I do to be saved?" and Paul's answer
- Acts 17 Sermon at the Areopagus in Athens
- Acts 28 Paul preaches in Rome

Your homework

For next time...

1. Mark the beginning and end of Acts IV, V, and VI in your Bible, along with their themes.
2. Review the entire book of Acts, noting key events and passages.
3. Review the books of the New Testament and be prepared to recite them next week.
4. Read Galatians and 1 & 2 Thessalonians.