



# BIBLE

STUDENT BOOK

▶ **9th Grade | Unit 3**

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# BIBLE 903

## The Acts of the Apostles

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**Authors:**

Muriel Irene Evans, Th.M.

Ronald Jerry Evans, Th.M.

**Editor-in-Chief:**

Richard W. Wheeler, M.A. Ed.

**Editor:**

J. Douglas Williamson

**Consulting Editor:**

John L. Booth, Th.D

**Revision Editor:**

Alan Christopherson, M.S.

**Westover Studios Design Team:**

Phillip Pettet, Creative Lead

Teresa Davis, DTP Lead

Nick Castro

Andi Graham

Jerry Wingo



**804 N. 2nd Ave. E.**

**Rock Rapids, IA 51246-1759**

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# The Acts of the Apostles

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## Introduction

Studying this LIFEPAAC® you will learn about the history of the early church, from the time of the Ascension of Jesus Christ until the imprisonment of Paul in Rome around AD 65-67. Since Luke is the author of the Gospel of Luke as well as the Acts of the Apostles, we shall see many similarities between these two historical accounts and the fact that Acts is really a sequel to the Gospel record. Luke's second letter could well be called the Acts of the Holy Spirit, for the emphasis in this report is on the work which the Lord Jesus Christ continued to do after He ascended to the Father's right hand in heaven, through the power of the Holy Spirit in the hearts of the men he had sent forth as apostles. It is the record of how a few men, empowered by the Spirit of God, literally turned the world upside down in the first century.

In this LIFEPAAC you will study the background, viewpoint, and style of the writer, his particular, historical, and **comprehensive** purpose in writing, and will look closely at the content of the Acts of the Apostles.

## Objectives

**Read these objectives.** The objectives tell you what you will be able to do when you have successfully completed this LIFEPAAC. When you have finished this LIFEPAAC, you should be able to:

1. Tell about the origin, occupation, and associations of the author of the Acts of the Apostles.
2. Give details concerning the chronological, medical, and personal viewpoint of the writer and facts about his style of writing.
3. Tell about the person to whom it was written and those about whom it was written—Jesus, the Holy Spirit, and the apostles.
4. Give details concerning the continuity, sequence, and scope of the Acts of the Apostles.
5. Tell about the meaning, message, and fulfillment of Pentecost.
6. Give details concerning the ministry of Peter, Stephen, and Philip in the area of home missions, and the ministry of Paul in foreign missions.



# 1. WRITER

Luke, as a medical doctor, the author of Acts as well as the Gospel of Luke, was one of the most cultured, refined, and educated men of his day. As a result, he was a sharp instrument in the hands of the Holy Spirit to write an **articulate** account of the life of Jesus Christ and the

events that took place in the early Christian church. In this section, we will seek to learn as much as possible about the life of Luke and the reasons why he wrote his record in the way that he did.

## SECTION OBJECTIVES

**Review these objectives.** When you have completed this section, you should be able to:

1. Tell about the origin, occupation, and associations of the author of the Acts of the Apostles.
2. Give details concerning the chronological, medical, and personal viewpoint of the writer and facts about his style of writing.

## VOCABULARY

**Study these words to enhance your learning success in this section.**

**articulate** (är tik´ yu lit). Expressing oneself clearly; clearly presented.

**comprehensive** (kom´ pri hen´ siv). Including much.

**incorporate** (in kôr´ pu rât). To bring together in a single whole; to mix or combine completely.

**investigative** (in ves´ tu gâ´ tiv). Inclined to careful search, detailed examination, or systematic inquiry.

**methodical** (mu thod´ u kul). Orderly, systematic.

**pivotal** (piv´ u tul). Belonging to a person or thing on which any important matter turns or depends.

**respectively** (ri spek´ tiv lē). With respect to each of two or more, in the order named or mentioned.

**Note:** All vocabulary words in this LIFEPAC appear in **boldface** print the first time they are used. If you are unsure of the meaning when you are reading, study the definitions given.

**Pronunciation Key:** haṭ, a-ge, cãre, fãr; let, e-qual, te.rm; it, i-ce; hot, o-pen, ôrder; oil; out; cup, pu.t, rüle; child; long; thin; /T-H/ for then; /zh/ for measure; /u/ represents /a/ in about, /e/ in taken, /i/ in pencil, /o/ in lemon, and /u/ in circus.

As we study the Acts of the Apostles, we will discover details concerning the writer of the book, the purpose for which he wrote, and the content of this detailed history of the early church. We will note the writer's background, the viewpoint from which he wrote, and his individual style of writing.

## BACKGROUND

Under this heading, we will observe the origin, occupation, and associations of Luke, the historian.

**Origin.** These three Scriptures identify Luke or Lucas as “the beloved physician,” who was one of Paul’s fellow laborers, and the person who was with the apostle in prison as his life drew to a close. Nothing is known about Luke’s parents or family; but he was probably a Gentile and not a Jew, because he is not included among those “of the circumcision” in Colossians 4:10-14. Apparently, Luke was a Greek rather than a Roman since in Acts 28:2 and 4 he called the men of the island of Malta “barbarians,” and Paul separated such from Greeks in Romans 1:14. This Luke should not be confused with the Lucius of Romans 16:21, a Jewish kinsman of Paul’s or with the Lucius of Cyrene in Acts 13:1; for the author of Acts would not describe himself in this way.

Now that we have noted the Greek origin of Luke, let us take a look at the *occupation* in which he was engaged.

**Occupation.** It is specifically stated that Luke was a physician—an occupation that would have caused him to be held in high esteem. In fact, he was so highly regarded that the apostle Paul called him “the beloved physician.” This designation would indicate that his kind manner and concern for those he tried to help had probably endeared him to the hearts of many, as well as to the great apostle. It also speaks highly of his Christian character and his

Read Colossians 4:14;  
Philemon 24; and  
2 Timothy 4:11.



loyalty, for as we shall see later, Luke endured many afflictions with Paul and remained with him in trying times when everyone else had left.

As a doctor, Luke would have been a cultured, refined person who had received the finest education of his time. We know from secular history that three great centers of learning existed in that day, at Alexandria, Athens, and Tarsus. We also know from the Scriptures that Paul was from the city of Tarsus in the province of Cilicia, and that this city was “no mean city,” but rather a center of great importance (see Acts 21:39 and 22:3).

Paul probably attended the university there before he went on to do postgraduate work with Gamaliel in Jerusalem, and more than likely Luke and Paul were students together in the great learning center at Tarsus. Interestingly, these two New Testament writers had greater literary ability than any of the others the Holy Spirit used to pen this portion of the Bible. The Lord greatly used this highly cultured Gentile, Luke, in his capacities as physician, historian, and writer.



| Luke, the beloved physician

**Complete these sentences.**

- 1.1 Luke is known as the a. \_\_\_\_\_ and also one of Paul's  
b. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1.2 Luke was probably a a. \_\_\_\_\_, and not a b. \_\_\_\_\_, for his name is not included among those of the c. \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.3 Luke should not be confused with a. \_\_\_\_\_, a Jewish kinsman of Paul's, or  
b. \_\_\_\_\_ of Cyrene.
- 1.4 Luke was likely a \_\_\_\_\_ and not a Roman.
- 1.5 Three great learning centers in Luke's day were located at a. \_\_\_\_\_,  
b. \_\_\_\_\_, and c. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1.6 Paul was from the city of a. \_\_\_\_\_ in the province of  
b. \_\_\_\_\_, a center of great importance.
- 1.7 Likely Paul and Luke were \_\_\_\_\_ together at the university in Tarsus.
- 1.8 Both Paul and Luke had greater \_\_\_\_\_ ability than any of the other New Testament writers.

**Read Acts 20:4 and 5; 21:8; and Romans, 16.**

Having observed Luke's origin and occupation, let us look now at his *associations*.

**Associations.** The friendship between Paul and Luke probably began at the university of Tarsus and was destined to continue for a lifetime. Luke accompanied the apostle during his missionary travels and was with him even to the closing moments of his life in a Roman prison. As a result, Luke was acquainted and associated with the many people who were a part of the life of the apostle Paul. In the above verses we learn of no less than seven people who were "of Paul's company," and who accompanied him and Luke into Asia. Indeed, wherever they went, people attached themselves to Paul's party, many of whom were "fellow labourers" with the apostle. Sopater of Berea

is possibly the Sosipater of Romans 16:21; and, if so, he was a kinsman of Paul's. Aristarchus and Gaius were men of Macedonia—of Thessalonica and Derbe, **respectively**—who were known (Acts 19:29) as Paul's "companions in travel." We learn from Acts 27:1-2 that Aristarchus went on the voyage to Rome with Paul and Luke when they were shipwrecked on the island of Melita, or Malta. Paul called him his "fellow prisoner" in Colossians 4:10, which means that he must have spent some time with the apostle in prison. Paul referred to Luke in Philemon, 24, as his "fellow labourer" along with Aristarchus, Marcus, or John Mark (who wrote the Gospel According to Mark), and Demas, who later forsook Paul. Secundus is not spoken of again in Scripture, but Gaius is referred to in Romans 16:23 as Paul's host and the host of the whole church in Corinth, the city from which Paul was writing to the Romans. We learn from 1 Corinthians 1:14 that Paul had



baptized Gaius, which means that he had probably led him to a personal knowledge of Jesus Christ as Lord and Savior, after which baptism would naturally follow. Timotheus, or Timothy, was one with whom Luke would have closely associated, for he was a close and constant companion of the apostle Paul. In Acts 16:1 we discover that Timothy was a “disciple” from the city of Lystra, well reported of by the brethren at Lystra and Iconium, and whom Paul desired to take with him on his travels. Although his father was a Greek, Timothy’s mother, Eunice, was a Jewess who believed (2 Timothy 1:5) and who had taught her son the Scriptures from the time he was a small child (2 Timothy 3:15). Thus Timothy was a great asset to Paul (Acts 19:22) on the second missionary journey, as the young man “ministered unto him.” In Romans 16:21 Paul called Timothy “my workfellow,” and in 1 Corinthians 4:17, “my beloved son” and “faithful in the Lord.” Paul referred to him in I Corinthians 16:10 as one who “worketh the work of the

Lord,” and in Philippians 2:20 and 22 he said he had “...no man like-minded, who will naturally care for your state,” and that Timothy “...as a son with the father...hath served with me in the gospel.” In 1 Thessalonians 3:2, Paul calls him “our brother” and “minister of God” and “our fellow labourer in the gospel of Christ.” From Hebrews 13:23, we learn that Timothy was also a prisoner, but that he had been set free. Luke must have been intimately acquainted with one so closely associated with the apostle Paul. Tychicus, in Ephesians 6:21 and Colossians 4:7, is designated “a beloved brother,” “a faithful minister,” and a fellow servant in the Lord.” Trophimus, the last of the group mentioned in Acts 20:4, was a man from Ephesus (Acts 21:29) who later became sick (2 Timothy 4:20). Luke would have had close fellowship with all these men and with those whom he had met in the churches established by Paul.



**Answer true or false.**

- 1.9 \_\_\_\_\_ Luke was with Paul when he was a prisoner in Rome.
- 1.10 \_\_\_\_\_ The doctor did not associate with Paul’s co-workers.
- 1.11 \_\_\_\_\_ Seven men accompanied Paul and Luke as they went to Asia.
- 1.12 \_\_\_\_\_ Aristarchus was from Thessalonica in Macedonia.
- 1.13 \_\_\_\_\_ Gaius was from the city of Berea.
- 1.14 \_\_\_\_\_ Paul, Luke, and Aristarchus were shipwrecked on Malta.
- 1.15 \_\_\_\_\_ Timothy’s mother was a Greek and his father was a Jew.
- 1.16 \_\_\_\_\_ Tychicus was a man from Ephesus who later became sick.

**Complete these sentences.**

- 1.17 Paul's "companions in travel" were a. \_\_\_\_\_ and  
b. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1.18 The one who forsook Paul was \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1.19 The man whom Paul baptized and who was his host and the host of the church at Corinth was \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1.20 Timothy's mother's name was a. \_\_\_\_\_ and his grandmother was called  
b. \_\_\_\_\_.

**Complete these activities.**

- 1.21 Give three descriptions of Aristarchus used by the apostle Paul or Luke.  
a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_  
c. \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.22 Give six phrases used by Paul in describing Timothy's relationship to him.  
a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_  
c. \_\_\_\_\_ d. \_\_\_\_\_  
e. \_\_\_\_\_ f. \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.23 Imagine that you are the apostle Paul preparing to introduce Timothy at a banquet where he is to be the speaker. On separate paper write in complete sentences a 150-word description of Timothy's background and details concerning how he has been of help to you in the ministry of the Gospel.

**TEACHER CHECK**

\_\_\_\_\_ initials

\_\_\_\_\_ date

**VIEWPOINT**

Now that we have noted Luke's background including the origin, occupation, and associations which influenced him as a person and an author, let us observe the *viewpoint* from which he wrote.

Under this heading we will discover that Luke wrote his history of the Acts of the Apostles

**Read Luke 1:2-4; and Acts 1:1 and 2.**



from chronological, medical, and personal points of view. We will now look into these three aspects of his writing.

**Chronological.** Since Luke is the author of both the Gospel of Luke and the Acts of the Apostles, we can learn some facts about his method from both of these records. As a

doctor Luke would have been trained to be an orderly person, tracing the symptoms of a patient's disease until he found the root cause of the problem. As a historian and writer, this **methodical** aspect of the physician's approach also comes forth, for in Luke 1:3 we read that his letter is being written "in order." For the most part Luke's Gospel is written in chronological fashion, beginning with events before the birth of Christ and carrying on to the Ascension of the Lord Jesus Christ.

His second letter is also orderly in its arrangement, outlining the activities of the apostles from the Ascension to the imprisonment of the apostle Paul in Rome. The repetition of such words as *until, when, then, in those days, and wherefore*, throughout the book of Acts, shows us how careful this author was to list the events in the order of their occurrence. Leaf through the Acts of the Apostles, noting the words with which Luke begins each chapter, and you will see that the sequence of events is chronological.



**Answer true or false.**

- 1.24 \_\_\_\_\_ Luke is the author of two books of the New Testament.
- 1.25 \_\_\_\_\_ As a physician Luke was not trained to be methodical.
- 1.26 \_\_\_\_\_ Luke's Gospel is, for the most part, chronological.
- 1.27 \_\_\_\_\_ Acts is an outline of the apostles' activities from the birth of Christ to His Ascension.
- 1.28 \_\_\_\_\_ Luke's second letter is not chronological in sequence.

**Read Acts 16:10-17;  
20:4-15; 21:1-18; and  
Chapters 27 and 28.**



Having seen the orderliness of Luke's writings, let us now look at the *personal* aspect of the point of view from which he wrote.

**Personal.** To talk with other people and to get the details about events that have happened to them are interesting experiences; but to be a part of a situation yourself, to experience the event as an eyewitness, is even more exciting. Luke was able to experience events firsthand as he accompanied Paul and his company during their missionary travels and ministered along with them. This personal aspect appears abruptly in Acts, 16:1-10. Luke has been writing about "he" and "they," but switches to "we" in verse 10. From this point on, we see Luke intimately involved in the account, accompanying



| Suffering Shipwreck

Paul from Troas to Philippi during the second missionary journey, and going with him from Philippi to Jerusalem on the third. In the last two chapters of Acts, we learn that Luke was with Paul during the voyage to Rome, suffering

shipwreck along with him, and even afterward was with him in the Roman prison. This personal aspect of the Acts of the Apostles is what makes it come alive to the reader, and is one

of the ways in which the Holy Spirit worked to bring about a Book—the Bible—which is fascinating from start to finish!



### Complete these statements.

- 1.29** Luke wrote part of Acts from a \_\_\_\_\_ point of view.
- 1.30** He experienced many events in Acts as an \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1.31** In Acts chapter a. \_\_\_\_\_, the viewpoint switches suddenly from the third-person vocabulary, “he” and “they,” to the first-person word, “\_\_\_\_\_.”
- 1.32** On the second missionary journey, Luke accompanied Paul and his party from  
a. \_\_\_\_\_ to b. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1.33** He traveled with Paul from a. \_\_\_\_\_ to b. \_\_\_\_\_ on the third missionary journey.
- 1.34** Luke suffered \_\_\_\_\_ along with Paul and Aristarchus.

Read Acts 1:16-19;  
3:1-11; 4:9 and 10;  
5:1-16; 8:5-8;  
9:32-43; 13:4-11; 14:8-10;  
19:11 and 12; 20:7-12; and 28:1-9.



Having observed the personal approach of Luke in his second letter, let us observe the *medical* aspects of his viewpoint in the book of Acts.

**Medical.** A person’s point of view is greatly influenced by his vocation. The Lord chose men from a variety of backgrounds and occupations to write the different books of the Bible. The advantage of having various views concerning a subject is evident in the account of the suicide of Judas Iscariot, the disciple who betrayed the Lord. In his Gospel, Matthew stressed the pieces of silver, mentioning them four times in this short passage (27:3-10). Matthew had been a publican, or tax collector. He briefly stated that Judas went and hanged himself. However,

in Acts 1:16-20 Luke, the physician, never mentioned the thirty pieces of silver; but described in detail the cause of death. He noted that this death was no normal hanging, for Judas fell head first and burst open, which allowed his insides to gush out. This description is certainly not a pretty picture, but it is typical of the doctor’s keen eye for detail in stating the specific cause of death.

Another case in point is described in Acts 3:1-11, where Luke noted that the man had been lame ever since he had been born, that Peter took him by the right hand, and that it was his feet and ankle bones that received strength. In Acts 4:9-10, Luke twice emphasized that the impotent man had been made completely whole. Many of these facts might have escaped the notice of a person writing from a nonmedical viewpoint. The details about the death of Ananias and Sapphira in Acts 5 are followed by a full account of the burial procedures, as a physician might give them. In the same chapter, the doctor discusses in detail the multitude

who brought sick people with them and laid them on beds and couches in the streets, and notes that every one of them was healed, including those with unclean spirits. Again in Acts 8:7-8, an emphasis is placed on the healing of those with unclean spirits and palsies and lameness, with the added detail that great joy was in that city. Luke knew, from long years of dealing with families afflicted with illness, the rejoicing that would accompany these mighty miracles. Another case in which someone was cured by the power of the Holy Spirit working through Peter is described in Acts 9:33-34, where Luke notes that Aeneas had been bed-ridden for eight years, being sick of the palsy. This account is followed by a report concerning Dorcas, with the details that after she was sick and died they washed her body and placed her in an upper chamber. Only a physician would likely have gone to the trouble to find out and report these interesting facts, placing such emphasis on the medical miracles that were



| Peter was filled with the Holy Spirit and people were healed by his shadow passing over them

performed by the apostles in the early days of the church. As you read the rest of the records of healing in Acts, discover for yourself the details that only a doctor would probably have noted concerning those cases.



**Match these items.**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><b>1.35</b> _____ Matthew</p> <p><b>1.36</b> _____ Judas Iscariot</p> <p><b>1.37</b> _____ Peter</p> <p><b>1.38</b> _____ Ananias</p> <p><b>1.39</b> _____ Sapphira</p> <p><b>1.40</b> _____ Aeneas</p> <p><b>1.41</b> _____ Dorcas</p> <p><b>1.42</b> _____ Elymas</p> <p><b>1.43</b> _____ Paul</p> <p><b>1.44</b> _____ Eutychus</p> <p><b>1.45</b> _____ Publius</p> | <p>a. husband who lied and was carried out dead</p> <p>b. maker of clothes who was raised from the dead</p> <p>c. man sick of the palsy eight years who was healed</p> <p>d. father healed of fever and a bloody flux</p> <p>e. emphasized silver rather than details of death</p> <p>f. sister of Paul who was healed of a disease</p> <p>g. sorcerer who was blinded by the hand of the lord</p> <p>h. fell out a window and was raised from the dead</p> <p>i. handkerchiefs or aprons from him brought healing</p> <p>j. wife who lied and was buried beside her husband</p> <p>k. hanged himself, fell headlong, and burst open</p> <p>l. father of Peter who was healed of a great fever</p> <p>m. sick people hoped his shadow would fall on them</p> |
|---|--|

**STYLE**

Having looked at Luke the writer, noting facts about his background and viewpoint, let us now observe his style in its **investigative**, detailed, and narrative aspects.

**Investigative.** As we have seen from Luke's introduction to his Gospel, he did not depend entirely upon his own experiences for the material which he put together in his writings. Rather, the eyewitnesses and ministers of the word "delivered" to Luke their reports of what they had seen. Further, the physician stated that he had perfect understanding of "all things from the very first," making obvious the fact that he had investigated very carefully every detail of the life of Christ and the acts performed by the apostles. Luke would have had ample opportunity to do this investigation during his times of travel with Paul and his party. From the great apostle himself, Luke would have gleaned the substance of Stephen's address in Acts 7. As a young man named Saul, Paul had heard Stephen's own words on that

**Read Luke 1:1-4;  
Acts 21:8, 9, and 15-18.**



occasion (see Acts 22:20). Paul probably also delivered to him the details contained in Acts chapters 9 and 13-16, up until the time that Luke joined the missionary band and began to travel with them. From Acts 21:8-10, we learn that Luke spent many days in Caesarea at the home of Philip, the deacon and evangelist, from whom he would have learned the facts concerning the appointing of deacons in Acts 6, and the Samaritan revival in Acts 8. We know from Acts 21:15-18 that Luke was privileged to lodge with Mnason, an "old disciple" from Cyprus, and that in Jerusalem he met with James and all the elders. From this half brother of the Lord Jesus Christ and the elders who were there, he could easily have discovered the details of the day of Pentecost (when they were all present in the upper room) and the content of Acts 1-5 and 9-12. We can easily picture Luke the physician finding out facts and jotting down notes wherever he went on his travels with the apostle Paul and his company.

**Complete these statements.**

- 1.46** Reports were delivered to Luke by a. \_\_\_\_\_ and b. \_\_\_\_\_ of the word, which he used in his writings.
- 1.47** Luke states that he had a. \_\_\_\_\_ understanding of b. \_\_\_\_\_ things from the very c. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1.48** Paul, when he was a young man named a. \_\_\_\_\_, had heard the address of b. \_\_\_\_\_ given in Acts chapter 7.
- 1.49** Luke stayed at the home of a. \_\_\_\_\_ in Caesarea and learned from him the facts concerning the appointing of b. \_\_\_\_\_ and the revival in c. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1.50** Luke also had contact with a. \_\_\_\_\_, the half brother of Jesus, and all the b. \_\_\_\_\_ in Jerusalem.



Read Acts 21:1-23:22.



Now that we have observed the investigative aspect of Luke’s letters, let us discover the detailed style he used in writing them

**Detailed.** The doctor’s eye for detail is very obvious in Luke’s listing of the different places they visited during their journey to Jerusalem. He mentions Coos, Rhodes, Patara, Phoenicia, Cyprus, Syria, and Tyre—all within three short verses. Later, his attention to small matters is seen in Acts 21, as he outlined the plan of the apostles to protect Paul while in Jerusalem, and the events which followed, including the apostle’s conversation with the chief captain on two occasions, in chapters 21-22. This attention to detail is also obvious in Luke’s account of Paul’s conversion in Acts 22:1-21, which is given again in Acts 9:1-22 and 26:9-20. That Luke should repeat this story three times in one letter shows the importance he placed on this **pivotal** event in the history of the early church. The detailed approach of Luke is again evident in Acts 23, in the account of Paul’s defense before the religious council. He was careful to note Paul’s thoughts in verse 6, his vision of the Lord in verse 10, and the particular plans about the plot on Paul’s life, in verses 12-22. From this brief look at a few chapters of Acts, we can see how careful Luke was to trace the course of events and to discover the most minute details concerning the activities of the apostles in the



| Map 1

church of the first century. Having seen Luke’s investigative method and detailed style, let us now examine the *narrative* form he employs in the Acts of the Apostles.

Read Acts 12.



**Narrative.** Apart from the portions of Acts that give the substance of the sermons preached by Peter, Stephen, and Paul, most of the manuscript is made up of narrative that merely reports the events of history as they happened. Interestingly, even the messages given by these men contained a narrative note, for nearly all of the sermons recount the history of Israel and God’s dealings with His people (see Acts 3:12-26; 7:2-53; and 13:16-41). Although it **incorporates** small amounts of poetry and prophecy, Luke’s approach is largely historical and sets forth the events in narrative style.

**Answer true or false.**

- 1.51 \_\_\_\_\_ Luke lists seven places on the way to Jerusalem, within three verses.
- 1.52 \_\_\_\_\_ The story of Paul's conversion is given four times in Acts.
- 1.53 \_\_\_\_\_ Luke notes Paul's thoughts, as well as his conversation.
- 1.54 \_\_\_\_\_ He reports the Lord's words to Paul in a vision.
- 1.55 \_\_\_\_\_ Luke gives no particulars about the plot on Paul's life.

**Complete these statements.**

- 1.56 Luke gives the substance of sermons preached by a. \_\_\_\_\_ ,  
b. \_\_\_\_\_ , and c. \_\_\_\_\_ in the book of Acts.
- 1.57 The events of history as they happened are told in \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 1.58 Nearly all of the sermons tell the \_\_\_\_\_ of Israel and describe God's dealings with His people.



**Review the material in this section in preparation for the Self Test.** The Self Test will check your mastery of this particular section. The items missed on this Self Test will indicate specific areas where restudy is needed for mastery.



## SELF TEST 1

Match these items (each answer, 2 points).

- |       |                   |  |
|-------|-------------------|--|
| 1.01  | _____ Lucius      | a. Half brother of Jesus whom Luke met in Jerusalem    |
| 1.02  | _____ Tarsus      | b. place where Luke joined Paul's party                |
| 1.03  | _____ Aristarchus | c. Jewish kinsman of Paul's                            |
| 1.04  | _____ Troas       | d. brother of John the Baptist                         |
| 1.05  | _____ Dorcas      | e. sorcerer who was blinded when opposing Paul         |
| 1.06  | _____ Eutychus    | f. shipwrecked along with Paul and Luke                |
| 1.07  | _____ Elymas      | g. soldier who was healed under Peter's ministry       |
| 1.08  | _____ Stephen     | h. a woman, also named Tabitha, who was made alive     |
| 1.09  | _____ narrative   | i. city of Cilicia from which Paul came                |
| 1.010 | _____ James       | j. a deacon who was stoned to death while Saul watched |
|       |                   | k. tells the events of history as they happened        |
|       |                   | l. young man who fell out a window and was restored    |

Complete these statements (each answer, 3 points).

- 1.011 Luke was called the a. \_\_\_\_\_, as well as a b. \_\_\_\_\_ of Paul's.
- 1.012 Three great learning centers in the time of Paul and Luke were located at a. \_\_\_\_\_, b. \_\_\_\_\_, and c. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1.013 Timothy's mother, a. \_\_\_\_\_, was a b. \_\_\_\_\_, while his father was a c. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1.014 Gaius, who was baptized by a. \_\_\_\_\_, was from the city of b. \_\_\_\_\_ in Macedonia, and was host of the church at c. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1.015 A husband and wife, named a. \_\_\_\_\_ and b. \_\_\_\_\_, lied to the Holy Spirit and their death was pronounced by c. \_\_\_\_\_.

**Write the letter of the correct answer on the blank** (each numbered answer, 2 points).

- 1.016** A word which means *orderly* or *systematic* is \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 a. comprehensive    b. articulate    c. methodical  
 d. pivotal    e. investigative
- 1.017** Paul studied under a rabbi named \_\_\_\_\_ in Jerusalem.  
 a. Luke    b. Gamaliel    c. Nicodemus  
 d. Publius    e. Elymas
- 1.018** Luke was likely a \_\_\_\_\_ and also a \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 a. Jew/Pharisee    b. Roman/centurion    c. Gentile/Roman  
 d. Jew/Sadducee    e. Gentile/Greek
- 1.019** Paul came from the city of \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 a. Jerusalem/the Land of Israel    b. Rome/Italy  
 c. Tarsus/Cilicia    d. Philippi/Macedonia  
 e. Alexandria/Egypt
- 1.020** Luke stayed at the house of \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 a. Cornelius/Caesarea    b. Philip/Caesarea  
 c. James/Jerusalem    d. Saul/Tarsus  
 e. Simon/Joppa

**Complete these activities.** (each answer, 2 points).

- 1.021** List the names of three men whose sermons are recorded in the book of Acts.  
 a. \_\_\_\_\_  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 c. \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.022** Give the names of three people who were healed as recorded in Acts.  
 a. \_\_\_\_\_  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 c. \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.023** List the names of three people who accompanied Paul and Luke in travel.  
 a. \_\_\_\_\_  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 c. \_\_\_\_\_

**1.024** Give three phrases used by Paul in describing Timothy's relationship to him.

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_

**1.025** State three descriptions of Aristarchus used by Paul and Luke.

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_

**1.026** Name the cities where Luke accompanied Paul, on his second and third missionary journeys.

- Second Journey: a. \_\_\_\_\_ to b. \_\_\_\_\_
- Third Journey: c. \_\_\_\_\_ to d. \_\_\_\_\_

<b>88</b> <b>110</b>	<b>SCORE</b> _____	<b>TEACHER</b> _____	initials	date
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