

**IV. THE HOLY SPIRIT BEARS WITNESS WITH THE SPIRIT OF THE CHRISTIAN THAT HE IS CHILD OF GOD.**  
Rom. 8:16.

It will help much if we consider the previous three verses in this connection. Note them: "For if ye live after the flesh, ye must die; but if by the Spirit ye put to death the deeds of the body, ye shall live. For as many as are led by the Spirit of God, these are sons of God." For ye received not the spirit of bondage again unto fear; but ye received the spirit of adoption, whereby we cry, Abba, Father. The Spirit Himself beareth witness **with** our spirit that we are children of God." Rom. 8:13-16.

Consider carefully the following points: The text does **not** say that the Holy Spirit bears witness to our spirits, but rather **with** our spirits. This would suggest then that testimony is being borne to God and not to us. The Holy Spirit knows whether we are children of God or not, and He bears this witness to God. The Holy Spirit has told us what to do to become a child of God and also what to do to stay a child of God. The New Testament is His witness on these matters. The spirit of the Christian can now bear testimony or witness as to whether he has thus become and is now continuing as a child of God.

**V. BY THE HOLY SPIRIT THE CHRISTIAN IS TO PUT TO DEATH THE DEEDS OF THE BODY.** Rom. 8:13.

"For if ye live after the flesh, ye must die; but if by the Spirit ye put to death the deeds of the body, ye shall live." How does the Holy Spirit enable the Christian to "put to death" the doings of the flesh? First of all let us say that there is some question as to whether the Holy Spirit is meant here or the human spirit. Lard says: "The clause itself is without any veritable marks determining what is meant." But it does seem to be even as Lard also remarks, that what follows in verses 14-16 would allow no such thought to the human spirit.

Considering then that this is indeed speaking of the Holy Spirit, how is this to be accomplished? First let me quote from two of the finest scholars I know:

"So then, brethren, because of the relation which we sustain to Christ, and because of the opposite effects of living fleshly and spiritual lives we, though free from the law, are under no obligation to be lawless, and to live after the flesh; for if ye so live ye must pay the penalty of such a course by dying; but if by the exercise of your will, and the aid of the Holy Spirit, ye put an end to the sinful practices of your fleshly nature, ye shall live.

The testimony of Christian experience is that the aid of the Holy Spirit, though real and effectual, is not so obtrusive as to enable the one aided to take sensible notice of it. To all appearance and

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sensation the victory over the flesh is entirely the Christian's own, and he recognizes the aid of the Spirit, not because his burdens are sensibly lightened, but because of the fact that in his efforts to do right he now succeeds where lately he failed. The success, moreover, though habitual, is not invariable for invariable victory over the temptation breeds self-consciousness and self-righteousness, and other sins perhaps more dangerous than the ordinary lusts of the flesh." (Philip Y. Pendleton. **Standard Bible Commentary**. Page 360.)

"Still the will is to be your will, the effort your effort, and the result your deed. To you the whole is to seem to be your own unaided act. You will hence approve or blame yourself whenever you succeed or fail, just as though wholly unassisted. Nevertheless the Holy Spirit will aid you. But this aid will be tendered back out of sight. It will not be pushed out so as to come under the eye of consciousness. You will hence never be able to take any sensible notice of it. You will be conscious of the effort, and you can know the result. But you are **told** merely that you are aided. Hence the fact that you are so is matter of **belief, not of knowledge**. (Moses E. Lard, **Commentary on Romans**, pages 263.)

To my way of thinking and studying this presents the case of the aid of the Spirit in a most wonderful manner.

**VI. THE CHRISTIAN IS TO BE "LED BY THE SPIRIT" TO "WALK BY THE SPIRIT".** Rom. 8:14; Gal. 5:16, 18 and 25.

**VII. THE HOLY SPIRIT IS TO PRODUCE HIS FRUIT IN OUR NATURES.** Gal. 5:22.

**VIII. HE IS ACTIVE IN THE NEW BIRTH.** John 3:5.

**IX. HE IS TO QUICKEN OUR MORTAL BODIES.** Rom. 8:11.

**X. HE IS TO FILL OUR LIVES.** Eph. 5:18; Acts 6:3; 4:32; 13:52.

**XI. TO STRENGTHEN OUR INWARD MAN.** Eph. 3:16.

**XII. TO SHED ABROAD THE LOVE OF GOD IN OUR HEART.** Rom. 5:5.

**XIII. HE CRIES "ABBA, FATHER".** Rom. 8:15.

**XIV. WE ARE TO PRAY IN THE HOLY SPIRIT.** Jude 20.

**XV. WE ARE NOT TO GRIEVE OR QUENCH THE HOLY SPIRIT.** Eph. 4:30.

# QUESTIONS

ON THE

# ACTS OF THE APOSTLES.

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### INTRODUCTORY QUESTIONS.

What is meant by the title of this book—"The Acts of the Apostles?" Of the doings of what apostle particularly does it contain the record? Was this title given probably by the writer himself? Who wrote this book? What evidence is there that it was written by Luke? See chap. i. 1. Compare Luke i. 3. Where is it supposed that it was written? At what time was it written? Probably about the year 64. To what time does the writer bring down the history? Chap. xxviii. 31. About the year 62. Was the writer at Rome with Paul? Chap. xxviii. 16. Has this book been uniformly received in the church as one of divine authority? Does it contain a history of all the transactions of the early church? Are any circumstances mentioned elsewhere which are omitted here? Gal. i. 17; 1 Pet. v. 13; 2 Cor. xi. 25, &c. Was the writer of this book a companion of any of the apostles? See chap. xvi. 10, 17; xx. 1—6; xxvii.; xxviii. What is the design of this book? Is there any proof that can be derived from this book that the Christian religion is true?

### CHAPTER I.

§ THE ACCOUNT OF THE ASCENSION OF CHRIST. THE APOSTLES RETURN TO JERUSALEM FROM THE MOUNT OF OLIVES.

1. *What did the writer of this book say he had formerly made?* What is meant by a *treatise*? To what *treatise* does he here refer? *To whom is this book addressed?* What is the meaning of the name *Theophilus*? Is it probable that it was some *individual*, or to a *friend of God* in general, to whom this was written? Compare Luke i. 3. *Concerning what had the former treatise been written?* What is meant here by "all"? *Ans.* The principal or main things. See Acts xiii. 10; 1 Tim. i. 16; James i. 2; Mat. ii. 3; Acts ii. 5. What is the meaning of the expression *began to do, &c.*? *Ans.* *Did.* Gen. ix. 20; Mat. vi. 7; Mark x. 32. Compare Mat. xxv. 67. What is referred to here by *to do*? What by *to teach*? What benefit has resulted from the record of those things?

2. *Until what time did the writer do this?* What is meant by his *being taken up*? Luke xxiv. 51. How long after his resurrection was that? Ver. 3. *What had Jesus done before he was taken up?* What is meant here by "through the Holy Ghost?" Is Christ before his death said to have given commands through the Holy Ghost? Why is he said here to have done it? Did he in any measure give them the Holy Ghost before his ascension? John xx. 22. What is meant by "had given commandments?" *Ans.* The plural noun is not used in the Greek. It is a participle, *having commanded*. To what command does Luke here refer? Mat. xxviii. 19; Mark xvi. 15—19. Who were the apostles? How many of them were there at this time? On what occasion had he *chosen* them? Luke vi. 12—16; Mat. x.

3. *Had Jesus showed himself to them?* What is meant by "after his passion?" *How had he showed himself to them?* What are *infallible* proofs? What *infallible* proofs had he given them? *How long was he seen by them?* How many times is it recorded that he appeared to them? What is meant by his speaking the things pertaining to the kingdom of God? What circumstances are there to show that in this they could not be deceived?

4. *When they were assembled together, what did he command them?* What is the meaning of "being assembled together?" *Ans.* He *having* assembled them together. Where was this? What is meant by their waiting for the promise of the Father? See John xiv. 16, 26; xv. 26; xvi. 7—13. Where was this promise fulfilled? Acts ii.

5. *What did Jesus say respecting John?* To what did he refer here? Mat. iii. 11; John i. 33. What is meant by their being baptized with the Holy Ghost? Acts ii. How many days after this did it take place?

6. *When they were come together, what did they ask him?* What did they mean by *restoring the kingdom*? What did they mean by restoring it to *Israel*? What was then the condition of the land of *Judea*? What had been the expectation of the Jews and of the apostles about the *Messiah*? What led

them to suppose that he would *at that time* restore it? Had Jesus ever taken any pains to *correct* their notions about his kingdom? Mat. xx. 20—28; xvi. 21—25. What illustration does this afford of the power of pre-judice?

7. *What did Jesus answer them?* What are meant by *times* and *seasons*? What is meant by the Father's putting them in his power? Has God often reproved the curiosity of man about the *time* of future events? Mat. xxiv. 3. Compare 36; 1 Thess. v. 1, 2; 2 Pet. iii. 10; Luke xii. 39, 40. What is meant when it is said that **THE FATHER** has them in his power? Mark xiii. 32. Why has this been done? In what way has he left the time of our death? What should we learn from that?

8. *What did Jesus say they should receive?* What is the translation of this in the margin? What is its meaning? What *power* had the apostles? When did this power come upon them? Acts ii. *What did he say they should be?* What is meant by their being witnesses? Of what were they to be witnesses? What qualifications had they to give testimony concerning his doctrines, life, and death? What English word has been derived from the Greek word here used? *Ans. Martyrs.* What is the meaning of that word now? Were any of the apostles *martyrs* in that sense? *Where were they to bear witness?* Where was Jerusalem? Why was this place particularly mentioned? What evidence is there that they did this? Acts ii. How long did the apostles probably remain in Jerusalem? Compare Acts viii. 1, with xii. 1. Where was Judea? What proof is there that they bore witness in Judea? Chap. viii. 1, 4. Where was Samaria? What proof is there that they preached in Samaria? Chap. viii. 5, 14; ix. 31. What is meant by "the utmost parts of the earth?" Is there any proof that that this was accomplished? What should Christians learn now from the conduct of the apostles?

9. *When he had spoken these things what was done?* *What were the apostles doing when he was taken up?* *What received him?* Where did this occur? Ver. 12. Compare Luke xxiv. 50. Why is it said so particularly that he was taken up "while they beheld?" Did they see him *rise* from the dead? Why was this difference between the evidence of his resurrection and ascension? Why did the Lord Jesus ascend to heaven? John xvii. 4, 5; Phil. ii. 6, 9, 10. Compare John xvi. 7. What office does he still perform in heaven? Heb. ix. 7, 8, 11, 12. Compare Lev. xvi. 11—14. In what way does he now discharge this office? Heb. ix. 24; x. 12, 14. Had any other person been taken to heaven in a similar manner? 2 Kings ii.

11; Gen. v. 24. Compare Heb. xi. 5. In what manner will the Lord Jesus return? Ver. 11; Rev. i. 7; Mat. xxiv. 30; xxvi. 64; Mark xiii. 26; Dan. vii. 13. Of what are the clouds, and coming in clouds, an emblem? *Ans.* Of sublimity, majesty, grandeur. Deut. iv. 11; 2 Sam. xxii. 12; Psal. xcvi. 2; civ. 3.

10. *As they looked who appeared unto them?* What is meant by their looking steadfastly? *How were the men clothed?* Who were those men? Are angels ever called men? Luke xxiv. 4. Compare John xx. 12. Of what is white apparel an emblem? Rev. iii. 4. Who are commonly represented as clothed in this manner? John xx. 12; Mat. xxviii. 3; Mark xvi. 5; Rev. iii. 5; iv. 4; vii. 9, 13, 14. How many angels are mentioned as appearing at the *resurrection* of Jesus? John xx. 12; Luke xxiv. 4.

11. *What did they say?* Whom did they mean by "men of Galilee?" What was there *improper* in their gazing in this manner towards their departed Saviour? *What did they say this same Jesus would again do?* What is meant by "in like manner?" Compare Mat. xxiv. 30; 1 Thess. iv. 16. For what purpose will he again return? How should we feel in the prospect of his return? In what way would this give comfort to his disciples?

§ THE ADDRESS OF PETER. HIS ACCOUNT OF THE DEATH OF JUDAS. THE CHOICE OF MATTHIAS IN HIS PLACE.

12. *To what place did the apostles return after the ascension of Christ?* What did they do *before* they returned? Luke xxiv. 52. *From what place did they return?* Where was the mount of Olives? Compare Mat. xxi. 1. From what part of the mountain did he ascend? Luke xxiv. 50. *How far was this from Jerusalem?* How far was a Sabbath-day's journey? *Ans.* Two thousand cubits, or seven furlongs and a half; nearly a mile. From what did this custom of the Jews take its origin? Compare Num. xxxv. 5.

13. *When they were come to Jerusalem, to what place did they go?* What is meant by "an upper room?" *Who abode there?* What is meant by their *abiding* there? Were all the apostles there? Compare Luke vi. 13—16.

14. *What were they engaged in then?* What is meant by their *continuing* in prayer, &c.? Compare Rom. xii. 12; xiii. 6. (Greek.) Acts vi. 4; Col. iv. 2. What is meant by "with one accord?" In what manner should Christians now pray? *Who were with them?* What women are meant? Luke xxiii. 49; 55; xxiv. 10; Mat. xxvii. 55; Luke viii. 2, 3. Were any of the apostles married? Mat. viii. 14. Did their wives ever attend them on their journeys? 1 Cor. ix. 5. *Who are*

particularly mentioned as being with them? Is Mary mentioned after this in the New Testament? Where did she afterwards live? John xix. 27. Who are meant by "his brethren?" What had been their views of Jesus? John vii. 5.

15. *In those days who stood up among the disciples?* What days are meant? Who are disciples? Mat. v. 1. Why did Peter do this? *How many names were together?* What is meant here by names? *Ans.* Persons. Rev. iii. 4; Acts iv. 12; xviii. 15. Is it probable that these were the whole of the disciples of Jesus? Why were all the disciples called to express an opinion about a successor to Judas? Who should choose a minister?

16. *What did Peter say?* What is meant by "men and brethren?" What is meant by "this scripture?" To what scripture did he refer? See ver. 20. What is meant by "must needs be fulfilled?" *Who had spoken this scripture?* Is there any proof here that the Old Testament was inspired? Compare 2 Pet. i. 21. *Whom did the scripture refer to?* What is meant by "which was guide," &c.? Mat. xxvi. 47; John xviii. 3.

17. *What did Peter say respecting Judas?* What is meant by "he was numbered with us?" Compare Luke vi. 13—16. Did Jesus know the character of Judas before he betrayed him? John vi. 70; ii. 25. Why was Judas chosen to be an apostle? What argument can be drawn respecting the purity of the character of Jesus from the conduct of Judas?

18. *What did Judas do with the reward of iniquity?* What is meant by the "reward of iniquity?" What is meant by "he purchased?" How can this be reconciled with Mat. xxvii. 5—10? *What became of Judas?* How can this account be reconciled with Mat. xxvii. 5?

19. *To whom was this known? What was this field called?* What is meant by "in their proper tongue?" To what use was the field appropriated? Mat. xxvii. 7. Are these the words of Peter, or of Luke?

20. *What did Peter say was written in the book of Psalms?* Where is the expression "let his habitation," &c. written? Psal. lxxix. 25. How does this quotation differ from the place in the psalm? What is meant by "habitation?" Is there any evidence that this psalm was originally composed with reference to the Messiah? Compare ver. 9, with John ii. 17; and ver. 21, with Mat. xxvii. 34.

21. *What else was written in the book of Psalms?* Where is this recorded? Psal. cix. 8. What is the expression in the psalm? What is now the meaning of the word *bishopric*? What is the meaning of the term here? *Ans.* As in the margin, office, or charge.

Compare Num. iv. 16; 2 Kings xi. 18. Who was the author of this psalm? What was its design? In what way can this be applied to Judas? Had David any reference to him peculiarly when he wrote it?

21, 22. *What did Peter say ought to be done?* Of whom was the man to be chosen? Is there any reference here to the seventy disciples? Luke x. 1, 2. Why was it proper to choose one from them? What is meant by the expression "went in and out?" Compare Psal. cxxxi. 8; Deut. xxviii. 19; xxxi. 2. To whom does the word "beginning" refer? What is meant by *ordained* here? What is meant by *must* be ordained? Why was it proper to appoint one to this office? *For what purpose was he to be ordained?*

23. *Whom did they appoint?* What is the meaning of the word *Barsabas*? Why was the name Justus probably given to him? *Ans.* It is a Roman name meaning *just*, and was probably given him on account of his integrity. What is meant by "they appointed?"

24. *What did they then do?* Why did they pray? *What was the prayer?* What is meant by "which knowest the hearts of all men?" Who alone has this knowledge? Jer. xvii. 10; Psal. cxxxix. 1, 23; 1 Chron. xxvii. 9. Is this knowledge ever ascribed to Christ? Rev. ii. 18. Compare ver. 23; John ii. 25; vi. 64; xvi. 19. What reasons are there for supposing that this prayer was addressed to Jesus Christ? Did the apostles ever render him divine homage after his resurrection? Luke xxiv. 52; John xx. 28; Acts vii. 59. Was this ever required? John v. 23; Heb. i. 6; Phil. ii. 10, 11; Rev. v. 8—14; 1 Thess. iii. 11, 12. Why did they on this occasion appeal to him as the searcher of hearts?

25. *To what was the one who was to be chosen to be appointed?* What is meant by ministry and apostleship? Compare Gen. i. 14; Acts xxiii. 6. What is meant by "part" here? *Who had fallen from this?* How had he fallen? *Why is it said that he had fallen?* To whom does the expression "he might go" refer—to Judas or to the one who was to be chosen? What reasons are there for supposing it to refer to Judas? What is meant by the expression "his own place?" What reasons are there for supposing it to refer to future punishment? Is any thing known about the doom of Judas in the eternal world? Mat. xxvi. 24. Why is that called his own place? Will all persons find their proper places in the eternal world? What will be the proper place of the wicked? What does this declaration concerning Judas prove about the future punishment of the wicked?

26. *What did the apostles then do?* What are *lots*? What is meant by their giving

their lots? Was drawing or casting lots often practised among the Jews? 1 Chron. xxiv. 5; Num. xxxv. 55; Josh. xv. xvi. xvii. &c.; 1 Sam. xiv. 41, 42. On what occasions was this done? In what light was it regarded? Prov. xvi. 33. What was the *mode* of casting lots? Is it ever right now? Is it right in games of chances or lotteries? Why is it wrong? *On whom did the lot fall?* Why was Matthias appointed? Ver. 22. Was any other apostle ever appointed? Acts ix. 15. For what purpose was he appointed? 1 Cor. xv. 8; ix. 1; Acts xxii. 8, 9, 14, 15; xxvi. 17, 18. Are there now any successors in the *peculiar* duties of the apostolic office?

## CHAPTER II.

### THE DESCENT OF THE HOLY GHOST ON THE DAY OF PENTECOST.

1. *When the day of Pentecost was come, where were they?* Who are meant here by "they"? What is the meaning of the word *Pentecost*? When was this feast observed? Lev. xxiii. 5, 15, 16. What else is it called? Exod. xxxiv. 22; Num. xxviii. 26; Deut. xvi. 10. Why was it called the *feast of weeks*? What was offered on this occasion? Lev. xxiii. 18—20; Num. xxviii. 27—31. At what time in the year was it observed? What is meant by "was fully come"? Mark i. 15. Why is it mentioned that the day was fully come? *Ans.* Probably to account for the fact, afterwards mentioned, that there were so many strangers present. What is meant by "with one accord"? What place was this? On what day of the week did this occur? Did the Jews all agree as to the time of observing it? What did they regard this feast as commemorating? *Ans.* The giving of the law on Mount Sinai.

2. *What took place suddenly?* What is meant by "from heaven"? What is meant by "*rushing* mighty wind"? Is it said that there was any wind on that occasion? Of what is the *wind* regarded as an emblem in the Bible? See John iii. 8; also 1 Kings xix. 11; Psal. xxix. 4; civ. 3; xviii. 10. Why is the wind used as an emblem of the Holy Spirit, or of the power of God? *What was the effect of this?* *What* filled the house? What was there in this fitted to excite their attention? *Ans.* The sudden sound when there was no appearance of clouds or of a tempest. What house was this? Chap. i. 13.

3. *What appeared unto them?* What is meant by *appeared unto them*? *What were they like?* *Where did they sit?* Upon each of whom? In what sense is the word *tongue* used in the Scriptures? Is it ever applied to fire? Isa. v. 24. Heb. "Tongue of fire." What does it mean here? What is meant by "cloven"? Of what is *fire* an emblem? Exod. iii. 2, 3; xix. 16—20; Gen. xv. 17;

Deut. iv. 24; Ezek. i. 4; Psal. xviii. 12—14. What was indicated by this appearance of the tongues of fire? Would the apostles naturally suppose that this indicated the coming of the Holy Ghost? Compare Mat. iii. 11. Why was the form of *tongues* used on this occasion? *Ans.* To be emblematic of the peculiar endowments with which they would be favoured—the power of speaking other languages.

4. *With what were they all filled?* *How did they begin to speak?* *What helped them to do this?* Who are meant here by all? What is meant by their being filled with the Holy Ghost? Compare Luke i. 41, 67; also for the use of the word *filled*, see Acts iii. 10; v. 17; xiii. 45. Had this been promised? Mat. iii. 11; John xiv. 16, 17, 26; xv. 26; xvi. 7—11. What is meant by speaking with other tongues? What is meant by "as the Spirit gave them utterance"? What language did the disciples speak before this? What languages did they now speak? Ver. 9—11. How can this be accounted for? Was it predicted in any place that this power should be conferred on them? Mark xvi. 17; Isa. xxviii. 11. Compare with 1 Cor. xiv. 21. Is there any other evidence that it existed in the Christian church? 1 Cor. xii. 10, 11, 28, 30; xiv. 2, 4—6, 9, 14, 18, 19, 22, 23, 27, 39. Why were they endowed with this power? Compare 1 Cor. xiv. 22, 24, 25. Is there any evidence in this of the truth of the Christian religion? Is this power to be expected now in the church? In what way can men be fitted now to preach in foreign languages?

5. *Who were dwelling at Jerusalem then?* What is meant here by *dwelling*? What are meant by *devout men*? Compare Acts viii. 2; Luke ii. 25. *Where were they from?* What is meant by this? Compare John vii. 35. For what purpose had they come up to Jerusalem? Was this common on the great feasts?

6. *When this was noised abroad, what took place?* What was noised abroad? What brought the multitude together? What is meant by their being confounded? Does the descent of the Holy Spirit commonly attract attention? Does God ever make use of *curiosity* as a means of conversion?

7. *How did they feel when they came together?* *What did they say?* Who are meant by Galileans? What was there peculiar about Galileans that should render this so remarkable? Mark xiv. 70; Luke xxii. 59; John vii. 52. What does God make use of to spread the gospel? 2 Cor. iv. 7; 1 Cor. i. 27.

8. *What did they hear?* What is meant by "in which we were born"?

9, 10. *What people are particularly me-*



tioned? Who were *Parthians*? Where was *Parthia*? Who were *Medes*? Where was *Media*? Is it ever mentioned in the Old Testament? Gen. x. 2; 2 Kings vii. 6; xviii. 11; Esth. i. 19; Jer. xxv. 26; Dan. v. 28; vi. 8; ix. 1; viii. 20. What language was spoken in those places? Who were the *Elamites*? From whom did they descend? Gen. x. 22. Are they mentioned in the Old Testament? Gen. xiv. 1, 4; Ezra ii. 7; viii. 7; Neh. vii. 12, 34; Isa. xi. 11; xxi. 2; xxii. 6, &c. Is any one of the prophets said to have resided among them? Dan. viii. 2. Where was this country situated? For what were they remarkable? Isa. xxii. 6; Jer. xlix. 35. What language did they speak? Where was *Mesopotamia*? What is this country called in the Old Testament? *Padan Aram*. Who is mentioned as having dwelt in this region? Gen. xxi. 27, 28. What language was spoken there? Where was *Judea*? Why is it mentioned that those who dwelt in *Judea* could understand them? Where was *Cappadocia*? Where was *Pontus*? Are these places elsewhere mentioned? 1 Pet. i. 1. Who is mentioned as having been a native of *Pontus*? Acts xviii. 2, 18, 26; Rom. xvi. 3. What language was spoken in these places? What region is meant here by *Asia*? Compare Acts vi. 9; xv. 6; xx. 16. Was this region afterwards celebrated in the Christian history? Rev. i. 4; ii. 13.

10. Where were *Phrygia* and *Pamphylia*? Where was *Egypt*? Were there many Jews in *Egypt*? What language was spoken there? What is meant by *Lybia*? Where was *Cyrene*? What is the name of that region now? *Ans.* It belongs to *Tripoli*. Is any individual from that place mentioned in the New Testament? Mat. xxvii. 32; Luke xxiii. 26. Did any of the *Cyrenians* early become Christians? Acts xi. 20; xiii. 1. What language was spoken there? Were these places ever afterwards distinguished in the history of the church? Who are meant by *strangers of Rome*? Is there any evidence that there were many Jews at *Rome*? What language did they speak? Who are meant by *Jews* here? Who by *proselytes*? Do these expressions refer to those who were from *Rome*, or to all nations here mentioned?

11. Who were *Cretes*? Where is the island of *Crete*? What language was spoken there? What was the character of the *Cretans*? Tit. i. 12, 13. Who were *Arabians*? Where is *Arabia*? What language was spoken there? How many languages did the apostles speak? Were any of these nations afterwards converted to the Christian faith? What influence would this miracle on the day of Pentecost have on their conversion? What are meant here by the wonderful works of God?

Compare Luke i. 49; Psal. lxxxi. 19; xxvii. 7; lxvi. 3; xcii. 5.

§ PETER'S DEFENCE OF THE OCCURRENCE ON THE DAY OF PENTECOST.

12. What effect was produced on the people by the apostles' speaking so many languages? What is meant by the expression "were in doubt?"

13. What did others do? What is meant by *mocking*? Compare Acts xvii. 32. What did they say? What is meant by *new wine*? How do the enemies of revivals of religion often feel and express themselves now?

14. What did Peter do? What is meant by "with the eleven?" What did he mean by "ye men of *Judea*?" What by "all that dwell at *Jerusalem*?"

15. What did Peter say of the apostles? What hour of the day was this? Into how many hours did the Jews divide the day? At what time was the *third* hour? How could the fact that this was but the third hour account for their not being drunken? What was their morning hour for prayer?

16. What did Peter say this was? What is meant by "this is?" Where was this spoken? Joel ii. 28—31.

17. What should come to pass in the last days? What is meant literally by the last days? See Gen. xlix. 1. To what is the expression applied in the Old Testament? Isa. ii. 2; Mic. iv. 1. Why is this expression applied to the times of the Messiah? What is it used to denote in the New Testament? Heb. i. 2; 1 Pet. i. 20; 2 Pet. iii. 3; 1 John ii. 18. Did the expression imply that the world was then coming to an end? Is it ever used with reference to any thing else than the times of the gospel? John vi. 39, 40, 44, 45; xi. 24; xii. 48. What is meant by "I will pour out of my Spirit?" What is the expression in Joel? To what is the word "pour out" commonly applied? Isa. lvii. 6; Psal. xliii. 5; 1 Sam. i. 15; Mat. ix. 17; Rev. xvi. 1; Acts xxii. 20. What idea is conveyed here by the expression "I will pour out?" Compare Tit. iii. 5, 6; Job xxxvi. 27; Isa. xlv. 3; xv. 8; Mal. iii. 10. Is it ever applied to any thing else? Psal. lxxix. 24; Jer. x. 25. Is it elsewhere applied to the Spirit? Prov. i. 23; Isa. xlv. 3; Zech. xii. 10. What is meant here by "my Spirit?" What blessings are communicated by the Spirit? John iii. 5, 6; Gal. v. 22—25; Tit. iii. 5—7; Isa. xxxii. 15, 16, 1 Cor. xii. 4—10. What was denoted here by pouring out the Spirit? What is meant by "all flesh?" Does it mean upon every individual of the human family? What is said of their "sons and daughters?" Is there any evidence that this was fulfilled in regard to females? Acts xxi. 9; 1 Cor. xiv. 34. Did females ever prophesy among the Jews? Judg. iv. 4.

2 Kings xxii. 14. Compare Luke ii. 36. What is meant by "shall prophesy?" *Ans.* The word has various meanings. (1.) Mat. xi. 13; xv. 7. (2.) Mat. xxvi. 68. (3.) Luke i. 67. Compare 1 Sam. x. 5; xix. 20; xxx. 15. (4.) Mat. vii. 22. *What is said of the young men?* What is it to see visions? Did God ever communicate his will in this way? Dan. ii. 28; vii. 1, 2, 15; viii. 2; Ezek. xi. 24; Gen. xv. 1; Num. xii. 6; Job i. 13; vii. 14; Ezek. i. 1; viii. 3. Did the prophet ever appear to be translated to a distant land? Ezek. viii. 3; xi. 2; xl. 24; Dan. viii. 2. What were the ancient prophets called? 1 Sam. ix. 9, 11, 18, 19; 2 Sam. xxiv. 11. Were any such visions seen in the time of the gospel? Acts ix. 10, 12; x. 3. *What is said of the old men?* Did God ever communicate his will in this way? Gen. xx. 3; xxxi. 11, 24; xxxvii. 5; xl. 5; xli. 1—7; 1 Kings iii. 5; Dan. ii. 3; vii. 1. Are any instances of this mentioned in the New Testament? Mat. i. 20; ii. 12, 13, 19, 22; xxvii. 19. What is meant by it here?

18. *What is said of the servants and hand-maidens?* Who are meant by them?

19. *What did God say he would show?* What is meant by "will show?" What are meant here by *wonders* and *signs*? Compare Exod. iv. 21; vii. 3, 9; xl. 9; Deut. iii. 34; Mat. xxiv. 24; Mark xiii. 22; John iv. 43. To what is there reference here in the signs and wonders? What *time* is referred to? Could this be said to be fulfilled on the day of Pentecost? What is denoted by *blood*? What by *fire*? What is meant by *vapour* of smoke? What is denoted by this?

20. *What is said respecting the sun?* What is denoted by this? *What is said of the moon?* What is meant by its being turned into blood? Compare Rev. vi. 12; viii. 8. What calamities were denoted by this? *When should this be?* What is meant by "that great and notable day of the Lord"? Could this be said to be fulfilled on the day of Pentecost?

21. *What is said of him who should call on the name of the Lord?* What is it to call on the name of the Lord? Psal. lxxix. 6; Zech. xiii. 9. Who is meant here by *the Lord*? See 1 Cor. i. 2; Rom. x. 13, 14. What is meant by *shall be saved*? Is there any evidence that this was fulfilled in the calamities of Jerusalem? Will this also be fulfilled hereafter? What will be the state of those who do *not* call on the name of the Lord at those times? Rev. vi. 15, 16. What should we do in view of the approaching scenes of judgment?

§ PETER'S DEFENCE OF THE OCCURRENCE ON THE DAY OF PENTECOST CONCLUDED. HIS PROOF OF THE RESURRECTION OF CHRIST.

22. *What address did Peter make to the*

*men of Israel?* Who are meant by the men of Israel? *What did he say of Jesus of Nazareth?* What is meant by "approved of God?" *In what way was he approved of God?* What are miracles, and wonders, and signs? How did these show that he was approved of God? *Who did them?* What is meant by God's doing them *by him*? See John v. 36. Is God represented as doing any thing else by him? Heb. i. 2. Compare John i. 3; Col. i. 15—19. Why does Peter here mention, particularly, that *God* did them by him? Did the Jews ever deny the reality of the miracles of Jesus? Compare John xv. 24. To whom did they attribute them? Mat. ix. 34; Mark iii. 22.

23. *What had been done to Jesus?* What is meant by "being delivered?" Compare John iii. 16; 1 John iv. 9, 10; Mark x. 33; xv. 15; Luke xxiii. 25; xviii. 32; Mat. xxvii. 2, 26; John xix. 16. *In what way was he delivered?* What is here meant by *determinate*? For the uses of the word translated *determinate*, see Acts x. 42, "ordained;" Luke xxii. 22, "determined;" Acts xi. 29; xvii. 26, "determined." What is meant here by "counsel?" Compare Acts iv. 28; Eph. i. 11; Heb. vi. 17; Acts xx. 27; 1 Cor. iv. 5; Luke xxiii. 51. Why did God determine that he should be delivered up to death? Why was Peter so anxious to show that this happened according to the counsel of God? What is meant by "foreknowledge?" How does this differ from "counsel?" What circumstances show that this was done by a wise foreknowledge? *What had they done to Jesus?* What is meant here by "wicked hands?" Does this refer to the Jews or to the Romans? If this was done by the determinate counsel of God, how could it be wrong? Does the decree of God interfere with the free agency of men? Does the determinate counsel of God extend to other events as well as the death of Christ?

24. *What had God done to Jesus?* Why was Peter so desirous to show that *God* had raised him up? What is meant here by *having loosed*? What is meant by the *pains of death*? Compare Psal. cxvi. 3; xviii. 5. *What is said to have been the reason why he was raised?* What is meant by "it was not possible?" Why was it not possible? Compare John i. 4; v. 26; x. 18; Heb. ii. 14.

25. *What did David speak concerning him?* Where is this recorded? Psal. xvi. 8—11. What is meant by "I foresaw?" What is meant by his seeing him on his right hand? What is meant by being *moved*? Psal. xvi. 6; lxii. 2, 6.

26. *What is said of his heart?* *What of his tongue?* Why did he rejoice? Compare Heb. xii. 2. *What is said of his flesh?* What is meant here by *flesh*? What is meant by

*shall rest?* What is meant by its resting in hope? Do Christians when they die rest in similar hope?

27. *What is said of his soul?* What is meant here by *soul*? What is meant here by *hell*? To what is this word commonly applied now? What is its proper original meaning? Does the word here translated hell (*Hades*) occur often in the New Testament? *Ans.* Eleven times. Rev. xx. 13, 14; vi. 8; i. 18; 1 Cor. xv. 55; Mat. xi. 23; Luke xvi. 23; x. 15; Mat. xvi. 18; Acts ii. 27, 31. What is the meaning of the expression, therefore, "thou wilt not leave my soul in hell?" *What is said of "thine Holy One?"* Who is meant by "thine Holy One?" Why is he so called? What is it to see corruption? Did Jesus see corruption?

28. *What was made known to him?* What are the ways of life? How was this made known to the Messiah? *With what was he made full?* How was he filled with joy? What is meant by being filled with joy "with thy countenance?" How is he now filled with joy?

29. *What did Peter say of David?* What is denoted by "let me freely speak?" What is a patriarch? To whom is this name usually applied? Heb. vii. 4; Acts vii. 8, 9; 1 Chron. xxiv. 31; 2 Chron. xix. 8, &c. Why was it given to David? Where was David buried? 1 Kings ii. 10. Compare 2 Sam. v. 7. Where were kings commonly buried? 1 Sam. xxviii. 3; 2 Kings xxi. 18; 2 Chron. xvi. 14; 2 Kings xiv. 20; 2 Chron. xxi. 20; xxiv. 25, &c. How were the sepulchres constructed? See Maundrel's Travels, p. 76. Is there any evidence that David was buried with great splendour, or amidst much wealth? See Josephus, Ant. b. vii. ch. xv. § 3; b. xiii. ch. viii. § 4.

30. *What does Peter say that David was?* What is a prophet? Is there any other evidence that David was a prophet? See Psal. xxii. 18. Compare Mat. xxvii. 35; Psal. lxi. 21; Mat. xxviii. 34, 48; Psal. lxi. 25; Acts i. 20. *What had God promised to him?* *How had he promised this?* Where is this oath recorded? Psal. lxxxix. 3, 4, 35, 36; cxxxii. 11. To what promise does Peter here refer? 2 Sam. ii. 12, 16. What is meant by "the fruit of his loins?" 2 Sam. vii. 12. Compare Gen. xxxv. 11; xlv. 26; 1 Kings xviii. 19. What is meant by "according to the flesh?" See Rom. i. 3, 4. What is meant by raising up Christ? Was the Messiah expected by the Jews to be the descendant of David? Mat. xii. 23; xxi. 9; xxii. 42, 45; Mark xi. 10; John vii. 42. How does it appear that the promise which was made to David referred to the Messiah? What is meant by "to sit on his throne?" What kind of a kingdom did Christ come to

set up? In what sense does he sit on the throne of David?

31. *What did David see before?* *Of what did he speak?* How did he see this? Where did he speak of his resurrection? Psal. xvi

32. *What does Peter say of Jesus?* *Who were witnesses of this?* To whom does he refer by "we?" Had all the 120 present been witnesses of it? Did Jesus appear to many of the disciples after his resurrection? 1 Cor. xv. 6. Did they see him rise, or see him after he was risen? How does it appear that these persons were well qualified to bear witness in the case?

33. *How was Jesus exalted?* What is meant by his being exalted? Compare John xvii. 5; Eph. i. 21. What is denoted by *right hand*? *Ans.* Power. Psal. xvii. 17; xviii. 35; xx. 6; xxi. 8, &c. *What had Jesus received?* When was this promise made? John xiv. 26; xv. 26; xvi. 13—15. From whom was the Holy Ghost to proceed? John xiv. 26; xv. 26. *What had he done?* What is meant by "he hath shed forth this?"

34. *What did Peter say of David?* What did he mean by "is not ascended into heaven?" Did he mean to say that he was not saved? *What did he say himself?* Where did he say this? Psal. cx. 1. What is meant here by "the LORD?" *Ans.* Jehovah. Why is this word printed in small capitals? *Ans.* To show that the original word is Jehovah. It is thus throughout the Bible. Is this name given to any being but God? What is meant by "my lord?" To whom is this term commonly applied? *Ans.* To a master or a sovereign. What does its use by David imply? Is there any expression of similar import in the New Testament? Rev. xxii. 16. What evidence is there that the cxth psalm refers to the Messiah? Mat. xxii. 42—46. In what sense was the Messiah the Lord of David? What is meant by sitting at his right hand?

35. *Till what time was he to sit there?* What is a footstool? What is meant by making his foes his footstool?

36. *What did Peter say that the house of Israel should know?* What is meant by the house of Israel? What is meant by "God hath made?" What evidence had they that God had done this? Why does Peter introduce the words "whom ye have crucified?" Was there any thing in this to produce conviction for sin? What is meant by his making him *Lord*? What by making him *Christ*? Was there any thing in this that was fitted to excite their fears, and to produce conviction for sin?

§ THE EFFECT OF PETER'S SERMON. THE CONVERSION AND BAPTISM OF THE THREE THOUSAND. THE EFFECT OF THE GOSPEL ON THEM IN PROMOTING BENEVOLENCE.

37. *When they heard what Peter had said,*

*how did they feel?* What truth was the cause of their being pricked in their heart? What is meant by their being pricked in their heart? Are sinners ever thus affected now? What is the cause of it? *What did they say?* What did they mean by this question? What was evinced by this? Is this an inquiry which convicted sinners usually make? Compare Acts ix. 6; xvi. 30. What constitutes conviction for sin?

38. *What did Peter tell them to do?* What is it to repent? What was their state of mind as described in ver. 38? How does that state of mind differ from true repentance? Are sinners safe when they are simply alarmed by their danger? Is there any holiness or goodness in mere conviction of sin? *What did he tell them to do besides repenting?* What is it to be baptized? Is it the duty of all who are true penitents to make a profession of religion? What is meant by being baptized in the name of Jesus Christ? What was the direction given in Mat. xxviii. 19? Is it implied here that they were not baptized in the name of the Father and Holy Ghost? What is denoted by baptism? What is meant by "for the remission of sins?" How would baptism be connected with that? *What did Peter say they would receive?* Did he refer here to the miraculous powers of the Holy Ghost? What did he mean? What do all Christians receive? How may we know that we are influenced by the Holy Ghost? Compare Gal. v. 22—24.

39. *What did Peter say of the promise?* What promise did he refer to? Ver. 17. Who are meant here by "you?" Who are meant by "your children?" Does it refer to them as children, or to their descendants? What similar promises are found in the Old Testament? Isa. xlv. 3; lix. 21. Should parents take encouragement from such promises? How should the children of pious parents feel in reference to such promises? Who are meant by those who are afar off? Did Peter yet know that the gospel was to be preached to the Gentiles? See Acts x.

40. *What else did Peter do and say?* What is meant by "testify?" What by "exhort?" What did he mean by "save yourselves?" What is meant by *untoward*? What was the character of that generation? Compare Mat. xxiii.; xii. 39; xvi. 4; Mark viii. 38. What is meant by their saving themselves from that generation? What should sinners do when awakened who are surrounded by the wicked, or who have been associated with them?

41. *What was done to those who gladly received his word?* What is meant by "his word?" What is meant by their *gladly receiving it*? At what time in the day did Peter begin his discourse? Ver. 15. Was it practicable to baptize so many in one day?

In what mode or manner was it probably done—by immersion, or in some other way? *How many were added the same day?* Added to what?

42. *In what did they continue?* What is meant by their *continuing steadfastly*? What is meant by their continuing in the apostles' doctrine? What by *fellowship*? What is meant here by *breaking of bread*?

43. *What came upon all?* What is meant here by *fear*? Why did fear come upon them? *What was done by the apostles?* What are wonders and signs? Was this promised? Mark xvi. 17.

44. *What was said of all that believed?* What is meant by their being *together*? What by their having all things *common*? Compare chap. iv. 34—37; v. 1—10. Has this been the case with the apostles? Did they *enjoin* or *require* this of their followers? Acts v. 4. Why was it done?

45. *What did they sell?* *What did they then do with them?* What is the difference between *possessions* and *goods*? Is it to be supposed that they sold *all* that they had? Was it practised in other churches to have all things in common? Why was it done on this occasion? What is the effect of religion in regard to possessions and property? Compare 2 Cor. viii. 19; ix. 2; 1 Cor. xvi. 2; Gal. ii. 10. Is it required of men now to do it?

46. *Where did they continue?* What is meant by their continuing them *daily*? *Ans.* At the usual time of prayers and sacrifice. Why did they resort to the temple? *What did they do from house to house?* What is meant by "from house to house?" *In what manner did they eat their meat?* What is meant here by *meat*? What is meant by "singleness of heart?" Compare Rom. xii. 8; 2 Cor. i. 12; Col. iii. 22; Eph. vi. 5. What is said in 1 Cor. x. 31? Compare Col. iii. 17; 1 Pet. iv. 11. *What were they continually doing?* See also Luke xxiv. 53. *How did the people feel towards them?* What is meant by their having favour with them? *What was done daily?* *Who added them to the church?* What is meant here by the *church*? What is meant by their being *added* to it? What is meant by such as should be saved? Was there any considerable number thus joined to the church? Compare chap. v. 14; xi. 24.

### CHAPTER III.

#### THE LAME MAN HEALED.

1. *What did Peter and John do at the hour of prayer?* At what hour was this? What time in the day was this? Why were they accustomed to go to the temple?

2. *Who was carried there?* *Where was he commonly laid?* For what purpose was he *laid there*? Was it customary to place the

poor in such places? Luke xvi. 20; Mark x. 46; Luke xviii. 35; John ix. 1—8. Were there any hospitals or alms-houses at that time? Why was the gate of the temple a favourable place for asking alms? *At what gate of the temple was he placed?* Where was that gate, and of what was it made? See Josephus, Jewish Wars, b. v. ch. v. § 3. What are alms?

8. *When he saw Peter and John, what did he do?*

4. *What did Peter do? Why did he say look on us?*

5. *What did the man do?*

6. *What did Peter then say? What did he mean by "such as I have?" What did he tell him to do? What is meant by "in the name," &c.?* Compare Mark xvi. 17, 18; Acts iv. 10. Why is the name "Jesus of Nazareth" mentioned here? Had the man any power himself to do this? Did our Saviour ever address the afflicted in this way? Compare John v. 8; Mat. ix. 6; xii. 13. What does God command sinners to do? Acts xvii. 30. What should they do when he commands them?

7. *What did Peter do? What was the effect?*

8. *What did the man do? Is there any prophecy that was fulfilled by this?* Isa. xxxv. 6. What was denoted by his walking and leaping? What ought we to do for the great mercies bestowed on us?

9, 10. *What was the effect on the people? How old was the man at this time? Chap. iv. 22. What circumstances are there that prove that this was a real miracle?*

11. *What did the lame man do? What is meant by his holding Peter and John? Why did he do this? What did all the people do? Where was Solomon's porch?*

§ PETER'S DISCOURSE IN RELATION TO THE HEALING OF THE LAME MAN IN THE TEMPLE.

12. *When Peter saw it, what did he answer? What did he see? Ver. 11. What is meant here by answering? Compare Dan. ii. 26; Acts v. 8. What did he mean by "men of Israel?" What is meant by power and holiness here? What disposition did this show on the part of the apostles?*

13. *How did Peter account for the miracle? Why is God called the God of Abraham? Compare Mat. xxii. 32; Exod. iii. 6, 15; Gen. xxviii. 13; xxvi. 24. Why was it important to show that the God of Abraham had done this? What is meant by "hath glorified?" Compare John xvii. 1; Eph. i. 20—22; Phil. ii. 9—11; Heb. ii. 9. How had this miracle been the means of glorifying him? What had they done to Jesus? To whom had they delivered him up? See questions on chap. ii. 23. What had they further done? In whose*

*presence had they done this? Who was Pilate? What was Pilate determined to do? What is meant by his being determined to let him go? Why was he determined to do it? Mat. xxvii. 17—25; Luke xxiii. 16—23.*

14. *Whom had they denied? Who is meant by the Holy One? Psal. xvi. 10. Compare Acts ii. 27. What is meant by his being the Just? Whom did they desire? Who was that murderer? Mat. xxvii. 21. What was Barabbas called? Luke xxiii. 19; Mark xv. 7.*

15. *What had they done to the Prince of life? What is meant here by the word Prince? Compare Heb. ii. 10, "Captain of salvation." Acts v. 31; Heb. xii. 2, "The author," &c. What is meant here by life? Why is Christ called the Prince of life? John i. 4; v. 26; 1 John v. 11; 1 Cor. xv. 45. How was the guilt of the Jews aggravated from this? What had God done? Who were witnesses of it? In what way were they witnesses that he had risen? Did they see him rise?*

16. *What had made the man strong? What is meant here by "his name?" Compare Acts i. 15; iv. 12; Eph. i. 21. Was there any thing in the mere name of Jesus to produce this miracle? Acts xix. 13—17. What is meant by "through faith in his name," Faith exercised by whom—by the lame man, or by the apostles? Compare Mat. xvii. 20. What is meant by "perfect soundness?" Was there any possibility of deception in this case?*

17. *How did Peter say they had done this? Why does he call them brethren? What is the meaning of "I wol?" In what sense had they done this through ignorance? Had they had no opportunity of knowing his character? Does ignorance constitute an excuse, or a mitigating circumstance for crime? Compare Luke xxiii. 34; Acts xiii. 27; 1 Cor. ii. 8; 1 Tim. i. 13. Of what were they guilty? What is said respecting their rulers? Did not they understand that he was the Messiah? 1 Cor. ii. 8. Had they no opportunity to know it? What did they regard Jesus to be?*

18. *Had God foretold these things? By whom had he foretold them? What is meant by "all his prophets?" Who had fulfilled them? Was it any excuse for their crimes that they had fulfilled the prophecies? Is it any excuse for sin that it is foretold? Is it any excuse that it is certainly foreknown? Why did Peter mention the fact that this was all foretold?*

19. *What did Peter tell them to do? What is it to repent? What is the force of therefore in this place? What is meant by "be converted?" Why should they repent and be converted? What is the force of "that your sins may be," &c.? What is meant by blotting out sins? Compare Isa. xliv. 25; Psal. ii. 1, 9; Jer. xviii. 23. From what is*

the expression derived? Compare Exod. xxxii. 32, 33; Deut. ix. 14; xxvi. 19. What is meant by "*whom the times, &c. shall come?*" What is meant here by *refreshing*? What times are referred to here? What is meant by "*from the presence of the Lord?*" Compare Mark i. 2; Luke i. 76; ii. 31.

20. *Whom should he send?* What time is referred to here?

21. *What must receive him? How long?* What is meant by the heaven *receiving* him? Why *must* the heaven receive him? For what purpose was he received to heaven? Eph. i. 20—22; John xvi. 7; xvii. 2; 1 John ii. 1, 2; Heb. vii. 26; Rom. viii. 34; Heb. ix. 24. What idea is conveyed by his being received into heaven? *Ans.* Exalted to power and honour. 1 Pet. iii. 22. What is meant here by *until*? Does it mean that his dominion will then cease? What is meant by the *restitution of all things*? *Who had foretold these things?* What is meant by "since the world began?"

22. *What did Moses say to the fathers?* Who are meant by the *fathers*? Where is this recorded? Deut. xviii. 15—19. On what occasion, and why, was this said by Moses? Deut. xviii. 11—14. To whom did Moses refer by the word *prophet*? What is a prophet? Had he any particular reference to the Messiah? On what principle does Peter apply this to the Messiah? Did the Jews ever regard the Messiah as a *prophet*? John vi. 14; i. 21; Mat. xxi. 11; Luke iv. 24; John vii. 40. What is meant by *raising him up*? What is meant by "of your brethren?" Was this applicable to the Lord Jesus? Heb. ii. 11, 16, 17. What is meant by "like unto me?" In what respects was the Messiah like Moses? *What were they to do in regard to him?*

23. *What should come to pass?* What is meant by "*every soul?*" *Ans.* Every person. Compare Acts vii. 1, 4; Josh. x. 28. What is meant by "hear that prophet?" What is meant by *shall be destroyed*? What is the expression in Deut. xviii. 19? In what way was punishment commonly inflicted on the Jews? Exod. xxx. 33; xli. 15; xix. 31; Num. xv. 31. What punishment did Peter refer to here? What will be the doom of those who do not now hear the Lord Jesus Christ? Mark xvi. 16, 17.

24. *Who had foretold those days?* Why is *Samuel* here mentioned particularly? Compare Psal. xcix. 6. Were there any prophets between Moses and Samuel? Was there any prediction of the Messiah by Samuel? 2 Sam. vii. 16.

25. *What did Peter say they were?* What is meant by their being children of the prophets? What is meant by their being children "*of the covenant?*" Compare Mat. viii. 12. What is a *covenant*? What covenant is re-

ferred to here? Gen. xii. 3; xxii. 18. What is meant by "*in thy seed?*" Compare Gal. iii. 16; Rom. iv. 13, 16.

26. *To whom was Jesus sent first?* What is referred to here by "God having raised up his Son?" Compare ver. 22. To whom did Jesus confine his personal ministry? *How was he sent to bless them?* In what way does he bestow his blessings on men now? Why may come and receive that blessing?

#### CHAPTER IV.

THE APOSTLES IMPRISONED. THE SUCCESS OF THE GOSPEL. THE DISCOURSE OF PETER BEFORE THE SANHEDRIM.

1. *As they spake to the people, who came upon them?* What is meant by their *coming upon them*? Who were the *priests*? Why would they be offended if the apostles taught the people? Who was the captain of the temple? Why would he come upon them? Who were the *Sadducees*? Why would they be offended at the apostles?

2. *Why did they come upon them?* Why were they *grieved*? What is meant by their being *grieved*? Compare Acts xvi. 18. Why were they *grieved* that the *apostles* taught the people? What is meant by the *resurrection of the dead*? How did they preach this doctrine through Jesus?

3. *What did they do to the apostles?* What is meant here by *hold*? At what time was that? What is denoted by *even-tide*? Why did they not proceed immediately against them?

4. *Did any believe?* What is meant by *howbeit*? *How many believed?* Was there any persecution of Christians before this? What has been the effect of persecution in regard to the spread of the gospel? Is it meant that this number was converted on that occasion, or does it include all who had become Christians?

5, 6. *What occurred on the morrow?* Who were the *rulers*? Who were the *elders*? Who were *scribes*? Who was the *high-priest*? Who is said in John xviii. 13, to have been high-priest? Why is *Annas* here called high-priest? *Who else were assembled?* What was this body called? Compare ver. 15. Where was it usually assembled?

7. *When they were assembled where did they place the apostles?* What question did they ask them? Did the great council claim the right of regulating the affairs of religion?

8. *Which of the apostles answered them?* With what was he filled? What is meant by his being filled with the *Holy Ghost*? What does Peter say in 1 Pet. iii. 15? What had been Peter's conduct when, on another occasion, he was in the presence of this council? Luke xxii. 54—62. How can it be accounted for that he was now so bold? Can we learn

any thing of what constitutes *true repentance* from his conduct now? *In what manner did Peter address them?* What should we learn from his example in this? Compare 1 Pet. ii. 13, 14, 17; Rom. xlii. 7; Mat. xxii. 21.

9. *Of what was Peter willing to give an account? What does he call that deed?*

10. *To whom did Peter wish this to be known? By whose name was he healed? What is meant by name? What did he charge on them? What had God done?*

11. *What did Peter say this was? From what place is this quoted? Psal. cxviii. 22. Is it anywhere else applied to the Messiah? Mat. xxi. 42. Compare Isa. xxviii. 16; Rom. ix. 33; Eph. ii. 20. What had the builders done to it? Who were the builders? What is meant by their setting it at naught? What had it become? What is meant by its being the head of the corner?*

12. *What did Peter say respecting salvation? What is meant by salvation? Compare Mat. i. 2; Acts v. 31; Luke iv. 18; Rom. viii. 21; Gal. v. 1. What gave occasion for Peter to say this? Did the Jews believe that salvation was to be obtained through the Messiah? Did the apostles pretend to preach any new doctrine on these subjects? Compare Acts xxiii. 6; xxvi. 6. Can men be saved by any other? What is meant here by name? What is meant by under heaven? What is meant by given? Is salvation ever represented as given to men by God? Compare John iii. 16; 1 Cor. iii. 5; Gal. i. 4, 11, 20; Eph. i. 22; v. 25. What is meant by the expression, "whereby we must be saved?" Does this declaration apply to infants and to the heathens? Is there any reason to believe that any of them are saved by the merits of Christ?*

§ THE EFFECT OF PETER'S SERMON. THE DELIBERATION OF THE SANHEDRIM. THEIR COMMAND TO THE APOSTLES. THE ANSWER OF PETER. THE APOSTLES ARE DISCHARGED.

13. *What did the rulers see? What is meant by boldness? What did the rulers perceive? What had been the occupation of Peter and John? Mat. iv. 18—21. What is the difference between unlearned and ignorant? What did the rulers do? Why did they marvel? Of what did they take knowledge? What is meant by their taking knowledge? From what circumstances would they obtain this knowledge? What should we learn here in regard to the duty of Christians, and Christian ministers? Are we to infer from the boldness of Peter and John that learning is of no value to ministers? Is there any proof here of the truth of the Christian religion?*

14. *Whom did they behold? With whom was he standing? Why was he with them?*

*What was the effect of his being there? Did the Jews ever deny the reality of the miracles wrought by our Saviour and the apostles? Compare Mat. xii. 24; John xi. 45, 46; Acts xix. 36.*

15. *What did the rulers command Peter and John to do? What did they then do? What is meant here by the council?*

16. *What did they say to each other? Why did they not at once punish them? What did they say was manifest? To whom was this known? What is the meaning of notable? What were they unable to do?*

17. *What did they desire to prevent? Why did they wish that it should spread no further? What did they propose to do to prevent it? What is meant by "straitly threaten them?" Why did they suppose that threatening them would prevent it?*

18. *What did they do?*

19. *What did Peter and John say? Is meant by "in the sight of God?" What is meant here by hearken? Compare John v. 24; viii. 47. What is meant by judge ye? Was this principle one which the Jews might be expected to admit? What ought we to do when the commands of men interfere with the plain commands of God? How are we to ascertain what is the will of God? Have magistrates or parents a right to restrain or control in things of religion? What is the influence of religion on liberty of conscience and the rights of man?*

20. *What did the apostles further say in reply to the command of the rulers?*

21. *What did the rulers then do? What is meant by finding nothing how they might punish them? Why did they not punish them? What did all men do? Who are meant here by all men? What is meant by glorifying God? Why did they glorify God?*

22. *How old was the man who was healed? Why is his age mentioned?*

23. *Where did they go when they were set at liberty? Who are meant by their own company? Chap. ii. 44, 45. Why did they go to them? Why did they report to them?*

§ THE PRAYER OF THE APOSTLES. THE ANSWER TO THE PRAYER. THE UNITY AND LIBERALITY OF THE CHURCH, AND THE EFFECT OF THAT UNITY.

24. *When they heard that what did they do? To whom did they lift up their voice? What is denoted by lifting up the voice to God? In what manner did they do it? What is meant by "with one accord?" What did they say? What is the meaning of the word Lord here? What did they say respecting the Lord? Why did they begin their prayer in this manner? To whom should the Christian go in trials?*

25. *By whom had God spoken? What is meant by his speaking by the mouth of David?*

Is there any evidence here that David was inspired? *What had God spoken by David about the heathen?* Where is this recorded? Psal. ii. 1, 2. On what occasion was this psalm written? What evidence is there that it refers to the Messiah? Who are meant here by the heathen? What is meant by their *raging*? *What did he say of the people?* Who are meant by the *people*? What is meant by *imagine*? What are meant by *vain things*?

26. *What did the kings of the earth do?* Who are intended by the kings of the earth? What is meant by their standing up? *What did the rulers do?* What is meant by their being gathered together? *Against whom were they gathered together?* What is meant by *his Christ*? Is opposition to Christ ever represented as opposition to God? Mat. x. 40; xviii. 5; John xii. 44, 45; Luke x. 16. Why is it so? Compare Heb. i. 3; John i. 1; Phil. ii. 6. How should they feel who neglect or oppose the Lord Jesus?

27. *What did they say had been done by Herod, &c.?* What is meant by "of a truth"? What is meant here by *child*? Why is Jesus called *Anointed*?

28. *For what were they gathered together?*

29. *What did they ask the Lord to behold?* Why did they desire him to *behold* their threatenings? *What did they ask him to grant?* Why did they not ask to be delivered? What should we pray for in time of persecution?

30. *In what way did they ask God to help them?* Why did they desire this? What are *signs and wonders*?

31. *When they had prayed what took place? What place?* What is meant by *was shaken*? Compare, for the use of the word, Mat. xi. 7; Acts xvi. 26; Heb. xii. 26. Did they regard this as any evidence that God heard their prayer? Is an earthquake ever spoken of as any evidence of the presence of God? Acts xvi. 25, 26; Isa. xxix. 6; Psal. lxxviii. 8. *With what were they filled? What did they do?*

32. *What is said of the multitude that believed?* How large was the multitude? Compare chap. iv. 4. What is meant by their being of *one heart*? What by *one soul*? What evidence is there here of the power of religion? Did the Lord Jesus ever offer any prayer for this? John xvii. 21. *How did they regard their earthly possessions?*

33. *To what truth did the apostles bear witness? In what manner did they do this?* What is meant by "with great power"? Why is *this doctrine* so particularly mentioned? What was upon them? What is the meaning of *grace*? Does this mean that the favour of God attended them, or the favour of the people? Compare chap. ii. 47. What had they done to secure the favour of

the people? What is the effect of benevolence in fitting men to embrace the gospel? Compare Rom. ii. 4.

34, 35. *Were there any among them that lacked?* What is meant by *lacked*? *What did those do who were possessors of lands?* *What did they do with them?* *How was the money distributed?* Was this probably done by all those who had property? Was it considered as a matter of obligation to do it? How did the apostles afterwards provide that the money should be distributed to the poor? Acts vi. 1, 2, &c.

36. *Who is particularly mentioned as having sold his property?* Why is he particularly mentioned? Was he afterwards distinguished in any way? Acts xi. 24, 30. With whom did he labour as a companion? Acts xi. 26, 27; ix. 26, 27; xii. 25; xiii. 1, 2, 50; xiv. 12; xv. 12; 1 Cor. ix. 6; Gal. ii. 1, 9. How long did he continue to travel with Paul? Acts xv. 35—41. *What was he surnamed by the apostles?* Was it common to give a surname? Compare John i. 42; Mark iii. 17. What is the meaning of the word *Barnabas*? Why was this name given him? *What was he?* What is a *Levite*? *Of what country was he?* Where was Cyprus? *What did he do with his land?* What is meant by his laying it at the apostles' feet?

## CHAPTER V.

THE DEATH OF ANANIAS AND SAPPHIRA.  
THE EFFECT OF THIS DEATH.

1. *What man is mentioned at the beginning of this chapter? What did he do? What was the name of his wife? What is meant by possessions?* Compare ver. 3.

2. *What did he do with the price of his land? What is meant here by kept back? Who was privy to this? What is meant by her being "privy to it?" What did he bring? Where did he lay it? Did he, by doing this, profess to bring all?*

3. *What did Peter say? How could Peter know that he had lied to the Holy Ghost? Why is this charged on Satan? Compare Luke xxii. 3; John xiii. 27; viii. 44, 55; Gen. iii. 1—5. What is meant by his filling the heart of Ananias? If Satan had done this, how could Ananias be guilty? To whom had Ananias lied? What is meant by his lying? What is meant here by the Holy Ghost? What evidence is there that this refers to the third person of the Trinity? Compare Mat. iii. 16; i. 18, 20; xxii. 32; xxviii. 19; John xiv. 26; vii. 39; xx. 22; xv. 26; xvi. 7—11. Is there any evidence here that the Holy Ghost differs from the Father? Is there any evidence that he is divine? Compare ver. 4.*

4. *What did Peter ask Ananias respecting his land? What is meant by whiles it re-*



mained? Were the early Christians under obligations to sell their property? *What question did Peter put showing that Ananias was guilty? To whom had he lied? What is meant by thou hast not lied unto men? Had not Ananias attempted to deceive men? How can this be explained? Compare Psal. li, 4. Is there any proof here that the Holy Ghost is divine? Compare ver. 3.*

5. *What took place when Ananias heard these words? What is meant by gave up the ghost? How can it be accounted for that Ananias died thus? What effect had this on others?*

6. *What did the young men do? Who are meant by the young men? What is meant by "wound him up?" Compare John xi. 44; xix. 40. What did they do with him? Where were the dead buried among the Jews? Why did they bury him so suddenly?*

7. *Who came in some time after? How long after? Did she know what had been done?*

8. *What did Peter ask her? What did he mean by so much? What did she answer?*

9. *What did Peter then say to her? Whom had they agreed together to tempt? How did they tempt the Spirit of the Lord by this? Who did Peter tell Sapphira were at the door? What did he say they would do? Why would this be? Does this prove that this was a direct judgment from God?*

10. *What did she do straightway? Where did the young men bury her?*

11. *What was the effect of this? What should we learn from this history of Ananias and Sapphira? Why did God visit this sin in this manner then?*

12. *What were wrought among the people? By whose hands? What are signs and wonders? Where were they all? Where was Solomon's porch? Compare John x. 23. What is meant by one accord? Why were they there?*

13. *What is said of the rest? Who are meant by the rest? Why were they afraid to join themselves to the apostles? What is said of the people? What is meant by magnifying them?*

14. *Were any added to the Lord? Who were they? How many were added? What is meant by being added to the Lord? Who ought now to join the church? What tended to produce the effect recorded here?*

15. *What did they do with the sick? Why did they do this? What is the difference between beds and couches? What is the force of inasmuch? Connect it with ver. 12. Why did they expect that the shadow of Peter would heal them? Is there any evidence that his shadow did heal any? Is there any similar instance recorded? Compare Acts xix. 12; Mat. ix. 21, 22.*

16. *Who came unto them? From whence did they come? Whom did they bring with them? What was done unto them? What is meant by being vexed with unclean spirits?*

§ THE EFFECT OF THE MIRACLES OF THE APOSTLES ON THE HIGH-PRIEST AND THE SADDUCEES. THE APOSTLES IMPRISONED. THEY ARE RELEASED BY THE ANGEL OF THE LORD. THEY ENTER INTO THE TEMPLE AND TEACH. THEY ARE BROUGHT BEFORE THE COUNCIL. THE DISCOURSE OF PETER.

17. *What did the high-priest then do? Who else rose up? To what sect did they belong? With what were they filled? Who was the high-priest? See John xi. 49. Had he ever before showed any opposition to the cause of the Lord Jesus? Who are meant by those who were with him? What is meant by the word sect? Who were the Sadducees? Why were they more indignant than the Pharisees? Compare Acts xxiii. 6. What is meant by indignation? Why were they filled with it? Compare chap. iv. 18—21.*

18. *What did they do with the apostles?*

19. *What took place that night? What is meant by the angel of the Lord? Why was this done? Compare Psal. xxiv. 7.*

20. *Where did the angel tell them to go and speak? What were they to speak? Why were they to speak in the temple? What is meant by the words of this life? Compare John vi. 68. What should we learn from this in regard to our duty?*

21. *When they heard that, what did they do? What did the high-priest do? Why was the council called together? What is meant by the senate? What did they do when the council was assembled?*

22, 23. *When the officers came to the prison, what did they find? What did they say when they returned?*

24. *When the high-priest and the captain heard these things, what effect had it on them? What is meant by they doubted? Why did they doubt?*

25. *Who came then to them? What did he say?*

26. *What did the captain then do? Who went with him? In what manner did they bring them? Why did they do this? Why did not the apostles resist them? Compare Acts xxv. 11.*

27, 28. *When they had brought them, where did they place them? What did the high-priest ask them? What is meant by "straitly command?" What did he say they had done? How ought they to feel at a charge like this? See 1 Pet. iv. 13—16. What did he say they intended to do? What is meant by bringing blood on one? Compare Mat. xxvii. 25.*

29. *What did Peter and the other apostles say?*

30. *What did Peter say God had done?* What is meant by raising up Jesus? *What had the Jews done to him?* What is meant by hanging him on a tree? Gal. iii. 13; 1 Pet. ii. 24; Acts x. 39; xiii. 29. What should we learn from this conduct of the apostles?

31. *What had God done to Jesus?* What is meant by exalting him? Chap. ii. 33. What is meant by "with his right hand?" For what purpose had he exalted him? What is meant by his being a Prince? What by being a Saviour? *What was he to give?* What is repentance? What is meant by Israel? How does Jesus give repentance? Why is there need of his giving it? How is his giving it connected with his being exalted? Compare John xvii. 2; Mat. xxviii. 18; John xvi. 7—11. What is forgiveness of sins? To whom does it belong to forgive sin? Mark ii. 9—11; Isa. xlili. 25; Dan. ix. 9; Psal. cxxx. 4. What do we learn here about the character and nature of Christ?

32. *What did Peter say the apostles were?* Of what things? How were they qualified to bear witness of them? *What did he say of the Holy Ghost?* How was he a witness of those things? Chap. ii. 4.

#### § THE SPEECH OF GAMALIEL.

33. *When they heard that, how were they affected?* When they heard what? What is meant by being cut to the heart? *Why were they thus affected?* *What did they take counsel to do?*

34. *Who stood up then?* To what sect of the Jews did he belong? *What was he?* How was he esteemed among the people? *What did he command to do?* Who was Gamaliel? See Acts xxii. 3. What is meant by being a doctor of the law? What is meant by a little space? Compare chap. iv. 15.

35. *What did he say to them?*

36. *Who did he say had risen up before those days?* *What did he boast himself to be?* What is meant by his boasting himself to be somebody? *Who joined him?* *What became of them?* How long before Gamaliel said this did this occur? Is it mentioned by any other writer? What was the condition of Judea at this time? See Josephus, Ant. b. xvii. ch. x. § 4, 8.

37. *Who arose after Theudas?* Is he mentioned by any other writer? Josephus, Ant. b. xvii. ch. x. § 5; b. xviii. ch. i. § 1. *At what time did he appear?* What is meant by *tavine* here? See Luke ii. 1, 2. Compare also Josephus, b. xviii. ch. i. § 1. *Why did he excite this sedition?* See Josephus: *Was he joined by any?* *What became of them?*

38. *What did Gamaliel advise respecting the apostles?* *Why did he advise this?* Why was it wise to let them alone? What should we do in regard to error? Is it never right to oppose error? What reason had Gama-

liel to think that if this were of man it would come to nought? Can any argument be drawn from this in favour of the divine origin of Christianity?

39. *What did he say would happen if their doctrine was of God?* *Against whom might they be found fighting if they opposed the apostles?* What is meant by *haply*? How would thus opposing the apostles be evidence that they were fighting against God? In what way do men oppose God now? How ought we to feel in regard to the acquisitions of God?

40. *How was Gamaliel's counsel received by the Jewish rulers?* *When they had called the apostles, what did they do?* *What did they command them?* In what respect did they agree to the advice of Gamaliel? Why did they beat them? What was the usual amount of lashes inflicted by the Jews? 2 Cor. xi. 24.

41. *How did the apostles feel when they left the council?* *Why did they rejoice?* What is meant by their suffering shame? What by suffering it "for his name?" Why did they rejoice to suffer shame? Compare 1 Pet. iv. 13; Col. i. 24; Phil. iii. 10. Had they been directed to rejoice in such circumstances? Mat. v. 11, 12; x. 1; 2 Cor. xii. 10; Phil. i. 29; Jam. i. 2. What is meant by their being counted worthy? Counted worthy by whom? Is a profession of religion ever attended with shame now? How should Christians feel if they are ridiculed and persecuted for their religion?

42. *What did the apostles do?* Why did they not obey the rulers? Ver. 29.

## CHAPTER VI.

THE CHOICE OF SEVEN DEACONS. THE FAITHFULNESS OF STEPHEN. THE JEWS ARE EXCITED AGAINST HIM.

1. *What was the condition of the church in regard to numbers in those days?* Of what number did the church probably consist? Compare chap. ii. 41; iv. 4; v. 14. *What arose then?* What is a *murmuring*? Who were the Grecians? Who are meant by the Hebrews? What grounds of jealousy or suspicion would there be existing between them? *Why was this murmuring?* Why was it not against the apostles? What is meant by the daily ministrations? What was the custom of the early Christians with regard to their poor widows? 1 Tim. v. 3, 9, 10, 16; Jam. i. 27.

2. *What did the twelve do?* Who are meant by the *twelves*? Is it probable that they assembled all the members of the church? *What did they say to them?* What is meant by "it is not reason?" What is meant by leaving the word of God? Why should they not do it? What is the

duty of the ministry? What is meant by *servng tables*?

3. *What did they tell the brethren to do?* What is meant by "look ye out?" Why was the number *seven* selected? What is meant by their being "of honest report?" What by being "full of the Holy Ghost?" Why should they sustain this character? *What did the apostles say they would do?* In what manner were they appointed? Ver. 6. To whom does it belong to select deacons in the church? What is the nature and design of their office? Are they appointed to preach the gospel? What should be their character? Compare 1 Tim. iii. 8—10. Were there any such officers in the Jewish synagogue?

4. *What did the apostles say they would do?* What is meant by giving themselves continually? What is referred to here by *prayer*—private or public prayer? What is meant by the *ministry of the word*? How ought ministers to labour in this office? 1 Tim. iv. 15, 16; 2 Tim. iv. 2. How ought they to be supported? 1 Cor. ix. 7—14; Gal. vi. 6.

5. *What is said of that saying?* What *saying*? *Whom did they choose*? *What was the character of Stephen*? Was he afterwards distinguished in any way? Acts vii. *What was Nicolas*? What is a *proselyte*? Where was Antioch? Is there any other Antioch mentioned in the New Testament? Acts xiii. 14.

6. *Before whom were these men set?* *What did the apostles do?* Why did they first pray? What was denoted by their laying hands on them? Compare Num. xxvii. 18; 1 Tim. v. 22. Why were they set before the apostles?

7. *What is said of the word of God?* What is meant by its *increasing*? *Who were obedient to the faith*? What is meant here by *faith*? Who were the *priests*? What was there remarkable in their being converted?

8. *What is said of Stephen?* *What did he do?* What is meant here by *power*? What are wonders?

9. *Who arose against Stephen?* *What did they do?* What is meant by *disputing*? What ground of dispute was there between them? What is meant by *synagogue*? Is it meant that they had synagogues in Jerusalem? Why would they have synagogues there? Who are meant by the *libertines*? Who by the Cyrenians? Compare Mat. xxvii. 32. Who by the *Alexandrins*? Where was *Alexandria*? Were there many Jews there? Where was *Cilicia*? What was the capital of Cilicia? Acts xxi. 39. Was this the native place of any of the apostles? Acts ix. 11. Was he engaged probably in this dispute with Stephen? Acts vii. 5, 8. What place is meant here by *Asia*?

10. *What is said of those who disputed with Stephen?* What is meant by *resist*? What is meant here by *wisdom*? Compare Luke xxi. 15. What by *spirit*?

11. *What did they then do?* What is meant by *suborned*? Had the Jews ever done this before? Mat. xxvi. 60, 61. What did the men say? What are *blasphemous words*? What did they regard as blasphemous words? Had Stephen spoken in that manner? Why did they suppose they were blasphemous words? What *had* Stephen probably said? When we attempt to report what others have said, in what way should it be done? What course do men commonly pursue when they cannot answer the arguments of Christians?

12. *Whom did they stir up?* What is meant by *stirred up*? Had the Jews ever pursued a similar course before? Mat. xxvii. 20. Who were the elders and scribes? *What did they do to Stephen*? What was the *council*?

13. *Whom did they set up against him?* *What did they say?* Why were these called *false witnesses*? Why did they regard such words as blasphemy? What is meant by the *holy place*? What law did they mean?

14. *What did they say they had heard him say?* What place? Is it probable that Stephen ever said this? Did Jesus himself declare that he would destroy that place? See Mat. xxiv. What are meant by the *customs*? What is meant by changing them? Is it probable that Stephen affirmed this? *Ans.* No. For it was long after this before the apostles understood that it was to be done. Compare Acts x. 14; xi. 2; xv. 20; xxi. 20.

15. *What was the appearance of Stephen as they who sat in the council looked on him?* What is meant by the *face of an angel*? Are any similar instances recorded? 2 Sam. xiv. 17; xix. 27; Exod. xxxiv. 29, 30; 2 Cor. iii. 7, 13; Rev. i. 16. Compare Mat. xvii. 2; Gen. xxxiii. 10. Is it meant that there was any thing *miraculous* in this appearance? What is meant? Is it the tendency of pious feeling to impress any peculiar appearance on the countenance?

## CHAPTER VII.

### THE DISCOURSE OF STEPHEN.

What is the design of this chapter? Compare chap. vi. 13, 14. What is the course of argument which Stephen pursues? How does this course meet the accusations against him? Was his argument complete, or was it interrupted? See ver. 53, 54. How did Luke probably become acquainted with this speech of Stephen? Is this speech inspired?

1. *What did the high-priest say?* What things?

2. *In what manner did Stephen answer*

him? *Who appeared to Abraham? Where was Abraham then? Where did he afterwards dwell? What is meant by the God of glory? Why did Stephen use the expression "our father?" Where was Mesopotamia? What is the place called in the Old Testament? Gen. xi. 31. Where was Ur of the Chaldeans? Where was Charran? What is this called in Gen. xi. 31? Where is this place?*

3. *What did God say to Abraham? What is meant by kindred? Where was he to go? Did he know into what land he was going? How is this represented in Heb. xi. 8, 9? What act of faith was there in this? How does it resemble the faith now required?*

4. *Where did Abraham go and dwell? When his father was dead, where did he remove? At what age did his father die? Gen. xi. 32. How old was Abraham when he removed to Haran? Compare Gen. xi. 26; xli. 4. How can the difficulty presented in these passages be solved?*

5. *Did God give him an inheritance in the land? What is an inheritance? What is meant by the expression, "not so much as to set his foot on?" Deut. ii. 5. What did God promise him? When was this promise made? What did Abraham show by this? Compare Rom. iv. 18.*

6. *What did God say? What is meant by on this wise? What is meant by seed? What is meant by sojourn? What land is denoted by strange land? What should they do to his seed? What is meant by bringing them into bondage? What by "entreat them evil?" For how long a time should this be? How long is it said that this should be in Exod. xii. 40? What account does Paul give in Gal. iii. 17? How long were they actually in Egypt? How can these accounts be reconciled?*

7. *What is said respecting the nation to whom they would be in bondage? What is meant by "will I judge?" Compare John xviii. 31; iii. 17; viii. 50. When and how did God punish the Egyptians? After that what should they do? Where should they serve him? What place is meant?*

8. *What did God give Abraham? Where is the account of this found? Gen. xvii. 9—13. What is meant by covenant? Gen. xvii. 7. Why is it called the covenant of circumcision? When did Abraham circumcise Isaac? How many sons had Jacob? Why were they called patriarchs?*

9. *What did the patriarchs do? Why did they do this? What is envy? Why were they envious? Gen. xxxvii. 3—11. To whom did they sell him? Gen. xxxvii. 28. Who was with him? What is meant by his being with him?*

10. *From what did God deliver him? From*

what afflictions? *What did God give him? In what way was that favour gained? Gen. xli. What did Pharaoh make him? What is meant by his house?*

11. *What happened then? What is a dearth? To what lands did the dearth extend? What was the condition of Jacob and his family? What is meant by sustenance?*

12. *When Jacob heard that there was corn in Egypt, whom did he send? Did he send all his sons? Gen. xlii. What is meant here by corn?*

13. *When was Joseph made known to his brethren? To whom was his kindred made known? What is meant by kindred?*

14. *To whom did Joseph then send? Whom did he call to him? How many did he call? How many are there said to have been in Gen. xlii. 26, 27; Exod. i. 5; and Deut. x. 22? How can these accounts be reconciled?*

§ STEPHEN'S DISCOURSE CONTINUED.

15. *Where did Jacob die? Where was he buried? Gen. l. 13.*

16. *Where were they carried over? What evidence is there that Joseph was carried into Canaan? Josh. xxiv. 32. Compare Gen. l. 25. What evidence is there that the bones of the other patriarchs were carried to Canaan? Josephus, Ant. b. ii. ch. 8, § 2. Where was Sychem? In what sepulchre were they laid? Who is said to have bought that sepulchre? Who is said to have bought it in Gen. xxxiii. 19, and Josh. xxiv. 32? How can these accounts be reconciled?*

17. *What occurred when the time of the promise grew near?*

18. *Who arose at that time? What is meant by his not knowing Joseph? Is it known who this king was?*

19. *How did he deal with the children of Israel? What is meant by subtilly? In what way did he deal subtilly? Compare Exod. i. 22. What is meant by evil entreated? Exod. i. 11. Why did he do that?*

20. *Who was born at that time? What is said of him? Why was Moses kept alive? Compare Heb. xi. 23. Where was he nourished? How long was he nourished there?*

21. *What was then done with him? Exod. ii. 3. Who took him up? How did she discover him? Exod. ii. 5. What did she do for him? Whom did she employ to nourish him? Exod. ii. 8, 9.*

22. *In what was Moses learned? What is meant by "was learned?" For what were the Egyptians distinguished? Were they much celebrated for this? Compare 1 Kings iv. 30; Isa. xix. 11, 12. Did any ancient philosophers travel to Egypt to obtain knowledge? What is meant by his being mighty in words? Was Moses eloquent? Exod. iv. 10. Who was employed to speak for him?*

Exod. iv. 11—16. What *needs* did Moses perform in Egypt? Exod. vii.; viii.; &c.

23. *What came into his heart?* How old was he? How is it known that he was of that age? What was the condition of the children of Israel then? Exod. i. 11.

24. *What did he see?* What wrong did he suffer? Exod. ii. 11, 12. *What did Moses do?* What did he do with him when he had killed him? Exod. ii. 12.

25. *What did he suppose?* Why did he suppose that? *Did they understand that?*

26. *What did he do the next day?* How many were striving? Exod. ii. 13. What is meant here by striving? *What would he have done?* *What did he say?* What was implied by their being brethren?

27. *What did he that did the wrong do?* *What did he say?* Who is it in a quarrel that commonly refuses to be reconciled?

28. *What did he ask?* How could this have been known?

29. *What did Moses then do?* Why did he flee? Exod. ii. 12, 15. *What was he in the land of Madian?* What is meant by his being a stranger there? Where was the land of Madian? *How many sons had he?* Whom did he marry? Exod. ii. 18; iii. 1. What were the names of his sons? Exod. xviii. 3, 4.

30. *When forty years were expired, who appeared to him?* Where was this? Where is mount Sina? What place is mentioned in Exod. iii. 2? How can these accounts be reconciled? What afterwards took place on this mount? Exod. xix.; xx. *Who appeared to him?* What is the meaning of the word *angel*? What is meant by it here? Exod. iii. 2. Compare Exod. iii. 4. Is this angel any where else spoken of? Exod. xxiii. 20, 21, 23; xxxii. 34; xxxiii. 2. *How did he appear?* How is God commonly represented as appearing to men? Luke ii. 9; Mat. xvii. 1—5; Acts ix. 8. *What was the fire in?* What is a *bush*?

31. *How did Moses feel when he saw it?* Why did he wonder? Exod. iii. 2, 3. *What came unto him?*

32. *What did the voice say?* What is the meaning of this? Compare Mat. xxii. 32. *What effect had this on Moses?*

33. *What did the Lord then tell him to do?* *Why was he to do that?* Why was this a reason for putting off his shoes? How were the ancients accustomed to regard a place of worship? How should we regard it?

§ STEPHEN'S DISCOURSE CONTINUED.

34. *What did God say he had seen?* *What had he heard?* *Why was he come down?* *What did he say he would do to Moses?*

35. *What did God make of this Moses?* What is meant here by a deliverer? *By whose hand was this done?* What is meant by "the hand of the angel?"

36. *Who brought them out?* *After what was this?* What are signs and wonders? *Where were they wrought?* What wonders were wrought in Egypt? Exod. iv.—xi. What at the Red Sea? Ex. xvi. What in the wilderness? Ex. xvi.; xvii.; &c. *How long were they wrought?*

37. *What did this Moses say?* Where is this recorded? Deut. xviii. 18. Comp. Acts iii. 22.

38. *What is further said of Moses?* What is meant by the church in the wilderness? With what angel? *What did the angel do?* Who is meant here by the angel? By whose ministry was the law given? Acts vii. 53; Heb. ii. 2. *What did Moses receive?* What are meant by oracles? Why are they called *lively*? Where is mount Sina? What occurred there? Ex. xix.; xx.

39. *What did the Jews do to Moses?* *Where did they turn in their hearts?* What is meant by their turning back in this manner to Egypt?

40. *What did they say to Aaron?* *Why did they say this?* Where was Moses then? Ex. xxxii.

41. *What did they make?* Of what did they make this? Ex. xxxii. 2—4. *What did they offer to the idol?*

42. *What did God then do?* What is meant by his turning? *What did he give them up to?* What is meant by the host of heaven? *Where was it written?* What is meant here by the book of the prophets? In what place is this recorded? Amos v. 25, 26. *What is said in that place?* What is the force of the question here? In what sense was it true that they had not offered sacrifices to God.

43. *What did they take up?* What is meant by *tabernacle*? Comp. Acts xix. 24. Who was *Moloch*? What was the mode of worshipping this idol? Comp. Lev. xviii. 21; xx. 2—5; 1 Kings xi. 7; 2 Kings xxi. 34. *What else did they take up?* What is this said to be in Amos v. 26? What is meant here by a *star*? How can these two passages be reconciled? *Where is it said that he would carry them away?* What is the expression in Amos v. 27? How can these places be reconciled?

44. *What did Stephen say their fathers had?* What is meant here by the tabernacle? Why is it called the tabernacle of witness? *Who had appointed this?* *How was he to make it?* What is meant by this? Comp. Ex. xxv. 9, 40; xxxvi. 30.

45. *Who brought it into the possession of the Gentiles?* What is meant by the possession of the Gentiles? Who is meant here by *Jesus*? *Ans.* Joshua. See Heb. iv. 8. What is meant here by "unto the days of David?"

46. *What did David find?* *What did he*

*desire to do?* What is meant here by favour? What is meant here by a *tabernacle*? Why did not David build it? 1 Chron. xxii. 8. Did David make any preparations for building it?

## STEPHEN'S DISCOURSE CONCLUDED.

## HIS MARTYRDOM.

47. *Who built the temple?*

48. *What is said of the most High?* Where was this said? 1 Kings viii. 27. *What prophet had spoken of this?* Isa. lkv. 1, 2.

49. *What did God say by the prophet?* What is meant by "heaven is my throne?" Comp. Mat. v. 34. What is meant by "earth is my footstool?" What is meant by "the place of my rest?" What was the design of Stephen in introducing this?

50. *What question is asked in the 50th verse?*

51. *What did Stephen call his hearers? What did he say they did?* What is meant by their being stiff-necked? Comp. Ex. xxxii. 9; xxxiii. 3, 5; Deut. ix. 6. What is meant by their being uncircumcised in heart? What by being uncircumcised in ears? What is meant by their resisting the Holy Ghost? How had their fathers done it? Comp. Acts vii. 27, 35, 39—43.

52. *What had their fathers done? What had they done?* In what sense were they his betrayers?

53. *What had they received? How had they received the law? Had they kept it?* What is meant by law here? What is meant by disposition? In what sense had the law been given by the disposition of angels?

54. *What was the effect of this speech on his hearers? What did they do?* Why were they so enraged?

55. *Of what was Stephen full? Where did he look? What did he see?* What is meant by the glory of God here? Whom did he see? What is meant by his standing on the right hand of God? In what manner are we to suppose that these things were made visible to Stephen?

56. *What did he say he saw? What is meant by "the heavens opened?"* Comp. Ezek. i. 1.

57. *What did they then do? Why did they stop their ears?*

58. *Where did they cast him? Why did they do this?* Lev. xxiv. 14. *What did they do then?* For what did they stone him? Comp. Lev. xxiv. 16; John x. 31. In what manner was this usually done? *What did the witnesses do?* Who were the witnesses? chap. vi. 13. What were they required to do? Deut. xvii. 7. Why was this? Why did they lay down their clothes? What clothes are meant? Who was Saul? Why is this fact recorded here? Comp. Acts xxii. 20.

59. *What did Stephen do when they stoned him? What is meant by "calling upon God" here?* Is there any evidence here that Jesus is divine? *What did he say?* What is meant by "receivè my spirit?" How did the Lord Jesus die? Luke xxiii. 46.

60. *What did Stephen then do?* Why did he kneel down? *What did he say?* What did the Lord Jesus say when he died? Luke xxiii. 34. *What is said of him when he had done this?* What is meant by *he fell asleep?* Why is this mode of expression used? Comp. John xi. 11, 12; 1 Cor. xi. 30; xv. 51; 1 Thess. iv. 14; v. 10. What should we learn from the death of Stephen?

## CHAPTER VIII.

THE BURIAL OF STEPHEN. THE PERSECUTION OF THE CHURCH BY SAUL. THE PREACHING OF THE APOSTLES, AND THEIR SUCCESS. ACCOUNT OF SIMON MAGUS.

1. *What is said of Saul?* Does Paul ever afterwards refer to this himself? Acts xxii. 20. *What was there at that time?* What is a persecution? What was the occasion of this? Acts xi. 19. What is meant here by the church? *What effect had this on Christians?* Where were Judea and Samaria? Were they scattered to any other places? Acts vi. 19. Why did not the apostles go also?

2. *Who buried Stephen? What did they do then? Who are meant here by devout men?* What is meant by carried to his burial? Is it probable that they were Christians? Comp. John xix. 38, 39. Was it customary for the Jews to express great lamentation over their deceased friends? Mat. ix. 23. Why would they do it in the case of Stephen?

3. *What is said of Saul? What is the meaning of made havoc? What did he enter? What did he do?* Why did they imprison them, and not put them to death? Comp. John xviii. 31. Does Paul ever refer to his zeal in this? Acts xxvii. 10, 11; Gal. i. 13; 1 Cor. xv. 9.

4. *What did they who were scattered abroad do? Where did they go?* Comp. chap. xi. 19. What is meant here by preaching? What word? Were these persons ordained? What should Christians in travelling from place to place endeavour to do?

5. *Where did Philip go? What did he do?* Who was Philip? chap. vi. 5. What is he in Acts xxi. 8? What city probably was this? Comp. John iv. 5. Had the gospel ever been preached there before? John iv. What is meant by preaching Christ?

6. *What did the people do? What is meant by with one accord? What is meant by gave heed? What did they hear and see?*

7. *What miracles did he perform? What*

are meant by *unclean spirits*? What are *vaesies*?

8. *What was there in that city?* What was the cause of that joy? What is the effect of true religion? Does it ever produce gloom? What is the effect of a revival of religion?

9. *What was the name of a certain man in Samaria?* What had he done before? What is this man commonly called? Why called *Magus*? What is sorcery? Were eastern nations much given to this? Comp. Dan. i. 20; ii. 2. What was probably the native place of Simon? What was his character after what occurred here? *What did he do to the people of Samaria?* What is meant here by *bewitched*? Ans. Amazed, astonished, or confounded. *What did he give out that he was?*

10. *What did the people do and say?* What was meant by his being *the great power of God*?

11. *How did the people esteem Simon? Why did they thus esteem him?*

12. *When they believed Philip, what was done?* Why did they believe Philip rather than Simon?

13. *What is said of Simon then?* What is meant by his believing? Was he a true Christian? ver. 18, 21—23. What would induce him to profess faith in Christ? *What was done to Simon?* Why was he baptized? *After his baptism, with whom did he continue?* Was it customary for the disciples to remain with their teachers? Acts ii. 42. What probably induced Simon to join the church? What delusive feelings may now operate to induce men to make a profession of religion? What motives ought to influence men to do it?

§ PETER AND JOHN ARE SENT TO SAMARIA. THE ATTEMPT OF SIMON TO PURCHASE THE GIFT OF THE HOLY GHOST. THE APOSTLES RETURN TO JERUSALEM.

14. *When the apostles heard of this, what did they do?* Why did they send them? What is shown by their sending Peter? Ans. That the pretensions of the Roman Catholics that he was the head of the church are unfounded. What was the character of John?

15. *When they were come down, what did they do?* Why is this called *coming down*? Comp. Mat. xx. 18; John vii. 8. What is meant here by their receiving the Holy Ghost? Were they not converted before this? Why did they desire that they should receive his miraculous influences?

16. *What had not as yet taken place among them?* What is meant by his *falling upon them*? *What had been done?*

17. *What did the apostles do to the Samaritans?* What was signified by laying the hands on them? *What did the Samaritans*

*then receive?* Did they lay hands on all the professed converts? ver. 18, 19. For what purpose was this done in regard to any?

18. *When Simon saw this, what did he do?* Why did he wish this power? What crime has taken its name from this? Ans. *Simony*. What is that?

19. *What did Simon say?*

20. *What did Peter say to him?* What is meant by this expression? Was Simon in any danger of perishing? *What had he thought?* What is meant by the gift of God? chap. x. 45; xi. 17. Why is it called the gift of God?

21. *What did Peter say that Simon had not?* What matter? What is meant by *lot* here? *What did Peter say of his heart?* What is meant here by *heart*? What is meant by "in the sight of God?" How could Peter know his heart? Had Simon given any certain indication of the state of his heart?

22. *What did Peter tell him to do?* What is it to repent? Why did he tell him to repent first? What should sinners be told to do? Why should they be told to repent before they should be told to pray? Comp. Isa. i. 15; Ps. lxxvi. 18; Micah iii. 4; Prov. i. 28. *What did he tell him then to do?* What is meant by *if perhaps*, &c.? What is meant by "the thought of thine heart?" Are thoughts sinful? Is it certain that God will forgive sinners if they ask him?

23. *What did Peter say he perceived?* How could he perceive that? What is *gall*? What is the *gall of bitterness*? What is meant here by the expression? Comp. Jer. ii. 19; iv. 18; Rom. iii. 14; Eph. iv. 31; Deut. xxix. 18; Heb. xii. 15. *In what bond was Simon?* What is a *bond*? In what state does this represent Simon? In what condition are sinners? Ps. cxvi. 16; Prov. v. 22.

24. *What did Simon say?* For what did he wish Peter to pray? Why did he not pray himself? Do sinners ever ask the prayers of others when they are not willing to pray for themselves? Did Simon wish to be freed from *sin or punishment*? What do sinners commonly desire? What was the future character of Simon?

25. *Whither did the apostles return? Where else did they preach the gospel?*

§ THE CONVERSION OF THE EUNUCH OF ETHIOPIA.

26. *Who spoke to Philip?* What is meant here by an angel of the Lord? How did he probably speak to him? Comp. Mat. ii. 13. *What did he tell him to do?* Where was Philip then? Where was *Gaza*? Gen. x. 19. What remarkable event had ever happened there? Judg. xv. How far was it from Jerusalem? In what direction? What is said of it in Zephaniah ii. 4? Was this ever fulfilled? See Josephus, Ant. l. xi. ch

viii.; § 3, 4; and b. xiii. chap. xiii. § 3. *What is said of this? What is meant by desert? Does this refer to Gaza, or to the road to it? Was there any new town erected after the old one was destroyed? Was it on the same place as the old? What is its present situation? For what purpose was Phillip directed to that place? What means does God usually take when he designs to convert a sinner?*

27. *What did Phillip do? Who was there? Of what country was the man? Where was Ethiopia? What is the name of that country now? Did the road to that lie through Gaza? Under what queen was he? Where did she reign? Was there more than one of that name? What rank had he? Where had he been? Was he a Jew or a Gentile?*

28. *What was he doing as he returned? What is a chariot? What had probably led him to read this prophet? Who was Esaias? Had he probably heard anything of Jesus? What should we do when we are travelling?*

29. *What did the Spirit say to Phillip? What Spirit? What is meant by "join thyself to this chariot?"*

30. *What did Phillip do? What was indicated by his running? How ought we to act when we are strongly prompted to duty? What did Phillip hear? What did he say?*

31. *What did the man say? Why had he any difficulty in understanding this passage? Comp. Rom. x. 4. What did he desire Phillip to do?*

32. *What place of Scripture was he reading? Where is this recorded? Isa. liii. 7, 8. How was he led? What is denoted by his being led? What by his being led as a sheep to the slaughter? In what respects was he like a lamb? What is denoted in this verse in regard to the Messiah? Was this evinced by the Lord Jesus?*

33. *What is said of him in his humiliation? What is the passage in Isa. liii. 8? How can these places be reconciled? What is denoted by his humiliation? What is meant here by judgment? In what respects was his judgment taken away? What question is asked respecting his generation? What is the usual meaning of the word generation? What is its meaning here? What was taken from the earth? Why was this such an enormous act of wickedness?*

34. *What did the eunuch answer? What is the meaning of answer here? What probably induced him to ask that question?*

35. *What did Phillip do? What is meant by "preached unto him Jesus?"*

36. *Where did they come as they went on their way? Is there any considerable stream, or river, in that region? Is any fountain mentioned there? What did the eunuch say? What is baptism? what way had he pro-*

bably learned the duty of being baptized? Is it a duty to be baptized? Comp. Mark xvi. 16.

37. *What did Phillip say? What is it to believe? What is it to believe with all the heart? Why is this belief necessary in order to be baptized? What did the eunuch answer? What was implied in that answer? What is it necessary for us to believe?*

38. *What did the eunuch do? Where did they go? What did Phillip do? Does this prove that the eunuch was immersed?*

39. *When they were come up out of the water, what did the Spirit of the Lord do? What is meant by caught away Phillip? Was there any miracle in the case? Ans. No. The expression means no more than an earnest or urgent suggestion, so that Phillip suddenly departed. What did the eunuch do? Why did he rejoice? Is any thing further known of the eunuch? What should we learn from this case?*

40. *Where was Phillip found? What is meant by his being found? Where was Axotus? What was its former name? 1 Sam. v. 2, 3. What occurred there as recorded in 1 Sam. v.? How far was it from Gaza? In what direction? What is its present state and name? Where did Phillip preach? What cities did he preach in? What place did he come to? Where was Cesarea? By whom was it built? Why was it called Cesarea? What was its appearance? Was it ever the residence of the Roman governor? Acts xxiii. 33; xxv. 6, 13. What is its present situation? How long did Phillip remain there? Comp. Acts xxi. 8, 9.*

## CHAPTER IX.

THE PERSECUTION OF THE CHURCH BY SAUL OF TARSUS. HIS CONVICTION.

What subject is introduced in this chapter?

1. *What is said of Saul? Had he shown any opposition to Christians before? chap. viii. 3. Comp. chap. xxvi. 10, 11. What is denoted by "breathing out?" What is threatening? What is slaughter? Against whom was this? To whom did he go? Who was high priest at that time? Had he authority to grant this? Did the elders concur with him in the appointment? See ver. 14, and chap. xxiii. 5.*

2. *What did Saul desire of him? To what place? Where was Damascus? When was it founded? Comp. Gen. xv. 2. What is its present condition? Is it probable that there were any Christians in Damascus? Comp. Acts ii. 9, 10, 11, with Acts xi. 19. To what places in Damascus were the letters to be addressed? For what purpose? What is meant by "of this way?" What authority had the high priest over them?*



3. *To what place did he come near as he journeyed? What is meant by journeyed? What shone round about him? From whence did this light come? In what way did God appear to the Jews?* Ex. xiii. 21, 22. Comp. Isa. iv. 5, 6. What was this appearance or manifestation usually called? Ex. xvi. 7, 10; Lev. ix. 23; Num. xiv. 10; xvi. 19; 1 Kings viii. 11; Luke ii. 9. Did the Lord Jesus ever appear in this manner, or was he ever encompassed with that glory? Matt. xvii. 1—5. Had he any such glory before his becoming a man? John xvii. 5. How will he appear when he shall come to judge the world? Matt. xxv. 31; xvi. 27; xix. 28. Did he ever appear in this manner before his birth in Bethlehem? Comp. Isa. vi. with John xii. 41. Did the Lord Jesus appear at this time to Saul? See Acts viii. 27; 1 Cor. xv. 8; ix. 1. How are we to understand this appearance of light? *Where was the light from? What was its appearance?* Acts xxvi. 13.

4. *What effect did this produce on Saul? Is any similar effect recorded in any other case?* Dan. viii. 17; x. 8. Why did he fall? *What did he hear? What did the voice say? Why is the name repeated?* Comp. Luke x. 41; xxii. 31; Matt. xxiii. 27. How could Saul be said to persecute Jesus? Matt. xxv. 40, 45.

5. *What did Saul say? What is the meaning of the word Lord here? What did the Lord say? What did he say it was hard for him to do? What is meant by the pricks? How were the ox goads among the Hebrews made?* Comp. Judg. iii. 31; 1 Sam. xiii. 21. What is the idea in this expression? Whom do men most injure by their opposition to the commands of God?

6. *How did this affect Saul? Why did he tremble? How does the sinner feel when he is awakened to see his sin? What did he say? What was implied in this? Whose will had he followed before? Whose was he disposed to follow now? Does this usually take place in conversion?* Acts xvi. 30. *What did the Lord say to him? What city? Why did not the Lord Jesus direct him at once? Do young converts always understand their duty at once? Do they need the advice and instruction of others?*

7. *What is said of the men who journeyed with him? Why did they stand speechless? What is said in Acts xxvi. 14? How can these places be reconciled? For what purpose probably were they going with Saul? What did they hear? What is said in Acts xxii. 9? How can these places be reconciled?* Ans. The word "voice" in Acts ix. 7, refers to a sound. They heard a loud voice, and were astonished, but did not hear his words distinctly. Comp. 1 Sam. xii. 18; Ps. xxix. 3, 4. In Acts xxii. 9, the word means that

they did not understand his words. Paul alone heard distinctly what was said. What is recorded in John xii. 28, 29? What i Dan. x. 7?

8. *What did Saul do? When he had opened his eyes, what is said of him? Why could he not see? Acts xxii. 11. Was there any miracle in this? Is a similar effect ever produced now by intense light?*

9. *How long was he without sight? In what state did he remain during those days? Why did he remain in that state? What are usually the feelings of a sinner when under conviction?*

§ ANANIAS IS SENT TO COMFORT AND INSTRUCT SAUL. HIS PREACHING IN DAMASCUS.

10. *Who was then at Damascus? What was his name? Who spoke to him? In what manner did he speak to him? What is a vision?* Comp. Gen. xvi. 1; Num. xii. 6; Ezra xi. 24; Acts x. 3; xi. 5; xvi. 9; Dan. ii. 19; vii. 2; viii. 1, 2. *What did Ananias answer? What is said of Ananias in Acts xxii. 12?*

11. *What did the Lord say to him? In what direction did the street so called run? Is there any such street in Damascus now? For whom was he to inquire? In whose house? Why was he called Saul of Tarsus? Where was Tarsus? What is said of it in Acts xxi. 39? Why was he to inquire of him? Is it not probable that Saul had prayed before? What was the difference between his prayers then and now? What was indicated by his praying now? What is the effect of conviction for sin on a sinner?*

12. *Whom had Saul seen? In what way had he seen him? Why was this vision shown to Saul? What is a vision?*

13. *What did Ananias say he had heard? When did Ananias say this? v. 10. By whom had he heard this?*

14. *What did Ananias say Saul had?*

15. *What did the Lord say to him? What is meant by go thy way? What should we do when God commands us to do anything? What did the Lord say Saul was? What is the usual meaning of the word vessel? In what sense is it applied to men? Comp. 2 Cor. iv. 7; 1 Thess. iv. 4. What is meant when it is said Saul was a chosen vessel? Comp. John xiv. 16. For what purpose was he chosen? What is meant by bearing his name? Who are Gentiles? Did Paul regard himself as peculiarly called to this? See Rom. xi. 13; xv. 16; Gal. ii. 8. Before whom was he to bear his name besides Gentiles? Was this fulfilled? Acts xxv. 23; Comp. xxvi. 32; xxvii. 24. Did he ever preach to the Jews? ver. 20—22; Acts xiii. 46; xxviii. 17.*

16. *What would he show him? Was this fulfilled? Acts xx. 23; 1 Cor. xi. 23—27; 2 Tim. i. 11, 12.*

17. *What did Ananias do? What did he say to Saul? Why did he use the word brother? What is meant by his being filled with the Holy Ghost?*

18. *What immediately happened? What are scales? Did scales literally fall from his eyes? What is meant here? Was there any miracle in this case? What did Saul do?*

19. *What did Saul receive? What is meant here by meat? What effect had this on him? To whom did he join himself? How long was he with them? How long was it before he went to Jerusalem? Gal. i. 17. Did he go anywhere else? Gal. i. 17. Where was Arabia? Was he more than once at Damascus? Gal. i. 17. Is there any evidence in the conversion of Saul of the truth of the Christian religion?*

20. *What did Paul straightway do? What is meant by straightway? What is meant by his preaching Christ? What is meant here by the Son of God? Who had a right to speak in the synagogues? Comp. Acts xiii. 15.*

21. *What effect did his preaching have on those who heard him? What did they say? How do men usually feel when their companions are converted?*

§ SAUL IS PERSECUTED IN DAMASCUS, AND ESCAPES, HE GOES TO JERUSALEM, AND JOINS HIMSELF TO THE APOSTLES. HE IS PERSECUTED AT JERUSALEM, AND GOES TO TARSUS. THE END OF THE PERSECUTION. PETER HEALS ENNAS, AND RAISES DORCAS FROM THE DEAD.

22. *What is said of Saul? What is meant here by strength? What did he do? What is meant by confounding the Jews? What is meant by "very Christ"?*

23. *After many days were fulfilled, what did the Jews do? How long a time is included here in the expression "many days"? Comp. Gal. i. 17, 18. Where did Paul go in that time? Gal. i. 17. Where was Arabia? Is there any argument here that shows that this history is genuine? What is meant by their taking counsel?*

24. *What is said of their "laying wait"? What did the Jews do? What is said in 2 Cor. xi. 32? How can these places be reconciled?*

25. *What did the disciples do? Through what did they let him down? 2 Cor. xi. 33. Was it right thus to make his escape? Comp. Matt. x. 23.*

26. *Where did Paul go? What did he assay to do? What is meant by assayed? What is meant by "to join himself"? Did they receive him? Why were they afraid of him?*

27. *What did Barnabas do? Who was Barnabas? To what apostles did he take him? Gal. i. 18, 19. Why did Barnabas probably do this? How can it be accounted for that the apostles had not before heard of Saul's conversion?*

28. *What is said of his being with them? How long was he there? Gal. i. 18.*

29. *What did he do? Who are meant by the Grecians? What did they do?*

30. *When the brethren knew this, what did they do? Where was Cesarea? Where was Tarsus?*

31. *What is said of the churches there? Why did the persecution then cease? Was there anything unusual then in the civil state of the Jews? What is meant by "were edified"? How did they walk? What was the effect? What is meant by their walking? What is meant here by "the fear of the Lord"? Comp. 2 Chron. xix. 7; Job xxviii. 28; Ps. xix. 9; Prov. i. 7; ix. 10. What is meant by "the comfort of the Holy Ghost"? Comp. John xiv. 16, 17; Rom. v. 1—5.*

32. *Where did Peter go? Who are meant here by saints? Where was Lydda?*

33. *Whom did he find there? What is the palsy?*

34. *What did Peter say to him? What is meant by "Jesus Christ maketh thee whole"? Why did he tell him to make his bed? Comp. Matt. ix. 6; Mark ii. 9, 11; John v. 11, 12. What did the man do?*

35. *What is said of those that dwell in Lydda and Saron? What is meant by "all" here? What is meant by their turning unto the Lord? 2 Cor. iii. 16; Acts xi. 21. Where was Saron? What is it usually called in the Old Testament? 1 Chron. v. 16; Cant. ii. 1. For what was it distinguished? Isa. xxx. 9; xxxv. 2; lxx. 10.*

36. *Who was there at Joppa? Where was Joppa? Comp. 2 Chron. iii. 16; Ezra iii. 7. What was the name of this disciple? What is the meaning of the name Tabitha and Dorcas? What had she done? What are alms-deeds?*

37. *What happened in those days? Where did they lay her?*

38. *To whom did the disciples send? How far was Joppa from Lydda? Why did they send for Peter?*

39. *What did Peter do? When he was come what occurred?*

40. *What did Peter do to them? When they were put forth, what did he do? Why did he put them forth? Comp. Matt. ix. 25; 2 Kings iv. 33.*

41. *What did he then do?*

42. *Where was this known? What was the effect? Why was this effect produced? Comp. John xii. 11.*

43. *Where did Peter remain?*

## CHAPTER X.

AN ANGEL APPEARS TO CORNELIUS. PETER IS SENT TO HIM.

What is the scope and design of this chapter? Why was it important to record so

particularly the conversion of Cornelius? Why was Peter employed in this? Comp. Matt. xvi. 18, 19.

1. *Who was then in Cesarea?* Where was Cesarea? Was this man a Roman or a Jew? *What was he?* What was a centurion? *Of what band was he?* What was a band? Why was this called the Italian band?

2. *What is said of Cornelius?* What is meant by *devout*? What is denoted by his fearing God? What is meant by "all his house"? What are alms? What is meant by his praying "always"? Comp. Rom. xii. 12; Luke xviii. 1; Ps. cxix. 2; Prov. ii. 2—5.

3. *What did he see?* What is a vision? What is meant by "evidently"? What is an angel of God? For what purposes are angels employed? Comp. Heb. i. 14. At what time in the day was the ninth hour? What was usually done by the Jews at this hour?

4. *What effect had this on Cornelius?* Why was he afraid? *What did he say?* What is meant by "what is it, Lord"? *What did the angel answer?* What is meant by a memorial? Is God willing to accept the sincere worship of all? Comp. 1 Sam. xv. 22; Hos. vi. 6; Amos v. 21, 22; Isa. i. 11—15; Eccl. v. 1. Was Cornelius ready to receive the gospel when it was offered to him? Was he depending on external morality for salvation? How did his character differ from those who depend on morality for eternal life?

5. *What did the angel tell Cornelius to do?*

6. *Where did he lodge?* What is meant by "lodgeth"? By what sea?

7, 8. *Whom did Cornelius send?*

9. *On the morrow what occurred?* What time was the sixth hour? At what hours were the Jews accustomed to pray? Did they ever pray more than twice a day? Comp. Ps. lv. 17; Dan. vi. 10, 13.

10. *What is said of Peter when he was there?* At what hours did the Jews take their meals? *While they were made ready what occurred?* Made what ready? What is the meaning of the word *trance*? Comp. Num. xxiv. 4, 16; Acts xxii. 17; also 2 Cor. xii. 2.

11. *What did he see?* What is meant by "heaven opened"? *What descended?* What is meant by "knit at the four corners"? What is meant here by a *vessel*?

12. *What were in this sheet?*

13. *What was said to Peter?*

14. *What did Peter answer?* What is meant by "common" here? What by "unclean"? What distinction was made among animals by the Jews? See Lev. xi. 2—27.

15. *What did the voice then say to Peter?* What is meant by this? Did this refer to animals, or to the sending of the gospel to the Gentiles? Did the ceremonial laws of the

Jews cease to be binding on the introduction of the gospel?

16. *How often was this done?* *What occurred then?* What was denoted by its being repeated? See Gen. xli. 32.

17. *While Peter doubted what this should mean, what happened?* What is meant by "doubted in himself"? What is meant here by the gate?

18. *What did they ask?*

19. *What did the Spirit say to Peter?*

20. *What did the Spirit tell Peter to do? Who had sent the men?*

§ PETER GOES DOWN TO CESAREA.

21. *What did Peter do? What question did he ask them?*

22. *What did they answer?*

23. *How did Peter treat the men?* What is meant by "he lodged them"? *On the morrow what did he do? Who went with him?* How many attended him? chap. xi. 12. Was it usual for Christians to accompany the apostles in their travels? Rom. xv. 24; Acts xv. 3; 8 John 6; 1 Cor. xvi. 6, 11.

24. *When did they enter into Cesarea? What had Cornelius done? What is meant by kinsmen?*

25. *As Peter was coming in, what did Cornelius do? What is meant here by "worshipped him"?*

26. *What did Peter do? What did he say? What did he mean by this?*

27. *What did he do as he talked with him? Whom did he find in the house?*

28. *What did Peter say? What is meant by "it is an unlawful thing"?* Was it forbidden by the law of Moses? How came the Jews to regard it as unlawful to keep company with those of another nation? Comp. Lev. xviii. 24—30; Deut. vii. 3—12. To what extent did they carry this? Comp. John iv. 9. *What had God showed him? How had he showed him that?* ver. 11, 12; Comp. chap. xv. 8, 9.

29. *How did Peter say he had come? What is meant by gainsaying? What question did he ask? What is meant by "for what intent"?* Had he not been informed of this? ver. 22. Why did he ask that question now?

30. *What did Cornelius say? Who stood before him? Who was this man? See ver. 8. What is denoted by his having bright clothing? Comp. Matt. xxviii. 3.*

31, 32. *What did the man say?*

33. *What did Cornelius say Peter had done by coming to him? For what did he say they were assembled?*

§ PETER'S DISCOURSE TO CORNELIUS. THE HOLY GHOST DESCENDS UPON HIM AND HIS FAMILY, AND THEY ARE BAPTIZED.

34. *What did Peter then do? What is meant by "of a truth"? What is meant by "a respecter of persons"? See James ii. 1—4.*

Is this elsewhere affirmed of God? Rom. ii. 11; Eph. vi. 9; Col. iii. 15. What is meant here when it is said that God is no respecter of persons? Does this interfere with the doctrine of election? How had Peter perceived that God was not a respecter of persons?

35. *Who is accepted with God?* What is meant by being accepted with him? What is meant here by fearing God? What is the difference between that and working righteousness? Are we to infer from this that the heathen will be saved?

36. *What had God sent to the children of Israel? What did he preach? By whom? What is said here of Jesus Christ? What is meant here by peace? What is meant by his being Lord of all?* Comp. John xvii. 2; Matt. xxviii. 18; Eph. i. 20—22. Does it imply that he was divine?

37. *What did Peter say to Cornelius and his friends that they knew? Where was it published? Where did it begin? After what? Where was Galilee? Was it near the place where Cornelius was?*

38. *What did God do to Jesus of Nazareth? What is meant by anointing him? What is meant by his being anointed with the Holy Ghost?* Comp. Matt. iii. 16, 17; John iii. 34. What is meant by his being anointed with power? *What did Jesus do? What is meant by "went about doing good"? What should we do? Whom did he heal? What is meant by "were oppressed with the devil"? Who was with him? What is denoted by this?*

39. *What did Peter say of himself and the others who were with him? What did the Jews do to Jesus? What is meant here by "a tree"?*

40. *What did God do to Jesus? In what way did he show him? What is meant by "openly"?*

41. *To whom did he show him? Who were those chosen witnesses? What did they do with him? Why did not God show him to all the people? Was he seen by many persons?* 1 Cor. xv. 5—8.

42. *What did he command them to do? When did he command this?* Matt. xxviii. 9, 20. *For what was he ordained by God? What is meant here by "the quick"? How shall they be judged?* 1 Thess. iv. 16, 17; 1 Cor. xv. 52.

43. *Who gave witness to him? By what prophets was this done? See Deut. xviii. 15; Gen. xlix. 10; Num. xxi. 8, 9; Isa. liii.; Dan. ix. 25—27; Isa. ix. 6, 7; Ps. cx. xvi.; Gal. iv. 2—6. What is meant by "believing in him"? What is the remission of sins?*

44. *While Peter spake these words, what happened? What is meant by "the Holy Ghost fell on them"? See chap. ii. 1—4.*

45. *What effect had this on those who were*

*of the circumcision? Why were they astonished? What had they commonly thought respecting the Gentiles?*

46. *What did the Jews hear those Gentiles do? What is meant by "and magnify God"?*

47. *What did Peter answer and say? What is meant here by "forbid water"? What had they received? Why was this an argument for their being baptized?*

48. *What did he command to be done? Why did he command others to do it? Did the apostles themselves usually baptize? See 1 Cor. i. 14—17. What did they pray him to do?*

## CHAPTER XI.

PETER STATES TO THE OTHER APOSTLES WHAT HAD OCCURRED IN CESAREA. THE REVIVAL AT ANTIOCH. THE FAMINE IN THE DAYS OF CLAUDIUS CESAR.

1. *Who heard that the Gentiles had received the word of God? Which of the apostles and brethren? Where was Judea? In what direction from Judea was Cesarea?*

2. *When Peter was come up to Jerusalem, what did they of the circumcision do? Who are meant here by "they of the circumcision"? Why did they contend with him? Is there any evidence here that the apostles did not regard Peter as being supreme head of the church on earth?*

3. *What did they say? Why did they regard this as wrong?*

4. *What did Peter do? What is meant by "rehearsed"? What by "expounded"? What is meant by "in order"? What did he relate to them? ver. 5—17.*

18. *When they heard these things, what did they do? What did they say? Why did they glorify God for this? What is meant by repentance unto life? Why was this such a matter of joy to them?*

19. *Where did they who were scattered abroad travel? Where was Phenice? Where was Antioch? Was this a distinguished city? Were there any Jews there? To whom did they preach the word? Why did they preach to none but Jews?*

20. *Of what places were some of them? Where was Cyprus? Where was Cyrene? To whom did they speak? Who are meant here by the Greeks? Comp. Rom. i. 16.*

21. *What was with them? What is meant by this? What was the effect of this? What is meant by their turning to the Lord?*

22. *What came to the ears of the church at Jerusalem? What are tidings? Whom did they send forth? Why did they send any one? Why was Barnabas selected? Of what country was he? chap. iv. 36, 37.*

23. *When he was come, what did he see? What is meant by "the grace of God" here? What effect had this on him? What did he*

do? What is meant by "purpose of heart"? What is meant by cleaving unto the Lord?

24. *What is said of Barnabas?* What is meant by his being full of the Holy Ghost? What is meant by his being full of faith? *What was the effect of this?* What is meant by "much people"? What is meant by their being added to the Lord? How did his being a good man conduce to this?

25. *To what place did Barnabas go? For what purpose?* Why did he seek Saul?

26. *What did he do when he had found it? What took place then?* Were the apostles accustomed to remain a long time in cities? Comp. Acts xx. 31; xviii. 11. What is denoted by their "assembling with the church"? *What were the disciples called in Antioch?* Why were they called *Christians*? By whom was this name probably given? What had they been called before? See Acts xxiv. 5; ii. 7. Are they called Christians any where else in the New Testament? Acts xxvi. 28; 1 Pet. iv. 16. What does the name properly imply?

27. *In those days who came to Antioch?* In what days? Who are meant here by *prophets*?

28. *What did Agabus signify?* What is meant by "signified"? What is meant by his "signifying by the Spirit"? What is a *dearth*? What is meant here by "throughout all the world"? *When did this come to pass?* Who was Claudius Cesar? At what time was this prophecy delivered? When did Claudius begin to reign? What famines occurred in his time? Comp. Josephus, Ant. b. xx. chap. 2, § 5.

29. *What did the disciples determine to do?* What is meant by "according to his ability"? Were Christians ever called on to aid the poor in Judea at any other time? Rom. xv. 25—27; 1 Cor. xvi. 1, 2; 2 Cor. ix. 1, 2.

30. *By whom did they send it? To whom did they send it?* Who are meant here by *elders*? What is the duty of Christians now in regard to the poor?

## CHAPTER XII.

THE PERSECUTION OF THE CHURCH BY HEROD. THE DEATH OF JAMES. THE IMPRISONMENT AND RELEASE OF PETER.

1. *At that time what did Herod do?* What Herod was this? Over what did he reign? See Josephus, Ant. b. xix. chap. 5, § 1. What was the character of Herod? What is meant by "to vex"? What is meant by "certain of the church"?

2. *Whom did he kill?* Whose son was James? Matt. iv. 21. Was there any other James among the apostles? Matt. xx. 23.

3. *What did he proceed further to do? Why did he do that?* Did this accord with the character of Herod? Josephus, Ant. b. xix.

chap. 7, § 3. Why did he wish to please the Jews? *What days were those?* What days are here referred to? Ex. xii. 15—18.

4. *When he had apprehended him, what did he do? Why was he not tried immediately? To whom did he deliver him?* What is a *quaternion*? How many soldiers were intrusted with the care of Peter? *What did he intend?* What time is meant here by *Easter*? Ans. The *Passover*. Why was the term *Easter* used by the translators here? What is meant by "bring him forth to the people"?

5. *Where was Peter kept? What was done by the church?* What is meant by "prayer without ceasing"? What is *our* duty when we or our friends are in danger?

6. *When Herod would have brought him forth, where was Peter?* For what purpose would Herod have brought him forth? What is meant by "in the same night"? What state of mind was shown by his sleeping? What will religion and a good conscience do for us when we are in danger? What is meant by his sleeping between two soldiers? *With what was he bound?* Where were the keepers? What security was taken that Peter should not escape?

7. *Who came upon him? What is an angel? What shone in the prison? What did the angel do? What became of his chains?*

8. *What did the angel tell Peter to do? What is meant by "gird thyself"? What are sandals? What did he tell him to cast about him? What is meant here by garment?*

9. *What did Peter do? What did he think of this? What is meant by "wist not"? What is a vision?*

10. *When they were past the first and second ward, where did they come? What is meant by "ward"? Where was the prison probably situated? What did the iron gate do? What is meant by "of his own accord"? What did they pass? What did the angel then do?*

11. *When Peter was come to himself, what did he say? What is meant by "was come to himself"? What is meant by "of a surety"? How did he know this? What is meant by "the expectation of the people of the Jews"?*

PETER GOES TO THE HOUSE OF MARY, AND SHOWS HIMSELF TO THOSE THERE ASSEMBLED, AND RETIRES. THE DEATH OF HEROD.

12. *When he had considered it, where did he go? Whose mother was Mary? Who was John?* Comp. Col. iv. 10; Acts xv. 39; 2 Tim. iv. 11. *Who were there? Why were they praying?*

13. *What did Peter say? What is meant by the "door of the gate"? Who came to harken?*

14. *When she knew Peter's voice, what is*

said of her? What is meant by "she opened not the gate for gladness"?

15. *What did they do? What had they been praying for? Why did they not believe her? What did she do? What did they then say? What did they mean by "it is his angel"?*

16. *What did Peter do? What effect had it on them when they saw him?*

17. *What did he do? What is it to beckon? Why did he do this? What did he declare to them? What did he tell them to do? What James was this? Acts i. 13; Matt. x. 2. Where did Peter go?*

18. *As soon as it was day, what happened? Why would the soldiers be excited about it?*

19. *What did Herod do? What did he do to the keepers? What is meant by "he examined"? Is it probable that they were put to death? Where did Herod go? Where was Cesarea?*

20. *With whom was Herod displeased? Where were Tyre and Sidon? Why was he probably displeased with them? What did they do? Whom did they make their friend? What is a chamberlain? Why did they seek for peace? What is meant by "their country was nourished by the king's country"?*

21. *Upon a set day, what did Herod do? What day was this? Josephus, Ant. b. xix. chap. 8, § 2. In what was he arrayed? What is royal apparel? What was the apparel of Herod? See Josephus.*

22. *What did the people do? What account does Josephus give of this?*

23. *What did the angel of the Lord do? Are diseases ever traced to angels? Comp. 2 Sam. xxiv. 16; 1 Chron. xxi. 12, 15, 20, 27; 2 Chron. xxxii. 21. Why was he smitten? How could Herod be to blame for what the people did? What is meant by "gave not God the glory"? In what manner did he die? In what way did his grandfather Herod the Great die? Josephus, Ant. b. xvii. chap. 6, § 5. What was this disease? See 2 Maccabees ix. 5-9.*

24. *What is said of the word of the Lord? Why did the gospel now spread?*

25. *From whence did Barnabas and Saul return? Return to what place? Why had they been to Jerusalem? chap. xi. 30. Whom did they take with them?*

### CHAPTER XIII.

PAUL AND BARNABAS SENT OUT. ELYMAS THE SORCERER. PAUL AND BARNABAS GO TO ANTIOCH.

1. *Who were in the church at Antioch? What are meant here by prophets? What by teachers? 1 Cor. xii. 28, 29; Eph. iv. 11; 2 Peter ii. 1. Who are mentioned? Where was Cyrene? What is said of Manaen? What is meant by "who was brought up*

with"? Who was Herod the tetrarch? Luka iii. 1. Had any of these been preachers before? Acts ix. 20; Gal. i. 11-17; Acts ix. 27; xi. 22, 23.

2. *As they ministered to the Lord and fasted, what did the Holy Ghost say? What is meant here by "they ministered to the Lord"? What is meant here by "separate me"? To what work had he called them? chap. xiv. 26, 27.*

3. *What did they do? Why did they fast and pray? What is denoted by their putting their hands on them? Was this an ordination to the work of the ministry? Was it an ordination of them as apostles? To what place did they send them?*

4. *By whom were they sent forth? To what place did they depart? Where was Seleucia? Where did they then sail? Where was Cyprus?*

5. *Where did they preach the word of God? Where was Salamis? Whom had they to their minister? What is meant by "to their minister"?*

6. *When they had gone through the isle, where did they come? Where was Paphos? Whom did they find there? What is a sorcerer? chap. viii. 9. What is a false prophet?*

7. *Who was the deputy of the country? What is meant by a deputy? Under what government was the island? What was his character? What is meant here by "prudent"? What did he do?*

8. *What did Elymas do? What is the meaning of the name Elymas? Why did he withstand them?*

9. *What did Saul do? What else was he called? By what name is he usually called in the New Testament? Why was his name changed? What is the meaning of the name Saul? What of Paul? With what was he filled? What is meant here by his being filled with the Holy Ghost?*

10. *What did Paul say? What is subtilty? What is mischief? Whose child was he? In what respect was he the child of the devil? Comp. John viii. 44. Of what was he the enemy? What did he pervert? What is meant here by "pervert"? What is meant by "the right ways of the Lord"? Comp. Jer. xxxi. 9; Heb. xii. 13; Isa. xliii. 3, 4; xlii. 16; Luke iii. 5.*

11. *What did Paul say should happen to Elymas? Why was this punishment inflicted? Had the apostles power to inflict punishment? 1 Cor. v. 1; 1 Tim. i. 20. For how long a time was this to be? What fell on him? What did he do? What is a mist?*

12. *What effect had this on the deputy? At what was he astonished? What is meant here by "the doctrine of the Lord"?*

13. *When Paul and Barnabas had loosed*

from Paphos, where did they go? Where was Pamphylia? Where was Perga situated? What did John do? Why did he do this? Comp. chap. xv. 38.

14. When they departed from Perga, where did they go? Where was Pisidia? What did they do there?

§ PAUL'S DISCOURSE IN THE SYNAGOGUE AT ANTIOCH.

15. After the reading of the law and the prophets, what was done? What is meant by "the law and the prophets"? In what manner were they read in the synagogues? Who were the "rulers of the synagogue"?

16. What did Paul do? Who did he mean by "ye that fear God"? What is the design of Paul's speech?

17. What did he say? the God of that people had done? Who were meant by their fathers? What is meant by "exalted the people"? What is meant by their being "strangers" in Egypt? Gen. xxxvi. 7; Ex. vi. 4; xxii. 21. How did he bring them out of Egypt? What is meant by "with an high arm"? Comp. Deut. xxxvi. 8; Ex. vi. 6.

18. How long did he suffer their manners in the wilderness? What is meant by "he suffered their manners"?

19. Whom did he destroy? What is meant by destroying them? What nations were they? Deut. vii. 1; Josh. iii. 10; Neh. ix. 8. How did he divide the land? What is meant by this? Josh. xiv. xv.

20. After that whom did he give them? What are meant by judges? See Judg. ii. 16. For how long a time did he give them? What is said in 1 Kings vi. 1? How can these passages be reconciled?

21. What did they then desire? Where is this recorded? 1 Sam. viii. 5; Hos. xiii. 10. Was it foretold that they would have a king? Deut. xvii. 14, 15. Whom did God give them? Who was Cis? 1 Sam. x. 1. How long a time did he give them? Does this mean that Saul reigned during all that time, or does it include the time of Samuel?

22. When he had removed him, whom did he raise up? What is meant by "he removed him"? For what cause did he remove him? 1 Sam. xv. 8—33. Where was he put to death? 1 Sam. xxxi. 1—6. What did God do to David? What is meant by his bearing testimony to him? 1 Sam. xlii. 14. What did he say? Where is this said? Comp. 1 Sam. xlii. 14; xvi. 1, 12; with Ps. lxxxix. 20. What is meant by "a man after mine own heart"? See 1 Sam. xlii. 14. What should he do? Did David do his will? 1 Kings xlv. 8, 9; xv. 8, 5. Had Saul done his will?

23. What had God done? What is meant here by seed? Ans. Posterity, descendants. Had God promised this?

24. What had John done?

25. As John fulfilled his course, what did he say? What is meant by "fulfilled his course"? Where is this recorded? Comp. John i. 20, with Matt. iii. 11. What did John mean by this?

26. What did Paul call his hearers? What is meant by "children of the stock of Abraham"? What was sent to them? What is meant by "word of this salvation"?

27. What had those who dwell at Jerusalem done? Why did they do this? Did they intend to fulfil the Scriptures in doing it? What is meant by "because they knew him not"? See Acts ii. 23, 36, 37; 1 Cor. ii. 8. What is meant by "voices of the prophets"?

28. What did they desire Pilate to do? What did they not find in him? What is meant by "no cause of death"? On what ground did they desire Pilate to put him to death? Comp. Luke xxii. 70, 71, with xxiii. 1, 2.

29. When they had fulfilled all that was written of him, what did they do? What is meant here by "had fulfilled all"? Who took him down? John xix. 38, 39.

§ PAUL'S DISCOURSE CONCLUDED. THE EFFECT ON THE JEWS AND GENTILES. PAUL AND BARNABAS ARE PERSECUTED, AND EXPELLED FROM ANTIOCH.

30. What did God do?

31. By whom was he seen? How long? How many days? Acts i. 3.

32. What did they declare? What is meant by "glad tidings"? Respecting what were the glad tidings?

33. What had God fulfilled? To whom had he fulfilled it? Where was anything written respecting this? What was written? What is the meaning of this? How does this apply to the resurrection of Christ? Comp. Col. i. 18; Rev. i. 5; Rom. i. 4.

34. Concerning his raising him from the dead, what did he further say? What is meant by "no more to return to corruption"? What is meant by "on this wise"? Where was this said? Isa. lv. 3. What is the design of the passage there? How does it bear on this case? What is meant by "the sure mercies of David"? Comp. 2 Sam. vii. 16; Ps. lxxxix. 45; cxxii. 11, 12. Why are they called sure? Comp. 2 Cor. i. 20.

35. What does he say in another psalm? Where is that said? Ps. xvi. 10.

36. What does Paul say of David? What is meant by his serving his own generation? What is meant by "fell on sleep"? See 1 Kings ii. 10; Comp. Matt. xxvii. 52.

37. What does Paul say of him whom God raised from the dead?

38. What does he say should be known? How is sin forgiven through him?

39. By him what can be done to all who believe? What is it to believe? What is it to

be justified? Was the design of the law of Moses to declare a way of pardon? Heb. ix. 7—14; x. 1—4, 11. What is meant by the law of Moses? How can we be justified through Christ?

40. *Of what does Paul tell them to beware?* Where is this said? Heb. i. 5. What was the occasion on which it was spoken? What is meant by "in the prophets"?

41. *What was said in the prophets?* What is meant by "despisers"? What is meant here by "perish"? *What would God work?* What "work" is referred to in the prophecy of Habakkuk? To what does Paul refer it here? What is meant by "in no wise"? What is meant by "though a man declare it unto you"? To whom is this applicable now?

42. *When the Jews were gone out of the synagogue, what did the Gentiles desire?* What is meant here by "the next Sabbath"? See the margin.

43. *When the congregation was broken up, what was done?* What is meant by "was broken up"? What is meant here by "the congregation"? *Ans. The synagogue.* What were "religious proselytes"? *What did Paul and Barnabas do?* What is meant by their continuing in the grace of God?

44. *The next Sabbath who came together?* What probably induced them to come?

45. *What effect had this on the Jews?* What is envy? Why were they filled with envy? *What did they do?* What is it to blaspheme? What is probably meant by it here? Comp. Luke xxii. 65.

46. *What is said of Paul and Barnabas?* What is meant by "waxed bold"? *What did they say was necessary?* Why was it necessary? See Luke xxiv. 47. *What did they judge themselves to be?* What is meant here by "judge"? What is meant by "unworthy of everlasting life"? How had they thus judged themselves? *What did they say they would do?* What is meant by "turn to the Gentiles"?

47. *What had the Lord commanded them?* Where is this command found? Isa. xlix. 6. Why did they not appeal to the command of Christ? Matt. xxviii. 19. What is meant by his being "a light"? John i. 4. Who are the Gentiles? Is this truth found elsewhere in Isaiah? Isa. xlii. 1; liv. 3; lx. 3, 5, 16; lxi. 6, 9; lxii. 2; lxvi. 12. Comp. Rom. xv. 9—12. What is meant here by "the ends of the earth"? chap. i. 8.

48. *When the Gentiles heard this, what did they do?* What is meant by their glorifying the word of the Lord? *What is said of those who were ordained to eternal life?* What is meant by eternal life? What is meant here by "were ordained"?

49. *Where was the word of the Lord published?*

50. *What did the Jews do?* Who are meant by "devout and honourable women" here? What is meant by *coasts*?

51. *What did Paul and Barnabas do?* What was denoted by their shaking off the dust of their feet? Was this commanded? Matt. x. 14. *Where did they come?* Where was Iconium?

52. *What is said of the disciples?* The disciples were filled with what? What is meant by their being filled with joy? Comp. Matt. v. 12; 1 Thess. i. 6, 7.

#### CHAPTER XIV.

PERSECUTION AT ICONIUM. PAUL AND BARNABAS FLEE TO DERBE, AND LYSTRA. THE LAME MAN AT LYSTRA HEALED. THE EFFECT ON THE PEOPLE.

1. *What came to pass in Iconium?* How did they speak? Who are meant here by "Greeks"?

2. *What did the unbelieving Jews do?* What is meant here by "stirred up"? What is meant by "made their minds evil affected"?

3. *Did they remain there?* *What did they do?* What is meant by "speaking in the Lord"? *What did the Lord give?* What are signs and wonders?

4. *What is said of the multitude of the city?* How were they divided?

5. *What was made?* What is an assault? *For what purpose did they make an assault?* What is meant by using them despitefully?

6. *When they were ware of it, where did they flee?* Where were those cities? Where was Lycaonia?

7. *What did they do there?*

8. *Who sat there?* What is the meaning of "impotent"? How long had he been a cripple? What is a cripple?

9. *Whom did he hear?* *What did Paul perceive?* How did he perceive this? What is meant by "had faith to be healed"? Comp. Matt. ix. 21, 22, 28, 29; Luke vii. 50; xvii. 19; xviii. 42.

10. *What did Paul say?* *What did the man do?*

11. *What did the people do?* *What language did they use?* What was the language of Lycaonia? Whom did they mean by the gods? What gods were worshipped in that region?

12. *Whom did they call Barnabas?* Who was Jupiter? Whom did they call Paul? *Why did they so call him?* Who was Mercury?

13. *What did the priest of Jupiter do?* What does the word "which" refer to in the expression "which was before their city"? What was usually placed before their cities? What are meant by "garlands"? What was usually done with them? *What would he have done?*



14. *What did the apostles do? What was denoted by rending their clothes?* Comp. Matt. xxvi. 65.

15. *What did they say? What is the meaning of "sirs"? What did the Lord Jesus do when he was worshipped as God? John xx. 28. How can it be accounted for that he was willing to be thus worshipped? Comp. John v. 23. What did Paul and Barnabas say they were? What is meant by their being of "like passions"? Comp. James v. 7. What did they preach to them? What is meant here by "vanities"? Comp. Deut. xxxvii. 21; 2 Kings xvii. 15; 1 Kings xvi. 13, 26; Jer. ii. 5; viii. 19; x. 8. Why are idols called vanities? Why is God called "the living God"? What had God made?*

§ PAUL AND BARNABAS CONCLUDE THEIR DISCOURSE. PAUL IS STONED. HE AND BARNABAS GO TO DERBE, AND HAVING VISITED THE CHURCHES, RETURN TO ANTIOCH.

16. *What had God suffered all nations to do? What is meant by "suffered"? Comp. Acts xvii. 30. What is meant by their own ways? Is reason sufficient to guide men into the truth?*

17. *What had he not done? What is meant by "he left himself not without witness"? What did he do? What did he give? With what did he fill their hearts? What is meant by filling their hearts with food? Comp. Ps. cxlv. 15, 16.*

18. *What could they scarcely do with these sayings?*

19. *Who came there? Where were Antioch and Iconium? chap. xiii. 14, 51. What did they do to Paul? What did they suppose? Was he dead? Does he ever refer to this? 2 Cor. xi. 25.*

20. *When the disciples stood round Paul, what did he do? Was there any miracle here? How can it be accounted for that he rose up so suddenly, and was able to go into the city? Where did he go? Why did he return to a place where he had just been stoned? Where did he and Barnabas then go?*

21. *What did they do in Derbe? What is meant by "had taught many"? See the margin. To what places did they return?*

22. *What did they do to the disciples? Why were they called disciples? What is meant here by "confirming"? What is meant by confirming their souls? What is meant by "continuing in the faith"? How did they say we must enter into the kingdom of God? What is meant by "tribulation"? What is meant here by "the kingdom of God"? What is meant by "we must"? Why is it necessary to be afflicted?*

23. *Whom did they ordain? What is meant by ordain? What is meant by elders? What was probably their office? What did they then do? What is meant by commanded?*

What is meant here by "the Lord"? What should we do when we part from Christian friends?

24. *Where did they then go?*

25. *Where did they preach? Where did they then go? Where was Attalia?*

26. *Where did they then sail? What had been done there? What had they done in regard to that work? What was that work?*

27. *When they had come, what did they do? What is meant by "rehearsed"? Why did they rehearse it to the church? What did they rehearse? What is meant by "he had opened the door of faith"? &c. See 1 Cor. xvi. 9; 2 Cor. ii. 12.*

28. *Where did they abide? How long did they abide there? What should we do when we are protected and defended on a journey? Is it the duty of the church now to send forth missionaries?*

### CHAPTER XV.

THE COUNCIL AT JERUSALEM. THE ADDRESS OF PETER, AND THE ADVICE OF JAMES.

1. *Who came down from Judea? Who are meant here by "certain men"? What is meant by "came down"? To what places did they come? ver. 23. Whom did they teach? Who are meant by "the brethren"? What did they teach them? What is meant by "after the manner of Moses"? What could be plausibly urged for this? Why was it not necessary that they should be circumcised?*

2. *What took place between them and Paul and Barnabas? What is meant by "dissension"? Why did Paul and Barnabas so oppose them? Is it right to engage in earnest debate in defence of the truth? Comp. Jude 3; Phil. i. 17. With what feelings and views should such discussions be conducted? What did they determine? Who determined this? Why would those who came down from Judea be willing to submit this to the apostles and elders at Jerusalem? Why would they not acknowledge the authority of Paul and Barnabas?*

3. *By whom were they brought on their way? Was this customary in the travels of the apostles? Comp. 1 Cor. xv. 6, 11; 3 John 6. What places did they pass through? Where was Phenice? Where was Samaria? What did they declare? What was the effect?*

4. *When they came to Jerusalem, who received them? What is meant by "were received"? What did they declare?*

5. *Who rose up? Are these the words of Paul and Barnabas respecting what occurred at Antioch, or of Luke respecting what took place at Jerusalem? Who are meant by "the sect of the Pharisees"? What did they believe? What is meant here by "believed"?*

6. *What did the apostles and elders do?*

7. *What took place?* What is meant here by *disputing*? *Who rose and spoke*? Was Peter accustomed to speak in this manner? Comp. chap. ii. 14, &c. iii. 6, 12, &c. What particular qualifications would he have for delivering an opinion on this occasion? *What did Peter say?* What transaction did he refer to? chap. x.

8. *What had God done?* Why does he add here "which knoweth the hearts"? What was meant by his giving them the "Holy Ghost"? See chap. x. 45.

9. *Did he put any difference between them and the Jews?* *What did he do?* What is meant by his "purifying their hearts by faith"? What is the argument which Peter would draw from this? Comp. chap. x. 47; xi. 17.

10. *What question did Peter ask?* What is meant by "tempt ye God"? How would this have been tempting God? What is meant here by a *yoke*? Of what is a *yoke* an emblem? Comp. Gal. v. 1; 1 Tim. vi. 1; Lam. iii. 27; i. 14. Why were those ceremonies called a *yoke*? Comp. Matt. xxiii. 4. What is meant by "were not able to bear"?

11. *What did Peter say they believed?* What is the force of the argument in this verse? What is meant by "the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ"?

12. *What did the multitude do?* Who are meant by the multitude? Comp. ver. 22, 23. *What did Paul and Barnabas do?*

13. *When they had done who spoke?* What James was this? Where did he reside? Acts xii. 17; xxi. 18; Gal. i. 19; ii. 9, 12.

14. *What did he say Simeon had done?* Whom did he mean by Simeon? Matt. iv. 8. What is meant by "to take out of them a people for his name"?

15. *What agreed to this?* Where are those words written? Amos ix. 11, 12. Why were they so anxious to show that this agreed with the prophets? In what way should we test all revivals of religion?

16. *After this what would God do?* After what? Comp. Amos ix. 8—10. What is referred to by the passage in Amos? What is meant by "I will return"? What is meant here by "the tabernacle of David"?

17. *What is said of the residue of men?* Who are meant by "the residue of men"? What is the passage—in Amos ix. 12? How can these places be reconciled? What is meant by "upon whom my name is called"?

18. *What are known to God?* How does this bear on the argument of James?

19. *What did James say his sentence was?* What is meant here by "my sentence"? What is meant by "that we trouble not them"?

20. *What did he say they should write to them?* What are meant by "pollutions of idols"? Why should they abstain from these?

What is meant by "from things strangled"? Why were these forbidden? Comp. Lev. xvii. 13. What is meant by "from blood"? Was it forbidden to the Jews to eat blood? Lev. xvii. 11, 14. Why was it forbidden? See Lev. xvii. 14; Comp. Gen. ix. 4—6. Is it now improper to eat blood?

21. *What did James say Moses had?* What is meant by "of old time"? What is meant by "them that preach him"? *When was he read?*

§ THE COUNCIL AT JERUSALEM. THE RESOLUTION OF THE APOSTLES AND ELDERS. THEIR LETTER. THE EFFECT ON THE CHURCH AT ANTIOCH. THE DISSENSION BETWEEN PAUL AND BARNABAS, AND THEIR SEPARATION.

22. *What did the apostles and elders and brethren resolve to do?* Why did they resolve to send others with Paul and Barnabas? *Whom did they send?* *What is said of them?* What is meant by "chief men among the brethren"? Were either of these afterwards distinguished? See Acts xv. 25, 29; xvii. 4, 10, 15; Comp. 2 Cor. i. 19; 1 Thess. i. 1; 2 Thess. i. 1; 1 Peter v. 12.

23. *What did they write?* What is meant by *greeting*? Where was Syria? Where was Cilicia? Why did they write to these places?

24. *What had they heard?* What is meant by "troubled you with words"? What by "subverting your souls"? *What had they said?*

25. *What seemed good to the apostles and elders?*

26. *What had Paul and Barnabas done?* Where had they done this? chap. xiv.

27. *Whom had they sent with Paul and Barnabas?* *What should they do?* What are meant here by "the same things"?

28. *What seemed good to the Holy Ghost?* Why were these things "necessary"?

29. *What things were mentioned?*

30. *When they were dismissed where did they go?* *What did they do?*

31. *What effect had this on the people of Antioch?*

32. *What did Judas and Silas do?* *What were they?* What is meant here by prophets? What is meant by "confirmed them"?

33. *When they had tarried there a little space, what occurred?*

34. *What did Silas do?*

35. *Where did Paul and Barnabas remain?*  
36. *Some days after, what did Paul say to Barnabas?* What cities and places did he refer to? chap. xiv.

37. *What did Barnabas determine to do?* Had John been with them before? chap. xii. 25; xiii. 5. Was he related to Barnabas? Col. iv. 10.

38. *What did Paul think about this?*

39. *What took place between Paul and Barnabas? Was there any thing wrong in this contention? Where did Barnabas go? Where was Cyprus?*

40. *Whom did Paul choose? By whom was he recommended?*

41. *Where did he go? Had he been there before? chap. xiv. Did Paul and Barnabas ever become reconciled? 1 Cor. ix. 6; Gal. ii. 9. Did Paul and Mark ever become reconciled? Col. iv. 10; Philem. 24; 2 Tim. iv. 11.*

#### CHAPTER XVI.

PAUL CHOOSES TIMOTHY TO BE A MINISTER, AND CIRCUMCISES HIM. HIS CALL BY A VISION TO MACEDONIA. HIS JOURNEY TO PHILIPPI, AND THE CONVERSION OF LYDIA.

1. *Where did Paul then come? Where were Derbe and Lystra? Had he ever been there before? chap. xiv. 6. Whom did he find there? What was the name of his mother? 2 Tim. i. 5.*

2. *What is said of Timothy? What is meant by "well reported of?" 1 Tim. v. 10. How had Timothy been educated? 2 Tim. iii. 15?*

3. *What would Paul have him do? What did he do to him? Why did he circumcise him? On what principle did Paul do this? 1 Cor. ix. 20; Comp. Acts xxi. 23—26.*

4. *As they went through the cities, what did they deliver them? What decrees? chap. xvi. 20, 29. What is meant here by the word decrees? What is meant here by ordained?*

5. *What is said of the churches?*

6. *Where did they go? Where were Phrygia and Galatia? Why was this region called Galatia? What were they forbidden to do? What is meant here by Asia? Was the gospel ever preached in this region? See Rev. i. ii. iii.*

7. *After they were come to Mysia, what did they assay to do? What is meant by assayed? Where was Mysia? Where was Bithynia?*

8. *To what place did they come? Where was Troas?*

9. *What appeared to Paul in the night? What is a vision? chap. x. 3. Who appeared to him? How is this to be understood? Where was Macedonia? What did the man say?*

10. *What did they do when he had seen the vision? Who are referred to by "we?" What did they assuredly gather? What is meant by "assuredly gathering?"*

11. *Where did they first go? Where was Samothracia? Where did they go the next day? Where was Neapolis?*

12. *Where did they go then? Where was Philippi? What is meant by its being a colony? From whom did it receive its name?*

13. *On the Sabbath where did they go?*

*What is meant by "where prayer was wont to be made?" Did the Jews usually construct places of prayer near to streams? Why were such places selected? To whom did they speak?*

14. *Who heard them? Where was Thyatira? What is meant by "which worshipped God?" What did the Lord do? What did she do?*

15. *When she was baptized, what did she say? Who were baptized with her? What is meant by household? Is there any proof here of the propriety of infant baptism? What is meant by "she constrained us?"*

§ PAUL DISPOSSESSES A CERTAIN DAMSEL OF THE SPIRIT OF DIVINATION. PAUL AND SILAS ARE IMPRISONED AT PHILIPPI. THE ALARM OF THE JAILER.

16, 17. *As they went to prayer, who followed them? What did she say? What is meant by "as we went to prayer?" What is meant here by "a spirit of divination?" Was such a spirit common? What did she bring her masters? What is soothsaying? Why did she follow Paul and Barnabas and say this?*

18. *How long did she do this? What did Paul do? What became of the spirit?*

19. *What did her masters see? What did they do to Paul and Silas? What is meant here by "the market-place?"*

20. *To whom did they bring them? What did they say? What is meant by their troubling their city?*

21. *What did they say they taught? What are meant by customs? Why was it not lawful for them to receive them? Were any persons allowed to introduce the worship of foreign gods among the Romans without the permission of the laws?*

22. *What did the multitude do? What did the magistrates do? What is meant by "to beat them?"*

23. *When they had laid many stripes on them, what did they do? Does Paul ever allude to this? 2 Cor. xi. 24, 25. What did they charge the jailer to do?*

24. *When the jailer had received such a charge, where did he thrust them? Why did he thrust them there? In what did he make their feet fast? What are stocks? Why did he do this?*

25. *What did Paul and Silas do at midnight? Why did they do this? What should we learn from this of the nature of religion? Who heard them?*

26. *What was there suddenly? What effect had this on the prison? What effect on the bonds of the prisoners? How were these bonds loosed? Did the prisoners escape? ver. 28.*

27. *What did the keeper of the prison do? Why would he have killed himself? Did the ancients suppose that suicide was lawful?*

28. *What did Paul say?*  
29. *What did the jailer call for? What did he do? Why did he tremble?*

30. *What did he do to them? Out of what place? What did he say? What did he mean by "to be saved"? What led him to ask this question?*

§ THE CONVERSION OF THE JAILER. HIS KINDNESS TO PAUL AND SILAS. THE BAPTISM OF HIMSELF AND FAMILY. PAUL AND SILAS DELIVERED FROM THEIR CONFINEMENT.

31. *What did Paul and Silas tell the jailer to do? What is it to believe on the Lord Jesus? What did they say of his house? What is meant by "thy house"? How would his believing affect their salvation?*

32. *What did they do?*

33. *What did he do to them? Is there any evidence here that religion produces humanity and kindness? What was done to him and his? What is meant by straightway? Is there any evidence here that baptism may be performed without immersion? Is there any evidence that children should be baptized?*

34. *What did he set before them? What is meant here by meat? In what state of mind was he? Why did he rejoice? In whom did he believe? What is said of his house?*

35. *When it was day, what did the magistrates do? What did they direct them to say? Who are meant here by servants? What probably induced them to send to release the apostles?*

36. *What did the keeper of the prison say to them?*

37. *What did Paul say to them? What is meant by openly? Had they violated any of the Roman laws? What did Paul say they were? What is meant by their being Romans? What did Paul say they should do? Why did he require them to do this? What may we learn from this in regard to our insisting on our rights? In what circumstances should we do it?*

38. *What did the sergeants do? What effect had this on the magistrates? Why did they fear?*

39. *What did they then do? What did they desire them to do? Why did they desire them to depart?*

40. *When they went out of the prison, into whose house did they enter? Whom did they see? What did they do to them? What did they then do? Who departed? Comp. chap. xvii. 4. Did any remain at Philippi? Comp. chap. xvi. 10, with xx. 5, 6, and chap. xvii. 14. To what place did they depart? chap. xvii. 1. Was a church ever established at Philippi? Did Paul ever write to that church? From what place and in what circumstances did he write to it? Comp. Phil. i. 12, 13.*

## CHAPTER XVII.

PAUL PREACHES AT THESSALONICA. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CHURCH THERE. IS PERSECUTED BY THE JEWS. HE PREACHES AT BEREÆ; IS PERSECUTED THERE ALSO, AND GOES TO ATHENS.

1. *Through what places did Paul and Silas pass? Where were Amphipolis and Apollonia? To what place did they come? What was there? Where was Thessalonica? Why did they not stop at Amphipolis or Apollonia? Did Paul ever afterwards write to the people of Thessalonica?*

2. *What did Paul do? Was this his custom? What is meant by "reasoned with them"?*

3. *What did he allege? What is meant by "opening"? What by "alleging"? What is meant by "must needs have suffered"? Whom did he declare to be the Christ? What evidence have we that Jesus is the Messiah foretold by the prophets? Why was it necessary that the Messiah should die? Why was it necessary that he should rise again?*

4. *Did any of the Jews believe? What did they do? What is meant by "consorted with"? Who else believed? Who are meant by "devout Greeks"? How did these Thessalonians receive the word? 1 Thess. ii. 13.*

5. *What did the unbelieving Jews do? Why did they do this? Why were they filled with envy? What is meant by "certain lewd fellows of the baser sort"? Whose house did they assault? Why did they attack his house? ver. 7. What did they seek to do with Paul and Silas?*

6. *To whom did they draw Jason and other brethren? What did they say? What did they mean by their having turned the world upside down? In what sense is it true that religion does this?*

7. *What did they say Jason had done? What did they say they all taught? What are meant by "the decrees of Cesar"? Was this true?*

8. *What effect had this on the people and the rulers? Why would it produce this effect?*

9. *When they had taken security of them, what did they do? What is meant by their taking security?*

10. *Where did the brethren send Paul and Silas? Where was Berea? When they came there, where did they go?*

11. *What is said of the Bereans? What is meant by "more noble"? What did they do? What is meant here by the Scriptures? Why should the Scriptures be searched? In what manner should it be done?*

12. *What did many of them do? What is the force of therefore in this place? What is the effect of a candid searching of the Scriptures?*

13. *What did the Jews of Thessalonica do? What is meant by "stirred up the people"?*

14. *What did the brethren do to Paul? Who are meant by "the brethren"? What is meant by "even to the sea"? What is said of Silas and Timotheus?*

§ PAUL AT ATHENS.

15. *To what place did they conduct Paul? Where was Athens? For what was this city celebrated? What did they receive? Why did Paul wish Silas and Timotheus to come to him?*

16. *Where did Paul wait for them? How was his mind affected while there? Why was he thus affected? What is meant by "his spirit was stirred within him"? What is meant by the expression "wholly given to idolatry"? See the margin. With what feelings should we regard a wicked people?*

17. *What did he do? Where did he dispute? Who are meant by "devout persons"? What should we learn from Paul's example?*

18. *Who encountered him? Who are meant by philosophers? What is meant by encountered? Who were the Epicureans? What were their distinguishing opinions? Who were the Stoics? What did some say? What is meant by babbler? What did others say? What is meant by "strange gods"? Why did they say this?*

19. *To what place did they bring Paul? Where was the Areopagus? Why was he brought there? What did they ask him?*

20. *What did they say that he brought to them? What is meant by "strange things"? What did they say they would know?*

21. *What is said of the Athenians and strangers there? Was this said of them by any of their own writers? Was it right to spend their time in this way? To whom are we accountable for the improvement of time?*

22. *Where did Paul stand? What did he say? Where was Mars' Hill? See the margin? How had Paul perceived this? ver. 23. What is meant by "are too superstitious"?*

23. *As he passed, by what did he behold? What is meant here by "your devotions"? What did he find? What is an altar? Is there any other evidence that there was such an altar there? On what occasion probably was it erected?*

24. *What does Paul say of God? What did the Greeks believe in regard to the creation of the world? What is meant by his being Lord of heaven and earth? What is meant by "dwelleth not in temples made with hands"?*

25. *What did Paul say of his being worshipped? What is meant by "worshipped with men's hands"? What opinion of the heathen did he here probably intend to oppose? What is implied by "as though he needed any thing"? Comp. Ps. 1, 10—12.*

*What does God give? How does this bear on what the apostle is saying? Is this sentiment found elsewhere? Comp. Job xii, 10.*

26. *Of what had God made all nations? What is meant here by "one blood"? Comp. Gen. i.; Mal. ii, 10. How does this bear on the design of Paul in this address? For what had he made them? What is said in Gen. i, 28? What had God determined? What is meant here by times? What by "times before appointed"? What is meant by "the bounds of their habitation"? What should we learn from this in regard to the equality and the rights of men?*

27. *What should they do? What is meant here by "if haply"? What by "they might feel after him"? What is said here of God? What effect should it have on us that God is near us?*

28. *What does Paul say respecting our being in him? What is meant by "we live in him"? What by "in him we move"? What by "have our being"? What should this teach us? Who had said this? What poet particularly had said this? How did Paul become acquainted with the Greek poets? What is meant here by offspring?*

29. *What does Paul say we ought not to think? Why ought we not to think this? What is the argument here? What is said in Isa. xl, 18—20? What is meant by graven?*

30. *What does Paul say of the times of this ignorance? What does he mean by the times of this ignorance? What is meant by "God winked at"? What does he now command? What is it to repent?*

31. *Why did he command all to repent? What is meant by "hath appointed"? How would he judge the world? What is meant by "in righteousness"? What is meant by "hath ordained"? What had God given? What is meant by assurance? How had he given this? How was his resurrection an assurance that he would judge the world?*

32. *When they heard of the resurrection of the dead, what did some do? What is meant by mocked? What did others say? Which portion of them probably was it that mocked?*

33. *What did Paul do?*

34. *Did any believe? What is meant by "clave unto him"? What man is mentioned as having believed? What is meant by "the Areopagite"? What woman is mentioned?*

CHAPTER XVIII.

PAUL AT CORINTH.

1. *After these things, where did Paul go? After what things? Where was Corinth? What was the character of the people of Corinth? Was a Christian church ever established there? Did Paul ever address to them any letters?*

2. *Whom did he find there? Where was*

he born? Where had he lately come from? Why had he left Italy? Who was Claudius? Why did he expel the Jews from Rome?

3. With whom did Paul abide at Corinth? What is meant by "of the same craft"? What did he do there? What were they? Was Paul accustomed to labour with his own hands? Comp. Acts xx. 34; 2 Thess. iii. 9, 10. What was the custom of the Jews in training up their children in regard to their employments for life?

4. What did Paul do every Sabbath? What is meant by "persuaded the Jews and the Greeks"?

5. When Silas and Timotheus were come from Macedonia, what is said of Paul? What is meant by "was pressed in spirit"? What did he do? What is meant by "that Jesus was Christ"?

6. What did the Jews do? What is meant by "blasphemed"? What did Paul do? What was signified by his shaking his raiment? Comp. Neh. v. 13. What did Paul say? What is meant by "your blood be upon your own heads"? Comp. Matt. xxvii. 25. What is meant by "I am clean"? Where would he go henceforth?

7. To what house did he go? Where was his house? What is meant by "joined hard to the synagogue"?

8. Did any of the Jews believe in the Lord? What is said of Crispus in 1 Cor. i. 14. Who else believed?

9. Who then spoke to Paul? In what manner? What is meant by "in a vision"? What did the Lord say? Why would Paul probably be afraid? Comp. 1 Cor. ii. 3.

10. Who was with Paul? What should not man do? What did the Lord say he had in that city? What is meant by this?

11. How long did Paul remain there? Was Paul accustomed to remain so long in a place? Comp. Acts xx. 31.

§ PAUL IS BROUGHT BEFORE GALLIO. HE DEPARTS TO SYRIA. APOLLOS AT EPHESUS.

12. Who was deputy at Achaia? What is meant by deputy? Where was Achaia? What was the capital of Achaia? What did the Jews do? Where did they bring Paul? What is meant here by the judgment-seat?

13. What did they say? Contrary to what law?

14. What was Paul about to do? For what purpose? What did Gallio say? What is meant by "a matter of wrong"? What by "wicked lewdness"? What by "reason would that I should bear with you"?

15. What did he say if it were a matter of words and names? What was meant by this? Were the Jews given to such contentious?

16. What did Gallio do?

17. What did the Greeks do to Sosthenes? Why did they do this? Is it probable that

Sosthenes ever became a Christian? See 1 Cor. i. 1. What is said of Gallio? What is meant by this? Why did he not care for these things? What was his character?

18. Where did Paul sail from Corinth? Where was Syria? Who went with him? What had he done in Cenchrea? Where was Cenchrea? Why had he done this? What is a vow? What was probably the vow which Paul had made?

19. To what place did he come? Where was Ephesus? What did he do there?

20. What did they desire him to do? Did he remain?

21. What did he say was the reason why he must depart? What feast? Why did he wish to be present at that feast? What did he say he would do? Did he ever return? chap. xix. 1; Comp. xx. 31. Where did he sail from?

22. Where did he land? What did he then do? What is meant by saluting the church? Where did he then go?

23. When he had spent some time there, where did he go? What did he do there?

24. Who came to Ephesus? Where was he born? Where was Alexandria? What was the character of Apollos? What is meant by "mighty in the Scriptures"? Were there many Jews at Alexandria?

25. In what was he instructed? What is meant by "in the way of the Lord"? What did he do? What is meant by "being fervent in spirit"? What is it said that he knew? What is meant by this?

26. What did Aquila and Priscilla do? What is meant by "expounded"? What is meant by "the way of God"?

27. Where was he disposed to go? What did the brethren do? When he was come, what did he do? What is meant by "through grace"?

28. What did he do in regard to the Jews? What is meant by "mightily convinced"? What is meant by "that Jesus was Christ"?

#### CHAPTER XIX.

PAUL FINDS AND BAPTIZES CERTAIN DISCIPLES AT EPHESUS. HE WORKS SPECIAL MIRACLES.

1. While Apollos was at Corinth where did Paul come? Had Paul promised to return? chap. xviii. 21. Where had he passed? What is the meaning here of "upper coasts"? Whom did he find at Ephesus? What is meant by disciples?

2. What did he say to them? What did he mean here by the Holy Ghost? What did they say? How can this be accounted for?

3. What question did he then ask them? What did they answer? What is meant by John's baptism? ver. 4.

4. What did Paul say of John's baptism?

What is meant by the baptism of repentance? What did John say unto the people? Are the words "that is, on Christ Jesus," the words of Paul or of John?

5. When they heard this, what was done? What reasons are there for supposing that they were re-baptized? What is meant by being baptized "in the name of the Lord Jesus"?

6. When Paul had laid his hands on them, what took place? What is meant by "the Holy Ghost came on them"? What did they do? What is meant by "prophesied"?

7. How many men were there?

8. Where did Paul go? What did he do in the synagogue?

9. What is said of divers of them? What is meant by *were hardened*? Of what did they speak evil? What is meant by "that way"? What did Paul do? Where did he dispute? What is meant here by "disputing"?

10. How long did this continue? Who heard the word of the Lord? What is meant here by "Asia"?

11. What did God do by the hands of Paul? What is meant by "special miracles"?

12. What were taken from his body to the sick? What was the effect of this? How can this be accounted for? Is there anything like this recorded as having occurred at any other time? See Matt. ix. 20—22; Comp. Mark vii. 33; John viii. 6.

13. What did certain vagabond Jews do? What is the meaning here of *vagabond*? What else are they called? What are *exorcists*? What is meant by calling over them the name of the Lord Jesus? What is meant by "we adjure you"?

14. Who were they that did this? What is meant here by "chief of the priests"?

15. What did the evil spirit answer? What did he mean by "Jesus I know," &c.? Comp. Matt. viii. 29.

16. What did the man in whom the evil spirit was do?

§ THE EFFECT OF THE GOSPEL IN LEADING THOSE WHO PRACTISED CURIOUS ARTS TO BURN THEIR BOOKS. DEMETRIUS PRODUCES AN EXCITEMENT AT EPHESUS AGAINST PAUL.

17. To whom were Paul's miracles known? What fell on them? What is said of the name of the Lord Jesus? What is meant by "magnified"? How would this tend to magnify his name?

18. What did those who believed do? What did they show? What is meant by *deeds*? What is the tendency of religion in regard to the past conduct? Ought we all to be willing to confess our former sins?

19. What did those who used curious arts do? What are meant by "curious arts"? What are intended here by "books"? What did they then do? What did the price amount

to? How much is that? Why did they burn their books? What should we learn from this?

20. What is said of the word of God? What is meant of its growing mightily?

21. After these things were ended, where did Paul purpose to go? For what purpose did he intend to go to Jerusalem? Rom. xv. 25, 26. Did he ever go to Rome? Acts xxvii. xxviii.

22. Whom did he send to Macedonia? Why did he send them? Who was Erastus? Rom. xvi. 23. Where did Paul remain? What place is here meant by *Asia*?

23. What arose then? What is meant by *stir*? What is meant by "that way"?

24. Who was the cause of the excitement? What was Demetrius? What did he make? What are *shrines*? For what purpose were they made? Who was *Diana*? What did the making of those shrines bring to them? What are *craftsmen*?

25. Whom did Demetrius call together? What did he say? What is meant by "sirs"? Greek, men. What is meant by *craft*? What is meant here by *wealth*?

26. What did they see and hear? What had Paul said? What is meant here by "all Asia"?

27. What was in danger? What is meant by "this our craft"? What is meant by "to be set at naught"? What danger was there to the temple of the goddess *Diana*? What was the size and appearance of that temple? Who worshipped *Diana*? What is meant here by "the world"?

28. When they heard these sayings, what was the effect? Why were they full of wrath? What did they cry out?

29. What was the city filled with? Whom did they seize upon? Who was *Gaius*? Comp. 1 Cor. i. 14; Rom. xvi. 23. Was *Aristarchus* ever with Paul at Rome? Col. iv. 10. Where did they rush? What is a *theatre*? Why did they go there?

§ THE EXCITEMENT AT EPHESUS. IT IS APPREHENDED BY THE TOWN-CLERK.

30. When Paul would have entered into the theatre, what is said of the disciples? Why would they not suffer him?

31. What did certain of the chief of Asia do? Who are meant by "the chief of Asia"? What is meant by their being his friends?

32. What did they cry? What is said of the *Assembly*? What is said of the *more part*? What is meant by the "more part"?

33. Whom did they draw out of the multitude? What did the Jews do? For what purpose did they do this? What did *Alexander* do? What is meant here by "his defence"?

34. When they knew that he was a Jew, what did they do? Why did they do this?

35. *Who appeased the people?* What is meant here by "town-clerk"? What by "appeased the people"? *What did he say?* What is meant by a *worshipper*? What is meant by the "image that fell down from Jupiter"?

36. *What did he say of these things?* What did he mean by saying that they could not be spoken against? *What ought they to do?*

37. *Whom had they brought there?* What is meant here by the phrase "robbers of churches"? *What is said about their blaspheming their goddess?* What does this prove about Paul's manner of preaching?

38. *What did he say if Demetrius and those with him had a matter against any man?* What is meant by "the law is open"? What are *deputies*? What is meant by "let them implead one another"?

39. *If they inquired of any other matter, how did he say it should be determined?* What is meant here by "any other matter"? What by "a lawful assembly"?

40. *What were they in danger of?* *Why were they in danger?*

41. *When he had thus spoken, what did he do?*

CHAPTER XX.

PAUL'S JOURNEY TO TROAS. HIS DISCOURSE THERE. HE CONTINUES HIS JOURNEY TOWARDS JERUSALEM, AND COMES TO MILETUS.

1. *After the uproar was ceased, what did Paul do?* What uproar? chap. xix. 23—41. What is meant by *embraced*? *Where did he go?* Had he before purposed to do this? chap. xix. 21.

2. *When he had gone over those parts, where did he then come?* What parts? What is meant here by Greece?

3. *How long did Paul abide there?* *What did the Jews do?* *Where was he about to sail?* Where was Syria? Why was he about to sail there? *When Paul knew that the Jews laid wait for him, what did he do?*

4. *Who accompanied him?*

5. *Where did they go?* *At what place did they tarry for Paul?* Where was Troas? What is meant by the expression "for us" in this verse? Where had Luke been left? chap. xvi. 12.

6. *From what place did they sail?* *At what time?* What time is meant by "the days of unleavened bread"? *In what time did they arrive at Troas?* Had Paul ever crossed there before? chap. xvi. 11, 12. How long was he then in sailing? *How long did they remain there?*

7. *On the first day of the week, what did the disciples do?* Is there any evidence here respecting the observance of the Lord's day? What is meant by "to break bread"? How

often did the early Christians celebrate the Lord's supper? *What was Paul about to do?* *How long did he continue his speech?*

8. *What were there in the upper chamber?* Why is this mentioned? What is meant by the upper chamber? chap. i. 13.

9. *Who sat in the window?* *What happened to him?* What is meant by "the third left"? Was he really dead?

10. *What did Paul do?* *What did he say?* Was a similar thing ever done in any other case? 2 Kings iv, 33—35. Was the life of this young man restored by miracle?

11. *When Paul had come up again, what did he do?* What is meant here by "had broken bread"? *How long did he talk?*

12. *Whom did they bring alive?* *What effect had it on them?*

13. *To what place did Paul's companions sail?* Where was Assos? *Whom did they intend to take in there?* *What had Paul appointed?* *What did he intend to do himself?*

14. *Where did Paul meet them?* *To what place did they then come?* Where was Mitylene?

15. *Where did they next come?* Where was Chios? What is it now called? *Ans. Scio.* *Where did they arrive the next day?* Where was Samos? *Where did they tarry?* Where was Trogyllium? *Where did they then go?* Where was Miletus? How far was this from Ephesus?

16. *What had Paul determined to do?* What is meant by "to sail by Ephesus"? *Why had he determined this?* *For what purpose did he haste?* What is meant by "the day of Pentecost"?

§ PAUL'S PARTING DISCOURSE TO THE ELDERS OF EPHESUS AT MILETUS.

17. *Whom did Paul send for when he was at Miletus?* How far was this?

18. *When they were come to him, what did they say?* What must have been Paul's manner of life that he could appeal to those who had seen him at all times? How long had he been in Asia? Comp. ver. 31.

19. *Whom had Paul served?* *How had he served him?* What is meant by "humility of mind"? *With what else?* Does Paul elsewhere mention this proof of his tender regard for his hearers? ver. 31; Phil. iii. 8; 2 Cor. ii. 4. *What befell Paul?* What is meant by "the lying in wait of the Jews"?

20. *How had Paul shown his faithfulness?* What did he mean by "I have kept back nothing that was profitable unto you"? *How had Paul taught them?* What is shown by this example of Paul in regard to the duty of ministers? What is shown in regard to the duty of the people towards ministers?

21. *What did he testify?* What is meant by *testifying*? What is "repentance toward



God"? What is meant by "faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ"?

22. *What did Paul say he was then about to do?* What is meant by "bound in the spirit"? *What did he say he did not know?*

23. *What did the Holy Ghost witness?* What is meant here by "witnesseth"? How did the Holy Ghost witness this? *What did the Holy Ghost say? What are bonds? What was said to Paul when he first entered into the ministry?* Acts ix, 16. What is meant by "abide me"? See the margin.

24. *What did he say of these things? What did he mean by "move me"? What did he say of his life? What did he mean by this? What did he desire? What is meant by course?* Comp. 2 Tim. iv. 7; Heb. xii. 1; 1 Cor. ix. 24. *What else did he desire to finish? Of whom had he received it? For what purpose? What is meant by "the gospel of the grace of God"? How ought we to desire to live? How should we regard afflictions in the path of duty? If we are called upon to give up our lives for the sake of Christ, what should we do? What did Paul afterwards say near the close of his life?* 2 Tim. iv. 6—8.

25. *What did Paul say he knew? What is meant by "I know," here? Is it probable that he ever did see them again? What is meant here by "preaching the kingdom of God"?*

26. *What did he take them to record? What is meant here by "I take you to record"? What is meant here by "the blood of all men"? What is meant by being pure from it? Did Paul mean to say that he was perfect?*

27. *What had Paul not shunned to declare? What is meant by "I have not shunned"? What is meant by "counsel of God"? What does Paul refer to here by it? Why ought ministers to declare all the counsel of God? If they should declare all that, how ought people to receive it?*

§ PAUL'S PARTING DISCOURSE TO THE ELDERS AT EPHESUS CONCLUDED.

28. *What did Paul tell the elders of Ephesus to take heed to? What is meant by their taking heed to themselves? What particular dangers are ministers exposed to? What is meant here by the flock? What were they made over the flock? Who had made them overseers? How ought we to regard the office of the ministry? What were they to do? What is meant here by to feed?* Comp. John xxi. 15, 16. Who are meant by the church of God? *Who had purchased the church? With what? What is meant by purchased?* Comp. 1 Tim. iii. 13; 1 Cor. vi. 20; vii. 23; 2 Pet. ii. 1. How did he do it with his blood? Comp. Rom. iii. 25

29. *What did Paul say he knew? How could he know this? What are meant here by wolves? Comp. Matt. vii. 15; x. 16. Why are they called grievous? What would they not spare? What is meant by this? Who are referred to by the grievous wolves?*

30. *Who should arise from among them? What should they speak? What are meant by perverse things? Comp. Acts xiii. 10. What should they do?*

31. *What did Paul tell them to do? What is it to watch? Matt. xxiv. 42. How long had he warned them? What is meant by warn? How had he done it? What is shown by this?*

32. *To whom did Paul commend them? What is meant by "commend to God"? To what did he commend them? What is meant by "the word of his grace"? What was it able to do? What is meant by "is able," here? Comp. Heb. iv. 12; Isa. xlix. 2; Jer. xxxiii. 29; Rom. i. 16. What is meant by "to build you up"? What was it able to give them? What is an inheritance? What inheritance is referred to here? Comp. Matt. xix. 29, xxv. 34; Rev. xxi. 7; Eph. i. ii. v. 5; Rom. viii. 17. What is meant by "all them which are sanctified"?*

33. *What had Paul not coveted? What is meant by coveted? What was Paul's object in preaching? What should every minister be able to say? Is there any evidence here that the Christian religion is true? What is apparel? Why is this mentioned?*

34. *What did Paul say they knew? Was he accustomed to labour? Acts xviii. 3; 1 Cor. iv. 12; 1 Thess. ii. 9; 2 Thess. iii. 8. To whose necessities besides his own had he ministered? What should we learn from this respecting labour?*

35. *What had Paul showed them? What does he mean here by "all things"? How had he showed them this? What should they remember? Are these words elsewhere recorded? How did Paul probably come to the knowledge that the Lord Jesus said this? What is said in John xxi. 25? What did the Lord Jesus say? What is meant by this? Why is it more blessed? How did the Lord Jesus illustrate this in his own case? Comp. 2 Cor. viii. 9.*

36. *What did Paul then do? Was it usual to kneel at prayer? Comp. 2 Chron. vi. 13; Dan. vi. 10; Luke xxii. 41; Acts vii. 60; ix. 40; xxi. 5; Rom. iv. 11; Phil. ii. 10; Eph. iii. 14; Mark i. 40.*

37. *What did they all do? Why did they fall on his neck? Comp. Gen. xli. 29.*

38. *For what did they most sorrow? What did they do when he left them? What should we learn from this account of his parting with the elders of Ephesus?*

## CHAPTER XXI.

## PAUL GOES TO JERUSALEM.

1. *After they had gotten from them, and had launched, where did they come? Gotten from whom? chap. xx. 37, 38. Where was Coos? Where did they go the day following? Where was Rhodes? Where did they then go? Where was Patara?*

2. *What did they find there? Where was the ship going? What did they do? Where was Phenicia?*

3. *What place did they discover? Where was Cyprus? Where did they leave it? To what place did they sail? Where was Syria? Where did they land? Where was Tyre? What was the ship to do there? What is meant by "to unlade her burden"?*

4. *Whom did they find there? How long did they remain there? What did the disciples say to Paul? Through what did they say this? What is meant by "through the spirit"? What did they probably foresee? Are we to understand this as a command of God to Paul not to go to Jerusalem?*

5. *When they had accomplished those days, what did they do? What is meant by "accomplished those days"? What did the people of Tyre do? What did they do when they went out of the city? "How should children be taught to behave to ministers and pious people"?*

6. *When they had taken leave one of another, what did they do?*

7. *Where did they next come? Where was Ptolemais? What was it formerly called? Comp. Judg. i. 31. What is it now called? Akeka. For what has it ever been distinguished? How long did they stay with them?*

8. *The next day, what did they of Paul's company do? To what place did they come? Where was Cesarea? Into whose house did they enter? Of what number was Philip one? Who are meant by the seven? Acts vi. 1—3. What is Philip called? What is meant by evangelist? Why was Philip so called? With whom did Paul and his company abide?*

9. *How many daughters had Philip? What did they do? What is meant here by prophecy? Comp. chap. ii. 17.*

10. *While they tarried there, who came down from Judea? Who was Agabus? See chap. xi. 28.*

11. *What did he do with Paul's girdle? What is meant by a girdle? In whose name did he speak? What did he say? Was this fulfilled? See ver. 33, and chap. xxiv. In what way were prophets accustomed to deliver their messages? Ans. By significant actions, or emblems representing the events which they foretold. See Jer. xlii. 4; xxviii. 2, 3; xviii. 4; Isa. xx. 3, 4; Ezek. iv. xii.*

12. *When they heard these things, what did they do?*

13. *How did Paul answer them? What traits of Paul's character are here seen? What should every Christian be ready to do? How should we feel when our friends are called to go to preach the gospel in heathen lands?*

14. *When he would not be persuaded, what did they do? What did they show by this? What should we learn from their conduct?*

15. *What did they do after those days? After what days? What is meant by "took up our carriages"?*

16. *Who went with them? With whom were they to lodge? Of what place was Mnason? What is meant by his being an old disciple?*

17. *When they were come to Jerusalem, what did the brethren do?*

§ PAUL GOES INTO THE TEMPLE AT JERUSALEM, TO PERFORM A VOW, WITH FOUR OTHERS. THE EXCITEMENT OF THE JEWS.

18. *The day following, what did Paul do? Who was James? Why did he go particularly to James? Who were present?*

19. *What did Paul do to them? What is meant by saluted them? What did he declare?*

20. *When they heard it, what did they do? What is meant by "glorified the Lord"? What did they say to him? What is meant by "who believe"? What reason is there to suppose that there were many Christians in Jerusalem, at that time? What were they all zealous of? What is meant here by the law? What is it to be zealous of the law? How can it be accounted for that the Christians in Jerusalem still continued to observe the law of Moses?*

21. *Of whom were they informed? Of what had they been informed respecting him? By whom probably had this been done? Was it true? Comp. chap. xviii. 18. What was the truth in the case? What is meant by to forsake Moses? What is meant by to walk after the customs?*

22. *What did they say must needs be? What is meant here by "the multitude"? What by "must needs"? Why would they come together?*

23. *What did they tell him to do? Whom did they say they had? What is meant by "we have four men"? What is a vow? What vow was this? Comp. Numb. vi.*

24. *What did they direct Paul to do? What is meant by "purify thyself with them"? What is meant by "be at charges with them"? Why would they shave their heads? Numb. vi. 18. What would all then know? What is meant by "walkest orderly"? What did they wish Paul to show by this?*

25. *What had they written and commanded*

respecting the Gentiles? Where was this written? Acts xv. 20, 29. What are meant by "as touching the Gentiles?"

26. *What did Paul then do? What did he do the next day? What is meant by the temple? For what did he enter the temple? What is meant by "to signify the accomplishment of the days of purification?" Why was this necessary? What offering was required to be made? See Num. vi.*

27. *When the seven days were almost ended, what took place? What seven days? What is meant here by "almost ended?" Who are meant by "the Jews which were of Asia?"*

28. *What did the Jews which were of Asia say? Who are meant by "men of Israel?" What did they say Paul had taught? Was this true? What did they say he had done? What is meant by temple here? How far was it lawful for the Gentiles to enter into the temple? Was there any evidence that Paul had done this?*

29. *Whom had they seen with him? What did they suppose? What reason had they to suppose this? Of what ought we to be careful in our statements?*

§ THE EXCITEMENT AT JERUSALEM IN CONSEQUENCE OF PAUL'S HAVING ENTERED THE TEMPLE. PAUL IS IN DANGER OF LOSING HIS LIFE, AND IS RESCUED BY THE CHIEF CAPTAIN.

30. *How was the city affected? What did the people do? What did they do to Paul? What doors were shut?*

31. *What were they about to do? To whom did tidings come? What tidings? Who is meant by chief captain? What is meant by band? Where was this band stationed? For what purpose? Of what nation was this chief captain? What was his name? Chap. xxiii. 26.*

32. *Whom did the chief captain take? Who were centurions? When the Jews saw them, what did they do? Why did they stop them?*

33. *What did the chief captain command respecting Paul? Why did he command this? Had this been foretold? Chap. xxi. 11. What did he demand?*

34. *How did the multitude answer the chief captain? Where did he then command Paul to be carried? What is a castle? What castle is referred to here?*

35. *What took place when he was on the stairs? What stairs? See Josephus' Jewish Wars, b. v. ch. v. § 8. What is meant by "he was borne of the soldiers?"*

36. *What did the multitude cry out? What did they mean by "away with him?" Compare Luke xxiii. 18.*

37. *When Paul was led into the castle, what did he say? What did the chief captain reply?*

38. *Who did the chief captain suppose Paul was? Who else has given an account of this Egyptian? Ans. Josephus, Ant. b. xx. ch. viii. § 6, and Jewish Wars, b. ii. ch. xiii. § 5. What is the account which Josephus gives of him? What did the Egyptian make? What is an uproar? At what time was this? Whom did he lead out? What is meant here by wilderness? How many men does Josephus say there were? Ans. Thirty thousand. How can these accounts be reconciled? What were those men? What is meant here by murderers?*

39. *What did Paul say? What did he say of Tarsus? What is meant by "of no mean city?" What did he ask of the chief captain?*

40. *What did the chief captain give him? What did Paul do? What was made? In what language did he speak to them? What is meant here by the Hebrew tongue? Why did he speak to them in this language?*

## CHAPTER XXII.

PAUL'S DEFENCE BEFORE THE JEWS.

1. *In what manner did Paul address the Jews? What was indicated by this manner of address? What is a defence? Defence against what? Chap. xxi. 28. What are the principal points in Paul's defence?*

2. *In what tongue did he speak? When they heard that, what did they do?*

3. *What did Paul say he was? Where was he born? Where was Tarsus? Where was he brought up? Who was Gamaliel? Compare chap. v. 34. How was he taught? What is meant by this? What is meant by "at the feet of Gamaliel?" Of what was he zealous? What is meant by being zealous towards God?*

4. *What did Paul say he had done? What is meant by this way? What is meant by unto death? What did he say of them?*

5. *What did Paul say of the high priest? What of the estate of the elders? What is meant by "the estate of the elders?"*

6—16. *What account did Paul give of his conversion? On this passage, see questions on chap. ix. 3—17.*

17. *When he was come to Jerusalem, what occurred? How long after his conversion was this? See Gal. i. 17, 18. Where was he praying? What is a trance? Compare chap. x. 10.*

18. *Whom did Paul see? Who is meant by him? What did he say to him? Why should he leave Jerusalem? Who are meant here by they? Why would they not receive his testimony? Chap. ix. 26.*

19. *What did Paul say to him? What is meant by "beat in every synagogue?" Why did Paul say this?*

20. *When the blood of Stephen was shed,*

*what did he do? What is meant by "kept the raiment?"*

21. *What did he then say to him? What is meant by "far hence?" Did Paul ever travel far among the Gentiles? Compare Rom. xv. 19.*

§ THE EXCITEMENT AMONG THE JEWS AT THE CLOSE OF PAUL'S DEFENCE. PAUL IS BROUGHT INTO THE CASTLE, AND ABOUT TO BE SCOURGED. HE CLAIMS THE PRIVILEGE OF A ROMAN CITIZEN, AND IS BROUGHT BEFORE THE JEWISH COUNCIL.

22. *What did they give Paul to this word? What is meant by audience? What did they then say? Why did they say this?*

23. *What did they then do? Why did they cast off their clothes? What did they indicate by throwing dust in the air? Compare 2 Sam. xvi. 13.*

24. *What did the chief captain then do? What is meant here by examined? What by scourging? Was this common among the Romans? Why did he do this? Was this a just mode of treatment?*

25. *As they bound him with thongs, what did Paul say? What are thongs? Why did they bind him? Was it lawful to scourge a Roman?*

26. *When the centurion heard that, what did he say?*

27. *What did the chief captain then ask Paul? What did Paul answer?*

28. *How did the chief captain say that he had obtained this freedom? What is meant by "this freedom?" How did Paul say he had obtained it? How is this to be understood?*

29. *What did they then do who should have examined him? What is meant by "who should have examined him?" What is said of the chief captain? Why was he afraid? Was it against the Roman law to bind a Roman citizen?*

30. *On the morrow what would the chief captain know? What did he do? Whom did he command to appear? What is meant by "all their council?" What is meant by "brought Paul down?"*

#### CHAPTER XXIII.

PAUL'S DEFENCE BEFORE THE JEWISH COUNCIL. THE DISSENSION BETWEEN THE PHARISEES AND THE SADDUCEES.

1. *What did Paul earnestly behold? What is meant by "earnestly beholding?" What was the council? What did he say? What is meant by "in all good conscience?" Had he so lived before he became a Christian? Compare Acts xxvi. 9. Does the fact that men are conscientious prove that their conduct is right?*

2. *What did the high-priest do? Why did he command to smite him on the mouth?*

Was a similar thing ever done in the case of the Lord Jesus? John xviii. 22. Who was Ananias? Was he really the high-priest?

3. *What did Paul say to him? What is meant here by "whited wall?" Compare Matt. xxiii. 27. What is meant by "God shall smite thee?" How did Ananias die? See Josephus' Jewish Wars, b. ii. ch. xvii. § 8. How did he say he sat there? What is meant by "to judge me?" What did he do contrary to the law?*

4. *What did those who stood by say? What is meant by revilest?*

5. *What did Paul say? What did he mean by "I wist not?" Why did he not know that he was high-priest? Was he really the high-priest? How is Paul's declaration here to be understood? What was written? Where is this written? Exod. xxii. 28. How does this bear on what Paul had said?*

6. *What did Paul perceive? How did he perceive this? What did he cry out? Why did he take advantage of this? What is meant by "I am a Pharisee?" Concerning what did he say he was called in question? What is meant by "the hope and resurrection of the dead?" How was this true? How can Paul be vindicated in this statement?*

7. *What was the effect of his saying this? What is a dissension? What is said of the multitude? What multitude?*

8. *What do the Sadducees say? What do the Pharisees confess? Both what? What is meant here by confess?*

9. *What arose? What did the scribes say? Who were the scribes? Of what part were they? Who did they suppose had spoken to Paul? To what did they here refer? Chap. xxii. 17, 18. Who did Paul there say had spoken to him? Why did the scribes pervert what he had said? What did they say they ought not to do? What is meant by "fight against God?"*

10. *What arose then? What did the chief captain fear? What did he command? Where was the castle?*

§ THE LORD STANDS BY PAUL, AND ENCOURAGES HIM. THE JEWS FORM A PLAN TO PUT HIM TO DEATH. PAUL SENDS HIS SISTER'S SON TO THE CHIEF CAPTAIN TO INFORM HIM OF IT.

11. *Who stood by him the night following? Who is meant here by the Lord? What did he say? Was this fulfilled? Chap. xxviii. 30, 31. Had this ever been the earnest desire of Paul? Rom. i. 10; xv. 23, 24.*

12. *When it was day, what did certain of the Jews do? What is meant by certain? What is meant by banded together? How did they bind themselves? What is meant by their binding themselves under a curse?*

*What did they say? Was this a common oath among the Jews? Who were these? Why did they do this?*

13. *How many were there?*

14. *To whom did they come? What did they say?*

15. *What did they ask the chief priests to do? What is meant by "with the council?" Why did they wish the concurrence of the council? What did they say they would do? What is meant by "or ever he come near?"*

16. *Who heard of this? What did he do?*

17. *Whom did Paul call to him? What did he tell him to do? If the Lord had assured Paul before of safety, why did he use these means to secure his life? What should we do when our lives are in danger?*

18. *What did the centurion do? What did he say?*

19. *What did the chief captain do? What was indicated by his taking him by the hand? What did he ask him?*

20. *What did the young man tell the chief captain?*

21. *What did he ask him not to do? Why did he ask him not to yield to them?*

22. *What did the chief captain then do? What did he charge him? What is meant by charged him?*

§ PAUL IS SENT TO CESAREA.

23. *Whom did he call unto him? What did he command them to do? What were spearmen? Why did he command so many to be ready? At what time were they to be ready? What o'clock was this? Why did he command them to go in the night?*

24. *What were they to provide? What is meant here by beasts? To whom were they to bring him? Who was Felix? Governor of what? What was his character? Why were they to bring Paul to him? How far was it from Jerusalem to Cesarea?*

25. *What did the chief captain write?*

26. *What did he call Felix? What is meant by "greeting?"*

27—30. *What was the substance of the letter which he sent?*

31. *To what place did the soldiers take Paul? Where was Antipatris?*

32. *What did they do on the morrow? Why did the soldiers leave him? To what place did they return?*

33. *When they were come to Cesarea, what was done?*

34. *What did the governor do? What question did he ask? What is a province? Why did he ask this? What did he understand? Where was Cilicia?*

35. *When did he say he would hear Paul? Where did he command him to be kept? What is meant by "Herod's judgment-hall?"*

## CHAPTER XXIV.

PAUL IS ACCUSED BY TERTULLUS BEFORE FELIX. HIS DEFENCE.

1. *After five days who descended? Five days after what? What is meant by descended? See chap. xv. 1. Of what country probably was Tertullus? Why did the Jews employ him? Against whom did Tertullus inform Paul?*

2. *When Paul was called forth, what did Tertullus do? What did he say? What is meant here by quietness? What did he refer to by "worthy deeds?" What is meant here by "thy providence?" What had Felix done tending to promote the peace of Judea?*

3. *How did he say they accepted this? What is meant by "most noble" here? What was the design of Tertullus in saying this?*

4. *What did he wish Felix to hear? What is meant by "of thy clemency?"*

5. *What did he say they had found this man? What is meant by "a pestilent fellow?" What is meant by "a mover of sedition?" Was this true? What is meant by "a ringleader?" Who are referred to by "the sect of the Nazarenes?" Why were they called Nazarenes?*

6. *What did he say Paul had gone about to do? What did he refer to by this? Chap. xxi. 28, 29. What did he say they had done? How would they have judged him? What is meant by judged?*

7. *What did he say Lysias had done?*

8. *What had Lysias commanded? How did Tertullus say that Felix could obtain a knowledge of these things?*

9. *What did the Jews do? What did they say?*

10. *What did the governor then do to Paul? What is meant by beckoned? What did Paul answer? What is meant here by a judge? How long had Felix been governor of Judea? How would this fact enable Paul to answer the more cheerfully?*

11. *What could Felix understand? How could he understand this? How had those twelve days been passed? Compare chap. xxi. 15, 18, 21, 26, 27; xxii. 29, 30; xxiii. 10. For what had he gone up to Jerusalem? What is meant by to worship? How can this be reconciled with ver. 17? Compare chap. xx. 16.*

12. *What does Paul say they had not found him doing? In what places does he deny having done this? How does this meet the accusation against him in ver. 5?*

13. *What did he say they could not prove? What does this appeal of Paul prove?*

14. *What did he confess? What was the charge of Tertullus which Paul here meets? Ver. 5. How does this meet the charge? What is meant by the way? What is meant*

here by *heresy*? Ver. 5. Why does he mention God as the God of his fathers? Compare 2 Tim. 1. 3. *What did he say he believed?*

15. *Of what had he hope? What did they allow? Why does Paul introduce this?* See chap. xxiii. 6, 7.

16. *In what did he exercise himself? What is meant by "I exercise myself?" What is meant by conscience? What is "a conscience void of offence?" When is a conscience void of offence toward God? When towards man? Why should we strive to have such a conscience? How may we secure such a conscience? What is proved here in regard to the character of Paul?*

§ PAUL'S DEFENCE BEFORE FELIX CONCLUDED. HE REASONS OF RIGHTEOUSNESS, TEMPERANCE, AND A COMING JUDGMENT BEFORE FELIX. IS LEFT BOUND BY FELIX WHEN FESTUS SUCCEEDS HIM IN THE OFFICE.

17. *What did Paul say he did after many years? What are alms? What is meant by "to my nation?" To what part of the nation? Rom. xv. 25, 26. What are offerings?*

18. *Who found him in the temple? In what state did they find him? What did he mean by this? See chap. xxi. 23—26.*

19. *Where did he say they ought to have been? Why ought they to have been present?*

20. *What did he demand that those present should do? What is meant by the council? When was he before the council? Chap. xxiii. 1—10.*

21. *What did Paul except? What is meant by "this one voice?" Did Paul mean to acknowledge that he had done wrong in what he said then?*

22. *When Felix heard these things, what did he do? Of what had he more perfect knowledge? What is meant by "that way?" Why was this a reason for deferring them? What is meant by "deferred them?" What did he say? Why did he wait for Lysias?*

23. *Whom did Felix command to keep Paul? What did he direct them to do? Why did he wish him to have liberty?*

24. *After some days, what did Felix do? Who was his wife? Whose daughter was she? To whom had she been before married? Was Felix lawfully married to her? Why did he send for Paul? Concerning what did he hear him? What is meant here by "the faith in Christ?"*

25. *Of what did Paul reason? What is meant here by "reasoned?" Why did he select these topics? What is meant by "righteousness?" What was the character of Felix with regard to righteousness? What is meant here by temperance? Why did he reason on this before Felix? What is meant by "judgment to come?" Why did he reason on this? What was the effect on Felix?*

What is meant by he "trembled?" Why did he tremble? *What did he say? What is meant by "a more convenient season?" What is the difference between the conduct of Felix and that of the jailer at Philippi? Acts xvi. 30. Do we read of Felix's conversion at a more convenient season? When do sinners resemble Felix? Why do sinners ever defer repentance to a more convenient season? What should Christians learn from Paul's conduct before Felix?*

26. *What did he hope? Why did he hope for this? What did he do? What is meant by "communed with him?" Is there any evidence that he was again alarmed in view of his sins?*

27. *What governor then came? After how long a time? By whom was he sent? Ans. Nero. What is meant by "into Felix's room?" What was Felix willing to do? Why was he willing to do this? What ought he to have done? Where did Felix go? Did he conciliate the favour of the Jews? Ans. No. See Josephus' Ant. b. xx. ch. viii. § 9. What did he do with Paul? What should we learn from the conduct of Felix?*

#### CHAPTER XXV.

FESTUS IS INFORMED BY THE JEWS AGAINST PAUL. PAUL IS BROUGHT BEFORE HIM AT CESAREA. HIS DEFENCE, AND APPEAL TO CESAR.

1. *Into what place did Festus come? Who was Festus? What is meant by a province? A province of what empire? For what purpose did he come into the province? How long did he remain in Caesarea? Where did he then go? For what purpose did he probably go to Jerusalem? Why is it said that he ascended to Jerusalem?*

2. *Against whom was he informed? By whom?*

3. *What did they desire? What did they intend to do? On what pretence could they ask that he might be brought to Jerusalem?*

4. *What did Festus answer? Why did he not grant their request?*

5. *What did he wish them to do? What is meant by "which are able?"*

6. *How long did Festus tarry at Jerusalem? Where did he then go? What did he command the next day?*

7. *When Paul was come, what did the Jews do? What complaints did they make? Compare chap. xxiv. 5, 6.*

8. *What did Paul answer?*

9. *What was Festus willing to do? Why was he desirous of doing this? What did he ask Paul? Why did Festus ask this?*

10. *Where did Paul say he stood? What did he mean by this? Who is meant by Cesar? Why was that called his judgment?*

sent? *What did he say ought to be done there? What is meant by "ought to be judged?" To whom had he done no wrong? What did Festus know about this? How did he know it? Why did Paul refuse to go to Jerusalem?*

11. *What did Paul say if he was an offender? What is meant by "an offender?" Why did he say this? Should a Christian show respect to the laws? Under what circumstances did he say no man should deliver him unto them? How could Paul say this so confidently? To whom did he appeal? What is meant by "I appeal?" Was it lawful or customary to do this? Why did Paul do it in this case?*

12. *What did Festus do? What is meant by "conferred?" What is meant here by "the council?" Why did he confer with them? What did Festus then say? Why was Festus probably willing that he should be sent to Rome? Had Paul ever desired to go to Rome? Rom. i. 9, 10; xv. 23, 24. In what way was his prayer answered? What should we learn from this about the way in which God answers prayers?*

§ AGRIPPA AND BERNICE COME TO CAESAREA TO SALUTE FESTUS. FESTUS DECLARES PAUL'S CAUSE TO HIM. AGRIPPA EXPRESSES A DESIRE TO HEAR HIM. AGRIPPA AND BERNICE, AND THE CHIEF MEN OF CAESAREA, ASSEMBLE TO HEAR PAUL.

13. *After certain days who came to Caesarea? Who was king Agrippa? Over what countries was he king? To whom was he subject? Who had given him his kingdom? Who was Bernice? What was her character? For what did they come? What is meant by "to salute Festus?"*

14. *After they had been there some days, what did Festus do? What is meant by "declared Paul's cause?" Why did he do this? What is meant by "left in bonds?"*

15. *What did Festus say the chief priests and elders had done when he was at Jerusalem? What is meant here by "judgment against him?"*

16. *What did Festus say he answered them? What is meant by "it is not the manner of the Romans?" Was this secured by law? Who is meant here by "to deliver?" Was this observed in the case of the Lord Jesus? See Matt. xxvii. 18—25. What is meant by license?*

17. *What did he do on the morrow?*

18. *What did he say his accusers brought against him? What accusations had he supposed they would bring?*

19. *What questions had they? What is meant here by questions? What is meant by superstition? What question had they about Jesus? Did Festus believe that he had risen*

from the dead? What is shown here about his feelings in regard to the Saviour?

20. *What did he doubt? What is meant by this? Why did he doubt? What did he purpose to do?*

21. *What did he say Paul had done? Who is meant here by Augustus? Who was emperor at that time? Why was he called Augustus?*

22. *What did Agrippa say? Why did he wish to hear him? What did Festus answer?*

23. *What took place on the morrow? What is meant by "with great pomp?" What is meant by the "place of hearing?" Who entered with them? What did Festus command?*

24. *What did Festus say to king Agrippa? Who is meant by "have dealt with me?"*

25. *What had he found respecting Paul? What had Paul done? What had Festus resolved to do?*

26. *What did he say he had not to write to his lord? What is meant here by "certain thing?" Who is meant by "my lord?" Why had he brought him before Agrippa?*

27. *How did it seem to him to send a prisoner without signifying the crimes laid against him? Why was it unreasonable? How could Agrippa probably aid him in this? What is meant by signify? What is meant by withal?*

#### CHAPTER XXVI.

PAUL'S DEFENCE BEFORE KING AGRIPPA.

1. *What did Agrippa say to Paul? What did Paul do? What was denoted by his stretching forth his hand? As Paul had appealed to Cæsar, might he not now have refused to speak? Why did he choose to speak before Agrippa?*

2. *What did Paul say he thought himself? Why was he happy? Why was he happy to be heard before Agrippa? Before whom had he been tried before? Chap. xxiv. xxv. Why was Agrippa better qualified to judge this case than Felix and Festus? Of what had Paul been accused by the Jews? Chap. xxiv. 5, 6. What made him willing to repeat his defence before Agrippa? For what purpose was he now tried before Agrippa?*

3. *What did Paul know of Agrippa? What is meant by "expert?" What are meant by customs? What by questions? How came Agrippa to understand Jewish customs and questions so well? Did Paul say this to flatter Agrippa? What did he ask Agrippa to do? What is the force of "wherefore" here? Why should Agrippa be more disposed to hear him patiently than Felix or Festus?*

4. *What does Paul say of his manner of life? What is meant by "manner of life?" Where was his early life spent? Where was*

he born? Chap. xxii. 3. Where was he educated? Chap. xxii. 3. Is it probable that Paul had been distinguished in the school of Gamaliel for zeal in the Jewish customs? Compare Phil. iii. 4—6; Acts ix. 1, 2.

5. *From what time had they known him?* What is meant by "from the beginning?" *How had he lived?* What is meant by the "most straitest?" In what were the Pharisees strict? What is a *sect*? What other sects were there among the Jews? Why does Paul appeal to his early life in this case?

6. *For what did Paul now stand?* What is meant here by "am judged?" What is meant by "for the hope?" To what promise does he here refer? What is meant by "made of God?" Who are meant here by "our fathers?"

7. *Who hoped to come to that promise?* Who are meant by "our twelve tribes?" *Whom did they serve? How did they serve him?* What is meant by *instantly*? What is meant here by "day and night?" Compare Luke ii. 37. What was the moral character of the Jews at that time? What was their character in regard to the observance of religious rites and ceremonies? *For what did Paul say he was accused by the Jews?*

8. *What question did Paul ask concerning the resurrection of the dead?* What is meant by *incredible*? Whom did he address when he said "with you?" Did the Romans regard it as incredible? Why should it not be thought incredible? Has God power to raise the dead? Has he said that he would? 1 Cor. xv.

9. *What did Paul say he verily thought?* What is meant by "I verily thought?" Why did he think that he *ought* to do this? Was he conscientious in this? Is a man always right who is conscientious? What is meant by "many things?" What is shown by this in regard to Paul's opposition to the gospel? What is meant by "contrary to the name?"

10. *What did he do in Jerusalem?* *What did he do to the saints?* Who are meant by *saints*? *When they were put to death, what did he do?* What is meant by "gave my voice?" Was Paul a member of the great council? *From whom did he receive authority?* Is there an account of the murder of any one except Stephen? Acts vii. 57—60. Is it probable that any others were put to death?

11. *Where did Paul punish them?* *What did he compel them to do?* What is it to blaspheme? Does this mean that any of them did blaspheme? Why did he seek to compel them to do this? *What were Paul's feelings against Christians?* What is shown by this of the nature of persecution? *Where did he persecute them?* What is meant by "strange cities?" What city is particularly mentioned? Chap. ix. 3.

12—15. *What did he say took place on the road to Damascus?* See chap. ix. 5, &c.

§ PAUL'S DEFENCE BEFORE KING AGRIPPA CONCLUDED. ITS EFFECT ON AGRIPPA.

16. *What did Jesus tell Paul to do?* *For what purpose did he say he had appeared to him?* *Of what things would he make him a witness?* What did he mean by "those things in which I will appear unto thee?" Compare chap. xxii. 17, 18. What do we learn from this in regard to the duty of ministers?

17. *From whom would he deliver him?* Who are meant here by "the people?" *To whom did he then send him?* Why does Paul insist on this?

18. *For what purpose would he send him?* What is meant by "to open their eyes?" Compare Eph. i. 18. What is meant by turning "them from darkness to light?" What by "from the power of Satan unto God?" Under whose dominion are sinners by nature? See Col. i. 13; 1 Pet. ii. 9; John xii. 31; xvi. 11. In what respect are they under Satan? *What should they receive?* What is meant by the "forgiveness of sins?" What is an *inheritance*? What is meant by "them who are sanctified?" Who else besides the Gentiles are in a state of darkness? What is the effect of the gospel when it is preached to sinners? What are some of the privileges of Christians?

19. *How did Paul regard the heavenly vision?* What does he say in Gal. i. 16. What is meant here by *vision*? Why is it called heavenly? What should we learn from this in regard to our duty?

20. *What did he do?* *Where did he preach?* *What did he show them?* Where was Damascus? What is meant by "the coasts of Judea?"

21. *What did the Jews do?* For what cause? What is meant by "went about to kill me?"

22. *What did Paul say he had obtained?* *In consequence of this help, what did he say of himself?* What should we learn from Paul's tracing his deliverances to God? *What did he continue to do?* Who are meant by "small?" Who by "great?" What should we learn from this respecting the duty of ministers? *What did he say?* Why was he so anxious to show that Moses and the prophets had said this?

23. *What did Moses and the prophets say of Christ?* What is meant by "should suffer?" Were there none raised from the dead before Christ? In what sense was he the first that should rise from the dead? What is said of him in Col. i. 18? What in 1 Cor. xv. 20?

24. *As he thus spoke, what did Festus say?* What is indicated by his speaking with a loud



voice? What is meant by "thou art beside thyself?" What do men of the world often think of zealous and active Christians? Why did Festus think Paul was beside himself? *What did Festus say had made Paul mad? What did he mean by mad? How had Paul been educated? Is it ever the effect of much learning to produce derangement?*

25. *What did Paul say? What did he call Festus? How should we address those in authority? What words did Paul say he spoke? What is meant by sobriety? Did Paul manifest any anger in reply to the rude remark of Festus? How should we answer those who speak to us rudely? How did Paul prove that he was not deranged?*

26. *What did Paul say the king knew? What king? What things did Paul refer to? What opportunity had he for knowing these things? How did Paul speak before him? What is meant by "I speak freely?" How did Paul say this thing was not done? What thing? What is meant by "was not done in a corner?" What did our Saviour say when he was accused by the Jews? John xviii. 20.*

27. *What question did Paul ask Agrippa? For what purpose did he ask this question? What did he say he knew? How could Paul know this?*

28. *What did Agrippa say to Paul? What is meant here by "almost?" What hindered his becoming a Christian? What was the character of Agrippa? Was he ever fully persuaded to be a Christian? When may persons be said to be "almost persuaded" to be Christians? What usually prevents their being quite persuaded? What will be their lot if they die in this state?*

29. *What did Paul say in reply to this? What is meant by "I would to God?" What did he wish Agrippa to be? In what respect did he wish Agrippa to be like himself? What exception did Paul make to his wish? What did he mean by "these bonds?" Why did Paul except them? What do Christians wish respecting others? Why do they desire this?*

30. *When Paul had thus spoken, what did the king and governor do?*

31. *When they were gone aside, what did they do? What did they say?*

32. *What did Agrippa then say? What proof was thus furnished of the innocence of Paul? Why was he sent to Rome?*

#### CHAPTER XXVII.

##### PAUL'S VOYAGE TO ITALY.

1. *What was determined? By whom was this determined? Chap. xxv. 12. Who are meant here by "we?" Why did Luke accompany Paul? Where was Italy? For what purpose were they to sail there? To whom did they deliver Paul? Whom else*

*did they deliver to Julius? Of what band was he? What is a centurion? What is meant by a *bapn*? Why was this called "Augustus' band?" Who was Augustus?*

2. *Into what ship did they enter? Where was Adramyttium? What did they do? What is meant by "we launched?" Where did they intend to sail? What is meant by "the coasts of Asia?" Who was with them? Is he elsewhere mentioned as the companion of Paul? Acts xix. 29; xx. 4; Col. iv. 10; Philem. 24. Why did he now go with Paul to Rome?*

3. *At what place did they touch? Where was Sidon? In what direction was it from Cesarea? How did Julius treat Paul? What is meant by "courteously entreated?" What did he give him liberty to do? Had Paul probably any friends in Sidon? What is meant by "to refresh himself?"*

4. *When they had launched from thence, where did they sail? Where was Cyprus? What is meant by "sailed under Cyprus?" Why did they sail in that course? What course would they have taken if the wind had been fair?*

5. *Over what sea did they sail? Why was this called the sea of Cilicia and Pamphylia? Where did they then come? Where was Lycia?*

6. *What did the centurion find there? Where was Alexandria? Where was the ship sailing? With what was it laden? Ver. 38. What trade was carried on between Alexandria and Italy? What did the centurion do?*

7. *How did they sail? How long? Where were they scarce come? Where was Cnidus? What is meant by "over against?" Why did they sail so slowly? Under what island did they sail? What is meant by "we sailed under Crete?" Where was Crete? What is it now called? Over against what place did they sail? Where was Salmone?*

8. *Did they pass it? How did they pass it? What is meant by "hardly passing it?" To what place did they come? Where was this? Nigh unto what city was this?*

9. *What was now spent? What is said of the sailing? Why was it dangerous? What was now past? What is meant here by "the fast?" Ans. The great day of atonement. At what season of the year did this occur? Why was it considered dangerous to sail after that?*

10. *What did Paul say he perceived? How could he perceive that? What is meant by "sirs?" What is meant by "hurt?" What is meant by *lading*? Was Paul inspired in foreseeing this?*

11. *Whom did the centurion believe? Who is meant by the master? Who by the owner?*

12. *What is said of the haven? What is*

meant by *commodious*? *What did the more part advise to do?* The more part of whom? *What place did they hope to attain to?* Where was Phenice? *How does it lie?* What is meant by this? How did this contribute to its safety?

§ THE ACCOUNT OF PAUL'S VOYAGE CONTINUED.

13. *What wind blew?* *How did it blow?* *What did they suppose?* What purpose? *Where did they then sail?*

14. *What arose not long after?* *What was the wind called?* Why was it so called? Does any such wind prevail in this sea now?

15. *When the ship was caught, what did they do?* Caught by what?

16. *Under what island did they run?* Where was that island? What is meant by running under it? *What was their difficulty there?* What is meant by "to come by the boat?"

17. *When they had taken the boat up, what did they use?* What are meant by *helps*? For what purpose did they use them? *What did they do to the ship?* What is meant by "undergirding the ship?" Why did they do this? Is this ever practised now? *What did they fear?* What are meant by quicksands? *What did they do?* What is meant by "strake sail?" *How did they then go?*

18. *With what were they tossed?* *What did they do the next day?* What is meant by "lightened the ship?" How did they do this?

19. *What did they do the third day?* What is meant by the *tackling* of the ship? Why did they do this?

20. *In what state were they in?* What danger were they particularly exposed to? On what were the ancients dependent to guide them? Had they any compass? Why was all hope taken away?

21. *After long abstinence, what did Paul do?* What is meant by *abstinence*? Why had they abstained from food? *What did Paul tell them they should have done?* *What had they gained?* What is meant by *harm* and *loss*? What is meant here by *gained*?

22. *What did Paul exhort them to?* What is meant by "be of good cheer?" *What did he assure them should not be?* *What should be lost?* What is the effect of religion in time of danger?

23. *Who did he say stood by him that night?* What do we learn of angels in Heb. i. 14? Were angels often employed to make known the will of God? *What did Paul say of his relation to God?* How did he serve him? To whom do we belong? How should we serve God?

24. *What did the angel say?* Before whom must he be brought? *What had God given him?* How many were in the ship? Ver,

37. In what sense had God given them to Paul? Of what benefit are Christians often to the wicked?

25. *What did Paul tell them to be?* *What did he believe?*

26. *What did Paul say must happen to them?* What is meant by *howbeit*? What island was this? Chap. xxviii. 1.

§ PAUL'S SHIPWRECK.

27. *What night was come?* The fourteenth from what? *Where were they?* What is meant by "in Adria?" *In what situation were they?* *What did the shipmen judge?* How did they judge this?

28. *What did they do?* What is meant by *sounded*? *How deep did they then find it?* How much is a *fathom*? *What did they do again?* *How deep did they find it?* What might they judge from this?

29. *What did they fear?* *What did they do?* What is the *stern*? For what purpose did they do this? *For what did they wish?* Why?

30. *What were the shipmen about to do?* *Under colour of what did they do this?* What is meant by "under colour?" What was their real purpose in doing this? What is meant by the *foreship*? What was there improper in their conduct?

31. *What did Paul say to the centurion?* What had been promised? Ver. 22. Why was it necessary for them to remain in the ship? What does this teach us about the manner in which the purposes of God are to be fulfilled? Why is it necessary to use means in order that the purposes of God should be accomplished? Is it necessary to use any means for our salvation? What means?

32. *What did the soldiers then do?* Why did they do this?

33. *While the day was coming on, what did Paul do?* What is meant by "while the day was coming on?" What is meant here by *meat*? *What did Paul say they had done?* What is meant by *fasting*? In what sense was it true that they had taken nothing? Why had they not been able to take any regular meal?

34. *What did he ask them to do?* *Why did he say they should do it?* *What did he say should not occur?* What is meant by this? Compare 1 Kings i. 52; 1 Sam. xiv. 45.

35. *What did Paul then do?* *In whose presence?* Was this customary among the Jews? Compare Matt. xiv. 19. What should we learn from this?

36. *How did they all feel then?* *What did they do?*

37. *How many were in the ship?*

38. *When they had eaten enough, what did they do?* Why did they do this?

39. *What is said when it was day?* *What did they discover?* What is meant here by a

*creek? What by its having a shore? What were they minded to do? What is meant by "were minded?" What by "thrust in?"*

40. *What did they take up? What is meant here by "had taken up?" What anchors? Ver. 29. To what did they commit themselves? What did they loose? What was meant by rudder-bands? Why did they loose them? What did they hoist? What is the mainsail? Towards what did they make?*

41. *Into what place did they fall? What are meant here by falling? What is meant by "where two seas meet?" What did they do to the ship? Did they intend to do this? Ver. 39. What is said of the foresail? What of the hinder part?*

42. *What did the soldiers give counsel to do? Why did they advise to do this? What did they apprehend if they escaped?*

43. *What was the centurion willing to do? Why was he favourably disposed towards Paul? What did he do? What command did he give?*

44. *How did the rest get to land? What came to pass? What was thus proved true? Ver. 22. What should we learn from this chapter?*

#### CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE TREATMENT OF PAUL AND HIS COMPANIONS IN THE ISLAND OF MELITA. THEIR JOURNEY TO ROME.

1. *When they were escaped, what did they know? How did they know this? What is this island now called? What is its size and situation?*

2. *What is said of the barbarous people? What is meant by barbarous? Why were they called barbarous? What language did they speak? What did they do? Why did they do this? What time of the year was this? In whose possession is Malta now? Are there any Christians in the island?*

3. *What did Paul do? For what purpose? What came out of the heat? How can this be accounted for? What is a viper? What did the viper do?*

4. *What did the barbarians say? What is meant here by venomous? Why did they say this? Why did they suppose he was a murderer? What do we learn here about the operation of the mind without revelation? What is meant by vengeance?*

5. *What did Paul do? What did Christ promise in Mark xvi. 18?*

6. *What did they look for? When Paul did not swell or die, what did they do? What is meant by swollen? What is the usual effect of the bite of serpents? Why did they change their minds? Had any thing similar ever occurred to Paul before? Chap. xiv. 11.*

7. *What were in the same quarters? What*

*are meant here by quarters? What is meant by "the chief man of the island?" What did Publius do for them? How long did Paul remain with him?*

8. *Who lay sick at the house of Publius? What did Paul do for him? What was fulfilled by this? Mark xvi. 18.*

9. *What did others then do?*

10. *How did these people treat Paul and his companions? When they departed, what did they do? What is meant by laded?*

11. *How long did they remain in the island? In what skiff did they depart? What was its sign? What is meant by sign? Who were Castor and Pollux?*

12. *Where did they land? Where was Syracuse? How long did they remain there?*

13. *What did they do from thence? What is meant by "fetched a compass?" To what place did they come? Where was Rhegium? What took place after one day? Where did they come the next day? Where was Puteoli? Why was it so called?*

14. *Whom did they find there? Who are meant by brethren? How long did they tarry there? Where did they then go?*

15. *Who heard of them? The brethren of what place? What did they do? How far? Where was the Appii Forum? How far was this from Rome? Where were the Three Taverns? When Paul saw the brethren from Rome, what did he do? Why did he thank God? Had he ever desired particularly to see them? See Rom. i. 10—12; xv. 23, 32.*

16. *When they came to Rome, to whom did the centurion deliver the prisoners? Who is meant by "the captain of the guard?" What was Paul suffered to do? Why was this favour shown to Paul? Compare chap. xxvii. 43. What is meant by "a soldier that kept him?" Compare chap. xii. 6.*

§ PAUL'S INTERVIEW WITH THE JEWS AT ROME. IS SUFFERED TO ABIDE IN HIS OWN HIRED HOUSE, AND TO PREACH THE GOSPEL.

17. *After three days, whom did Paul call together? Why did he call them together? Who are meant by "the chief of the Jews?" When they were come together, what did he say?*

18. *When the Romans examined him, what would they have done?*

19. *What did Paul say the Jews had done? What did he then say he had done? Had he any thing of which to accuse his nation? What may we learn from this? Had he never been injured by them? What should we be willing to do when we are injured by others?*

20. *Why had he called them? Why was he bound with that chain? What is meant by the hope of Israel?*

21. *What did they reply to him? Who are*

meant here by "the brethren that came?" How can it be accounted for that they had not forwarded accusations against Paul?

22. *What did they desire to hear? What did they say of that sect? What sect did they refer to? Why was it every where spoken against? What do we learn here about the way in which religion is regarded? Why is it spoken against?*

23. *What did they appoint? Who came to him? To what place? What did he expound to them? What is meant by expounded? What is meant by the kingdom of God? What did he persuade them about? What is meant by "persuading them?" What is meant by "out of Moses?" What had Moses said of the Messiah? What had the prophets said? How long did Paul do this? What should we learn from this about being diligent?*

24. *What was the effect of this on the Jews?*

25. *Did they agree among themselves? When they differed, what did they do? What did Paul say? What is meant by "one word?" Who spoke this? By whose mouth? Who was Esaias? Where is this recorded? Isa. vi. 9, 10. On what occasion did Isalah say this? How was it applicable to the Jews in the time of Paul?*

26. *What did the Holy Ghost say to Isalah? What should the people do? What was meant by this?*

27. *What was the state of their heart? What is meant by "waxed gross?" What is said of their ears? What is said of their eyes? Why had they done it? What is meant by "should heal them?" What is the meaning of this verse? Is it elsewhere quoted in the New Testament? Matt. xiii*

14; John xii. 39, 40. What does it prove respecting the character of the Jews?

28. *What did Paul say should be known to them? What is meant by the salvation of God? Where should it be said? What would the Gentiles do? What is meant by "they will hear it?" How could Paul know this? What should we learn from this about being encouraged to do good?*

29. *When the Jews heard this, what did they do? What had they among themselves? What is meant by "reasoning" here? Why would they have such reasoning?*

30. *Where did Paul dwell? How long? What is meant by "his own hired house?" What did he do? What is meant by "received all?" Was he probably brought before Nero? Why was he not set at liberty?*

31. *What did he preach there? What did he teach? How did he do it? What is meant by "with all confidence?" Was he probably the instrument of converting any persons during this time? See Phil. ii. 25; iv. 18; Philem. 10. Was his confinement the means of promoting the spread of the gospel? Phil. i. 12—14. Did Paul write any epistles during this period? Ans. He wrote probably the following, viz.—Ephesians, April, A. D. 61; 2 Timothy, May, 61; Philippians, 62; Colossians, 62; Philemon, 62; Hebrews, 63. When was he released? Why did not Luke continue his history further? When and where did Luke die? Ans. In Achaia, about A. D. 64, aged 84 years. Where did Paul go after he was released? Did he ever return to Rome? Where did he die? On what occasion was he put to death? How was he put to death? What was his character?*