

Insights From Acts

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Insights From Acts

by Jonathan Cooper

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Introduction

One of the ways I've been studying the Word of God is by making a list of everything that each book of the Bible teaches. This has resulted in more than a thousand pages of material. Although it's interesting and I've learned a lot from writing it, that's a lot of bullet points to read through!

The purpose of this book is to extract the most interesting insights from that massive list. This isn't intended to summarize each book of the Bible because that's what my "Chapter Summary of the Bible" is for. It's also not intended to list the major points of each book because you're probably already familiar with them. Finally, it's not intended to offer in-depth commentary because that's what my regular commentary is for. This book is simply a collection of points that I found interesting.

I hope there's some material here that you find edifying.

Jon Cooper
4/29/2024

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Acts

- The book of Acts was written to Theophilus, the son of Annas and brother-in-law of Caiaphas (Acts 1:1). He served as high priest from 37 to 41 AD.
- Luke called the crucifixion of Jesus the "passion" of Jesus (Acts 1:3).
- After Jesus rose from the dead, He provided proof that He was alive. Instead of asking His disciples to simply take it on faith He proved it (Acts 1:3).
- After Jesus rose from the dead He remained in this world for 40 days (Acts 1:3).
- After Jesus rose from the dead He taught His disciples about things that pertained to the kingdom of God (the church) (Acts 1:3). This means Jesus continued to teach His disciples after His resurrection and before His ascension.
- Jesus commanded His disciples to remain in Jerusalem until they were given power from Heaven (Acts 1:4).
- When the disciples asked Jesus if now was the time when He was going to restore the kingdom of Israel, He didn't tell them that they misunderstood and He was never going to do that. Instead His answer implied that one day He would indeed do that (Acts 1:7).
- God the Father is the one who decides the times and seasons. He decides when prophecy will be fulfilled (Acts 1:7). This means God the Father has power over the future and decides what will happen.
- Jesus expected His disciples to proclaim Him to the uttermost parts of the earth (Acts 1:8).

- Jesus will return the same way He left this world (Acts 1:11).
- The money which was given to Judas to betray Jesus was called the reward of iniquity (Acts 1:18). It was a sin for Judas to betray Jesus.
- All those who lived in Jerusalem knew that Judas had betrayed Jesus and then died a terrible death (Acts 1:19).
- The twelve disciples weren't the only people who were with Jesus for the entire duration of His ministry. There were others as well (Acts 1:21).
- Although Paul was an apostle, he wasn't the replacement for Judas. That person had to be someone who was with Jesus for the entire duration of His earthly ministry, which meant Paul wasn't eligible (Acts 1:21).
- The earthly ministry of Jesus began when He was baptized by John the Baptist and ended when He ascended into Heaven (Acts 1:22).
- God knows the hearts of everyone (Acts 1:24).
- The disciples chose a replacement for Judas by casting lots. They believed that God controlled the outcome and would make sure the right person was chosen (Acts 1:26).
- With the gift of tongues, the miracle takes place in the person who's listening. When one person speaks and three people listen, each of the three people hear their own native language regardless of what language the speaker was using (Acts 2:6).
- When Peter preached to the multitude he didn't ignore the accusations of drunkenness. Instead he addressed them and said they were false (Acts 2:15).

- Peter preached to the multitude on the third hour of the day (which would have been around 9am) (Acts 2:15).
- The apostolic era fulfilled the prophecy from Joel that God would pour out His Spirit upon all flesh, and would cause people to prophecy, to see visions, and to dream dreams (Acts 2:17).
- In the apostolic era there were both male and female prophets (Acts 2:17).
- There are times when God puts signs in the heavens and the earth (Acts 2:19).
- There are times when God uses blood as a sign (Acts 2:19).
- There are times when God uses fire and smoke as signs (Acts 2:19).
- In the last days, the sun will be turned to darkness and the moon will be turned to blood (Acts 2:20).
- When Jesus did miracles it was God the Father doing the miracles through Him (Acts 2:22). In other words, the miracles of Jesus were performed by God the Father.
- God the Father predestined Jesus to be crucified (Acts 2:23).
- Even though Jesus was killed according to God's will, it was still wicked for people to betray and kill Him (Acts 2:23).
- God the Father resurrected Jesus (Acts 2:24).
- It wasn't possible for Jesus to remain dead (Acts 2:24).
- David was a prophet (Acts 2:30).

- David knew that some of his writings were about the Messiah (Acts 2:31).
- The Messiah will sit at the right hand of God until God turns the Messiah's enemies into a footstool (Acts 2:35).
- When Peter preached to the multitude on the day of Pentecost, he told the Jews that they were the ones who crucified Jesus (Acts 2:36).
- The reason Jesus is the Messiah is because God the Father made Him the Messiah (Acts 2:36).
- In order to be saved we must repent (Acts 2:38).
- After we repent we must be baptized (Acts 2:38).
- When we're saved God gives us the gift of the Holy Spirit. This is a unique feature of the church age because this didn't happen before the resurrection of Jesus (Acts 2:38).
- In the church age, only those who are saved receive the gift of the Holy Spirit (v38)
- The promise of God was that all those who repented would be saved and receive the Holy Spirit (Acts 2:39).
- Peter taught that the only people who would be saved are those who God chose (Acts 2:39). This means Peter taught the doctrine of election.
- In the apostolic era people were baptized immediately after they repented and believed. There was no delay between repentance and baptism (Acts 2:41).
- Those who are truly saved will continue in the doctrine of the apostles (Acts 2:42). They won't reject them.

- Those who are truly saved will have fellowship with other believers (Acts 2:42). They won't distance themselves from them.
- Those who are truly saved will partake of communion (Acts 2:42).
- Those who are truly saved will spend time in prayer (Acts 2:42).
- When people saw that the apostles were filled with the Holy Spirit, they became afraid (Acts 2:43).
- In the earliest days of the church, the apostles were in the temple each day (Acts 2:46).
- In the earliest days of the church, the apostles went from house to house celebrating communion (Acts 2:46).
- In the earliest days of the church, the apostles had favor with all the people (Acts 2:47).
- In ancient times there was an hour of prayer in the temple (Acts 3:1). This seems to have been the ninth hour, which was 3pm.
- The reason the lame man couldn't walk was because his feet and ankle bones were too weak (Acts 3:7).
- The Jews desired a murderer instead of Jesus (Acts 3:14).
- Peter told the crowd that the lame man wasn't healed by Peter's power or holiness. Instead he was healed by Jesus (Acts 3:16).
- Our faith comes from Jesus (Acts 3:16).
- The Jews denied Jesus through ignorance (Acts 3:17).
- God revealed through His prophets that the Messiah

would have to suffer (Acts 3:18).

- In order for our sins to be forgiven we must repent (Acts 3:19).
- One day a time of refreshing will come from the presence of the Lord (Acts 3:19). This is a reference to the millennium.
- The reason Jesus will one day return is because God the Father will send Him back (Acts 3:20).
- Jesus must remain in Heaven until the time of the restitution of all things (Acts 3:21).
- The time of the restitution of all things (the millennium) is a future event, not a reference to the church age. It won't begin until Jesus returns (Acts 3:21).
- All of God's prophets have prophesied about the millennium from the beginning of the world (Acts 3:21). It's not a new doctrine.
- All those who don't listen to Jesus will be destroyed (Acts 3:23).
- All of the prophets from Samuel onwards prophesied about the coming of the Messiah (Acts 3:34).
- Jesus is the fulfillment of the covenant that God made with Abraham. He's the one through whom all nations are blessed (Acts 3:25).
- God sent Jesus to turn everyone away from their iniquities (Acts 3:26).
- The priests were angry that Peter taught there would be a resurrection of the dead (Acts 4:2). The priests rejected that doctrine, even though it was taught in the Old

Testament.

- The religious leaders arrested Peter and John for preaching the resurrection of the dead (Acts 4:3).
- The first disciples who were persecuted for the sake of Jesus were Peter and John. They were arrested when Peter healed the lame man who was at the temple gate and then preached Jesus (Acts 4:3).
- More people were saved after Peter healed the lame man than were saved on the day of Pentecost (Acts 4:4).
- In the earliest days of the church, Jesus was called "Jesus Christ of Nazareth" (Acts 4:10).
- Peter told the religious leaders that they were the ones who crucified Jesus (Acts 4:10).
- Peter taught that *Jesus* is the stone upon which the church was built (Acts 4:10-11). Peter never taught that the stone was him.
- Jesus is the only way to be saved. There is no other path to salvation (Acts 4:12).
- Although the religious leaders saw that the lame man was healed and heard the testimony of Peter, they still didn't repent and believe (Acts 4:14).
- The religious leaders wanted to deny the miracle that Peter had done but they couldn't. Everyone knew it had happened and there was no way to cover it up (Acts 4:16).
- Peter told the religious leaders that their command to not teach in the name of Jesus was contrary to God's command. It would be wrong to obey them instead of

God (Acts 4:19).

- Peter preached Jesus from the perspective of an eyewitness. He was preaching about things he had personally heard and seen (Acts 4:20).
- The reason the religious leaders were unwilling to punish Peter and John was because they were afraid of the people, who had witnessed their notable miracle (Acts 4:21).
- The people of Jerusalem gave God the credit for healing the lame man (Acts 4:21).
- The religious leaders persecuted the disciples out of a hatred for God. They wanted to overcome and defeat Him (Acts 4:25).
- It's a vain thing to fight against God because He can't be defeated (Acts 4:25).
- When the rulers fought against Jesus they were doing what God predestined them to do. Although they didn't know it, they were carrying out God's counsel (Acts 4:28). This means God controls the actions of rulers.
- Since rulers can only do things that God has already predetermined, that means people don't have free will (Acts 4:28).
- The disciples wanted God to see that they were being persecuted (Acts 4:29).
- When the disciples were persecuted they prayed that God would give them boldness (Acts 4:29). They wanted to boldly speak the words of God and not be silenced by fear.

- The disciples believed that when they healed people it was actually the hand of God that was doing the healing. They gave all the credit to God (Acts 4:30).
- When the disciples prayed to God the Father they called Jesus as "thy holy child Jesus" (Acts 4:30).
- The disciples were filled with the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost, and they were filled with the Holy Spirit *again* when they prayed for boldness (Acts 4:31). Even though they hadn't lost the Holy Spirit, it was possible for them to be given *even more* of Him.
- Just as a whole legion of demons can possess someone, so a person can be filled with increasing amounts of the Holy Spirit. Although all Christians have the Holy Spirit, some people have more of Him than others, and it's possible to receive more of Him than we currently have (Acts 4:31).
- In the earliest days of the church, those who believed in the gospel had one heart and one soul (Acts 4:32). This means there was perfect unity.
- Peter said that Satan had filled the heart of Ananias with the decision to lie (Acts 5:3). Lies come from the devil (who's the father of lies).
- Even in the earliest days of the church, people weren't required to sell everything they owned and give the proceeds to others. It was optional (Acts 5:4).
- No one in the apostolic era ever taught that people were required to tithe their income. Instead the apostles taught that people's property belonged to them, and they were free to keep or give as much of it as they wanted (Acts 5:4).

- We must not lie to God (Acts 5:5).
- The first instance of church discipline wasn't for sexual immorality, but was for lying (Acts 5:5).
- Ananias was buried before his wife Sapphira was told that he died (Acts 5:7).
- When we lie to God we're tempting the Holy Spirit (Acts 5:9).
- It took three hours to bury Ananias (Acts 5:9).
- In ancient times, husbands and wives were buried next to one another (Acts 5:10).
- After Peter and John were arrested for preaching Jesus in the temple, they didn't stop. Instead they continued to go back into the temple and preach (Acts 5:12).
- The place where the apostles performed their signs and wonders was in the temple (Acts 5:12).
- The people magnified the apostles (Acts 5:13).
- When the apostles performed signs and wonders in the temple, many people were saved (Acts 5:14). In the earliest days of the church, one of the major evangelism tools that the apostles used was signs and wonders.
- In the earliest days of the church, people believed that if the shadow of Peter passed over them then they would be healed (Acts 5:15).
- The high priest saw the miracles that the apostles were doing but didn't repent. Instead he persecuted them (Acts 5:17).
- Although multitudes of people believed and were saved,

the religious leaders didn't. They were far more wicked and hard-hearted than the common people (Acts 5:17).

- God can free people from prison (Acts 5:19).
- The reason God miraculously freed the apostles from prison was so they could preach the gospel (Acts 5:20).
- The reason the apostles were arrested without violence was because the officers didn't want the people to stone them (Acts 5:26).
- When the high priest questioned the apostles, he ignored all the miracles they had done and their miraculous escape from prison. None of those things mattered to him (Acts 5:27). There are times when miracles mean nothing to the wicked. No matter how many signs they're given, they won't believe.
- When the high priest accused the apostles of trying to hold them responsible for the death of Jesus, the apostles didn't refute that. Instead Peter told them that they were indeed responsible for His death (Acts 5:30).
- When the high priest put the apostles on trial, Peter preached the gospel (Acts 5:31).
- When the apostles preached the gospel to the religious leaders, they were convicted of their sins. However, they didn't repent. Instead they decided to kill the apostles (Acts 5:33). There are some people who don't repent when they're convicted. Instead they persecute those who preached the gospel to them.
- When Gamaliel told the council to leave the apostles alone, he didn't bring up their miracles or their miraculous escape from prison. All of the evidence that the apostles were doing their deeds by the power of God

was ignored (Acts 5:39).

- The apostles were persecuted from the earliest days of their ministry. Persecution began immediately (Acts 5:40).
- The reason the apostles rejoiced when they were beaten was because they were glad they were considered worthy to suffer shame for the name of Jesus (Acts 5:41). They considered it to be a blessing to be persecuted.
- After the apostles were beaten for preaching the gospel, they continued to teach Jesus in the temple (Acts 5:42).
- Even in the earliest days of the church, Christians made an effort to take care of widows on a daily basis (Acts 6:1).
- The twelve disciples didn't try to do everything in the church that needed to be done. Instead they remained focused on proclaiming the gospel and delegated some tasks to others (Acts 6:2).
- The reason the first deacons were appointed was because the Greek widows were being neglected, and the twelve disciples didn't want to stop proclaiming the gospel to wait tables (Acts 6:3).
- The twelve disciples believed it would take seven people to take care of the daily needs of the widows in the church (Acts 6:3). This means there must have been a lot of widows in the church at that time, even though the gospel had only been preached in Jerusalem at this point.
- When the people who disputed with Stephen couldn't resist his wisdom, they didn't repent or seek forgiveness. Instead they got people to lie about Stephen and accuse him of crimes worthy of death (Acts 6:11). There are times when wicked people realize they can't defeat

someone's argument, and instead look for ways to silence that person.

- Even though Stephen's wisdom couldn't be resisted, and even though he performed miracles, there were some people who refused to believe (Acts 6:11). There are some who won't believe either miracles or wisdom.
- One of the tactics people used against the early church was raising up false witnesses who lied about what the church was doing (Acts 6:13).
- There are times when we must give up the things we have in order to receive God's promises (Acts 7:3).
- God can cause one person to show favor to another (Acts 7:10).
- Before God sent the angel of death to kill the firstborn of the Egyptians, Pharaoh killed the children of the Hebrews (Acts 7:19).
- The reason Moses wasn't killed as soon as he was born was because he was a very beautiful baby (Acts 7:20)
- Moses knew that God was going to use him to deliver the Hebrews (Acts 7:25).
- The reason Moses avenged the Hebrew who was being oppressed, and killed his Egyptian oppressor, was because he believed the Hebrews understood that God was going to use him to deliver them out of slavery (Acts 7:25).
- Even though God promised Abraham that He would save the Hebrews after 400 years, the Hebrews didn't believe it (Acts 7:25). That's why they rejected Moses.

- The reason Moses didn't save the Hebrews when he was 40 years old was because of their unbelief (Acts 7:25).
- Although the Egyptians were oppressing the Hebrews, the Hebrews were also oppressing one another (Acts 7:26).
- Sometimes when wicked people are confronted with their bad behavior, they turn around and attack the person who rebuked them (Acts 7:27).
- There are times when wicked people attack the righteous by using their good deeds against them (Acts 7:28).
- The reason Moses didn't free the Hebrews from slavery when he was 40 years old was because when he tried to help them, they betrayed him and he had to flee (Acts 7:29). That delayed their deliverance from Egypt by 40 years.
- The Hebrews were against Moses from the first time he tried to help them (Acts 7:29). They fought against him his whole life.
- Moses was a stranger in Midian, even though he spent 40 years there (Acts 7:29).
- God didn't appear to Moses until he was 80 years old (Acts 7:30).
- Hearing the voice of God filled Moses with fear (Acts 7:32). Throughout the Bible, when people heard the voice of God they were afraid.
- People shouldn't wear shoes when they're standing on holy ground (Acts 7:33).
- Moses didn't know he was standing on holy ground until

God told him (Acts 7:33).

- God knows when His people are being afflicted (Acts 7:34).
- When God called Moses to go to Egypt and free the Hebrews, they had already rejected Moses (Acts 7:35).
- The person who the Hebrews rejected (Moses) was the same person that God chose to save them (Acts 7:35). Likewise, the Jews rejected Jesus, the very person God chose to save them. The Jews had a long history of rejecting the people that God sent to save them.
- When the Hebrews rejected Moses they asked him who made him a ruler and a judge over them. The truth is that God made him a ruler and a judge over them (Acts 7:35).
- One of the ways God punished the Hebrews for their idolatry was by turning them over to their idolatry (Acts 7:42). There are times when God punishes people for their sin by turning them over to their sin.
- Sin afflicts those who engage in it (Acts 7:42).
- The Israelites killed the prophets who testified of the coming Messiah, and they killed the Messiah as well (Acts 7:52).
- The Israelites were given the Mosaic Law by the disposition of angels (Acts 7:53).
- When Stephen preached to the religious leaders they had nothing to say to his arguments. Instead they grabbed him and killed him (Acts 7:58). There are times when the wicked silence people by killing them.
- The first martyr of the church was Stephen, who was put

to death by the religious leaders of Israel (Acts 7:58).

- After Stephen was murdered, the church in Jerusalem was greatly persecuted (Acts 8:1).
- The persecution of the church in Jerusalem caused the gospel to spread from Jerusalem to the rest of Judaea (Acts 8:1).
- It's not wrong to flee an area when persecution arises (Acts 8:1).
- In the early church, people mourned over the death of the martyrs (Acts 8:2). It's not wrong to mourn when someone dies.
- There's joy in repenting and believing the gospel (Acts 8:8).
- The first place outside of Jerusalem that Peter and John visited after the birth of the church was Samaria (Acts 8:14).
- In order for the apostles to give people a special manifestation of the Holy Spirit, they had to physically lay their hands on people (Acts 8:17).
- The gifts of the Holy Spirit can't be purchased with money (Acts 8:20).
- It's possible to believe that the gospel is true and yet still have a heart that's not right with God (Acts 8:21).
- We must not be full of bitterness (Acts 8:23).
- The way to overcome bitterness is to repent and ask God for forgiveness (Acts 8:23).
- The only people who should be baptized are those who

believe in the gospel with all their heart (Acts 8:37). Baptism is for believers only. It's not for infants or for those who don't believe.

- The proper way to baptize someone is by immersing them in water (Acts 8:38).
- The Spirit of the Lord can catch people away and transport them to a different place (Acts 8:39).
- The high priest was behind the persecution of the disciples (Acts 9:1).
- In the earliest days of the church, Jews went to other cities to look for Christians. If they found them they arrested them and brought them back to Jerusalem so they could be executed (Acts 9:2).
- Saul (who later became the apostle Paul) hated the church so much that he wanted to travel to other cities so he could hunt down Christians and kill them (Acts 9:2).
- In the earliest days of the church, Christianity was called "the way" (Acts 9:2).
- Jesus takes the persecution of Christians personally. When people arrest and kill Christians they're persecuting Him (Acts 9:4).
- One of the recurring themes of the Bible is that God tells people what they must do, but He often doesn't tell them what will happen after that. He tells people the next step but doesn't provide more information until they've taken that step (Acts 9:6).
- Jesus didn't heal Saul (who later became the apostle Paul) right away. Instead Saul had to wait for three days before Jesus commanded Ananias to go to him (Acts 9:12). There

are times when we must obey the Lord and then wait.

- Although Saul (who later became the apostle Paul) was a chosen vessel of the Lord, he was going to have to suffer greatly for the sake of Jesus (Acts 9:16). There are times when it's God's will for Christians to suffer.
- The person who introduced Saul (who later became the apostle Paul) to the apostles was Barnabas (Acts 9:27).
- When Saul (who later became the apostle Paul) was saved, the apostles were still in Jerusalem (Acts 9:27). It seems the apostles were very reluctant to leave Jerusalem.
- It's not wrong for Christians to flee from people who are trying to kill them (Acts 9:30).
- After Saul (who later became the apostle Paul) left Jerusalem and went to Tarsus, the persecution of the church lessened and there was a period of rest (Acts 9:31).
- Churches can grow in times of rest (Acts 9:31).
- One of the roles of the Holy Spirit is comforting churches (Acts 9:31).
- There were times in the earliest days of the church when God used miracles of healing to save entire cities (Acts 9:35).
- There were times in the earliest days of the church when God used the apostles to save entire cities (Acts 9:35).
- When Tabitha died, the Christians who lived in Joppa believed that Peter could raise her from the dead (which he did) (Acts 9:38).

- When Peter raised Tabitha back to life, there were no witnesses. He sent everyone out of the room before raising her back to life (Acts 9:40). Peter didn't make a big spectacle out of it.
- Cornelius cared about the Jews and provided for them financially (Acts 10:2).
- One of the reasons God sent an angel to Cornelius was because of the money that he gave to the Jews (Acts 10:4).
- Angels don't always appear to people in person. Sometimes they appear in visions (Acts 10:3).
- In the Bible there's a recurring theme that when people saw angels they became afraid (Acts 10:4).
- There are times when our good deeds come up before God as a memorial (Acts 10:4).
- The angel didn't share the gospel with Cornelius. Instead the angel told him to send for Peter, who would tell him what to do (Acts 10:6). In this dispensation angels don't share the gospel. The most they will do is arrange for people to meet others who will share the gospel with them.
- The soldier that Cornelius sent to Joppa to get Peter was devout (Acts 10:7).
- It's not wrong to kill animals and eat them (Acts 10:13). God doesn't require people to be vegetarians.
- When God put an end to the Mosaic Law and replaced it with the new covenant, He also put an end to the dietary restrictions of the Mosaic Law (Acts 10:15).

- When God put an end to the Mosaic Law and replaced it with the new covenant, He also cleansed animals that were previously unclean. That's why the new covenant doesn't contain the same dietary restrictions as the Mosaic Law. Things that were once unclean are now clean (Acts 10:15).
- The Holy Spirit didn't tell Peter that three men were looking for him until they were at the gate calling out his name (Acts 10:19). Sometimes God doesn't tell people things in advance, but instead waits until it's time to act and then tells people what He wants them to do.
- The three men wanted Peter to know that Cornelius was just, and feared God, and had a good reputation among the Jews (Acts 10:22). It seems they didn't want Peter to be afraid to go with them.
- When Peter returned to Caesarea with the three men from Cornelius, he didn't go alone. Instead he brought other Christians with him (Acts 10:23).
- When Peter arrived at the house of Cornelius, the centurion had called together his close friends and relatives (Acts 10:24). Cornelius wanted all of them to hear what Peter had to say.
- Peter didn't allow people to bow down to him (Acts 10:26). He didn't elevate himself above others.
- The fact that God saves both Jews and Gentiles demonstrates that He's no respecter of persons (Acts 10:34). God accepts all those who fear Him no matter what nation they're from.
- If we fear God and do what's right then He will accept us (Acts 10:35).

- Peter believed that Cornelius already knew about Jesus and had heard about His ministry (Acts 10:37). This is because Cornelius lived in Caesarea, where Jesus did many miracles.
- Peter called Jesus "Jesus of Nazareth" (Acts 10:38). That seems to have been common in the earliest days of the church.
- God anointed Jesus with the Holy Spirit (Acts 10:38).
- God the Father only showed the resurrected Jesus to the witnesses He had chosen (Acts 10:41). The fact that not everyone saw Him was a deliberate choice by God.
- It's possible for those who are resurrected to eat and drink (Acts 10:41).
- Jesus rose in bodily form, not as a spirit. This can be seen by the fact He was able to eat and drink after His resurrection (Acts 10:41).
- One day Jesus will judge everyone – both the living and the dead (Acts 10:42).
- All of the prophets of the Old Testament testified about Jesus (Acts 10:43).
- Those who believe in Jesus will have their sins forgiven (Acts 10:43).
- The Holy Spirit fell upon those who believed in the house of Cornelius before they were baptized (Acts 10:44). This means baptism isn't part of salvation. Instead salvation comes *before* baptism.
- Cornelius may have been the first Gentile to receive the miraculous gifts of the Holy Spirit. When this happened,

the news quickly spread throughout the Christian community in Judaea (Acts 11:1).

- After Peter went to Cornelius and shared the gospel with him, the Jews criticized him for doing so (Acts 11:3).
- Peter compared the way the Holy Spirit fell upon the the house of Cornelius to the way He fell upon the apostles on the day of Pentecost (Acts 11:15).
- When Peter saw that the Holy Spirit fell upon the Gentiles, he remembered that Jesus had told him that John the Baptist baptized people with water, but in the future the disciples would be baptized by the Holy Spirit (Acts 11:16).
- We must repent in order to receive eternal life (Acts 11:18).
- God used the persecution of the church to scatter Christians throughout the world and spread the gospel to new places (Acts 11:19). It seems that the gospel wasn't spread to the nations until persecution forced Christians to scatter.
- In the earliest days of the church, the gospel was only preached to the Jews (Acts 11:19). God used Cornelius to cause the church to start preaching the gospel to the Gentiles as well.
- Antioch was the first city where the gospel was preached to the Gentiles (Acts 11:20).
- Antioch is the first place where those who believed in Jesus were called Christians (Acts 11:26).
- Paul began working with the Gentile church as soon as it came into existence (Acts 11:26).

- It's good for a church in one city to meet the needs of churches in other cities (Acts 11:29).
- In the early church, the leaders of the church were the elders (Acts 11:30). The position of pastor is never mentioned.
- It's not wrong to prepare for a famine that's coming (Acts 11:30).
- The first of the twelve apostles who was killed was James (Acts 12:2). The person who killed him was Herod.
- God didn't intervene to save Peter until the night before he was going to be killed (Acts 12:6).
- Peter didn't expect to be freed from the prison. Even when he was freed, he thought he was having a vision (Acts 12:9).
- The people who were praying that God would save Peter didn't believe that God would save him. When Rhoda told them that Peter had come, they didn't believe it (Acts 12:15).
- Even though the people who were praying for Peter didn't believe that God was going to save him, God answered their prayer and saved Peter anyway (Acts 12:15). There are times when God grants people's prayers even though they don't believe they'll be granted (Acts 12:15).
- The angel of the Lord didn't smite Herod when he put the apostle James to death. However, he did smite Herod when the king accepted praise that he was a god, instead of giving that glory to God (Acts 12:23). It's a terrible sin for people to take glory for themselves that belongs to God.

- Herod was killed by an angel of the Lord (Acts 12:23).
- There are times when the church multiplies in periods of persecution and martyrdom (Acts 12:24).
- Although the Bible frequently speaks of prophets, teachers, apostles, evangelists, and elders in the apostolic era, it never mentions the position of pastor (Acts 13:1).
- Saul was first called Paul after he met Sergius Paulus (Acts 13:9). Some scholars believed that Sergius Paulus adopted him (which was something wealthy Romans did in those days) and gave him the name Paul.
- It's not wrong to call someone a child of the devil (Acts 13:10).
- It's not wrong to condemn those who are trying to stop the spread of the gospel, or to rebuke them for their wickedness (Acts 13:10).
- The ways of the Lord are right (Acts 13:10).
- When Barjesus tried to stop Barnabas and Paul from sharing the gospel, the apostles didn't just refute his arguments. Instead Paul rebuked Barjesus personally for his wicked behavior (Acts 13:10).
- Paul was in the habit of going to the Jewish synagogue on the Sabbath (Acts 13:14).
- It seems that in ancient Jewish synagogues, people were allowed to speak if they had a word of exhortation that they wanted to share (Acts 13:15). Paul took advantage of this to spread the gospel.
- The forefathers of the Jews didn't choose God. Instead God chose them (Acts 13:17).

- The Hebrews were never considered to be native to Egypt, even though many of them were born there and lived there all their lives (Acts 13:17).
- The period of the judges lasted for about 450 years and ended with Samuel (Acts 13:20).
- The reason the Jews of Jerusalem condemned Jesus was because they didn't know the voices of the prophets (Acts 13:27).
- In the apostolic era, the prophets were read in the synagogues every sabbath day (Acts 13:27).
- When the Jews of Jerusalem condemned Jesus they were fulfilling the words of the prophets (Acts 13:27).
- Even the enemies of Jesus couldn't find anything He had done which was worthy of death (Acts 13:28).
- The New Testament consistently refers to the crucifixion as Jesus being hung on a tree (Acts 13:29).
- The people who saw Jesus after His resurrection were those who came with Him from Galilee to Jerusalem (Acts 13:31).
- The gospel is the fulfillment of the promise that God would send a Savior to Israel (Acts 13:32).
- Paul interpreted the verse "this day have I begotten thee" to be talking about the resurrection of Jesus (Acts 13:33). The day Jesus was raised from the dead was the day He was begotten.
- When God said that He was going to give to Jesus the sure mercies of David, that meant Jesus wasn't going to die a second time. Instead He will live forever (Acts

13:34).

- Paul used the psalms of David to teach that the Messiah had to die and then rise from the dead (Acts 13:35).
- It's impossible to be justified by keeping the law (Acts 13:39).
- The work that God was going to do, which people wouldn't believe, was the gospel (Acts 13:41).
- Those who don't believe the gospel will perish (Acts 13:41).
- The gospel is a source of wonder (Acts 13:41).
- The only way to obtain everlasting life is through the gospel (Acts 13:46).
- Even though God sent Paul to preach to the Gentiles, he still had to preach the gospel to the Jews first (Acts 13:47).
- God wants the gospel to be spread throughout the world (Acts 13:47). He wants people from all nations to be saved.
- When Paul preached the gospel, the only ones who believed it were those who were predestined to be saved (Acts 13:48).
- The apostles didn't respond to persecution by killing their enemies. Instead they shook the dust off their feet as a witness against them, and then went to another place (Acts 13:51). God hasn't given the church the right to kill or imprison those who oppose the gospel.
- It's possible to experience joy during times of persecution (Acts 13:52).

- The persecution of the church wasn't a sign that God was against them. Instead God was with them during that time and gave them joy and His Holy Spirit (Acts 13:52).
- Whenever Paul went to a new city, he went to the Jewish synagogue on the sabbath and proclaimed the gospel (Acts 14:1). It seems he proclaimed the gospel to the Jews before going to the Gentiles.
- When Paul and Barnabas traveled from city to city spreading the gospel, their opposition came from the Jews. They were the ones who tried to stop the gospel from being proclaimed (Acts 14:2).
- When the apostles were persecuted they didn't become silent. Instead they continued to boldly proclaim the gospel (Acts 14:3).
- In the apostolic era, the way God authenticated the message of the apostles was by working through them to perform miracles. Those miracles were evidence that they were of God (because their miracles were done by God's power) (Acts 14:3).
- It's not wrong for Christians to try to escape martyrdom by going somewhere else (Acts 14:6).
- In order for people to be miraculously healed they need a certain amount of faith (Acts 14:9).
- Rain is a gift from God (Acts 14:17).
- Harvests are a gift from God (Acts 14:17).
- Gladness is a gift from God (Acts 14:17).
- The good things of this world are a witness that God exists (Acts 14:17).

- The Jews from Antioch weren't content to force the apostles to leave their city. Instead they persecuted them from city to city (Acts 14:19).
- When Paul was at Lystra the Jews stoned him (Acts 14:19).
- Even though Paul had been stoned in Lystra for preaching the gospel, he didn't stop preaching the gospel (Acts 14:21).
- There were times when Paul returned to places where he had been persecuted in order to strengthen the church in that place (Acts 14:21).
- It's not easy to enter into the kingdom of God. The road of the Christian may be filled with suffering, persecution, and even martyrdom (Acts 14:22).
- When Paul preached that people had to go through much suffering in order to enter into the kingdom of God, he had already been stoned and left for dead (Acts 14:22).
- We must not abandon the faith in times of suffering. Instead we must endure and continue in the faith (Acts 14:22).
- Although Paul ordained elders in every city, he never ordained any pastors (Acts 14:23). In fact, pastors are never mentioned in the New Testament. Instead the people who were in charge of churches were the elders. The position of pastor is never mentioned in the Bible and has no Biblical basis.
- God was with Paul and Barnabas when they went on their missionary journey. This was true even though they were persecuted from city to city and Paul was stoned (Acts

14:26). Just because God is with us doesn't mean we won't be persecuted or killed.

- In the book of Acts the word "church" refers to the Christians who live in a city. It doesn't refer to a building (Acts 14:27).
- The heresy that certain works are required for salvation arose very early in church history (Acts 15:1).
- God knows our hearts (Acts 15:8).
- When God gave the Holy Spirit to the Gentiles, He was bearing witness that they had truly been saved (Acts 15:8).
- God put no difference between the Jews who were saved and the Gentiles who were saved, even though the Jews were circumcised and the Gentiles weren't (Acts 15:9). This proved that circumcision isn't required for salvation.
- God purifies the hearts of those who are saved (Acts 15:9).
- Our hearts are purified by faith (not by works) (Acts 15:9).
- The path of salvation isn't different for Jews and Gentiles. Instead it's the same (Acts 15:11).
- God already knows everything that He's going to do in the future (Acts 15:18). There's nothing that He doesn't know.
- Although Christians aren't required to keep the Mosaic Law, there are some commandments we must keep (Acts 15:28). Even though we're not saved by our works, we aren't allowed to live as we please.
- Christians must not engage in any form of idolatry (Acts

15:29).

- Christians must not engage in any form of sexual immorality (Acts 15:29).
- There were times when the apostles had sharp disagreements (Acts 15:39).
- Even though Paul taught that people didn't have to be circumcised to be saved, Paul still had Timothy circumcised so the Jews would accept him (Acts 16:3).
- One of the reasons Paul went on his second missionary journey was to spread the message that Christians didn't have to be circumcised or keep the Mosaic Law in order to be saved (Acts 16:4).
- There was a time when the Holy Spirit forbade Paul from preaching the gospel in a certain place (Acts 16:6). This means it's not always God's will for the gospel to be preached in certain places at certain times.
- There are times when the Holy Spirit forbids people from going to certain places at certain times (Acts 16:7).
- There's a recurring theme in the Bible of people being given visions at night (Acts 16:9).
- Even though Paul had a vision of someone in Macedonia asking him to go there, it seems he never met this person (Acts 16:9).
- When Paul and his group were in Philippi, they went to a place where they knew women gathered and preached the gospel to those women (Acts 16:13). This means Paul didn't expect people to come to him; instead he went to them and preached.

- God has the ability to open people's hearts (Acts 16:14). This means He has control over our heart.
- Before we can hear the things of God, He must open our heart (Acts 16:14).
- Some people who are demon possessed can foretell the future (Acts 16:16).
- Even though Paul and Silas had been unjustly arrested and beaten, they still prayed and sang praises to God (Acts 16:25).
- Paul cared about the keeper of the prison and didn't want him to kill himself (Acts 16:28).
- The people in the prison keeper's household were baptized immediately after they were saved. They didn't even wait until morning (Acts 16:33).
- It's not wrong to insist that your legal rights be respected (Acts 16:37).
- It's not wrong to be upset over injustices that you've suffered (Acts 16:37).
- It's not wrong to insist that people who wronged you do something to fix the injustice that they've done (Acts 16:37).
- One of the reasons the Jews persecuted the church was out of envy (Acts 17:5).
- Even though the Jews persecuted Paul in each city, he still kept going to Jewish synagogues and preaching the gospel there (Acts 17:10).
- We ought to search the scriptures to make sure the things we're being taught are true (Acts 17:11).

- The way we can tell if a teaching or doctrine is true is by searching the scriptures (Acts 17:11).
- When Paul was in Athens, he disputed each day with people he met in the market (Acts 17:17). Paul did not expect people to “come to church” to hear the gospel; instead he went out to them.
- Even though Paul had been persecuted for preaching the gospel, he still preached it each day (Acts 17:17).
- All of the nations of the world are related. We're one family and one blood (Acts 17:26).
- God determines the appointed times for each nation (Acts 17:26).
- God determines the boundaries of each nation (Acts 17:26).
- God is in control over the nations (Acts 17:26).
- God wants us to seek Him (Acts 17:27).
- We live and exist because of God (Acts 17:28).
- When Paul preached the gospel to Gentiles in Athens he mentioned the “Godhead” (the Trinity) (Acts 17:29).
- In the past God chose to overlook the fact that nations worshiped idols out of ignorance. However, now that Jesus has been raised from the dead God is no longer willing to do that (Acts 17:30). In the previous dispensation God accepted a measure of ignorance, but He no longer does.
- Now that Jesus has been raised from the dead, God commands all people everywhere to repent (Acts 17:30). This means repentance isn't optional.

- On the appointed day of judgment, the Lord Jesus Christ will judge the world (Acts 17:31).
- The resurrection of Jesus is a source of hope for us (Acts 17:31).
- The resurrection of Jesus assures us that one day Jesus will judge the world (Acts 17:31).
- When Paul preached the gospel in Athens, he preached about the coming judgment (Acts 17:31).
- Paul had a passionate desire to share the gospel with the Jews, even though they kept persecuting him (Acts 18:5).
- Those who oppose the gospel are opposing themselves (Acts 18:6).
- When Paul was in Cenchrea he shaved his head because of a vow he had made (Acts 18:18).
- When Paul preached the gospel to the Jews he reasoned with them (Acts 18:19).
- Apollos was a mighty preacher of the gospel (Acts 18:28).
- The baptism of John the Baptist was a baptism of repentance. He commanded people to repent (Acts 19:4).
- When handkerchiefs from Paul were brought to people who had diseases, they were cured (Acts 19:12). When they were brought to people who had demons, they were cast out.
- Demonic possession was common in the apostolic era (Acts 19:13).
- It seems that people can't use the name of Jesus to cast out demons if they don't believe in Him (Acts 19:15).

- There are times when people who are demon possessed have supernatural strength (Acts 19:16).
- It's dangerous for people to try to cast out demons when they don't believe in Jesus (Acts 19:16).
- Demons are dangerous (Acts 19:16).
- Demon-possessed people can be dangerous (Acts 19:16).
- Evil things should be burned, not sold for a profit (Acts 19:19).
- Demetrius was opposed to the gospel for financial reasons. His wealth came from selling idols and he wanted people to keep buying his idols (Acts 19:26).
- When there was an uproar in Ephesus and a mob formed in a theater, certain chief people of Asia sent messages to Paul asking him to not go into that theater (Acts 19:31). It seems that Paul had friends in high places.
- There were times when Paul tried to avoid being killed by the Jews (Acts 20:3).
- There were times when Paul preached very long sermons that lasted many hours (Acts 20:7).
- Eutychus fell into a deep sleep while Paul preached (Acts 20:9). Even Paul had people fall asleep during his sermons.
- There was a time when Paul raised someone from the dead (Acts 20:10).
- Throughout the New Testament, the leaders of the churches were the elders. There's no mention of pastors at all (Acts 20:17).

- When Paul was in Asia he served God with many tears (Acts 20:19).
- Paul was affected by the persecution that he suffered. It made his life difficult and filled it with tears (Acts 20:19).
- Persecution can fill our life with temptation (Acts 20:19).
- We must not keep back any teachings that are profitable to churches (Acts 20:20).
- Paul preached salvation by repentance and faith. He didn't preach salvation by works (Acts 20:21).
- Paul said he was going to Jerusalem because he was bound in the spirit. However, people warned him not to go, and God told him in each city that he was going to be persecuted if he went. Yet Paul ignored all of God's warnings and went anyway. (Acts 20:22). Paul never said that God told him to go. It seems he made that decision all on his own.
- The reason Paul was pure from the blood of all men was because he declared the entire counsel of God and kept none of it back (Acts 20:27). That means those who only preach *part* of the Word of God, and deliberately keep some things back, *are* not free from the blood of all men. Instead they have guilt because they hid things that shouldn't have been hidden.
- God hasn't called us to preach just part of His Word. Instead He's commanded us to proclaim *all* of it (Acts 20:27).
- Paul taught that the overseers of the church were the elders, not the pastor (Acts 20:28). He never mentions the position of pastor at all.

- Paul referred to a church congregation as a flock (as in a flock of sheep) (Acts 20:28).
- We've been saved by the blood of God. That was the price of our redemption (Acts 20:28).
- The elders of the church are responsible for spiritually feeding the congregation, and for proclaiming to them the entire Word of God (Acts 20:28). This is a very serious responsibility.
- One of the ways that churches can be protected from false teachers is by being taught the whole counsel of God (Acts 20:29).
- Just because someone comes from within the church doesn't mean they're not a dangerous false teacher (Acts 20:30).
- Some people are attracted to perverse teachings (Acts 20:30).
- Churches must not ignore false teachers (Acts 20:31).
- Christians have *already* been sanctified. Our sanctification is in the past, not the future (Acts 20:32).
- We must not covet people's possessions (Acts 20:33).
- Paul earned his own living. He supported himself, instead of being financially supported by others (Acts 20:34).
- Paul paid for the necessities of those who traveled with him (Acts 20:34).
- It's more blessed to give than to receive (Acts 20:35).
- We have a responsibility to support those who are weak (Acts 20:35).

- The apostolic church didn't believe it was wrong to cry (Acts 20:37).
- When Paul was at Tyre, the Holy Spirit commanded him to not go to Jerusalem (Acts 21:4). Paul ignored this and went anyway. This means Paul's suffering in Jerusalem and subsequent imprisonment was completely avoidable.
- When God had a message for Paul, He didn't speak through the four female prophets who were in the same house where Paul was staying. Instead He sent a male prophet all the way from Judaea to confront Paul (Acts 21:10).
- Sometimes people are persecuted because of their own foolishness. Their persecution could have been avoided if they had listened to God, but they didn't (Acts 21:11).
- Paul said that he was ready to die in Jerusalem (Acts 21:13). The problem was that God didn't want him to go to Jerusalem, and yet Paul went anyway. It was almost like he was deliberately trying to get himself killed.
- The Jewish Christians of Jerusalem didn't believe that the Mosaic Law had been fulfilled by Christ and done away with, and replaced with the law of Christ. Instead they were still trying to live by it (Acts 21:20).
- The elders of the Jerusalem church taught that Jews must not forsake the Mosaic Law, but must instead zealously keep all of it (which was wrong) (Acts 21:21).
- When the elders of the Jerusalem church told Paul that they believed the Jews still needed to keep the Mosaic Law, he should have corrected them. However, he didn't and instead went along with it (which was wrong) (Acts 21:22).

- Paul never should have gone to Jerusalem, but he went anyway. When he was there he never should have agreed that the Jews still needed to keep the Mosaic Law, but he gave in to that as well (Acts 21:22).
- The elders at the church at Jerusalem taught that the Mosaic Law wasn't binding upon the Gentiles, but that it *was* binding upon the Jews. They believed there was one set of rules for Gentiles and a different set for Jews (Acts 21:25). That was wrong, but Paul didn't correct them.
- Even though Paul agreed to do everything the elders of the Jerusalem church told him to do, he was arrested anyway. His public compromise (which he never should have made) didn't save him from the wrath of the Jews (Acts 21:28).
- Paul addressed the angry mob very calmly (Acts 22:1).
- Paul told the angry Jewish mob who tried to kill him that they were zealous toward God (Acts 22:3).
- Paul was respectful toward the angry mob who tried to kill him. He didn't seem to be angry with them at all (Acts 22:3).
- Paul referred to the gospel as "this way" (Acts 22:4).
- Paul used to put people to death for their faith in Jesus (Acts 22:4).
- When Paul defended himself in front of the angry mob in the temple, he didn't preach the gospel or talk about Jesus being the Messiah. Instead he told them about his encounter with Jesus on the road to Damascus (Acts 22:6).
- Paul didn't choose Jesus. Instead Jesus chose Paul (Acts

22:10).

- Paul knew that Jesus didn't want him to be in Jerusalem, and yet he returned to that city anyway (Acts 22:18).
- The angry Jewish mob was willing to listen to Paul until he told them that Jesus sent him to the Gentiles. That's when they became angry and started demanding that Paul be put to death (Acts 22:22).
- It seems it was routine for Romans to interrogate people by torturing them (Acts 22:24).
- Roman citizens had legal rights that other people didn't have (Acts 22:26).
- When Paul was arrested, he was taken away from people who wanted to illegally kill him on the spot (the Jews) and delivered to people who respected his legal rights (the Romans) (Acts 22:29).
- Paul's life was saved by being arrested by the Romans (Acts 22:29).
- Paul told his accusers that he had never done anything he believed was wrong (Acts 23:1).
- Paul addressed his accusers earnestly, not in anger (Acts 23:1).
- There's a recurring theme in the Bible that priests were often vile and wicked people (Acts 23:2).
- Those who judge others for breaking the law must not break the law themselves, and yet that's what the high priest did (Acts 23:3). It's wrong for judges to break the law.
- The Romans did a better job of protecting Paul's rights

than the Jews. The Roman centurion was careful to not violate Paul's rights, but the Jews were lawless and did whatever they wanted (Acts 23:3).

- The Roman centurion was more moral than the high priest, who was uninterested in keeping the same law that he judged others for breaking (Acts 23:3).
- Those who judge other people for breaking the law must not break the law themselves (Acts 23:3).
- It's wrong for judges to issue commands that are contrary to the law (Acts 23:3).
- One day God will punish judges who break the law (Acts 23:3).
- The people at Paul's trial were upset when he criticized the high priest. However, they weren't upset at the lawlessness of the high priest (Acts 23:4). They were more upset with Paul, who had illegally been struck, than with the high priest who issued the illegal order.
- It seems that Paul couldn't see the high priest, even though the high priest would have been obvious and easy to see. This indicates Paul may have had poor eyesight, which could have been his thorn in the flesh (Acts 23:5).
- The Pharisees and the Sadducees didn't get along (Acts 23:7).
- There are times when God encourages people (Acts 23:11).
- The Jews who swore to kill Paul were planning on attacking him while he was being transported to Jerusalem. They were willing to attack an entire band of Roman soldiers in order to murder him (Acts 23:15).

- Paul had a sister (Acts 23:16).
- Paul believed the Romans would protect him from the Jews who were trying to kill him (Acts 23:17). He was right.
- When Paul was in prison, the Jews tried to kill him and the Romans kept saving him (Acts 23:17).
- The Roman soldiers treated Paul far more professionally than the Jews. The chief captain respected Paul's rights and acted professionally, while the Jews tried to physically tear Paul apart in a court of law and then plotted to illegally assassinate him (Acts 23:30).
- Tertullus the orator made the case against Paul on behalf of the high priest and the Jews (Acts 24:1).
- Tertullus began the case against Paul by flattering the governor (Acts 24:2).
- The case that Tertullus made against Paul was a lie. Paul wasn't profaning the temple, nor was he doing anything illegal when the Jews saw him and decided to kill him on the spot. The crimes which were committed in that incident were committed by the Jews, not by Paul (Acts 24:6).
- Tertullus said that Lysias the centurion took Paul away from them with great violence (Acts 24:7). He omits the important fact that the Jews had turned into an angry mob and were in the process of killing Paul, and the Romans did what was necessary to save him. The case that Tertullus presents is dishonest.
- Tertullus claimed the Romans were the only people who acted with violence when Paul was in the temple. In

reality the Jews were the one who had been violent, and the Romans were trying to save an innocent life (Acts 24:7).

- One of the recurring themes of the book of Acts is that the Jews used lies to prosecute Christians (Acts 24:7).
- The things that Lysias said to Felix in his letter were true, but the things that Tertullus said were lies (Acts 24:7). The Romans were more honest and honorable than the Jews.
- The Jews (including the high priest and the elders) bore false witness against Paul in court in order to have him killed. This was a direct violation of the commandment to not bear false witness. Under the Mosaic Law that sin was punishable by death, and yet they did it anyway (Acts 24:9).
- Paul was permitted to defend himself in Roman court (Acts 24:10). This is very different from when he was in Jewish court, because when he tried to defend himself there the Jews attempted to kill him on the spot. The Romans were more noble and less violent than the Jews.
- When Paul made his case to the governor, he didn't flatter him the way Tertullus did (Acts 24:10).
- One day everyone will be raised from the dead – both the just and the unjust (Acts 24:15). However, the book of Revelation says that the unjust will be raised so they can be cast alive into the lake of fire and tormented forever.
- Paul didn't think it was inappropriate to tell the governor that one of the reasons he returned to Judaea was to give gifts to the poor (Acts 24:17).
- Paul told the governor that if the Jews from Asia who

found him in the temple were upset with him, they should have come to accuse him in court (Acts 24:19). Apparently the Jews who initially arrested him, and caused the uproar, didn't attend his trial to make accusations against him.

- Paul told the governor that he had already been tried in a Jewish court and found to be not guilty (Acts 24:20).
- Paul told the governor that the real case against him was based on his belief in the resurrection of the dead. It had nothing to do with his actions in the temple, because he had done nothing illegal in the temple (Acts 24:21).
- When Paul defended himself to the governor, he spoke in vague terms of the resurrection of the dead and of believing what the law and the prophets said. He didn't make a direct presentation of the gospel (Acts 24:21).
- Felix the governor wanted Paul to bribe him (Acts 24:26). Apparently the judgment of Felix depended on bribes.
- Paul was unwilling to bribe Felix even though it would have gained him his freedom. Instead he chose to remain in prison (Acts 24:26).
- The reason Felix left Paul in prison wasn't because he believed that Paul had done something wrong. Instead it was to gain favor with the Jews (Acts 24:27).
- Even after Paul had been in prison for two years, the high priest still wanted to prosecute him (Acts 25:2).
- The high priest had no respect for Roman law. He was perfectly willing to murder someone (Acts 25:3).
- Although the Jews made many accusations against Paul to Festus, they couldn't prove any of them (Acts 25:7).

- Even though the Jews couldn't prove their case against Paul, Festus wasn't willing to let Paul go. This is because he wanted to please the Jews, who hated Paul (Acts 25:9).
- Paul told Festus that if he was guilty of something he was willing to be put to death for it (Acts 25:11).
- It seems Paul appealed to Caesar as a last resort, when Festus wanted to turn Paul over to the Jews (who would have killed him) (Acts 25:11).
- Festus told the Jews that it wasn't the manner of Romans to deliver someone over to be executed before he could meet with his accusers, and answer the accusations being made against him (Acts 25:16).
- Festus understood that the reason the Jews wanted to kill Paul was because he claimed that Jesus had risen from the dead (Acts 25:19).
- Festus thought it was unreasonable to send a prisoner to Caesar without supplying an explanation of the charges against him (Acts 25:27).
- Festus said that he didn't have any charges to make against Paul (Acts 25:27).
- King Agrippa was an expert when it came to the customs of the Jews (Acts 26:3).
- The sect of Pharisees that Paul once belonged to was the strictest sect (Acts 26:5).
- When Paul defended himself to King Agrippa, he made the case that what he believed wasn't something new. Instead it was something old and traditional – a belief that God would keep the promise that He made (Acts

26:7).

- Paul told King Agrippa that it shouldn't surprise anyone that God can raise the dead (Acts 26:8).
- Paul referred to Christians as saints (Acts 26:10).
- Paul told King Agrippa that he once persecuted Christians and put them to death (Acts 26:10).
- The book of Acts retells Paul's experience on the road to Damascus multiple times (Acts 26:12).
- When Paul defended himself in court he consistently focused on his experience on the road to Damascus (Acts 26:12).
- The voice that Paul heard on the road to Damascus spoke in Hebrew (Acts 26:14).
- Jesus chose to save Paul. He took a person who had viciously persecuted the church, and put Christians to death, and transformed him into a minister of the gospel (Acts 26:16).
- Jesus promised to deliver Paul from the Jews and the Gentiles. Although Paul suffered many terrible things in his life, including being stoned and imprisoned and shipwrecked, he always escaped with his life until it was time for him to be martyred. It seems that being delivered didn't mean he wasn't going to suffer (Acts 26:17).
- Those who are not saved are living in darkness (Acts 26:18).
- Those who are not saved are living under the power of Satan (Acts 26:18).

- Those who are saved are living under the power of God (Acts 26:18).
- The gospel frees us from the power of Satan (Acts 26:18).
- All those who Jesus has sanctified will receive an inheritance from Him (Acts 26:18).
- We're saved by faith and sanctified by faith (Acts 26:18). We aren't saved or sanctified by our works.
- Paul preached the gospel to the Jews first, and then preached it to the Gentiles (Acts 26:20).
- People who have repented will lead different lives from those who haven't. If they don't then their repentance isn't genuine (Acts 26:20). The way we demonstrate our repentance is by our works.
- The prophets foretold that the Messiah would suffer (Acts 26:23).
- The prophets foretold that the Messiah would be the first to rise from the dead (Acts 26:23).
- It was always God's plan to save the Gentiles. That was foretold by the prophets of the Old Testament (Acts 26:23).
- King Agrippa referred to those who believed the gospel as Christians (Acts 26:28).
- Luke seems to have accompanied Paul when he traveled to Italy (Acts 27:2).
- The ship which Paul took to Italy towed a boat behind it (Acts 27:16).
- At one point the sailors tried to strengthen the ship that

was going to Italy by "undergirding" it. This means they tied a strong cable around the ship, from one end to the other, several times in order to help hold the ship together (Acts 27:17).

- Although the sailors on the ship that was going to Italy tossed the tackle overboard, they didn't toss overboard the ship's anchors or its cargo of wheat (Acts 27:19).
- The reason God saved the lives of everyone on the ship that was going to Italy was for Paul's sake (Acts 27:24).
- The ship that Paul took to Italy had 276 people on board (Acts 27:37). This included Paul, the other prisoners, the centurion, soldiers, the master of the ship, and whoever else was traveling with Paul.
- The ship that Paul took to Italy must have been fairly large, since it had 276 people on board as well as cargo (Acts 27:37).
- When Paul was bitten by a poisonous snake, he wasn't playing with snakes for the fun of it. Instead he was gathering sticks for a fire so that the survivors of a shipwreck could warm themselves in the cold (Acts 28:3).
- Even though the Jews imprisoned Paul, and even though they relentlessly persecuted him from city to city, Paul still reached out to the Jews once he reached Rome (Acts 28:17).
- Paul said he didn't have any accusation to make against his nation (Acts 28:19). He said this in spite of the fact the Jews had relentlessly persecuted him for years and had tried to kill him on multiple occasions.
- Even though the Jews of Jerusalem hated Paul and wanted to kill him, they didn't write any letters to the

Jews of Rome to stir up persecution against him there (Acts 28:21).

- The Jews of Rome didn't know anything about Paul (Acts 28:21).
- The Jews of Rome called Christianity a "sect" (Acts 28:22).
- The Jews of Rome said that people everywhere spoke against Christianity (Acts 28:22).
- Paul used the prophets and the law of Moses to teach the Jews about Jesus and the nature of the kingdom of God. He tried to persuade them based on things they already knew (Acts 28:23).
- We must watch over our heart so that we don't reject the word of God (Acts 28:27).
- Paul had to pay for the house in Rome that he stayed at while he was a prisoner (Acts 28:30).
- The book of Acts ends with Paul still a prisoner in Rome, awaiting his time to stand before Caesar. We aren't told when or if he stood before Caesar, or when he was released from prison. Instead the book just ends (Acts 28:31). This indicates the book was likely written very shortly after the events it records.