

*A Year's Spiritual Journey through a Study of
New Testament Books*

Part #1

**Important Lessons to be learned from
NEW TESTAMENT
BOOKS OF HISTORY**

(Matthew, Mark, Luke, John, Acts)

13 Lessons

**Prepared by:
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2005

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Lesson One

“Introduction and Background to the Study”

The five books of the New Testament that we normally call “history books” are Matthew, Mark, Luke, John, and Acts. The Gospels are basically giving historical information about Jesus and recording a lot of what He said and did. The book of Acts takes up the historical thread and records the beginning and growth of the church up to about 63 A.D. The chart below will help to illustrate:

Matthew.....	4 BC-----	26 AD----	33 AD
Mark.....		26 AD----	33 AD
Luke.....	4 BC--8 AD-----	26 AD----	33 AD
John.....		26 AD----	33 AD
Acts.....		33 AD-----	63 AD

As the above dates indicate, there are some differences in the material covered in the Gospel records. The first three are referred to as the “Synoptic Gospels.” They are more uniform in the material that they cover except for Mark’s absence of the birth and early life of Jesus. But Mark’s Account has an estimated 59% that is peculiar to his Gospel. John’s account of Jesus varies greatly from the other three. It is estimated that he has close to 92% that is peculiar to his Gospel. **Chart #1** helps to show these differences. The book of Acts continues with the historical account and covers about 30+ years (33-63 AD). Because of the mistake made in dates when our calendar was worked up, the birth of Christ actually occurred about 4-6 BC. The dates of the ending of the Gospels and the beginning of Acts would probably be closer to 29 or 30 AD. This study book will cover these five books in a twelve point outline as seen in **Chart #2**.

There were four different languages spoken among the Jews during this time that we will be looking at.

- 1) **The Ancient Hebrew** was the sacred language of the Old Testament and obviously the language of the rabbinical schools among the Jews. Most of the religious leaders would be acquainted with this language.
- 2) **The Aramaic** was the common language of the Jewish people, especially in Judea. Their original language seems to have been affected during the seventy years of captivity in Babylon.
- 3) **The Greek** was the language of literature and the cultured around the known world. It had been in common use for 200 years or more. The Old Testament had been translated into Greek close to 200 years before the time of Jesus’ ministry. The New Testament books were all written in the Greek language.
- 4) **The Latin** was the official language of the empire and governments under the Romans. It took time to re-orient people to their language. A great number of early translations of the New Testament were in the various Latin dialects.

It is supposed that the New Testament books were put into Greek because of the language being so widespread in its use. Some scholars have suggested the possibility that Matthew's Gospel may have been first written in Aramaic and later put into Greek, but this cannot be confirmed.

THE POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Palestine, for some reason or reasons, had been divided up into five divisions or districts—as the following will show:

- 1) **Galilee.** It was mainly Jewish, but with a large Gentile element. Capernaum was its chief city.
- 2) **Judea.** It was more purely Jewish that reflected their culture and aristocracy. Caesarea became the Roman capital that was built by Herod the Great, but Jerusalem was the national and religious center of the Jewish people.
- 3) **Samaria.** They were a mongrel race and religion. It was a mixture of some Jewish people and Gentiles that had been brought in by Assyria. They were hated by the Jews. Sychar or Schechem was the site of the ancient Samaritan Temple.
- 4) **Perea.** This was mainly Jewish settlements located on the east side of the Jordan.
- 5) **The Northern District East of Jordan.** It is referred to as “Decapolis.” It was made up of several cities south and east of the Sea of Galilee where mostly Gentile lived and practiced their heathen religions.

Jesus' ministry extended into all five of these districts, but most centered in Judea and Galilee.

Because of the above breakup, there may be one or more local rulers appointed over these districts. (See **Chart #3**). The Romans, through Pompey's leadership, conquered Jerusalem in 63 BC that brought her independence to an end. **Antipater**, an Idumean, was appointed by the Romans as ruler over Galilee (only one of the five districts). Upon his death, however, his son (**Herod the Great**) was appointed by the Romans to rule over all five districts. This was recognized in 40 BC but confirmed in 30 BC. He ruled until his death in 4 BC.

Jesus was born before Herod's death in 4 BC, but we are not positive just how much before his death. Caesar Augustus was the Roman Emperor during this time (27 BC-14 AD).

Upon Herod's death, his three sons were allowed to reign for a time over Palestine in the following districts:

- 1) **Archelaus.** Ruled Judea, Samaria, and Idumea as an Ethnarch (4 BC-6 AD). He was dismissed by the Romans in 6 AD because of misconduct. From 6-41 AD this area was ruled by Roman Governors (Procurators). He is mentioned in Matthew 2:22. These Governors maintained their residence at Caesarea, but came up to Jerusalem at feast days and special occasions. The High Priest would serve as a sub-servient ruler in Judea only. Annas was High priest (6-15 AD), and his son-in-law, Caiaphas was High priest (18-36 AD). The Sanhedrin (their high court made up of religious leaders) was presided over by the High Priest and had some authority over internal affairs. An example of this is seen in Jesus' trial and death. They could not put Him to death without Roman approval.

- 2) **Herod Antipas.** Ruled Galilee and Perea as a Tetrarch (4 BC-37 AD). He is mentioned in Matthew 14:3.
- 3) **Philip.** Ruled Iturea and Trachonitis as a Tetrarch (4 BC-34 AD). He is mentioned in Luke 3:1. Upon the death of Philip, Herod Agrippa I, was given rulership over this district by the Emperor Caligula (34-44 AD). He was later given rulership over Galilee and Perea (37-44 AD) upon the death of Antipas. During the reign of Emperor Claudius, Judea, Samaria, and Idumea were added to his rulership (41-44 AD). This made him ruler over all the districts. He was the one who ordered the beheading of James and the imprisoning of Peter and later was eaten by worms (Acts 12:20-23). Upon his death, his son (Herod Agrippa II) was too young to rule over all of these areas. He was given the original district of Philip (Iturea & Trachonitis). He was also given some authority in appointing High priest. He was considered an expert in Jewish affairs by the Romans. In this capacity, he heard Paul's defense in Acts 26. From 44-66 AD, these provinces or districts were primarily under Roman Governors. Then, because of the rebellion of the Jews, the Roman army under Titus finally overthrew the city of Jerusalem in AD 70.

CONCLUDING THOUGHTS

It is hoped that this introductory information will be helpful as you read through and study these books of history of the New Testament. One of the unique things about the Bible is that the Jewish Religion, as well as the Christian Religion with all of their laws and requirements, were recorded in the very midst of history. The accuracy of the Bible has been confirmed time and again because of this very fact. Watch for your reading assignments as you go through this study book.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

True or false

- ___ 1. The Jewish nation was independent up until BC 4, when they were conquered by the Romans.
- ___ 2. Roman Governors mainly governed Judea most of the time of Jesus' life on earth.
- ___ 3. Herod Agrippa II was known for his having James beheaded and Peter imprisoned.
- ___ 4. The High Priest had little authority in Judea from a political standpoint.
- ___ 5. Jesus was born under Herod the Great.
- ___ 6. Palestine was divided into five different districts during the life of Christ, but ruled over by different persons most of the time.
- ___ 7. Five different languages could have been spoken by the people who lived in Judea during Jesus' earthly life.
- ___ 8. There are six books of History in the New Testament.
- ___ 9. Acts follows up the Gospels.

COMPARISON OF THE FOUR GOSPELS				
Feature	Matthew	Mark	Luke	John
How Christ is Portrayed	Prophesied to be a King	He is the Obedient Servant	He is the Perfect Man	He is the Son of God
Ones to whom written	Jews	Romans	Greeks	All Men
Key Word	“fulfilled”	“Straightway”	“Son of Man”	“Believe”
Key Verse	21:5	10:45	19:10	20:31
Peculiar thing to book	Sermons	Miracles	Parables	Teachings
How material is arranged	Topical	Chronological	Chronological	Topical
Writing standpoint	Prophetic	Practical	Historical	Spiritual
% of the book spoken by Christ	60%	42%	50%	50%
Quotations from the Old Testament	53	36	25	20
Allusions to the Old Testament	76	27	42	105
Unique material	42%	59%	7%	92%
How viewed in comparison	They are Called the Synoptic Gospels (The humanity of Christ)			This is a supplemental Gospel (The Deity of Jesus)

THE GOSPELS IN PARALLEL

TOPICS	MATTHEW	MARK	LUKE	JOHN
I. Birth, Childhood, and Preparation of Jesus (4 BC-26 AD)				
Genealogies of Jesus	1:1-17		3:23-28	1:1-14
Birth and Childhood	1:17-2:23		1:1-2:52	
Work of John	3:1-12	1:1-8	3:1-18	1:15-18
Baptism of Jesus	3:13-17	1:9-11	3:21-23	
Temptation of Jesus	4:1-11	1:12-13	4:1-13	
II. Early Judean Ministry of Jesus (27 AD)				
First Disciples				1:19-51
First miracle in Cana				2:1-12
Jesus Moves to Capernaum				2:12
Early Judean Ministry	4:12-16	1:14	3:19-20	2:13-4:3
Teaches in Samaria				4:4-42
III. The Galilean Ministry of Jesus (27-29 AD)				
First Tour	4:17-12:12	1:14-3:6	4:14-6:11	4:43-5:47
Second Tour	12:14-13:58	3:7-6:6	6:12-8:56	6:1-2
Third Tour	14:1-36	6:7-56	9:1-17	6:1-7:2
Two Excursions North	15:1-18:35	7:1-9:50	9:18-50	7:2-10:21
IV. Later Judean & Perea Ministry of Jesus (29-30 AD)				
First Tour	19:1-22	10:1	9:51-10:42	10:22-39
Second Tour			11:1-17:10	10:42-11:54
Third Tour	19:2-20:34	10:2-52	17:11-19:28	11:55-12:1
V. Last Week of Jesus' Ministry (30 AD)				
Teaches in Jerusalem	Chs. 21-23	Chs. 11-12	19:28-21:6	Ch. 12
Teaches His Disciples	24:1-26:46	13:1-14:42	21:7-22:46	13:1-18:1
VI. Last Events of Jesus' Work on Earth (30 AD)				
Betrayal, Trials, Death	26:47-27:66	14:43-15:47	22:47-23:56	18:2-19:42
Appearances & Instruction	Ch. 28	Ch. 16	Ch. 24	Chs. 20-21

ROMAN EMPORERS	
Augustus (27 BC-14 AD)	
Tiberius (14-37 AD)	
Gaius (Caligula) (37-41 AD)	
Claudius (41-54 AD)	
Nero (54-68 AD)	
Galba/Otho/Vitellius (68-69 AD)	
Vespasian (70-79 AD)	

GOVERNORS	
<u>6-41 AD</u>	<u>44-66 AD</u>
Coponius (6-9)	Cuspius Fadus (44-46)
Ambivius (9-12)	Tiberius Alexander (46-48)
Annius Rufus (12-15)	Ventidius Cumanus (48-52)
Valerius Gratus (15-26)	Antonius Felix (52-60)
Pontius Pilate (26-36)	Porcius Festus (60-62)
Marullus (36-37)	Clodius Albinus (62-64)

RULERS IN PALESTINE UNDER THE ROMANS		
<u>JUDEA, SAMARIA, IDUMEA</u>	<u>GALILEE, PEREA</u>	<u>ITURAEA, TRACHONITIS</u>
ARCHELAUS (4 BC-6 AD)	ANTIPAS (4 BC-37 AD)	PHILIP (4 BC-34 AD)
Under Governors (6-41 AD)	AGRIPPA I (37-41 AD)	AGRIPPA I (34-41 AD)
AGRIPPA I (41-44 AD)	AGRIPPA I (41-44 AD)	AGRIPPA I (41-44 AD)
Under Governors (44-66 AD)	Under Governors (44-66)	Under Governors (44-50)
FALL OF JERUSALEM (AD 70)		AGRIPPA II (50-100 AD)

REFERENCES TO RULERS IN PALESTINE IN THE GOSPELS	
HEROD THE GREAT (Matt. 2:13-19; Luke 1:5)	ARCHELAUS (Matt. 2:22)
HEROD ANTIPAS (Matt. 14:1-6; Mark 6:14-30; 8:15; Luke 3:1, 19; 9:7-9; 13:31; 23:7-11, 15)	PHILIP (Matt. 14:3; Luke 3:1, 19)
LYSANIAS (Luke 3:1)	ANNAS (John 18:13, 24)
CAIAPHAS (Matt. 26:57; Luke 3:2; Jn. 11:49 18:13-14, 24, 28)	CAESAR AUGUSTUS (Luke 2:1)
PILATE (Matt. 27:2; Mark 15:1; Luke 3:1; 13:1; 23:1, 12, 13, 51)	CYRENIUS (Luke 2:2)
TIBERIUS CAESAR (Luke 3:1)	

Lesson Two

“The Birth, Early Childhood and Preparation for Jesus Public Ministry” (4 BC-26 AD)

We are now ready to begin our spiritual journey through the books of the New Testament. The first section will be looking at the Gospels and Acts in their historical sequence. We plan to cover the New Testament History in 13 lessons. Your reading assignment outside of class will be listed by topics that will be taken from Chart #2 in Lesson One.

All four Gospels have different things that they emphasize in their separate accounts. Matthew and Luke both give the birth and genealogies of Jesus, but Luke is the more complete account. Only Luke gives the early childhood information about Jesus at age twelve. Mark skips over all of this. John gives an unusual beginning to his Gospel—emphasizing the pre-existence of Jesus, possibly dealing with errors that were cropping up at this time when John wrote. The remainder of this lesson is covered by the first three Gospels—with John only giving a few verses about the Preparatory work of John. The outline below will list the events in sequence with an approximate time giver for each event. Please note that the dates given may be a little different from what you have been accustomed to hearing.

EVENTS IN SEQUENCE

APPROXIMATE TIME

1. Genealogies of Christ (Matt. 1:1-17; Lk. 3:23-28; Jn. 1:1-14)	-----
2. John & Jesus’ birth & childhood (Matt. 1:17-2:23; Luke 1:1-2:52)	
a) Announcements of both	5 BC
b) Jesus’ Birth in Bethlehem	4 BC
c) Jesus taken to the Temple at Jerusalem for birth offering	4 BC
d) The family remains in Bethlehem for a time	4 BC
e) Jesus & family go into Egypt	4 BC
f) They return after death of Herod & live in Nazareth	3 BC- 8 AD
g) Jesus visits Temple with parents at age 12	8 AD
3. The Preparatory Work of John (Matt. 3:1-12; Mk. 1:1-8; Lk. 3:1-18; Jn. 1:15-18)	26 AD
4. The Baptism of Jesus (Matt. 3:13-17; Mk. 1:9-11; Lk. 3:21-23)	26 AD
5. The Temptation of Jesus (Matt. 4:1-11; Mk. 1:12-13; Lk. 4:1-13)	26 AD

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. What is the meaning of the term “genealogy” and what is their value for us today?**

- 2. What famous woman is mentioned by Matthew who was not a Jew by birth?**

- 3. What six attributes of Christ are given in John’s account?**

4. What contrast was drawn between John and Jesus?
5. Who were given the power to become sons of God?
6. Why was Zacharias and Elizabeth called righteous?
7. In what way was John to be like Elijah?
8. How long after the Angel had appeared to Zacharias that Gabriel appeared to Mary?
9. What does the word espoused mean?
10. Was Mary told that Jesus would be called the Son of God?
11. How did Elizabeth know that Mary was to be the mother of Jesus?
12. How long did Mary stay with Elizabeth?
13. Identify the following men who lived at the time of Jesus' birth:
 - a) Augustus---
 - b) Herod---
 - c) Cyrenius---
14. How long did Jesus' parents wait before presenting Him at the Temple and why did they bring Him?
15. Who next came to Jerusalem looking for the Christ?
16. Who had succeeded Herod as King of Judea?
17. Upon returning from Egypt, where did Jesus spend His childhood?
18. What three things did John command in order to have remission of sins?
19. Why was Jesus baptized?
20. Why did the Devil offer to give Jesus all the kingdoms of the world?

Lesson Three

“The Early Ministry of Jesus” (27 AD)

This lesson covers about 9 or 10 months with most of the time being spent in preaching in Judea. No miracles had been done by Jesus up to this time in his public preaching with the exception of the one at Cana at a wedding feast. A lot of his teaching during this time was done with smaller groups.

After Jesus had gone through the forty days of temptation, He went back to the Jordan where John was baptizing. John identifies Him as the “Lamb of God that takes away the sin of the world.” Five men become Jesus’ disciples who had formerly followed John: John, Andrew, Peter, Philip, and Nathaniel. He went back to Nazareth for a brief stay and He and the family moved to Capernaum. He next attends a Passover in Jerusalem, cleanses the Temple, and teaches Nicodemus. He makes a very successful tour of the cities of Judea making many disciples. Upon John’s imprisonment, Jesus goes back to Galilee through Sychar where he teaches the woman at the well. The outline below will give the sequence of events by dates (as best we can figure out).

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

**APPROXIMATE
DATE**

1. Choosing of first Disciples (John 1:19-51)	27 AD
2. His first miracle in Cana (John 2:1-12)	27 AD
3. He moves to Capernaum with family (John 2:12)	27 AD
4. Ministry in Judea (Matt. 4:12-16; Mk. 1:14; Lk. 3:19-20; Jn. 2:13-4:3)	27 AD
a) He attends his first Passover of His ministry	
b) He cleanses the Temple	
c) He teaches Nicodemus	
d) His successful ministry among the cities of Judea	
5. Jesus teaches in Samaria (John 4:4-42)	27 AD

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. What three persons did John deny being?**
- 2. When asked who he was, what was John’s answer?**
- 3. In what way is Jesus “the Lamb of God?”**
- 4. How did John know that Jesus was the Son of God and God’s anointed?**
- 5. Who were the first five disciples of Jesus who had formerly been John’s disciples?**

6. Why did Nathanael say, “Can there be any good thing come out of Nazareth?”
7. What did Jesus mean when he told his mother “My hour is not yet come?”
8. Why were the merchants in the Temple selling animals?
9. What sign did Jesus say would be given them?
10. Did Jesus perform any miracles while in Jerusalem at this time?
11. Why did Nicodemus believe that Jesus was sent of God?
12. What did Jesus tell Nicodemus that a person must do to enter the kingdom of heaven?
13. Why do men not come to the light, but rather hate the light?
14. Why was John baptizing in Aenon?
15. What was John’s answer to the Jews when asked why Jesus was baptizing too and all the people were turning to Him?
16. Who had John put into prison and why?
17. What event caused Jesus to go back to Galilee?
18. What common belief did the Samaritans have with the Jews?
19. In what sense was Jesus able to give living water?
20. What did Jesus mean when He said that “salvation is of the Jews?”

Lesson Four

“Jesus’ Galilean Ministry”
(#1) (27-28 AD)

The main thrust of Jesus’ public ministry was in the area of Galilee. The time covered was about 1½ to 2 years in length. We know that Jesus attended two Passovers during this time. This gives us some idea of the passing of time. It is generally understood that there are three distinct preaching tours of the cities of Galilee. At the end of these tours He made two excursions north of Galilee because of the opposition of the religious leaders of the Jews. Because of the length of this part of our study, it has been divided into two lessons: #1 will cover the first two tours of Galilee and #2 will cover the third tour plus the two excursions north. We have tried to give a sequence of events and the approximate dates.

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

**APPROXIMATE
DATE**

1. 1ST Tour of Galilee (Matt. 4:17-12:12; Mk. 1:14-3:6; Lk. 4:14-6:11; Jn. 4:43-5:47) 27-28 AD
 - a) Cana
 - b) Nazareth
 - c) Sea of Galilee
 - d) Capernaum
 - e) Tour of Cities
 - f) Capernaum (Sea side)
 - g) Jerusalem (Passover)
 - h) Return to Galilee
2. 2nd Tour of Galilee (Matt. 12:14-13:28; Mk. 3:7-6:6; Lk. 6:12-8:56; Jn. 6:1-2) 28 AD
 - a) Sea of Galilee
 - b) Tour of Cities
 - c) Sea of Galilee
 - d) Gergensene
 - e) Capernaum
 - f) Nazareth

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. What six things did the Prophet Isaiah say the Messiah would do?**

- 2. Why did Jesus appeal to the widow woman and Naaman to defend his actions in Nazareth?**

3. Give the names of Jesus' four brothers.
4. What did the demons cry out as they were cast out by Christ?
5. What was Jesus' justification for eating and drinking with publicans and sinners?
6. What truth was Jesus trying to teach in telling of the new patch on the old garment and the new wine in old wineskins?
7. Are we to understand that people were actually healed that stepped into the water after the Angel had troubled it?
8. Why did the Jews persecute and desire to slay Jesus?
9. What "Scriptures" was Jesus speaking of in John 5:39?
10. From what 7 areas did the people come to follow Jesus?
11. What needs to be done before our worship is acceptable to God?
12. Why are we to beware when all men speak well of us?
13. How does a man lay up treasures in heaven?
14. What was the difference between Jesus' teaching and the Scribes?
15. What caused Jesus to appreciate the Centurian?
16. What did John want to know about Jesus?
17. Why is the least in the kingdom of Heaven greater than John?
18. What people will stand in judgment and condemn the generation Jesus was speaking to?
19. What was the only sign that would be given to that generation?
20. What condemnations were laid upon the Pharisees?

Lesson Five

“Jesus’ Galilean Ministry”
(#2) (28 AD)

In this lesson we will be looking at Jesus’ third tour of Galilee, along with His two excursions north. The disciples had been with Jesus for quite a while and witnessed his actions, teachings, and responses to the people. It was now time for His disciples to get more personally involved, so Jesus sends them forth with the same message into all the cities of Galilee. The crowds become larger and larger following and listening to Jesus. At the end of this tour, He went up to Jerusalem secretly and His life was threatened. Upon returning and teaching for a while, He has to leave Galilee—going north upon two occasions. He goes up secretly again to Jerusalem at the time of the Feast of Tabernacles. His Messianic claims are met by an attempt to stone Him.

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

**APPROXIMATE
DATE**

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. <u>3rd Tour of Galilee</u> (Matt. 14:1-36; Mk. 6:7-56; Lk. 09:1-17; Jn. 6:1-7:1) | 28-29 AD |
| a) Capernaum | |
| b) Tour of Cities | |
| c) Sea of Galilee | |
| d) Bethsaida | |
| e) Capernaum | |
| f) Genneseret | |
| g) Capernaum | |
| h) Jerusalem (Passover) | |
| i) Return to Galilee | |
| 2. <u>Two excursions North</u> (Matt. 15:1-18:35; Mk. 7:1-9:50; Lk. 9:18-50; Jn. 7:2-10:21) | 29 AD |
| a) Capernaum | |
| b) Tyre & Sidon | |
| c) Borders of Decapolis | |
| d) Magdala | |
| e) Bethsaida | |
| f) Caesarea Philippi | |
| g) Capernaum | |
| h) Jerusalem (Feast of Tabernacles) | |

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. To whom were the Apostles sent to preach?**
- 2. When confronted by their enemies, what were they to do about their speaking?**

3. Why was John beheaded?
4. Why did Peter sink into the water?
5. What did Jesus say was the “work” of God that the people were to do?
6. Who can have no life in them?
7. What will happen to the plant that God has not planted?
8. What comes forth from the heart?
9. What rebuke did Jesus give to those that sought after a sign?
10. Who appeared and talked with Christ while transfigured?
11. Who did Jesus identify the man Elijah with?
12. Why did the world hate Christ?
13. What reason did the rulers give to Nicodemus to prove that Jesus could not be the Messiah?
14. Who is the servant of sin?
15. Why did Jesus tell the Jews they were not the children of Abraham?
16. Why did the Jews want to stone Jesus?
17. Why did the blind man believe Jesus to be from God?
18. How did Jesus prove that the people had the Devil as their father?
19. What does the good Shepherd do for his sheep that proves his care for them?
20. When did Jesus say that there would be one fold and one shepherd?

Lesson Six

***“Later Judean and Perea Ministry”
(29-30 AD)***

The more popular that Jesus became with the multitudes, the more the religious leaders wanted Him stopped. They watched and waited for their opportunity to stop Him, even if they had to put Him to death. Their opposition was stronger and more open against Jesus, which caused Him to get away from Jerusalem and go back up into Galilee. His time for death was not yet ready, and He desired to teach further. Thus, we can see three distinct tours through the cities of Perea. The time covered was about six months. He attended at least one feast during this time. And it was during this time that He sent out the 70 to preach in the cities.

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

**APPROXIMATE
DATE**

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. <u>1st Tour of Judea & Perea</u> (Matt. 19:1-22; Mk. 10:1; Lk. 9:51-10:42; Jn. 10:22-39) | 29 AD |
| a) Jesus returns to Galilee | |
| b) He departs and goes through Samaria | |
| c) The 70 are sent out on Mission into Perea | |
| d) Jerusalem (Feast of Dedication) | |
| 2. <u>2nd Tour of Judea & Perea</u> (Lk. 11:1-17:10; Jn. 10:42-11:54) | 29 AD |
| a) Tour of cities in Perea | |
| b) Jerusalem (Bethany) | |
| c) Ephraim | |
| 3. <u>3rd Tour of Judea & Perea</u> (Matt. 19:2-20:34; Mk. 10:2-52; Lk. 17:11-19:28;
Jn. 11:55-12:1) | 28-29 AD |
| a) Edge of Samaria & Galilee | |
| b) Tour of Perea | |
| c) Jericho | |
| d) Bethany | |

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. What did Jesus mean when he said: “Let the dead bury the dead?”**
- 2. What cities did Jesus speak woes against and why?**
- 3. What did Jesus tell the disciples to rejoice over more than the powers they had over the devil?**

4. Why did the Jews want to stone Christ?
5. What lesson is taught by the story of the man asking his friend for bread at midnight?
6. What illustration did Jesus use to justify His healing on the Sabbath Day?
7. Who did Jesus say would be in the kingdom of God that were dead?
8. Who should we invite when we make a feast?
9. Why did the Pharisees & Scribes murmur at Jesus?
10. What caused the lost son to return to his father?
11. In what way are the children of this world wiser than the children of light?
12. What was Abraham's reply to the rich man's request about his brethren on earth?
13. What should be our attitude as servants of God?
14. Why did Jesus weep?
15. What was so strange about the person that returned to give thanks for being healed?
16. Why did the unjust judge grant the widow's request?
17. For what cause did Jesus allow a person to put away his wife and marry another?
18. About whom did Jesus say, "for of such is the kingdom of heaven?"
19. Are there any exalted positions in the kingdom of heaven?
20. Why did the Chief Priests want to put Lazarus back to death again?

Lesson Seven

***“Last Week of Jesus’ Ministry”
(30 AD)***

This lesson deals with the last week of Jesus’ earthly life in reality just before His betrayal, trials, and death. In our last lesson he had already arrived at Bethany close to Jerusalem. During the day He would teach in the city (mostly in the Temple area) and then retire to Bethany in the evenings. He also cleanses the Temple again in the midst of the week. One day He seems to have retired from going into the city. This week was the preliminaries to the observance of the Passover Feast—so, a lot of people were gathering in the city. Toward the end of the week he was able to observe the Passover with His disciples and try to prepare them for what was about to take place.

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

**APPROXIMATE
DATE**

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|-------|
| 1. <u>Jesus’ last public teaching in Jerusalem</u> (Matt. 21-22; Mk. 11-12; Lk. 19:28-21:6; | Jn. 12 | AD 30 |
| a) Triumphal entry into Jerusalem (Temple) | | |
| b) Returns to Bethany | | |
| c) Jerusalem (Cleanses the Temple) | | |
| d) Goes back to Bethany | | |
| e) Jerusalem (teaches in Temple) | | |
| f) Teaches on Mount of Olives | | |
| g) Judas bargains to betray Christ | | |
| 2. <u>Jesus’ private teaching to His disciples</u> (Matt. 24:1-26:46; Mk. 13:1-14:42; | Lk. 21:7-22:46; Jn. 13:1-18:1 | AD 30 |
| a) Jerusalem (Preparations for Passover & Last Supper) | | |
| b) Mount of Olives | | |
| c) Gethsemane | | |

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. Why would the leaders not answer Jesus’ question concerning John’s baptism?**
- 2. What happened to those that refused to come to the marriage feast?**
- 3. What was wrong with the Sadducees’ question to Jesus?**
- 4. Those raised from the dead will be likened unto whom?**

5. How did Jesus prove that there will be a resurrection from the dead from Old Testament Scriptures?
6. What had the religious leaders done to the proselytes that they made?
7. To what did Christ compare the Pharisees?
8. Did any of the Chief Rulers believe on Christ?
9. What did Jesus say would happen to the Temple?
10. What was “the sign” to be given that would be the signal for the people to flee Judea?
11. How did Jesus point out the one who would betray Him?
12. What act did Jesus perform that taught humility as a servant?
13. What is one basic way of the world knowing that we are Christ’s disciples?
14. What would the Holy Spirit do for the disciples when He came to them?
15. What assurance did Jesus give of His returning again?
16. What kind of unity did Jesus prayed for?
17. What did Jesus say Peter would do?
18. What prayer did Christ pray three times?
19. What was the cup that Jesus desired not to drink?
20. What two peculiar things happened during His praying?

Lesson Eight

“Last Events of Jesus Before His Ascension”
(30 AD)

Jesus knew that the time was near for Him to sacrifice Himself for mankind. He not only taught publicly about His death, but especially privately to His disciples. After finishing His instructions to them, they left to go into the Garden of Gethsemane where He would be betrayed and led before different rulers to be wrongly judged and wrongly condemned to death. It is generally believed that Jesus was betrayed on Thursday night and tried and crucified on Friday morning. As He had told people publicly that if they killed His body, He would raise it up the 3rd day. Upon His resurrection, he appeared to His Apostles and others, and upon one occasion at least 500 people at once according to Paul’s statement (1 Corinthians 15:6). And after a period of some 40 days, He ascended back to the Father and sat down upon His throne of glory at the Father’s right hand (Acts 2:29-35).

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

APPROXIMATE DATE

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| <p>1. <u>Jesus’ betrayal, trials, and death</u> (Matt. 26:47-27:66; Mk. 14:43-15:47;
 Lk. 22:47-23:56; Jn. 18:2-19:42</p> <p>a) Gethsemane (Betrayed)
 b) High Priest’s quarters (Jerusalem)
 c) Pilate’s Judgment Hall (Jerusalem)
 d) Herod’s residence in Jerusalem
 e) Pilate’s Judgment Hall (Jerusalem)
 f) Golgatha (Outside of Walls of city)
 g) Jerusalem (burial).</p> | <p>30 AD</p> |
| <p>2. <u>Jesus’ resurrection, appearances, and ascension</u> (Matt. 28; Mk. 16; Lk. 24; Jn. 20-21)</p> <p>a) Jerusalem (Resurrection & some appearances)
 b) On the Road to Emmaus
 c) Jerusalem (Appeared to Apostles, Thomas being absent)
 d) Jerusalem (Appeared to all the Apostles)
 e) Galilee (Sea side....appeared to 7 Apostles)
 f) Mount of Olives (ascension).</p> | <p>30 AD</p> |

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. What did Peter do when the mob came to take Jesus?**
- 2. Did anyone try to follow Christ among the Apostles?**
- 3. What did Judas do with the money given to him for betraying Christ?**

4. Why did Pilate send Jesus to Herod?

5. What did Herod's men do to Jesus?

6. What did Pilate's wife say to him about Jesus?

7. What two means did Pilate use to try to get the people to let him release Jesus?

8. What sign did Pilate have placed over Jesus' head?

9. Did both thieves rail against Christ?

10. What happened to the veil in the Temple after Jesus died?

11. What did the Centurion say about Christ?

12. What women are named as having been at the crucifixion?

13. Who buried Christ?

14. What did the Jewish Leaders desire of Pilate after Jesus was buried?

15. Who went to tell the Apostles that the tomb was empty?

16. What did Thomas say when He saw Jesus?

17. Why did Jesus ask Peter 3 times, "lovest thou me?"

18. List the appearances of Jesus.

19. What were the Apostles to preach and tell people to do?

20. From where did Jesus ascend up from the apostles?

Lesson Nine

“Founding and Early Growth of the Church”
(AD 30) (Acts 1:1-7:60)

The Gospel records all end with the death, burial, resurrection, appearances of Jesus, and the ascension of Jesus. The book of Acts picks up the historical narrative at the appearances of Jesus and carries it up to the year 63 AD. Both John and Jesus called upon the people to ***“repent for the kingdom of heaven is at hand.”*** (Matthew 3:1-2; 4:17). The Gospel of Mark records the statement of Jesus that indicated the kingdom would be set up before the death of some of those He was preaching to (Mark 9:1). All indication of Scripture pinpoints the beginning of the kingdom (church) on the day of Pentecost (Acts 2). After this time, the church or kingdom was spoken of as being in existence (Acts 5:11; 8:12; Colossians 1:13, 18). Jesus loved the church that had been planned from all eternity and showed it by dying for it (Ephesians 1:4; 5:25; Acts 20:28). It was the death, burial, and resurrection of Jesus that made the church possible, giving us hope not only of forgiveness of sin, but the hope of a resurrection unto everlasting life. The following sequence of events will be discussed in this lesson.

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

APPROXIMATE DATE

1. Jesus’ Promise of the Holy Spirit to the Apostles	30 AD
2. Jesus’ Ascension to the Father	30 AD
3. Matthias chosen to replace Judas	30 AD
4. The coming of the Holy Spirit upon the Apostles	30 AD
5. First Sermon and First Converts added to the Apostles (church)	30 AD
6. Continued Preaching and Growth of the church in Jerusalem	30 AD
7. First Problems in the Church:	
a) Ananias and Sapphira lied to the Holy Spirit	30 AD
b) Grecian Widows being Neglected	30 AD
c) Dealing with limited persecution from Jews	30 AD

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. Why did Jesus appear to His Apostles after His resurrection?**

- 2. What was the purpose of the coming of the Holy Spirit?**

- 3. After Jesus’ ascension, where did the Apostles go to wait for the coming of the Holy Spirit?**

- 4. What qualified a disciple to become an Apostle?**

5. How long did the Apostles have to wait for the Holy Spirit to come?
6. What power did the Holy Spirit give to the Apostles?
7. What does it mean to speak in a tongue?
8. What did Peter state was a fulfillment of the Prophet Joel?
9. What evidence did Peter use to prove the resurrection of Jesus?
10. What were people told to do to have remission of sins?
11. What did the people continue steadfast in?
12. What opportunity was given to Peter to preach to a group of Jews at the Temple?
13. What did Moses say would happen to those who would not hearken to this new Prophet?
14. Why is the name of Jesus important?
15. What did Peter and John do about the threat of not preaching Christ?
16. Who alone were performing miracles at this time?
17. Were Ananias and Sapphira Christians?
18. For what purpose did the Apostles lay hands on the 7 men who were chosen to serve tables?
19. Who were obedient to the faith and why?
20. What kind of spirit did Stephen show upon his martyrdom?

Lesson Ten

“Growth of the Church in Judea and Beyond”

(AD 30-44) (Acts 8:1-12:25)

The Lord was adding daily to the number of saved people through the preach of the Apostles (Acts 2:47). The numbers were multiplying rapidly: 3000 (Acts 2:41); number came to 5000 men (Acts 4:4); multitudes of men and women (Acts 5:14; the disciples multiplied (Acts 6:7). It was a wonderful situation: great grace was upon them all, they had a loving and sharing fellowship, and the excitement and expectations were great until persecution hit. Upon the stoning of Stephen, Saul of Tarsus began an aggressive persecution that scattered the church in all directions from Jerusalem. That which have been considered a curse turned out to be a blessing for a lot of people because the Gospel would now began to be preached to the whole world—both Jew and Gentile. In this lesson we will be looking at the early limited spread of the church.

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

**APPROXIMATE
DATE**

1. Preaching in Samaria	AD 30
2. Conversion of a man from Ethiopia	AD 30
3. Conversion of Saul, the persecutor	AD 33
4. Saul (Paul) goes into Arabia (Galatians 1:17)	AD 33-36
5. Saul (Paul) returns to Damascus (Galatians 1:17-18)	AD 36
6. Saul’s first visit to Jerusalem after his conversion	AD 36
7. He goes to Tarsus where he lived and worked for a few years	AD 36-44
8. Spread of the Preaching to Cyprus	AD 43-44
9. Spread of the Preaching to Antioch (Paul & Barnabas worked together)	AD 44
10. Herod Agrippa I kills the Apostle James and had Peter imprisoned with the intent to killing him, but was released by an Angel	AD 44 (?)
11. Conversion of first Gentiles (Cornelius)	AD 44 (?)

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. Who were the Samaritan people in relationship to the Jews?**
- 2. What caused Simon to believe and be baptized?**
- 3. Why did the Apostles have to lay hands on the converts in Samaria?**
- 4. What are Simon told to do about his sinful condition of heart?**

- 5. How did the Ethiopia Eunuch know to be baptized?**
- 6. Where was Saul going to persecute Christians?**
- 7. What was Saul told he must do to be saved?**
- 8. What kind of reception did Saul receive at Damascus and Jerusalem?**
- 9. Why did Saul go to Tarsus?**
- 10. What kind of response was shown to the preaching at Antioch?**
- 11. Why was Barnabas sent to Antioch?**
- 12. Who did Barnabas want to work with him at Antioch?**
- 13. How was James killed?**
- 14. How did Herod die and why?**
- 15. Where was Peter preaching at this time?**
- 16. Why do we say that Cornelius was the first Gentile converts?**
- 17. How were the Gentiles to be saved?**
- 18. Why did the Holy Spirit fall on the Gentiles at Cornelius' house?**
- 19. What conclusion was drawn by the Jewish Christians after they had heard of the conversion of the Gentiles?**
- 20. Did Cornelius receive the same powers that the Apostles did?**

Lesson Eleven

“The Gospel Spreads into Asia Minor”
(AD 44-50) (Acts 13:1-15:35; Galatians 2:1-10)

The writer of Acts now turns his attention primarily to the work of Saul (later Paul). He records what is often referred to as the first missionary journey of Paul (although he had been preaching at other places before this). He had been preaching in the Eastern part of Asia Minor where his hometown was, and later was requested by Barnabas to come and work with him at Antioch of Syria. Paul, Barnabas, and John Mark went sent out by the church at Antioch to go to the Island of Cyprus and then to Asia Minor (middle part of the country). Elders were appointed in the churches which they left behind them, and they came back to Antioch to report upon the success of the gospel in Asia Minor.

With the introduction of Gentiles into the church, a great number of questions began to be raised by the strong Jewish element in the churches. Brethren from Judea confronted the Gentiles at Antioch with the necessity of being circumcised and keeping the Law to be saved (15:5). Paul and Barnabas resisted their teaching and finally went up to Jerusalem to talk with the rest of the Apostles and elders about the erroneousness of the matter. The question was solved and a letter written to the churches to be given to the churches—that Gentiles did not have to be circumcised nor keep the Law of Moses to be saved. Judas and Silas were sent back with Paul and Barnabas to Antioch to confirm everything. It is possible that the book of James could have been written about this time and sent out to the churches. We have no way of knowing for sure. From its contents, it seems to have been an early letter to the Jewish Christians in particular.

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

**APPROXIMATE
DATE**

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. First Tour by Paul, Barnabas, and John Mark | AD 47-49 |
| a) Left from Antioch and went to Island of Cyprus | |
| b) Next, they went to Perga | |
| c) Then, they went into the Galatian Province: | |
| • Antioch of Pisidia | |
| • Iconium | |
| • Lystra | |
| • Derbe | |
| • Lystra | |
| • Iconium | |
| • Antioch of Pisidia | |
| d) Returned to Perga to sail for Antioch | |
| 2. Jerusalem Council | AD 50 |
| 3. Writing of the Book of James (brother of Jesus) | AD 47-50 |

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. Did the church at Antioch have men with miraculous gifts?**
- 2. For what purpose did the disciples lay hands on Saul, Barnabas, and John Mark?**
- 3. What role did the Holy Spirit play in all of this?**

- 4. When did John Mark leave the group?**
- 5. What proof did Paul give of the resurrection of Jesus?**
- 6. How did the Jews judge themselves unworthy of eternal life?**
- 7. What kind of response to the Gospel was seen at Iconium?**
- 8. What two idol gods did the people of Lystra take Paul and Barnabas for?**
- 9. In what sense had God opened the door of faith unto the Gentiles?**

- 10. Upon their return to Antioch, how long did they stay?**
- 11. Who came from Judea to Antioch teaching that the Gentiles needed to be circumcised?**
- 12. Who were primarily involved in helping to solve this matter in Jerusalem?**
- 13. Who spoke last to finalized the results of their efforts?**
- 14. What were some requirements that were laid upon the Gentiles?**

- 15. Why was the letter written and why did Judas and Silas go to Antioch with them?**

- 16. What part did the Holy Spirit play in this conclusion and letter?**
- 17. Why is the writing of the Book of James dated 47-50 AD?**

Lesson Twelve

“The Gospel Spreads into Asia Minor and Europe”

(AD 50-58) (Acts 15:36-21:14)

Paul and Barnabas split up and each take a partner to go back over the churches established and strengthen them. Silas goes with Paul and John Mark goes with Barnabas. Luke only records the journeys of Paul and Silas as they go through Syria and Cilicia into the Galatian Province. There they pick up Timothy who will become a constant companion of Paul. They had made an effort to preach at various places on the westward journey, but were forbidden by the Holy Spirit. They came to Troas at the western edge of Asia Minor. Paul had a vision and led them to go by boat to the continent of Europe, landing at Philippi where they stayed and preached. Churches were established as they traveled Southward towards Athens and Corinth. A large church was established at Corinth during Paul’s 18 month stay. It is believed that Paul’s first two letters to Thessalonica were written from Corinth about 52-53 AD. While Paul and Barnabas were gone from the area, Judaising teachers were following them into Asia Minor trying to convince the Gentiles to be circumcised and keep the Law of Moses. Upon returning to Antioch from his 2nd missionary journey, he discovered what had happened and possibly wrote a letter ahead of him to the churches in Galatia (AD 53). As Paul began his 3rd Journey, he went back through Asia Minor trying to correct any problems caused by these false teachers. As he journeyed west, he came to Ephesus where he stayed and worked for about three years. The whole area was able to hear the preaching of the gospel as a result of his work in the school of Tyrannus. Paul’s two letters to the church at Corinth were written from Ephesus and later from Philippi. Paul left Ephesus and went to Corinth where he stayed about three months. Paul wrote his letter to the church at Rome while at Corinth. (AD 58). And then, he began his journey to Jerusalem, stopping at Miletus briefly and finally landed at Caesarea.

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

**APPROXIMATE
DATE**

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. 2 nd Tour by Paul, Silas, Timothy, and later Luke | AD 50-53 |
| a) Through Syria and Cilicia | |
| b) Through the Galatian Province | |
| c) Through Mysia, stopping at Troas | |
| d) Into Macedonia: | |
| • Philippi | |
| • Thessalonica | |
| • Berea | |
| e) Into Achaia: | |
| • Athens | |
| • Corinth (Paul’s first two letters to Thessalonica) | AD 52-53 |

- f) Return trip:
 - Ephesus
 - Caesarea
 - Antioch (Paul's letter to the Galatian Churches) AD 53
- 2. 3rd Tour by Paul and Timothy AD 53-58
 - a) Went through Galatia and Phrygia
 - b) Came to the Province of Asia (Ephesus) where he stayed about 3 years
 - c) 1st letter to Corinth written from Ephesus AD 56
 - d) He journeyed to Philippi (2nd letter to Corinth written) AD 57
 - e) Went to Corinth (wrote the letter to the church at Rome) AD 58
 - f) Return trip:
 - Philippi
 - Troas
 - Miletus
 - Caesarea

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Why did Paul go out by the riverside at Philippi?
2. How did the Lord open Lydia's heart?
3. Who indicated that Paul and company were servants of the Most High God?
4. What did Paul and Silas do at midnight in jail?
5. What Scriptures did Paul use as he preached to the Jews at Thessalonica?
6. How did the Bereans react to the preaching of Paul?
7. What was Paul's reaction when he walked through the streets of Athens?
8. How did Paul describe the True God of heaven?
9. What was the result of His preaching at Athens?
10. How long did Paul stay in Corinth?
11. Who was Apollos?

- 12. To where did Apollos go?**
- 13. Why did Paul re-baptize the disciples at Ephesus?**
- 14. Where did Paul teach for two whole years?**
- 15. What indication of repentance was shown by many at Ephesus?**

- 16. Who brought persecution against the church and why?**

- 17. What is significant about Paul staying 7 days at Troas?**

- 18. Who did Paul speak to at Miletus?**
- 19. Who foretold that Paul would be taken prisoner at Jerusalem?**
- 20. With whom did Paul stay at Caesarea?**

Lesson Thirteen

***“Paul’s Imprisonments and the Close
of Apostolic History”
(AD 58-96) (Acts 21:15-28:31)***

Paul had landed at Caesarea and after staying a short time journeyed on to Jerusalem where he was imprisoned for two years before being sent to Rome because of his appeal to the judgment of Caesar. Paul had collected a great deal of money from among the Gentile churches to help the poor saints in Jerusalem (2 Corinthians 9:1-15). This was his way of trying to bring both Jew and Gentile together in the church as one body. Even though imprisoned, he was able to speak before two Romans Governors (Felix and Festus) and also before Herod Agrippa II. Getting no satisfaction from them, he appealed to have his case judged at Rome. His journey to Rome was quite eventful, but encouraging in the way of converts. His stay in Rome was for about two years before he was able to be heard. It is believed that he was released in AD 63 because of a lack of witnesses against him. Luke does not record additional history for some reason, but there are definite indications of places where Paul traveled later. We also have some indication of Peter’s travel among the churches. Paul wrote Four letters from Rome (Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, and Philemon) (Possibly Hebrews). After his release is when it is believed that he wrote 1st and 2nd Timothy and Titus. During the time Paul was in Rome, the Apostle James was killed in 62 AD. Peter wrote his two letters in the late 60s. The letter by Jude (another brother of Jesus) was written about 75 AD. And the remaining letters (1, 2, 3 John, the Gospel of John, and Revelation) were probably written in the 80s to late 90s. Since Luke ends the book of Acts at the end of Paul’s imprisonment at Rome, it would be dated 63 AD. Luke’s Gospel is generally dated as early as during Paul’s imprisonment in Jerusalem 58-60 AD. Matthew and Mark’s Gospels could be dated as early as the 50s or into the 60s. It is believed that the Apostle John outlined the other Apostles to the turn of the century.

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

**APPROXIMATE
DATE**

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. Imprisonment at Jerusalem | AD 58-61 |
| a) Taken Prison in Jerusalem | |
| b) Taken to Caesarea | |
| c) Trip to Rome | |
| 2. Imprisonment at Rome | AD 61-63 |
| a) Letters written to Ephesus, Philippi, Colosse, Philemon | |
| b) Possible Letter to Hebrews?? | |
| 3. Possible release and final Tour | AD 63-67 |
| a) Spain (Romans 15:24) | |
| b) Crete (Titus 1:5) | |
| c) Jerusalem | |
| d) Antioch | |

- e) Galatia
- f) Colosse (
- g) Ephesus (1 Timothy 1:3) (Letter to Titus—AD 65)
- h) Macedonia (1 Timothy 1:3) (1 Timothy Letter—AD 65)
- i) Nicopolis (Titus 3:12)
- j) Corinth (2 Timothy 4:20)
- k) Miletus (2 Timothy 4:20)
- 4. Paul's 2nd Imprisonment at Rome and his death AD 67
- 5. Closing of Apostolic History AD 62-96
 - a) James (Lord's brother) Put to death at Jerusalem AD 62
 - b) Persecution of Christians at Rome by Nero AD 63
 - c) Peter's travels & works: AD 56-67
 - Corinth (?) (1 Corinthians 9:5)
 - Asia Minor
 - Babylon (Letters—65-67 AD)
 - d) Peter's Possible death—67 AD.
 - e) Destruction of Jerusalem
 - f) Jude's letter AD 75
 - g) John's Work at Ephesus AD 70-85
 - h) John's Imprisonment on Isle of Patmos AD 85-96
 - Letters of 1,2,3rd John (85 AD)
 - Revelation (96 AD)
 - i) John's Release and work in Asia AD 96-?

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. What was the problem that James wanted Paul to help with?**

- 2. Why was Paul taken prisoner in Jerusalem?**

- 3. How did Paul use his Roman citizenship?**

- 4. What did Paul say he believed that caused his accusers to be divided among themselves?**

- 5. What was Felix's reaction to Paul's preaching?**

- 6. Why did Felix leave Paul in prison when he left office?**

- 7. How knowledgeable was Agrippa?**
- 8. Why did the Lord appear to Saul on the road to Damascus?**
- 9. What was the results of Paul's sermon to Agrippa?**
- 10. How many were on the ship with Paul that was shipwreck?**
- 11. Who met Paul as they traveled to Rome?**
- 12. What was the outcome of Paul's speaking to the Jews at Rome?**
- 13. How long was Paul in Rome?**
- 14. When did James, Paul, and Peter die?**
- 15. Did Paul go to Spain to preach the Gospel?**
- 16. Where did Paul leave Titus to work?**
- 17. Where did Paul leave Timothy to work?**
- 18. How would Paul have been put to death?**
- 19. Who was the last of the Apostle to live?**

