

Review Questions

Mastering the English Bible ***The Book of Acts***

ACTS INTRODUCTION

1. Who is the human author of the book of Acts?
Luke
2. What occupation was he?
A physician
3. On what missionary journey is this man first included in this book?
Paul's second missionary journey
4. In what city does it appear that he stayed as Paul finished this missionary journey?
In Philippi
5. What is the main theme of this book?
The establishment of the first churches and the beginning of the carrying out of the Great Commission
6. In what city did the Gospel begin and first spread?
In Jerusalem
7. Speaking in tongues was done for who?
The Jews
8. Who did the church at Jerusalem send to oversee the work done in Phoenicia, Cyprus, and Antioch?
Barnabas
9. In the second half of the book of Acts, the focus is on what church particularly?
The church at Antioch
10. The entire book covers only about how many years?
35 years
11. What are the dates Acts covers?
AD 29-AD 64
12. We can see the parts of Acts that are permanent and the parts that were only temporary by comparing it with what books of God's Word?
The New Testament Epistles
13. In the book of Acts, how many ways was the Holy Spirit received?
4 different ways

Answer key

14. What passage (book, chapter, verses) tells us the permanent way that the Holy Spirit is now received?
Ephesians 1:12-14
15. What is believed to be the first apostolic epistle written?
James
16. What is believed to be the earliest of Paul's epistles?
1 Thessalonians
17. From where did Peter write his first epistle?
From Babylon
18. What is the first of Paul's prison epistles?
Ephesians
19. The book of Acts gives the standard for what for all centuries?
Churches
20. What archaeologist of the 20th Century demonstrated the historical accuracy of the book of Acts?
William Ramsey

THE CHURCH OF JERUSALEM (ACTS 1-12)
ACTS 1 WAITING FOR THE SPIRIT

1. Belief in Christ's resurrection is based on "many _____ proofs."
Infallible
2. On what one day was the baptism of the Holy Spirit fulfilled?
Pentecost
3. Christ's bodily ascension proves that His resurrection was _____.
Physical (rather than spiritual)
4. In eternity, there are only how many apostles?
12
5. Why did they seek to find another apostle?
Because Judas had abandoned his office by being a traitor
6. Paul is called "the apostle of the _____."
Gentiles
7. What did the apostles do to determine who would be the new 12th apostle?
They cast lots
8. What two men were the candidates for the 12th apostle?
Joseph and Matthias

Answer key

ACTS 2 PENTECOST

1. In what other passages in the New Testament do we see God's people taught to seek another Pentecost?
Nowhere
2. Pentecost was a fulfillment of what Old Testament Jewish feast?
The Feast of Weeks
3. What does the word "Pentecost" mean and why is it called this?
50; Because it is 50 days after the Feast of Firstfruits
4. What does the Feast of Firstfruits picture?
Christ's Resurrection
5. What day of the week was Pentecost always on?
On Sunday
6. In what hour of this day did the Holy Spirit come down?
In the 3rd hour (9 a.m.)
7. The bringing in of the Jews began on Pentecost, and the bringing in of the Gentiles began when what man and his household were saved and received the Spirit?
Cornelius
8. In what chapter in 1 Corinthians does Paul teach on the subject of tongues speaking?
1 Corinthians 14
9. Of what nationality were those who gathered in Jerusalem for Pentecost?
Jews
10. On Pentecost, who were the only ones who spoke in tongues?
The apostles
11. How many times is tongues speaking mentioned in the entire book of Acts?
Only 5 times
12. The _____ of the Holy Spirit was a one-time event that fulfilled prophecy.
Baptism
13. What is the purpose of this?
To empower the churches for the Great Commission
14. The _____ of the Holy Spirit is the daily experience of yielding control of one's life to the indwelling Spirit.
Filling
15. How many times is this mentioned taking place in the book of Acts?
9 times
16. When did the last days begin?

Answer key

With the first coming of Christ

17. In what coastal town on the Sea of Galilee did Jesus eat breakfast with His disciples after His resurrection and there also restored Peter to the ministry?

Tabgah

18. Jesus' miracles were not done as examples to imitate but were done for what purpose?

To authenticate Jesus' Messiahship

19. Peter called the hands of those who crucified Christ "_____ hands."

Wicked

20. One of the most important marks of a New Testament church is its doctrine of _____ and the requirement of the _____ for all members.

Salvation; New birth

21. The Spirit of God uses the Word of God to bring what to the heart of the lost person before he can be saved?

Conviction

22. What is the requirement for salvation defined as "turning to God from idols"?

Repentance

23. In 1 Peter 3:21, Peter teaches us that baptism is a _____ of salvation.

Figure

24. What does the word "propitiation" mean?

The payment for (or the satisfaction of) a debt

25. Those who were saved on Pentecost were described as "_____ receiving his word."

Gladly

26. What two very important verses of Acts 2 is the test of a New Testament church?

Acts 2:41-42

27. What is the most essential mark of a New Testament church?

A regenerate church membership

28. What specifically is prophesied in 2 Timothy 4:3-4?

The present hour of deep apostasy

29. By comparing Scripture with Scripture, we understand that the Biblical mode of Baptism is believer's baptism by _____.

Immersion

30. How many times does the Greek word for disciple appear in the New Testament?

268 times

31. John 8:47 tells us that "He that is of God heareth _____."

God's Words

Answer key

32. In Acts 2:42, the phrase “breaking of bread” speaks of the church doing what specifically?
Partaking of the Lord’s Supper

33. At least how many times is prayer mentioned in the Bible?
At least 550 times

34. Who performed the miracles of the early church?
The apostles

ACTS 3-4 HEALING AND PERSECUTION

1. Following the healing of the crippled man in Acts 3, what apostle preached to the Jews?
Peter

2. In what way was the Old Testament prophecies interpreted by the apostles?
Literally

3. The normal-literal method of interpretation refutes what heretical method of interpretation?
The allegorical method

4. Pertaining to salvation and as seen in this message preached in Acts 3, repentance is whose part while conversion is whose part?
Repentance is man’s part; Conversion is God’s part

5. Repentance is a change of _____ that results in a change of _____.
Mind; Life

6. What passage (book, chapter, and verses) tells us “God, who at sundry times and in divers manners spake in time past unto the fathers by the prophets, hath in these last days spoken unto us by *his* Son, whom he hath appointed heir of all things”?
Hebrews 1:1-2

7. What verse tells us that “the testimony of Jesus is the spirit of prophecy”?
Revelation 19:10

8. Maimonides (Rambam), who is considered one of the greatest rabbis, said, “The _____ will not be abrogated.”
Law of Moses

9. God’s goal in salvation is to turn people away from what?
Their sins

10. The first persecution of the churches came from whom?
The unbelieving Jews

11. Later it came from whom?
The Roman government

Answer key

12. The great prophecy of end-time skepticism in 2 Peter 3 emphasizes that the scoffers “walk after their own _____.”
Lusts
13. When Peter preached Jesus Christ on the day of Pentecost and in Acts 4, he declared Him as being from what place?
Jesus of Nazareth
14. What was the purpose of emphasizing this?
To rebuke the Jewish leaders pride and calling them to humble repentance
15. What verse says, “Neither is there salvation in any other: for there is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved”?
Acts 4:12
16. How many times is prayer mentioned in the book of Acts?
27 times
17. The evidence of being filled with the Holy Ghost in Acts 4 was the boldness to do what?
Proclaim the Word of God
18. What was Barnabas’ original name?
Joses
19. What does Barnabas mean?
Son of consolation

ACTS 5 ANANIAS AND SAPPHIRA

1. To whom did Ananias and Sapphira lie?
To the Holy Spirit
2. A sin that a believer refuses to repent of is called what?
A sin unto death
3. The Sanhedrin was the ruling body of what two groups of Jewish leaders?
The Pharisees and Sadducees
4. In what chapter of the book of Acts do we see the angel of the Lord for the first time?
Acts 5
5. Christ cannot be received as Saviour alone; He must also be received as _____.
Lord
6. How many times is repentance mentioned throughout the book of Acts?
17 times
7. What renowned rabbi was Saul’s teacher and also gave advice to the Jews in Acts 5?
Gamaliel
8. Who was this rabbi’s grandfather?

Answer key

*Hillel***ACTS 6-7 STEPHEN THE FIRST MARTYR**

1. What ordained office of the church was established for the purpose of properly taking care of physical problems and needs that arise in the church?
The deacons
2. Is this office required for a church to be a New Testament church?
No
3. Pastors are required to give themselves “continually to _____, and to the ministry of the _____.” (Acts 6:4)
Prayer; Word
4. As seen emphasized here in this passage, what is the first ministry of the church?
Prayer
5. What is the three-fold qualification of the deacon seen here in Acts?
Of honest report, Full of the Holy Ghost, and Full of wisdom
6. What three types of men were ordained in the book of Acts?
Deacons, Missionary church planters, and Elders
7. Who was the first Christian martyr?
Stephen
8. This man called the unbelieving Jews “stiffnecked and _____ in heart and ears.”
Uncircumcised
9. Religion without whom is the cruelest force in the world?
The Holy Spirit
10. How is Stephen’s death described?
As sleep

ACTS 8 SAMARITANS RECEIVE THE GOSPEL

1. At the point of Stephen’s death, great persecution against the churches exploded with who as the leader of these persecutions?
Saul
2. Why do Christians practice burial?
As an act of faith in the bodily resurrection
3. Philip was an evangelist in what region of Israel?
Samaria
4. Jesus warned in Matthew 12:39 that it is an evil generation that seeks _____.
Miracles (and signs)
5. What sorcerer of Acts 8 was not truly converted but only seeking after a sign?

Answer key

Simon

6. The church at Jerusalem sent what two men to help Philip in his work?
Peter and John
7. Baptism is to be done in the name of whom?
The Father, The Son, and The Holy Spirit
8. Who was Philip sent to in the latter part of Acts 8?
The Ethiopian Eunuch
9. Who did the Lord send to guide Philip to this individual?
The angel of the Lord
10. Where was this individual that Philip was called to reach with the Gospel traveling back to?
Ethiopia
11. In what region was he when Philip met him?
Gaza
12. What chapter of the Old Testament prophets was this man reading when Philip met him?
Isaiah 53
13. Why does the Bible say that this man had come to Jerusalem?
"for to worship"
14. In Acts 8, 9, and 10, we have the conversion of a representative of each of the great families that descended from Noah. Who were the converts from each descendant? (Shem, Ham, and Japheth)
The Ethiopian Eunuch from Ham
Paul the Jew from Shem
Cornelius the Gentile from Japheth
15. Christ's atonement is vicarious and substitutionary meaning what?
It was done in the sinner's place
16. What result of the atonement of Christ is the most wonderful aspect of salvation?
Peace with God
17. What does the word "baptism" mean?
Immersion
18. What does believer's baptism picture?
The death, burial, and resurrection of Christ for our sins, and
The believer dying with Jesus, buried with Christ, and being raised to newness of life in Christ
19. How does the Bible describe Philip leaving the Ethiopian Eunuch?
He was caught away

ACTS 9 SAUL'S CONVERSION

Answer key

1. Of whom did Jesus say, "he is a chosen vessel unto me, to bear my name before the Gentiles, and kings, and the children of Israel" (Ac. 9:15-16)?
Saul
2. When this man was converted, where was he going and why?
To Damascus to persecute the Christians
3. By what name did Christ identify himself?
As Jesus of Nazareth
4. What believer in Damascus was called to help Saul?
Ananias
5. When Saul was converted what does the Bible say the churches had?
They had rest
6. When the Grecian Jews determined to kill Saul in Jerusalem, where did Saul go?
To Tarsus
7. Who did Peter raise from the dead in Joppa?
Tabitha

ACTS 10-11 GENTILES RECEIVE THE GOSPEL

1. In what city did Cornelius live?
In Caesarea (Maritima)
2. What occupation was Cornelius?
He was a centurion
3. In what city was Peter when Cornelius was instructed to call for him?
In Joppa
4. How many miles apart were these two cities (where Peter was and where Cornelius was)?
30 miles
5. Because of his bold confession of Jesus as the Christ, Peter was rewarded with the blessing of opening the door of salvation to what group of people in Acts 2 and to what other group of people in Acts 10?
To the Jews in Acts 2 and to the Gentiles in Acts 10

ACTS 12 PETER'S ARREST AND HEROD'S END

1. At the very beginning of Acts 12, which Herod persecuted the church at Jerusalem?
Herod Agrippa I (the grandson of Herod the Great)
2. Who was the first apostle to die under this Herod?
James
3. This was the brother of what other apostle?
John

Answer key

4. How did this Herod die?
An angel of God smote him
5. When Paul and Barnabas returned to Antioch, who did they bring with them?
John Mark

THE CHURCH OF ANTIOCH (ACTS 13-28)

1. How many miles north of Jerusalem was this church located?
About 300 miles
2. On the bank of what river was this city located?
The Orontes River
3. In what Roman province was this city located?
In Syria
4. How was this church started?
By the preaching of the Gospel
5. Who did the church at Jerusalem send to help with the starting of this church?
Barnabas
6. When this man saw the need for help, who did he seek out to help?
Paul from Tarsus
7. At this church, what were the believers called for the first time?
Christians
8. The gift of prophecy operated in the early churches until when?
The completion of the Bible

ACTS 13-14 FIRST MISSIONARY JOURNEY

1. Where was Barnabas from?
The island of Cyprus
2. What man mentioned in Acts 13 grew up with Herod the tetrarch (Herod Antipas)?
Manaen
3. When speaking of leaders in the ministry, 1 Timothy 3:10 tells us, "let these also be _____; then let them use the office,"
Proved
4. What type of man is repeatedly reproved in the book of Proverbs?
The sluggard
5. What is ordination?
The church's recognition of God's call
6. Ordination should be done with what two things?

Answer key

Prayer and fasting

7. What is the Biblical headquarters for missionary work?
The church
8. What one thing alone is the pillar and ground of the truth?
The church
9. To possess the truth requires possessing what specifically?
The preserved Scriptures
10. Why is the pillar mentioned before the ground?
*By way of emphasis, and
Because it is usually the first things to be left off of the church's agenda*
11. What two cities did Paul and Barnabas go to on the island of Cyprus?
Salamis and Paphos
12. How were John Mark and Barnabas related?
John Mark was the nephew of Barnabas
13. About how many miles is Cyprus off of the coast of Syria?
About 60 miles
14. According to early tradition, Barnabas was martyred in what city in Cyprus in 61 A.D.?
Salamis
15. What was the chief goddess of Paphos, Cyprus?
Aphrodite
16. Paul aimed to preach the Gospel first to what group of people?
The Jews
17. Wherever Paul went on his missionary journeys, he began his preaching in what places?
In the synagogues
18. What two seats did synagogues have that represented the Law and Prophets?
The Seat of Moses and the Seat of Elijah
19. What is the most famous Masoretic Hebrew Bible of A.D. 900?
The Aleppo Codex
20. What is the collection of writings that have preserved the Jewish traditions?
The Talmud
21. What are its two parts?
The Mishna and Gemara
22. What is the official language today of modern Israel?
Hebrew

Answer key

23. Who was the deputy of the country of Cyprus?
Sergius Paulus
24. Where were his headquarters?
In Paphos
25. What Jewish “sorcerer” caused conflict?
Barjesus (also called Elymas)
26. How many times is the Holy Spirit called the “Spirit of truth” in the Scriptures?
4 times
27. After leaving Cyprus what city did Paul and Barnabas sail to?
To Perga
28. From here they traveled north through the Taurus Mountains to what city?
Antioch of Pisidia
29. At what city did John Mark leave Paul and Barnabas and return back home?
At Perga
30. What verse tells us “Therefore by the deeds of the law there shall no flesh be justified in his sight: for by the law is the knowledge of sin”?
Romans 3:20
31. What does justification mean?
To be declared righteous
32. As seen in the prophecies of Isaiah 42:6 and Isaiah 49:6, the Old Testament foretold that the Messiah would bless what group of people?
The Gentiles
33. What two prominent “church fathers” originated the heresy of sovereign election?
Jerome and Augustine
34. God’s election to salvation has to do with His _____.
Foreknowledge
35. What city in the province of Galatia did Paul and Barnabas travel to after leaving Antioch of Pisidia?
Iconium
36. Archaeologist William Ramsay called this place the _____ of Asia Minor.
Damascus
37. Because of the persecutions here, what two cities did Paul and Barnabas flee to?
Lystra and Derbe

Answer key

38. Due to archaeological discovery, Iconium has been found to be a city of what region rather than being a Lycaonian city?
A Phrygian city
39. At Lystra, what gods were Paul and Barnabas believed to be?
Paul, Mercury; and Barnabas, Jupiter
40. Mercury was believed to be the son and messenger of what pagan god?
Jupiter
41. The Jews from what two cities stirred up persecution and stoned Paul?
Antioch and Iconium
42. Jude 1:3 teaches us that we have a "faith _____ delivered to the saints."
Once
43. The New Testament pattern of missionary work results in the establishment of scriptural _____.
Churches
44. In what three New Testament epistles do we find the extensive training manual for preachers?
1 and 2 Timothy and Titus
45. As seen in this course, what are three purposes for giving reports of the Lord's work?
For prayer, for challenge, and for encouragement

ACTS 15:1-32 JERUSALEM COUNCIL

1. What doctrinal issue was settled in Jerusalem after Paul and Barnabas came back from their first missionary journey?
Salvation by God's grace alone
2. What were the believing Pharisees demanding of the Gentile converts?
That they keep the law of Moses
3. In Peter's testimony, whose conversion did he use to defend Justification by God's grace alone?
The conversion of Cornelius
4. Who concluded the matter in Jerusalem?
James (the half-brother of Jesus)
5. In James' epistle, he taught that works is the _____ of faith.
Evidence
6. What is the believer's law as seen in Galatians 6:2?
The law of Christ

ACTS 15:33-18:22 SECOND MISSIONARY JOURNEY

1. Paul and Barnabas' error was not that they disagreed but that they disagreed so _____.

Answer key

Sharply

2. What two men went to Cyprus?
Barnabas and John Mark
3. Who began to travel with Paul beginning on his second missionary journey?
Silas
4. What young man joined Paul at Lystra?
Timothy
5. Who was his mother and grandmother?
Eunice and Lois
6. Why did Paul have this young man circumcised?
*He was part Jewish and
So as not to offend the Jews to whom he was preaching*
7. As Paul journeyed through Phrygia and Galatian what were the two major aspects of his church work?
Building up the believers and bringing the unbelievers to Christ
8. Later in Paul's ministry, he wrote the epistle to the Galatians (those believers of this area) for the purpose of addressing what?
The great problems with false teachers that were creeping in
9. In what city did Paul have the Macedonian vision?
Troas
10. When Paul began his ministry in Macedonia who joined their team?
Luke
11. What coastal city served as the port for Philippi which was 10 miles inland?
Neapolis
12. The city of Philippi was named by what king?
Philip, king of Macedonia
13. Whose father was he?
Alexander the Great
14. Who was the first Roman Emperor to established Philippi as a Roman colony?
Augustus Caesar
15. Under Paul's ministry, who was the first convert of Philippi?
Lydia
16. What was this woman's hometown?
Thyatira

Answer key

17. What did Paul and Silas do when they were cast into prison in Philippi?
They sang praises to God
18. What did the jailor ask Paul and Silas?
"Sirs, what must I do to be saved?"
19. What was Paul's answer?
"Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved, and thy house"
20. What five cities that Paul traveled through on his second missionary journey did the Roman road *Via Egnatia* run through?
Neapolis, Philippi, Amphipolis, Apollonia, and Thessalonica
21. In Paul's day, what city was the chief seaport of the Roman province of Macedonia?
Thessalonica
22. In this city, where did Paul preach for three sabbaths?
In the synagogue
23. What was the two-fold response of Paul's preaching here?
Many believed and many did not believe
24. The persecution against Paul resulted in what?
Paul having to leave the city
25. What were the believers in Berea called?
Noble
26. How does the Bible say they received the Word of God?
With all readiness of mind
27. What did they do with the Scriptures daily?
They searched them daily
28. Because of persecutions again, Paul traveled a good distance south to Athens where he wrote what two epistles?
1 and 2 Thessalonians
29. Who was instructed to strengthen the new church at Thessalonica?
Timothy
30. What was the most celebrated city of ancient Greece?
Athens
31. This city got its name from what pagan goddess?
Athena
32. What were the two competing groups of Greek philosophers in Paul's day?
The Epicureans and the Stoics

Answer key

33. What did the philosophers call Paul?
"this babbler"
34. What were the two names of the famous hill that Paul preached on in Athens?
Mars' Hill and The Areopagus
35. What are the three major things that divide men?
Language, religion, and culture
36. Paul preached to the Athenians that God "now commandeth all men every where to _____."
Repent
37. What were the three responses to Paul's sermon in Athens?
Some mocked, some put it off, and some believed
38. What very prominent Areopagite believed Paul's message and trusted in Christ?
Dionysius
39. To where did Paul go after he departed from Athens?
To Corinth
40. This was the capital of what Roman province?
Achaia
41. This place was called by Cicero "the _____ of all Greece."
Light
42. What was the chief goddess of this wicked city?
Aphrodite
43. What husband and wife became co-workers with Paul beginning in this city?
Aquila and Priscilla
44. What two places did they start churches?
In Rome and Ephesus
45. How long was Paul in Corinth the first time?
For 1 ½ years
46. While Paul was in this city working with this new church, what other church sent help to Paul?
The church at Philippi
47. In what city near Corinth did Paul make a vow?
In Cenchrea
48. On his way back to Antioch, what city did Paul briefly stop at?
At Ephesus

Answer key

ACTS 18:23-21:14 THIRD MISSIONARY JOURNEY

1. Where was Apollos from?
Alexandria, Egypt
2. Who taught him when he came to Ephesus?
Aquila and Priscilla
3. When Apollos left Ephesus, what region did he travel to?
To Achaia
4. During the reign of which Roman Emperor did this city bear the title “the first and greatest metropolis of Asia”?
Caesar Augustus
5. This city was dedicated to the worship of what wicked goddess?
Diana
6. What is the present-day name of this city?
Selcuk
7. List the four groups of believers in the book of Acts that we have a record of the Holy Spirit being given to.
The Apostles on the day of Pentecost
The Samaritans when the Apostles laid hands on them
The Gentile converts in relation to the salvation of Cornelius
The believers at Ephesus who were baptized to a false gospel
8. How many sons of Sceva attempted to cast out devils but were instead greatly abused?
Seven sons
9. The trouble caused by Demetrius was not over religion, but over what?
Money
10. The Temple to whom in Ephesus was one of the Seven Wonders of the World?
Diana
11. How many years did it take to build this temple?
220 years
12. While visiting Philippi, what epistle did Paul write?
The second epistle to Corinth
13. While visiting Corinth, what epistle did Paul write?
The epistle to the Romans
14. Who was Paul’s fellowprisoner in Rome who was from Thessalonica?
Aristarchus
15. Who was Paul’s most beloved and faithful co-laborer?
Timotheus

Answer key

16. Who was a helper of Paul at Rome who left the ministry because of love for the world?
Demas
17. What fellowlabourer of Paul was called "the beloved physician"?
Luke
18. Who was a runaway slave whom Paul led to Christ in Rome?
Onesimus
19. At what place did Paul stop to instruct the elders of Ephesus for the last time in person?
Miletus
20. Acts 20:30 warns that false teachers will speak "perverse things, to _____
disciples after them."
Draw away
21. What verse says, "Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out
of the mouth of God"?
Matthew 4:4
22. After leaving Miletus, where did Paul sail to (in Phoenicia)?
To Tyre
23. How many days did Paul spend with the church there?
7 days
24. When Paul arrived in Caesarea Maritima, whose house did he stay in?
Philip's house

ACTS 21:15-28:31 JOURNEY TO ROME

1. Who were the instigators (and where were they from) of the mob in Jerusalem that caused Paul's arrest?
Jews from Asia
2. What caused the captain to not beat Paul?
Finding out that he was a Roman citizen
3. What were the three categories of people in the Roman Empire?
Slaves, Free people, and Citizens
4. When the plot on Paul's life was discovered, where was he sent?
To Caesarea Maritima
5. For how many years was he incarcerated there?
For 2 years
6. The wife of Felix was the daughter of what wicked ruler?
Herod Agrippa

Answer key

7. In what year did Felix lose his position as governor?
In A.D. 60
8. Who was appointed Roman governor of Judea by the Emperor Nero in that same year?
Festus
9. What great grandson of Herod the Great did Paul appeal to?
Herod Agrippa II
10. What did Festus call the Old Testament Jewish faith?
"Superstition"
11. On Paul's journey to Rome, he was under the charge of what centurion?
Julius
12. How long did Paul spend in Rome?
2 years
13. During his incarceration in Rome, Paul wrote "the _____ Epistles."
Prison
14. Name these Epistles?
Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, and Philemon

CONCLUSION ACTS 29

1. Which church of Asia as seen in Revelation 3 represents churches that keep God's Word and escape the Tribulation?
Philadelphia
2. How did Christ reveal Himself to this church?
"He that is holy, He that is true, He that hath the key of David, He that openeth, and no man shutteth; and shutteth, and no man openeth"
3. How much strength did this church have?
A little strength
4. What did the Judaizers of the first century churches require of the believers?
That they obey the Mosaic law
5. In the Great Commission of Matthew 28, what does the Greek word for "world" refer to?
An age in which God is working out His eternal plans
6. Why has Christ waited for 2,000 years before His return?
He is passionate about saving souls
7. In Christ's parable of the vineyard of Matthew 20, what does the vineyard represent?
God's work in this age
8. 2 Timothy 3 and 4 is a major prophecy of end-time _____.
Apostasy

Answer key

9. The last days is a time to do the work of an _____.
Evangelist