

Acts "General" Questions

Verse Order

Whom did Jesus present Himself to after his suffering?

A. The apostles he had chosen (Acts 1:2-3)

Where was Jesus taken up after giving instructions through the Holy Spirit?

A. To Heaven (Acts 1:2)

Who was taken up to heaven?

A. Jesus (Acts 1:2)

To whom did Jesus give instructions through the Holy Spirit?

A. The apostles he had chosen (Acts 1:2)

Who went upstairs to the room where they were staying?

A. The apostles (Acts 1:2,13)

What did Jesus speak about when He appeared to the apostles over a period of forty days?

A. The kingdom of God (Acts 1:3)

About what did Jesus speak when He appeared to the apostles over a period of forty days?

A. The kingdom of God (Acts 1:3)

Who gave many convincing proofs that he was alive?

A. Jesus (Acts 1:3)

What did Jesus give on one occasion while He was eating with the apostles?

A. This command: "Do not leave Jerusalem, but wait for the gift my Father promised, which you have heard me speak about" (Acts 1:4)

What should the apostles not leave?

A. Jerusalem (Acts 1:4)

Where should the apostles not leave?

A. Jerusalem (Acts 1:4)

What command did Jesus give the apostles?

A. "Do not leave Jerusalem, but wait for the gift my Father promised" (which you have heard me speak about) (Acts 1:4)

Who was eating with the apostles on one occasion?

A. Jesus (Acts 1:4)

With what did John baptize?

A. Water (Acts 1:5)

With whom will the apostles be baptized in a few days?

A. The Holy Spirit (Acts 1:5)

How did John baptize?

A. With water (Acts 1:5)

Who has set the times or dates by his own authority?

A. The Father (Acts 1:7)

Where will the apostles be Jesus' witnesses?

A. In Jerusalem, and in all Judea and Samaria, and to the ends of the earth (Acts 1:8)

Who will receive power when the Holy Spirit comes on them?

A. The apostles (Acts 1:8)

Before whose very eyes was Jesus taken up?

A. The apostles' (Acts 1:9)

Into what were they looking intently as Jesus was going?

A. The sky (Acts 1:10)

Where were the apostles looking intently as Jesus was going?

A. Up into the sky (Acts 1:10)

When were the apostles looking intently up into the sky?

A. As Jesus was going (Acts 1:10)

Who has been taken from the apostles into heaven?

A. (This same) Jesus (Acts 1:11)

From where did the apostles return to Jerusalem?

A. The hill called the Mount of Olives (Acts 1:12)

From what hill did the apostles return to Jerusalem?

A. The hill called the Mount of Olives (Acts 1:12)

Of whom was James the son?

A. Alphaeus (Acts 1:13)

Who was the son of Alphaeus?

A. James (Acts 1:13)

Who went upstairs to the room where they were staying?

A. The apostles (Peter, John, James and Andrew, Philip and Thomas, Bartholomew and Matthew, James son of Alphaeus and Simon the Zealot, and Judas son of James) (Acts 1:13)

Who was the son of James?

A. Judas (Acts 1:13)

Who were those present?

A. Peter, John, James and Andrew; Philip and Thomas, Bartholomew and Matthew; James son of Alphaeus and Simon the Zealot, and Judas son of James (Acts 1:13)

Along with whom did the apostles all join together constantly in prayer?

A. The women and Mary the mother of Jesus, and with his brothers (Acts 1:14)

Who was the mother of Jesus?

A. Mary (Acts 1:14)

Who fell headlong?

A. Judas (Acts 1:16,18)

What had to be fulfilled concerning Judas?

A. The Scripture in which the Holy Spirit spoke long ago through David (Acts 1:16)

As what did Judas serve for those who arrested Jesus?

A. A guide (Acts 1:16)

What did Judas receive for his wickedness?

A. A payment (Acts 1:18)

Who received a payment for his wickedness?

A. Judas (Acts 1:18)

Who bought a field with the payment he received for his wickedness?

A. Judas (Acts 1:18)

Where did Judas fall headlong?

A. In a field he bought (with the payment he received for his wickedness) (Acts 1:18)

What was Akeldama?

A. Field of Blood (Acts 1:19)

What was Field of Blood in their language?

A. Akeldama (Acts 1:19)

Where is it written, "May his place be deserted; let there be no one to dwell in it"?

A. In the Book of Psalms (Acts 1:20)

Of whose resurrection must one of these men who have been with the believers the whole time the Lord Jesus was living among them become a witness with the apostles?

A. Jesus' (Acts 1:21-22)

With whom must one of these men who have been with the believers the whole time the Lord Jesus was living among them become a witness of Jesus' resurrection?

A. The apostles (Acts 1:21-22)

From whom was Jesus taken up?

A. The apostles (Acts 1:22)

Which two men did they nominate?

A. Joseph called Barsabbas (also known as Justus) and Matthias (Acts 1:23)

Who was also known as Justus?

A. Joseph called Barsabbas (Acts 1:23)

What did Judas leave to go where he belongs?

A. This apostolic ministry (Acts 1:25)

Where did Judas leave to go?

A. Where he belongs (Acts 1:25)

What did the apostles cast?

A. Lots (Acts 1:26)

What fell to Matthias?

A. The lot (Acts 1:26)

Who was added to the eleven apostles?

A. Matthias (Acts 1:26)

Where were God-fearing Jews from every nation under heaven staying?

A. In Jerusalem (Acts 2:5)

Who were utterly amazed?

A. A crowd that came together in bewilderment (because each one heard their own language being spoken) (Acts 2:6-7)

Who asked, "Aren't all these who are speaking Galileans?"

A. A crowd that came together in bewilderment (because each one heard their own language being spoken) (Acts 2:6-7)

How did a crowd come together when they heard this sound?

A. In bewilderment (Acts 2:6)

In what language does each of the crowd hear them?

A. Their native language (Acts 2:8)

Who were visitors from Rome?

A. Both Jews and converts to Judaism (Acts 2:10-11)

In what do we hear them declaring the wonders of God?

A. Our own tongues (Acts 2:11)

What did some who made fun of them say?

A. "They have had too much wine" (Acts 2:13)

What did the crowd suppose?

A. That these men were drunk (Acts 2:15)

Whom will God pour out on all people in the last days?

A. His Spirit (Acts 2:17)

Who will pour out his Spirit in those days?

A. God (Acts 2:18)

Where will God show signs?

A. On the earth below (Acts 2:19)

To what will the moon be turned?

A. Blood (Acts 2:20)

What is the day of the Lord?

A. Great and glorious (Acts 2:20)

How was Jesus of Nazareth accredited by God to fellow Israelites?

A. By miracles, wonders, and signs (Acts 2:22)

Who was handed over to you by God's deliberate plan and foreknowledge?

A. This man, Jesus of Nazareth (Acts 2:22-23)

Who put Jesus of Nazareth to death?

A. Fellow Israelites, with the help of wicked men (Acts 2:22-23)

Who was nailed to the cross?

A. Jesus of Nazareth (Acts 2:22-23)

Whom did you put to death by nailing him to the cross?

A. Jesus (of Nazareth) (Acts 2:23)

Who freed Jesus from the agony of death?

A. God (Acts 2:24)

About whom did David say: "I saw the Lord always before me. Because he is at my right hand, I will not be shaken"

A. Jesus (Acts 2:25)

Where did I see the Lord always?

A. Before me (Acts 2:25)

Why does my tongue rejoice?

A. Because the Lord will not abandon me to the realm of the dead, and He will not let His Holy One see decay (Acts 2:25-27)

Who said, "I saw the Lord always before me"?

A. David (Acts 2:25)

Who will not abandon me to the realm of the dead?

A. The Lord (Acts 2:25,27)

Who saw the Lord always before him?

A. David (Acts 2:25)

In what will my body rest?

A. Hope (Acts 2:26)

Who will not abandon David to the realm of the dead?

A. The Lord (Acts 2:27)

Whom will the Lord not let see decay?

A. His holy one (Acts 2:27)

What can Peter tell you confidently?

A. That the patriarch David died and was buried, and his tomb is here to this day (Acts 2:29)

Who can tell you confidently that the patriarch David died and was buried, and his tomb is here to this day?

A. Peter (Acts 2:29)

How can Peter tell you that the patriarch David died and was buried and his tomb is here to this day?

A. Confidently (Acts 2:29)

What can Peter tell fellow Israelites confidently?

A. That the patriarch David died and was buried, and his tomb is here to this day (Acts 2:29)

What had God promised David on oath?

A. That he would place one of David's descendants on his throne (Acts 2:30)

What did David see?

A. What was to come (Acts 2:31)

To what has God raised this Jesus?

A. Life (Acts 2:32)

From whom has Jesus received the promised Holy Spirit?

A. The Father (Acts 2:33)

Who did not ascend to heaven?

A. David (Acts 2:34)

Who will make your enemies a footstool for your feet?

A. The Lord (Acts 2:35)

Who said, "Brothers, what shall we do?"

A. The people (who heard Peter speak on the Day of Pentecost) (Acts 2:37)

To whom did the people say, "Brothers, what shall we do?"

A. Peter and the other apostles (Acts 2:37)

Who said to Peter and the other apostles, "Brothers, what shall we do?"

A. The people (Acts 2:37)

What is for all whom the Lord our God will call?

A. The promise (Acts 2:39)

Whom did Peter warn with many other words?

A. The people (Acts 2:40)

With whom did Peter plead, "Save yourselves from this corrupt generation"?

A. The people (Acts 2:40)

When were about three thousand added to their number?

A. That day (Acts 2:41)

What were those who accepted Peter's message?

A. Baptized (Acts 2:41)

Who were added to their number that day?

A. About three thousand (Acts 2:41)

To what did they devote themselves?

A. The apostles' teaching and to fellowship, to the breaking of bread and to prayer (Acts 2:42)

Who had everything in common?

A. All the believers (Acts 2:44)

Where did all the believers break bread?

A. In their homes (Acts 2:46)

When did all the believers continue to meet together in the temple courts?

A. Every day (Acts 2:46)

Who were enjoying the favor of all the people?

A. All the believers (Acts 2:47)

Who went with Peter and John into the temple courts?

A. The man who was lame from birth (Acts 3:2,8)

At whom did Peter and John look straight?

A. A man who was lame from birth (Acts 3:2,4)

Whose feet and ankles instantly became strong?

A. A man who was lame from birth (Acts 3:2,7)

Who asked Peter and John for money?

A. A man who was lame from birth (Acts 3:2-3)

Who was put every day at the temple gate called Beautiful?

A. A man who was lame from birth (Acts 3:2)

Who saw Peter and John about to enter the temple courts?

A. A man who was lame from birth (Acts 3:3)

For what did a man who was lame from birth ask Peter and John?

A. Money (Acts 3:3)

Whom did a man who was lame from birth ask for money?

A. Peter and John (Acts 3:3)

Why did the man give Peter and John his attention?

A. He was expecting to get something from them (Acts 3:5)

Why did the man who was lame from birth give Peter and John his attention?

A. He was expecting to get something from them (Acts 3:5)

Who said, "Silver or gold I do not have, but what I do have I give you. In the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth, walk"?

A. Peter (Acts 3:6)

Whom did Peter help up?

A. The man who was lame from birth (Acts 3:7)

How did Peter help up a man who was lame from birth?

A. Taking him by the right hand (Acts 3:7)

How did the man go with Peter and John into the temple courts?

A. Walking and jumping, and praising God (Acts 3:8)

Who were filled with wonder and amazement at what had happened to the man who was lame from birth?

A. All the people (Acts 3:9-10)

At what were all the people filled with wonder and amazement?

A. At what had happened to the man who was lame from birth (Acts 3:10)

Who came running to Peter and John in the place called Solomon's Colonnade?

A. All the people (Acts 3:11)

When did Peter say to all the people, "Fellow Israelites, why does this surprise you? Why do you stare at us as if by our own power or godliness we had made this man walk?"

A. When Peter saw that all the people were astonished and then come running to them in the place called Solomon's Colonnade (Acts 3:12)

To whom did Peter say, "Fellow Israelites, why does this surprise you? Why do you stare at us as if by our own power or godliness we had made this man walk?"

A. All the people (Acts 3:12)

What had Pilate decided?

A. To let Jesus go (Acts 3:13)

From what did God raise the author of life?

A. The dead (Acts 3:15)

What has Jesus' name and the faith that comes through Him done for this man whom you see and know?

A. Completely healed him (Acts 3:16)

Who was made strong?

A. This man whom you see and know (who was lame from birth) (Acts 3:16)

Who acted in ignorance?

A. Peter's fellow Israelites and their leaders (Acts 3:17)

In what did your leaders act?

A. Ignorance (Acts 3:17)

Who has been appointed for you?

A. The Messiah (Acts 3:20)

Like whom will the Lord your God raise up for you a prophet?

A. Moses (Acts 3:22)

Who will be completely cut off from their people?
A. Anyone who does not listen to the prophet like Moses (Acts 3:23)

What did God make with your fathers?
A. A covenant (Acts 3:25)

Of whom are you heirs?
A. The prophets (Acts 3:25)

To whom did God say, "Through your offspring all peoples on earth will be blessed"?
A. Abraham (Acts 3:25)

What will all peoples on earth be through Abraham's offspring?
A. Blessed (Acts 3:25)

Who said, "Through your offspring all peoples on earth will be blessed"?
A. God (Acts 3:25)

Who came up to Peter and John while they were speaking to the people?
A. The priests and the captain of the temple guard and the Sadducees (Acts 4:1)

Who seized Peter and John?
A. The priests and the captain of the temple guard and the Sadducees (Acts 4:1,3)

Who were proclaiming in Jesus the resurrection of the dead?
A. The apostles (Acts 4:2)

What were the apostles proclaiming in Jesus?

A. The resurrection of the dead (Acts 4:2)

Why did they put Peter and John in jail until the next day?

A. Because it was evening (Acts 4:3)

Who put Peter and John in jail until the next day?

A. The priests and the captain of the temple guard and the Sadducees (Acts 4:3)

Whom did the priests and the captain of the temple guard and the Sadducees seize?

A. Peter and John (Acts 4:3)

What number grew to about five thousand?

A. The number of men who believed (Acts 4:4)

What grew to about five thousand?

A. The number of men who believed (Acts 4:4)

Who met the next day in Jerusalem?

A. The rulers, the elders, and the teachers of the law (Acts 4:5)

With whom was Peter filled?

A. The Holy Spirit (Acts 4:8)

For what are Peter and John being called to account?

A. An act of kindness shown to a man who was lame (Acts 4:9)

By whose name does this man stand before you healed?

A. Jesus Christ of Nazareth (Acts 4:10)

Whom did you crucify?

A. Jesus Christ of Nazareth (Acts 4:10)

By what name does this man stand before the rulers and elders of the people healed?

A. The name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth (Acts 4:10)

Whom did God raise from the dead?

A. Jesus Christ of Nazareth (Acts 4:10)

How does this man stand before the rulers and elders of the people?

A. Healed (Acts 4:10)

Before whom does this man stand healed?

A. The rulers and elders of the people (Acts 4:10)

By whose name does this man stand before the rulers and elders of the people healed?

A. The name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth (Acts 4:10)

Who is "the stone you builders rejected"?

A. Jesus (Acts 4:11)

Who has become the cornerstone?

A. Jesus (the stone you builders rejected) (Acts 4:11)

Which stone has become the cornerstone?

A. The stone you builders rejected (Acts 4:11)

What is found in no one else?

A. Salvation (Acts 4:12)

Who realized that Peter and John were unschooled, ordinary men?

A. The rulers and elders of the people (Acts 4:13)

Who were unschooled, ordinary men?

A. Peter and John (Acts 4:13)

Why was there nothing they could say?

A. Since they could see the man who had been healed standing there with them (Acts 4:14)

Whom did they order to withdraw from the Sanhedrin?

A. Peter and John (Acts 4:15)

Whom must the Sanhedrin warn to speak no longer to anyone in this name?

A. Peter and John (Acts 4:17)

Whom did the Sanhedrin command not to speak or teach at all in the name of Jesus?

A. Peter and John (Acts 4:18)

Whom did they let go after further threats?

A. Peter and John (Acts 4:19,21)

Who replied, "Which is right in God's eyes: to listen to you, or to him? You be the judges!"?

A. Peter and John (Acts 4:19)

After what did the Sanhedrin let Peter and John go?

A. Further threats (Acts 4:21)

What could the Sanhedrin not decide?

A. How to punish Peter and John (Acts 4:21)

What did the Sovereign Lord make?

A. The heavens and the earth and the sea, and everything in them (Acts 4:24)

Who rage?

A. The nations (Acts 4:25)

By whom did the Sovereign Lord speak through the mouth of his servant David?

A. The Holy Spirit (Acts 4:25)

Who rise up?

A. The kings of the earth (Acts 4:26)

Whom did the Sovereign Lord anoint?

A. His holy servant Jesus (Acts 4:27)

With whom did Herod and Pontius Pilate meet together?

A. The Gentiles and the people of Israel in this city (Acts 4:27)

Who did what the Lord's power and will had decided beforehand should happen?

A. Herod and Pontius Pilate together with the Gentiles and the people of Israel in this city (Acts 4:28)

How should the Lord enable his servants to speak his word?

A. With great boldness (Acts 4:29)

With what should the Lord enable his servants to speak his word?

A. Great boldness (Acts 4:29)

Who should perform signs and wonders through the name of His holy servant?

A. The Lord (God) (Acts 4:30)

What should the Lord stretch out to heal?

A. His hand (Acts 4:30)

How did they speak the word of God?

A. Boldly (Acts 4:31)

With whom were they all filled?

A. The Holy Spirit (Acts 4:31)

Among whom were no needy persons?

A. The believers ("them" is probably not limited to the apostles) (Acts 4:32,34)

In what were all the believers one?

A. Heart and mind (Acts 4:32)

Who continued with great power to testify to the resurrection of the Lord Jesus?

A. The apostles (Acts 4:33)

Why were there no needy persons among all the believers?

A. For from time to time those who owned land or houses sold them, brought the money from the sales and put it at the apostles' feet, and it was distributed to anyone who had need (Acts 4:34-35)

At whose feet did those who sold lands or houses put the money from the sales?

A. The apostles' (Acts 4:34-35)

What means "son of encouragement"?

A. Barnabas (Acts 4:36)

Who sold a field he owned and brought the money and put it at the apostles' feet?

A. Joseph (a Levite from Cyprus, whom the apostles called Barnabas) (Acts 4:37)

What did Joseph do with the money?

A. He brought the money and put it at the apostles' feet (Acts 4:37)

What did Joseph bring and put at the apostles' feet?

A. The money (from a field he sold) (Acts 4:37)

What did Joseph own?

A. A field (Acts 4:37)

With what did Ananias keep back part of the money for himself?

A. His wife's full knowledge (Acts 5:2)

Who has lied not just to human beings but to God?

A. Ananias (Acts 5:4)

When did Ananias fall down and die?

A. When Ananias heard this (Acts 5:5)

Who buried Ananias?

A. Some young men (Acts 5:6)

Whom will the men who buried Sapphira's husband carry out also?

A. Sapphira (Acts 5:9)

When did Sapphira fall down and die?

A. At that moment (when Peter said, "The feet of the men who buried your husband are at the door, and they will carry you out also") (Acts 5:10)

At whose feet did Sapphira fall down and die?

A. Peter's (Acts 5:10)

Beside whom did the young men bury Sapphira?

A. Her husband (Ananias) (Acts 5:10)

Who carried Sapphira out and buried her beside her husband?

A. The young men (Acts 5:10)

Who fell down at Peter's feet at that moment and died?

A. Ananias' wife (Sapphira) (Acts 5:10)

Who used to meet together in Solomon's Colonnade?

A. All the believers (Acts 5:12)

How were all the believers regarded by the people?

A. Highly (Acts 5:13)

To what were more and more men and women added?

A. Their number (Acts 5:14)

What might fall on some of the sick?

A. Peter's shadow (Acts 5:15)

Whom did crowds from the towns around Jerusalem bring?

A. Their sick and those tormented by impure spirits (Acts 5:16)

Who brought their sick and those tormented by impure spirits?

A. Crowds (Acts 5:16)

From where did crowds gather?

A. The towns around Jerusalem (Acts 5:16)

Who arrested the apostles and put them in the public jail?

A. The high priest and all his associates (Acts 5:18)

Who opened the doors of the jail and brought the apostles out?

A. An angel of the Lord (Acts 5:19)

Where should the apostles stand and tell the people all about this new life?

A. In the temple courts (Acts 5:20)

Who sent to the jail for the apostles?

A. The high priest and his associates (Acts 5:21)

Where did the officers not find the apostles?

A. In the jail (Acts 5:22)

When did the officers find no one inside?

A. When they opened the doors (of the jail) (Acts

5:23)

Who were standing at the doors of the jail?

A. The guards (Acts 5:23)

Who were at a loss on hearing this report?

A. The captain of the temple guard and the chief priests (Acts 5:24)

When were the captain of the temple guard and the chief priests at a loss?

A. On hearing this report (Acts 5:24)

Who were wondering what this might lead to?

A. The captain of the temple guard and the chief priests (Acts 5:24)

Whom are the men you put in jail teaching?

A. The people (Acts 5:25)

Where are the men you put in jail?

A. Standing in the temple courts (teaching the people) (Acts 5:25)

Who went with his officers and brought the apostles?

A. The captain (Acts 5:26)

Who feared that the people would stone them?

A. The captain and his officers (Acts 5:26)

What did they not use?

A. Force (Acts 5:26)

Who were made to appear before the Sanhedrin?

A. The apostles (Acts 5:27)

Why were the apostles made to appear before the Sanhedrin?

A. To be questioned by the high priest (Acts 5:27)

Before whom were the apostles made to appear?

A. The Sanhedrin (Acts 5:27)

Who were brought in and made to appear before the Sanhedrin?

A. The apostles (Acts 5:27)

With what have the apostles filled Jerusalem?

A. Their teaching (Acts 5:28)

Who said, "We gave you strict orders not to teach in this name. Yet you have filled Jerusalem with your teaching and are determined to make us guilty of this man's blood"?

A. The high priest (Acts 5:28)

Rather than whom must we obey God?

A. Human beings (Acts 5:29)

Who must obey God rather than human beings?

A. Peter and the other apostles (Acts 5:29)

Whom did you kill by hanging him on a cross?

A. Jesus (Acts 5:30)

As what did God exalt Jesus to his own right hand?

A. Prince and Savior (Acts 5:31)

To what might Jesus bring Israel?

A. Repentance (Acts 5:31)

Who said, "We are witnesses of these things, and so is the Holy Spirit, whom God has given to those who obey him"?

A. Peter and the other apostles (Acts 5:32)

Who wanted to put the apostles to death?

A. The Sanhedrin (Acts 5:33)

Where did Gamaliel stand up?

A. In the Sanhedrin (Acts 5:34)

Whom did Gamaliel address?

A. The Sanhedrin (Acts 5:35)

Whose followers were dispersed?

A. Theudas' (Acts 5:36)

Who appeared, claiming to be somebody?

A. Theudas (Acts 5:36)

How did Theudas appear?

A. Claiming to be somebody (Acts 5:36)

What did Theudas claim to be?

A. Somebody (Acts 5:36)

Who was the Galilean?

A. Judas (Acts 5:37)

What if their purpose or activity is of human origin?

A. It will fail (Acts 5:38)

Whom will the Sanhedrin not be able to stop if their purpose or activity is from God?

A. These men (the apostles) (Acts 5:39)

Who will only find themselves fighting against God if the apostles' purpose or activity is from God?

A. The Sanhedrin (Acts 5:39)

When will the Sanhedrin not be able to stop the apostles?

A. If the apostles' purpose or activity is from God (Acts 5:39)

Who called the apostles in and had them flogged?

A. The Sanhedrin (Acts 5:40)

Who left the Sanhedrin rejoicing?

A. The apostles (Acts 5:41)

Why did the apostles leave the Sanhedrin rejoicing?

A. Because they had been counted worthy of suffering disgrace for the Name (Acts 5:41)

When did the apostles never stop teaching and proclaiming the good news that Jesus is the Messiah?

A. Day after day (Acts 5:42)

What did the apostles never stop doing day after day, in the temple courts and from house to house?

A. Teaching and proclaiming the good news that Jesus is the Messiah (Acts 5:42)

When did the Hellenistic Jews complain against the Hebraic Jews?

A. In those days when the number of disciples was increasing (Acts 6:1)

In what were their widows being overlooked?

A. The daily distribution of food (Acts 6:1)

For whom would it not be right to neglect the ministry of the word of God in order to wait on tables?

A. The disciples (Acts 6:2)

To whom will the responsibility of daily distribution of food be turned over?

A. Seven men chosen from among all the disciples (Acts 6:3)

Who prayed and laid their hands on the seven men?

A. The apostles (Acts 6:6)

What increased rapidly?

A. The number of disciples in Jerusalem (Acts 6:7)

Who gave Stephen wisdom as he spoke?

A. The Spirit (Acts 6:10)

Against whom did some men say Stephen spoke blasphemous words?

A. Moses and God (Acts 6:11)

What did they secretly persuade some men to say?

A. "We have heard Stephen speak blasphemous words against Moses and against God" (Acts 6:11)

Before whom did they bring Stephen?

A. The Sanhedrin (Acts 6:12)

Who seized Stephen and brought him before the Sanhedrin?

A. Members of the Synagogue of the Freedmen (Acts 6:12)

What did false witnesses testify?

A. "This fellow never stops speaking against this holy place and against the law. For we have heard him say that this Jesus of Nazareth will destroy this place and change the customs Moses handed down to us" (Acts 6:13-14)

Who handed customs down to us?

A. Moses (Acts 6:14)

Who replied, "Brothers and fathers, listen to me"?

A. Stephen (Acts 7:1-2)

Who was still in Mesopotamia before he lived in Harran?

A. Our father Abraham (Acts 7:2)

Who should leave his country and his people and go to the land God will show him?

A. Abraham (Acts 7:3)

What did Abraham leave?

A. The land of the Chaldeans (Acts 7:4)

Who promised Abraham that he and his descendants after him would possess the land?

A. God (Acts 7:5)

What did God promise Abraham?

A. That he and his descendants after him would possess the land (Acts 7:5)

Of whom did Jacob become the father?

A. The twelve patriarchs (Acts 7:8)

Who became the father of Jacob?

A. Isaac (Acts 7:8)

Whose father did Abraham become?

A. Isaac's (Acts 7:8)

Whose goodwill did God enable Joseph to gain?

A. The goodwill of Pharaoh king of Egypt (Acts 7:10)

What did Pharaoh make Joseph?

A. Ruler over Egypt and all his palace (Acts 7:10)

What did God enable Joseph to gain?

A. The goodwill of Pharaoh, king of Egypt (Acts 7:10)

What struck all Egypt and Canaan?

A. A famine (Acts 7:11)

On which visit did Joseph tell his brothers who he was?

A. On their second visit (Acts 7:13)

What drew near?

A. The time for God to fulfill His promise to Abraham (Acts 7:17)

Who forced our ancestors to throw out their newborn babies?

A. A new king who came to power in Egypt and to whom Joseph meant nothing (Acts 7:18-19)

Why did a new king force our ancestors to throw out their newborn babies?

A. So that they would die (Acts 7:19)

Whose daughter took Moses and brought him up as her own son?

A. Pharaoh's daughter (Acts 7:21)

Who was powerful in speech and action?

A. Moses (Acts 7:22)

Who did Moses think would realize that God was using him to rescue them?

A. Moses' own people (Acts 7:25)

Who were fighting?

A. Two Israelites (Acts 7:26)

Whom did Moses come upon the next day?

A. Two Israelites who were fighting (Acts 7:26)

What did the man who was mistreating the other say?

A. "Who made you ruler and judge over us? Are you thinking of killing me as you killed the Egyptian"

yesterday?" (Acts 7:27-28)

Who pushed Moses aside?

A. The man who was mistreating the other Israelite (Acts 7:27)

When was Moses amazed at the sight?

A. When he saw the angel appear in the flames of a burning bush (Acts 7:30-31)

What was in the desert near Mount Sinai?

A. A burning bush (Acts 7:30)

Where will the Lord send Moses?

A. Back to Egypt (Acts 7:34)

To where will the Lord send Moses back?

A. Egypt (Acts 7:34)

How had they rejected Moses?

A. With the words: "Who made you ruler and judge?" (Acts 7:35)

Who will raise up for the Israelites a prophet like Moses from their own people?

A. God (Acts 7:37)

What did Moses tell the Israelites?

A. "God will raise up for you a prophet like me from your own people" (Acts 7:37)

To where did our ancestors turn back in their hearts?

A. Egypt (Acts 7:39)

Who turned back to Egypt in their hearts?

A. Our (the Israelites') ancestors (Acts 7:39)

Who rejected Moses and in their hearts turned back to Egypt?

A. Our (the Israelites') ancestors (Acts 7:39)

Why will God send Israel into exile beyond Babylon?

A. Because they have taken up the tabernacle of Molek and the star of their god Rephan (Acts 7:43)

Who will send Israel into exile beyond Babylon?

A. God (Acts 7:43)

What tabernacle have you taken up?

A. The tabernacle of Molek (Acts 7:43)

Where did our ancestors have the tabernacle of the covenant law with them?

A. In the wilderness (Acts 7:44)

Who directed Moses in the making of the tabernacle of the covenant law?

A. God (Acts 7:44)

Who drove out the nations before our ancestors?

A. God (Acts 7:45)

What did David ask that he might provide?

A. A dwelling place for the God of Jacob (Acts 7:46)

What is the Lord's throne?

A. Heaven (Acts 7:49)

Whom did your ancestors kill?

A. Those who predicted the coming of the Righteous One (Acts 7:52)

Whom have you betrayed and murdered?

A. The Righteous One (Acts 7:52)

What was given through angels?

A. The law (Acts 7:53)

At whom did they gnash their teeth?

A. Stephen (Acts 7:54-55)

Who gnashed their teeth at Stephen?

A. The members of the Sanhedrin (Acts 7:54)

When did they cover their ears and yell at the top of their voices?

A. When Stephen said, "Look, I see heaven open and the Son of Man standing at the right hand of God" (Acts 7:56-57)

Who rushed at Stephen?

A. The Sanhedrin (Acts 7:57)

When did Stephen pray?

A. While they were stoning him (Acts 7:59)

Who fell on his knees and cried out?

A. Stephen (Acts 7:59-60)

Where were all except the apostles scattered?

A. Throughout Judea and Samaria (Acts 8:1)

Of what did Saul approve?

A. Their killing Stephen (Acts 8:1)

Where did Philip proclaim the Messiah?

A. In a city in Samaria (Acts 8:5)

Who saw the signs Philip performed?

A. The crowds (Acts 8:6)

Who paid close attention to what Philip said?

A. The crowds (Acts 8:6)

Who came out of many with shrieks?

A. Impure spirits (Acts 8:7)

What came out of many with shrieks?

A. Impure spirits (Acts 8:7)

What had Simon practiced for some time?

A. Sorcery (Acts 8:9)

Who amazed all the people of Samaria?

A. A man named Simon (Acts 8:9)

Why did they follow Simon?

A. Because he had amazed them for a long time with his sorcery (Acts 8:11)

When did they believe Philip?

A. As he proclaimed the good news of the kingdom of God and the name of Jesus Christ (Acts 8:12)

Who followed Philip everywhere?

A. Simon (Acts 8:13)

Whom did Simon follow everywhere?

A. Philip (Acts 8:13)

Who sent Peter and John to Samaria?

A. The apostles in Jerusalem (Acts 8:14)

Who had simply been baptized in the name of the Lord Jesus?

A. The new believers there in Samaria (Acts 8:14-16)

What had Samaria accepted?

A. The word of God (Acts 8:14)

In whose name had the new believers there been baptized?

A. The name of the Lord Jesus (Acts 8:16)

What did Peter and John place on the new believers in Samaria?

A. Their hands (Acts 8:17)

Who placed their hands on the new believers in Samaria?

A. Peter and John (Acts 8:17)

At what was the Spirit given?

A. The laying on of the apostles' hands (Acts 8:18)

Who said, "Give me also this ability so that everyone on whom I lay my hands may receive the Holy Spirit"?

A. Simon (the sorcerer) (Acts 8:18-19)

Whose heart is not right before God?

A. Simon's (Acts 8:18,21)

What may perish with Simon?

A. Simon's money (Acts 8:20)

What may Simon's money do?

A. Perish with him (Acts 8:20)

Why may Simon's money perish with him?

A. Because he thought he could buy the gift of God with money (Acts 8:20)

Before whom is Simon's heart not right?

A. God (Acts 8:21)

In what does Simon have no part or share?

A. This ministry (Acts 8:21)

Who has no part or share in this ministry?

A. Simon (Acts 8:21)

Where is Simon's heart not right?

A. Before God (Acts 8:21)

Where does Simon have such a thought?

A. In his heart (Acts 8:22)

Who is captive to sin?

A. Simon (Acts 8:23)

Who sees that Simon is full of bitterness and captive to sin?

A. Peter (Acts 8:23)

To where does the desert road go?

A. Gaza (Acts 8:26)

Where does the desert road go?

A. Down from Jerusalem to Gaza (Acts 8:26)

What did an angel of the Lord say to Philip?

A. "Go south to the road--the desert road--that goes down from Jerusalem to Gaza" (Acts 8:26)

Why had an Ethiopian eunuch gone to Jerusalem?

A. To worship (Acts 8:27)

What does Kandake mean?

A. "Queen of the Ethiopians" (Acts 8:27)

Where had an Ethiopian eunuch gone to worship?

A. To Jerusalem (Acts 8:27)

Whom did the eunuch invite to come up and sit with him?

A. Philip (Acts 8:31)

What is the passage of Scripture the eunuch was reading?

A. "He was led like a sheep to the slaughter, and as a lamb before its shearer is silent, so he did not open his mouth. In his humiliation he was deprived of justice. Who can speak of his descendants? For his life was taken from the earth" (Acts 8:32-33)

Before whom is a lamb silent?

A. Its shearer (Acts 8:32)

Who asked Philip, "Tell me, please, who is the prophet talking about, himself or someone else?"

A. The eunuch (Acts 8:34)

What did Philip tell the eunuch?

A. The good news about Jesus (Acts 8:35)

Along what did Philip and the eunuch travel?

A. The road (Acts 8:36)

Who went down into the water?

A. Both Philip and the eunuch (Acts 8:38)

Who came up out of the water?

A. Philip and the eunuch (Acts 8:38-39)

Where did Philip travel about, preaching the gospel?

A. In all the towns until he reached Caesarea (Acts 8:40)

Who appeared at Azotus?

A. Philip (Acts 8:40)

To whom did Saul go and ask him for letters to the synagogues in Damascus?

A. The high priest (Acts 9:1-2)

For what did Saul ask the high priest?

A. Letters to the synagogues in Damascus (Acts 9:2)

Who neared Damascus on his journey?

A. Saul (Acts 9:3)

Around whom did a light from heaven flash?

A. Saul (Acts 9:3)

From where did a light suddenly flash around Saul?

A. Heaven (Acts 9:3)

What will Saul be told?

A. What he must do (Acts 9:6)

Who should get up and go into the city?

A. Saul (Acts 9:6)

Who heard the sound but did not see anyone?

A. The men traveling with Saul (Acts 9:7)

When could Saul see nothing?

A. When he opened his eyes (Acts 9:8)

From what did Saul get up?

A. The ground (Acts 9:8)

Where did they lead Saul by the hand?

A. Into Damascus (Acts 9:8)

Who could see nothing when he opened his eyes?

A. Saul (Acts 9:8)

What did Saul not eat or drink for three days?

A. Anything (Acts 9:9)

Who has come here with authority from the chief priests to arrest all who called on the Lord's name?

A. Saul (Acts 9:11,14)

Where did the Lord tell Ananias to go?

A. To the house of Judas on Straight Street (Acts 9:11)

What is on Straight Street?

A. The house of Judas (Acts 9:11)

Who has heard many reports about Saul?

A. Ananias (Acts 9:13)

Who answered, "Lord, I have heard many reports about this man and all the harm he has done to your holy people in Jerusalem"?

A. Ananias (Acts 9:13)

Who has come to Damascus with authority from the chief priests to arrest all who called on the Lord's name?

A. Saul (Acts 9:14)

With what has Saul come to Damascus to arrest all who call on the Lord's name?

A. Authority from the chief priests (Acts 9:14)

Whom has Saul come to Damascus to arrest?

A. All who call on the Lord's name (Acts 9:14)

For what must Saul suffer?

A. The Lord's name (Acts 9:16)

Who may see again and be filled with the Holy Spirit?

A. Saul (Acts 9:17)

Who got up and was baptized?

A. Saul (Acts 9:18)

What fell from Saul's eyes?

A. Something like scales (Acts 9:18)

What did Saul regain?

A. His strength (Acts 9:19)

Who asked, "Isn't he the man who raised havoc in Jerusalem among those who call on this name? And hasn't he come here to take them as prisoners to the chief priests?"

A. All those who heard Saul (Acts 9:21)

What did all those who heard Saul ask?

A. "Isn't he the man who raised havoc in Jerusalem among those who call on this name? And hasn't he come here to take them as prisoners to the chief priests?" (Acts 9:21)

Who grew more and more powerful?

A. Saul (Acts 9:22)

Who kept close watch on the city gates day and night?

A. The Jews (Acts 9:24)

Through what did Saul's followers lower him in a basket?

A. An opening in the wall (Acts 9:25)

Whom did the disciples not believe really was a disciple?

A. Saul (Acts 9:26)

How had Saul preached in Damascus?

A. Fearlessly in the name of Jesus (Acts 9:27)

In whose name had Saul preached fearlessly in Damascus?

A. The name of Jesus (Acts 9:27)

Who tried to kill Saul?

A. The Hellenistic Jews (Acts 9:29)

Whom did the believers send off to Tarsus?

A. Saul (Acts 9:30)

Whom did the believers take down to Caesarea?

A. Saul (Acts 9:30)

Who sent Saul off to Tarsus?

A. The believers (Acts 9:30)

What increased in numbers?

A. The church throughout Judea, Galilee, and Samaria (Acts 9:31)

When did Peter go to visit the Lord's people who lived in Lydda?

A. As Peter traveled about the country (Acts 9:32)

Who found a man named Aeneas in Lydda?

A. Peter (Acts 9:33)

What should Aeneas roll up?

A. His mat (Acts 9:34)

When did Aeneas get up?

A. Immediately (Acts 9:34)

Who said, "Aeneas, Jesus Christ heals you"?

A. Peter (Acts 9:34)

Who saw Aeneas and turned to the Lord?

A. All those who lived in Lydda and Sharon (Acts 9:35)

What was a disciple named Tabitha always doing?

A. Good (and helping the poor) (Acts 9:36)

Whose name is Dorcas in Greek?

A. Tabitha's (Acts 9:36)

Where was there a disciple named Tabitha?

A. In Joppa (Acts 9:36)

Where was Tabitha's body placed?

A. In an upstairs room (Acts 9:37)

To whom did the disciples send two men?

A. Peter (Acts 9:38)

What was near Joppa?

A. Lydda (Acts 9:38)

Where did all the widows stand?

A. Around Peter (Acts 9:39)

Who presented Tabitha to the believers alive?

A. Peter (Acts 9:41)

Who was a tanner?

A. Simon (Acts 9:43)

Who was a centurion in what was known as the Italian Regiment?

A. A man named Cornelius (Acts 10:1)

Who gave generously to those in need and prayed to God regularly?

A. Cornelius (Acts 10:2)

Where should Cornelius send men?

A. To Joppa (Acts 10:5)

Why should Cornelius send men to Joppa?

A. To bring back a man named Simon who is called Peter (Acts 10:5)

Who told them everything that had happened and sent them to Joppa?

A. Cornelius (Acts 10:7-8)

Who went up on the roof to pray?

A. Peter (Acts 10:9)

What has Peter never eaten?

A. Anything impure or unclean (Acts 10:14)

Who stopped at the gate of Simon's house?

A. The men sent by Cornelius (Acts 10:17)

About what was Peter wondering when the men sent by Cornelius stopped at the gate?

A. The meaning of the vision (Acts 10:17)

Who were asking if Peter was staying there?

A. The men sent by Cornelius (Acts 10:17-18)

Who was wondering about the meaning of the vision?

A. Peter (Acts 10:17)

Who said, "Simon, three men are looking for you"?

A. The Spirit (Acts 10:19)

Who told Cornelius to ask Peter to come to his house?

A. A holy angel (Acts 10:22)

By whom is Cornelius respected?

A. All the Jewish people (Acts 10:22)

Who came without raising any objection?

A. Peter (Acts 10:29)

Who answered, "Three days ago I was in my house praying at this hour, at three in the afternoon"?

A. Cornelius (Acts 10:30)

Who has heard Cornelius' prayer?

A. God (Acts 10:31)

What has God heard?

A. Cornelius' prayer (Acts 10:31)

Who said, "I now realize how true it is that God does not show favoritism"?

A. Peter (Acts 10:34)

Who does not show favoritism?

A. God (Acts 10:34)

Whom was Jesus healing?

A. All who were under the power of the devil (Acts 10:38)

Who was not seen by all the people, but by witnesses whom God had already chosen?

A. Jesus of Nazareth (Acts 10:38,41)

Who was seen by witnesses whom God had already chosen?

A. Jesus of Nazareth (Acts 10:38,41)

What did God command those who ate and drank with Jesus after He rose from the dead to do?

A. To preach to the people and testify that Jesus is the one whom God appointed as judge of the living and the dead (Acts 10:42)

On whom did the Holy Spirit come while Peter was still speaking?

A. All who heard the message (Acts 10:44)

On whom had the gift of the Holy Spirit been poured out?

A. Gentiles (Acts 10:45)

Who also had received the word of God?

A. The Gentiles (Acts 11:1)

What did Peter see when he looked into the sheet?

A. Four-footed animals of the earth, wild beasts, reptiles, and birds (Acts 11:6)

When did Three men stop at the house where Peter was staying?

A. Right then when the sheet from heaven that Peter saw in his vision was pulled up to heaven again (Acts 11:10-11)

How many brothers went with Peter?

A. Six (Acts 11:12)

Who told Peter to have no hesitation about going with the three men who had been sent to him from Caesarea?

A. The Spirit (Acts 11:12)

Who will bring Cornelius a message through which he and all his household will be saved?

A. Simon who is called Peter (Acts 11:13-14)

What if God gave them the same gift he gave us who believed in the Lord Jesus Christ?

A. Who was Peter to think that he could stand in God's way (Acts 11:17)

To what does repentance lead?

A. Life (Acts 11:18)

What broke out when Stephen was killed?

A. Persecution (Acts 11:19)

Who was sent to Antioch by the church in Jerusalem?

A. Barnabas (Acts 11:22)

Who were brought to the Lord?

A. A great number of people (Acts 11:24)

From where did some prophets come down to Antioch?

A. From Jerusalem (Acts 11:27)

For whom did the disciples decide to provide help?

A. The brothers and sisters living in Judea (Acts 11:29)

Who arrested some who belonged to the church?

A. King Herod (Acts 12:1)

Whom did King Herod have put to death with the sword?

A. James (the brother of John) (Acts 12:2)

During what festival did Herod proceed to seize Peter?

A. The Festival of Unleavened Bread (Acts 12:3)

What did Herod intend to do to Peter?

A. Bring him out for public trial after the Passover (Acts 12:4)

Why did Herod proceed to seize Peter also?

A. He saw that putting James, the brother of John, to death with the sword met with approval among the Jews (Acts 12:9-10)

Who passed the first and second guards?

A. Peter and the angel (Acts 12:9-10)

When did the angel suddenly leave Peter?

A. When they had walked the length of one street (Acts 12:10)

Where was the iron gate leading?

A. To the city (Acts 12:10)

What did Peter know without a doubt?

A. That the Lord has sent His angel and rescued him from Herod's clutches and from everything the Jewish people were hoping would happen (Acts 12:11)

What did Peter now know without a doubt?

A. That the Lord has sent His angel and rescued Peter from Herod's clutches and from everything the Jewish people were hoping would happen (Acts 12:11)

Where had many people gathered and were praying?

A. The house of Mary (the mother of John, also called Mark) (Acts 12:12)

At what did Peter knock?

A. The outer entrance to the house of Mary (the mother of John, also called Mark) (Acts 12:13)

When did a servant named Rhoda come to answer the door?

A. When Peter knocked at the outer entrance (Acts 12:13)

What did Rhoda exclaim?

A. "Peter is at the door!" (Acts 12:14)

Whose voice did Rhoda recognize?

A. Peter's (Acts 12:14)

Who said, "It must be his angel"?

A. Many people who had gathered in the house of Mary (Acts 12:15)

Why did Peter motion with his hand?

A. For them (many people gathered at Mary's house for prayer) to be quiet (Acts 12:17)

Whom did Herod order be executed?

A. The guards (Acts 12:19)

What did Herod order?

A. That the guards be executed (Acts 12:19)

Who asked for peace?

A. The people of Tyre and Sidon (Acts 12:20)

Who sat on his throne and delivered a public address to the people on the appointed day?

A. Herod (Acts 12:21)

Who delivered a public address to the people?

A. King Herod (Acts 12:21)

Whose word continued to spread and flourish?

A. God's (Acts 12:24)

Who returned from Jerusalem, having finished their mission?

A. Barnabas and Saul (Acts 12:25)

Who was called Niger?

A. Simeon (Acts 13:1)

Who were prophets and teachers in the church at Antioch?

A. Barnabas, Simeon called Niger, Lucius of Cyrene, Manaen, and Saul (Acts 13:1)

Who had been brought up with Herod the tetrarch?

A. Manaen (Acts 13:1)

Where were prophets and teachers?

A. In the church at Antioch (Acts 13:1)

Whom were they worshiping?

A. The Lord (Acts 13:2)

Who sailed from Seleucia to Cyprus?

A. Barnabas and Saul (Acts 13:2,4)

Who proclaimed the word of God in the Jewish synagogues?

A. Barnabas and Saul (Acts 13:2,5)

Who was an attendant of the proconsul, Sergius Paulus?

A. Bar-Jesus (a Jewish sorcerer and false prophet) (Acts 13:6-7)

Who traveled through the whole island until they came to Paphos?

A. Barnabas and Saul (and John Mark) (Acts 13:6)

Who was the proconsul at Paphos?

A. Sergius Paulus (Acts 13:7)

Over whom did mist and darkness come?

A. Elymas (the sorcerer) (Acts 13:8,11)

Who is an enemy of everything that is right?

A. Elymas (the sorcerer) (Acts 13:8-11)

Who for a time will not even be able to see the light of the sun?

A. Elymas (the sorcerer) (Acts 13:8,11)

Who looked straight at Elymas?

A. Saul (who was also called Paul) (Acts 13:9)

Of what is Elymas full?

A. All kinds of deceit and trickery (Acts 13:10)

Who said, "You are a child of the devil and an enemy of everything that is right"?

A. Paul (Acts 13:10)

What came over Elymas immediately?

A. Mist and darkness (Acts 13:11)

What will Elymas not even be able to see for a time?

A. The light of the sun (Acts 13:11)

When did the proconsul believe?

A. When he saw what had happened (to Elymas the sorcerer) (Acts 13:12)

Where did John leave Paul and his companions?

A. At Perga in Pamphylia (Acts 13:13)

Who entered the synagogue and sat down?

A. Paul and his companions (Paul and Barnabas) (Acts 13:13-14)

Who overthrew seven nations in Canaan, giving their land to His people as their inheritance?

A. The God of the people of Israel (Acts 13:17,19)

How long did God endure their conduct?

A. For about forty years (Acts 13:18)

How many nations did God overthrow in Canaan?

A. Seven (Acts 13:19)

Where did God overthrow seven nations?

A. In Canaan (Acts 13:19)

What was God giving to his people as their inheritance?

A. The land of seven nations in Canaan (Acts 13:19)

Who gave them judges until the time of Samuel the prophet?

A. God (Acts 13:20)

Who was of the tribe of Benjamin?

A. Saul (son of Kish) (Acts 13:21)

Of what tribe was Saul son of Kish?

A. The tribe of Benjamin (Acts 13:21)

How long did Saul rule?

A. Forty years (Acts 13:21)

Who ruled forty years?

A. Saul son of Kish (Acts 13:21)

Whom did God remove?

A. Saul (Acts 13:22)

What did God testify concerning David?

A. "I have found David son of Jesse, a man after my own heart; he will do everything I want him to do" (Acts 13:22)

What is John not worthy to untie?

A. The sandals of One who is coming after John (Acts 13:25)

What message has been sent to us?

A. This message of salvation (Acts 13:26)

Who asked Pilate to have Jesus executed?

A. The people of Jerusalem and their rulers (Acts 13:27-28)

Who fulfilled the words of the prophets that are read every Sabbath?

A. The people of Jerusalem and their rulers (Acts 13:27)

What are read every Sabbath?

A. The words of the prophets (Acts 13:27)

In what was Jesus laid?

A. A tomb (Acts 13:29)

From what did they take Jesus down?

A. The cross (Acts 13:29)

When have I become your Father?

A. Today (Acts 13:33)

What is also stated elsewhere?

A. "You will not let your holy one see decay" (Acts 13:35)

Whom will God not let see decay?

A. His Holy One (Acts 13:35)

What is proclaimed through Jesus?

A. The forgiveness of sins (Acts 13:38)

Why should scoffers wonder and perish?

A. Because God is going to do something in their days that they would never believe, even if someone told them (Acts 13:41)

Who should wonder and perish?

A. Scoffers (Acts 13:41)

Who talked with the Jews and devout converts to Judaism and urged them to continue in the grace of God?

A. Paul and Barnabas (Acts 13:43)

Who gathered to hear the word of the Lord on the next Sabbath?

A. Almost the whole city (Pisidian Antioch) (Acts 13:44)

Who began to contradict what Paul was saying?

A. The Jews (at Pisidian Antioch) (Acts 13:45)

Who do not consider themselves worthy of eternal life?

A. Jews (Acts 13:45-46)

Who answered, "We had to speak the word of God to you first"?

A. Paul and Barnabas (Acts 13:46)

Why has the Lord made Paul and Barnabas a light for the Gentiles?

A. So that they might bring salvation to the ends of the earth (Acts 13:47)

What did the Gentiles honor?

A. The word of the Lord (Acts 13:48)

Who shook the dust off their feet?

A. Paul and Barnabas (Acts 13:50-51)

How did the Lord confirm the message of his grace?

A. By enabling Paul and Barnabas to perform signs and wonders (Acts 14:3)

Who spent considerable time at Iconium, speaking boldly for the Lord?

A. Paul and Barnabas (Acts 14:3)

What was afoot among both Gentiles and Jews, together with their leaders?

A. A plot to mistreat Paul and Barnabas and stone them (Acts 14:5)

Who jumped up and began to walk?

A. A man who was lame in Lystra (Acts 14:9)

Who called Paul Hermes?

A. The crowd (in Lystra) (Acts 14:11-12)

What did they call Barnabas?

A. Zeus (Acts 14:12)

Whom did the crowd call Zeus?

A. Barnabas (Acts 14:12)

Whom did they call Zeus?

A. Barnabas (Acts 14:12)

Whose temple was just outside the city of Lystra?

A. Zeus' (Acts 14:13)

Who let all nations go their own way?

A. The Living God (Acts 14:15-16)

Who made the heavens and the earth and the sea and everything in them?

A. The Living God (Acts 14:15)

How has God shown kindness?

A. By giving you rain from heaven and crops in their seasons; (he provides you with plenty of food and fills your hearts with joy) (Acts 14:17)

What does God give in their seasons?

A. Crops (Acts 14:17)

Whom did they drag outside the city?

A. Paul (Acts 14:19)

Who won the crowd over at Lystra?

A. Some Jews who came from Antioch and Iconium (Acts 14:19)

Outside what did they drag Paul?

A. The city (of Lystra) (Acts 14:19)

Who left for Derbe the next day?

A. Paul and Barnabas (Acts 14:20)

Where did they win a large number of disciples?

A. Derbe (Acts 14:20-21)

Where did they strengthen the disciples and encourage them to remain true to the faith?

A. Lystra, Iconium, and Antioch (Acts 14:21-22)

Who stayed in Antioch a long time with the disciples?

A. Paul and Barnabas (Acts 14:23,28)

With what did Paul and Barnabas commit the elders in each church to the Lord?

A. Prayer and fasting (Acts 14:23)

Who had preached the word in Perga?

A. Paul and Barnabas (Acts 14:23,25)

What did they report to the church at Antioch?

A. All that God had done through them and how He had opened a door of faith to the Gentiles (Acts 14:27)

What were certain people teaching the believers?

A. "Unless you are circumcised, according to the custom taught by Moses, you cannot be saved" (Acts 15:1)

Who told how the Gentiles had been converted?

A. Paul and Barnabas (Acts 15:2-3)

Who traveled through Phoenicia and Samaria?

A. Paul and Barnabas (along with some other believers) (Acts 15:2-3)

Whom did the church send on their way?

A. Paul and Barnabas (along with some other believers) (Acts 15:2-3)

Who sent Paul and Barnabas on their way?

A. The church (Acts 15:3)

What made all the believers in Phoenicia and Samaria very glad?

A. The news of how the Gentiles had been converted (Acts 15:3)

By whom were they welcomed when they came to Jerusalem?

A. The church and the apostles and elders (Acts 15:4)

Who said, "The Gentiles must be circumcised and required to keep the law of Moses"?

A. Some of the believers who belonged to the party of the Pharisees (Acts 15:5)

What choice did God make among you some time ago?

A. That the Gentiles might hear from Peter's lips the message of the gospel and believe (Acts 15:7)

When did Peter address the apostles and elders?

A. After much discussion (Acts 15:7)

Who got up and addressed the apostles and elders after much discussion?

A. Peter (Acts 15:7)

Who did not discriminate between us and them?

A. God (Acts 15:8-9)

By what did God purify the Gentiles' hearts?

A. Faith (Acts 15:9)

Through whose grace are we saved?

A. The grace of our Lord Jesus (Acts 15:11)

When did the whole assembly become silent?

A. As they listened to Barnabas and Paul telling about the signs and wonders God had done among the Gentiles through them (Acts 15:12)

To what did the whole assembly listen?

A. Barnabas and Paul telling about the signs and wonders God had done among the Gentiles through them (Acts 15:12)

When did James speak up?

A. When Barnabas and Paul finished (telling about the signs and wonders God had done among the Gentiles through them) (Acts 15:13)

Whom did God choose from the Gentiles?

A. A people for his name (Acts 15:14)

What is James' judgment?

A. That we (the Jews) should not make it difficult for the Gentiles who are turning to God (Acts 15:19)

Where is the law of Moses read on every Sabbath?

A. In the synagogues (Acts 15:21)

When has the law of Moses been preached in every city?

A. From the earliest times (Acts 15:21)

Who chose Judas and Silas?

A. The apostles and elders, with the whole church
(Acts 15:22)

Who are to abstain from food sacrificed to idols, from blood, from the meat of strangled animals and from sexual immorality?

A. The Gentile believers in Antioch, Syria and Cilicia
(Acts 15:23,29)

Who sent a letter to the Gentile believers in Antioch, Syria, and Cilicia?

A. The apostles and elders, their brothers (Acts 15:23)

How did some disturb the Gentile believers?

A. Troubling their minds by what they said (Acts 15:24)

How were some troubling the Gentiles' minds?

A. By what they said (Acts 15:24)

Who have risked their lives for the name of our Lord Jesus Christ?

A. Barnabas and Paul (Acts 15:25-26)

Whom are we sending to confirm by word of mouth what we are writing?

A. Judas and Silas (Acts 15:27)

Beyond what did it seem good not to burden the Gentile believers?

A. The following requirements: "You are to abstain from food sacrificed to idols, from blood, from the meat of strangled animals and from sexual immorality" (Acts 15:28-29)

To whom did it seem good not to burden the Gentile believers?

A. The Holy Spirit and the apostles and elders (Acts 15:28)

What seemed good to the Holy Spirit and the apostles and elders?

A. Not to burden the Gentile believers with anything beyond the following requirements: "You are to abstain from food sacrificed to idols, from blood, from the meat of strangled animals and from sexual immorality" (Acts 15:28-29)

Where did the men gather the church together and deliver the letter?

A. Antioch (Acts 15:30)

Who were sent off and went down to Antioch?

A. Paul and Barnabas and Judas and Silas (Acts 15:30)

Who themselves were prophets?

A. Judas and Silas (Acts 15:32)

Whom did Paul not think it wise to take to visit the believers?

A. John, also called Mark (Acts 15:38)

What was Timothy's mother?

A. Jewish and a believer (Acts 16:1)

Where did Timothy live?

A. In Lystra (Acts 16:1)

Of whom did the believers at Lystra and Iconium speak well?

A. Timothy (Acts 16:2)

What grew daily in numbers?

A. The churches (Acts 16:5)

Where had Paul and his companions been kept from preaching the word?

A. In the province of Asia (Acts 16:6)

Who kept Paul and his companions from preaching the word in the province of Asia?

A. The Holy Spirit (Acts 16:6)

Why did they not enter Bithynia?

A. The Spirit of Jesus would not allow them (Acts 16:7)

When did we get ready at once to leave for Macedonia?

A. After Paul had seen the vision (Acts 16:10)

Of what was Philippi the leading city?

A. That district of Macedonia (Acts 16:12)

What was the leading city of that district of Macedonia?

A. Philippi (Acts 16:12)

Where did we expect to find a place of prayer?

A. Outside the city gate at the river (Acts 16:13)

Where had the women gathered?

A. At the river outside the city gate (of Philippi) (Acts 16:13)

Who was Lydia?

A. A woman from the city of Thyatira and a dealer in purple cloth (and a worshiper of God) (Acts 16:14)

Who persuaded us?

A. Lydia (Acts 16:14-15)

Who predicted the future?

A. A female slave (at Philippi) (Acts 16:16)

Whom did the female slave follow?

A. Paul and the rest of us (Acts 16:17)

In whose name did Paul command the spirit to come out of the female slave?

A. Jesus Christ's (Acts 16:18)

Who said, "In the name of Jesus Christ I command you to come out of her"?

A. Paul (Acts 16:18)

What left the female slave?

A. The spirit (that she had) (Acts 16:18)

What customs are Paul and Silas advocating?

A. Customs unlawful for Romans to accept or practice (Acts 16:21)

How had Paul and Silas been flogged?

A. Severely (Acts 16:23)

What was the jailer commanded?

A. To guard Paul and Silas carefully (Acts 16:23)

Who fastened their feet in the stocks?

A. The jailer (Acts 16:24)

Who saw the prison doors open when he woke up?

A. The jailer (Acts 16:27)

Who spoke the word of the Lord to the jailer and to all the others in his house?

A. Paul and Silas (Acts 16:29,32)

For what did the jailer call?

A. Lights (Acts 16:29)

Who took Paul and Silas and washed their wounds?

A. The jailer (Acts 16:33)

Who had come to believe in God?

A. The jailer and his whole household (Acts 16:34)

What did they request Paul and Silas to leave?

A. The city (Acts 16:39)

Who had passed through Amphipolis and Apollonia?

A. Paul and his companions (Acts 17:1)

Who said, "This Jesus I am proclaiming to you is the Messiah"?

A. Paul (Acts 17:2-3)

What was Paul explaining and proving?

A. That the Messiah had to suffer and rise from the dead (Acts 17:3)

Who started a riot in Thessalonica?

A. Other Jews (and some bad characters from the marketplace) (Acts 17:5)

Why did other Jews rush to Jason's house in search of Paul and Silas?

A. In order to bring them out to the crowd (Acts 17:5)

Who were dragged before the city officials?

A. Jason and some other believers (Acts 17:6)

How are they defying Caesar's decrees?

A. By saying that there is another king called Jesus (Acts 17:7)

Who made Jason and others post bond?

A. The city officials (Acts 17:8-9)

What did they make Jason the others post?

A. Bond (Acts 17:9)

Whom did they make post bond?

A. Jason and the others (Acts 17:9)

How did the Berean Jews receive the message?

A. With great eagerness (Acts 17:11)

Who were agitating the crowds at Berea?

A. Some of the Jews from Thessalonica (Acts 17:13)

Who brought Paul to Athens?

A. Those who escorted him (Acts 17:15)

Who left with instructions for Silas and Timothy to join Paul as soon as possible?

A. Those who escorted Paul (and brought him to Athens) (Acts 17:15)

For whom was Paul waiting in Athens?

A. Silas and Timothy (Acts 17:15-16)

What city was full of idols?

A. Athens (Acts 17:16)

Who was greatly distressed to see that the city was full of idols?

A. Paul (Acts 17:16)

Who are in every way very religious?

A. People of Athens (a group of Epicurean and Stoic philosophers) (Acts 17:22)

Who are very religious in every way?

A. People of Athens (a group of Epicurean and Stoic philosophers) (Acts 17:22)

Who is the Lord of heaven and earth?

A. The God who made the world and everything in it (Acts 17:24)

What does God himself give everyone?

A. Life and breath and everything else (Acts 17:25)

What should all the nations inhabit?

A. The whole earth (Acts 17:26)

Who is not far from any one of us?

A. God (Acts 17:27)

What have some of your own poets said?

A. "We are his offspring" (Acts 17:28)

What do we have in God?

A. Our being (Acts 17:28)

Why should we not think that the Divine Being is like gold or silver or stone?

A. We are God's offspring (Acts 17:29)

Whom does God now command to repent?

A. All people everywhere (Acts 17:30)

When did Paul go to Corinth?

A. After he left Athens (Acts 18:1)

Where did Paul meet Aquila?

A. In Corinth (Acts 18:1-2)

Who left Athens and went to Corinth?

A. Paul (Acts 18:1)

Of what was Aquila a native?

A. Pontus (Acts 18:2)

Who stayed and worked with Aquila and Priscilla?

A. Paul (Acts 18:3)

With whom did Paul stay and work?

A. Aquila and Priscilla (Acts 18:3)

Who worked with Aquila and Priscilla?

A. Paul (Acts 18:3)

Who became abusive?

A. The Jews (in Corinth) (Acts 18:5-6)

What did Paul shake out in protest?

A. His clothes (Acts 18:6)

Who said, "Your blood be on your own heads! I am innocent of it. From now on I will go to the Gentiles"?

A. Paul (Acts 18:6)

Of whom was Titius Justus a worshiper?

A. God (Acts 18:7)

How did the Lord speak to Paul one night?

A. In a vision (Acts 18:9)

In what ways did the Jews charge that Paul is persuading the people to worship God?

A. Ways contrary to the law (Acts 18:13)

Who said, "If you Jews were making a complaint about some misdemeanor or serious crime, it would be reasonable for me to listen to you"?

A. Gallio (Acts 18:14)

When did Gallio say to the Jews, "If you Jews were making a complaint about some misdemeanor or serious crime, it would be reasonable for me to listen to you"?

A. Just as Paul was about to speak (Acts 18:14)

Who will not be a judge of such things?

A. Gallio (Acts 18:15)

On whom did the crowd there turn?

A. Sosthenes the synagogue leader (Acts 18:17)

Why did Paul have his hair cut off at Cenchreae?

A. Because of a vow he had taken (Acts 18:18)

Who promised, "I will come back if it is God's will"?

A. Paul (Acts 18:19,21)

Who landed at Caesarea?

A. Paul (Acts 18:19,22)

Whom did Paul leave at Ephesus?

A. Priscilla and Aquila (Acts 18:19)

What did Paul decline?

A. To spend more time with the Jews in the synagogue at Ephesus (Acts 18:20)

Of what was Apollos a native?

A. Alexandria (Acts 18:24)

Who encouraged Apollos to go to Achaia?

A. The brothers and sisters (Acts 18:27)

Who was a great help to those who by grace had believed?

A. Apollos (Acts 18:27)

Who wanted to go to Achaia?

A. Apollos (Acts 18:27)

What did Apollos prove from the Scriptures?

A. That Jesus was the Messiah (Acts 18:28)

What was a baptism of repentance?

A. John's baptism (Acts 19:4)

Whose baptism was a baptism of repentance?

A. John's (Acts 19:4)

In whose name were some disciples in Ephesus baptized?

A. The name of the Lord Jesus (Acts 19:5)

Who publicly maligned the Way?

A. Some of them (in the synagogue at Ephesus) who became obstinate (Acts 19:8-9)

Who argued persuasively about the Kingdom of God?

A. Paul (Acts 19:8)

Where did Paul have discussions daily?

A. In the lecture hall of Tyrannus (in Ephesus) (Acts 19:9)

Who heard the word of the Lord?

A. All the Jews and Greeks who lived in the province of Asia (Acts 19:10)

To whom were handkerchiefs and aprons that had touched Paul taken?

A. The sick (Acts 19:12)

What left the sick?

A. Evil spirits (Acts 19:12)

Who went around driving out evil spirits?

A. Some Jews (at Ephesus) (Acts 19:13)

Whom does Paul preach?

A. Jesus (Acts 19:13)

Over whom did some Jews try to invoke the name of the Lord Jesus?

A. Those who were demon-possessed (Acts 19:13)

Who was Sceva?

A. A Jewish chief priest (Acts 19:14)

Who answered the seven sons of Sceva?

A. The evil spirit (Acts 19:15)

On whom did the man who had the evil spirit jump?

A. The seven sons of Sceva (Acts 19:16)

Who ran out of the house naked and bleeding?

A. The seven sons of Sceva (Acts 19:16)

What did many of those who believed openly confess?

A. What they had done (Acts 19:18)

What did a number who had practiced sorcery burn publicly?

A. Their scrolls (Acts 19:19)

What spread widely and grew in power?

A. The word of the Lord (Acts 19:20)

What grew in power?

A. The word of the Lord (Acts 19:20)

When must Paul visit Rome also?

A. After going to Jerusalem (passing through Macedonia and Achaia) (Acts 19:21)

About what did a great disturbance arise?

A. The Way (Acts 19:23)

From what do we receive a good income?

A. This business of silver shrines of Artemis (Acts 19:24-25)

Whom has Paul led astray?

A. Large numbers of people in Ephesus and in practically the whole province of Asia (Acts 19:26)

Who says that gods made by human hands are no gods at all?

A. (This fellow) Paul (Acts 19:26)

What has this fellow Paul done?

A. He has convinced and led astray large numbers of people in Ephesus and in practically the whole province of Asia (Acts 19:26)

What is there danger that the craftsmen's trade will lose?

A. Its good name (Acts 19:27)

What is the danger for the goddess herself?

A. That she will be robbed of her divine majesty (Acts 19:27)

Who began shouting, "Great is Artemis of the Ephesians!"

A. The craftsmen and workers in related trades (Acts 19:28)

Who seized Gaius and Aristarchus and rushed into the theater together?

A. The people (of Ephesus) (Acts 19:29)

Who have neither robbed temples nor blasphemed our goddess?

A. These men (Gaius and Aristarchus, Paul's traveling companions) (Acts 19:29,37)

Who wanted to appear before the crowd?

A. Paul (Acts 19:30)

To whom did the Jews in the crowd shout instructions?

A. Alexander (Acts 19:33)

Who pushed Alexander to the front?

A. The Jews in the crowd (Acts 19:33)

Of what is the city of Ephesus the guardian?

A. The temple of the great Artemis and of her image, which fell from heaven (Acts 19:35)

What are undeniable?

A. These facts--that the city of Ephesus is the guardian of the temple of the great Artemis and of her image, which fell from heaven (Acts 19:35-36)

What if Demetrius and his fellow craftsmen have a grievance against anybody?

A. The courts are open and there are proconsuls. They can press charges (Acts 19:38)

With what are we in danger of being charged?

A. Rioting (Acts 19:40)

Who said goodbye and set out for Macedonia?

A. Paul (Acts 20:1)

Who finally arrived in Greece?

A. Paul (Acts 20:1-2)

Who sent for the disciples when the uproar had ended?

A. Paul (Acts 20:1)

From where was Gaius?

A. Derbe (Acts 20:4)

When did Paul intend to leave?

A. The next day (Acts 20:7)

Into what was Eutychus sinking?

A. A deep sleep (Acts 20:9)

Who was sound asleep?

A. Eutychus (Acts 20:9)

Who talked until daylight?

A. Paul (Acts 20:10-11)

What did Paul put around Eutychus?

A. His arms (Acts 20:10)

What did Paul break when he went upstairs again?
A. Bread (Acts 20:11)

Whom did we take aboard at Assos?
A. Paul (Acts 20:13-14)

When did we set sail from Mitylene?
A. The next day (after arriving there) (Acts 20:15)

Why had Paul decided to avoid spending time in the province of Asia?
A. He was in a hurry to reach Jerusalem, if possible, by the day of Pentecost (Acts 20:16)

Who embraced and kissed Paul?
A. The elders of the church in Ephesus (Acts 20:17,37)

Who has not coveted anyone's silver or gold or clothing?
A. Paul (Acts 20:17,33)

Who is going to Jerusalem?
A. Paul (Acts 20:17,22)

Who wept as they embraced Paul and kissed him?
A. The elders of the church in Ephesus (Acts 20:17,37)

Who has declared to both Jews and Greeks that they must turn to God in repentance and have faith in our Lord Jesus?
A. Paul (Acts 20:17,21)

Where did Paul send for the elders of the church?

A. To Ephesus (from Miletus) (Acts 20:17)

What do the elders know?

A. How Paul lived the whole time he was with them, from the first day he came into the province of Asia (Acts 20:18)

How did Paul serve the Lord?

A. With great humility and with tears (and in the midst of severe testing by the plots of his Jewish opponents) (Acts 20:19)

Where is Paul now going, compelled by the Spirit?

A. Jerusalem (Acts 20:22)

Where is Paul compelled by the Spirit to go?

A. Jerusalem (Acts 20:22)

Who compelled Paul to go to Jerusalem?

A. The Spirit (Acts 20:22)

What task has the Lord Jesus given Paul?

A. The task of testifying to the good news of God's grace (Acts 20:24)

What is Paul's only aim to complete?

A. The task the Lord Jesus has given him--the task of testifying to the good news of God's grace (Acts 20:24)

What has Paul gone about preaching?

A. The kingdom (Acts 20:25)

Whose will has Paul not hesitated to proclaim?

A. The whole will of God (Acts 20:27)

Who has made you overseers of the flock?

A. The Holy Spirit (Acts 20:28)

Whom will savage wolves not spare?

A. The flock (Acts 20:29)

Who will come in among the elders after Paul leaves?

A. Savage wolves (Acts 20:29)

Why will men distort the truth?

A. In order to draw away disciples after them (Acts 20:30)

Who will distort the truth in order to draw away disciples after them?

A. Men from your (the Ephesian elders') own number (Acts 20:30)

With what did Paul never stop warning each of you?

A. Tears (Acts 20:31)

To whom does Paul commit the elders of the church in Ephesus?

A. God (Acts 20:32)

What would they never see again?

A. Paul's face (Acts 20:38)

What grieved the elders most?

A. Paul's statement that they would never see his face again (Acts 20:38)

Where did we find a ship crossing over to Phoenicia?

A. Patara (Acts 21:1-2)

What was our ship to unload at Tyre?

A. Its cargo (Acts 21:3)

How did they urge Paul not to go on to Jerusalem?

A. Through the Spirit (Acts 21:4)

From where did we continue our voyage?

A. Tyre (Acts 21:7)

Who took Paul's belt?

A. A prophet named Agabus (Acts 21:10-11)

When did Agabus come down from Judea?

A. After we had been in Caesarea a number of days (Acts 21:10)

When did a prophet named Agabus come down from Judea?

A. After we had been in Caesarea a number of days (Acts 21:10)

Who will bind the owner of Paul's belt and hand him over to the Gentiles?

A. The Jewish leaders in Jerusalem (Acts 21:11)

What are you breaking?

A. My (Paul's) heart (Acts 21:13)

To whom did Paul report in detail what God had done among the Gentiles through his ministry?

A. James and all the elders (Acts 21:18-19)

Who went to see James?

A. Paul and the rest of us (Acts 21:18)

Who should pay the expenses of four men who have made a vow?

A. Paul (Acts 21:20,24)

Who is living in obedience to the law?

A. Paul (Acts 21:20,24)

Who will certainly hear that Paul has come?

A. Many thousands of Jews who have believed (Acts 21:20,22)

Why should Paul join in their purification rites?

A. Then everyone will know there is no truth in the reports about him, but that he himself is living in obedience to the law (Acts 21:24)

What have we written to the Gentile believers?

A. Our decision that they should abstain from food sacrificed to idols, from blood, from meat of strangled animals and from sexual immorality (Acts 21:25)

Who took the four men and purified himself along with them?

A. Paul (Acts 21:26)

Who stirred up the whole crowd and seized Paul?

A. Some Jews from the province of Asia (Acts 21:27)

Where had they previously seen Trophimus the Ephesian?

A. In the city with Paul (Acts 21:29)

Who came running from all directions?

A. The people (Acts 21:30)

What reached the commander of the Roman troops?

A. News that the whole city of Jerusalem was in an uproar (Acts 21:31)

Who took some officers and soldiers and ran down to the crowd?

A. The commander of the Roman troops (Acts 21:32)

Who asked who Paul was and what he had done?

A. The commander (Acts 21:33)

At what could the commander not get because of the uproar?

A. The truth (Acts 21:34)

Who reached the steps?

A. Paul (Acts 21:35)

Where did the Egyptian lead four thousand terrorists?

A. Into the wilderness (Acts 21:38)

Where is Tarsus?

A. In Cilicia (Acts 21:39)

Who received the commander's permission?

A. Paul (Acts 21:40)

When did the crowd become very quiet?

A. When they heard Paul speak to them in Aramaic (Acts 22:2)

Under whom did Paul study?

A. Gamaliel (Acts 22:3)

To what did Paul persecute the followers of this Way?

A. To their death (Acts 22:4)

From whom did Paul obtain letters to their associates in Damascus?

A. From the high priest and all the council (Acts 22:5)

Who came to see Saul in Damascus?

A. Ananias (Acts 22:12)

When did Paul fall into a trance?

A. When he returned to Jerusalem and was praying at the temple (Acts 22:17)

Who were throwing off their cloaks?

A. The crowd (at Jerusalem) (Acts 22:22-23)

Where were they flinging dust?

A. Into the air (Acts 22:23)

Who replied, "But I was born a citizen"?

A. Paul (Acts 22:28)

Who was alarmed when he realized that he had put Paul, a Roman citizen, in chains?

A. The commander himself (Acts 22:29)

Who wanted to find out exactly why Paul was being accused by the Jews?

A. The commander (Acts 22:30)

What duty has Paul fulfilled in all good conscience?

A. His duty to God (Acts 23:1)

Who said, "How dare you insult God's high priest!"

A. Those standing near Paul (Acts 23:4)

Who replied, "Brothers, I did not realize that he was the high priest"?

A. Paul (Acts 23:5)

From whom is Paul descended?

A. Pharisees (Acts 23:6)

What do the Pharisees believe?

A. All these things (that there is a resurrection, and that there are both angels and spirits) (Acts 23:8)

Who stood up and argued vigorously?

A. Some of the teachers of the law who were Pharisees (Acts 23:9)

Who argued vigorously?

A. Some of the teachers of the law who were Pharisees (Acts 23:9)

Who said, "We find nothing wrong with this man. What if a spirit or an angel has spoken to him?"

A. Some of the teachers of the law who were Pharisees (Acts 23:9)

Who was afraid Paul would be torn to pieces?

A. The commander (Acts 23:10)

When did the Lord stand near Paul?

A. The following night (after Paul stood before the Sanhedrin) (Acts 23:11)

With what oath did some Jews bind themselves?

A. An oath not to eat or drink until they had killed Paul (Acts 23:12)

What did some Jews form the next morning?

A. A conspiracy (Acts 23:12)

To whom did more than forty men go?

A. The chief priests and the elders (Acts 23:14)

What solemn oath have more than forty men taken?

A. Not to eat anything until they have killed Paul (Acts 23:14)

Whom are more and forty men ready to kill?

A. Paul (Acts 23:14-15)

Who said, "Some Jews have agreed to ask you to bring Paul before the Sanhedrin tomorrow on the pretext of wanting more accurate information about him"?

A. The son of Paul's sister (Acts 23:16,20)

Who heard of this plot?

A. The son of Paul's sister (Acts 23:16)

Who said, "Don't give in to them, because more than forty of them are waiting in ambush for him"?

A. The son of Paul's sister (Acts 23:16,21)

Whom did Paul call when he heard of the plot to kill him?

A. One of the centurions (Acts 23:17)

Who said, "Take this young man to the commander; he has something to tell him"?

A. Paul (Acts 23:17)

To whom did the centurion take the son of Paul's sister?

A. The commander (Acts 23:18)

On what pretext have some Jews agreed to ask the commander to bring Paul before the Sanhedrin tomorrow?

A. On the pretext of wanting more accurate information about Paul (Acts 23:20)

What have some Jews agreed to do?

A. Ask the commander to bring Paul before the Sanhedrin the next day (Acts 23:20)

For whom are more than forty Jews waiting in ambush?

A. Paul (Acts 23:20-21)

For what consent are more than forty Jews waiting?

A. The commander's consent to their request (to bring Paul before the Sanhedrin) (Acts 23:21)

Why should the commander not give in to some Jews?

A. Because more than forty of them are waiting in ambush for Paul (Acts 23:21)

Who warned, "Don't tell anyone that you have reported this to me"?

A. The commander (Acts 23:22)

Who said, "Don't tell anyone that you have reported this to me"?

A. The commander (Acts 23:22)

How many soldiers are to go to Caesarea?

A. Two hundred (Acts 23:23)

Who was seized by the Jews?

A. Paul (Acts 23:24,27)

Against whom was Claudius Lysias informed of a plot to be carried out?

A. Paul (Acts 23:24,30)

To whom did Claudius Lysias write a letter?

A. To His Excellency, Governor Felix (Acts 23:25-26)

To whom did Claudius Lysias bring Paul because he wanted to know why the Jews were accusing him?

A. Their Sanhedrin (Acts 23:28)

Who were carrying out their orders?

A. The soldiers (Acts 23:31)

To what did the soldiers return?

A. The barracks (Acts 23:32)

Whom did the cavalry hand over to the governor?

A. Paul (Acts 23:33)

What did the governor ask when he read the letter?

A. What province Paul was from (Acts 23:34)

What will the governor hear when Paul's accusers get there?

A. Paul's case (Acts 23:35)

What have we enjoyed under Felix?

A. A long period of peace (Acts 24:2)

Who said, "Everywhere and in every way, most excellent Felix, we acknowledge this with profound gratitude"?

A. Tertullus (Acts 24:2-3)

Who said, "But in order not to weary you further, I would request that you be kind enough to hear us briefly"?

A. Tertullus (Acts 24:2,4)

Who presented his case before Felix?

A. Tertullus (Acts 24:2)

Who is a ringleader of the Nazarene sect?

A. Paul (Acts 24:2,5)

Who said, "He is a ringleader of the Nazarene sect and even tried to desecrate the temple"?

A. Tertullus (Acts 24:2,5,6)

Who said, "We have found this man to be a troublemaker, stirring up riots among the Jews all over the world"?

A. Tertullus (Acts 24:2,5)

What would Tertullus request?

A. That Felix be kind enough to hear them briefly (Acts 24:4)

Of what sect is Paul a ringleader?

A. The Nazarene sect (Acts 24:5)

What is Paul stirring up?

A. Riots among the Jews all over the world (Acts 24:5)

What truth will Felix be able to learn by examining Paul himself?

A. The truth about all these charges the Jews are bringing against him (Acts 24:8)

In what did the other Jews join?

A. The accusation (against Paul) (Acts 24:9)

Who admits that he worships the God of our ancestors as a follower of the Way?

A. Paul (Acts 24:10,14)

Whom did Felix motion to speak?

A. Paul (Acts 24:10)

How long has Felix been judge over this nation?

A. For a number of years (Acts 24:10)

Whose case will Felix decide when Lysias the commander comes?

A. Paul's (Acts 24:10,22)

What has the governor been for a number of years?

A. A judge over this nation (Acts 24:10)

Why did Paul go up to Jerusalem no more than twelve days ago?

A. To worship (Acts 24:11)

With whom did Paul's accusers not find him arguing at the temple?

A. Anyone (Acts 24:12)

Who did not find Paul arguing with anyone at the temple?

A. Paul's accusers (Acts 24:12)

Who cannot prove to Felix the charges they are now making against Paul?

A. Paul's accusers (Acts 24:12-13)

What same hope in God does Paul have as these men themselves have?

A. That there will be a resurrection of both the righteous and the wicked (Acts 24:15)

What hope does Paul have in God?

A. The same hope as his accusers themselves, that there will be a resurrection of both the righteous and the wicked (Acts 24:15)

In what was Paul not involved when they found him in the temple courts?

A. Any disturbance (Acts 24:18)

Who was not with Paul when they found him in the temple courts?

A. A crowd (Acts 24:18)

When was Paul ceremonially clean?

A. When his accusers found him in the temple courts (Acts 24:18)

What if some Jews from the province of Asia have anything against Paul?

A. They ought to be here before Felix and bring charges (Acts 24:19)

Who ought to be here before Felix?

A. Some Jews from the province of Asia (Acts 24:19)

Who should state what crime they found in Paul when he stood before the Sanhedrin?

A. These who are here (at Paul's case before Felix) (Acts 24:20)

When did Paul shout, "It is concerning the resurrection of the dead that I am on trial before you today"?

A. As he stood in the presence of the Sanhedrin (Acts 24:20-21)

Who was well acquainted with the Way?

A. Felix (Acts 24:22)

Who adjourned the proceedings?

A. Felix (Acts 24:22)

Whose wife was Jewish?

A. Felix' (Acts 24:24)

When did Felix come with his wife?

A. Several days later (after he adjourned the proceedings of Paul's case) (Acts 24:24)

Who talked with Paul frequently?

A. Felix (Acts 24:25-26)

Why did Felix send for Paul frequently?

A. He was hoping that Paul would offer him a bribe (Acts 24:26)

To whom did Felix want to grant a favor?

A. The Jews (Acts 24:27)

To where did Festus go up from Caesarea?

A. Jerusalem (Acts 25:1)

What were the chief priests and the Jewish leaders preparing?

A. An ambush to kill Paul along the way (Acts 25:3)

Who answered, "Paul is being held at Caesarea, and I myself am going there soon"?

A. Festus (Acts 25:4)

Who should press charges against Paul at Caesarea?

A. Some of your (the Jewish) leaders (Acts 25:5)

What has Paul done against the temple?

A. Nothing wrong (Acts 25:8)

Who knows very well that Paul has not done any wrong to the Jews?

A. Festus (Acts 25:9-10)

Who declared: "You have appealed to Caesar. To Caesar you will go!"

A. Festus (Acts 25:12)

Who arrived to pay their respects to Festus?

A. King Agrippa and Bernice (Acts 25:13)

Who said, "When I went to Jerusalem, the chief priests and the elders of the Jews brought charges against him and asked that he be condemned"?

A. Festus (Acts 25:14-15)

Who did Paul claim was alive?

A. Jesus (Acts 25:19)

Why was Festus at a loss?

A. How to investigate such matters (the charges against Paul) (Acts 25:20)

Whom will Agrippa hear tomorrow?

A. Paul (Acts 25:21-22)

Whom would Agrippa like to hear himself?

A. Paul (Acts 25:22)

Who came with great pomp and entered the audience room?

A. Agrippa and Bernice (Acts 25:23)

What did Agrippa and Bernice enter?

A. The audience room (Acts 25:23)

Whom has the whole Jewish community petitioned about Paul?

A. Festus (Acts 25:24)

How has the whole Jewish community petitioned Festus about Paul?

A. Shouting that he ought not to live any longer (Acts 25:24)

Why did Festus decide to send Paul to Rome?

A. Because Paul made his appeal to the Emperor (Acts 25:25)

Where did Festus decide to send Paul?

A. To Rome (Acts 25:25)

To whom does Festus have nothing definite to write?

A. His Majesty (the Emperor) (Acts 25:26)

What is unreasonable?

A. To send a prisoner on to Rome without specifying the charges against him (Acts 25:27)

Who begs King Agrippa to listen to him patiently?

A. Paul (Acts 26:1,3)

Who went from one synagogue to another to have many of the Lord's people punished?

A. Paul (Acts 26:1,11)

Who was living as a Pharisee?

A. Paul (Acts 26:1,5)

Who began his defense before Agrippa?

A. Paul (Acts 26:1)

Who considers himself fortunate to stand before King Agrippa?

A. Paul (Acts 26:1-2)

How does Paul beg King Agrippa to listen to him?

A. Patiently (Acts 26:3)

Where was the beginning of Paul's life?

A. In his own country (Acts 26:4)

What do the Jewish people all know?

A. The way Paul has lived ever since he was a child, from the beginning of his life in his own country, and also in Jerusalem (Acts 26:4)

Who earnestly serve God day and night?

A. Our twelve tribes (Acts 26:7)

Whom do our twelve tribes earnestly serve?

A. God (Acts 26:7)

Whose name was Paul convinced that he ought to do all that was possible to oppose?

A. The name of Jesus of Nazareth (Acts 26:9)

On whose authority did Paul put many of the Lord's people in prison?

A. The chief priests (Acts 26:10)

Where did Paul hunt many of the Lord's people down?

A. In foreign cities (Acts 26:11)

What was brighter than the sun?

A. A light from heaven (Acts 26:13)

Where did Paul see a light from heaven?

A. As he was on the road (to Damascus) (Acts 26:13)

Why has the Lord appeared to Saul?

A. To appoint him as a servant and as a witness of what he has seen and will see of the Lord (Jesus) (Acts 26:16)

Who will rescue Paul from his own people and from the Gentiles?

A. Jesus (or the Lord) (Acts 26:17)

Why is the Lord sending Paul to his own people and the Gentiles?

A. To open their eyes and turn them from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan to God, so that they may receive forgiveness of sins and a place among those who are sanctified by faith in Jesus (Acts 26:18)

How are they sanctified?

A. By faith in Jesus (Acts 26:18)

What did Paul preach first to those in Damascus, then to those in Jerusalem and in all Judea, and then to the Gentiles?

A. That they should repent and turn to God and demonstrate their repentance by their deeds (Acts 26:20)

Who should demonstrate their repentance by their deeds?

A. Those in Damascus, those in Jerusalem and in all Judea, and the Gentiles (Acts 26:20)

Who has helped Paul to this very day?

A. God (Acts 26:22)

Who was the first to rise from the dead?

A. The Messiah (Acts 26:23)

Who interrupted Paul's defense?

A. Festus (Acts 26:24)

What did Festus interrupt?

A. Paul's defense (Acts 26:24)

When did Festus interrupt Paul's defense?

A. At the point when Paul said that Messiah would suffer and, as the first to rise from the dead, would bring the message of light to his own people and to the Gentiles (Acts 26:24)

To whom can Paul speak freely?

A. The king (King Agrippa) (Acts 26:26)

With what is the king familiar?

A. These things (that the Messiah would suffer, and as the first to rise from the dead, would bring the message of light to His own people and to the Gentiles) (Acts 26:26)

Who left the room?

A. The king and with him the governor, Bernice and those sitting with them (Acts 26:30-31)

Who rose, and with him the governor and Bernice and those sitting with them?

A. The king (Agrippa) (Acts 26:30)

What if Paul had not appealed to Caesar?

A. He could have been set free (Acts 26:32)

To what did Julius belong?

A. The Imperial Regiment (Acts 27:1)

What did Julius do in kindness to Paul?

A. He allowed Paul to go to his friends so they might provide for his needs (Acts 27:3)

What did Julius allow Paul to do at Sidon?

A. Go to his friends so they might provide for his needs (Acts 27:3)

Who allowed Paul to go to his friends so they might provide for his needs?

A. Julius (Acts 27:3)

What had we sailed across?

A. The open sea off the coast of Cilicia and Pamphylia (Acts 27:5)

Where was Myra?

A. In Lycia (Acts 27:5)

What is opposite Salmone?

A. The lee of Crete (Acts 27:7)

What town was Fair Havens near?

A. Lasea (Acts 27:8)

Near what was Fair Havens?

A. The town of Lasea (Acts 27:8)

What was unsuitable to winter in?

A. The harbor (at Fair Havens) (Acts 27:12)

What did the majority decide?

A. That we should sail on (Acts 27:12)

Where did the majority hope to winter?

A. Phoenix (Acts 27:12)

When did they see their opportunity?

A. When a gentle south wind began to blow (Acts 27:13)

Along what shore did they sail when they weighed anchor?

A. The shore of Crete (Acts 27:13)

Where did they sail when they weighed anchor?

A. Along the shore of Crete (Acts 27:13)

From where did the Northeaster sweep down?

A. The island (Crete) (Acts 27:14)

By what was the ship caught?

A. The storm (Acts 27:15)

What could not head into the wind?

A. The ship (Acts 27:15)

What small island did we pass to the lee of?

A. Cauda (Acts 27:16)

Where were we hardly able to make the lifeboat secure?

A. As we passed to the lee of a small island called Cauda (Acts 27:16)

Which anchor did the men lower?

A. The sea anchor (Acts 27:17)

Who lowered the sea anchor and let the ship be driven along?

A. The men (on the ship) (Acts 27:17)

When did they throw the ship's tackle overboard with their own hands?

A. On the third day (Acts 27:19)

How did they throw the ship's tackle overboard?

A. With their own hands (Acts 27:19)

What did not appear for many days?

A. Neither sun nor stars (Acts 27:20)

Of what did we finally give up all hope?

A. Being saved (Acts 27:20)

What continued raging?

A. The storm (Acts 27:20)

Who said, "Men, you should have taken my advice not to sail from Crete"?

A. Paul (Acts 27:21)

When would the men have spared themselves this damage and loss?

A. If they had taken Paul's advice not to sail from Crete (Acts 27:21)

Before whom must Paul stand trial?

A. Caesar (Acts 27:24)

Who must stand trial before Caesar?

A. Paul (Acts 27:24)

How deep was the water at the first soundings?
A. One hundred and twenty feet deep (Acts 27:28)

What was ninety feet deep?
A. The water (Acts 27:28)

From where were the sailors pretending they were going to lower some anchors?
A. The bow (Acts 27:30)

Who were pretending they were going to lower some anchors from the bow?
A. The sailors (Acts 27:30)

Who said, "You need it to survive"?
A. Paul (Acts 27:33-34)

What have you gone without for the last fourteen days?
A. Food (Acts 27:33)

When did Paul urge them all to eat?
A. Just before dawn (Acts 27:33)

What do you need to survive?
A. Food (Acts 27:34)

To whom did Paul give thanks?
A. God (Acts 27:35)

How many were on board?
A. 276 (Acts 27:37)

Where were there 276 of us altogether?
A. On board (Acts 27:37)

When did they lighten the ship by throwing the grain into the sea?

A. When they had eaten as much as they wanted (Acts 27:38)

How did they lighten the ship?

A. By throwing the grain into the sea (Acts 27:38)

Into what did they throw the grain?

A. The sea (Acts 27:38)

When did they see a bay with a sandy beach?

A. When daylight came (Acts 27:39)

What did they cut loose and leave in the sea?

A. The anchors (Acts 27:40)

What held the rudders?

A. Ropes (Acts 27:40)

What did the ship strike?

A. A sandbar (Acts 27:41)

By what was the stern broken to pieces?

A. The pounding of the surf (Acts 27:41)

Who kept the soldiers from carrying out their plan?

A. The centurion (Acts 27:43)

How were the rest to get to land?

A. On planks or on other pieces of the ship (Acts 27:44)

What was called Malta?

A. The island (Acts 28:1)

Where did Paul put a pile of brushwood?

A. On the fire (Acts 28:3)

Where did the islanders see the snake hanging?

A. From Paul's hand (Acts 28:4)

For how long did Publius show Paul generous hospitality?

A. Three days (Acts 28:7)

What did Publius show us?

A. Generous hospitality (Acts 28:7)

Who went in to see Publius' father?

A. Paul (Acts 28:8)

When did the south wind come up?

A. The next day (after we arrived at Rhegium) (Acts 28:13)

What came up the next day after we reached Rhegium?

A. The south wind (Acts 28:13)

Who had heard that we were coming?

A. The brothers and sisters at Rome (Acts 28:14-15)

What did some brothers and sisters from Puteoli invite us to do?

A. Spend a week with them (Acts 28:14)

Why did they travel as far as the Forum of Appius and the Three Taverns?

A. To meet us (Paul and his companions) (Acts 28:15)

How was Paul allowed to live in Rome?

A. By himself, with a soldier to guard him (Acts 28:16)

Where was Paul arrested and handed over to the Romans?

A. In Jerusalem (Acts 28:17)

What leaders did Paul call together Three days later?

A. The local Jewish leaders (Acts 28:17)

Who was compelled to make an appeal to Caesar?

A. Paul (Acts 28:17,19)

Who have not received any letters from Judea concerning Paul?

A. The local Jewish leaders (in Rome) (Acts 28:17,21)

Who disagreed among themselves?

A. The local Jewish leaders (in Rome) (Acts 28:17,25)

Why did the Romans want to release Paul?

A. Because he was not guilty of any crime deserving death (Acts 28:18)

Who are talking against this sect?

A. People everywhere (Acts 28:22)

When did the local Jewish leaders arrange to meet Paul?

A. On a certain day (Acts 28:23)

Where did they meet with Paul on a certain day?

A. The place where he was staying (Acts 28:23)

By what were some convinced?

A. What Paul said (Acts 28:24)

Who made a final statement?

A. Paul (Acts 28:25)

What was Isaiah to say to this people?

A. "You will be ever hearing but never understanding; you will be ever seeing but never perceiving" (Acts 28:26)

What has this people's heart become?

A. Calloused (Acts 28:27)

Who have closed their eyes?

A. This people (Acts 28:27)

How did Paul teach about the Lord Jesus Christ?

A. With all boldness and without hindrance (Acts 28:31)
