

The Apostle Paul



Manitoulin Youth Camp 2020 Teen Workbook

Dear Camper,

We are looking forward to another great year studying God's word at Manitoulin Youth Camp this summer, God Willing.

This year we are blessed to be studying the apostle Paul, we will be considering five important first principle topics and also will be dedicating one of our classes to a group oriented workshop where we will focus on putting the principles and lessons of Paul's life into practice in our lives.

Please remember that it is important to do a good job on your workbook and pre-camp assignments. Not only will this allow you to fully participate in all the many fun activities Manitoulin Youth Camp has to offer, but also will allow you to get a lot more out of the classes and take home lessons that will stick with you for a lifetime!

In the event we can't have Youth Camp this year all together up at Manitoulin due to the on-going health issue, we still recommend you complete the workbook to gain the spiritual benefits of getting to know better one of the most incredible characters in all the Bible, the apostle Paul.

Note the next page where you will review your workbook with your counsellors at camp, God willing, to make sure it is complete.

This workbook is divided into three sections:

- 1) Daily readings, memory verses and practical application principles
- 2) The Study of Paul workbook (thanks to Uncle Joe and Aunt Courtney Robinson)
- 3) First Principles workbook

If you have questions about the teen program in general this year please send a note to Uncle Dan and Aunt Nicki Styles at dnstyles@hotmail.com.

Make sure to get started right away and enjoy these exciting studies. We look forward to seeing you at Youth Camp, God Willing.

Uncle Jason Bobis – Speaker/Paul Teen Classes

Uncle Dan and Aunt Nicki Styles – Teen Program
Coordinators, First Principles

Workbook Review

This page will be used by your Counsellor who will review your workbook at Camp, to ensure it has been completed. You can skip this page.

- Workbook is fully completed

- Workbook is not complete as noted on the following page(s)

1. Daily Bible Readings, Memory Verses and Practical Application Principles

There will be Bible readings and a memory verse from the Study of the Apostle Paul each day at camp. You will do these readings with your camp group and practice the memory verses. You will be quizzed on the verse and the readings the next morning. Below is the list of readings and verses for the quizzes each day. We suggest that you memorize these verses and read over these readings five times before camp to help you in your preparation for the week.

Monday Reading: Acts 9v1-31 & Galatians 1v11-18

Monday Memory Verse: Acts 9:15-16 “But the Lord said unto him, Go thy way: for he is a chosen vessel unto me, to bear my name before the Gentiles, and kings, and the children of Israel: For I will shew him how great things he must suffer for my name's sake.”

Practical Application Principle: Repentance and Change

Tuesday Reading: Acts 13v1-12 & 14v1-23

Tuesday Memory Verse: Acts 14:22 “Confirming the souls of the disciples, and exhorting them to continue in the faith, and that we must through much tribulation enter into the kingdom of God.”

Practical Application Principle: Preaching with Determination

Wednesday Reading: Acts 16v6-40

Wednesday Memory Verse: Acts 16:31-32 “And they said, Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved, and thy house. And they spake unto him the word of the Lord, and to all that were in his house.”

Practical Application Principle: Preaching Without Prejudice

Thursday Reading: Acts 21v10-15,27-36 & 23v11-24 Read only (not in quiz): Acts 21v16-26

Thursday Memory Verse: Acts 21:13 “Then Paul answered, What mean ye to weep and to break mine heart? for I am ready not to be bound only, but also to die at Jerusalem for the name of the Lord Jesus.”

Practical Application Principle: Staying Focused Despite Persecution

Friday Reading: Acts 27v33-44 & 28v1-20

Friday Memory Verse: Acts 28:20 “For this cause therefore have I called for you, to see you, and to speak with you: because that for the hope of Israel I am bound with this chain.”

Practical Application Principle: Keeping Faith in Difficult Times

2. The Apostle Paul Workbook

Class Dear Camper,

This year at Youth Camp, we will be studying the life of the Apostle Paul, God willing. From our introduction to him persecuting true believers, to his faithful declarations of God's truth to Gentile rulers, he was a man full of passion and love for God's principles. Paul is given a mission by God to bring the gospel to the Gentile world and he does not let stoning, imprisonment, beatings, or shipwrecks sway him from that mission. Everywhere he went, Paul consistently established and strengthened fellow believers to hold fast to the hope offered in Christ Jesus. Paul is an amazing example to all of us, as we face the trials and persecutions of this life, to continue to live by faith and preach the hope of Israel. We pray that through Paul's example of perseverance, you can find strength and encouragement on your walk to God's kingdom.

This book is divided into 5 key parts of Paul's life:

- Introduction/Conversion of Saul
- First Missionary Journey
- Second Missionary Journey
- Paul's Arrest
- Paul's Journey to Rome

On the first two pages you will see a timeline showing the key events of the book of Acts. The timeline starts with Jesus' ascension to heaven and ends with Paul's time in Rome. Additionally, you will see a map after the timeline. Throughout the workbook you will be directed to map out Paul's journeys. There is also Bible marking relating to the 2nd-5th sections, this will help you trace the journeys of Paul in your Bible.

Don't forget to pray before you begin your study, asking God to help you understand His word. You will find a Strong's Concordance, a Bible program, a Bible Dictionary, and commentaries useful in completing this study. Also, a great resource is "The Book of the Acts of the Apostles, Verse by Verse Exposition" by Bro. Graeham E. Mansfield. If you get stuck or have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact us.

We look forward to the day when our suffering and sadness of this life will be over, and the hope of Israel will be manifest throughout the earth.

May God bless you in your studies,

Uncle Joe and Aunt Courtney Robinson
joecourtrobison@gmail.com
734-604-6803

"For this cause therefore have I called for you, to see *you*,
and to speak with *you*: because that for the hope of Israel I
am bound with this chain." Acts 28:20



The Lord Jesus Christ Ascends to Heaven



Matthias chosen as 12th Disciple



Pentecost



Peter's Exhortation



Peter + John heal lame man



Peter Preaches



Peter + John put in prison



The Ecclesia Grows Everyone Shares



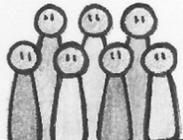
Ananias + Sapphira conspire



Peter + John freed from prison by an angel



Gamaliel's Advice



7 appointed to serve



Stephen stoned



Simon tries to purchase the Holy Spirit



Philip Baptizes Ethiopian Eunuch



Saul's Conversion



Ananias baptizes Saul



Barnabas Befriends Saul



Peter heals Aeneas



Peter raises Tabitha



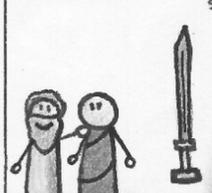
Peter's Vision



Cornelius + Household are baptized + receive Holy Spirit



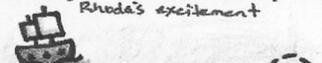
Peter proclaims Gentiles Included



Paul + Barnabas 1 year in Antioch



James killed by Herod Agrippa



An angel frees Peter from prison Rhoda's excitement

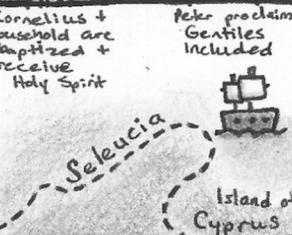


Herod Agrippa's Wormy Death

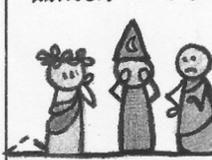
Paul's 1st Journey



Barnabas Paul, + John Mark depart Syria



Seleucia Island of Cyprus



Salamis Elymas made blind



Paphos Perga Antioch Pisidia



New Believers in Iconium



Paul flees to Lystra



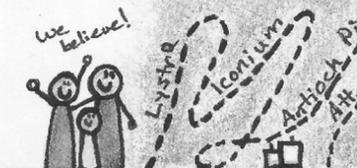
Crippled healed



People worship Paul + Barnabas Hermes! Zeus!



Paul stoned in Lystra



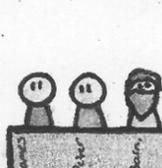
Lystra Iconium Antioch Pisidia Attalia



Paul + Barnabas return to Antioch



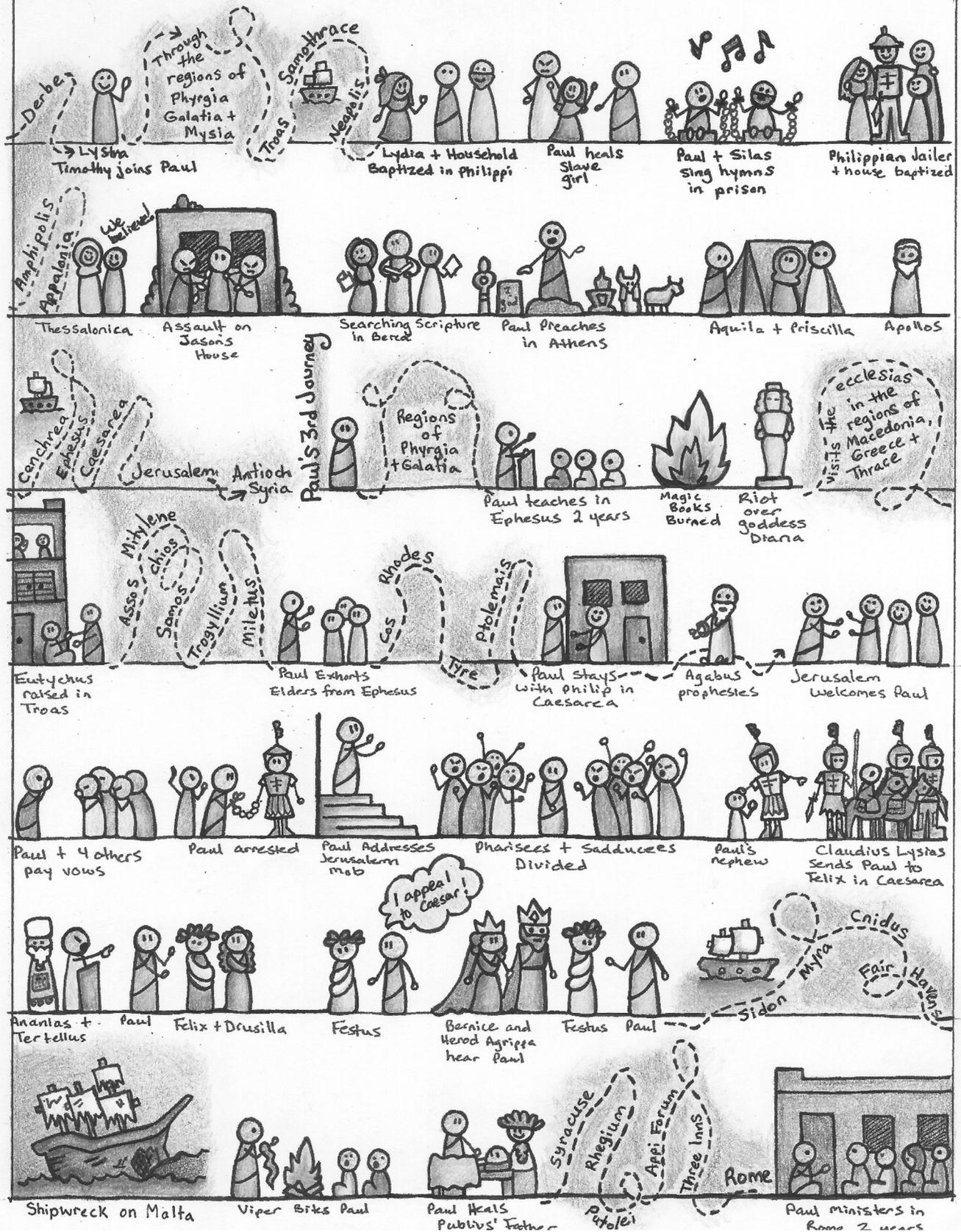
Jerusalem Conference

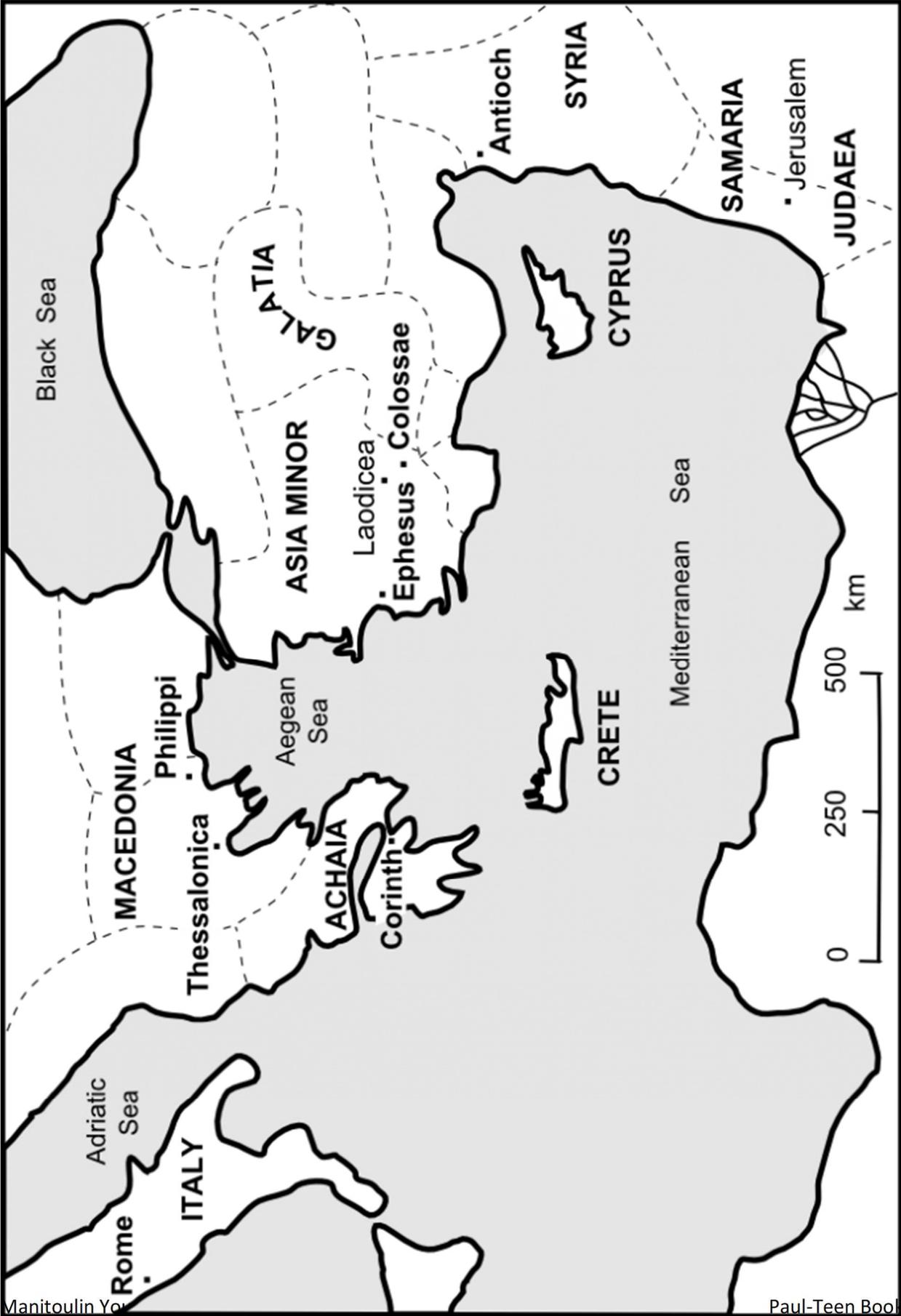


Paul + Silas depart Antioch swim



Paul + Silas depart Antioch swim





Introduction/Conversion of Saul

We are introduced to the Apostle Paul in the 7th chapter of the book of Acts. In order to gain a better understanding of how he fits into the story, we will spend some time in the beginning of Acts.

1. Read Acts 1:1 and Luke 1:3. Using these two passages, who do you think wrote the book of Acts? Explain.

2. Using the timeline on the previous pages and Acts chapters 1-8, summarize the events in Acts up until the conversion of Saul. Some of the chapters have been done for you.

Chapter	Key People	Key Events
1-Early Jerusalem Ecclesia	-Jesus -Disciples	-Jesus ascends into heaven with promise to return -Matthias is chosen as Judas' replacement
2-Day of Pentecost		
3-The Lame Man		
4-Early Jerusalem Ecclesia	-Peter -John -Jewish leaders -Sadducees	-Jewish leaders put Peter and John in prison and try to get them to stop preaching about Jesus -Peter and John continue to preach -introduced to Barnabas
5-Ananias and Sapphira		
6-Welfare Crisis	-Disciples -Stephen	-Disciples pick 7 faithful men to help ensure equal distribution to the widows -introduced to Stephen -Jews are angry at the message of Stephen and turn crowd against him

7-Stephen's Speech		
8-Spreading of the Gospel	-Philip -Simon -Ethiopian Eunuch	-Philip preaches in Samaria and meet sorcerer named Simon -Simon offers money for Holy Spirit gifts but is rejected -Ethiopian Eunuch is converted and baptized

- Through the first 8 chapters of Acts what group of people mostly received the gospel?
- How will the role of the Apostle Paul change this? (Acts 13:45-47)

Acts 9 is the story of the conversion of Saul who becomes the Apostle Paul. Before we dig into that life altering story, let's get to know Saul of Tarsus.

- Read Acts 22:3, Acts 23:6, and Philippians 3:4-6. Using these passages, describe Saul's ancestry and upbringing.
- Research question (use a Bible dictionary): What do you know about Pharisees?
- There are some opinions that Saul would have heard the preaching of Jesus before Jesus appeared to him on the road to Damascus. Read Luke 20:1-18. Who was Jesus' audience?
- Give a brief summary of the parable that Jesus gives in Luke 20:9-18.

9. What is the response of Jesus' audience in Luke 20:16?

10. To get a better idea of what this phrase means read v16 in other translations. List some of the other translations.

11. One other New Testament writer uses this phrase often. Using a concordance find 3 other books where this phrase is used and list them. Who is the author of these books?

12. Saul is first mentioned in the Bible in Acts 7:58. What is the context of this story?

13. What is Saul's role in this story? See also Acts 22:20.

14. What do you think is the significance of Saul being mentioned in this story? Also see Acts 8:1.

15. What did Saul do after the events of Acts 7? (Acts 8:3, Acts 22:4, Acts 26:9-11, 1 Timothy 1:12-13)

16. What was driving Saul in these actions? (Acts 22:3-4, Galatians 1:13-14)

17. How do you think true believers would have felt about Saul at this point in his life? (See Acts 9:21, 26)

We have now looked at the background of the man Saul and have identified his attitude toward the true believers. In this man, God saw someone that He could shape into one of the greatest apostles of all time. Wherever we find ourselves in our walk, we need to be open to God's guiding light.

18. Read Acts 9:1-20, Acts 22:5-16, and Acts 26:12-20 and outline the story of Saul's conversion.

19. Why do you think this story is recorded in such detail three times?

20. Read Acts 9:2 and 26:12, what is Paul doing and why do you think he is doing this?

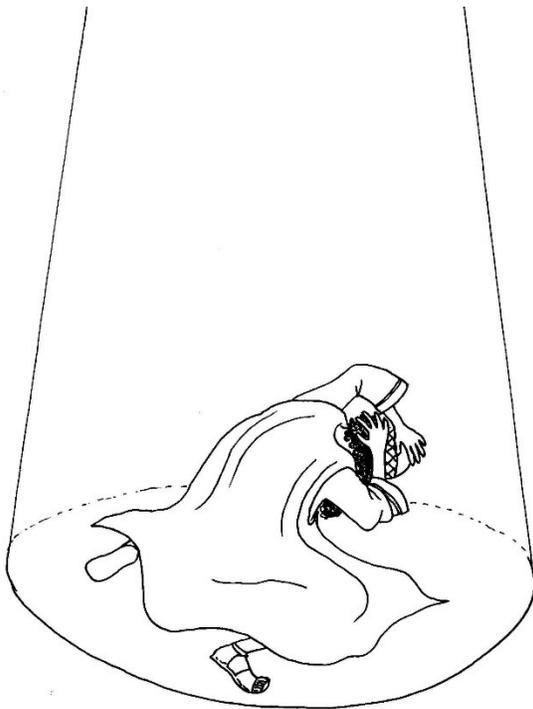


21. Paul is going after "any of this way" which is translated as "the way" in other versions(v2). Look up Acts 18:24-26; 19:8-9, 23; 22:4; 24:14, 22 and explain what 'the way' is referring to in these verses.

22. Read Genesis 3:24, how does this verse relate to “the way” in Acts?

23. Who in the scriptures calls himself “the way”? Find a verse to support your answer. How does this verse add to our understanding of “the way”?

24. Where is Paul heading in Acts 9:2-3? How far is this from Jerusalem?



25. What time of day does Acts 9:3 occur (see Acts 22:6 and 26:13)?

26. Usually people did not travel during this time of the day because it was very hot, and journeys were made on foot. What does this tell us about Paul’s motivation to persecute the believers?

27. Acts 9:3 states that “suddenly there shined round about him a light from heaven.” What did Saul see in this light (Acts 9:17, 27)?

28. Why was it important that Saul saw this person? (Acts 1:21-22, 1 Cor. 9:1)

29. In v4, Saul's name is repeated, there are other instances of this in the scriptures such as 1 Samuel 3:10, Luke 10:41, Luke 13:34, and Luke 22:31. Look these references up and explain why you think these names are repeated.

30. In v5, Jesus said to Saul "it is hard for thee to kick against the pricks". Look up the word 'pricks,' what does it mean?

31. One of the definitions includes 'goad' which was a tool used to push or force cattle in a certain direction. Who do you think is 'goaded' Saul?

32. How is Saul kicking against this goading?

33. What is Saul's response to Jesus in v6?

34. How does this show Saul's desire to change?

35. Have you had a “Damascus Road Experience”? An incident where you knew you needed to change course? How did you react? Have you kept true to your determination?

36. Acts 26:16-18 picks up the Lord’s instructions for Saul, read these verses and state the mission that Jesus gives to Saul.

37. How long was Saul without sight, food, or drink? (Acts 9:9)

38. List other times that this amount of time is used in the scriptures. What do you think is the significance of this?

39. Read vv10-16, describe the mission that Jesus gives to Ananias.

40. What is Ananias’ reaction to this mission at first?

41. In v15, the Lord gives Ananias details on the plans he has for Saul. List them below.
42. Does Ananias do what Jesus asked him to do and what does this tell us about Ananias' character?
43. Paul, in his letters, references his mission to bring Christ to the Gentiles, find and list at least 3 of these references.
44. Read Isaiah 42:1-7, while the primary application of the prophecy is Jesus, discuss how it also can be applied to Paul.
45. Read 2 Corinthians 11:23-27, how is this a fulfillment of Acts 9:16?
46. We too will face persecution because of our faith, what can we do to keep our faith and trust in God through difficult times?

47. Explain the events in Acts 9:17-18.



48. Ananias is the Greek form of the name Hananiah which can be translated as 'grace/favor of God.' Discuss how the meaning of his name fits into this story.

49. Some believe that 5 is the number of Grace. Count how many times Ananias' name is mentioned in chapter 9 and then color them in your Bible.

50. Every believer has a conversion moment, like the Apostle Paul. Like Paul, this moment often becomes the catalyst for baptism into the saving name of the Lord Jesus Christ. If you have had this moment, describe your moment below, if not, ask a parent or another baptized individual for their moment.



After Saul's conversion and baptism, he makes a trip. This trip is not mentioned in any of the conversion stories in Acts (9, 22, or 26) so it is a bit difficult to determine exactly when it happened. However, there is thought that he goes on this trip in the time period of Acts 9:19. We receive insight of this trip from Galatians 1:11-18 and this passage helps us understand this journey.

51. From the Galatians passage, how do we know that this trip happened immediately after Saul's baptism?

52. Where did Saul journey to?

53. This place is only mentioned one other time in the New Testament, find that passage, what does it add to our knowledge of Arabia?

54. This mountain is affectionately known as the mount of God. We know of two times in the scriptures where men went to this mountain to meet with God. Read Exodus 19:16-25 and 1 Kings 19:8-14 and describe their experiences on this mountain.

55. Based on what we learned about the other two men's experience, what do you think Saul did while he was in Arabia?

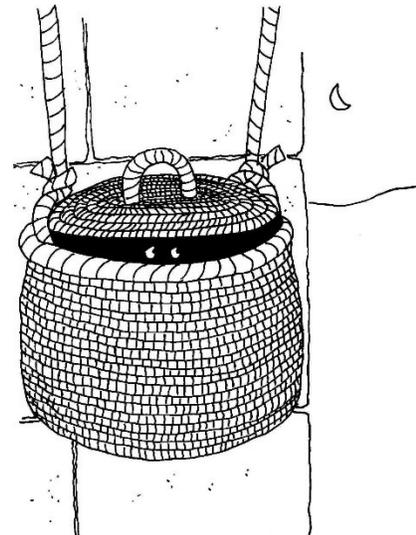
56. Turning back to Acts 9:19-22 what did Saul do once he returned to Damascus? How do you think his time in Arabia influenced this?

Read Acts 9:23-31

57. In v23 we learn that Jews want to kill Saul, considering his former life, how is this an ironic turn of events?

58. Why do you think the Jews wanted to kill Saul?

59. Read 2 Corinthians 11:32-33, what else do we learn about Saul's basket escape?



60. There are 2 other times in the scripture where similar escapes are made, find them and explain why this type of escape was necessary.

61. In Acts 9:26 Saul heads to Jerusalem, read Galatians 1:18 and state who he wanted to see? Why do you think he wanted to see this person?

62. When the disciples at Jerusalem did not believe Saul was a disciple, what 3 arguments does Barnabas make in defense of Saul's conversion (Acts 9:27).

63. In Acts 9:30 Saul leaves Jerusalem, read Acts 22:17-21, why does Saul leave?

64. Where did Paul go when he left Jerusalem? Why do you think he went there?

After Saul's conversion, he becomes one of the greatest preachers of the Lord Jesus Christ. His mission to take the gospel to the Gentiles becomes the focus of his life. This leads him to take at least 3 missionary journeys covering most of the Mediterranean area. Everywhere he went, Paul preached Jesus and converted many people, started many ecclesias, and faced immense persecution. The persecution did not stop Paul as he continued teaching and preaching about Christ until he died in prison.

First Missionary Journey

Acts 13 starts Paul's first missionary journey. We will start by identifying the cities he visits, marking them on the map and coloring them in our Bibles.

1. In your Bible, make a blue line along the outside margin of chapters 13 – 14. At the top of each column write: 1st Journey

2. Color these cities orange:

13:1 - Antioch (in Syria)

13:4 - Seleucia, Cyprus

13:5 – Salamis

13:6 – Paphos

13:13 – Perga in Pamphylia

13:14 – Antioch in Pisidia

13: 51 – Iconium

14:1 - Iconium

14:6 – Lystra, Derbe, Lycaonia

14:8 – Lystra

14:20 – Derbe

14:21 – Lystra, Iconium, Antioch

14:24 – Pisidia, Pamphylia

14:25 – Perga, Attalia

14:26 – Antioch (in Syria)

** Notice that now there are two “Antioch” Ecclesias. We differentiate them by referring to the original as “Antioch in Syria”, and the new one as “Antioch in Pisidia”

3. Put each of these cities on your map and, using a blue line, trace the path of Paul's first journey.
4. Read Acts 11:19-30, describe what was going on in Antioch at this time.

5. Why do you think they wanted to get Saul involved in Antioch. (Think about the connection the two of them had in Acts 9:27)

6. At the end of Acts 11, where do Saul and Barnabas go and why?

7. In Acts 12:25, Saul returns to Antioch, who is returning with him?

The first missionary journey occurs in the Bible from Acts 13:1-14:28. In trying to place what years this took place, we can look at two important events surrounding this journey. In Acts 12 King Herod Agrippa dies, which is around the year 44AD, and The Jerusalem Council (Acts 15), which Paul attends, happens around 50AD. It is commonly thought that the journey happens between 46-48AD, which is thought to be 8-10 years after his baptism.

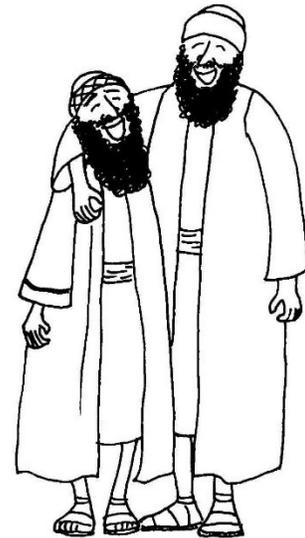
Read Acts 13:1-12

8. What location are all the people gathered? (v1)

9. Name the people that are gathered with Saul. (v1)

10. In v2, who calls Saul and Barnabas?

11. Saul uses similar language to this when speaking of himself in Galatians 1:15. Read Isaiah 49:1-6 and Jeremiah 1:5 and discuss how this passage applies to Saul.



12. Read Ephesians 3:1-9, what was the work that God was separating them to do?

13. Using Numbers 27:22-23 and Deuteronomy 34:9, explain the significance of the ecclesia laying their hands on Saul and Barnabas. (v3)

14. Why would these men be drawn to Cyprus? (see Acts 4:36)

15. Who joined Saul and Barnabas in Acts 13:5? How was he related? (Colossians 4:10)

16. Look up the word 'minister' in v5 and read that verse in other translations, what was John Mark's role in this group?

17. Look up the words 'sorcerer' and 'false prophet' and describe the person the group meets in v6.

18. What did this person call himself? Look this name up and say what else it could be translated to.

19. What else does he go by in this story? (v8)

20. What are we told about Sergius Paulus in v7?

21. Read vv7-12 and summarize the interaction between Paul, Elymas, and Sergius Paulus.



22. In v9, it is the first time Saul is referred to as Paul. From this point, he will always be referred to as Paul (except when he refers to his conversion). The name Saul is of Hebrew origin while Paul is the Greek equivalent. Why do you think he starts using this name?

23. Read v10-11 and compare this to what Saul experienced on the road to Damascus. Find at least 3 comparisons.



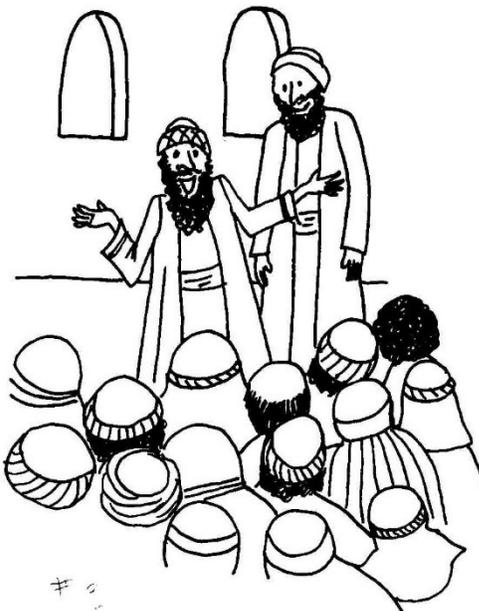
24. Read Matthew 13:14-15 and John 12:39-40, what is the important warning to us as it relates to blindness?

25. This event with Elymas and Sergius Paulus is the first recorded conversion on Paul's first journey. It is interesting to note that there is a Jew (Elymas) and a Gentile (Sergius Paulus). Read Romans 11:23-25, and Eph 3:2-8 and explain the significance of this event as it relates the nation of Israel and to the Gentiles.

After Paul and Barnabas leave Paphos, they head to Perga, Pamphylia and Antioch Pisidia. In Antioch Pisidia, Paul exhorted the people in order to help them understand what was going to happen to them if they did not change from their wicked ways. Throughout Israel's history, the Jews went back and forth from being held captive by foreign nations, to being delivered by God. Paul shows the people in the synagogue the examples of Israel's deliverance from Egypt. After this, they wandered in the wilderness because of their sins before God brought them into the promised land. Then God delivered them into the hands of different nations. This went back and forth throughout all the Judges (450 years) until Israel turned on God and wanted a human king. Saul became king but was wicked, so God delivered them from him by giving them David as a new king. Fortunately, David was a man after God's own heart. It was through his lineage that Christ would be born. The people did not listen to John (who preached the coming of Christ), nor did they listen to Christ. They also did not believe that Christ was the Messiah and that through him our sins could be forgiven. The law could not make anyone just or righteous, but Christ can. Paul wanted the people to believe that. If they didn't believe though, they would be delivered, just like their ancestors, into the hands of a different nation. God would make Rome the nation that would overrun Jerusalem for their unbelief and for their wickedness. And so, Paul exhorted the people to believe and change from their wicked ways, or destruction would come upon them.

Read Acts 14:1-6

26. In v2, the unbelieving Jews stir up the crowd against Paul, this will become a common occurrence in Paul's journeys. Read 1 Thessalonians 2:14-16 and explain what the Jews were trying to stop Paul from doing.



27. In v3, we are told that Paul and Barnabas continued to speak boldly in the name of the Lord, despite extreme opposition. What can we learn from this as we come across people who speak against God or the Bible?

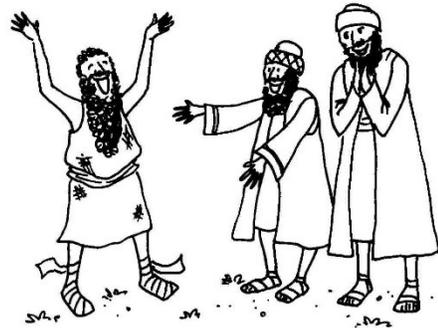
28. Read Hebrews 2:3-4, how do these verses apply to Paul and Barnabas in Acts 14:3?
29. In vv5-6 where do Paul and Barnabas head next and why do they leave Iconium?
30. Read Matt 10:11-14, 23 and discuss how the instructions Jesus gives his disciples apply to Paul and Barnabas in vv6-7.
31. How can we apply these principles when we are dealing with people inside and outside of the Ecclesia who we have disagreements with?

Read Acts 14:8-13

32. In v8, what is the condition of the man and how many ways is this condition expressed?
33. Read John 9:1-3, why did Jesus say that the man was blind and how does that relate to this story in Acts 14?

34. Why was the man healed in Acts 14:9-10?

35. Why do you think Paul uses a loud voice in v10?



36. Find another time in Acts that a very similar miracle occurred, who was involved and what happened?

37. In vv11-13 the people of Lystra thought Paul and Barnabas were gods. This Greek Mythology belief gave supernatural powers to these false gods. Compile a list of verses (at least 3) to show how the true God feels toward this practice.

38. Discuss how in our lives we put our trust in “false gods” and what we can do to avoid falling into this trap.

39. In v14, Paul and Barnabas realize what is going on, why had they not realized this before? (see v11)



40. Describe Paul and Barnabas' response throughout vv14-18.

41. What lesson could we learn from their response to human praise?

42. Look up the word 'vanities' in v15, what does it mean? What are Paul and Barnabas implying about the false gods that the people worship?

43. Write out the description that Paul uses of God at the end of v15.

44. What is the exhortation Paul is making in v17 about God, also see Psalm 145:9, 15, 16; John 5:17.

45. Compare the reaction of the crowd at v19 to vv11-12. What changed their mind?
46. Paul was left for dead in v19 and was figuratively resurrected in v20. Name at least 3 other people who have been resurrected in the scriptures.
47. Read 1 Corinthians 15:20 and discuss the importance of this first principle.
48. Where do Paul and Barnabas go next? (Acts 14:20)
49. Read v21 out of another Bible version besides KJV, did it seem like they had success in Derbe? Explain.
50. Where did they go after Derbe? (v21) What happened last time they were in these towns?

51. What does this tell us about Paul's dedication to spreading the gospel? How can we apply this attitude to our lives?

52. Reading vv22-23, what are Paul and Barnabas doing in these cities?

53. Read Romans 5:3-5 and describe the process of tribulation leading us to the Kingdom.

54. In v23 Paul and Barnabas ordained elders in the ecclesias. What do you think was the roles of these elders?

At the end of Acts 14, Paul and Barnabas end the first missionary journey in Antioch in Syria. Starting in Acts 15, they get word of a group of Judaizers that are causing a stir in Jerusalem over circumcision. Paul and Barnabas are appointed to come to Jerusalem and address this problem. This is one aspect of the law that physically created a difference between Jews and Gentiles. The true problem wasn't just circumcision though; the problem was that there were Christian Jews that felt it was more important than anything else to follow the Law of Moses. They failed to see that the Law of Grace, which came about through Christ, was greater than the Law of Moses. You see, the Law of Moses cannot save anybody, but the Law of Grace can save both Jew and Gentile alike. Paul and Barnabas held their ground, not because it was just a point of dispute, but because the Judaizers were actually speaking lies. This was unacceptable. The lesson in this for us is that we need to follow Christ's commandments. If somebody that we know is doing something wrong, we need to be strong and not give up in our desire to follow the Truth.

Second Missionary Journey

Acts 15:36 starts Paul's second missionary journey. We will start by identifying the cities he visits, marking them on the map and coloring them in our Bibles.

1. In your Bible, make a green line along the outside margin of chapters 15:36-18:22. At the top of each column write: 2nd Journey
2. Color these cities orange:
 - 15:30 – Antioch
 - 15:39 - Cyprus
 - 15:41 – Syria, Cilicia
 - 16:1 – Derbe, Lystra
 - 16:6 – Phrygia, Galatia
 - 16:7 – Mysia
 - 16:8 – Mysia, Troas
 - 16:11 – Troas, Samothracia, Neapolis
 - 16:12 – Philippi, Macedonia
 - 17:1 – Amphipolis, Apollonia, Thessalonica
 - 17:10 – Berea
 - 17:13 - Berea
 - 17:15 – Athens
 - 17:16 – Athens
 - 18:1 – Athens, Corinth
 - 18:18 – Cenchrea
 - 18:19 – Ephesus
 - 18:21 – Ephesus
 - 18:22 – Caesarea, Antioch
3. Put each of these cities on your map and, using a green line, trace the path of Paul's second journey.
4. Read Acts 15:36-41. Discuss what Paul had plans to do and who he decides to take with him.
5. Read Acts 15:22, 27-29 and 1 Peter 5:12 discuss what we know about Silas (Silvanus).

12. What region are Paul and Silas planning/trying to preach to and what is stopping them? (Acts 16:6-8)

13. What happens to Paul in Troas and why is this important? (v9)



14. How long does it take Paul to respond to God's call in the vision? What can we learn from Paul's example? (v10)

15. Compare the pronouns used in v10 to the pronouns used in v7. What does this imply about who possibly joined them at this point? (hint: who is the author of Acts?)

16. Where does Paul end up in v12 and list the route that got him there from Troas.

17. Where does Paul head first, what day is it, and why do you think he goes there? (v13)

18. Who does Paul meet and what do we learn about her in v14?

19. In v14, it says that God opened Lydia's heart, how can we have a heart ready for God to open?



20. What happens in v15?

21. Go to Proverbs 31:10-28 and compare Lydia to the woman mentioned in Proverbs.

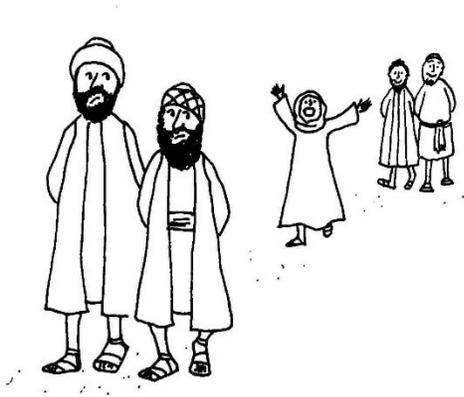
22. Read 1 Peter 4:9 and Hebrews 13:2, how did Lydia live this principle? How can we apply this in our lives?

Read Acts 16:16-24

23. Look up the word 'divination' in v16, which animal is this word connected with?

24. What were her masters doing with this damsel? (v16)

25. Go to Genesis 3:14-15 how does this story from Acts 16 relate to this theme from Genesis?



26. What claim does the damsel make about Paul and Silas in v17 and how often did she make this claim (v18)? How did this make Paul feel?

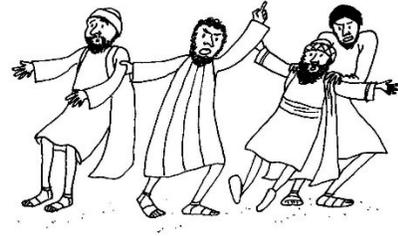
27. What does Paul do in v18 and how quickly does it happen?

28. Read Mark 16:15-17 and explain the relevance to this story.

29. What do the masters of the damsel do to Paul and Silas in Acts 16:19-21?

30. In vv20-21 the masters tell the magistrates why they brought Paul and Silas. Compare this to the real reason they have brought them there.

31. Paul and Silas were beaten by the Roman authority (vv22-23). The Jews were limited in how many stripes they could give, but the Romans were not. Go to Deuteronomy 25:3 and 2 Corinthians 11:24-25, what does this imply about the beating that Paul and Silas faced in Philippi?



32. What happens with Paul and Silas in Acts 16:24?

33. How does Paul describe this situation in Philippi in 1 Thessalonians 2:2?

34. Look up word 'stocks' in Acts 16:24, what does it mean and what is the Greek word?

35. Using the Greek word, look up how this word is used in Acts 5:30, Acts 10:39, Acts 13:29, Galatians 3:13, and 1 Peter 2:24. Discuss the context it is used in all these passages.

36. There are many parallels between this event and what happens to the Lord Jesus Christ. Using the verses in the table below, tell how they relate to Paul's time in Philippi.

Jesus	Paul
Mark 14:55-57	
Matt 27:20-23	
John 19:23	
John 19:1	
Matthew 27:60	
Galatians 3:13	
Matthew 28:2	

Read Acts 16:25-34



37. What do Paul and Silas do in v25? What can this teach us about going through tough times?

38. While we don't know what they were singing, many different Psalms have been suggested. Pick one of the following or find your own and explain why this Psalm may have been sung by Paul and Silas: Psalm 114, 115, 116, 118, 136, 146.

39. Summarize the events of vv26-29.



40. What does the jailer ask in v30? What does this show how he views Paul and Silas?

41. In vv30-34, the jailer goes through a conversion process. Explain how he goes through these steps in these verses.

a. Conviction

b. Learning

c. Baptism

d. Faithful action/fellowship



42. Who else gets baptized with the jailer in v33?

43. How quickly did this conversion transpire? (v33)

44. Look up the word 'rejoiced' in v34. What does this word mean and what does it tell us about his attitude toward salvation?

45. What can we learn from the jailer's attitude?

Read Acts 16:35-40

46. Summarize the events of these verses.

47. In v37, Paul makes a claim that he and Silas were Roman citizens. Using this passage and Acts 22:25-30, discuss why Paul claimed he was a Roman citizen.

48. Why do you think Paul waited until now in Acts 16 to claim his Roman citizenship?

49. When he is freed from prison, whose house does he go to and why would this be a place to go? (think back to 16:15)

50. There are multiple comparisons throughout this chapter to the story of Joshua leading the people into the land of Israel. In Acts, we have the Gospel invading Europe and in Joshua's time God's people establishing themselves in the land. Fill in the table below with the corresponding events from Acts 16.

Joshua taking the people into the land	Paul and Silas taking the Gospel to Europe
Joshua crosses a body of water (Jordan River, Joshua 3:1-17)	
Joshua receives a vision with direction from God. (Joshua 5:13-15)	
Joshua's first victory is on the Sabbath day. (Joshua 6:14-17)	
One faithful woman (Rahab) is converted by two men. (Joshua 2:1-24)	
Rahab, a strong woman of faith displaying faithful works. (James 2:24-26)	

Whole household saved by faithful Rahab. (Joshua 6:22-23)	
Rahab becomes associated with a particular color. (Joshua 2:21)	
People make a loud noise to the Lord and God provides deliverance. (Josh 6:20)	
Joshua circumcises the males (Joshua 5:2-5)	

After Paul and Silas leave Philippi, they continue the second missionary journey preaching the gospel wherever they go. The small company of brethren continue their preaching campaign as they travel southwards, facing envious Jews, brawling ruffians, thoughtful Bereans, and philosophical Athenians. In each city, the preaching of the gospel received different reactions, but through it all Paul and his company remained steadfast in their commitment. It constituted the turning point for preaching work amongst the gentiles and resulted in the “world being turned upside down” (Acts 17:6). From the drama of his experience in the university city of Athens, the apostle Paul journeys to the completely different environment of Corinth. It is here in this city, marked by social life and the enjoyment of every pleasure, that Paul develops a friendship with Aquila and Priscilla, fellow tentmakers. An ecclesia is established in this city, which later provides opportunity for two of the apostle’s epistles, recorded in the Scriptures. But further troubles face him, as the Judaizers again plague the work with unjust accusations. Paul then continues his journey to Ephesus in Asia Minor, intending to return to Jerusalem. Another important disciple is added to the company of the believers as his friends, Aquila and Priscilla, bring a knowledge of the atoning work of the Lord Jesus to the eloquent Apollos.

-Excerpt from “The Book of the Acts of the Apostles”

Paul's Arrest

The end of Acts 18 starts the 3rd missionary journey for Paul. He starts his travels by visiting and strengthening the ecclesias in Galatia and Phrygia. He then heads to Ephesus in chapter 19 developing the ecclesia during a three-year stay. Toward the end of his stay in Ephesus a major crisis occurs. The local idol merchants have found that Paul's preaching has cut into their sales. They proceed to stir up the city against Paul and mass confusion ensues. The town clerk settles the masses by telling them if they have an issue with Paul then they need to state their case lawfully. Shortly after, Paul leaves Ephesus and heads to Macedonia, strengthening the ecclesias there.

In chapter 20, Paul continues to travel through Macedonia and then into Greece, where he stays three months. As Paul is getting ready to sail back to Antioch (Syria) he is told of a plan to kill him. He decides to change his plans and heads back through Macedonia. In the city of Troas, we are told of the story of Eutychus who falls asleep during Paul's exhortation. Eutychus is resurrected by Paul. Paul continues his journey through Macedonia and Asia minor on his way back to Jerusalem.

1. Make a purple line along the outside margin of chapters 18:23-21:15 and at the top of each column write: 3rd Journey

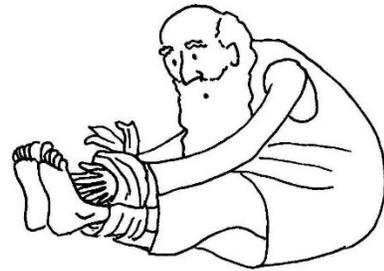
2. Color these cities orange:

18:23 – Galatia, Phrygia
19:1 – Ephesus
19:17 – Ephesus
19:21 – Macedonia, Achaia, Jerusalem
19:22 – Asia
20:1 – Macedonia
20:2 – Greece
20:3 – Macedonia
20:4 – Asia
20:6 – Philippi, Troas
20:13 – Assos
20:14 – Assos, Mitylene
20:15 – Chios, Samos, Trogyllium, Miletus
20:17 – Miletus
21:1 – Cos, Rhodes, Patara
21:2 – Phenicia
21:3 – Cyprus, Syria, Tyre
21:7 – Tyre, Ptolemais
21:8 – Caesarea
21:15 – Jerusalem
21:17 – Jerusalem

3. Put each of these cities on your map and, using a purple line, trace the path of Paul's third journey.
4. Picking up the record in Acts 21, Paul is on his way back to Jerusalem after his 3rd missionary journey. Leaving the "elders of the Ephesian ecclesia at Miletus," Paul sailed to Coos, Rhodes, Patara, Phenicia, and finally Tyre. How long did they "tarry there"? (v4)
5. What did the disciples of Tyre say to Paul "through the Spirit"? (v4)
6. Leaving Tyre, they went to Ptolemais and then to Caesarea "where they abode there many days." Who lived in Caesarea? (v8)
7. What is being referred to by the phrase "one of the seven" in v8? (See Acts 6:1-7)

Read Acts 21:10-15

8. Describe the prophecy that Agabus makes in vv10-11.



9. Agabus appears one other time in the Acts, find that reference and describe what happens in that account.
10. How did Paul's companions respond to Agabus' prophecy? (v12)
11. What was Paul's response to Agabus' prophesy? (v13)

12. In v14, Paul's friends had come to the realization that God's will, will be done, and that Paul had accepted God's will. What lesson can be gleaned here about accepting God's will in our lives?

13. Read Matthew 16:21-24, Luke 18:31-34; 22:41-42 compare the events of these verses to Paul's experience.

Read Acts 21:16-26

14. A day after arriving in Jerusalem, Paul met with "James and the elders." What did he "declaring particularly" unto them at this meeting? (v19)

15. What did the Jewish believers think Paul had been preaching to the "Jews which were among the Gentiles"? (v21)

16. This of course was not true. What did the elders think Paul should do to try and fix the situation? (vv23-24)

Read Acts 21:27-36

17. What did the Jews of Asia do to Paul in v27?

18. What claims did these Jews make against Paul in vv28-29?

19. What effect did these claims have on the people of Jerusalem and what does this lead the people to do? (vv30-31)



20. Here is an example of the mob mentality being used in an evil way. Read Exodus 23:2 and explain the warning God gives about this behavior.

21. How can we heed this warning in our own lives?

22. Who is made aware of the uproar and what is the result of him finding out? (Acts 21:31-33)

23. This story is retold in Acts 24:1-9. What additional piece of information do we learn in Acts 24:7?

24. What are some of the accusation the people may have been yelling out in Acts 21:34? (see Acts 21:28-29, 24:5-6)

25. Read Acts 21:35 in another version and explain what is happening in this verse.

26. What did the crowd say in v36? Compare this to Luke 23:18.

27. What request did Paul make unto the chief captain? (Acts 21:39)

28. When “there was made a great silence,” Paul spoke unto them. What language (or tongue) did he speak in? (v40)

We have just seen that when Paul returned to Jerusalem, Paul is subject to a violent attack by the Judaizers, but is rescued by the temple guard, and is permitted to address his antagonists. Acts 22 contains this address. In this address Paul presents a very expressive argument pointing to his background as a member of the Jewish scholarship and recalling the means of his conversion to become a believer in the Messiahship of Jesus of Nazareth. His speech is a clear explanation of his understanding and hope, and contains powerful exhortations for believers of all times.

29. What did the people “lift up their voice and say” when Paul had ended his speech in Acts 22:22?

30. What question did Paul ask the centurion “as they bound him”? (Acts 22:25)

31. When the chief captain found out that Paul was a Roman, he “wanted to know the certainty wherefore he was accused of the Jews.” So what did he do? (Acts 22:30)

32. What had Paul “perceived” that he could use to bring the meeting to a swift conclusion? (Acts 23:6)

33. Having perceived that, what did Paul say to cause a “dissension” and “divide the multitude”? (Acts 23:6-7)

Read Acts 23:11-24

34. Jesus appears to Paul in v11, think of the other time Jesus appears to Paul. How is it similar to this event and how is different?

35. Why do you think Paul needed to hear these words from Jesus at this time in v11?



36. What is the next mission that Paul receives from the Lord? (v11)



37. What vow do the Jews make in v12?

38. Do you think they kept this vow, why or why not?

39. Why do you think the Jews told the Chief Priest about their vow in v14?

40. Explain the plan of the Jews in v15.

41. In v16, we receive the only mention of Paul's family. How does this show the Hand of Providence?

42. Think of a time in your life when the Hand of Providence was very clear, write about it below.

43. How does God use Paul's nephew to ensure that Paul will make it to Rome? (vv18-22)



44. How does the chief captain respond to Paul's nephew's warning? (vv23-24)

Therefore, in order to save Paul's life, Claudius Lysias, sent a letter to the Governor Felix in order to transfer Paul from Jerusalem to Herod's judgment hall (Acts 23:35) which was in Caesarea (Acts 23:33). While Paul was in Caesarea, we learn that he was tried by three different men. Their names were Felix (23:32-24:26), Festus (24:27-25:22) and King Agrippa (25:23-26:32). Both Felix and Festus were the governors in the region, while Agrippa was the King. It is amazing that while being tried by each of these men, we see that Paul continues in exhortation to them and to those assembled in the trial. While exhorting Felix, Paul reminds him of the writings in the Law and in the Prophets. In fact, it was through his belief in these things that he was able to have a hope toward God and have faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, that through his death and resurrection, he in turn could hope to be resurrected to inherit the promises given to Abraham, Isaac and David. Even though Felix had an understanding of this way (religion), he kept Paul with hopes that he would get money from Paul, in order to be released (Acts 24:26).

Later, Felix lost his position and Festus became the governor. We see that Festus wanted to please the Jews, and so he offered to send Paul back to Jerusalem (Acts 25:9), knowing that the Jews would then kill him. This in turn caused Paul to appeal to Caesar, and thus travel to Rome. Prior to travelling to Rome though, we read that King Agrippa came to Caesarea and that Festus wanted King Agrippa to meet Paul (Acts 25:13-22). Thus finally, Paul was able to meet with King Agrippa and provide exhortation to him. It was in this exhortation that Paul recapped the beginning of his life as a dedicated Pharisee, his conversion on the road to Damascus, and the faith and works of his dedication and belief in Christ, which ultimately culminated in the resurrection of the dead that was to be preached to all the world, both Jew and Gentile alike. It was on this note that King Agrippa interrupted Paul saying that "much learning had made Paul crazy" (Acts 26:24).

Thus, Paul ends his preaching stating that King Agrippa did indeed believe in the Prophets. In fact, out of this preaching effort to King Agrippa, we see that Agrippa was almost persuaded to be a Christian (Acts 26:28). The only reason why Paul remained a prisoner after this time was because he had requested to be delivered to Caesar, and therefore he had to be taken to Rome.

Paul's Journey to Rome

1. Make a red line along the outside margin of chapters 27:1 – 28:16 and at the top of each column write: Journey to Rome
2. Color these cities orange:
 - 27:1 – Write "Paul in Caesarea"
 - 27:3 – Sidon
 - 27:4 – Cyprus
 - 27:5 – Myra
 - 27:7 – Cnidus, Crete
 - 27:8 – Fair Haven, Lasea
 - 28:1 – Melita
 - 28:12 – Syracuse
 - 28:13 – Rhegium, Puteoli
 - 28:15 – Appii Forum, Three Taverns
 - 28:16 – Rome
3. Put each of these cities on your map and, using a red line, trace the path of Paul's journey to Rome.

Starting in Acts 27, Paul boards a ship to head to Rome to be put on trial. Verses 1-9 outline the start of this trip and takes them to Crete. In verses 10-11, Paul warns the centurion that they shouldn't sail because of the weather and the season but they still take off. In verses 11-20 they hit a storm on the sea and start unloading the cargo of the ship. In verse 21, Paul prophesies that no one will die but that they will end up on an island. In verses 27-32, the boat hits the rocks and is shipwrecked.

Read Acts 27:33-44

4. How long had it been since the sailors had eaten? (v33) How well do you think they would have been able to do their job without food?
5. What does Paul tell the sailors about their safety in v34? What does this phrase mean? (see 1 Sam 14:45, 2 Sam 14:11)
6. Discuss how Jesus uses the same analogy and how it applies to us. (Matt 10:30-31, Luke 21:18)

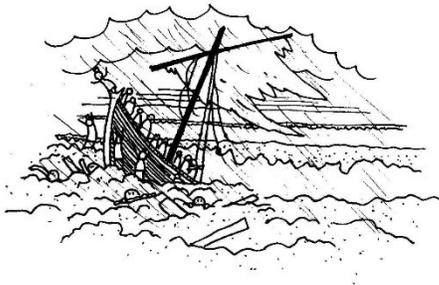
7. What do Paul's words in v35 remind you of? Provide a reference.



8. In front of the people on the boat, Paul offers a prayer for the meal. What can we learn from this example of Paul?

9. Describe at least 3 other faithful men or women who turned to God in prayer in a difficult situation or in the presence of others around.

10. In v. 36, how does Paul's attitude start to rub off on the other soldiers? How can we be like Paul in this way?



11. How many people were on the ship? (v37)

12. Read vv39-41 from a different version than KJV and describe what happens to the boat.

13. What was the plan of the soldiers once they realized that the ship was going down? (v42)

14. Think back to God's commission to Paul (Acts 23:11). How do we see the Hand of Providence, once again, to ensure this commission is completed?

Read Acts 28:1-6

15. What island do they end up on? (v1)



16. Look up 'barbarous' from v2 in a concordance, what does it mean?

17. Read v2 in another version other than KJV, how did these people treat Paul and the other ship passengers?

18. What is Paul doing in the beginning of v3?

19. Paul is always willing to serve others, how can we apply this lesson in our lives, use verses to back up your response?



20. What happens when Paul put the wood on the fire? (v3)

21. Jesus and John the Baptist use this animal to describe a group of people. Read Matthew 3:7 and 23:33, who is this group of people and why are they compared to this animal?

22. In v4, why did the natives think the serpent bit Paul?

23. Jesus talks about people preaching the gospel not being harmed by serpents, poison, or other wild animals. Find where Jesus talks about this and discuss how this relates to Paul.

24. Compare the cycle that the island natives go through from Acts 28:4-6 to the Lycaonians in Acts 14:18-19.

Read Acts 28:7-10

25. What do we learn about the man Publius in v7? (It might be helpful to read in a different version than KJV.)

26. List the steps Paul goes through in v8 to heal Publius' father.



27. Why was it important that Paul prayed as part of the healing? What can we learn from Paul's practice of praying?

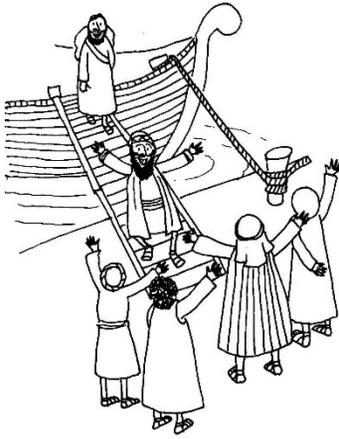
28. How does Paul fulfill the second part of Mark 16:18? See question #23.

29. What were the results of the healing of Publius' father? (vv9-10)

30. Compare this healing with Peter's healing of Tabitha in Acts 9:40-42?

Read Acts 28:11-15

31. In these verses, Paul and company were able to board a second ship to Rome, outline the journey through vv11-15.



32. Who did Paul meet up with in Puteoli and how do you think this would make him feel?

Read Acts 28:16-20

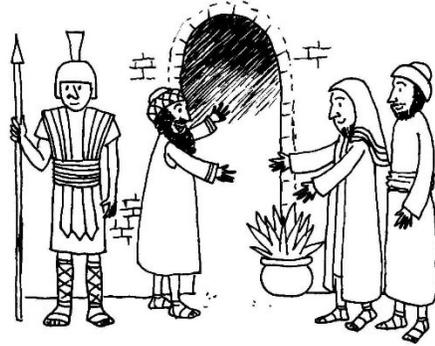
33. Paul will now spend some time in Rome, what do we learn about that time in 28:16 and 28:30-31?

34. It is thought that some of the epistles were written during this time in Rome. Read Ephesians 6:20, Philippians 1:7,13, and Colossians 4:18 and discuss why they show that these letters were written while he was imprisoned.

35. What then do we know about how Paul spent his time while chained? What lesson can we learn from Paul from this?

36. In Acts 28:17-20, what does Paul do after 3 days?

37. How does this relate to Paul's determination to fulfill the mission he had been given in Acts 23:11?



38. What point does Paul make in Acts 28:19 and why is this important?

39. What helped Paul accept the fact that he was unjustly accused? (v20)

40. Using as many verses to support your answer, summarize what Paul means as the 'hope of Israel'.

3. First Principles Workbook

The student in this section will be studying five different first principles. Over a four year span, we hope to study a total of 20 first principles that span the fundamental teachings of the Truth, God Willing.

First principles study plan:

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
God Manifestation	Jesus Christ	The Sacrifice of Christ	God/Creation
Angels	Kingdom of God on Earth	Heaven	God’s Spirit
One Body / One Faith	Covenants with Abraham and David	Hell	Bible Word of God
Satan and Devil Defined	Nature of Man/Soul Defined	Salvation Conditional	Temptation/Sin
Israel	Resurrection	Day of Judgment/ Responsibility	Baptism

This year we are on Year 2.

Each section will include some basic principles, questions on why this is an important “first principle” of the Truth and discussion on some “wrested scriptures” or verses that are misinterpreted to try to support false doctrines.

But first, some review of why we have “first principles”.

Why do you think God has given us certain “fundamental principles”? See 1 Tim. 6:3; Titus 1:1; 2:1-15.

Conversely, what does incorrect doctrine frequently lead to? See 1 Tim. 1:9-10.

What can a correct understanding of the “holy scriptures” ultimately do for us, if we put them into practice in our lives? See 2 Tim. 3:15-17.

Some of the questions will require use of a Strong's Concordance. Remember, this is a list of every word in the Bible in alphabetical order. Here are some basic steps.

- 1) Look up the word (it will be shown in its context in the verse) and find the number to the right which is the Strong's key number for that original Hebrew or Greek word.
- 2) Go to the back "lexicon" portion of the concordance and find that number (remember, there is a section for Hebrew words in the Old Testament and a separate section for Greek words for the New Testament.)
- 3) Once you find the number, you will find the derivation, definition and also how the word is translated.

Have fun answering the workbook questions!

Uncle Dan and Aunt Nicki
dnstyles@hotmail.com

Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2020 – First Principles Studies – Jesus Christ

The Basics

Who were Jesus' parents and how did he come into the world? Luke 1:35; Gal. 4:4

What kind of nature did Jesus have? Prove your answer from Heb. 2:14; 4:15.

Was it possible for Jesus to sin? Did he? Compare Romans 8:3 with 1 Pet. 2:22 and explain.

Was Jesus' will automatically the same as his Father's? Prove your answer from Luke 22:42; John 4:34.

How would you describe Jesus' character? Prove your answer from John 12:44-45; 14:9.

Where did Jesus' authority and power come from? See John 3:34; 7:16.

How would you describe the teachings of the Lord Jesus Christ? The Sermon on the Mount (Matt. 5-7) is a good summary of Jesus' teachings. Summarize at a high level the key messages in his teachings in 5 key categories.

1) Hint: 5:20-37

2) Hint: 5:38-48

3) Hint: 6:1-18

4) Hint: 6:19-34

5) Hint: 7:12-27

Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2020 – First Principles Studies – Jesus Christ

What was different about Jesus' resurrection than all the others listed in the Bible? Why? See Acts 2:24; Rom. 6:9.

In what form was Jesus raised? See Luke 24:3, 23, 39, 40; John 20:17, 27 and explain.

How is Jesus described after his resurrection and ascension to heaven? See 1 Tim. 2:5 and explain.

What is Jesus' current role in heaven? What is he doing? Provide as much detail as possible See Romans 8:34; Heb. 2:17; 3:1; 4:14.

Why A First Principle?

What were the two main elements of the gospel taught by the apostle Paul? See Acts 28:23,31

Why is it a life and death matter (see John 17:3) that we understand who Jesus is? Think about verses like Matt. 10:38; 16:24.

Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2020 – First Principles Studies – Jesus Christ

Wrested Scriptures

Some use John 1:1-3 to try to prove that Jesus existed in the beginning and helped create the heavens and earth. What was Jesus according to this passage, the “Word” or something else (see v.14).

How did God create everything (see Gen. 1:3; Psa. 33:6,9; 107:20; 147:15,18,19).

Who was in God’s words or plans from the beginning (see Gen. 3:15) and how does this help explain John 1:1?

Some use John 3:13; 6:33, 38, 51, 58 to try to prove that Jesus pre-existed in heaven prior to his birth. Are these verses speaking about where Jesus physically came from or something else, see 3:31, Luke 1:35; John 7:16; 17:14?

Some read John 10:30 and try to say that Jesus is part of a Trinity and is one with his Father. Read John 17:11,21-23 and explain?

The Basics

Where will the territory of the kingdom be? Prove it from Psalm 72:8; Dan. 2:35, 44; Matt. 6:10.

Where will the capital of the kingdom be? See Isaiah 2:2-4; Jer. 3:17.

Who will be the king? What kind of king will this be? Provide as much detail as possible from the verses provided. See Psalm 2:6-12; Isaiah 9:6-7; 11:1-5; 26:9; 24:23; Jer. 23:5; Luke 1:31-33; Rev. 11:15

What will be the role of the saints in the kingdom, provide as much detail as possible from the verses provided. See Rev. 5:9-10; Psalm 149:9; Isa. 32:1; Rev. 2:26-27.

Will the role of the saints all be equal or will there be different roles? Prove your answer from the verses provided. See Luke 19:11-19; 22:29.

What will it be like to be a mortal in the kingdom? Provide as much detail as possible from the verses provided. See Psalm 72; Isaiah 11:6-9; 65:20-25; Zech. 8:4-5.

Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2020 – First Principles Studies – Kingdom of God on Earth

What will the mortal nations be required to do? Zech. 8:20-22; 14:16-19; Micah 4:1-2.

Why is this necessary? Hint Jer. 16:19

What will be the status of the Jews in the kingdom? See Zech. 8:7-8, 13, 23; 12:6-10.

What relationship does the future kingdom have with the ancient kingdom of Israel? See Acts 1:6.

What events will trigger the start of the kingdom? List these events in order using the following verses:

- 1) 1 Thess. 4:15-16:
- 2) 2 Tim. 4:1:
- 3) Zech. 14:1-4,12:
- 4) Acts 15:16:
- 5) Zech. 14:16:

How long will the first phase of the kingdom last? See Rev. 20:3-6.

What is the final enemy to be defeated at the end of this phase of the kingdom and what will happen after that? See Rev. 20:14; 1 Cor. 15:24-28.

Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2020 – First Principles Studies – Kingdom of God on Earth

Why A First Principle

What was a major feature of the Lord Jesus' teaching and is associated with the gospel message? See Matt. 9:35; Luke 9:1-6; Acts 1:3?

Look up the word "kingdom" in the concordance and find where the kingdom of God is included in first principles teachings in the Acts?

Wrested Scriptures

Some suggest from 1 Thess. 4:16-17 that the Lord will return to "rapture" his people back to heaven. Note these verses never reference heaven but the clouds and the air. Does v.17 suggest that we will be with the Lord forever in the air? Look up the words "caught up" and write down its meaning and how it is translated.

Why might it be necessary to meet the Lord in a secluded way prior to his public appearance? See Matt. 24:27?

Some use 2 Peter 3:10 to suggest that the earth will be destroyed and go on to suggest our reward will be in heaven. Note this same section in v. 6 says that the world in Noah's day perished. What really happened in Noah's flood? See Gen. 7:21 and explain. What is this passage in Peter really talking about? See v.13 and compare Num. 14:21; Hab. 2:14.

The Basics

Find six things promised to Abram in Gen. 12:2-3:

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)
- 5)
- 6)

What additional things are promised to Abram in Gen. 13:14-17 (see also 15:5; 17:1-8):

- 1)
- 2)

What directions was Abram told to look in this promise and what direction was he not told to look? Explain the significance.

What final promise is made to Abraham in Gen. 22:17-18 (compare Gal. 3:16)? Think about the singular seed of Abraham versus prior promises which talked about his seed being many.

Who were the promises renewed to? See Gen. 26:1-4; 28:10-14; 35:10-12.

How do we know the promises to Abraham have not yet been fulfilled? See Acts 7:5; Hebrews 11:13,39-40.

How can we become associated with the promises to Abraham? See Gal. 3:26-29.

What characteristic of Abraham do we need to emulate to be his true descendants and heirs to the promises? See Rom. 4:1-3,12-16.

Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2020 – First Principles Studies – Covenants with Abraham and David

What additional promises are made to David in 2 Samuel 7:12-16?

Why A First Principle?

Find where the Covenants to Abraham and David are included in these “first principles” lectures:

- 1) Peter on Pentecost in Acts 2:22-42:
- 2) Peter in Jerusalem in Acts 3:12-26:
- 3) Stephen in Jerusalem in Acts 7:2-56:
- 4) Paul in Antioch in Acts 13:15-39:

What key “first principle” word are the promises to Abraham connected with in Gal. 3:8?

Most Christians consider the Old Testament outdated and “replaced” by the New Testament. Very few groups, including the Christadelphians, understand that the hope of the Bible is simply the covenants made to Abraham and David. Why is it so important to understand this strong connection between the Old and New Testaments?

Wrested Scriptures

Read Joshua 21:43-45 and Nehemiah 9:8 where it seems that the promises to Abraham were fulfilled when the Jews possessed the land of Israel. How do we know that this cannot be the case? See Gen. 13:15; 15:18; Acts 7:5; Heb. 11:8,13.

Read 1 Chron. 29:23 where some would suggest that Solomon was the fulfillment of the promises made to David. Compare 2 Samuel 7:16 with Ezekiel 21:25-27 and explain how Solomon cannot be the ultimate fulfillment of this promise.

Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2020 – First Principles Studies – Nature of Man/Soul Defined

The Basics

What are the two fundamental components of man according to Gen. 2:7?

Look up the word for “breath” in Gen. 2:7 in your concordance. What is the original Hebrew word, what does it mean and how is it translated?

Look up the word for “breath” in Gen. 6:17 in your concordance. What is the original Hebrew word, what does it mean and how else is it translated?

What happens to man’s thoughts when this “breath” returns to God at death? See Psalm 146:3-4.

Look up the word for “soul” in Gen. 2:7 in your concordance. What is the original Hebrew word, what does it mean and how else is it translated?

How is this Hebrew word translated in Gen. 1:20-21 and what is it applied to? See also Gen. 2:19; 9:10,15,16; Num. 31:28.

Are any of the Hebrew words we have looked at so far ever associated with immortality?

Look up the word for “spirit” in Luke 23:46 and Acts 7:59 in your concordance. What is the original Greek word, what does it mean and how else is it translated?

Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2020 – First Principles Studies – Nature of Man/Soul Defined

Look up the word for “souls” in Acts 2:41 in your concordance. What is the original Greek word, what does it mean and how is it translated?

How is the Hebrew word for soul translated in Gen. 9:4; Exod. 4:19 and the Greek word for soul translated in John 10:11; Matt. 16:25? Based on these usages what do you think is the fundamental meaning of these words?

How is this Greek word translated in Acts 14:2; Phil. 1:27? What does this tell us about what it’s breadth of meaning?

What is the punishment for sin? See Gen. 3:19; Ezekiel 18:20?

What happens to souls? Psalm 89:48; Ezekiel 18:4; Matt. 26:38

What happens to human consciousness after death? Prove your answer from Psalm 6:5; 146:3-4; Eccl. 9:5,10; Isa. 38:18.

Why A First Principle?

Why do you think an understanding of the nature of man is so important to understanding the Truth? See Gen. 3:22; Rom. 2:7; 2 Tim. 1:10

What was the first false doctrine? See Gen. 3:4.

What fundamental first principle is the false doctrine of the immortality of the soul in direct conflict with? see 1 Cor. 15:32

Wrested Scriptures

Several verses that talk about departing souls or spirits are used to try to prove that our immortal soul leaves our body at death. For example see Gen. 35:18; 1 Kings 17:21; Eccl. 12:7; Acts 7:59. Based on your understanding of the words “soul” and “spirit”, how would you explain these verses?

The parable of the rich man and Lazarus in Luke 16:19-31 is used as a stock passage to prove the immortal soul. Is this teaching meant to be literal and easy to understand? Or is it presented as a parable and requiring thought and inquiry to understand? See Mark. 4:34.

Who was Jesus talking to when he gave this parable? (see v14)

What did John the Baptist say this group needs to do in Mat 3v2,7-10?

How is the group you identified above like “the rich man” in the parable?

Who might “Lazarus” represent?

We know from other writings that this group had false beliefs about the death state, similar to what Jesus described here. What issues might this parable be forcing them to consider?

Why might Jesus use their own beliefs against them?

What do you think is the main thing they (and we) are supposed to learn from this parable?

Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2020 – First Principles Studies – Resurrection

The Basics

What is our only hope of life after death?

How does 1 Cor. 15:12-14 and Romans 6:3-8 prove your answer?

Find some Old Testament faithful that put their hope of life after death in the resurrection. See Psalm 17:15; Job 19:25-27; Isaiah 26:19; Dan. 12:1-3.

There are three resurrections that are mentioned in the Old Testament. Find out who was raised and who raised them. Hint, see 1 Kings 17:17-24; 2 Kings 4:18-35; 2 Kings 13:20-21

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

How does Matt. 22:31-32 prove the resurrection? Compare Hebrews 11:8,13,39-40.

Jesus raised at least three people, who were they? Hint, see Luke 7, Matt 9, John 11.

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

What is the most important resurrection in the Bible and why? See 1 Cor. 15:16-17, 23.

What is the first event that will occur when Christ returns? See 1 Thess. 4:15-16?

What are key factors in who will be raised? John 15:22-24; Luke 12:47-48; John 12:47-50

Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2020 – First Principles Studies – Resurrection

Why A First Principle?

Find where Paul includes the resurrection in his “first principles” lectures to:

- 1) Cornelius in Acts 10:25-43
- 2) Athens in Acts 17:16-34
- 3) Felix in Acts 24:10-21
- 4) Festus & Agrippa in Acts 26:1-29

Why do you think that the resurrection is a first principle? Think of some other religion’s teachings on how to achieve life after death. How does a correct understanding impact our behavior?

Wrested Scriptures

Read John 5:28-29. Who will be raised according to this verse?

Some use this verse to teach “universal resurrection” or that all the dead of all the ages will be raised. Who do you think the “all” is referring to (look at preceding verses). What does the Bible teach will happen to some people (read Isa. 26:13-14; Jer. 51:57; Psalm 49:16-20).

Read 1 John 2:2. Who is Jesus the propitiation (atonement, reconciliation) for?

Some groups such as the Jehovah’s Witnesses teach that the ignorant that die will be raised and will be given a further opportunity in the kingdom. While Jesus died for all, what is required in order to benefit from his redemptive work? (Find a verse to support your answer).

What does the Bible say about the ignorant? See Eph. 2:12; 4:18

Read 1 Cor. 15:51-57. In what state are the dead raised?

What do you think this means?

Can it mean that the dead are already raised immortal? Why or why not? See 2 Cor. 5:9-10; Romans 14:9-12.