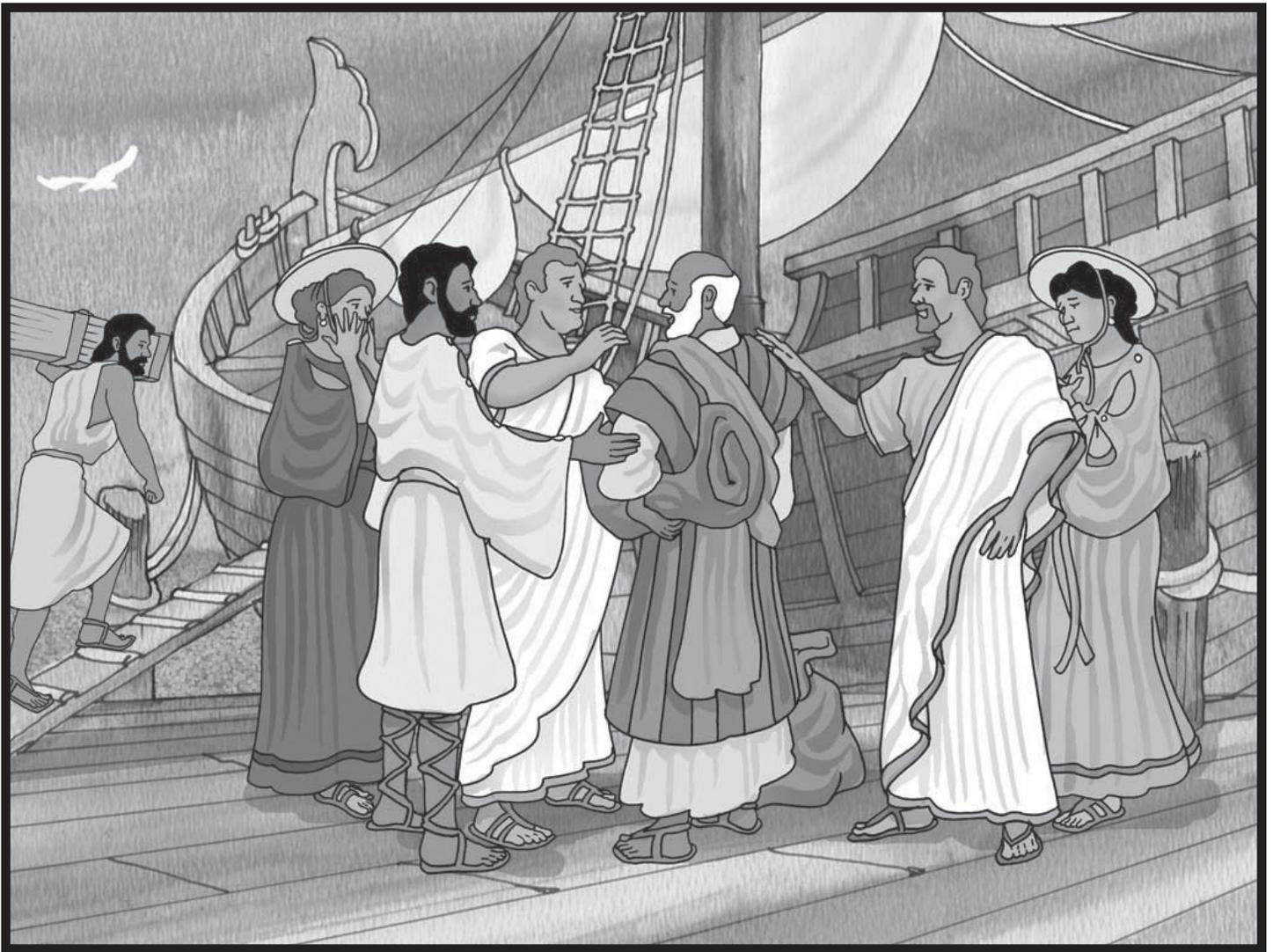


PAUL

the apostle



Intermediate Workbook
Manitoulin Youth Camp 2020

In the event that 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.



Workbook Review

This page will be used by your Counselor who will review your workbook at Camp to ensure it has been completed.

Overall comments:

Minute Meditation completed

Project completed

The following questions were not completed or need more work. Please finish them, and return to your counselor. Let your teacher or counselor know if you need help.

Page No.	Comments	Done

Preparation for Morning Quizzes and Memory Verses:

There will be Bible readings and a memory verse from the life of 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 before camp to help you in your preparation for the week.

Monday:

Memory Verse: *“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.”* (Acts 9:15,16)

Readings: Acts 9:1-31 (Conversion of Saul) & Galatians 1:11-18

Tuesday:

Memory Verse: *“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.”* (Acts 14:22)

Readings: Acts 13:1-12 & 14:1-23 (Paul’s First Missionary Journey)

Wednesday:

Memory Verse: *“And they spake unto him the word of the Lord, and to all that were in his house. And he took them the same hour of the night, and washed their stripes; and was baptized, he and all his, straightway.”* (Acts 16:32-33)

Readings: Acts 16:6-40 (Paul’s Second Missionary Journey)

Thursday:

Memory Verse: *“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.”* (Acts 21:13)

Readings: Acts 21:10-15, 27-36 & 23:11-24, Read only: Acts 21:16-26 (Paul’s Arrest)

Friday:

Memory Verse: *“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 KJV)*

Readings: Acts 27:33-44 & 28:1-20 (Paul’s Journey to Rome)

Dear Student,

It is great that you are planning to come to Manitoulin Youth Camp this summer, God willing. Whether this is your first year or you are a regular, I hope you have a fantastic time.

We would recommend that every camper try to listen to or read all the Bible passages above at least five times before camp. This will help in understanding the story better and in preparing for the morning quizzes.

There are a variety of ways to do this. Here are a few suggestions:

- Read the Bible passages together as a family.
- Listen to a dramatized version of the Bible passages using Bible Gateway, Podcasts, etc.
- Play the Bible passages while you are driving in the car together.
- Print out the Bible passages and have the children highlight important words and phrases in the stories.

Color in a box every time you read/listen to all the Bible passages for the week.



There are four parts to your pre-camp assignment: 1) the workbook, 2) a minute meditation, 3) preparation for the morning quizzes and memory verses and 4) a special project.

Try to get started as soon as possible and do your best work!

If you have any questions about the workbook or any of these assignments, please don't hesitate to call or send a note to:

Aunt Julie Snobelen
(thesnobelens@hotmail.com) or 902-410-0365

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To complete your workbook you will need:

a Bible
a sharp pencil
an eraser (just in case)
a Strong's Concordance or access to E-Sword
a Bible Dictionary
a Bible Atlas

Don't forget to pray before you begin. Ask God to help you understand His word.

- Use a PENCIL so that it is easier to correct mistakes.
- Read the verses on the heading before you try to do the questions.
- Read everything in the workbook. Some questions will be easier to answer if you have read the information given to you throughout the book.
- If you are having trouble with a question, put a star next to it and move on to the next question. When you have completed the section, go back and try again. If you still can't get it ask someone for help or email me.

Minute Meditations

You will need to prepare a Minute Meditation to present at camp. You will present it in your class or you can volunteer to present this in the main pavilion.

You will need to choose one verse on which to base your Minute Meditation. A Minute Meditation is an opportunity for you to meditate or think about a verse from the study and share what you have learned in approximately one minute. You will read the verse and then tell what you have learned from the verse. You can share what you have learned about God and His character, or what you have learned about the people in the verse, or how this verse relates to other verses in the Bible, or how it relates to your life or a combination of these ideas.

The passages are divided up by the first letter of your last name. **Please find the first letter of your last name below and choose a verse from one of the passages listed next to that letter to use for your Minute Meditation.**

A-C:	Acts 9:1-31 & Galatians 1:11-18
D-K:	Acts 13:1-12 & 14:1-23
L-Q:	Acts 16:6-40
R-S:	Acts 21:10-15, 27-36 & 23:11-24
T-Z:	Acts 27:33-44 & 28:1-20

Special Project:

This year's special project is going to be a little different. We are going to be creating a book of events from The Apostle Paul's life, and everyone will get a copy to keep. In order to do this, we will need to make sure everyone does a different event. Once we have a list of those who are attending the Intermediate class, we will email each person their own individual event to cover. When you receive your event, you will need to do one of the following features to describe the event on a single, one-sided sheet of letter-sized (8.5x11) paper.

Choose only one method:

1. Write a news article (can include a picture) describing the event as if you were reporting on the event from the Apostle's time.
2. Create a comic strip depicting the event.
3. Draw a picture of the event, add a brief description so people know what they are seeing.
4. Act it out in front of a camera, either as one photo, or in a comic strip style, add a brief description so people know what they are seeing.

We will require either a paper or electronic copy of your work to be sent to Uncle Joe and Aunt Kate no later than July 1st so we can have the books printed before we leave for Family Camp God willing: Joeandkate41203@yahoo.ca or 398707 5th Line, Melancton, ON L9V 1S3.

Looking forward to seeing you and all of your hard work! Uncle Joe and Aunt Kate Abel

Not too long after Jesus was born in Bethlehem, another boy was born many miles away in the city of Tarsus — his Jewish name was Saul (his Roman name was Paul). At the time, it may have seemed very unlikely that these two boys would have much to do with each other, but God was preparing this other boy to be the one who would become a servant of Jesus, and spread the gospel message to the Gentiles.

In this workbook, I am going to use the name Paul throughout to be consistent, but many of the passages in the Bible we will be looking at may use the name Saul instead. This is the same person.

Tarsus was an old city. It was important because it was situated on a river where ships from many lands came into its port, and because it was on a road that led into the central parts of Asia minor. This led to the exchange of many ideas and it was known as a place of learning and had a famous university. The area of Cilicia was also known for a particular kind of goat. It's long hair was made into cloth that was perfect for tentmaking.

MAPWORK: Find Tarsus on the map and mark a blue BP beside it to stand for birthplace.

Let's find out a bit more about Paul. Write down what Paul tells us about himself here (Acts 22:3, Philippians 3:5).

Gamaliel was a grandson of the famous Rabbi Hillel. He was a liberal Pharisee and an authority in the Sanhedrin (the Jewish court). He was known for being compassionate and broad-minded in his interpretation of the Law.

How did Gamaliel help the apostles? (Acts 5:33-39)

There were a few branches of Judaism at the time of Paul. Using a Bible Dictionary, try to find out what each group was known for.

Pharisees _____

Sadducees _____

Scribes _____

Zealots _____

In a good Jewish family, children were taught to memorize the Scriptures at a very young age so that they would have the whole Torah (Genesis to Deuteronomy) memorized by the time they were ten. Does that surprise you?

You can start by writing out the first part of the “Shema” and learning it by heart (Deuteronomy 6:4-5).

At the age of 12 or 13, Jewish children become obligated to fulfill all of God’s commands.

Paul would have received all of this training in the Law as a child, and as he grew older it seems he started his training to be a Rabbi under Gamaliel. The Rabbi would sit on a chair, and the scholars sat around him on the ground. A passage of Scripture would be read in Hebrew, translated into Aramaic, and then discussed. Definitions would be given, interpretations offered, hidden meanings presented, doctors of the Law quoted, each word weighed — the student would ask questions and listen.

What does Paul say about his training? (Galatians 1:14)

A father was obligated to teach his sons the Law and also a trade.

What was Paul’s trade? (Acts 18:1-3) _____

All of these things combined to make Paul a unique individual. He was a Jew, with pride in his heritage and a familiarity with the Hebrew scriptures. He was a Tarsian, which provided a knowledge of Greek life and an appreciation for philosophy (the pursuit of knowledge) which the Greeks were known for. He was a Roman, which would have provided him with a respect for law and order. And, he was a Pharisee, which gave him a respect for the Law of Moses and tradition.

We aren’t specifically told that Paul ever met Jesus before he was crucified, but it could have been possible. Some people feel that Paul could have been the one responding to Jesus in Luke 20:16 with a “God forbid” as this is a common expression in Paul’s writings.

There were two views on Jesus:

- 1) he had been raised and was the Messiah
- 2) he was dead, and it was all a deception.

Paul started out on the wrong side.

We first meet Paul in Acts 7:58, 8:1. What is he doing?

What else was Paul involved in? (Acts 8:3, 22:4, 26:9-11)

What did this result in? (Acts 8:4, 11:19-21)

Bible Marking: We are going to do a little colouring in our Bibles this time—the things we want to notice are facts such as places, people, time, and events although we will not colour all of them in. This will help us to keep track of what is going on. We will colour any PLACES in orange, PAUL in dark blue, OTHER BELIEVERS in light green, JEWS in dark green, GENTILES in brown, and we may also need a light blue, red, and purple pencil, so keep these colours with your workbook.

Read through Acts 9:1-2

Bible Marking: In this section, draw a circle around the PLACE (city name) with your orange pencil, and lightly colour it in. Next, using your dark blue pencil we are going to keep track of the things PAUL does —so first of all, find either his name, or the pronoun "he" and draw a circle around them and colour them in. Next, we will look for VERBS (action words) relating to Paul and underline the words connected with the verb with your dark blue pencil. For example, "And Saul, yet breathing (verb) out threatenings and slaughter..." "went (verb) unto the high priest", "desired (verb) of him letters". Make sure what you underline is something Paul is doing, and not someone else.

Mapwork: Draw a dark blue line from Jerusalem to Damascus.

Paul had been working on wiping out the Christ followers in Jerusalem. Now where was he headed and what was he planning to do?

Come up with two adjectives (words that describe a noun) that you think are good words to describe Paul in these verses?

It would not have been an easy time to be a follower of Jesus. Some of the Jews had not only brought about the crucifixion of Jesus, but were now determined to destroy his followers. Paul was unique in that he experienced this from both sides. He was the persecutor and later the persecuted. He understood the Jewish abhorrence for Christ who they saw as doing away with the Law, but then came to understand the absolute necessity for Christ and how he fulfilled the Law.

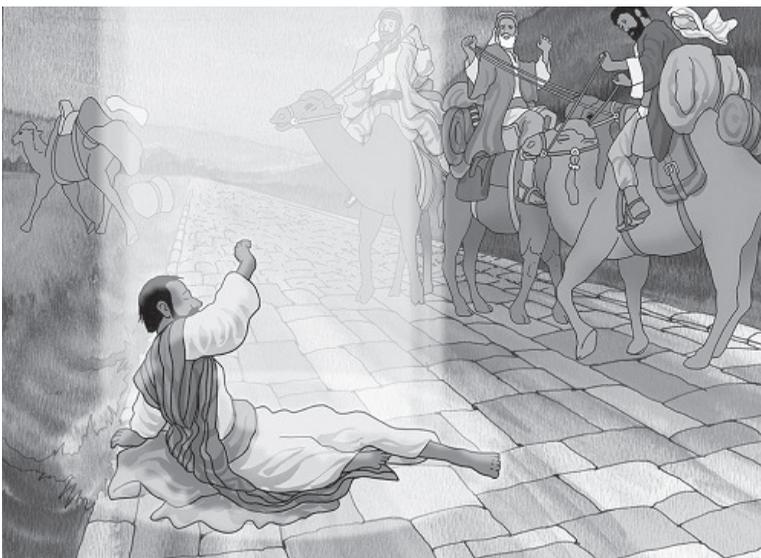
We are going to take a few moments to think about some of the words that Paul later wrote to believers. This time, let's read what he had to say about this kind of suffering.

As you read through this, underline the parts of it that would have encouraged those going through persecution. (2 Corinthians 4:7-18 ESV)

But we have this treasure in jars of clay, to show that the surpassing power belongs to God and not to us. We are afflicted in every way, but not crushed; perplexed, but not driven to despair; persecuted, but not forsaken; struck down, but not destroyed; always carrying in the body the death of Jesus, so that the life of Jesus may also be manifested in our bodies. For we who live are always being given over to death for Jesus' sake, so that the life of Jesus also may be manifested in our mortal flesh. So death is at work in us, but life in you. Since we have the same spirit of faith according to what has been written, "I believed, and so I spoke," we also believe, and so we also speak, knowing that he who raised the Lord Jesus will raise us also with Jesus and bring us with you into his presence. For it is all for your sake, so that as grace extends to more and more people it may increase thanksgiving, to the glory of God.

So we do not lose heart. Though our outer self is wasting away, our inner self is being renewed day by day. For this light momentary affliction is preparing for us an eternal weight of glory beyond all comparison, as we look not to the things that are seen but to the things that are unseen. For the things that are seen are transient, but the things that are unseen are eternal.

Read through Acts 9:3-9.



Bible marking: Use your orange pencil to colour in Places. Use your dark blue pencil to colour in Paul's name or the pronoun "he", and to underline his actions. Use your light blue pencil to underline the words of Jesus.

Map work: Draw a small bright light near Damascus on your map.

What was Paul surprised to find himself accused of? (Acts 9:5)

Why do you think Paul felt he had the right to persecute followers of Jesus?

What wrong could Paul accuse Jesus of?

What happens to Paul? (Acts 9:8,9)

What did the men with him experience? (Acts 9:7)

Why do you think Paul was blinded? What happens when you cannot see?

Read through Acts 9:10-16

Bible Marking: Use your orange pencil to colour in Places. Use your dark blue pencil to colour in Paul's name or the pronoun "he", and to underline his actions.

What was Paul doing during the three days without sight? (Acts 9:11)

Even though he was blind, what was he able to see? (Acts 9:12)

Why was Ananias reluctant to obey Jesus? (Acts 9:13,14)

What did the Lord tell Ananias Paul would end up doing for him? (Acts 9:15,16)

Underline what Paul tells us that he had learned about being a true servant of God.

Now in a great house there are not only vessels of gold and silver but also of wood and clay, some for honorable use, some for dishonorable. Therefore, if anyone cleanses himself from what is dishonorable, he will be a vessel for honorable use, set apart as holy, useful to the master of the house, ready for every good work. So flee youthful passions and pursue righteousness, faith, love, and peace, along with those who call on the Lord from a pure heart. Have nothing to do with

foolish, ignorant controversies; you know that they breed quarrels. And the Lord's servant must not be quarrelsome but kind to everyone, able to teach, patiently enduring evil, correcting his opponents with gentleness. God may perhaps grant them repentance leading to a knowledge of the truth, and they may come to their senses and escape from the snare of the devil, after being captured by him to do his will. (2 Timothy 2:20-26 ESV)

Read through Acts 9:17-18 and the first sentence of v. 19.



Bible Marking: Using your light green pencil, circle and colour in Ananias, and underline his actions.

What two things did Jesus send Ananias to do for Paul? (Acts 9:17)

What did Paul do upon the recovery of his sight? (Acts 9:18)

EXAMPLE:

Paul gives us an example to follow of a follower of Christ. He says, "Be ye followers of me, even as I also am of Christ." (1 Corinthians 11:1 KJV) Therefore, we are going to consider what his example is and how to follow it.

When Jesus stops Paul on the road to Damascus, Paul doesn't argue, he doesn't defend his actions, he makes a 180 degree turn. How can you follow Paul's example in this?

Paul gives us some information about his first days as a Christian in Galatians that may fit in here. It would seem to make sense that before Paul could properly preach Christ, he would have needed to do a fair bit of readjusting and learning. Although having been without food or drink for three days, it is certain that he needed physical food for strength, he also needed spiritual food. The word for "strengthen" both in this Acts 9:19 and in Acts 9:22 seem to be mostly used for an increase in faith and boldness rather than simply being physically strengthened, for example, "Finally, my brethren, be **strong** in the Lord, and in the power of his might" (Ephesians 6:10 KJV).

Read through Galatians 1:11-20

Bible Marking: Use your orange pencil to colour in Places. Use your dark blue pencil to circle and colour in the pronoun "I" which refers to Paul, and to underline his actions.

Mapwork: Find Arabia and draw a open book there to represent where Paul was given a revelation of the gospel.

Paul's suitability for being a teacher of the gospel, and the reliability of the gospel message he is teaching has been questioned and Paul is defending himself.

What did Peter suggest were qualifications for being a witness to the resurrection of Jesus? (Acts 1:21,22)

Paul, of course, had not been one of the followers of Jesus during his life on earth and some were accusing Paul of not really knowing what he was talking about. But here, Paul makes it clear that his knowledge of Jesus and his resurrection was not secondhand.

How does Paul say he received his knowledge of the gospel? (Galatians 1:12)

Instead of speaking to the other believers, or the apostles, where did Paul go after his conversion? (Galatians 1:17)

How long was it before he actually went to Jerusalem and met with Peter and James? (Galatians 1:18,19)

Paul's understanding of the Law changed after he met Jesus on the road to Damascus. Underline where Paul contrasts the two ways of thinking.

Not that we are sufficient in ourselves to claim anything as coming from us, but our sufficiency is from God, who has made us sufficient to be ministers of a new covenant, not of the letter but of the Spirit. For the letter kills, but the Spirit gives life. Now if the ministry of death, carved in letters on stone, came with such glory that the Israelites could not gaze at Moses' face because of its glory, which was being brought to an end, will not the ministry of the Spirit have even more glory? For if there was glory in the ministry of condemnation, the ministry of righteousness must far exceed it in glory. Indeed, in this case, what once had glory has come to have no glory at all, because of the glory that surpasses it. For if what was being brought to an end came with glory, much more will what is permanent have glory. Since we have such a hope, we are very bold, not like Moses, who would put a veil over his face so that the Israelites might not gaze at the outcome of what was being brought to an end. But their minds were hardened. For to this day, when they read the old covenant, that same veil remains unlifted, because only through Christ is it taken away. (2 Corinthians 3:5-14 ESV)

EXAMPLE:

Paul's change from a persecutor to a follower was drastic. He took time to go away and learn the gospel message well so he could preach it to others. How can you follow Paul's example in this?

Read through Acts 9:19-22

Bible Marking: *Once again, colour in Places in orange, and use your dark blue pencil to find occurrences of Paul and the pronoun "he" and then underline actions associated with Paul.*

It is interesting sometimes to take our marking and make it into a list. It can help to give us a summary of what is going on. Write down the actions that you underlined for Paul in this section (you can leave out the ones in verse 21 since these refer to past actions).

What was it that Paul was teaching? (Acts 9:20,22)

We came up with some adjectives to describe Paul a little earlier. When you read through this list, what new words can you come up with to describe him?

Read through Acts 9:23-31

Bible Marking: *Use your orange pencil to colour in Places. Use your dark blue pencil to colour in Paul's name or the pronoun "he", and to underline his actions. And in this section, let's also look at the actions of the other believers. Use your light green pencil to circle and colour in any reference to the disciples/apostles/brethren, and then underline their actions.*

What were the Jews wanting to do to Paul? (Acts 9:23)

The Grecians were Greek-speaking Jews who had been living outside of Israel but had returned. These were the people Stephen had been disputing with and was killed by. Paul had at one time been one of them. That had all changed.

What did the Grecians want to do to Paul? (Acts 9:29)

What did God tell Paul to do at this time? (Acts 22:17,18)

During this time, some notable things were happening within Christianity. The scattering of Christians from Jerusalem had resulted in the Gospel being preached in places outside of Jerusalem.

The apostle Peter had been given a vision of a great sheet let down from heaven with all kinds of unclean animals inside. He had been told to kill and eat which was something repulsive to him since Jews did not eat unclean animals. But the voice told him that what God had cleansed, he was not to call common. At the same time, men were at his door from a centurion of the Roman army, with a request that Peter would go with them, and so in the most Roman city of Palestine, Peter preached to a Gentile the things concerning Jesus Christ and he and his friends were baptised.

What did they conclude from this experience? (Acts 11:18)

What happened in Antioch? (Acts 11:20)

Antioch was a large city that sat on the Orontes River. During the first century, it was the third largest city in Rome with a large theatre, a place for chariot racing, and great numbers of baths. Herod even paved a four mile stretch of road with white marble. It was a multi-cultural city with people of Roman, Greek, Syrian, and Jewish heritage. It was also a wealthy city being on a major trade route. However, it was also very corrupt.

When those in Jerusalem heard about the converts being made in this city, they sent Barnabas to Antioch to check things out. He found things progressing very well, and headed to Tarsus to find Paul and brought him to Antioch.

How long did they stay there? (Acts 11:26)

Around this time there was a famine which led to hardship in Judea, especially among the poor Jews in Jerusalem. The disciples decided to send financial help from the Christians in Antioch to those who were in need by the hand of Barnabus and Paul.

Underline what Paul believed about giving and how it gave glory to God.

But this I say, He which soweth sparingly shall reap also sparingly; and he which soweth bountifully shall reap also bountifully. Every man according as he purposeth in his heart, so let

him give; not grudgingly, or of necessity: for God loveth a cheerful giver. And God is able to make all grace abound toward you; that ye, always having all sufficiency in all things, may abound to every good work: (As it is written, He hath dispersed abroad; he hath given to the poor: his righteousness remaineth for ever. Now he that ministereth seed to the sower both minister bread for your food, and multiply your seed sown, and increase the fruits of your righteousness;) Being enriched in every thing to all bountifulness, which causeth through us thanksgiving to God. For the administration of this service not only supplieth the want of the saints, but is abundant also by many thanksgivings unto God; Whiles by the experiment of this ministration they glorify God for your professed subjection unto the gospel of Christ, and for your liberal distribution unto them, and unto all men. (2 Corinthians 9:6-13 KJV)

EXAMPLE:

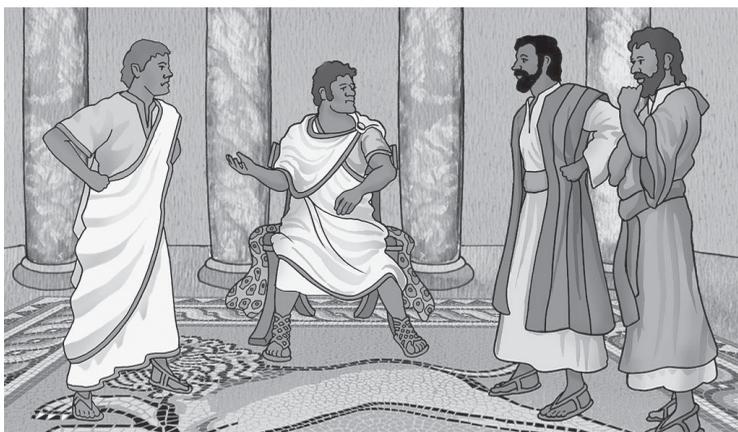
Paul is a wonderful example of caring for the welfare of others and recognizing need and then doing something about it. How can you follow his example in this?

They arrived in Jerusalem with the gift of financial help at a time of difficulty—the disciple James had been killed by Herod Agrippa, and Peter had been put in prison, but then miraculously delivered. The persecution did nothing, however, to stop the growth of the Christian church — it continued to grow and multiply.

Who did Barnabus and Paul take with them when they returned to Antioch from Jerusalem? (Acts 12:25)

The First Missionary Journey

Read through Acts 13:1-12



Bible Marking: Use your orange pencil to colour in Places. Use your dark blue pencil to colour in Paul's name or the pronoun "he", and to underline his actions. And in this section, let's also look at the other people involved in the story. Use your dark green pencil to circle and colour in references to the Jew and your brown pencil for the Gentile whom Paul is preaching to. Underline the words used to describe them.

Mapwork: Follow Paul's journey with a red pencil and the places you have marked in your Bible.

What message did the Holy Spirit give the disciples? (Acts 13:2)

How is Elymas (or Bar-Jesus) described? (Acts 13:6)

What is the description of Sergius Paulus? (Acts 13:7)

What was Paul's opinion of Elymas (or Bar-Jesus)? (Acts 13:10)

Isn't it interesting that Paul had Elymas blinded for a season? Probably he appreciated the fact that being blinded helped one to see other things more clearly and hoped for the same for Elymas.

What was the result of this for Sergius Paulus? (Acts 13:12)

Paul and his company leave Cyprus and take passage in a ship sailing for Perga on the Mediterranean coast. At this point, John Mark leaves them and returns to Jerusalem. There is nothing said about what happened in Perga and some feel that Paul may have become ill with malaria here since the area is humid and marshy. Paul mentions being ill in Galatians 4:13. Moving to higher country would have been beneficial, and that is what they did.

They were now in a different Antioch — a Roman colony and a military depot. The first thing they did was find the synagogue where the Jews congregated and sat down. Paul was invited to address the assembly, and he spoke to them about their history and led them to the resurrection of Jesus of Nazareth. It created a lot of interest so that the next Sabbath almost the whole city came to hear Paul speak. Unfortunately for the Jews, it only made them envious and angry.

What did Paul say to them? (Acts 13:45,46)

How did the Gentiles respond? (Acts 13:48)

The Jews had Paul and Barnabus expelled and so they journeyed on to Iconium, sixty or more miles away.

The Jews were God's chosen people, but that didn't make them people of God. Underline what made someone a true "Jew" in the passage that follows.

But if you call yourself a Jew and rely on the law and boast in God and know his will and approve what is excellent, because you are instructed from the law; and if you are sure that you yourself are a guide to the blind, a light to those who are in darkness, an instructor of the foolish, a teacher of children, having in the law the embodiment of knowledge and truth—you then who teach others, do you not teach yourself? While you preach against stealing, do you steal? You who say that one must not commit adultery, do you commit adultery? You who abhor idols, do you rob temples? You who boast in the law dishonor God by breaking the law. For, as it is written, “The name of God is blasphemed among the Gentiles because of you.” For circumcision indeed is of value if you obey the law, but if you break the law, your circumcision becomes uncircumcision. So, if a man who is uncircumcised keeps the precepts of the law, will not his uncircumcision be regarded as circumcision? Then he who is physically uncircumcised but keeps the law will condemn you who have the written code and circumcision but break the law. For no one is a Jew who is merely one outwardly, nor is circumcision outward and physical. But a Jew is one inwardly, and circumcision is a matter of the heart, by the Spirit, not by the letter. His praise is not from man but from God. (Romans 2:17-29 ESV)

Read through Acts 14:1-7

Bible Marking: Use your orange pencil to colour in Places. Use your dark green pencil to circle and colour in references to the Jews and their actions, and your brown pencil for the Gentiles.

Mapwork: Continue to follow Paul’s journey with a red pencil and the places you have marked.

Who was it that was making preaching difficult for Paul and Barnabus? (Acts 14:2)

What were they ready to do to them? (Acts 14:5)

Read Acts 14:8-12



Bible Marking: Use your orange pencil to colour in Places. Use your dark blue pencil to colour in Paul’s name or the pronoun “he”, and to underline his actions.

Mapwork: Continue to follow Paul’s journey with a red pencil and the places you have marked in your Bible.

There is no mention of a synagogue here in Lystra. Instead, Paul and Barnabus were probably doing their preaching at the city gates. Among those listening was a man who had been a cripple from birth. Paul looked intently at him.

What did Paul notice about him? (Acts 14:9) _____

The crowd had a surprising reaction to his healing. The people of Lystra worshiped Zeus (or Jupiter), the greatest of the Greek gods. The temple was just outside the city. They immediately associated this miracle with their gods.

Who did they think Paul and Barnabus were on account of the miracle? (Acts 14:12)

What were they going to do? (Acts 14:13)

Preaching to Gentiles was going to be quite different than preaching to Jews. The Jews were already familiar with the Scriptures that spoke about Christ. The Gentiles had to begin at the very beginning.

Read through Acts 14:14-23

Bible Marking: *Using your light blue pencil, circle the word God and then find the action words associated with God and underline them.*

What word does Paul use to describe their gods? (Acts 14:15)

What word does Paul use to describe his God? (Acts 14:15)

Who comes to stir up trouble? (Acts 14:19)

Paul had once been a witness to the stoning of an earnest believer in Christ, now he has experienced it for himself. He is dragged outside the city and left for dead.

Mapwork: *Draw something small beside Lystra to represent either the lame man being healed or Paul being stoned.*

What happens as the disciples stand around Paul? (Acts 14:20)

EXAMPLE:

Paul is not scared away by persecution or suffering. He doesn't stop and go home, or never go there again. How can you follow Paul's example in this?

The next day Paul and Barnabus leave for Derbe where they spent some time preaching the gospel to that city. Then they retrace their steps, returning to Lystra, Iconium, and Antioch.

This time what do they concentrate on? (Acts 14:22,23)

They pass through Perga again, this time doing some preaching, and finally back to the Antioch they had started out from.

It was inevitable that there would be some trouble between Judaism and Christianity. The Jews (especially those of Jerusalem) were used to thinking of themselves as a privileged people, and their many traditions based on the Law as a way of making themselves right with God. The idea that Gentiles were not subject to rites of the Mosaic Law like circumcision bothered some of the Jewish believers. The question was really whether Christianity was just an offshoot of Judaism or something different altogether. Paul and Barnabus went up to Jerusalem to meet with the apostles and elders and sort it out.

What did they decide? (Acts 15:28,29)

Once they had sorted this issue out, Paul decided he wanted to go back and visit the believers in the cities they had preached in. Barnabus was willing to do it but wanted to take John Mark with them, who had left them part way the first time. Paul was against this, and ended up choosing to partner with a believer named Silas instead.

The Second Missionary Journey

Who did Paul meet and decide to take with him in Lystra? (Acts 16:1-3)

They went through the cities and delivered the letters that had been written in Jerusalem regarding whether the Gentiles were required to keep parts of the Law, and then they had to decide what to do next.

Read through Acts 16:6-12

Bible Marking: Use your orange pencil to colour in Places. Use your dark blue pencil to colour in Paul's name or the pronoun "he", and "we" and underline his actions (he is included in the "we").

Mapwork: Follow Paul's journey with a blue pencil this time and the places you have marked in your Bible. Note that there are some places that are mentioned but they did not go to.

They got all the way to Troas, hundreds of miles away from Lystra, without having done any preaching.

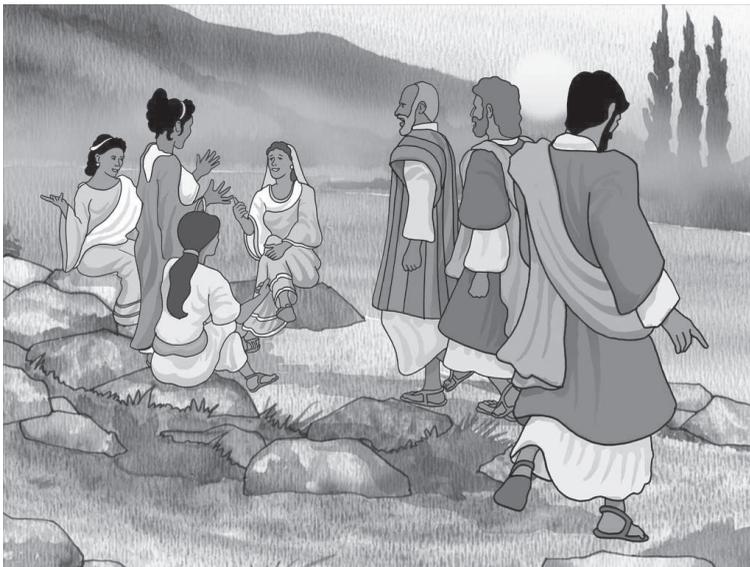
What did the man in Paul's vision say to him? (Acts 16:9)

Immediately, Paul and his friends headed for Macedonia.

EXAMPLE:

When Paul receives a call from Macedonia, he doesn't hesitate or question whether that is where he wants to go, he gets on his way immediately. How can you follow Paul's example in this?

Read through Acts 16:13-15



Bible Marking: Use your orange pencil to colour in Places. Use your dark blue pencil to colour in Paul's name or the pronoun "we", and underline his actions (he is included in the "we").

Normally Paul would go to a synagogue on the Sabbath to speak to the Jews first, but there were probably not enough Jews here for there to be one. It was populated mainly by Greeks and Romans. Instead, they went to a place where women gathered for prayer.

Who did they meet there? (Acts 16:14)

What did she offer to Paul and his companions after she had been baptised? (Acts 16:15)

Underline the words which describe how Paul felt about the church here in Philippi.

I thank my God in all my remembrance of you, always in every prayer of mine for you all making my prayer with joy, because of your partnership in the gospel from the first day until now. And I am sure of this, that he who began a good work in you will bring it to completion at the day of Jesus Christ. It is right for me to feel this way about you all, because I hold you in my heart, for you are all partakers with me of grace, both in my imprisonment and in the defense and

confirmation of the gospel. For God is my witness, how I yearn for you all with the affection of Christ Jesus. And it is my prayer that your love may abound more and more, with knowledge and all discernment, so that you may approve what is excellent, and so be pure and blameless for the day of Christ, filled with the fruit of righteousness that comes through Jesus Christ, to the glory and praise of God. (Philippians 1:3-11 ESV)

Read through Acts 16:16-24

Bible Marking: *We are going to try to understand what happened in this section by marking the characters. Use your brown pencil to colour in references to the girl, and underline descriptions of her, and colour in references to her masters, the multitude, magistrates and the jailor, and underline their accusation and actions.*

One of the gods worshiped in Philippi was Apollo. He was a god associated with prophecy and people could seek advice and prophecies from his high priestess. It seems that this girl was a ventriloquist — she could make it appear that her voice was coming from the image of Apollo.

What had she come to believe about Paul and Silas? (Acts 16:17)

She was in a difficult position. How could she believe the gospel message and continue pretending to speak for Apollo?

What did Paul do for her? (Acts 16:18) _____

With her ability as a ventriloquist gone, she would no longer be of any use to her masters. We can hope that she was rescued by the believers in Philippi.

What did her masters accuse Paul and Silas of? (Acts 16:21)

What was their real reason for dragging Paul and Silas to the rulers? (Acts 16:19)

What did the magistrates do to Paul and Silas? (Acts 16:22,23)

What did the jailor do to Paul and Silas? (Acts 16:24)

Does this sound like a fair trial to you? Why or why not?

How does Paul later speak of this event? (1 Thessalonians 2:2)

Read through Acts 16:25-34

Bible Marking: Use your dark blue pencil to colour in references to Paul and Silas, and underline their actions. Use your brown pencil to colour in references to the jailor, and underline his actions. Using your light blue pencil, underline the actions of God.

Mapwork: Draw a little symbol near Philippi to represent this event (music notes? earthquake?)

What are Paul and Silas doing at midnight? (Acts 16:25)

What does God do? (Acts 16:26)

The jailor finding the doors of the prison open, panics and expecting that he would be held responsible for the escape of the prisoners, is ready to kill himself. But Paul calls out to him to let him know that they are still there.

What does the jailor do when he hears that? (Acts 16:29,30)



The jailor clearly knew who Paul and Silas were. The message they had been preaching had probably been spread far and wide throughout the city being something new and unusual. Perhaps he had also listened to their hymn-singing during the night. Their example of faithfulness and cheerfulness even when badly hurt and uncomfortable may have even said more than words about how much they believed in the message they were preaching.

Even though they were sore and bloody from the beating they had taken, what did

Paul and Silas do? (Acts 16:32)

What did the jailor and all his house do following this? (Acts 16:33)

EXAMPLE:

When Paul is in trouble, he doesn't complain and worry, he sings Psalms. How can you copy Paul's example here?

Read Acts 16:35-40

Bible Marking: Use your brown pencil to colour in references to the magistrates, and the pronoun "they" that refers to the magistrates, and underline their actions.

Something made the magistrates reconsider keeping Paul and Silas in the prison. Perhaps it was the earthquake, perhaps it was just a desire to get them out of the city before there was any more trouble. But Paul knew that they couldn't leave without removing the impression that they were deserving of the beating they had received and imprisonment.

What did he ask them to do? (Acts 16:37)

The magistrates were afraid when they heard Paul and Silas were Romans because a Roman citizen was exempt from shameful punishments such as flogging. This meant they could themselves be punished for the actions they had taken against these men. They were quick to come down and attempt to fix the mess they had made.

What did Paul and Silas do before they left? (Acts 16:40)

Mapwork: Mark Paul's journey with a blue pencil: Amphipolis, Apollonia, Thessalonica, Berea, Athens.

Paul and Silas journeyed to Thessalonica and preached the gospel there. Many believed, but the unbelieving Jews caused trouble for them and they had to leave and go to Berea.

Underline what Paul thought about the Jews who had rejected Jesus:

And we also thank God constantly for this, that when you received the word of God, which you heard from us, you accepted it not as the word of men but as what it really is, the word of God, which is at work in you believers. For you, brothers, became imitators of the churches of God in Christ Jesus that are in Judea. For you suffered the same things from your own countrymen as they did from the Jews, who killed both the Lord Jesus and the prophets, and drove us out, and displease God and oppose all mankind by hindering us from speaking to the Gentiles that they might be saved—so as always to fill up the measure of their sins. But wrath has come upon them at last! (1 Thessalonians 2:13-16 ESV)

Paul was very impressed with the Bereans. What does he say about them here? (Acts 17:11)

Many believed in this city too, but then the unbelieving Jews of Thessalonica came and stirred up trouble once again and Paul had to leave.

Underline the words that show concern for the believers he had left behind.

Therefore when we could bear it no longer, we were willing to be left behind at Athens alone, and we sent Timothy, our brother and God’s coworker in the gospel of Christ, to establish and exhort you in your faith, that no one be moved by these afflictions. For you yourselves know that we are destined for this. For when we were with you, we kept telling you beforehand that we were to suffer affliction, just as it has come to pass, and just as you know. For this reason, when I could bear it no longer, I sent to learn about your faith, for fear that somehow the tempter had tempted you and our labor would be in vain. But now that Timothy has come to us from you, and has brought us the good news of your faith and love and reported that you always remember us kindly and long to see us, as we long to see you—for this reason, brothers, in all our distress and affliction we have been comforted about you through your faith. For now we live, if you are standing fast in the Lord. For what thanksgiving can we return to God for you, for all the joy that we feel for your sake before our God, as we pray most earnestly night and day that we may see you face to face and supply what is lacking in your faith? (1 Thessalonians 3:1-10 ESV)

EXAMPLE:

Paul did not just preach the gospel and move on without another thought for the believers he was leaving behind, he had a concern for all the churches of God. He prayed for them all, and wrote letters to encourage and teach them. How can you follow Paul’s example in this?

Paul headed onwards again, and came to Athens.

Paul called Athens a city full of idols. An ancient writer Pliny said that there were 30,000 idols in that city. It was also a city of thinkers. There were Epicureans who denied that gods of any kind worked in people’s lives, and did not expect any sort of life after death. They believed that the point of one’s life was to achieve tranquility: freedom from pain in the body and trouble in the mind. They thought this could be done by banishing the fear of the gods and death, and making choices that neither gave pain to oneself or anyone else. Then there were the Stoics who believed that everything was god and therefore everything that happened was in the divine course of nature and must simply be accepted. Pleasure and pain were therefore to be treated indifferently and the key to happiness was through virtue and reason. The Epicureans and Stoics invited him to speak to them.

Think on these things...
Unscramble the words below.

1. teur
2. bhalornoe
3. tujs
4. erup
5. oelyvl
6. olmamdbene
7. yna ellncecexe
8. ginahynt trwhy of eipasr

In Paul’s wanderings around the city, he had found an altar to the “Unknown God”, so he took the opportunity to declare this God to them.

Write down five things that Paul told these men. (Acts 17:24-31)

Although some mocked, there were those who found his words compelling and believed.

Mapwork: *Follow Paul's journey with a blue pencil: Corinth, Ephesus, Jerusalem, Antioch.*

From Athens, Paul journeyed on to Corinth. The Corinth of Paul's day was a relatively young city, built on the ruins of a more ancient Corinth. It was here that Paul met Aquilla and Priscilla who were tent-makers. Paul was also a tent-maker, so he stayed and worked with them. Silas and Timothy came to join them, and it was probably around this time that Paul wrote his first letters, which would later become part of our New Testament — the letters to the Thessalonians.

Paul was also speaking about Jesus to the Jews in their synagogue, but mostly they did not want to hear him. So Paul turned from the Jews to preach instead to the Gentiles.

How long did Paul spend here? (Acts 18:11)

Although the Jews tried to stop Paul preaching here by bringing him before the tribunal, they were themselves driven from the judgment hall. A church had been established in Corinth.

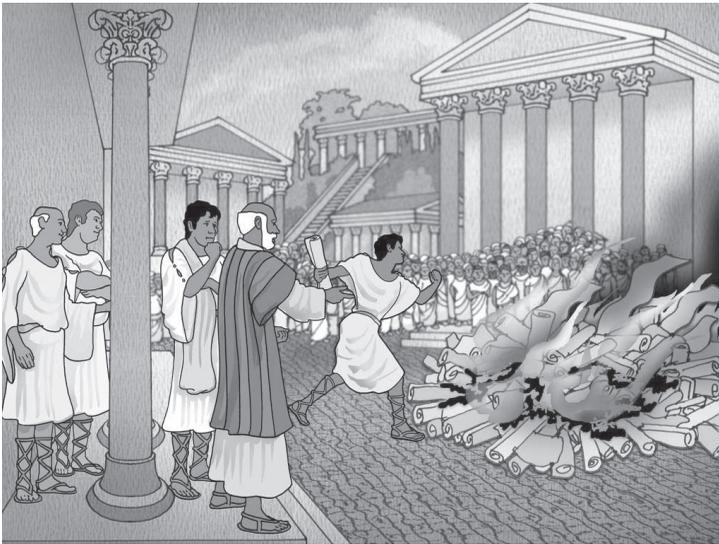
Paul sailed to Ephesus with Aquila and Priscilla, and left them there, heading on to Jerusalem, and then to Antioch. Here he wrote a letter to the Galatians, who were being taught a different gospel by those who wanted to keep the Law.

Mapwork: *Follow Paul's journey with a blue pencil: Galatia, Phrygia, Ephesus*

Later on, he travelled through Galatia and Phrygia, strengthening the churches. He arrived back in Ephesus and began teaching in the synagogue, but when it only served to stir up trouble, he moved to the school of Tyrannus, and taught there.

What special miracles was Paul able to do? (Acts 19:12)

According to natural laws, people are simply creatures who live and die just like the animals. What Paul was teaching, that resurrection and eternal life was possible, was a miracle. Healings were a means of making the message believable — if diseases could depart through the name of Jesus, then surely the problem of sin could also be overcome.



The ancient world was one where superstition and belief in magic was widespread, but we can be sure that their magic was not very effective. When some Jewish exorcists tried to copy Paul and cast out an evil spirit just by using Jesus' name, they quickly came to understand that healing through Jesus was not a magic spell.

What did the people do who came to believe in Jesus instead? (Acts 19:19)

The Ephesians worshipped a goddess named Artemis or Diana. The Temple built

for her was one of the Seven Wonders of the ancient world. However, Paul's preaching was having an effect on the craftsmen who sold shrines in her honour.

What did the craftsmen say to stir the people up to anger? (Acts 19:27)

This created huge confusion and chaos in the city. Can you imagine the crowds chanting for two solid hours: "Great is Diana of the Ephesians". Finally the townclerk settled the people down and dismissed them.

Before Paul left Ephesus, he wrote a letter to the believers in Corinth. Word had reached him that the church there was having trouble getting along. Paul had to encourage them to remember that they were all one body. He gave them a lovely chapter on what love is.

He then travelled through Macedonia, exhorting them, and then visited the churches in Greece. He intended to catch a ship to Judea, but news reached him of a plot against his life so he changed his plans. He decided to go back through Macedonia on his way and came to Troas.

Who were Paul's travel companions at this time? (Acts 20:4)

Mapwork: Follow Paul's journey with a blue pencil: Macedonia, Greece, Troas, Assos, Miletus, Tyre, Jerusalem, Caesarea

What happened while Paul was exhorting the believers here? (Acts 20:9)

Love is...

Revised Standard Version

NAPTEIT	-----
KIDN	-----
TNO SUJAELO	-----
TON BOTAFSUL	-----
TNO ROANAGRT	-----
OTN UEDR	-----
SOED TON SISTIN NO WON AWY	-----
TON TABLIIRER	-----
TNO RFSUENELT	-----
SEDO OTN IECORJE TA GOWRN	-----
ROEJISCE NI HET GRHIT	-----
SAREB LLA GIHSNT	-----
BEELISVE LAL SIGTNH	-----
PEHSO LAL GISHNT	-----
UDENESR LAL SITNGH	-----

1 2 3 4 5 6 3 7 8 9 10 11 12

How long did Paul speak to them all? (Acts 20:11)

Paul set off on foot for Assos, meeting with his travel companions and going by ship to Miletus. There he met with some of the elders of the Ephesian ecclesia.

Paul was heading to Jerusalem, but what had he heard would happen to him there? (Acts 20:23)

What did Paul know would happen to the church after he was gone? (Acts 20:29,30)

They sailed on stopping in Tyre where the disciples warned Paul about going to Jerusalem, and then went on to Caesarea.

Paul compares the Gentiles to wild olive shoots grafted into the cultivated olive tree of Israel. Underline the warning Paul gives to the Gentiles.

But if some of the branches were broken off, and you, although a wild olive shoot, were grafted in among the others and now share in the nourishing root of the olive tree, do not be arrogant toward the branches. If you are, remember it is not you who support the root, but the root that supports you. Then you will say, "Branches were broken off so that I might be grafted in." That is true. They were broken off because of their unbelief, but you stand fast through faith. So do

not become proud, but fear. For if God did not spare the natural branches, neither will he spare you. Note then the kindness and the severity of God: severity toward those who have fallen, but God's kindness to you, provided you continue in his kindness. Otherwise you too will be cut off. And even they, if they do not continue in their unbelief, will be grafted in, for God has the power to graft them in again. For if you were cut from what is by nature a wild olive tree, and grafted, contrary to nature, into a cultivated olive tree, how much more will these, the natural branches, be grafted back into their own olive tree. (Romans 11:17-24 ESV)

Read through Acts 21:10-15

Bible Marking: Use your orange pencil to colour in Places. Use your dark green pencil to colour in references to the Jews, and underline what they would do. Use your brown pencil to colour in references to the Gentiles. Use your dark blue pencil to colour in references to Paul, and underline what he answered.

What did Agabus do to show what would happen to Paul at Jerusalem? (Acts 21:11)

What did Paul's friends urge him not to do? (Acts 21:12)

When Paul would not be persuaded, what did they say? (Acts 21:14)

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
 To solve this puzzle, each letter is shifted one over from where
 it is supposed to be. You need to shift it back.

QVU PO UIFO, BT HPE'T DIPTFO POFT, IPMZ BOE

CFMPWFE, DPNQBTTJPOBUF IFBSUT, LJOEOFTT,

IVNJMJUZ, NFFLOFTT, BOE QBUJFODF, CFBSJOH XJUI

POF BOPUIFS BOE, JG POF IBT B DPNQMBJOU BHBJOTU

BOPUIFS, GPSHJWJOH FB DI PUIFS; BT UIF MPSE IBT

GPSHJWFO ZPV, TP ZPV BMTP NVTU GPSHJWF.

Read through Acts 21:16-26

Bible Marking: Use your orange pencil to colour in Places. Use your dark green pencil to colour in references to the Jews. Use your brown pencil to colour in references to the Gentiles. Use your dark blue pencil to colour in references to Paul, including the pronoun "he" and "thou" where it refers to Paul, and underline what he did or was said about him.

What did Paul tell James and the elders at Jerusalem about? (Acts 21:19)

What did the Jews think that Paul was teaching? (Acts 21:21)

James and the elders present had a plan to show the Jews how Paul actually felt about the Law. They had four young men who had sworn a Nazarite vow and the time had come to complete it. They asked Paul to take the four and provide the sacrifices required for purification. This would show the Jews that he still was "a son of the Law".

What was required at the end of a Nazarite vow? (Numbers 6:13-15)

EXAMPLE:

Paul was willing to be a servant to all men in order to gain them to Christ. He became a Jew to the Jews, under the Law to those under the Law, without the Law to those without the Law, weak to those who were weak. How can you follow Paul's example in this?

Read through Acts 21:27-36

Bible Marking: Use your dark green pencil to colour in references to the Jews which would also include "the people" and the pronoun "they". Use your dark blue pencil to colour in references to Paul, including the pronoun "he".

Using the words you have underlined in dark green, write a summary of what happened here:

What do you think the Jews should have done first? Why didn't they do this?

With all the fuss the Jews were making, who did the chief captain imagine Paul to be? (Acts 21:38)

Paul asked for permission to speak to the people, and goes on to tell his story. First, he reminded the Jews that at one time, he had been exactly like them: zealous toward God and persecuting those who followed Jesus, but then had been sent in a different direction by God.

What was it that he said that the Jews could not accept? (Acts 22:21,22)

The reaction of the Jews to Paul confused the chief captain. He assumed there must be more to the story and was going to scourge Paul to get to the bottom of it. But then he found out that Paul was a Roman citizen. Instead of a scourging, Paul would have a proper hearing.

Paul began his hearing before the chief priests and all their council.

What were Paul's first words? (Acts 23:1)

The High Priest didn't like this. What did he command to be done to Paul? (Acts 23:2)

Ananias had been appointed High Priest by Herod and was known for his cruelty and injustice. His action in this situation show his true colours.

What was a High Priest supposed to be like? (Hebrews 5:1-4)

It was clear that Paul would not receive justice in this council. Instead, he took a position that divided them. The gospel Paul was preaching was that Jesus had risen from the dead. The Sadducees did not believe in the resurrection, while the Pharisees did, and there were both Pharisees and Sadducees in the council.

What did Paul say to them? (Acts 23:6)

How did the Pharisees respond? (Acts 23:9)

The division between Paul's accusers was now so great, that the chief captain was worried Paul would be pulled in pieces by them. He took him back to the castle.

Read through Acts 23:11-24

Bible Marking: Use your orange pencil to colour in Places. Use your light blue pencil to colour in the reference to the Lord, and then underline what he said. Use your dark green pencil to colour in references to the Jews and the pronoun "they" when it refers to them, and then use your brown pencil to colour in references to the chief captain and the pronoun "he" when it refers to him.

Using what you have coloured referring to the Jews, write down what their plan was in your own words.

Using what you have coloured referring to the chief captain, write down what his plan was in your own words.

The chief captain was a Roman soldier probably in command of 1000 soldiers. They were responsible for keeping the peace, kind of like the police do for us today. The Jews had a responsibility as well - they were meant to be lights that witnessed to God's mercy and justice.

What do you think of the actions of these Jews? Was it just? _____

What do you think of the actions of the chief captain? Was it just? _____

Do you think the Jews kept their oath? _____

Felix was the Roman governor over Judea. He would make the final decision whether Paul was guilty of anything or not. He put him under guard until his accusers could come and state their case against him.

What four things did the Jews accuse Paul of? (Acts 24:5,6)

Paul is given an opportunity to defend himself before Felix. He points out that they are unable to prove any of their accusations except that he does worship God in the way they call heresy.

What did Paul state his purpose was in coming to Jerusalem? (Acts 24:17)

Felix recognized that no evidence had been produced to confirm guilt of any wrong doing in Paul. He put off any decision until he could hear what Claudius Lysias (the chief captain) had to say. He was also holding out hope that Paul might decide to buy his freedom in which case he could make a bit of money on the side.

For two years, Paul remained in custody in Caesarea, with Felix occasionally calling for him to hear what he had to say. But then Felix was removed from office, and Porcius Festus became the governor instead.

The Jews try once again to have Paul brought to Jerusalem so they can lie in wait and kill him, and again are prevented. Festus invited the Jews to go with him to Caesarea and present their accusations before him. It was clear that Paul was not guilty of the charges they made, but Festus asked Paul if he wished to go to Jerusalem and have a trial there because he knew this would please the Jews.

What was Paul's answer to this question? (Acts 25:10)

As a Roman citizen, Paul had the right to appeal to the court of the Emperor himself. When Paul was taken prisoner two years earlier, the Lord had stood by him and told him that he would bear witness of the gospel in Rome. Finally, it seemed that this might be possible.

Before Paul can be sent to Rome, King Agrippa came to see Festus and it was arranged that Paul would speak before Agrippa. Festus needed to come up with an accusation against Paul and hoped that Agrippa would help him figure out what to accuse him of.

Paul tells his story to Agrippa, and how he went from an oppressor of those who followed Christ, to being one of them.

Write out what Paul's message was. (Acts 26:23)

When Paul had finished his speech, what did they decide about his guilt? (Acts 26:31)

Voyage to Rome



Mapwork: Trace the route on the map using a purple pencil: Sidon, Myra, Cnidus, Crete, Fair Havens.

Shortly after this, Paul is on his way to Rome, sailing to a city of Lycia called Myra. Here they caught a ship of Alexandria that was sailing to Italy. The winds were not cooperating however. Sailboats can sail into the wind, but in order to do so, they have to zig zag back and forth and it can take much longer. Or if there is no wind, then the ship might have to be rowed which would be very slow going. They finally made it to Crete which was only about a quarter of

their journey and stopped at a place called Fair Havens to decide what to do next. It had taken them much longer than expected so that most ships had stopped sailing for the season. Late autumn and winter were known to be stormy.

What did Paul advise the centurion? (Acts 27:10)

The centurion chose to listen to the Master and owner of the ship, however, and because Fair Havens wasn't a good place to stay for the winter, they decided to head for a better port further along the coast of Crete.

All seemed well when they started out, but what happened? (Acts 27:14,15)

The tempestuous winds drove the ship away from Crete and out past a small island called Clauda and toward the coast of Africa. Along this coast are sandbanks and shoals which are a

danger to ships. They “lowered the gear” which may mean the anchor or the mainsail in the hopes of changing their course.

What else did they do to try and help their situation? (Acts 27:18,19)

Things had begun to look hopeless. Since they could not see the sun or stars, they couldn't find out where they were. The storm was not subsiding, and since they had not been able to eat or rest properly, the mood on the ship would have been one of despair. At this time, Paul stood up among them to encourage them.

What had Paul seen to give him hope? (Acts 27:23-24)

Write out Paul's encouraging words. (Acts 27:25-26)

How many nights had they endured this storm? (Acts 27:27) _____

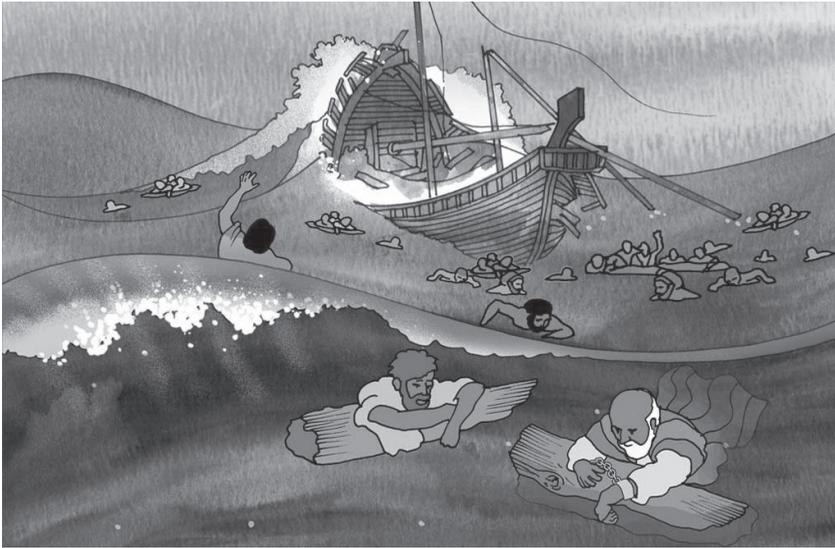
Where had the storm driven the ship? (Acts 27:27) _____

It is usually during times of trouble that a man's strength or weakness is best shown. Paul was a man of great faith. His confidence inspired his fellow passengers and gave them hope when a little later, at midnight, they had evidence that they were nearing land. They cast out the anchors and wished for the day. It is no wonder that the Centurion was prepared to listen to Paul when he insisted that everyone must stay in the ship in order to be saved.

EXAMPLE:

Paul could have kept to himself and thought only of his own survival. Instead he was an encourager to all around him and looked out for the good of all those around him. How could you follow Paul's example in this?

Read through Acts 27:33-44



Bible Marking: *Using your dark blue pencil to colour in references to Paul, and the pronoun "he" when it refers to him, and underline his actions. Use your brown pencil to colour in references to the centurion or soldiers, and underline their actions.*

You can probably imagine that two weeks of getting tossed around on the ocean, not to mention the worry, would dampen your interest in food. But it would also leave everyone weak. Paul encouraged everyone to take some food, and assured them that they would all survive.

What did Paul do then? (Acts 27:35)

This had a good effect on all the 276 people on board the ship. They all ate and were of good cheer. They further lightened the ship by throwing all the wheat the ship was carrying into the sea. This would allow the ship to ride higher in the shallow water near land. And when it was light, they aimed for the shoreline and ran the ship aground.

Why didn't they kill all the prisoners so they couldn't escape? (Acts 27:42-43)

Read through Acts 28:1-10

Bible Marking: *Use your orange pencil to colour in Places. Use your dark blue pencil to colour in references Paul, and the pronoun "he" when it refers to him. Underline what he does.*

Mapwork: *Draw a shipwreck near Melita.*

You can probably imagine the relief to have solid land under one's feet again, and a fire to warm up by. All those people, wet through from the rain and the sea, shivering from the cold, were welcomed with kindness by the residents of the island of Melita.

What strange thing happened to Paul as he was helping with the fire? (Acts 28:3)

There is one kind of poisonous snake that is found along the coast of the Adriatic Sea. It is called a Horned Viper. The venom causes swelling and dizziness and can be fatal if not treated with an anti-venom.

What did the people living there expect to happen to Paul? (Acts 28:6)

When it didn't, they changed their mind about him and said he was a god. The Roman centurion who was in charge of Paul already had a good amount of respect for Paul, now everyone would be quite certain that he was not a common criminal. Although it does not mention it, it is hard to imagine that Paul had not shared the gospel with those on the ship with him, and now with a whole new audience as he explained to them that he was not a god, but a servant of the true God.

What does Paul do for Publius? (Acts 28:8)

This news spread quickly and Paul was able to help many others on the island too.

Read through Acts 28:11-16

Bible Marking: Use your orange pencil to colour in Places.

Mapwork: Trace the route on the map from Melita using a purple pencil.

How long did they stay on the island? (Acts 28:11) _____

As Paul travelled towards Rome, various brethren came to meet him along the way and encourage him. He must have had a few misgivings about what would happen in Rome especially since the Emperor he had appealed to was Nero, who was not a very nice man, but he took courage.

How was Paul treated when he finally reached Rome? (Acts 28:16)

Read Acts 28:17-31

What is the first thing Paul does once in Rome? (Acts 28:17)

What do you think the "hope of Israel" meant to the Jews? (Acts 28:20)

What do you think the "hope of Israel" meant to Paul?

What had the Jews in Rome heard of Paul? (Acts 28:21)

They were interested in hearing what Paul had to say about this “sect” and arranged a date for Paul to explain it. Many came and Paul spoke to them from morning to evening, trying to persuade them about Jesus out of the Law of Moses and the prophets.

How did they receive what he said? (Acts 28:24)

Paul concluded his talk with a quotation from Isaiah. Probably Paul hoped they would take the time to examine themselves. Had their heart grown thick? Were their ears dull of hearing? Were their eyes closed? If only they would see, hear, understand, turn to God, and be healed!

However, the Gentiles were ready to hear the Gospel, and Paul was eager to share it. For two years Paul lived in Rome, a prisoner, but in his own hired house.

What did he spend his time doing? (Acts 28:31)

At the end of the two years, Paul received his freedom and for a little while probably spent his time visiting the churches possibly going as far as Spain to preach the gospel. However, the attitude of Rome to the Christian religion began to change, and persecution by Rome began to take place. Paul was arrested again and put in prison. This time there was no hired house. During this time Paul wrote his letters to Timothy, and they give us a picture of an old man, worn out and longing for a cloak to keep him warm. As a Roman citizen, Paul was spared from a cruel death, but the day came when he was killed for his faith.

Write out these last words of Paul. (2 Timothy 4:6-8)
