

Unit B

This study sheet belongs to:

Study 1. The First Missionary Journey continued

READ: Acts 13: 13-32; 38-45; 50-52 and 14: 1-28

numerous converts, both Jewish and Gentile. Once again, it was the Jews who stirred up trouble, and after an outburst of violence, the missionaries moved on to Lystra. We should understand that the message itself was **"good news"**, offering forgiveness of sins through the death and resurrection of the Lord Jesus. But when people refused to believe in Him they often became very opposed, not only to the message, but also to those who preached it.

3. LYSTRA

Here, the instantaneous healing of a life-long cripple made a tremendous impression upon the local people. "The gods have come down to us in the likeness of men," (14: 11) they shouted. In their misguided enthusiasm, they were preparing to offer sacrifices in honour of Paul and Barnabas! Only with difficulty were they restrained from doing so, as Paul and Barnabas urged them to "turn from these vain things to the living God": (v. 15) Once again it was the unbelieving Jews who caused trouble. Paul was stoned, and left for dead. Thankfully, he survived, and next day he and Barnabas moved on to Derbe.

4. HOMEWARD BOUND!

After a successful time of preaching the gospel at Derbe, the two preachers returned to Lystra, Iconium and Antioch. In each place they encouraged the Christians in their new faith, and also strengthened their church-life, by appointing elders in each church. (vs. 22 & 23)

After a brief visit to Perga, they embarked for Antioch, in Syria, from which place they had set out, perhaps a year earlier.

What stories they would have to tell! They were careful, however, not to talk about what THEY had done, but about what GOD had done! (See Key Verse) In particular, they told how large numbers of non-Jews had responded to the message and had been saved on the very same terms as Jews! The great "whosoever" of John 3: 16 was proving to be a reality in the experience of many, both Jews and Gentiles!

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"And when they had come and gathered the church together, they reported all that God had done with them, and that He had opened the door of faith to the Gentiles."

After spending some time on the island of Cyprus, Paul and his party set sail from Paphos and landed at Perga. (See map, Study 2) At this point John Mark took his leave of Paul and Barnabas, and went home to Jerusalem. This decision, on the part of Mark, had repercussions at a later date, as we shall see.

The story now centres on several towns.

I. ANTIOCH in PISIDIA

Paul was invited to address the Jews in their synagogue service. It was a great opportunity to tell them about the Lord Jesus. He made it clear to them that "through this Man is preached to you the forgiveness of sins". (Acts 13: 38) Many people, especially the Gentiles (i.e. non-lews) were very eager to hear more and when the next Sabbath day came around, "almost the whole city came together to hear the word of God". (13: 44) The Jews were extremely enraged at the idea that Gentiles, whom they totally despised, could he saved on exactly the same terms as Jews. Their jealousy was so great that they stirred up opposition against Paul and Barnabas, and had them driven out of the area. (v. 50) But their visit was not a failure - the Gospel had been preached, people had believed, and a Christian church had been formed - something which did not exist there previously!

2. ICONIUM

Here Paul and Barnabas followed their usual pattern of using the Jewish synagogue as their starting-point. (14: 1) Here, too, there were



Study 1. The First Missionary Journey continued

	leave Paul and Barnabas.
!	o. According to Acts 15: 36-39 , what after-effects did his departure have for Paul and Barnab
	Suggest some factors which could cause a Christian TODAY to give up serving the Lord.
Ans	SWER THESE QUESTIONS ABOUT THE VISIT OF PAUL AND BARNABAS TO ANTIOCH IN PISIDIA:-
	a. To what building did they go?
١	o. What day of the week was it when they went there?
(c. From what TWO parts of the Scriptures were the readings taken?
	d. What were Paul and Barnabas invited to do?
	e. Which one of them accepted the invitation?
	to justify sinners?
MΗ	ROUGHOUT THIS STUDY WE NOTICE THAT MOST OF THE OPPOSITION AND VIOLENCE CAME FROM JEWS
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WH THE	AT LYSTRA, HOW DID THE LOCAL PEOPLE REACT TO THE HEALING OF THE CRIPPLE?
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WH 11-HE	AT LYSTRA, HOW DID THE LOCAL PEOPLE REACT TO THE HEALING OF THE CRIPPLE? WHY DO YOU THINK PAUL AND BARNABAS RESTRAINED THEM FROM OFFERING SACRIFICES? ON THE RETURN 'LEG' OF THEIR JOURNEY, IN WHAT WAYS DID PAUL AND BARNABAS HELP THE NEW CHRISTIANS?



Unit B

Study 2. The gospel reaches Europe

This study sheet belongs to:

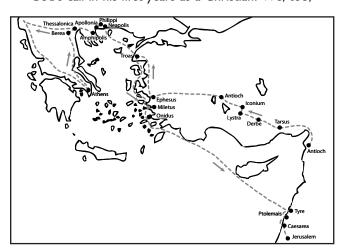


KEY VERSE: Acts 16: 10

"... immediately we sought to go to Macedonia, concluding that the Lord had called us to preach the gospel to them."

After some time, Paul was eager to undertake another 'missionary journey'. In particular, he wished to re-visit the churches, which had been started on the previous journey. It was at this point that Barnabas and he had a sharp disagreement; this resulted in Paul choosing a new partner, Silas by name. With the approval of the church at Antioch, Paul and Silas set off. Paul's commitment to spreading the gospel, in spite of difficulties such as are mentioned in **chapter 15**, is a good example for us all.

Travelling overland, Paul and Silas came to Derbe and Lystra, where a young man named Timothy lived. It is very likely that Timothy had become a believer in the Lord Jesus at the time of Paul's earlier visit. (See Study 1) In the intervening period, Timothy had progressed spiritually, and was held in high esteem by all who knew him. Paul was convinced that he would be a valuable asset to the spreading of the gospel, and so he urged him to join Silas and himself. Timothy was willing to do this, and in a little while the 'team', now three in number, moved on. As time progressed, Timothy became a very close friend of Paul, and a most useful man in God's work, in spite of his frequent illnesses. (1 Timothy 5: 23) We wonder how different his life would have been if he had failed to respond to God's call in his first years as a Christian! We, too,



READ: Acts 15: 36-41, 16: 1-12

will miss what is BEST, if we do not put God FIRST!

Paul and his companions trusted God to guide them at each stage of their travels. This is indicated by such expressions as "they were forbidden by the Holy Spirit to preach the word in Asia" (v. 6) and "they tried to go into Bithynia, but the Spirit did not permit them". (v. 7)

When they eventually reached Troas, they may well have been puzzled why God had prevented them from entering either Asia or Bithynia. Soon they were to know! The answer came by means of a remarkable vision which Paul had. Read vs. 9 & 10 again. The "man of Nacedonia" belonged to what we call Europe, and here he was, pleading with Paul to "come over… and help us"!

This, indeed, was an 'open door' - following on the experience of two 'closed doors' (vs. 6 & 7) Paul and his associates were convinced that God was calling them to take the gospel into Europe. (See Key Verse) Without delay, they set sail. In two days' time, they disembarked, for the first time, on European soil.

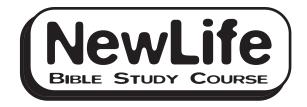
It was, indeed, a 'red-letter day' for Europe, for it heralded the coming of the 'good news' of salvation, through the Lord Jesus Christ. From that simple beginning, the truth has spread, and millions have believed and have been saved. The challenging question for each of us is: Have I personally believed in the Lord Jesus?

It appears that Luke joined the other three at this stage. We know this because Luke, who wrote Acts, changes from using "they" to "we". In using "we" he is clearly including himself in the narrative of what took place. (Note "they" five times in vs. 6-8, and "we" three times in vs. 10-12) We conclude, therefore, that the 'team' now consisted of four men! They were all different, but they had this in common - they all loved the Lord Jesus and they wanted to serve Him by telling others about Him! We, too, should aim at being good witnesses for Him!



Study 2. The gospel reaches Europe

	Why does Paul refer to him as "my true son in the faith" (I Timothy I: 2) and "my beloved son"? (2 Timothy I: 2)
D• `	Why did Paul want "to have him go on with him"? (Acts 16: 3)
	DECIDING WHICH PARTS TO GO TO, PAUL AND HIS PARTNERS DEPENDED UPON GOD TO GUIDE THEM. a. Name TWO areas to which the Holy Spirit prevented them from going.
1	b. In what way did God show His servants where the 'open door' was?
	c. Why was the short sea voyage described in v.II of special importance?
	Here are some verses from the Psalms which speak about God being willing and able to guid
	His PEOPLE IN THEIR DECISIONS. FILL IN THE MISSING WORDS:-
	Psdm 25: 9 "The humble (meek) He guides""
	i)
	v) Psalm 78: 72 "He guided them by the" "
	Write out, from Psalm 23 , the two sentences in which David speaks about God leading him.
De	write out, from Famil 23, the two sentences in which David speaks about dod leading film.
•	
TR	UE or FALSE (These sentences all refer to Luke)
	i. He wrote The Acts of the Apostles.
	ii. According to Colossians 4: 14 , he was a lawyer.
	iii. In changing from "they" to "we", he includes himself in the events which he is writing about
i	iv. He was the third member of the missionary team.
	v. He joined the others at Troas.
	·
Wi	RITE A FEW SENTENCES ABOUT ANY MISSIONARY, EITHER PAST OR PRESENT, WHOM YOU HAVE KNOWN OF
JIE A	RD ABOUT.
HE/	
-IE/-	
- IE /-	
- IE/ -	
- IE /-	
	TE SOME REASONS, WITH BIBLE REFERENCES WHERE POSSIBLE, WHY ALL CHRISTIANS SHOULD HELP TO SPRE
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	TE SOME REASONS, WITH BIBLE REFERENCES WHERE POSSIBLE, WHY ALL CHRISTIANS SHOULD HELP TO SPRE GOSPEL OF THE LORD JESUS.



Unit B

This study sheet belongs to:

Study 3. Events at 'Philippi

READ: Acts 16: 11-40



KEY VERSE: Romans 1: 16

"For I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ, for it is the power of God to salvation for everyone who believes . . ."

On disembarking, Paul and his friends proceeded inland for about ten miles, to Philippi, an important city and the capital of that part of Macedonia. (See map, Study 2) The missionaries faced a challenging situation. How would they begin the work to which God had called them?

The story centres around three persons:-

I. LYDIA

She was a well-to-do business lady who came from Thyatira, in Asia, but who had crossed over to Philippi to sell 'Thyatira purple', a much soughtafter type of cloth. Lydia was a very religious person and each Sabbath she and some other ladies met for prayer by a riverside. Paul and his partners joined them, and began to speak to them about the Lord Jesus. We do not know what the other women thought about this 'new' teaching, but Lydia was very interested! "The Lord opened her heart to heed the things spoken by Paul." (v. 14)

As far as we know, Lydia was (or became) the first convert in Europe to Christ and His gospel. Not only she, but also her entire household, were baptised as Christians. (v. 15)

God has wonderful ways of bringing people to faith in the Lord Jesus! Perhaps you have come into contact with the gospel when away from home, like Lydia, or perhaps through unexpected circumstances! The really important thing, however, is to heed the message, and to believe in the Saviour!

2. THE SLAVE-GIRL

She was under the control of an evil spirit and had the power to act as a fortune-teller. People paid her owners lots of money, in return for having their fortune told! She attached herself to Paul and his partners, and kept shouting, "These men are the servants of the Most High God, who proclaim to us the way of salvation": (vs. 17) This continued for days on end! What she was saying was true, but Paul was greatly annoyed because it was really Satan who was in control of the girl. Eventually, Paul ordered the spirit, in the name of Jesus Christ, to leave the girl! That was the end of both her fortune-telling, and also of her noisy shouting at the missionaries!

The gospel was proving how powerful it is! First, a religious, respectable business woman is saved, and then a Satan-controlled slave is liberated into a new and better life! We should each ask: Is the gospel working effectively in ME? (See 1 Thessdonians 2: 13)

3. THE JAILER

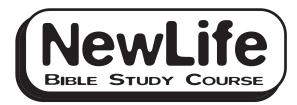
The girl's owners tried to 'get their own back' on Paul and Silas by falsely accusing them. The result was that the missionaries were severely beaten and put in prison. Undaunted, they prayed and sang hymns to God! Then came a terrible earthquake which wrecked the prison. The jailer awoke, and was seized with terror at the thought of his prisoners having escaped! He was greatly relieved, however, to find no one had gone! Shaking all over, he helped Paul and Silas out, and then asked his wellknown question, "What must I do to be saved?" Without delay, they gave him the answer! "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and you will be saved ... " (See vs. 30 & 31) That very night the jailer and his family heard "the word of the Lord" (v. 32), believed it and were baptised. What a happy finish to a terrifying night!

These events of so long ago are important to us because from these small beginnings, the gospel has spread and reached us. Lives were changed in those far-off days, and are still being changed! The gospel is still "the power of God to salvation", as the Key Verse tells us.

NewLife WorkSheet

Study 3. Events at 'Philippi

	THESE QUESTIONS ABOUT LYDIA:- m where did she originally come?
	what business was she engaged?
	ere, and when, did Paul first meet her?
d. Wh	at did she do each Sabbath day?
FIT THESE	WORDS INTO THE SENTENCES, TO SUM UP LYDIA'S EXPERIENCE: - (SEE VS. 14 & 15)
	home, ear, missionaries, open.
	ia had an OPEN for the MESSAGE.
	had an OPEN for the MASTER.
THE SLAVE	GIRL:-
a. Hac	human "mosters" (See vs. 16 & 19) In what way did they make money out of her?
	could also say that she had an unseen 'master' who was controlling her life. What is nt by this statement?
I te	be a Christian means that we have a new Master - a "Master in Heaven", as Colossian Ils us. We are "not our own" - we belong to Him. (See I Corinthians 6: 19 & 20) In t ways should this teaching affect how we live?
	Day of the control of
	as clearly as you can, why Paul and Silas were put in prison at Philippi. at was the effect of the earthquake upon the prison?
b. Wh	at was the prison-keeper's reaction when he saw all the doors open?
c. Wh	y did he not proceed with his intention?
N THE HO	ME OF THE JAILOR:-
i) "Th ii) "	ey spoke the word of the Lord to ALL who were in the house." Which verse?
,	at can we learn from the use of 'ALL' in each of these verses?
	ite out the LAST sentence of Acts 18: 8 , which stresses the same three steps.
	HAT TWO PRACTICAL WAYS DID THE JAILER SHOW COMPASSION AND CARE FOR PAUL A AFTER HE WAS SAVED?
	COULD A YOUNG CHRISTIAN TODAY SHOW "THE LOVE OF GOD" TO OTHERS? JOHN 3: 17)



Unit B

This study sheet belongs to:

Study 4. The Second Missionary Journey completed

READ: Acts 17: 1-34 and 18: 1-17, 22



KEY VERSE: 1 Corinthians 15: 3 & 4

"For I delivered to you first of all that which I also received: that Christ died for our sins according to the Scriptures, and that He was buried, and that He rose again the third day according to the Scriptures."

For Paul and Silas personally, the good thing about the earthquake was that they were released from prison! After a brief visit to Lydia and the other converts, they went on to Thessalonica.

I. THESSALONICA

Here Paul followed his normal pattern of speaking first to the Jews in their synagogue. The Old Testament was his 'text-book', as he tried to convince his hearers that the Christ had to suffer, die and rise again. Paul's argument was the Jesus is the Christ; He is the fulfilment of all the Old Testament promises and prophecies. Some Jews were persuaded and believed. In addition, many Greeks and leading women of the city became Christians, and a church came into being. Unbelieving Jews, however, succeeded in stirring up opposition, and for a time it looked as if a riot was breaking out. The Christians managed to get Paul and Silas away to Berea under cover of darkness.

2. BEREA

Unafraid, Paul and Silas went to the synagogue. Here, the Jews were more fair-minded than at Thessalonica. They listened carefully to this new message, and spent time every day searching their Old Testament Scriptures to find out if these things were really true! What a good example for us! Let us, as Christians, allow the Bible - the Word of God - to be the standard by which we test what we are

taught! Opposition again came from unbelieving Jews who travelled down from Thessalonica, and incited the crowds. It was time, once again, to move on!

3. ATHENS

Athens was the heart of Greek culture and learning, a place where multitudes of gods were worshipped. Paul was deeply stirred when he saw that "the city was given over to idols". (v. 16) As he spoke each day in the market -place about "Jesus and the resurrection", he met some philosophers who were eager to know more about "this new doctrine". (v. 19)

They invited Paul to come to the famous Areopagus, or Mars' Hill - the meeting-place of a very powerful and respected Court, or Council, which was made up of men of the highest rank.

Paul gave a great address to all present. (See vs. 22 - 31) He spoke about God as the Creator, and exposed the foolishness of making an idol to represent Him. He emphasised the need for all to repent, in view of the fact that the world's future Judge - the Lord Jesus - has been raised from the dead.

That was too much for most of them! The idea of a Person being raised from the dead caused them to mock, and to reject the message. Only a few of Athens' clever philosophers became believers in the Lord Jesus.

4. CORINTH

This busy sea-port was the last main stopping point on this journey. Here, the missionaries remained for eighteen months. It was a very immoral place, but once more the gospel proved its power to save people from lives of sinfulness. (See I Corinthians 6: 9-11) It was at Corinth that Paul met Aquila and Priscilla who became his faithful helpers in the work of the Lord.

Eventually Paul arrived back in Antioch, from which he had set out several years before. In spite of all he had suffered, he had great joy in knowing that many people had been saved, and new churches had been formed. That made it really worthwhile!



Study 4. The Second Missionary Journey completed

В	IN WHAT WAYS HAVE THEY GIVEN US A GOOD EXAMPLE.
	BOTH THESSALONICA AND BEREA, THE JEWS WHO WOULD NOT BELIEVE THE GOSPEL, STIRRED UP DUBLE. (See vs. 5, 8, & 13) a. Why do you think they did so?
	b. Suggest some reasons why people in your neighbourhood do not believe the gospel.
	c. Write out, from John 8: 24 , the warning given by the Lord Jesus to those who refuse to believe in Him.
FIN	ID ANSWERS TO THESE POINTS, REGARDING PAUL'S VISIT TO ATHENS: -
	a. These two men arrived in Athens after Paul. b. Two kinds of philosophers.
	c. The name of the place where Paul gave his address.
	d. The inscription on the altar
	e. A man and a woman who believed and became Christians.
A۱	a. Why had they recently moved from Rome to Corinth?
	b. In what way was it to Paul's advantage to stay with them?
	c. Why do you think Paul worked at his trade? (Acts 20: 33-35 may help you with your answer!
PRE	E KEY VERSES WERE WRITTEN BY PAUL TO THE CHURCH AT CORINTH; THEY SUM UP WHAT HE HAD FACHED. a. Write down the THREE things which, according to these verses, had happened to the Lord Jesus. b. Explain clearly why these events, which happened so long ago, are important to us.
	b. Explain clearly why these events, which happened so long ago, are important to us.
A.	WHAT, DO YOU THINK, WERE THE LASTING RESULTS OF "THE SECOND MISSIONARY JOURNEY"?
В	IS THERE A NEED FOR CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES TODAY? GIVE REASONS FOR YOUR ANSWER, SUPPORTED WHERE POSSIBLE, BY BIBLE REFERENCES.
	Return your study sheets to: