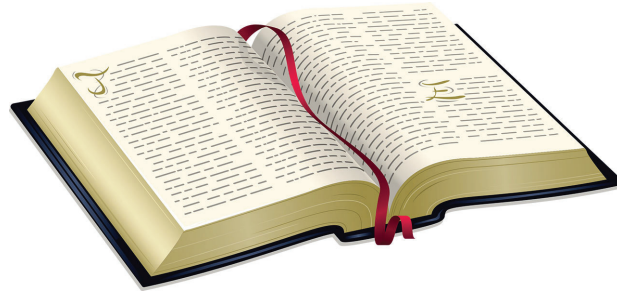


# toServe Bible Study - WHS-13



## Acts - Lesson 7 of 7

### Answer Sheet for King James Version (KJV)

### Chapters 25 - 28

#### **ACTS 25 - PAUL'S TRIAL BEFORE FESTUS**

*Festus, wanting to do the Jews a favor (Acts 25:9a).* Though he was a good man, Festus also understood that it was important for him to have and keep a good relationship with the Jewish people of his province.

**Are you willing to go up to Jerusalem and there be judged before me concerning these things? (Acts 25:9b)** Festus found it difficult to decide the case. Paul's standing as a Roman citizen apparently prevented Festus from commanding the trial to be moved to Jerusalem, so he asked Paul about this.

**So Paul said, "I stand at Caesar's judgment seat, where I ought to be judged...I appeal to Caesar." (Acts 25:10-11)** Paul saw through the plot against his life. Perhaps it was through supernatural knowledge, or perhaps through God-given common sense and deduction. Therefore, he demanded to stand trial before Caesar.

Paul's appeal made sense. He was convinced that the evidence was on his side and that he could win in a fair trial. He also had reason to wonder if his current judge (Festus) was sympathetic to his accusers, the religious leaders among the Jews.

It was the right of every Roman citizen to have his case heard by Caesar himself, after initial trials and appeals failed to reach a satisfactory decision. This was in effect an appeal to the supreme court of the Roman Empire.

Paul appealed specifically to Caesar Nero, who was later a notorious enemy of Christians. But the first five years of his reign, under the influence of good men around him, Nero was regarded as a wise and just ruler. Paul had no reason at this time to believe that Nero would be anti-Christian.

# Chapter 25

Please read all of Acts Chapter 25 ☐ Check

1. (vs. 25:2-3) What was the reason for the chief priests and Jewish leaders to have Paul moved from Caesarea to Jerusalem ?

They layed wait in the way to kill him.

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2. (v. 25:7) What was the outcome of the Jews who had come down from Jerusalem that had serious charges/complaints against Paul ?

they could not prove any complaints against Paul,

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3. (v. 25:8) When Paul made his defense/answered for himself, what three things does Paul mention that he had not done wrong against?

1. law of the Jews

2. against the temple

3. against Caesar

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4. (v. 25:9) Why did Festus ask Paul “Are you willing to go up to Jerusalem and there be judged before me concerning these things”?

Festus, willing to do the Jews a pleasure

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5. (v. 25:12) Paul, knowing he had done nothing wrong, made a statement to Festus. After that statement what was the only answer that Festus could have made?

“You have appealed unto Caesar? unto Caesar shalt thou go.

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6. (vs. 25:15-16) Festus laid Paul’s case before king Agrippa, saying: “There is a certain man left a prisoner by Felix, about whom the chief priests and the elders of the Jews informed me. How did Festus tell the king how he handled it with the Jewish leaders?

It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver any man to die, before that he which is accused have the accusers face to face, and have licence to answer for himself concerning the crime laid against him.

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7. (v. 25: 24) When King Agrippa and Bernice came to visit Festus, he discussed Paul's case with them. What did the Jewish chief priest and elders want to happen to Paul ?

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he ought not to live any longer.

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8. (vs. 25:26-27) Festus is in a dilemma about Paul. The Jewish leaders really didn't have any evidence on the charges they brought up about Paul, and Paul had made a plea to be judged by Caesar in Rome. What does it seem he is wanting King Agrippa to help him with before he sends Paul to Rome?

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For it seemed to me unreasonable to send a prisoner, and not withal to signify the crimes laid against him.

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**Notes:** Festus simply could not send Paul to Caesar with a letter that said: "I really don't know what this man is accused of and he is probably innocent of any wrongdoing, but I thought I should send him to you anyway." That was no way to be popular with Caesar.



Acts 25 - Paul's Trial before Festus

# Chapter 26

Please read all of Acts Chapter 26 ☐ Check

1. (vs. 26:2-3) When Paul was permitted to speak, what did he feel fortunate/happy about?

I think myself happy, king Agrippa, because I shall answer for myself this day before thee touching all the things whereof I am accused of the Jews:

Why did he especially feel fortunate/happy to be speaking to King Agrippa?

Paul know he to be expert in all customs and questions which are among the Jews:.

2. (v. 26:5) Paul starts out by saying that the Jewish leaders know that he lived according to the strictest sect of our religion. What was that sect? Pharisee

3. (v. 26:6) What did Paul reveal why he was on trial/judged?

for the hope of the promise made of God, unto our fathers:

4. (v. 26:8) What question does Paul ask:

why would they think it would be incredible what God could do?

that God should raise the dead?

5. (vs. 26:9-10) What all did Paul claim he did because he was convinced to do all that was possible to oppose the name of Jesus of Nazareth?

many of the saints did I shut up in prison, having received authority from the chief priests; and when they were put to death, I gave my voice against them.

6. (v. 26:11) What exceeding steps did Paul say he did to try and punish these followers of Jesus ?

I persecuted them even unto strange cities.

7. (vs. 26:16-18) In this testimony that Paul gives to King Agrippa, Jesus reveals to him who he is to witness to, open their eye to, from the power of, and forgiveness of.

Please name these?

Witness to: the Gentiles

Open their eyes to: turn them from darkness to light,

From the power of: Satan unto God

Forgiveness of: sins

8. (v. 26:24) What point did Festus make that he said caused Paul to be out of his mind/ beside yourself/insane?

much learning has make you mad.

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9. (v. 26:29) What was the prayer that Paul had for all who were listening to him?

I would to God, that not only thou, but also all that hear me this day, were both almost,  
and altogether such as I am,

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10. (vs. 26:30-31) At the end of Paul's speech the king rose, and with him the governor and Bernice and those sitting with him. And when they had gone aside, they talked among themselves, saying what?

This man has done nothing worthy of death or of bonds.

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11. (v. 26:32) According to King Agrippa and Festus why could Paul not be set free at this time?

if he had not appealed to Caesar.

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12. This chapter sounds like Paul pleading his case for freedom, but let's examine 2 verses.  
**Read Acts 23:11** No matter what the outcome was, God had already assured Paul that he was going to Rome. *Now:*

**Read Acts 26:28.** In your own words, what do you think Paul was actually doing here?

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# Chapter 27

Please read all of Acts Chapter 27 ☐ Check

**Acts 27 is an account of a famous sea voyage.** Paul, Luke, and Aristarchus travel from Caesarea Maritima on their way to Rome. False charges and two years of imprisonment in Caesarea led Paul to appeal his case to a higher Roman court, and he is now on his way to that court. The chapter can be divided into seven paragraphs, alternating between descriptions of the sea voyage and Paul trying to keep everyone alive during a horrific storm. Eventually, they shipwreck on Malta. The ship and cargo are a complete loss, but no one dies.

**Acts 27:33–38 places Paul at the center of the action once again.** His ship has been storm-tossed and lost for two weeks. The 276 passengers have finally reached land, but don't know what rocks or reefs are between them and safety. The centurion has prevented the crew's escape attempt (Acts 27:27–32). Now, Paul brings everyone together to do something they haven't been able to in fourteen days: eat. They share bread and jettison the remaining cargo. Once dawn breaks, the crew sails the ship closer to land, but the ship gets hung up on a reef. Eventually, however, everyone makes it to shore (Acts 27:39–44).



1. (v. 27:2) Once again, here in verse 2 we see the word “we”. Who is this referring to?  
Luke, the writer of Acts
2. (vs. 27:2-3) Who was with Paul and Luke and where was he from, when they set sail for Rome ? Aristarchus, a Macedonian of Thessalonica, being with us.
3. (v. 27:3) The next day when they landed in Sidon, what did the centurion/captain Julius allow Paul to do?  
Julius courteously entreated Paul, and gave him liberty to go unto his friends to refresh himself.  

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4. (v. 27:14) What was the first sign of a bad storm that blew the ship off course?  
a tempestuous wind, called Euroclydon.  

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5. (vs. 27:18-19) What did they do next to try and lighten the ship?  
the third day we cast out with our own hands the tackling of the ship.  

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6. (vs. 27:22-27 In your own words write out how we know Paul was able to reassure all the men on board that no one on the ship would lose their life in this storm.  

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7. (vs. 27:43-44) Why did the centurion/commanding officer overturn the soldier’s plan to kill the prisoners ? willing to save Paul,  
What was his alternate plan?  
commanded that they which could swim should cast themselves first into the sea, and get to land:  
And the rest, some on boards, and some on broken pieces of the ship.  

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# Chapter 28

Please read all of Acts Chapter 28 ☐ Check

1. (v. 28:1) What was the name of the island that Paul had shipwrecked on ? Malta  
What bigger island was it next to? (hint: look at the map) Sicily
2. (v. 28:3) What happened to Paul as he was gathering brushwood/sticks ?  
a viper out of the heat, and fastened on his hand.
3. (vs. 28:4) What did the people from the island think was going to happen to Paul after the viper/snake bit him ?  
he should have swollen, or fallen down dead suddenly  
  
What did happen to Paul after the viper/snake bite?  
after they had looked a great while, and saw no harm come to him
4. (v. 28:6) What did the islanders think of Paul when nothing happened to him after the viper/snake bite?  
they changed their minds, and said that he was a god.
5. (vs. 28:7-9) There was an estate of the leading citizen/chief officer of the island, whose name was Publius, who received them and entertained them courteously for three days. And it happened that the father of Publius lay sick of a fever. What became of the father?  
Paul entered in, and prayed, and laid his hands on him, and healed him.
6. (v. 28:11) How long did Paul stay on the island of Malta ? three months



## Paul Finally makes it to Rome

Paul has wanted to go to Rome for years (Romans 1:11). Jesus has promised he will get there (Acts 23:11), a promise Paul embraced in full faith. What he didn't know was the path would include two years under house arrest in Caesarea Maritima (Acts 24:27), a terrible winter storm on a ship in the middle of the Mediterranean Sea, and a shipwreck (Acts 27). Fortunately, the ship sank just off the coast of Malta, where kind locals became more than generous after Paul provided healing for their sick (Acts 28:1–10).

Now, winter is ending and ship traffic resumes, as it typically does the first week of February. Another Alexandrian ship, probably one almost identical to the ship they had lost, has moored at Malta and agreed to take them on. The "twin gods" are the Greek gods Castor and Pollux, twin sons of Jupiter/Jesus and the divinities of sailors.

Malta is a small island directly south of Sicily. Sicily is a larger island off the "toe" of Italy's boot-like shape. The ship will travel north and skim the eastern coast of Sicily, first landing at Syracuse on the southeastern shore, and then at Rhegium on the toe of Italy, itself. From there they will sail up the western coast of Italy to Puteoli where Paul, Aristarchus, and Luke will disembark. As they walk the last few miles to Rome, they will encounter several Christ-followers who provide support and encouragement. Paul will spend two years under house arrest with the time to write and the freedom to teach anyone who will visit (Acts 28:12–31).

7. (v. 28:16) Once Paul arrived in Rome (as a prisoner) what were his living arrangements ?

Paul was suffered to dwell by himself with a soldier that kept him.

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8. (v. 28:17) After only being in Rome a short time, Paul called together the Jewish leaders to explain what to them?

Men and brethren, though I have committed nothing against the people, or customs of our fathers, yet was I delivered prisoner from Jerusalem into the hands of the Romans.

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9. (vs. 28:18-20) A big part of the reason Paul wanted to speak to the Jewish leaders, was to make sure they knew what?

I was compelled to appeal to Caesar, not that I had anything of which to accuse my nation. For this reason therefore I have called for you, to see you and speak with you,

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- 10.(v. 28:20) Why does Paul say he was bound with chains?

because for the hope of Israel I am bound with this chain."

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- 11.(vs. 28:21-22) How did the Jewish leaders respond to Paul after he made the statement in verses 28:17-20 ?

"We neither received letters from Judea concerning you, nor have any of the brethren who came reported or spoken any evil of you. But we desire to hear from you what you think; for concerning this sect, we know that it is spoken against everywhere."

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- 12.(vs. 28:17-23) In your own words, what was Paul's reason to speak to this Jewish audience?

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- 13.(v. 28:23) What manner did Paul use to try and persuade the Jewish leaders about who Jesus was?

both out of the law of Moses, and out of the prophets,

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- 14.(v. 28:28) After Paul quoted Isaiah 6:9-10 (most of his audience knew where he was quoting from) what was he leading up to?

that the salvation of God is sent unto the Gentiles, and that they will hear it.

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15. (v. 28:31) Two big points are made about Paul's style of witnessing.

What are these points?

1. with all confidence
2. no man forbidding him.

At the end of Peter's first sermon in Acts 2:14-41,  
Luke records one of the most profound verses in all of scripture.

## Acts 2:38

Peter said to them, "Repent,  
and each of you be baptized in the name of Jesus Christ  
for the forgiveness of your sins;  
**and you will receive the gift of the Holy Spirit.**

### Steps to Salvation:

1. Hearing the Word. **Romans 10:17**
2. Admit our sins. **1 John 1:9**
3. Repentance. **Acts 3:19**
4. Accepting Christ as Lord and Savior. **Romans 10:9**
5. Indwelling of the Holy Spirit. **John 14:17**

### A verse to underline and memorize

*the Spirit of truth,  
whom the world cannot receive,  
because it neither sees Him nor knows Him;  
but you know Him,  
for He dwells with you and will be in you.  
John 14:17*

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