

Questions from the Book of Acts for Next Level 20

1. Acts 1:1-14— Where does Jesus want us to take His message? What are the different ways you can fulfill this command?

2. Acts 1:15-26— In choosing a person to take the place of Judas, what were the two qualifications needed to be counted as one of the twelve apostles?

3. Acts 2:1-28— What evidence of the Holy Spirit's work can be observed in this chapter? What evidence of the Holy Spirit's work is seen in your life?

4. Acts 2:29-47— To what four activities did the people of this church in Jerusalem devote themselves? See verse 42. Explain why these four disciplines are important for our church today.

5. Acts 3:1-10— What did the scripture say was the purpose of Peter's healing of the lame man and other miracles like this? See II Corinthians 12:12, Mark 16:20, Acts 2:22. Does God do miracles today?

6. Acts 3:11-26— Verse 21 says, “He (Jesus) must remain in heaven until the time comes for God to restore everything, as He promised long ago through the holy prophets.” What future event was Peter talking about when he said “until the time comes for God to restore everything”? See Acts 1:6, Matthew 23:37-39, Romans 11:25-27, Revelation 19:1-10.

7. Acts 4:1-14— After hearing Peter boldly declare the gospel, what was the reason the Jewish leaders were astonished and amazed? What did they say made the difference in Peter and John’s lives? See verse 13.

8. Acts 4:23-37— Did the early church practice communism (verses 32-37)? Why or why not?

9. Acts 5:1-11— Who does verses 3 and 4 declare the Holy Spirit to be?

10. Acts 5:12-24— Read verses 17-21. What or who can stop God’s purposes from being fulfilled? How is this applicable to our own lives?

11. Acts 5:25-42— In Acts chapters 4 and 5 the apostles boldly preached the gospel without fearing what the Jewish leaders would say or do. The apostles faced the Jewish Sanhedrin after being put in jail and released by an angel. The high priest told them they were given strict orders not to teach in the name of Jesus. Peter answered, “We must obey God rather than man!” Then they were flogged and ordered not to speak in the name of Jesus. This however did not stop them. It says, “They did not cease teaching or preaching Jesus as the Christ.” Eventually, all but John died a martyr’s death. *To what extent are you willing to suffer for the sake of sharing the gospel with friends, co-workers, neighbors and family? This is a personal question between you and God.*

12. Acts 6:1-15— In this chapter Stephen becomes one of the first deacons in the church and then in chapter 7 he becomes the first martyr. How does the chapter describe the person and character of Stephen? See verses 5, 8, 10, and 15. How can we become a godly man like Stephen?

13. Acts 7:1-29— What is the covenant of circumcision that Stephen mentioned in verse 8? See Genesis 17:9-14. What is the spiritual application of circumcision that the Apostle Paul gives us in the New Testament? See Colossians 2:11-13.

14. Acts 7:30-59— When Jesus was brought to trial before the Sanhedrin He said very little. In this chapter Stephen speaks boldly to the Jewish leaders saying, “You stiff-necked people, uncircumcised in heart and ears, you always resist the Holy Spirit (verse 51).” As we are facing opposition because of our faith, when should we be quiet and when should we speak out boldly? See Matthew 10:19-20, John 14:26, and I Corinthians 2:13.

15. Acts 8:1-25— How did Philip’s preaching in Samaria fulfill part of Christ’s commission? See Acts 1:8. What were the circumstances that caused the scattered believers to take the gospel to Samaria? See verses 1-3. Who or where might be your Samaria today?

16. Acts 8:26-40— This Ethiopian was an important officer in the government of Ethiopia having charge of the treasury. After receiving Christ through the preaching of Philip, church tradition says he founded the Christian church in Ethiopia which still exists to this very day. After reading verses 26 to 40, where do you see the working and providence of God in bringing salvation to this Ethiopian eunuch?

17. Acts 9:1-31— This passage is an amazing story of the halt of the persecution of the church through the conversion of the its chief opponent, Saul of Tarsus, who became its chief apologist for all time. In verses 1 to 31 we see two very special men who God used to prepare the way for Paul to become the apostle to the Gentiles. Who were these two men and what role did they play?

18. Acts 9:32-43— What was the result of God doing these miracles through Peter? See verses 35 and 42. Which two miracles in the ministry of Jesus remind you of these miracles that Peter did?

19. Acts 10:1-23— How did God speak to Cornelius and Peter in these verses? What other ways did God speak to people in the Bible? In what ways does God speak to us today? What has God said to you recently?

20. Acts 10:24-48— Give a summary of the message Peter gave to Cornelius and those with him. What amazed and astonished Peter and the Jewish believers with him? Why?

21. Acts 11:1-18— When Peter came back to Jerusalem to report to the church about the salvation of the Gentiles, what objections did he find among the Jewish believers?

22. Acts 11:19-30— Barnabas appears for the third time in the book of Acts (Acts 4:36-37, 9:27-28, 11:22-26). Why do you think the leaders of the church of Jerusalem sent Barnabas to this new church in Antioch of Syria? Why do you think Barnabas went to Tarsus to look for Saul (Paul)?

23. Acts 12:1-19— In this passage the Apostle James, brother of John, is killed by King Herod. Then, the night before his execution, Peter is miraculously delivered from death by an angel. How do you account for the difference in outcomes in the lives of James and Peter?

24. Acts 12:19b-25— Speaking in general terms, what worldly forces seem to have power and control in our country and world? How does this chapter put this into perspective?

25. Acts 13:1-31— What strategy did Paul and Barnabas use when they were planting a church in a new city? See verses 5, 14-15. Why did they use this strategy?

26. Acts 13:32-52— Quoting Isaiah 49:6 concerning the mission of God for Israel, Paul said, “I have made you a light for the Gentiles, that you may bring salvation to the ends of the earth (Acts 13: 47).” Did the Jews in the time of Jesus see this as an important part of their national mission? Explain. How does this apply to us?

27. Acts 14:1-28— Paul and Barnabas went through great persecution even to the point where Paul was stoned and left for dead in Lystra (verse 19). Paul said, “We must go through many hardships to enter the kingdom of God (verse 22).” To varying degrees, hardships of one type or another will happen to all genuine believers. What are some reasons why we should expect hardships and difficulties?

28. Acts 15:1-35— What was the purpose and the importance of this first church council in Jerusalem?

29. Acts 15:36 to 16:15— The Apostle Paul was prohibited by the Holy Spirit from preaching the Word of God in Asia minor but instead was called to go to Macedonia (Europe). See verses 6-10. When has God closed (or opened) a door for you in order to reveal His will in your life?

30. Acts 16:16-40— What was the reaction of Paul and Silas to their severe beatings with rods and imprisonment? How was Paul's life consistent with his words that he gave to the Philippian church many years later? See Philippians 4:6-7, 12-13.

31. Acts 17:1-15— Why were those who heard Paul teach the scriptures in the city of Berea more noble in character than those listening to him in the city of Thessalonica? Why is this important?

32. Acts 17:16-34— When speaking to the Athenian philosophers, Paul did not quote scripture as he did to the Jews in the synagogue, but started with building a case for the one true God. He quoted the philosophers they had known and used examples they could relate to such as an altar built to worship the unknown god. Then, after establishing common ground, Paul zeroed in on the person of Christ. What are the two statements that Paul made about Jesus? See verse 31. Why were these important truths made to the Athenians?

33. Acts 18:1-17— In every city the Apostle Paul went to preach the gospel, he suffered abuse and attacks from the Jews. The city of Corinth was no exception to this. What gracious promise and encouragement did the Lord give to Paul? See verses 9-10. Give some scriptural promises that God gives to us during our time of trial and testing.

34. Acts 18:18-28— In verse 24, a man named Apollos came to Ephesus and boldly spoke in the synagogue. After being fully instructed in the truth of Christ and the gospel by Priscilla and Aquila, Apollos went on to Corinth and was a great help to the church. Apollos was a gifted scholar, orator and debater. His eloquent preaching was a great help and encouragement to the church at Corinth. How did his giftedness cause problems in the church at Corinth? What lesson can we learn from this division in the church at Corinth? Please read I Corinthians 1:12-13, 3:3-9.

35. Acts 19:1-20— When the new Christians of Ephesus converted to Christ they burned all of their magic arts and sorcery books (verses 18-20). Why shouldn't Christians today engage in horoscopes, tarot cards, palm reading, Ouija boards, or something similar? Do you have any items from your past life of sin that you are still hanging on to and need to get rid of?

36. Acts 19:21-41— If Demetrius had become a Christian, would he have had to give up making silver shrines to Artemis? What businesses, trades or employment do you believe are incompatible with being a Christian?

37. Acts 20:1-12— Verse 7 says, "On the first day of the week we came together to break bread." The Jews observed the Sabbath on the 7th day of the week (sundown Friday night until sundown Saturday night). Why do Christian churches gather together on the 1st day of the week (Sunday)?

38. Acts 20:13-38— Verse 31 says, “So be on your guard (be alert or be on the alert)! Remember that for three years I never stopped warning each of you night and day with tears.” What did Paul tell the elders of the church of Ephesus to be on guard (alert) about? See verses 28 to 30. Why is this message still important for us today?

39. Acts 21:1-16— It was said about the believers at Tyre, “Through the Spirit they urged Paul not to go to Jerusalem (verse 4b).” At Caesarea the prophet Agabus said, “The Holy Spirit says, ‘In this way the Jews of Jerusalem will bind the owner of this belt and will hand him over to the Gentiles.’” Was Paul wrong to go to Jerusalem? When the advice of godly people is the opposite of what we sense God wants us to do, how should we respond?

40. Acts 21:17-26— In the previous chapter Paul said that his heart’s desire in his church planting ministry was to “testify to the gospel of the grace of God (20:24).” In 20:21 he clearly defined the gospel as “testifying both to Jews and to Greeks repentance toward God and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ.” Did Paul compromise the gospel of grace by participating in the Jewish rite of purification which involved offerings and sacrifices? What principle did Paul follow when he did this Jewish ritual? See I Corinthians 9:19-22.

41. Acts 21:27-36— Who saved Paul from being killed? How should a Christian respond to governmental authorities including elected officials and police officers? See Romans 13:1-1-7, I Timothy 2:1-2 and Matthew 22:21.

42. Acts 21:37-40— Why did Paul speak to the Roman commander (tribune) in the Greek language in verse 37 and to the Jewish crowd at the temple in the Aramaic language (the common Hebrew dialect) in verse 40?

43. Acts 22:1-21— When we witness to non-Christians, we must first establish a common ground with those to whom we are sharing our faith. Give the points of identification that Paul made with this hostile Jewish crowd.

44. Acts 22:22-29— When Paul quoted the words the Lord had spoken to him, “Go, for I will send you far away to the Gentiles”(verse 21), the Jews shouted, “Rid the earth of him! He’s not fit to live (verse 22)!” Why did Paul’s mention of the Gentiles cause so much animosity to the Jews?

45. Acts 22:30-23:11— At a time of great need, the Lord stood by Paul and said, “Take courage, for as you have testified to the facts about me in Jerusalem, so you must testify also in Rome (verse 11).” God promised Paul that he wouldn’t be killed by the Jews but one day would also testify of Christ in Rome. Give a promise that God has given to you from His Word that has been very meaningful in your life.

46. Acts 23:12-22— God had promised that in time Paul would go to Rome to testify of Christ. The Jews were determined to kill Paul the next day. What did God do to keep His promise and prevent the Jews from fulfilling their plot to kill Paul? Share a time in your life (or the life of someone you know) where God providentially saved you from death.

47. Acts 23:23-30— How does Paul’s experience in this chapter with the Roman commander and other authorities give us a greater understanding of what he wrote in Romans 13:1-7?

48. Acts 23:31-35— Why was Paul taken to Caesarea to go on trial instead of being tried in Jerusalem?

49. Acts 24:1-16— Verse 16 says, “So I strive (take pains) always to keep my conscience clear before God and Man.” What does it take for a Christian to live with a clear conscience before God and man?

50. Acts 24:17-27— As you read verse 25, what did Paul say that made Felix afraid (alarmed)? How does this apply when we are talking to non-Christians?

51. Acts 25:1-12— Acts 24:27 says that since Felix wanted to do the Jews a favor, he left Paul in prison for two years. One of the most difficult things in life for a Christian is to wait on God’s timing to fulfill the promises He has made to you. What should a godly Christ follower do when God seems to be silent and your life appears to be on hold?

52. Acts 25:13-27— Why do you think it was important to Festus the governor to seek advice from King Agrippa about Paul’s case before sending him to Rome to be judged by the Emperor Caesar? See verses 24 to 27.

53. Acts 26:1-18— When Jesus met Paul on the road to Damascus, He gave him a mission to preach the gospel to the Gentiles in order to have their spiritual eyes opened. What were the four things that would happen as a result of their eyes being opened? See verse 18. Using these four results, share with us your spiritual journey when you became a child of God.

54. Acts 26:19-32— Verse 16 says that Jesus chose the Apostle Paul to be a witness of this incredible salvation. In this chapter Paul is a bold witness of the gospel to Festus the Governor, King Agrippa and all of those hearing him. He had no concern for his own life. Are you willing to boldly step out of your comfort zone and share your testimony to those who do not know Christ? Make a list of five people in your life who need to hear the message of the gospel. Next, pray daily for the salvation of these five, asking that God would give you an open door to clearly share with them the message of Christ.

55. Acts 27:1-12— Paul gave his advice and said, “‘Men, I can see that this voyage is headed toward disaster and heavy loss, not only of cargo and the ship but also of our lives.’ But the centurion paid attention to the captain and the owner of the ship rather than to what Paul said (verses 10-11).” Can you share a time in your life when a godly person warned you not to do something but you decided to do it anyway? What steps do you need to consider when making important decisions in life?

56. Acts 27:13-26— Read verses 21 to 26. What do these verses reveal about God and the Apostle Paul?

57. Acts 27:27-44— Verses 30 to 32 say, “Then the sailors tried to abandon the ship; they lowered the lifeboat as though they were going to put out anchors from the front of the ship. But Paul said to the commanding officer and the soldiers, ‘You will all die unless the sailors stay aboard.’ So the soldiers cut the ropes to the lifeboat and let it drift away (NLT).” If God had already promised that all of the men on the ship would be saved, what did it matter if the sailors left on the lifeboat?

58. Acts 28:1-10— This passage says that the people of Malta “showed unusual kindness.” Verse 7 relates that Publius welcomed and entertained them hospitably. Verse 10 says, “They honored us in many ways and when we were ready to sail, they furnished us with the supplies we needed.” Give verses in the Bible that encourage believers to show kindness and hospitality. What are some things you can do to grow in this area?

59. Acts 28:11-16— Acts 19:21 says, “Now after these events Paul resolved in the Spirit to pass through Macedonia and Achaia and to go Jerusalem, saying ‘After I have been there, I must also see Rome.’” One of Paul’s major goals was to go to Rome (the capital of the empire) and proclaim the gospel (verse 16). Share with us a goal or goals you would like to accomplish in your life (spiritual and otherwise).

60. Acts 28:17-31— In times of sickness or pandemic, we often complain about our circumstances, thinking we are useless to the Lord and to everyone else. Paul, the greatest spokesman for Christianity, spent two years confined in a rented house with a Roman soldier guarding him. Although he seemed to be limited, what are different ways the Lord used Paul during his time of house arrest in Rome?