

The Book of Acts 1-7 Learning Review

Thank you for attending the Bible studies and taking the time to complete this learning review.

1. Email *

2. 1. The same author who wrote the Gospel of John wrote the Book of Acts.

Mark only one oval.

☐ True

☐ False

3. 2. Who is the author of both the Gospel of Luke and Acts and who was he writing to?

Mark only one oval.

☐ A. Both are written by Theophilus to a group of Jews.

☐ B. Both are written by Peter to a group of Gentiles.

☐ C. Both are written by Luke, to a group of Romans.

☐ D. Both are written by Paul, to a group of Jews.

4. 3. The Gospel of Luke was about the work and person of _____ ?

5. 4. The Book of Acts, a sequel to Luke shows how the life of Jesus and the indwelling of _____ impacted Christ's followers.

6. 5. Both the Gospel of Luke 1:3 and the book of Acts 1:1 begin with an address to a fictional person named _____.

7. 6. The name Theophilus can be separated into two distinct components to understand its meaning. What does this name mean?

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ A. Theos (θεός): This Hebrew word means "God" or "god." And Philos (φίλος): This Hebrew word/adjective means "friend," "loved one," "loving," or "dear."
- ☐ B. Theos (θεός): This Aramaic word means "God" or "god." And Philos (φίλος): This Aramaic word/adjective means "friend," "loved one," "loving," or "dear."
- ☐ C. Theos (θεός): This Greek word means "God" or "god." And Philos (φίλος): This Greek word/adjective means "friend," "loved one," "loving," or "dear".

8. 7. Acts spends a lot of time looking at

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ A. The Holy Spirit and the growth of the early Christian church.
- ☐ B. The Holy Spirit and the laws and rituals of the Old Testament.
- ☐ C. The Holy Spirit and the childhood and early life of Jesus.
- ☐ D. The Holy Spirit and the history of the Roman Empire and its emperors.

9. 8. The Holy Spirit is the primary force behind the gospel's spread, providing the power for the early Christians to be witnesses for Jesus in Jerusalem, Judea, Samaria, and to the ends of the earth.

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ False
- ☐ True

10. 9. Why is Acts 1:8 a core Scripture for believers in the early church, and why does it remain essential for believers today?
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11. 10. _____'s ministry is the focus of the first twelve chapters of the Book of Acts, with the gospel initially being preached to a predominantly Jewish audience.
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12. 11. From chapters 13 through 28, we are following _____'s missionary journeys, which would bring the gospel to the Gentiles across the Roman Empire.
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13. 12. What requirements were listed for Judas's replacement? (Acts 1:21-22)
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14. 13. Which of these men were proposed to replace Judas Iscariot? (Acts 1:23)

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ A. Barsabbas
- ☐ B. John Mark
- ☐ C. Matthias
- ☐ D. Barnabas
- ☐ E. Both A and C
- ☐ F. A, C, and D

15. 14. What did the followers of Jesus do to choose someone to replace Judas Iscariot? (Acts 1:24-26)

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ A. They were guided by the Spirit to choose someone to replace Judas Iscariot.
- ☐ B. They searched the Scriptures for the prophecy about the one who should replace Judas Iscariot.
- ☐ C. They prayed and cast lots.
- ☐ D. They consulted the prophet Agabus to name the one who would replace Judas Iscariot.

16. 15. According to Acts 2:5-11, what's true about the tongues spoken at Pentecost?

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ A. They were secret prayer languages given to each speaker.
- ☐ B. They were understood only by the angels and the speakers.
- ☐ C. They were the native languages of God's dispersed people, each understood individually by the visitors to Jerusalem in their own languages.

17. 16. According to Acts 2:5–11, believers devoted themselves to five practices. What are they? What do these practices reveal about how believers should live today?

18. 17. Why was the lame man from birth in Acts 3 laid at the gate of the temple daily?

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ A. To pray for healing.
- ☐ B. To wait on the apostles for his healing.
- ☐ C. To perform the Jewish rite of forgiveness.
- ☐ D. To beg for money.

19. 18. What was the reaction of the lame man when he received his miracle?

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ A. He jumped to his feet and praised God.
- ☐ B. He thanked the two apostles.
- ☐ C. He asked the two apostles what he should do to inherit eternal life.
- ☐ D. He offered all his substance to the Lord in appreciation.

20. 19. Why did the priests and captain of the temple guard confront Peter and John? (Acts 4:2)

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ A. They were grieved because the apostles were preaching against their religious customs.
- ☐ B. They were grieved because the apostles were preaching that the Jews were responsible for Jesus' death.
- ☐ C. They were grieved because the apostles were preaching in Jesus's name.
- ☐ D. They were grieved because the apostles were proclaiming in Jesus the resurrection of the dead.

21. 20. How many men believed when Peter preached in the temple after the healing of the lame man? (Acts 4:4)

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ A. 3000
- ☐ B. 5,000
- ☐ C. 500
- ☐ D. 7,000

22. 21. What two apostles were found preaching in the temple?

23. 22. What made it evident that Peter and John had been with Jesus, according to Acts 4:13?

24. 23. In Acts 4:29-30, the believers, facing threats, prayed only one request. What was it?

25. 24. What does the name “Barnabas” mean in Acts 4:36?

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ A. Son of Wisdom
- ☐ B. Son of Thunder
- ☐ C. Son of Faith
- ☐ D. Son of Encouragement

26. 25. What action did Barnabas take that is highlighted in Acts 4:37?

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ A. He led public prayer in the temple.
- ☐ B. He preached to the Sanhedrin.
- ☐ C. He sold a field he owned and gave the money to the apostles.
- ☐ D. He healed the sick.

27. 26. According to Acts 5:3-4, who was Ananias lying to? Who inspired this lie?

28. 27. Which group was responsible for performing signs and wonders among the people in Acts 5:12–16, and what was the primary result?

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ A. The disciples performed signs and wonders, leading to persecution by the temple guards.
- ☐ B. The apostles performed signs and wonders, resulting in the growth of believers and widespread healing.
- ☐ C. Jesus performed signs and wonders, causing division among the people.
- ☐ D. The Pharisees performed signs and wonders, leading to fear among the believers.

29. 28. Why were the temple officials afraid that the people might stone them if they took the apostles by force (Acts 5:21–26)?

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ A. The people believed the apostles were political leaders.
- ☐ B. The people feared Roman punishment.
- ☐ C. The people regarded the apostles as God's messengers because of the signs and wonders they performed.
- ☐ D. The people wanted the officials to arrest all the believers.

30. 29. Why were the Hellenistic Jews murmuring against the Hebraic Jews? (Acts 6:1)

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ A. The Hebraic Jews refused to worship with them.
- ☐ B. The Hellenistic were excluded from leadership roles.
- ☐ C. The widows of the Hellenistic Jews were being overlooked in the daily distribution of food.
- ☐ D. The Hellenistic Jews disagreed with the apostles' teaching.

31. 30. What two things did the disciples need to focus on instead of personally serving the widows? (Acts 6:3)

32. 31. Why did the apostles choose to devote themselves to the ministry of the word rather than serving tables?

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ A. They lacked the skills to manage daily food distribution.
- ☐ B. They believed physical needs were not the priority at that time.
- ☐ C. They recognized their primary calling was prayer and teaching to guide the church spiritually.

33. 32. Why was Stephen chosen to serve among the believers?

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ A. He was wealthy and could donate money to the church.
- ☐ B. He was full of faith and the Holy Spirit.
- ☐ C. He was a skilled speaker and politician.
- ☐ D. He was related to the apostles.

34. 33. What charges were leveled against Stephen before the Sanhedrin? (Acts 6:13–14)

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ A. He refused to pray and fast regularly.
- ☐ B. He spoke blasphemous words against Moses and God.
- ☐ C. He stole from the temple treasury.
- ☐ D. He tried to overthrow the Roman government.

35. 34. Why does Stephen begin his defense with Abraham's nomadic lifestyle in Acts 7:1–8?

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ A. To show that Abraham was wealthy and powerful.
- ☐ B. To prove that nomads are the only faithful people of God.
- ☐ C. To illustrate that God's plan has always been about faith, obedience, and His promises, not just one location or temple.
- ☐ D. To criticize the Jewish leaders for not living like Abraham.

36. 35. Why does Stephen highlight Joseph's life in Acts 7:9–16 during his defense before the Sanhedrin?

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ A. To illustrate the role of wealth and power as a measure of a person's faith.
- ☐ B. To prove that the Israelites should always remain in Egypt.
- ☐ C. To criticize Joseph for leaving his family.
- ☐ D. To show that God's plan works even when His people face betrayal and hardship.

37. 36. How did Stephen die?

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ A. He was imprisoned for many years.
- ☐ B. He fled to another country.
- ☐ C. He was stoned to death after praying for his enemies.
- ☐ D. He was killed in battle.

38. 37. What impact did Stephen's death have on the early church?

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ A. It led to immediate peace with the Jewish leaders.
- ☐ B. It ended the Christian movement in Jerusalem.
- ☐ C. It caused the apostles to stop preaching.
- ☐ D. It caused the church to scatter and spread the gospel.

39. 38. Why does Stephen emphasize Moses' early life in Egypt (Acts 7:17–22)?

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ A. To highlight that Moses's success was a result of human wisdom and his education in Egypt.
- ☐ B. To suggest that leadership is a by-product for those born into royal or influential families.
- ☐ C. To prove that God's plan is predictable and avoids hardship.
- ☐ D. To show that God prepares His servants through training and experiences, even in unexpected circumstances.

40. 39. How does Stephen use the story of Moses in Acts 7:23–29 to support his defense before the Sanhedrin?

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ A. To show that God calls people after they are fully trained and prepared
- ☐ B. To illustrate that God raises up leaders who respond to injustice and follow His guidance, even before they are fully prepared.
- ☐ C. To prove that Moses was perfect and never made mistakes.
- ☐ D. To argue that human wisdom is sufficient to lead God's people.

41. 40. What does Stephen's use of Moses and the burning bush experience in Acts 7:30–43 teach us about God? (Hint: Think about how God reveals Himself to God's people and reveals His plans in unexpected ways).
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42. 41. What is the main point of Stephen's teaching in Acts 7:44–50?

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ A. God only dwells in the temple in Jerusalem, so worship elsewhere is meaningless.
- ☐ B. God's presence is not limited to buildings; He desires worship from the heart and obedience to Him.
- ☐ C. The tabernacle and temple were useless, and God no longer cares about worship.
- ☐ D. Worship is only acceptable if it follows ritual laws.

43. 42. In Acts 7:51–53, what is the main point Stephen makes at the climax of his speech?

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ A. Israel had always welcomed God's prophets, so the audience should feel proud of their heritage.
- ☐ B. God's prophets were often persecuted, and Stephen's audience, like previous generations, resisted God's message and were responsible for Jesus' death.
- ☐ C. The Jewish leaders had misunderstood the law, but their actions were understandable.
- ☐ D. Only the Roman authorities were to blame for Jesus's death, not the Jewish leaders.

44. 43. What does Stephen's death in Acts 7:44–50 reveal about him and the Jewish leaders?

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ A. Stephen's courage came from political influence, while the Jewish leaders acted out of genuine religious concern.
- ☐ B. Stephen, full of the Holy Spirit, faithfully witnessed and forgave his enemies, contrasting sharply with the leaders' violent rejection of God's message, following a historical pattern.
- ☐ C. Stephen's death was an unfortunate mistake, and the Jewish leaders were manipulated by the people rather than responsible for their actions.
- ☐ D. Stephen died because he refused to obey God's law regarding the temple, and the Jewish leaders were simply enforcing it.

45. 44. Explain the significance of Acts 1–7 for understanding the early church. In your answer, consider the growth of the church, the role of the Holy Spirit, the challenges the believers faced, and the ways God worked through His people to accomplish His purposes.

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