

Chapter Twenty-Four

Chapter 24

- In verse 1 we see Paul brought before the Roman governor, Felix.
 - What do you make of the fact that the prosecutor, Tertullus, “informed the governor against Paul” before Paul was called in?
 - Should any judge hear a prejudiced report about a defendant prior to formal proceedings?
 - What does this say about the ethics of this governor and the integrity of the judicial proceedings?
- In verses 2-4, we read the prosecutor’s opening statement.
 - Does he begin with a fact-based account of the charges against Paul?

- What do you make of this obvious abundance of flattery heaped upon the governor?
- Do you smell politics here?
- According to verses 5-6, what were the actual charges laid against Paul?
 - Was Paul the source of the instigation of insurrections or was it those who opposed him?
 - Did Paul actually profane the Temple?
- According to verse 9, there were Judeans present affirming these charges.
 - According to verse 19, these Judeans were probably not eyewitnesses making these affirmations.
- In verse 10, as Paul addressed the governor, how was his tone was different than the prosecutor's?
- In verse 11, why was it important for Paul to link his claims to the fact that the governor could verify these things?
- What do you make of Paul's defense in verses 12-13?

- This challenge by Paul to show proof of their allegations was a demand for justice.
- According to verses 14-15, what does Paul admit to?
 - “The Way” is a reference to the sect of the Nazarenes, one of many sects within Judaism.
 - In Acts 5:17 the Sadducees are referred to as a sect.
 - In Acts 15:5, the Pharisees are referred to as a sect.
 - According to verse 14, what was Paul’s attitude towards the Torah and the Prophets?
 - If Paul was against the Torah, as is claimed by many theologians and Bible teachers today, does his statement here make any sense?
- According to verse 15, Paul’s “hope toward God” included the belief in the resurrection of the dead.
 - Since the Sadducees rejected belief in the resurrection, can it be said that they believed “all things which are according to the Torah, and which are written in the Prophets” like Paul claimed he did?
 - Based on the above, who was more Torah observant,

Paul or the Sadducees?

- According to verse 16, what did Paul always strive for?
 - How is this a good model for us to follow?
- According to verses 17-18, what was Paul doing and why?
 - If Paul was truly against the Temple, why did he have this desire to bring an offering and to undergo ritual purification to do so?
- According to verse 19, were his accusers of misconduct at the Temple even present to give eyewitness statements in these proceedings?
- In verses 20-21, Paul challenges those present to lay claim to any misconduct committed in their presence.
 - What is the one thing he mentions that he cried out when standing among them?
- According to verse 22, what does Luke record as to Felix's knowledge concerning the Way?
 - What does Felix decide to do with the case against Paul?

- In verse 23, Paul, as a Roman citizen, is given some measure of privileges but remained in confinement.
- According to verse 24, why do you suppose Felix wanted to hear more from Paul?
 - Do you think Felix or his Jewish wife, Drusilla, were curious about his teachings?
- According to verse 25, what was the content of Paul's teaching to them?
 - Did Paul "pull his punches" or offer "cheap grace" to appease them?
 - What was the response of Felix to Paul's message?
- How does verse 26 inform us as to the motivations of Felix regarding his keeping Paul captive?
- How does verse 27 further demonstrate the corruption behind Felix's actions with Paul?