

New Testament History, Literature, and Theology  
Session 21: Acts 2 and Tongues and First Missionary Journey  
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1. The first part of Acts focuses on what individual (21A)?
  - \*A. Peter
  - B. Paul
  - C. Mary
  - D. Stephen
2. Much of history is unique, one-off events and not meant to be normative which is described by what term (21B)?
  - A. Prescriptive
  - B. Normative
  - \*C. Descriptive
  - D. Universalized
3. Some of history highlights “shoulds” and “oughts” and more universalized directives which is described by what term (21B)?
  - \*A. Prescriptive
  - B. Non-Normative
  - C. Descriptive
  - D. Indicative
4. In the discussion of tongues speaking all of the following options were considered EXCEPT (21C)
  - A. Whether it was from God
  - B. Whether it was from ourselves
  - C. Whether it was from some evil thing
  - \*D. Whether it was from being drunk
5. Mennonite churches that are pacifistic often focus on what part of Scripture to establish their beliefs (21C)?

- A. Romans 13
  - B. Revelation
  - \*C. The Sermon on the Mount
  - D. Galatians
6. Reformed churches often stress what part of Scripture (21C)?
- A. James
  - B. Revelation
  - C. The Sermon on the Mount
  - \*D. Romans
7. Pentecostal churches often stress what part of Scripture (21C)?
- \*A. Acts
  - B. Revelation
  - C. The Sermon on the Mount
  - D. Romans
8. What happens 40 days after the resurrection (21D)?
- A. Pentecost
  - B. The anointing
  - \*C. The ascension
  - D. The Kenosis
9. When Jesus rose from the dead how many people saw him at one time (maximum number) (21D)?
- A. 100
  - B. 300
  - \*C. 500
  - D. 1,000
10. All of the following are fall feasts of Israel EXCEPT (21D)
- \*A. Feast of Passover
  - B. Feast of Booths or Sukkot
  - C. Day of Atonement

- D. Feast of Trumpets
11. The fall feasts of Israel celebrate the harvests of all of the following EXCEPT (21D)
- A. Grapes
  - \*B. Wheat
  - C. Olives
  - D. Figs
12. All of the following were signs on the day of Pentecost EXCEPT (21E)
- A. Tongues of fire on them
  - \*B. Doves coming down on them
  - C. Wind blowing
  - D. Speaking in foreign languages
13. What is the technical term for tongues speaking (12E)?
- A. Makariology
  - B. Linguistic ecstasy
  - \*C. Glossolalia
  - D. Onomatopoeia
14. What did many think when the apostles started to speak in tongues on Pentecost (21E)?
- A. They were being baptized by the Holy Spirit
  - B. They were demon possessed
  - C. They were insane
  - \*D. They were drunk
15. According to 1 Corinthians 12 what is the baptism of the Holy Spirit (21F)?
- A. Getting believers to speak in tongues
  - \*B. Bonding Jews and Gentiles into one body of Christ
  - C. Demonstrating to all that they are believers in Jesus
  - D. Anointing those who believe into the priesthood of believers

16. What is one of the problems of tongues speaking as practiced today (21G)?
- A. It confuses people
  - \*B. It provides the appearance of instant spiritual maturity for young believers
  - C. It proves that one is a believer and replaces church membership in certain churches
  - D. It hurts those who have never spoken in tongues
17. All of the following have never spoken in tongues EXCEPT (21G)
- A. Jesus
  - \*B. Peter
  - C. Charles Spurgeon
  - D. Martin Luther
  - E. Billy Graham
18. How did we understand the statement by Paul that he spoke in tongues more than anyone (21G)?
- A. Paul was one who laid hands on both the Gentiles and John the Baptist's disciples
  - B. Paul when he was in Arabia spoke in tongues several times
  - \*C. Paul spoke more languages than anyone in the early church
  - D. Paul spoke in tongues as each missionary journey began
19. How does Peter refute the charge that they were drunk when they were speaking in tongues (21G)?
- A. The Romans had forbidden the Jews to drink
  - B. The apostles never drank wine or strong drink
  - \*C. It was too early in the morning for that
  - D. This was not the season where they had alcohol
20. What is one of the problems of tongues speaking as practiced today (21G)?
- A. It confuses people

- B. It proves that one is a believer and replaces church membership in certain churches
  - C. It hurts those who have never spoken in tongues
  - \*D. It implies a person who has Christ does not have it all in Christ
21. Who introduced the Samaritans to the coming of the Holy Spirit (21I)?
- \*A. Peter and John
  - B. Stephen and Barnabas
  - C. Philip and Ananias
  - D. Paul and John Mark
22. Who receives the Holy Spirit after the Samaritans in Acts (21H)?
- \*A. Cornelius
  - B. Aquila
  - C. Tertullius
  - D. Timothy
23. Cornelius represented what group of people receiving the Holy Spirit (21H)?
- A. The Jews
  - \*B. The Gentiles
  - C. The Samaritans
  - D. John the Baptist disciples
24. What was one of the major conclusions of the Jerusalem Council (21H)?
- A. The Gentiles needed to speak in tongues in order to become Christians
  - \*B. The Gentiles did not have to be circumcised to become Christians
  - C. The Gentiles had to follow the same pattern as the Samaritans for becoming Christians
  - D. All Gentiles were to receive Christ by denying their idols
25. What was the sign that Cornelius and the Gentiles had received the Holy Spirit (21G)?
- A. The apostles laid their hands on them

- \*B. They spoke in tongues
  - C. They did miracles where the lame walked and mute spoke
  - D. They went into the temple and were circumcised
26. When and where did Paul introduce the Holy Spirit to some of John the Baptist's disciples (21I)?
- \*A. Ephesus on the Third Missionary Journey
  - B. Philippi on the Second Missionary Journey
  - C. Corinth on the Second Missionary Journey
  - D. Thessalonica on the Third Missionary Journey
27. Corinth was famous for \_\_\_\_\_ (21J)
- A. Roman soldiers
  - \*B. Sailors from all over the world
  - C. Greek Philosophers
  - D. The temple of Artemis
28. In 1 Corinthians to whom does Paul say tongues are addressed to (21K)?
- A. Gentiles
  - B. Believers
  - \*C. God
  - D. Unbelievers
29. To what does Paul contrast tongues in 1 Corinthians (21K)?
- A. Water baptism
  - \*B. Prophecy
  - C. Miracles
  - D. Sacrifices
30. What did Paul say was unfruitful or not beneficial when he speaks in a tongue (21K)?
- A. The baptism of the Spirit
  - B. The law of God
  - C. Water baptism

- \*D. His mind
31. What was the suggestion for how to understand the tongues of 1 Corinthians 12 and 14 (21L)?
- \*A. As a prayer language
  - B. As a special unique gift of the Holy Spirit for that time only
  - C. A second coming of the Spirit
  - D. A miracle
32. What was a suggestion as to how to understand the tongues of Corinthians as a prayer language (21L)?
- A. The Spirit knows what we should be praying for and does
  - \*B. Many deep in their prayers broke into their native languages
  - C. The apostles laid hands on certain people giving them this gift
  - D. Only the elders spoke in tongues and explained it to the church
33. All of the following are guidelines Paul lays out for speaking in tongues in 1 Corinthians 14 EXCEPT (21M)
- A. 2, or at most 3, should speak
  - \*B. The elders must grant permission to speak
  - C. Speaking should be done one at a time
  - D. There must be an interpreter
34. Why did God originally speak in Hebrew (21N)?
- \*A. It was the Canaanite dialectic that the Hebrews originally spoke
  - B. It was the language of heaven
  - C. It was the language Moses learned in Sinai
  - D. It was the language of the ancient world when the OT was written
35. The Hebrew language does not go back further than \_\_\_\_\_ BC
- A. 1000
  - B. 1500
  - \*C. 1800
  - D. 2400

36. Why is part of the Old Testament in Aramaic (21N)?
- A. That was the language of Jeremiah who wrote much of the OT
  - \*B. That was the language the Jews began to speak in Babylon
  - C. That was the language the Assyrian rulers forced everyone to learn
  - D. God decided that too few people could speak Hebrew
37. When did the Near East switch to speaking Greek resulting in the New Testament being written in Greek (21N)?
- A. When the Syrians took over Palestine
  - B. When the Ptolemy's took over Palestine
  - \*C. When Alexander the Great conquered much of the world
  - D. When the Romans dominated the Mediterranean world
38. What language was it suggested that God speaks (21N)?
- A. A heavenly prayer language
  - B. Hebrew
  - C. A universal virtual language
  - \*D. The language of the people he is addressing
39. What is Koine Greek (21N)?
- A. Common Greek spoken between 300 BC-300 AD
  - B. Holy Spirit Greek spoken by the apostles of Jesus
  - C. The Greek of the philosophers of Athens
  - D. The Greek spoken today in the universities in Greece
40. Samaran, a linguist, who taped tongues speaking concluded that tongues speaking was like \_\_\_\_\_ (210)
- A. Many of the tribal languages of Africa
  - B. An archaic form of Hebrew
  - \*C. "Oochie coochie coo," talk we do with babies
  - D. Fragments of many languages found across the world



41. In discussing differences in theological perspectives what principle must be remembered (21P)?
- A. Everything is right in its season
  - B. Judge not that you be not judged
  - \*C. Major on the majors, minor on the minors
  - D. A little sugar makes the medicine go down easier
  - E. Truth is truth no matter what
42. What did Paul say was better than speaking in the tongues of men or angels (21P)?
- A. Truth
  - B. Social justice
  - \*C. Love
  - D. Righteousness
43. What is Turkey, where the much of the missionary journeys of Paul took place, also called (21Q)?
- A. Sub-Asia
  - \*B. Asia Minor
  - C. West Asia
  - D. Aram
44. What was Paul's home town (21Q)?
- A. Antioch in Pisidia
  - B. Paphos
  - \*C. Tarsus
  - D. Ephesus
45. The First Missionary Journey takes place in what relationship to the Jerusalem Council of AD 50 (21R)?
- \*A. Before
  - B. During

- C. After
  - D. None of the above
46. Where do all three missionary journeys of Paul begin (21R)?
- A. Jerusalem
  - B. Tarsus
  - C. Corinth
  - \*D. Antioch
47. Early believers in Christ were labelled by all of the following titles EXCEPT (21R)
- \*A. The Fishermen
  - B. The Way
  - C. Christians
  - D. The Nazarenes
48. Who goes with Paul on his First Missionary Journey (21R)?
- A. Timothy
  - B. Luke
  - C. Silas
  - \*D. Barnabas
49. Where was Barnabas' home (21R)?
- A. Antioch in Syria
  - B. Galatia
  - C. Troas
  - \*D. Cyprus
  - E. Jerusalem
50. On the First Missionary Journey who is a sorcerer that opposes Paul at Paphos in Cyprus (21S)?
- A. Agabus
  - \*B. Bar-jesus

- C. Demetrius
  - D. Sosthenes
51. What happens to Bar-Jesus or Elymas the sorcerer on the First Missionary Journey of Paul at Cyprus (21S)?
- A. He is struck mute
  - \*B. He is blinded
  - C. He is driven insane
  - D. He is struck with leprosy
52. Who was the governor who accepted the Lord at Paphos, Cyprus on Paul's First Missionary Journey (21S)?
- A. Gallio
  - B. Agrippa
  - \*C. Sergius Paulus
  - D. Apollonia
53. Besides Paul and Barnabas, who began the First Missionary Journey with them (21T)?
- A. Silas
  - B. Timothy
  - \*C. John Mark
  - D. Luke
54. What did John Mark do on the First Missionary Journey at Perga (21T)?
- A. He healed a cripple man
  - B. He fled to Ephesus because of persecution
  - C. He gathered Paul's robes when he was beaten
  - \*D. He quit returning to Jerusalem
55. What created such a conflict that Paul and Barnabas split up when the Second Missionary Journey began (21T)?
- \*A. Paul refused to take John Mark because he quit

- B. Barnabas wanted to return to Cyprus and Paul didn't
  - C. Paul wanted to take Timothy rather than Barnabas
  - D. The early church wanted Silas to go with Paul not Barnabas
56. At the end of Paul's life who did he ask be brought to him at Rome along with the parchments (21T)?
- A. Barnabas
  - \*B. John Mark
  - C. Luke
  - D. Silas
57. Psidian Antioch in the region of Phrygia is nearest what region of Asia Minor to the east (21U)?
- A. The province of Asia
  - B. The province of Thrace
  - \*C. The province of Galatia
  - D. The province of Cappadocia
58. At Antioch in Pisidia Paul establishes his pattern when entering of a city of first going to what location to preach the gospel (21U)?
- A. The city gate
  - B. The city wall
  - C. The governor's palace
  - \*D. The synagogue
59. Why were the Jews so angry with Paul at Antioch in Pisidia and elsewhere (21U)?
- \*A. They were jealous of Paul getting the crowds
  - B. They opposed his brand of Pharisaic doctrine
  - C. They thought he spoke like a Gentile
  - D. They wanted Paul to pay more money to the synagogues

60. At Antioch to whom does Paul turn to preach the gospel on the First Missionary Journey (21U)?
- A. The Jews
  - \*B. The Gentiles
  - C. The poor
  - D. The fatherless and widows
61. In Iconium on the First Missionary Journey it identified who as coming to believe in Jesus (21V)?
- A. Those who followed Paul and Barnabas
  - \*B. All who were appointed to eternal life
  - C. All those who repented and turned to Christ
  - D. All those who chose to follow the Way
62. Why did the people at Lystra think Paul and Barnabas were gods (21W)?
- A. Because they healed a blind man
  - B. Because Paul was bit by a poisonous snake and survived
  - \*C. Because they healed a cripple man
  - D. Because they cast a demon out of a fortune telling girl
63. At Lystra on the First Missionary Journey why was Paul associated with the god Hermes (21W)?
- A. Because he was swift of foot
  - B. Because his hair and features resembled that of Hermes
  - C. Because he is the one who laid his hands on the cripple to heal him
  - \*D. Because he was the main speaker
64. After Paul and Barnabas were made gods at Lystra what happened next (21W)?
- \*A. Paul was stoned and left for dead
  - B. There was a feast given in their honor

- C. They were brought to speak to the governor of the region
  - D. They did many other signs so that the people there believed
65. After being stoned at Lystra, who does Paul pick up at Lystra on his Second Missionary Journey through that area (21W)?
- \*A. Timothy
  - B. Luke
  - C. Silas
  - D. Demas
66. What was concluded on the First Missionary Journey after visiting Derbe (21X)?
- A. The kingdom of God comes for both Jews and Gentiles
  - \*B. We must go through many hardships to enter into the kingdom
  - C. All who desire to follow Jesus must suffer persecution
  - D. Jesus apostles took the gospel unto the ends of the earth
67. Which was suggested as a reason why John Mark bailed out on Paul and Barnabas at Perga (21Y)?
- \*A. Paul took over the lead in Turkey while Barnabas had been the leader in Cyprus
  - B. Paul began preaching in synagogues and John was not used to that
  - C. Barnabas had some hesitations about Paul and the gospel that he was preaching to the Gentiles
  - D. Paul was pushing them too fast without rest
68. What were Timothy's parents like that came into play on the Second Missionary Journey (21Z)?
- A. His father was Jewish and his mother was Greek
  - B. His father was Jewish and his mother was Jewish
  - \*C. His father was Greek and his mother was Jewish

- D. His father was Greek and his mother was Greek
69. What was the Jerusalem Council in AD 50 was about (21)?
- \*A. Whether Gentiles had to be circumcised
  - B. Whether Gentiles had to give up idols before becoming Christians
  - C. Whether Jews had to give up Judaism before becoming Christians
  - D. Whether simply believing in Jesus was enough
69. What was the Jerusalem Council in AD 50 was about (21Z)?
- A. Whether Gentiles had to give up idols before becoming Christians
  - B. Whether Jews had to give up Judaism before becoming Christians
  - C. Whether simply believing in Jesus was enough
  - \*D. Whether Gentiles have to become Jewish first before becoming Christians
70. All of the following were non-essential requirements requested by the Jerusalem Council EXCEPT (21Z)?
- A. Not eating blood
  - \*B. Not circumcising
  - C. Not eating idol meat
  - D. No sexual immorality