

**Acts**  
**Chapter 17**  
**Student**

**Contents:** The founding of the church at Thessalonica and the Jewish opposition. Paul and Silas at Berea. Paul at Athens and the sermon from Mars' hill.

**Characters:** **CHRIST**, Paul, Silas, Jason, Caesar, philosophers, Dionysius, Damaris.

**Conclusion:** The doctrine of **CHRIST** does not fear a scrutiny, but will be borne out fully by the light of all Scripture. Those who reason from the Scriptures concerning "**CHRIST** crucified" may expect not only that **GOD** will incline some to make use of the means of grace by searching the Scriptures for themselves, but that the enmity of the restless agents of Satan will be aroused. Nevertheless, by seeking to extinguish the divine fire, enemies will but spread it the farther and faster.

**Key Word:** (Scriptural) Reasoning, 2, 11, 22.

**Strong Verses:** 11, 24, 25, 26, 28, 31.

**Striking Facts:** 3. The scope of all preaching is to point to **JESUS CHRIST** as the **ONE** who made atonement and was resurrected for the justification of all who will believe. **JESUS** must be the subject of all preaching, and our business is to bring people to acquaintance with Him.

Questions:

- 1, What was the main group that was interested in Paul's message?
2. Who was their greatest opponents?]
3. What did Paul say that has relevance today regarding the knowledge that men are genetic brothers?
4. Where did Paul go to speak to the philosophers?
5. What happened? Some believed.
6. What was the stated interest of the Athenians?

## Definitions:

**(Epicurean)**ism - an ancient school of philosophy founded in Athens by Epicurus circa 307. The school rejected determinism and advocated hedonism (pleasure as the highest good), but of a restrained kind: mental pleasure was regarded more highly than physical, and the ultimate pleasure was held to be freedom from anxiety and mental pain, especially that arising from needless fear of death and of the gods. It declares pleasure to be its sole intrinsic goal, the concept that the absence of pain and fear constitutes the greatest pleasure, and its advocacy of a simple life, make it very different from "hedonism" as [colloquially](#) understood.

**(Stoic)**ism - an ancient Greek school of philosophy founded at Athens by Zeno of Citium circa 301. The school taught that virtue, the highest good, is based on knowledge; the wise live in harmony with the divine Reason (also identified with Fate and Providence) that governs nature, and are indifferent to the vicissitudes of fortune and to pleasure and pain.

## Paul's Second Journey

