

**Acts**  
**Chapter 25**  
**Student**

**Contents:** Paul before Festus. His appeal to Caesar.

**Characters:** **JESUS**, Festus, high priest, Paul, Caesar, Agrippa, Bernice.

**Conclusion:** It should come as no surprise for believers to accused falsely and misrepresented even in courts as odious<sup>1</sup> and harmful to society. Even so, **GOD** is able to make men's worldly policies to serve **HIS** own purpose. Psalms 76:10 When the enemies of **GOD** believe that they are blocking the gates of the Gospel, **HE** is able to open them even wider.

**Key Word:** Falsely accused, 5, 7.

**Strong Verses:** 11.

**Striking Facts:** 19. What Paul affirmed concerning Jesus Christ, that is that, He is alive, is a matter of immense importance, that if it is not true, we are all undone. Yet many men today treat the subject as being insignificant, just as did this Roman.

**Questions:**

1. **What did Paul request?**
2. **Why was Paul brought before King Agrippa and Bernice?**
3. **What did Festus say was the reason for the anger of the Jews?**
4. **What did Festus ask Paul?**
5. **Why did he ask that?**
6. **How long did Festus stay in Jerusalem?**

**Discussion Question:** why did Festus tell the Jews that he would not bring Paul to Jerusalem, but asked Paul if he was willing to go to Jerusalem?

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<sup>1</sup> **Odious** - extremely unpleasant; repulsive.

## **Who is the Roman Emperor Nero?**

Roman Emperor Nero aka Augustus; for as it was usual for a Roman emperor to be called Caesar, from Julius Caesar, the first of them, so to be called Augustus, from Octavius Augustus, the second emperor: his original surname was Thurinus, but this being objected to him as a reproachful one, he afterwards took the name of Caesar, and then of Augustus; the one by the will of his great uncle, the other by the advice of Munatius Plancus; when some thought he ought to be called Romulus, as if he was the founder of the city, it prevailed that he should rather be called Augustus; not only this surname being new, but more grand, seeing religious places, and in which anything was consecrated by soothsaying, were called "Augusta, ab auctu, vel ab avium gestu, gustuve", according to Ennius (t): in the Greek text the name is Sebastos, which signifies venerable and worshipful.