

STEPHEN STANDS FOR FAITH

WEEKLY THEME:

STEPHEN'S MARTYRDOM

BASED ON:

Acts 7:51–8:1a, NIV

KEY VERSE:

Acts 7:59, NIV

LESSON OBJECTIVES

Knowledge: Primaries will review the Bible Story by reenacting it as a talk show.

Attitude: Primaries will understand that wrongdoing carries consequences that may hurt others.

Action: Primaries will name one way that they can be kind to others this week.

DEAR TEACHER

In today's lesson, Stephen rebuked Jewish leaders and their angry reaction resulted in Stephen being stoned. Children should be shown that Stephen's faith in God gave him the courage he needed to speak the truth.

SUPPLY LIST

SECTION	MATERIALS
Focus Activity	Crayons or markers, scissors, puzzles you prepare yourself or use from the <i>Teaching Success Kit</i> , envelopes
Review	Toy microphone, <i>Teaching Success Kit</i>

OPEN THE LESSON

Focus Activity

Before class: Prepare the puzzles provided in the *Teaching Success Kit* or create your own puzzles by writing the Memory Verse on a piece of paper and drawing your own puzzle pieces or creating one online.

During class: Distribute the puzzles and have the children color them, cut them out and solve them. Afterward, have them take the puzzles apart and exchange them with classmates to reassemble. Provide envelopes for the children to take their puzzles home.

PRESENT THE SCRIPTURES

Life Application Story

(Distribute the student folders.)

Before reading, tell the students that today's story is about a little girl who is being bullied by another student. Tell the students a bully is

a difficult person who regularly harasses and intimidates or overpowers people.

While reading, stop and ask the students if they know someone who has been bullied. Continue reading.

After reading, ask the students why they think Anthony refused to stop teasing the little girl. Ask if they think Anthony was being difficult. Talk about the way the situation was resolved. Ask if they think there were other ways the little girl, her mother, or teacher could have responded to Anthony's behavior. (Be prepared to explain why being stubborn can lead to harmful results.)

Bible Story

Stephen Stands for Faith

The Bible Story in the student folders is designed for primary students to read. The Scripture Scene® is provided as a visual aid. Be sure to study the

information on this Bible passage in the white pages of the Teacher Guide.

Stephen loved Jesus. Some Jewish leaders didn't like that Stephen preached about Jesus. They brought him to trial. "You are stubborn," said Stephen. "You are always saying and doing things against the Holy Spirit and God's prophets, just like your fathers did. You killed those who told about the coming of Jesus. Then you murdered Jesus! Angels gave you the law, but you disobeyed it."

The council was angry with Stephen for saying these things. But Stephen, because of the Holy Spirit, looked up into heaven and saw God's majesty, and he saw Jesus standing at God's right side. He said, "Look! I can see heaven and Jesus standing at God's right side!" When he said this, they screamed and covered their ears. They threw him out of the city and began to throw stones at him. Some asked Saul to hold their coats. Stephen prayed, "Lord Jesus, accept my life!"

“Lord, don’t hold this sin against them!” Then he died. Saul did nothing to stop them. He agreed that Stephen should die.

EXPLORE THE MEANING

Review

Ask the class to pretend that they are participating in a talk show. Have them take turns holding a toy microphone to report on today's Bible Story. Start an interview process by asking the students to answer the following questions: Who? (Stephen and the council.) What? (The council stoned Stephen.) Why? (The council did not like what Stephen said to them.) More suggestions are provided in the *Teaching Success Kit*.

Memory Verse

“Be strong and courageous... for the LORD your God will be with you wherever you go” (from Joshua 1:9, NIV).

Tell the students to repeat the Memory Verse after you. Do this several times. Next, have the students stomp one foot and clap their hands after they repeat every few words of the verse. Repeat this exercise several times.

NEXT STEPS FOR APPLICATION

Be Smart

Sentences about Stephen

The students will put the Bible Story in order by numbering the pictures from one through seven. To use some of the pictures, the students will need to come up with new sentences summarizing what happened in the Bible Story.

Good Attitude

Helping Hurts Go Away

Discuss what is happening in each picture. Talk about ways to help the hurt people feel better. Then have the students color each picture. Then students will write down one way they can be kind to someone this week.

Worship Time

Sing the song, “He’s Got the Whole World in His Hands.” Next, remind the students that God is always with them and will keep them in difficult situations. Then close the lesson in prayer.

Craft Kingdom®

Craft Kingdom® provides directions to make a craft that reinforces the lesson. Play the *Sing-Along* CD as students work.

NOTES

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Stephen's Martyrdom

Bible Background • ACTS 7:1–8:1A

Printed Text • ACTS 7:51–8:1A | Devotional Reading • EPHESIANS 6:13–20

Aim for Change

By the end of the lesson, we will: IDENTIFY the reasons for Stephen's martyrdom, REFLECT on our reactions when our beliefs are challenged, and WITNESS peacefully and candidly for Christ regardless of the cost.

In Focus

This was Angie's first time meeting Joanne, the woman who would soon become her mother-in-law. They were both shocked to realize that they taught at the same elementary school. The meeting, however, was not off to a great start. "Well, Angie," Joanne said, "I've heard that you are one of those 'shoutin' type of Christians. Is that true?" In a way, it seemed like a trap, but Angie realized it was an opportunity from God.

"I don't know what you mean by 'shoutin', but I am enthusiastic about Jesus because He is my Savior and I love Him," replied Angie. She could see the distaste for her answer all over her future mother-in-law's face.

Angie was glad for the opportunity to witness, but she knew that not all of these opportunities lead to a happy ending. And this time, it didn't.

"I'm glad you talked to Mom about your relationship with Jesus," her fiancé, Anthony, said to her later, "though I knew what her response would be."

Although Angie saw Joanne at school almost every day, she did not speak to Angie or Anthony for months. It hurt them both that she did not even come to their wedding.

Sometimes, even a life full of goodness and a very wise witness will not convince people. Are we ready to speak up for our Savior, no matter what the consequences will be in our lives?

Keep in Mind

"And they stoned Stephen, calling upon God, and saying, Lord Jesus, receive my spirit."
(Acts 7:59, KJV)

Focal Verses

KJV Acts 7:51 Ye stiffnecked and uncircumcised in heart and ears, ye do always resist the Holy Ghost: as your fathers did, so do ye.

52 Which of the prophets have not your fathers persecuted? and they have slain them which shewed before of the coming of the Just One; of whom ye have been now the betrayers and murderers:

53 Who have received the law by the disposition of angels, and have not kept it.

54 When they heard these things, they were cut to the heart, and they gnashed on him with their teeth.

55 But he, being full of the Holy Ghost, looked up stedfastly into heaven, and saw the glory of God, and Jesus standing on the right hand of God,

56 And said, Behold, I see the heavens opened, and the Son of man standing on the right hand of God.

57 Then they cried out with a loud voice, and stopped their ears, and ran upon him with one accord,

58 And cast him out of the city, and stoned him: and the witnesses laid down their clothes at a young man's feet, whose name was Saul.

59 And they stoned Stephen, calling upon God, and saying, Lord Jesus, receive my spirit.

60 And he kneeled down, and cried with a loud voice, Lord, lay not this sin to their charge. And when he had said this, he fell asleep.

8:1a And Saul was consenting unto his death.

The People, Places, and Times

Blasphemy. The Greek word for “blasphemy” means “to slander” or “to speak lightly of the divine.” In the New Testament, blasphemy indicated a hostile attitude toward God. In the epistle to the Romans, Paul quotes Isaiah who stated that God’s name was blasphemed among the Gentiles because of the Jews (Romans 2:24, Isaiah 52:5). This confirms the importance of believers living in ways that bring praise to God rather than contempt for Him. It is worth noting that both Jesus and Stephen were condemned to death under the false charge of blasphemy. This occurred because Jesus claimed the prerogatives that belong to God alone, and Stephen accused the unbelieving Jews of murdering the long-awaited Messiah.

Background

Jesus knew that the Gospel of the Kingdom would be preached to all nations. He knew that truth, armed with the omnipotence of the Holy

Spirit, would prevail in the battle with evil and that the bloodstained banner would one day wave triumphantly over His followers.

As Christ’s earthly ministry drew to a close, He knew He would soon leave His disciples to carry on the work without His personal supervision. He sought to encourage them and to prepare them for the future. He did not deceive them with false hopes. He knew He was about to be separated from them—to leave them as sheep among wolves. He knew they would suffer persecution, be cast out of the synagogues, and be thrown into prison for proclaiming Him as the Messiah. In speaking of their future, Jesus said some of them would be killed. He knew that in their coming trials they would remember His words and be strengthened to believe in Him as the Redeemer.

Are you prepared to stand up for your faith, regardless of the consequences as demonstrated by Stephen in today’s lesson?

At-A-Glance

1. The Conclusion of Stephen's Defense (Acts 7:51–53)
2. The Death of Stephen (vv. 53–8:1a)

In Depth

1. The Conclusion of Stephen's Defense (Acts 7:51–53)

The beginning of chapter 7 opens with Stephen's brilliant defense of what he believed, which was really a review of the history of the people of Israel. He begins by appealing to the memory of Abraham. He describes Abraham as a man of longtime faith who dared to change his life in obedience to God, leaving his country and even his father's house to go into a land he had never seen before. Though he was old and childless, Abram (renamed Abraham) believed God would give him descendants.

The next man on Stephen's list was Joseph. Joseph was a man of faith who obeyed God and had every one of God's promises to him fulfilled. Stephen contrasts Joseph with members of the Sanhedrin, who refused to obey God because they feared the changes that doing so would bring in their lives and in their levels of affluence.

Next, Stephen spoke of Moses, whom they had accused him of blaspheming. Stephen argued that Moses failed when he acted according to what seemed right in his own eyes and according to his own wisdom. But when God appeared, then instructed and empowered him, Moses went back to Egypt and became a ruler and deliverer. He answers their charge by quoting Moses himself: "God will raise up for you a Prophet like me from among your own people" (Acts 7:37, NLT; see Deuteronomy 18:15). In other words, Moses himself had said things would change. God was going to raise up another prophet who, like Moses, would teach the people

a whole new way of life in God. The prophet whom Moses spoke of was Jesus, the man they had put to death and were now rejecting.

Stephen answered the second charge regarding the Temple by quoting from Isaiah: "Heaven is my throne, and earth is my footstool: what house will ye build me? saith the Lord: or what is the place of my rest? Hath not my hand made all these things?" (Acts 7:49–50, KJV; see Isaiah 66:1–2). No building can contain God. God is the Creator of all things.

After answering their charges, Stephen levels a charge of his own: "You stubborn people! You are heathen at heart and deaf to the truth. Must you forever resist the Holy Spirit? That's what your ancestors did, and so do you!" (Acts 7:51, NLT). These Jews were stubborn—they would not bow to God's will. They had what the KJV refers to as "uncircumcised hearts," meaning their hearts were insensitive to the grace and glory of God. They refused to repent. Just as their forefathers had persecuted and murdered the prophets who prophesied of Jesus, these Jews had betrayed and murdered the Christ.

2. The Death of Stephen (vv. 53–8:1a)

Stephen's accusers and the religious leaders were so outraged by this truth that they could not stand it. "The Jewish leaders were infuriated by Stephen's accusation, and they shook their fists at him in rage" (Acts 7:54, NLT). In contrast to his accusers, who were driven wild by their passions, Stephen continued to look to God: "But Stephen, full of the Holy Spirit, gazed steadily into heaven and saw the glory of God, and he saw Jesus standing in the place of honor at God's right hand" (v. 55, NLT). These words are almost identical to the words Jesus had spoken to these men just a few years earlier: "You have said it. And in the future you will see the Son of Man seated in the place of power at God's right hand" (Matthew 26:64, NLT). When they heard this, they knew the issue was not Stephen but Jesus.

They had brought Stephen to trial, and he condemned them with the very Scriptures they professed to believe. Like the men of the synagogue, they could not argue with his testimony. Consequently, these enraged Jews cried out at the top of their voices and put their hands up to their ears in a vain attempt to drown out Stephen. When confronted with the truth of Christ, one must either submit or resist. The Jewish leaders and Stephen's accusers decided to resist. Like their forefathers, instead of heeding the words of God's prophet, they would kill him. The respectable Sanhedrin turned into an unruly mob, rushed at Stephen, and dragged him outside the city gates. They threw him down into a pit and stoned him.

The reference to the "witness" (Acts 7:58, KJV) suggests that the stoning was carried out as a legal execution. The penalty for blasphemy was stoning (Leviticus 24:16). According to Jewish Law, the witnesses would have to throw the first stones (Deuteronomy 17:7). Acts 7:58 says that these men took off their outer cloaks and laid them at the feet of a young Jewish Pharisee named Saul.

After the witnesses had thrown the first stones, the rest of the congregation picked up stones and hurled them at Stephen. If someone had a good aim and managed to hit Stephen in the head early on, he would lose consciousness and would not have to endure the prolonged agony. If not, his death would be long, slow, and very painful.

As the malicious and unforgiving crowd threw their stones down on Stephen, he first cried out in prayer for God to receive his spirit. Then, he dropped to his knees and uttered his final words, "Lord, don't charge them with this sin!" (Acts 7:60, NLT). Stephen, the first recorded Christian martyr, died at the hands of the same people who had delivered Jesus to be crucified, and he died with a similar prayer on his lips.

The King James Version translates that Stephen "fell asleep" (Acts 7:60; also see John 11:11). Because physical death is temporary for the believer, death is referred to as sleep. The body sleeps, but the spirit goes to be with the Lord (1 Corinthians 15:12–19). God never wastes the blood of His saints. The persecution that began with Stephen's murder forced many in the Church to flee Jerusalem and take the Gospel to the furthest parts of the then-known world. And a young man named Saul, who gave his approval to the stoning of Stephen (Acts 8:1), was so moved by Stephen's death that he never forgot it. Although Saul would become the greatest persecutor of the early Church, Stephen's death would always remain in his mind. There is little doubt that the Holy Spirit used Stephen's message and glorious death to prepare Saul for his meeting with the risen Lord on the Damascus Road (Acts 9). Saul, later called Paul, would become the single greatest evangelist the world has ever known.

Stories of martyrdom are continually written today with tales of others who are called to lay down their lives for Jesus' sake.

Search the Scriptures

1. What physical response did the Jews make that demonstrated their passionate anger with Stephen (Acts 7:54)?
2. How does Luke describe the final moments of Stephen's life (v. 60)?

Discuss the Meaning

1. After studying the life of Stephen, how do you view the responsibilities of deacons and whether their duties begin and end with the business of the local church?
2. How much responsibility do deacons have to the community they serve and to unbelievers? What might be some examples of these responsibilities?

Liberating Lesson

Stephen is recorded as the first person to give his life to spread the Gospel. He was known as an outspoken leader and a man of great faith. He refused to compromise his beliefs and virtually spoke his own death sentence. In today's society, every day we are faced with issues that may compromise our Christian beliefs. The challenge for many Christians lies in whether we are willing to suffer persecution despite what others may think. Are we willing to stand on God's Word when it is not popular? Like Stephen, we as Christians must decide that regardless of what Satan brings against us, we will tenaciously stand on the Word of God.

Application for Activation

Stephen was willing to die for the cause of Christ. Maybe God has not called you to make this kind of sacrifice, but Christianity does require something from all of us. Look for ways to make sacrifices to God for the sake of the Gospel. This sacrifice can be time, money, or whatever you choose. Prepare to share your experiences next week.

Follow the Spirit

What God wants me to do:

Remember Your Thoughts

Special insights I have learned:

Sources:

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Say It Correctly

Disposition. dis-puh-**ZISH**-un.
Uncircumcised. un-**SUR**-kuhm-sized.

Daily Bible Readings

MONDAY

Equipped to Speak Boldly
(Ephesians 6:13–20)

TUESDAY

The Promised Fulfillment Draws Near
(Acts 7:17–22)

WEDNESDAY

I Have Come to Rescue Them
(Acts 7:30–34)

THURSDAY

The Rejection of Moses
(Acts 7:35–39)

FRIDAY

The Rejection of God
(Acts 7:39–43)

SATURDAY

The Inadequacy of the Temple
(Acts 7:44–50)

SUNDAY

You Are the Ones
(Acts 7:51–8:1a)

Notes

NOT FOR SALE

WEEKLY THEME:

SIMON WANTS TO BUY POWER

BASED ON:

Acts 8:9–24, NIV

KEY VERSE:

Acts 8:18, NIV

LESSON OBJECTIVES

Knowledge: Primaries will recall the story by placing the events in order.

Attitude: Primaries will understand that people can make positive changes in their lives.

Action: Primaries will name on way that they will draw closer to God this week.

DEAR TEACHER

In today's lesson, students will see the power of God that was able to transform the life of a sorcerer named Simon. They will be encouraged to rely on God's power to make positive changes in their lives.

SUPPLY LIST

SECTION	MATERIALS
Life Application Story	Images of good luck charms
Review	Poster board or chart paper

OPEN THE LESSON

Focus Activity

Play "Simon Says" with the children. Afterward, tell them that in today's lesson they will learn about possible dangers and possible rewards of following others.

PRESENT THE SCRIPTURES

Life Application Story

(Distribute the student folders.)

Today's story is about a little girl who is superstitious and encourages others to be the same way. The point of this story is to debunk the myths of superstition and steer the children in the right direction.

Before reading, ask the students if they've heard of any superstitions about things like broken mirrors, having an umbrella up in the house, etc. Be careful not to go too deep into this discussion so as not to rouse the students' curiosity. Show the images of good luck charms. Ask the children to stop and really thing if a horseshoe or rabbit's foot could really have any power. Begin reading.

While reading, stop and ask the children if they think it's a good choice to be superstitious. Continue reading.

After reading, ask the students to repeat the reasons given in the story for not believing in superstitions. Ask them to tell you what we should we believe. Remind them that God's power made all creation, and His power is the only power we should seek or rely on.

Bible Story

Not For Sale

The Bible Story in the student folders is designed for primary students to read. The Scripture Scene® is provided as a visual aid. Be sure to study the information on this Bible passage in the white pages of the Teacher Guide.

A man named Simon lived in the region of Samaria. He practiced evil magic there, which amazed everyone. People listened to him. They said, "This man has great power!" They followed him.

But Philip preached the Good News of God's kingdom, Jesus Christ. When the people heard

Philip, many believed and were baptized—even Simon. Simon followed Philip everywhere. He was amazed by what he saw.

Peter and John visited that city. They prayed and placed their hands on the people, and the people received the Holy Spirit. Simon watched. He offered money to Peter and John to get their power.

Peter answered, “Do you think you can buy God’s gift with money? Your heart is not right with God. Turn away from this evil sin of yours. Pray to the Lord. Perhaps He will forgive you.”

Simon answered, “Pray to the Lord for me.”

EXPLORE THE MEANING

Review

Write these sentences or other important sentences from the story on a poster board or on chart paper: (1) He practiced evil magic. (2) Many believed and were baptized—even Simon. (3) The people received the Holy Spirit. (4) Simon offered money to Peter and John. (5) Simon said, “Pray to the Lord for me.”

Ask the students to find and circle the same sentences in the Bible Story in their student folders after you read each sentence aloud. Remind the students that they must be careful whom they follow. Tell them not to be tricked by people who use superstitions or magic. Tell them that God has all power and is the only One we should follow.

Memory Verse

“You will receive the gift of the Holy Spirit” (from Acts 2:38, NIV).

Recite the Memory Verse together several times. Then go around the room and have one child say the first word of the verse, followed by the next child stating the next word, and so on. Have the children state the verse reference too. The children should repeat this enough times to ensure that all the children have spoken a word from the verse.

NEXT STEPS FOR APPLICATION

Be Smart

Simon Changes

The primaries will draw pictures showing how Simon’s life changed in today’s Bible Story.

Encourage the children to draw as well as they can or use stick figures to represent the people. The drawings should depict these scenes: (1) People followed Simon, (2) Simon followed Peter and John, (3) Simon asks for prayer.

Good Attitude

Good Life

The students will put an “X” on the things that cannot help to improve life and circle those things that can help to make life better. Then they will complete the sentence, “This week I will draw closer to God by _____.” (Prayer, reading the Bible, worshiping, praising, etc.)

Worship Time

Have the students clap their hands twice and stomp twice as you all chant these words on beat:

“Let’s concentrate! Don’t repeat or hesitate! Now is the hour! Talk about God’s Power!”

Keep clapping and have each student take a turn naming something that shows God’s power after the rhyme is said. Keep reciting the rhyme after each student speaks.

Sing praises together, then pray and gift thanks to God for the Holy Spirit’s power.

Craft Kingdom®

Craft Kingdom® provides directions to make a craft that reinforces the lesson. Play the *Sing-Along* CD as students work.

NOTES

Simon Wants to Buy Power

Bible Background • ACTS 8:4–24

Printed Text • ACTS 8:9–24 | Devotional Reading • 1 CORINTHIANS 1:18–25

Aim for Change

By the end of the lesson, we will: DISCUSS Simon's motivation to receive the Holy Spirit; REFLECT on any selfish desires for God's power; and CREATE a list of true and sincere motives for following Christ.

In Focus

Although it was not really much of a sacrifice from his salary as a successful corporate lawyer, Robert Jones put large amounts of money in the offering. He had been attending church and placing his money in the offering tray for missions every 1st Sunday of the month for years. When it was time to elect members to the various church committees, Mr. Jones thought he would easily be elected to his favorite committee: missions. After all, he gave plenty of money to this cause and everyone seemed to know it. But instead of electing Mr. Jones, the people of his church voted for Warren, a humble man who had already gone on a number of missions trips, including one where he dug up septic systems.

Mr. Jones was furious and thought, *'Don't these people know how much I am giving to the church, especially to the missions' ministry? What can Warren possibly give that I can't?'*

What do you think is Mr. Jones' motivation for running for leader of the missions committee? Why do you think the people did not vote for him? Do churches ever favor the wealthy people in the congregation? Can money buy a person's way into church power? In today's lesson, we will see how consequences come from thinking money can buy everything, especially the Holy Spirit.

Keep in Mind

"And when Simon saw that through laying on of the apostles' hands the Holy Ghost was given, he offered them money,"
(Acts 8:18, KJV).

Focal Verses

KJV Acts 8:9 But there was a certain man, called Simon, which beforetime in the same city used sorcery, and bewitched the people of Samaria, giving out that himself was some great one:

10 To whom they all gave heed, from the least to the greatest, saying, This man is the great power of God.

11 And to him they had regard, because that of long time he had bewitched them with sorceries.

12 But when they believed Philip preaching the things concerning the kingdom of God, and the name of Jesus Christ, they were baptized, both men and women.

13 Then Simon himself believed also: and when he was baptized, he continued with Philip, and wondered, beholding the miracles and signs which were done.

14 Now when the apostles which were at Jerusalem heard that Samaria had received the word of God, they sent unto them Peter and John:

15 Who, when they were come down, prayed for them, that they might receive the Holy Ghost:

16 (For as yet he was fallen upon none of them: only they were baptized in the name of the Lord Jesus.)

17 Then laid they their hands on them, and they received the Holy Ghost.

18 And when Simon saw that through laying on of the apostles' hands the Holy Ghost was given, he offered them money,

19 Saying, Give me also this power, that on whomsoever I lay hands, he may receive the Holy Ghost.

20 But Peter said unto him, Thy money perish with thee, because thou hast thought that the gift of God may be purchased with money.

21 Thou hast neither part nor lot in this matter: for thy heart is not right in the sight of God.

22 Repent therefore of this thy wickedness, and pray God, if perhaps the thought of thine heart may be forgiven thee.

23 For I perceive that thou art in the gall of bitterness, and in the bond of iniquity.

24 Then answered Simon, and said, Pray ye to the LORD for me, that none of these things which ye have spoken come upon me.

The People, Places, and Times

Sorcery. In *Unger's Bible Dictionary*, sorcery is defined as "the practice of the occult arts under the power of evil spirits or demons and has been common in all ages of the world's history" (1039). In this country, we are more familiar with a type of magic that is simply sleight of hand, using such tricks as hiding cards up the sleeve or drawing attention away from the hand doing the trick. But there is another magic that is drawn from the power of evil spirits. For example, the practitioner may actually do things that are not within the realm of the everyday laws of physics.

In today's Scripture, we will be reading about Simon the sorcerer, who called upon these occult arts to do such wonders that people held him in great awe. Simon took upon himself the title of "the great one."

In many traditional cultures in Asia, Africa, the Americas, and Europe, sorcerers scare people. If people do not sacrifice chickens and other animals and items, the sorcerer invokes fear that evil spirits might hurt them. And all along, the sorcerer is getting rich from the sacrifices. All through the Bible, magical arts are condemned because of their connection with evil spirits and because they lead people to do terrible things out of fear, including sacrificing their own children.

Background

The Book of Acts is a book of history and faith. In addition to providing a transition between the Gospels and the Epistles, Luke, the writer of Acts gives us the vital historical facts of how Christianity began and spread. In Acts, selected events in church history are recorded that demonstrate Christian doctrine and practice. Clearly, it is through the power of the Holy Spirit that the men and women of God are able to testify that Jesus is the Christ. There is great emphasis on the connection between the Old Testament, the Jews, and Christianity. There is an even greater emphasis that salvation is not bound by a believer's race or ethnicity; rather, it is extended to all humankind. In Acts, it is clear that it is only Jesus, the Christ, who is able to fulfill the needs of the Gentiles and the Jews.

At-A-Glance

1. Introducing Simon the Sorcerer (Acts 8:9–11)
2. Many Turn to Christ (vv. 12–13)
3. The Believers Receive the Holy Spirit (vv. 14–17)
4. Simon Attempts to Buy the Power of the Holy Spirit (vv. 18–24)

In Depth

1. Introducing Simon the Sorcerer (Acts 8:9–11)

Today's Scripture passage begins in the midst of a great evangelistic campaign in Samaria. After the stoning of Stephen, believers, except for the apostles, scattered everywhere while spreading the Gospel. Philip, one of the deacons who was appointed along with Stephen, went to Samaria and began preaching and performing miraculous signs. Because of his witness, many came to Christ. Simon the sorcerer was among

the Samaritans who heard Philip's preaching and saw the accompanying signs and wonders. Simon had enjoyed tremendous popularity among the Samaritans. Scripture tells us that Simon had been practicing the magical arts and had deceived many with his false claims of greatness. Simon's abilities as a magician had "bewitched the people" (Acts 8:9, KJV).

Even today, people mistakenly believe that the only difference between magic and miracles is that the latter is more impressive and is practiced by Christians. The truth is far more important. Miracles clearly point to God, while magic manipulates and points away from God. Faith comes through hearing the Word and not through seeing miracles.

2. Many Turn to Christ (vv. 12–13)

The Samaritans had previously believed in Simon because of his magic. They had no faith in Simon; rather, their belief was predicated on his magical abilities. Through the preaching of Philip, the faith of the Samaritans was based on the Good News of Jesus, the Christ, and the kingdom of God. The Samaritans saw Philip's miracles as confirmation of the truth of the resurrection of Christ. The miracles aided—not caused—their faith. Now that faith in Jesus was the basis of their belief, they turned away from Simon. Even Simon himself believed and was baptized.

3. The Believers Receive the Holy Spirit (vv. 14–17)

When news of Philip's successful ministry in Samaria reached Jerusalem, the apostles immediately dispatched Peter and John to Samaria. That these two elder statesmen were sent to Samaria should not be misread. There was no lack of faith on the part of the church in Philip's ability to preach salvation. This fact is apparent when we see that Peter and John did not preach in Samaria.

Instead, they prayed and laid hands on the Samaritan converts. As a result, God gave the Samaritans the gift of the Holy Spirit. The sending of Peter and John is better understood in light of who the Samaritans were. They were a mixed-race people with some Jewish lineage but possessed an alternative style of worship. They shared some of the same beliefs as the Jews: They claimed an Abrahamic lineage and they were also awaiting a Messiah. By sending Peter and John, the church in Jerusalem was affirming its unity with the emerging church in Samaria.

The impartation of the Holy Spirit ensured the unity of the church. The Holy Spirit also provided a witness in the form of the apostles Peter and John. The apostles were credible and authoritative witnesses to the Jews that the acceptance of Samaritans into the church was equal to that of the Jews.

The fact that the apostles “laid their hands” on the Samaritan converts is no evidence that this was the only way for the Samaritans to receive the Holy Spirit (Acts 8:17). On the Day of Pentecost, there was no mention of laying on of hands, yet the Holy Spirit was imparted to all of the disciples who were present and believing. Additionally, when Peter preached to Cornelius’ household, there is no mention of laying on of hands to receive the Spirit (Acts 10:44).

There is also little scriptural evidence that the twelve apostles were the only men empowered to impart the Holy Spirit through the laying on of hands. When Paul, formerly Saul of Tarsus, was converted, it was Ananias who laid hands on him so that Paul might be healed and receive the Holy Spirit (Acts 9:17–18). Ananias was neither an apostle nor a deacon. Instead, the laying on of hands and the receipt of the Holy Spirit by the Samaritans at the hands of the apostles marked a critical breakdown of religious and racial barriers. Philip had already baptized the believing Samaritans; thus, they were already saved. The

apostles now witnessed the inclusiveness of the church. They saw that God was giving these Samaritans the exact same gift of the Holy Spirit that He had given to the apostles and disciples in Jerusalem. There was no barrier between the believing Jews and the believing Samaritans. There was one faith, one baptism, and one Spirit (see Ephesians 4:4–6).

4. Simon Attempts to Buy the Power of the Holy Spirit (vv. 18–24)

Superstitious Simon wanted to be able to impress people again with his magical powers, but he did not understand that the gift of the Holy Spirit is freely given to all who believe. Earlier, we read that Simon believed and was baptized. At this point, we wonder whether his profession of faith was genuine. When Simon saw Peter and John laying hands on people to receive the Holy Spirit, he wanted this same power for himself, and he was ready to pay for it.

Peter saw through Simon right away. This was definitely not a genuine desire for spiritual power. In his heart was a desire to have center stage, and this is the opposite of what God desires to see in us. God wants us to give Him preeminence. Many people today are confused about paying for spiritual blessings. God is not like the waiter who gives you better service if you tip better. Even our good works will not open the door of heaven for us. In Ephesians 2:8–9 (KJV), we read: “For by grace are ye saved through faith; and that not of yourselves: it is the gift of God: Not of works, lest any man should boast.” Every gift we receive from God is just that—a gift! Even our spiritual gifts are free from our heavenly Father (Ephesians 4:7–13).

We would like to see a happy ending to this story recorded in Acts 8, but it’s not there. Instead of Simon praying to God in deep repentance, he asked Peter to pray for him that the punishment for his sins would not fall on

him. In other words, Simon was not sorry for his sins; he just wanted to get off the hook from the punishment.

Search the Scriptures

1. What was Simon doing to amaze the people of Samaria (Acts 8:9)?
2. How did the Samaritans respond to Philip (v. 12)?
3. What terrible thing did Simon try to do (vv. 18–19)?

Discuss the Meaning

1. Peter gave Simon a warning. Why do you think what Simon did was so terrible?
2. Name some other times when the Holy Spirit was given through the laying on of hands. What are some similarities in these cases? What are some differences?

Liberating Lesson

Simon reminds us of some preachers who seem to be in the ministry primarily for fame and fortune. What are some signs of authenticity or insincerity you can see in some preachers?

Application for Activation

It may be easier to see false motivations in others than ourselves. Finish today's lesson by creating as a list of true and sincere motives for following Christ. Now examine your heart to see how you measure up, and then ask God to help form your attitudes and motives to be true and sincere.

Follow the Spirit

What God wants me to do:

Remember Your Thoughts

Special insights I have learned:

Sources:

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Say It Correctly

Simony. **SI**-muh-nee.
Sorcery. **SOR**-suh-ree.

Daily Bible Readings

MONDAY

Who Can Understand God's Power?
(Job 26)

TUESDAY

Using the Name of the Lord
(Acts 19:11–20)

WEDNESDAY

Christ, the Power of God
(1 Corinthians 1:18–25)

THURSDAY

Faith Resting on God's Power
(1 Corinthians 1:26–2:5)

FRIDAY

The Works of the Flesh
(Galatians 5:16–21)

SATURDAY

The Fruit of the Spirit
(Galatians 5:22–26)

SUNDAY

What Money Cannot Buy
(Acts 8:9–24)

Notes

PHILIP AND THE ETHIOPIAN

WEEKLY THEME:

PHILIP AND THE ETHIOPIAN EUNUCH

BASED ON:

Acts 26–39, NIV

KEY VERSE:

Acts 8:36, NIV

LESSON OBJECTIVES

Knowledge: Primaries will review the Bible Story by acting it out.

Attitude: Primaries will recognize the importance of sharing their faith with others.

Action: Primaries will name places they can share the Good News.

DEAR TEACHER

In today's lesson, students will learn that God wants us to share our faith. They will also learn that it's important to help others.

SUPPLY LIST

SECTION	MATERIALS
Focus Activity	Paper and pencils
Review	<i>Teaching Success Kit</i>
Memory Verse	Index cards

OPEN THE LESSON

Focus Activity

As the students arrive, have them pair off. Make sure that every group of two has a sheet of paper and a pencil. Have the students work together to come up with a list of ways the two of them can help others. Be sure to say that they need to clearly explain how they can be helpful.

PRESENT THE SCRIPTURES

Life Application Story

(Distribute the student folders.)

Before reading, ask each group to share two ways they can help others.

While reading, ask the students if they have ever been in a new situation like William. Continue reading.

After reading, find out whether the students had someone to help them when they were in new situations. Tell the students that just as William was grateful that Laura was there to help him, other people are grateful when we offer to help them.

Bible Story

Philip and the Ethiopian

The Bible Story in the student folders is designed for primary students to read. The Scripture Scene® is provided as a visual aid. Be sure to study the information on this Bible passage in the white pages of the Teacher Guide.

An angel spoke to Philip. He said, "Go to Gaza." Philip did as he was told.

While Philip was travelling, he met a man from Ethiopia. Ethiopia is in Africa. The man was a eunuch. He was a very important man who oversaw the queen's treasury. That means that the queen entrusted her valuable jewels and coins to him. On his way home from worshipping God in Jerusalem, the Ethiopian sat in his chariot reading from the Scriptures. The Holy Spirit told Philip to go near the chariot.

Philip asked, "Do you understand what you are reading?"

The man said, "I can't understand it unless someone explains it to me. Will you help me?"

Philip started with the Scripture the man was reading and told him everything about Jesus. They started to travel in the chariot and came to water. The Ethiopian man stopped the chariot and Philip baptized him. Then Philip was gone. The Spirit of the Lord took him away. But the Ethiopian kept rejoicing. He understood what he had been told about Jesus! He had also been baptized.

EXPLORE THE MEANING

Review

To review the story, have the students reenact it as you or another student reads it again. Assign angel, the Ethiopian, and Philip. After the reenactment, sit the primaries down and ask some questions: How did Philip obey the Holy Spirit? How do you know when the Holy Spirit is prompting you to do something for God? What emotions do you think Philip was feeling? What were the different emotions we see the Ethiopian experience? Why do you think God chose the Ethiopian to learn about Jesus? There is also a review activity and a map activity in the *Teaching Success Kit* to reinforce the lesson.

Memory Verse

“Then Philip began with that very passage of Scripture and told him the good news about Jesus” (Acts 8:35, NIV).

Before class: Write the Memory Verse in large print on one 3”x 5” index card for your reference. Then write each word of the verse on different cards. Make at least 10 sets of these cards.

During class: Tell the students not to look at the Memory Verse in their student folders. Teach the verse to the students by having them recite it after you several times. Divide the students into groups of no more than three. Give each group a set of cards. Make sure the cards are scrambled. Have the students put the verse in the correct order. If they need help, they can check your card. Give the students an allotted amount of time to solve the verse. Use a whistle or a timer to stop the activity. When the students are done, they must all sit and raise their hands. You will then go and check their cards. The groups that have the verse in the correct order may split up

and help other groups. They need to work until they have the Memory Verse in the correct order.

NEXT STEPS FOR APPLICATION

Be Smart

Philip and the Ethiopian Man

The students will circle the correct answer to fill in the blanks, based on the Bible Story. **Answers:** (1) Angel, (2) Gaza, (3) Ethiopian man, (4) Reading Scripture, (5) Jesus, (6) Baptized him.

Good Attitude

Sharing the Good News

Students will do a word search to identify places they can tell others about Jesus.

Worship Time

Have the class stand in a circle. Allow whoever is comfortable to share thoughts about someone they can tell about Jesus. Sing an upbeat worship song about sharing the Gospel. Sing other songs of praise together and pray. For prayer, have everyone pray in unison, “Holy Spirit, help me to listen to you,” and volunteers can also take turns praying out loud for a specific person they want to tell about Jesus.

Craft Kingdom®

Craft Kingdom® provides directions to make a craft that reinforces the lesson. Play the *Sing-Along* CD as students work.

NOTES

Philip and the Ethiopian Eunuch

Bible Background • ACTS 8:26–39

Printed Text • ACTS 8:26–39 | Devotional Reading • ISAIAH 56:1–8

Aim for Change

By the end of the lesson, we will: EXPLAIN the connection between Philip's sharing of the Gospel and its universal availability; REFLECT on our openness to people who differ from us; and DEVELOP strategies to make our churches more open and inclusive.

In Focus

Michelle loved meeting with her Bible study small group but lately she felt unsettled. The group had met faithfully for about five years and studied the Bible along with other Christian books that helped them apply God's word to their daily lives. She was so grateful for the group and how it helped her grow in her faith, but now she felt God calling her to other things.

"I want to take all that I've learned and share it with others around the world, you know – missions," she said to her small group leader one day after the group meeting.

The following Sunday at church, her small group leader introduced her to the leader of the Missions Ministry, and she began to go out with the group to share the Word of God and serve those in need.

In our lesson this week, we will explore how Philip used the Scriptures to explain salvation to the Ethiopian eunuch.

Keep in Mind

"And as they went on their way, they came unto a certain water:
and the eunuch said, See, here is water; what doth hinder me to be baptized?"
(Acts 8:36, KJV)

Focal Verses

KJV Acts 8:26 And the angel of the Lord spake unto Philip, saying, Arise, and go toward the south unto the way that goeth down from Jerusalem unto Gaza, which is desert.

27 And he arose and went: and, behold, a man of Ethiopia, an eunuch of great authority under Candace queen of the Ethiopians, who had the charge of all her treasure, and had come to Jerusalem for to worship,

28 Was returning, and sitting in his chariot read Esaias the prophet.

29 Then the Spirit said unto Philip, Go near, and join thyself to this chariot.

30 And Philip ran thither to him, and heard him read the prophet Esaias, and said, Understandest thou what thou readest?

31 And he said, How can I, except some man should guide me? And he desired Philip that he would come up and sit with him.

32 The place of the scripture which he read was this, He was led as a sheep to the slaughter; and like a lamb dumb before his shearer, so opened he not his mouth:

33 In his humiliation his judgment was taken away: and who shall declare his generation? For his life is taken from the earth.

34 And the eunuch answered Philip, and said, I pray thee, of whom speaketh the prophet this? of himself, or of some other man?

35 Then Philip opened his mouth, and began at the same scripture, and preached unto him Jesus.

36 And as they went on their way, they came unto a certain water: and the eunuch said, See, here is water; what doth hinder me to be baptized?

37 And Philip said, If thou believest with all thine heart, thou mayest. And he answered and said, I believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God.

38 And he commanded the chariot to stand still: and they went down both into the water, both Philip and the eunuch; and he baptized him.

39 And when they were come up out of the water, the Spirit of the Lord caught away Philip, that the eunuch saw him no more: and he went on his way rejoicing.

The People, Places, and Times

Eunuchs. Throughout the Bible, there are references to royal attendants appointed by kings as official caretakers of queens, harems, and women (Esther 2:3, 12–15). Those eunuchs, who served with distinction, were able to rise in rank within the royal households. The Assyrians and the pharaohs of Egypt were known to have minor officials in their court who often served as trustees of the royal assets. While the term is often literal, referring to men who have been physically castrated, this was not always the case. The term “eunuchs” was also used to denote officials who were assigned to duties in the courts of kings. Because the Ethiopian man referenced in today’s lesson was

a proselyte, or Gentile who has converted to Judaism, to the Jewish religion, we may deduce that he was not castrated because the Mosaic Law would not have allowed him to become a part of the congregation of God’s people (Deuteronomy 23:1).

Background

In the Book of Acts, the story of Philip’s evangelistic effort serves as a transition between the ministries of Peter and Paul. The account of Paul describes how God adds to the church through his bold and relentless preaching. Philip is in the middle of the record of these two great statesmen; Philip’s efforts add to the church soul by soul.

We see Philip first serving as an elected deacon in the Jerusalem church (Acts 6:5). His effective witnessing efforts are described in Acts 8:4–25, which shows how they fulfill Jesus’ Great Commission to spread the Gospel from Jerusalem into Judea and Samaria, and to the uttermost parts of the earth.

At-A-Glance

1. Philip Obeys the Spirit (Acts 8:26–29)
2. Philip Witnesses in the Spirit (vv. 29–35)
3. The Ethiopian Confesses Christ (vv. 36–39)

In Depth

1. Philip Obeys the Spirit (Acts 8:26–29)

Acts 8 focuses on two great missionary efforts by Philip. In the first, Philip, under the direction of the Holy Spirit, has preached Christ, which led to the conversion of the Samaritans. The receipt of the Holy Spirit by the Samaritans verifies his success with spreading the Good News from Jerusalem and Judea to Samaria.

The Spirit then directs Philip on another mission. We are told that an angel of the Lord directs Philip to go down from Jerusalem to Gaza (Acts 8:26, NLT). In Acts, the writer (Luke) presupposes that Jerusalem is ground zero for church activities, implying that Philip has returned to Jerusalem from Samaria. Philip was now directed southwest into the desert. Initially, Philip was not told what to do in Gaza. However, this lack of information did not stop him. He was obedient to the word from God and immediately obeyed. We should note that while Peter and Paul are noted for their great preaching ability, Philip was outstanding in the area of obedience. Whenever the Spirit directed him, Philip heeded. Because he was

so sensitive to the direction of the Holy Spirit, it is clear that prayer and the study of God’s Word must have been integral parts of Philip’s life. How much more effective would Christians be today if we were more sensitive and obedient to the Holy Spirit?

On the road, Philip encountered a fellow traveler. Scripture tells us four important things about this man. First, we are told that he was a man from Ethiopia. Native Ethiopians were Black people. The man was from a distant country located along the upper Nile. At this time in history, Ethiopia was located in the area we now know as Sudan. We then learn that he is a eunuch in the court of Candace, queen of Ethiopia, and “had the charge of all her treasure.” Finally, we’re told that he had come to Jerusalem to worship.

Biblical scholars provide varied interpretations of what it means that the Ethiopian man was a eunuch. One group takes the position that the term “eunuch” designates that he was a government official. They also say he was a circumcised Jewish proselyte. This group uses as proof the fact that he was in Jerusalem to worship. Temple worship dictated both his Jewish conversion and his circumcision. Others believed that because the man was in the service of a queen, the Ethiopian had been castrated. If this second theory were correct, Mosaic Law would have prohibited him from joining “the congregation of the LORD” (Deuteronomy 23:1).

2. Philip Witnesses in the Spirit (vv. 29–35)

The Gaza road was well traveled; certainly, other chariots had passed Philip. The Spirit directs Philip to “Go near, and join thyself to this chariot” (v. 29). This was no chance meeting. Philip was being purposefully led by the Holy Spirit to be with this man at this time. In this way, Philip was like Jesus. He did not mind leaving the crowds behind to deal

with one lost soul. Notice Philip's zeal: He ran to the Ethiopian's chariot. Philip recognized the seriousness of his missionary work. Do we move quickly to assist in the salvation of the lost?

Because the Ethiopian eunuch was reading from the Book of Isaiah, we can safely assume that this man took the religion of Judaism seriously. Ethiopia was one of the areas among which the Jews were scattered after the Babylonian conquest (Isaiah 11:11). The eunuch may have had contact with Jews in Ethiopia or in nearby Egypt, where a great many Jews settled. Similarly, the fact that he could read Greek could be explained by the fact that from the time of Ptolemy II (306–246 B.C.), the Ethiopian kingdom had become partially Hellenized, or made to reflect Greek culture.

The custom of the time was to read Scripture aloud. Upon hearing the Ethiopian man reading, Philip asked if he understood what he was reading. In Acts 8:31 he said, in effect, "How can I unless someone shows me the way?" The eunuch was confused by what he was reading and needed someone to explain the Scripture to him. The man's sincerity and willingness to learn were demonstrated by his invitation to Philip to come into the chariot and sit with him. Like many people today, the Ethiopian eunuch earnestly sought the truth, but he lacked saving faith in Jesus Christ and needed someone to show him the way. We must recognize that God could have allowed an angel to explain the Scripture to him but instead commissioned Philip. Similarly, Jesus has commissioned, ordered, and instructed each and every Christian to share the Gospel with others.

The Ethiopian had been reading from Isaiah 53, a passage describing the humiliation and suffering of the servant of God. He wanted to know, "Tell me, was the prophet talking about himself or someone else?" (v. 34, NLT). The Holy Spirit

had been preparing Philip for this very moment. Philip "opened his mouth, and . . . preached unto him Jesus" (v. 35, KJV). Philip explained that the prophet Isaiah was describing Jesus, the Christ. The eunuch had no doubt heard a great deal about this Jesus while in Jerusalem.

3. The Ethiopian Confesses Christ (vv. 36–39)

During his preaching, Philip had probably talked about baptism. As soon as they came to a body of water, the eunuch asked if there was any hindrance to his being baptized right on the spot. Notice that Philip did not drill the Ethiopian on his knowledge and understanding of the Scripture. Philip simply asked him if he believed that Jesus was the Son of God. In other words, did he have faith? Obviously, at least to Philip, there were no impediments to this man's baptism. Upon the Ethiopian's simple confession of faith, "I believe," Philip recognized the man was prepared to be placed under the lordship of Jesus and incorporated into the church (some early manuscripts do not have v. 37). Philip and the man entered the water, and the Ethiopian was baptized. At this moment, another prophecy of Isaiah was being fulfilled. This prophecy spoke of strangers, eunuchs, and other outcasts who would be given an "everlasting name" and called God's people: "The Lord GOD, which gathereth the outcasts of Israel saith; Yet will I gather others to him, beside those that are gathered unto him" (Isaiah 56:8).

Search the Scriptures

1. Why was Philip on the road to Gaza (Acts 8:26)?
2. From where was the Ethiopian official returning when Philip encountered him (v. 27)?
3. Why did Philip approach the Ethiopian (v. 29)?
4. When they reached the water, what did the Ethiopian ask Philip (v. 36)?

Discuss the Meaning

1. Read Acts 1:8. What is the role of the Holy Spirit in Philip's evangelistic efforts?
2. Why do you think Philip was able to be so sensitive to the Holy Spirit's directives?
3. It's clear that the Ethiopian's faith was sincere. Yet, in reading Scripture and seeking truth, he was lost. Why?

Liberating Lesson

When Philip then was finalizing his successful missionary work in Samaria, the Spirit ordered him to go to Gaza. Instead of dragging his feet, Philip heeded the direction of the Holy Spirit and performed a life-saving evangelistic appeal to the Ethiopian official. Today's Christians would do well to follow Philip's example and get up and go! If we are to be witnesses for the Kingdom, we will have to maintain sensitivity to the Spirit rather than follow our own course of action. We will be more effective witnesses when we allow God to order our steps in every area of our lives.

Application for Activation

Commit to daily personal devotion, prayer, and Bible study. Select a quiet time and place to do an uninterrupted reading of and meditation on the Word of God. You may find that early in the morning or in the evening just before you go to bed is best. Start with five minutes of reading the first week and add three to five minutes each week. You can start with the Daily Bible Readings.

Follow the Spirit

What God wants me to do:

Remember Your Thoughts

Special insights I have learned:

Sources:

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Say It Correctly

Shewed. **SHOWED**.
Stiff-necked. **Stiff**-nekt.
Uncircumcised. uhn-**SUR**-kuhm-sized.

Daily Bible Readings

MONDAY

Blemishes That Exclude
(Leviticus 21:16–24)

TUESDAY

Lifting Up the Downtrodden
(Psalm 147:1–6)

WEDNESDAY

Gathering the Outcasts
(Isaiah 56:1–8)

THURSDAY

Changing Shame into Praise
(Zephaniah 3:14–20)

FRIDAY

A Ruler Who Seeks Justice
(Isaiah 16:1–5)

SATURDAY

A Champion for the Needy
(Job 29:2–16)

SUNDAY

The Good News about Jesus
(Acts 8:26–39)

Notes
