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OF

NEW TESTAMENT

CHARACTERS,

FOR THE USE OF

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

BY MRS. D. C. WESTON,

*Author of "Calvary Catechism," "Catechism on the Church,"
"Notes of the Bible," and "Biography of Old
Testament Characters."*

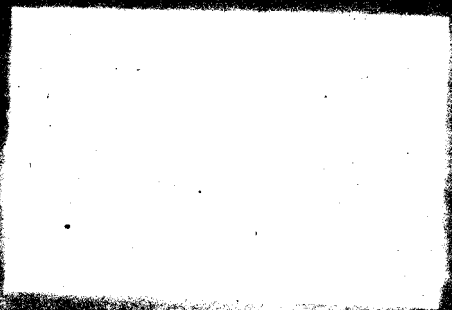
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BIOGRAPHY
OF
New Testament Characters.

LESSON I.

THE VIRGIN MARY.

- Q. Who was the Virgin Mary?
A. She was the mother of Jesus Christ.
Q. Of what tribe and family was Mary?
A. Of the tribe and family of King David.
Q. Whom does tradition say were her parents?
A. Joachim and Anna, of the tribe of Judah.
Q. Who was the husband of Mary?
A. Joseph, the son of Heli, of the tribe of Judah.
Q. Who told her she should be the mother of the Saviour?
A. The angel Gabriel.
Q. Where did Joseph and Mary live?

- A. In Nazareth of Galilee.
- Q. Where were they when Christ was born ?
- A. In Bethlehem of Judea.
- Q. What did they go to Bethlehem for ?
- A. To be taxed or enrolled.
- Q. What did they find when they came to Bethlehem ?
- A. They found the town full of strangers.
- Q. What had they all gone there for ?
- A. To be taxed also.
- Q. Did Mary and Joseph stay at the inn ?
- A. No, it was full.
- Q. Where were they obliged to sleep ?
- A. In a stable.
- Q. What happened in that stable ?
- A. The Son of God was born there.
- Q. Where did Mary lay the child ?
- A. In a manger.
- Q. Who came to visit her wonderful child ?
- A. Wise men from the East.
- Q. What did Mary when Jesus was about six weeks old ?
- A. She "presented Him" in the Temple.
- Q. What did she offer for a sacrifice ?
- A. Two turtle-doves.
- Q. What did rich people offer at such times ?
- A. A lamb.
- Q. Why did not she bring a lamb ?
- A. Because she was too poor.

- Q. What else do we know of Mary?
A. Very little.
Q. Where was she last spoken of in the Bible?
A. When Jesus was crucified.
Q. What did Jesus tell St. John to do?
A. To take care of her.
Q. Did he do so?
A. Yes, he took her to his own home.
-

LESSON II.

JOSEPH.

- Q. Who was Joseph?
A. He was the husband of the Virgin Mary.
Q. What is the meaning of Joseph?
A. "Increase, addition."
Q. From whom was he descended? *Luke, iii.*
A. From Nathan, the son of King David.
Q. Of what tribe?
A. Of the tribe of Judah.
Q. How did God speak to Joseph?
A. In a dream.
Q. What did He tell him about the Saviour?
A. That King Herod wanted to kill Him.

- Q. Where did God tell Joseph to take Jesus and Mary?
- A. To Egypt.
- Q. How long did they stay there?
- A. Until Herod was dead.
- Q. What did Joseph then?
- A. He brought Jesus back to Nazareth.
- Q. What was Joseph's occupation?
- A. He was a carpenter.
- Q. What was Jesus Christ called? *Mark*, vi.
- A. "The carpenter, the son of Mary."
- Q. Where did Joseph take Jesus when he was twelve years old?
- A. To Jerusalem to the Passover.

MARY CLEOPAS.

- Q. Who was Mary Cleopas? *John*, xix. 25.
- A. She was the wife of Cleopas.
- Q. Whose sister was she?
- A. She was the sister of the Virgin Mary.
- Q. Who were her sons? *Mark*, xv. 40.
- A. James and Joses, Simon and Jude.
- Q. What was her daughter's name?
- A. Salome.
- Q. Where is Mary Cleopas first mentioned?
- A. At the time of the crucifixion of Christ.

- Q. Where is she again spoken of?
A. At the tomb of Christ.
- Q. What did she do on the first day of the week?
A. She brought spices to embalm the body of Christ.
- Q. What did she see at the tomb of Christ?
A. A vision of angels.
- Q. What did the angels tell her?
A. That Christ was risen from the dead.
- Q. What did Mary then do?
A. She went and told the disciples that Christ was risen from the dead.
- Q. Do you know anything more of her?
A. No; nothing more is said of her.

LESSON III.

SALOME.

- Q. Who was Salome?
A. She was the wife of Zebedee.
- Q. Who was Zebedee?
A. A fisherman of Galilee.

Q. What is the meaning of Salome?

A. "Peaceable and perfect."

Q. Who were her sons?

A. James and John, who were made apostles.

Q. What favor did she ask of Christ?

A. That they might sit, the one on His right hand, and the other on His left, in His kingdom.

Q. What did Salome expect Christ would do?

A. She thought He would declare Himself king.

Q. Was the favor granted?

A. No.

Q. What did Salome do for Christ?

A. She ministered unto Him.

Q. What proof of her faith and love did she give?

A. She followed Him to the cross with the Marys.

Q. What else did she do?

A. She brought spices and perfume to embalm His body.

Q. What did she witness on the third day?

A. The resurrection of Christ from the dead.

MARY MAGDALENE.

- Q. Who was Mary Magdalene?
A. She was one of the Marys who were with the Saviour during His last hours.
- Q. What is the meaning of Magdalene?
A. "Grand," "magnificent."
- Q. With whom was Mary mentioned?
Luke, viii.
- A. With Susanna, and Joanna, the wife of Chuza.
- Q. What had Jesus done for Mary Magdalene?
A. He had cast out seven devils from her.
- Q. What had been done for the other two women?
A. They had been "healed of evil spirits and infirmities."
- Q. What did they all for Jesus?
A. They ministered unto Him.
- Q. How did Mary show her devotion to Christ?
A. She was one of the last at His cross.
- Q. What did she bring to anoint His body?
A. She brought sweet spices.
- Q. What did she after Christ was buried?
A. She sat over against the sepulchre.
- Q. Who sat there with her?
A. Mary, the mother of James and Joses.

- Q. What honor did Christ confer on Mary?
A. She was the first to whom he appeared after His resurrection.
-

LESSON IV.

MARY, SISTER OF LAZARUS.

- Q. Who was this Mary?
A. She was the sister of Martha and Lazarus.
- Q. What do we know of the family?
A. They were a rich family of Bethany.
- Q. What did they do for Jesus?
A. They often entertained Him at their house.
- Q. How did Jesus feel toward this family?
A. Jesus loved Mary, and Martha, and Lazarus.
- Q. Why is it supposed that they were rich?
A. They had a house of their own, in which they made a great feast for Jesus.
- Q. Give another reason.
A. Mary anointed Christ with a very costly ointment.

- Q. What did she with the valuable alabaster box which contained it?
- A. She broke the box and poured its contents on His head.
- Q. What position did Mary occupy in the household?
- A. She was the hostess, the elder sister.
- Q. What did Mary when Jesus was there?
- A. She sat at his feet and listened to His teachings.
- Q. What did Martha?
- A. She served.
- Q. What did Jesus say of Mary?
- A. That "she had chosen the good part."

MARTHA.

- Q. Who was Martha?
- A. She was a sister of Lazarus and Mary.
- Q. What is the meaning of Martha?
- A. "Who becomes bitter."
- Q. For what did Jesus reprove Martha?
- A. For caring too much for the things of this world.
- Q. Who came to meet Jesus when He came to Bethany after the death of Lazarus?
- A. Martha.

Q. For what did she reproach Jesus ?

A. For not coming sooner to save her brother's life.

Q. What did she say she believed even then ?

A. That God would give Him anything He asked of Him.

Q. What said Jesus then to her ?

A. " Whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die."

Q. What did she say that she knew ?

A. That He was the Christ, the Son of God.

Q. What did Martha then ?

A. She called her sister Mary.

Q. Where did they all go weeping ?

A. To the tomb of Lazarus.

Q. What did Jesus when He saw their grief ?

A. " Jesus wept."

Q. What then did Jesus say ?

A. " Lazarus, come forth."

Q. What was the result ?

A. Lazarus came to life again.

Q. How long had he been dead ?

A. Four days.

Q. Where is Martha once again spoken of ?

A. At the supper at Bethany, where she served. *John*, xii. 2.

LESSON V.

LAZARUS OF BETHANY.

- Q. Who was Lazarus of Bethany?
A. He was the brother of Mary and Martha.
Q. What does Lazarus mean?
A. "The help of God."
Q. What happened to Lazarus?
A. He fell sick and sent for Jesus.
Q. Did Jesus go to him?
A. No, not till after he was dead.
Q. How long had he been dead when Jesus came?
A. Four days.
Q. Who went to meet Jesus?
A. Martha.
Q. What did she say to Jesus?
A. "Lord, if thou hadst been here, my brother had not died."
Q. What did Jesus say to her?
A. "Thy brother shall rise again."
Q. Where was the body of Lazarus?
A. In a tomb, with a stone rolled against the door.
Q. Where did they go with Jesus?
A. To the tomb.

- Q. What did Jesus say when the stone was taken away ?
- A. "Lazarus, come forth."
- Q. What happened then ?
- A. Lazarus came forth, bound hand and foot with grave-clothes.
- Q. What said Jesus then to the people ?
- A. "Loose him, and let him go."
- Q. What was the result of this miracle ?
- A. Many Jews believed on Jesus.

LAZARUS THE BEGGAR.

- Q. Who was another Lazarus, spoken of by Christ? *Luke*, xvi. 18.
- A. He was a beggar, probably a leper.
- Q. What were the lepers called in ancient times ?
- A. "Lazzaro."
- Q. What were hospitals for lepers called ?
- A. "Lazaar House," or "Lazaretto."
- Q. Where was Lazarus laid to receive alms ?
- A. At the gate of a rich man, called Dives, in the Greek.
- Q. With what did he desire to be fed ?
- A. With the crumbs which fell from his table.

- Q. What is the inference generally drawn by careful readers of the Bible?
- A. That he did not get even the crumbs.
- Q. What happened to the beggar?
- A. He died, and was carried by angels to Abraham's bosom.
- Q. What did that mean?
- A. Paradise, the abode of the blessed.
- Q. What happened to the rich man?
- A. He also died, and was buried.
- Q. Where did he go? *Luke*, xvi. 23.
- A. He went to hell.
- Q. What did he see when he got there?
- A. He saw Lazarus in Paradise with Abraham.
- Q. What did he ask Abraham to do?
- A. He asked him to send Lazarus with water to cool his tongue.
- Q. What did Abraham say to him?
- A. That there was a great gulf between them so that he could not even if he would.
- Q. What then did the rich man ask Abraham to do?
- A. To send Lazarus to his five brethren on earth.
- Q. For what purpose?
- A. To warn them lest they also should come to that place of torment.
- Q. What did Abraham reply to this?

- A. If they hear not Moses and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded though one rose from the dead.

LESSON VI.

ZACHARIAS.

- Q. Who was Zacharias ?
 A. He was a priest of the family of Abiah.
 Q. What is the meaning of his name ?
 A. "Man of the Lord."
 Q. When did he exercise the duties of priest ?
 A. When our Saviour was born.
 Q. Who was his wife ?
 A. Elizabeth, cousin of the Virgin Mary.
 Q. What does Elizabeth mean ?
 A. "The fullness of God."
 Q. Who appeared unto Zacharias as he ministered in the Temple ?
 A. The angel Gabriel.
 Q. What did the angel foretell ?
 A. The birth of a son to Zacharias.
 Q. What did the angel say he must be named ?
 A. John.

- Q. Did Zacharias believe what the angel said ?
- A. No, not at first.
- Q. What happened to Zacharias in consequence of his unbelief ?
- A. He became dumb and could not speak.
- Q. How long did he remain so ?
- A. Until after the child was born.
- Q. What name was given him ?
- A. The name of John.
- Q. Which John was this ?
- A. John the Baptist.

JOHN THE BAPTIST.

- Q. Whose son was John the Baptist ?
- A. He was the son of Zacharias and Elizabeth.
- Q. What is the meaning of his name ?
- A. "The gift of God."
- Q. What prophet foretold the coming of John ?
- A. The prophet Malachi. *Mal.* iii. 1
- Q. How did John prepare the way for Christ ?
- A. By preaching repentance.
- Q. What else did John ?
- A. He baptized all who came to him.
- Q. What was his food in the wilderness ?

- A. Locusts and wild honey.
- Q. What was his clothing ?
- A. He wore a garment of camel's hair.
- Q. How was he related to the Saviour ?
- A. His mother and the Virgin Mary were cousins.
- Q. What did Jesus go to John for ?
- A. To be baptized by him.
- Q. Why did Jesus do this ?
- A. To fulfill all righteousness, and as an example for us.
- Q. What did a voice from heaven say after His baptism ?
- A. "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased."
- Q. How old was John when he began to preach ?
- A. He was thirty years old.
- Q. How did John die ?
- A. He was beheaded in prison by order of Herod Antipas.

LESSON VII.

SIMEON.

- Q. Who was Simeon ?
- A. A just and devout man of Jerusalem.

- Q. What does Simeon mean?
 A. "One that hears or obeys."
 Q. What had been revealed to him by the Holy Ghost?
 A. That he should see the Lord's Christ.
 Q. Where did he see Jesus?
 A. When Mary presented the infant Jesus unto the Lord in the Temple.
 Q. What did Simeon then?
 A. He took the Holy Child in his arms.
 Q. What else did he?
 A. He blessed God that he had seen His salvation.
 Q. What else said he?
 A. "Now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace."
 Q. Who else came into the Temple at that time?
 A. Anna, a prophetess of the tribe of Asur.
 Q. What did she day and night?
 A. She served God with fastings and prayers.
 Q. What did she likewise?
 A. She gave thanks, likewise, unto the Lord.
 Q. To whom did Anna speak of Christ?
 A. To all who looked for redemption in Jerusalem.

JOSEPH OF ARIMATHEA.

- Q. Who was Joseph of Arimathea?
A. He was a rich and pious Jew.
- Q. What is the meaning of Joseph?
A. "Increase."
- Q. What does St. Mark call Joseph?
A. An honorable counsellor.
- Q. What did that mean, probably?
A. That he was a member of the great council or Sanhedrim.
- Q. For what was Joseph waiting?
A. "For the kingdom of heaven."
- Q. What does St. Luke say of him? *Luke*,
xxiii. 51.
A. That Joseph did not agree with his colleagues in condemning Christ.
- Q. What did Joseph afterward become?
A. A disciple of Christ.
- Q. From what did he shrink?
A. From an open profession of his faith.
- Q. What did Joseph immediately after the death of Christ?
A. He went to Pilate openly and begged the body of Jesus.
- Q. How many of the evangelists record this fact?
A. All four of them.
- Q. What was the result of Joseph's request?

- A. Pilate allowed him to take the body of Jesus from the cross.
- Q. What did Joseph with the body ?
- A. He wrapped it in linen with spices.
- Q. Who helped him in this loving work ?
- A. Nicodemus, who was also a secret disciple.
- Q. Where did they lay the body of Jesus ?
- A. In the new tomb of Joseph.
- Q. Where was the tomb ?
- A. In Joseph's garden.
- Q. What prophecy was thus fulfilled in regard to Christ's burial ?
- A. That He should be with the rich in His death.

NICODEMUS.

- Q. Who was Nicodemus ?
- A. He was a ruler of the Jews.
- Q. What is the meaning of Nicodemus ?
- A. "Innocent blood."
- Q. What is the Greek meaning of his name ?
- A. "The victory of the people."
- Q. What was Nicodemus ?
- A. "A teacher in Israel."
- Q. What did Nicodemus conceal from the Jews ?

- Q. His belief in the Saviour. *John*, iii. 1, 2.
- A. Of what sect was he?
- A. He was a Pharisee.
- Q. When did Nicodemus come to Christ?
- A. He came to Him at night.
- Q. What did he say to Christ?
- A. That he knew that He was a teacher sent from God.
- Q. What did Jesus say to Nicodemus?
- A. "Except a man be born of water and the Spirit, he cannot enter the kingdom of God."
- Q. What did Christ mean by this saying?
- A. He meant Christian baptism.
- Q. When did Nicodemus openly avow himself a disciple of Christ? *John*, xix. 39.
- A. He helped Joseph of Arimathea to bury the body of Christ.
- Q. What else did he?
- A. He brought an hundred pounds weight of spices to embalm His body.

LESSON VIII.

ST. MATTHEW.

- Q. Who was St. Matthew? *Matt.* x. 3.

- A. He was one of the Twelve Apostles.
- Q. What does Matthew mean?
- A. "Gift of Jehovah."
- Q. Who was Matthew? *Mark*, xi. 14.
- A. He was the son of Alphæus of Galilee.
- Q. What was his occupation and religion?
- A. He was a publican and a Jew.
- Q. What was a publican?
- A. A tax-gatherer in the employ of the Roman government.
- Q. To whom were the Jews subject at that time?
- A. To the Roman Emperor, who exacted tribute from them.
- Q. For what were the publicans noted?
- A. For their unjust exactions.
- Q. How did the Jews regard those who held this unpopular office under the Romans?
- A. They hated and despised them.
- Q. Where did Matthew live?
- A. At Capernaum.
- Q. What did Jesus say to him?
- A. "Follow me."
- Q. What did Matthew do at once?
- A. He rose and followed Him.
- Q. To whom did Matthew preach the gospel?
- A. To his countrymen, the Jews.
- Q. What writings did St. Matthew leave?

- A. The "Gospel according to St. Matthew."

JOHN MARK.

- Q. Who was St. Mark? *Acts*, xii. 12.
 A. He was a converted Jew of Jerusalem.
 Q. What is the meaning of John?
 A. "The gift of God."
 Q. What is the meaning of Mark?
 A. "Shining."
 Q. What was Mark called?
 A. An "Evangelist."
 Q. What does that mean?
 A. One who writes a gospel.
 Q. By whom was he converted?
 A. By St. Peter.
 Q. Where did he go with St. Peter?
 A. To Rome, where he wrote his gospel.
 Q. Who was Mark's mother? *Acts*, xii. 12.
 A. Mary, a Christian woman of Jerusalem.
 Q. For what was her house a resort?
 A. Many gathered together for prayer.
 Q. To whom was Mark also related? *Col.* iv. 10.
 A. To Barnabas, who was his cousin.
 Q. With whom did Mark go, as their "minister," on their first missionary journey?

- A. He went with Paul and Barnabas.
- Q. What happened on their second journey?
- A. Paul refused to take Mark.
- Q. What was the result of this?
- A. Barnabas took his kinsman, Mark, and left Paul. *Acts*, xv. 36.
- Q. Where did Mark afterward meet Paul?
- A. He was with him when imprisoned at Rome. *Col.* iv. 10; *Philem.* 24.
- Q. Where do we hear of Mark again?
- A. He was with Peter at Babylon. *1 Peter*, v. 13.
- Q. What office did Mark fill for St. Peter?
- A. That of interpreter.
- Q. What book of the Bible did St. Mark write?
- A. The Gospel according to St. Mark.
- Q. Where did he found a church?
- A. At Alexandria, in Egypt.
- Q. Where did he die a martyr's death?
- A. At Alexandria.

LESSON IX.

ST. LUKE.

- Q. Who was St. Luke?

- A. It is supposed that he was one of the
“Seventy Disciples.”
- Q. What is he called ?
- A. Luke the Evangelist.
- Q. What is the meaning of Luke ?
- A. It means “luminous.”
- Q. What was his profession ?
- A. He was a physician.
- Q. Where was he born ?
- A. He was a Gentile of Antioch.
- Q. How was he educated ?
- A. In all the learning of the day.
- Q. What was he celebrated for ?
- A. For his skill in painting.
- Q. Where did he go with St. Paul ?
- A. To Macedonia, to preach the gospel.
- Q. At what other time was he with St.
Paul ?
- A. During his imprisonment at Rome.
- Q. Where else did St. Luke preach ?
- A. In Egypt and Greece.
- Q. What books of the New Testament did
he write ?
- A. The Gospel of St. Luke and the book
of the Acts.
- Q. How old was he when he died ?
- A. Eighty-four years old.
- Q. How does St. Jerome say he died ?
- A. He says he was hanged on an olive-tree
by some Greek infidels.

ST. JOHN.

- Q. Who was St. John ?
 A. He was the Son of Zebedee and Salome.
 Q. What does John mean ?
 A. "The gift of God."
 Q. What was his occupation ?
 A. He was a fisherman.
 Q. What is St. John called ?
 A. The Evangelist.
 Q. Why is he so called ?
 A. Because he wrote a gospel.
 Q. What else is he called ?
 A. The disciple whom Jesus loved.
 Q. What did Jesus tell John on the night
 of his betrayal ?
 A. He told him who would betray Him.
 Q. To whom did Jesus commit the care of
 His mother before He died ?
 A. To St. John.
 Q. What happened to St. John under the
 Emperor Domitian ?
 A. He was put into a cauldron of boiling
 oil.
 Q. Did he die in that way ?
 A. No, he was taken out unhurt.
 Q. Where and how did he die ?
 A. He died a natural death at Ephesus.
 Q. How old was he ?

- A. One hundred years old.
- Q. What books of the Bible did St. John write?
- A. The Gospel of St. John and the book of Revelations.
-

LESSON X.

ST. JAMES THE ELDER.

- Q. Who was St. James?
- A. He was the son of Zebedee and Salome.
- Q. What is the Hebrew meaning of James?
- A. "He that supplants."
- Q. What name did Christ give to James and his brother John?
- A. Boanerges, or Sons of Thunder.
- Q. Why was it given to them?
- A. Because of their impetuous spirit and burning zeal.
- Q. What did this zeal for Christ lead to in the case of St. James?
- A. He became the first apostolic martyr.
- Q. Who were most highly favored by Christ among the disciples?
- A. James, John, and Peter.
- Q. Of what were these three witnesses?
- A. His transfiguration on Mount Tabor.

- Q. And what else did they witness?
 A. Christ's agony in the garden of Gethsemane.
 Q. Where did St. James preach the gospel?
 A. In Judea and Samaria.
 Q. During whose reign?
 A. During that of Herod Agrippa.
 Q. How did St. James die? *Acts*, xii. 1.
 A. Herod "killed James the brother of John with the sword."

ST. JAMES THE LESS.

- Q. Who was James the Less?
 A. He was the son of Cleopas and Mary.
 Q. Which of the Marys was his mother?
 A. The sister of the Virgin Mary. *John*, xix. 25.
 Q. What was he surnamed?
 A. "The Just."
 Q. Why was he surnamed "the Less?"
 A. Because James the Great was the more prominent character.
 Q. Was James the Less an apostle?
 A. Yes, one of the twelve.
 Q. Who were his brethren?
 A. Jude, Joses, and Simon.
 Q. Was this Simon Peter?

A. No.

Q. What was James appointed by the Church ?

A. He was the first bishop of Jerusalem.

Q. What is he called ? *Gal.* i. 18.

A. A pillar of the Church.

Q. How did he suffer martyrdom ?

A. He was thrown from a pinnacle of the Temple.

Q. What was then done ?

A. He was stoned until he died.

Q. What writings of St. James remain ?

A. An epistle to the Jewish converts.

LESSON XI.

ST. THOMAS.

Q. Who was Thomas ?

A. He was one of the twelve apostles.

Q. What does Thomas mean ?

A. "A twin."

Q. Of what country and religion was he ?

A. He was a Jew, and probably a Galilean.

Q. What was his occupation ?

A. He was a fisherman.

- Q. What is recorded of him in John, xi. ?
 A. His unbelief of the resurrection of Christ.
- Q. What did Thomas say would convince him of the fact ?
 A. If he could put his fingers into the print of the nails.
- Q. What else did he wish to do ?
 A. To thrust his hand into His side.
- Q. When did Jesus give him this proof ?
 A. Eight days after.
- Q. What did Jesus tell Thomas to do ?
 A. To put his finger into the print of the nails, and his hand into his side.
- Q. What did Thomas say at once.
 A. "My Lord and my God."
- Q. What traces of St. Thomas have been found in modern times ?
 A. A body of Christians on the coast of Malabar.
- Q. By whom do they say their Church was founded ?
 A. By St. Thomas.
- Q. What have they to show for it ?
 A. The Bible, ministry, and sacraments.
- Q. What does tradition say of his death ?
 A. That "he was pierced by a lance."

ST. ANDREW.

- Q. Who was Andrew ?
A. He was the son of Jonas of Galilee.
- Q. Whose brother was he ?
A. "Simon Peter's."
- Q. What is the meaning of Andrew ?
A. A strong man.
- Q. Of whom was he first a disciple ?
A. Of St. John the Baptist. *John*, i. 40.
- Q. What was his occupation ?
A. He was a fisherman.
- Q. What did John say to Andrew as Jesus passed by ?
A. "Behold the Lamb of God."
- Q. Whom did Andrew bring to Christ ?
A. His brother, Simon Peter.
- Q. What did they both become ?
A. Apostles.
- Q. How did Andrew die ?
A. He died a martyr for Christ's sake.
- Q. What was the manner of his death ?
A. He was crucified.
- Q. How was he fastened to the cross ?
A. With cords, instead of nails, to make it more lingering.
- Q. What was the shape of the cross ?
A. It was in the shape of the letter X.

LESSON XII.

SIMON PETER.

- Q. Who was Simon Peter?
A. He was the son of Jonas, a fisherman of Galilee.
- Q. What surname did Christ give Simon?
A. That of Cephas, which means a stone.
- Q. What is the Latin of Cephas?
A. Petra, from whence the name Peter.
- Q. By whom was Peter brought to the Saviour?
A. By his brother Andrew.
- Q. What did Andrew say to Simon?
A. We have found the Messias.
- Q. What happened one day when they were fishing?
A. Christ said unto them, "Follow me."
- Q. What did He say He would make them?
A. Fishers of men.
- Q. What sin did St. Peter afterward commit?
A. He denied Christ three times.
- Q. When did he deny Christ?
A. Just before His death.
- Q. Where did he deny Christ?
A. In the palace of the High-Priest.

Q. What command did Christ give Peter, which showed that He forgave him?

A. He told him to feed His sheep and lambs.

Q. How many were converted by Peter's sermon on the day of Pentecost?

A. Three thousand souls.

Q. What happened to St. Peter when he was afterward imprisoned by Herod Agrippa?

A. An angel opened the prison doors and took him to a place of safety.

Q. How did St. Peter die?

A. He was crucified with his head downward.

SIMON THE CANAANITE.

Q. Who was Simon the Canaanite?

A. He was one of the Twelve Apostles.

Q. What does Simon mean?

A. "One that hears or obeys."

Q. What were his surnames?

A. "The Canaanite, and Zelotes."

Q. What does Zelotes mean?

A. "One passionately ardent in any cause."

Q. To whom was the name Zelotes applied in our Saviour's time?

A. To an association of private individuals.

- Q. What did they undertake to maintain?
 A. The purity of the national religion.
 Q. What did the Zelotes do to those who violated any institution which they held sacred?
 A. They inflicted punishment without any form of trial.
 Q. By what did they pretend they were impelled?
 A. By supernatural zeal.
 Q. What is probable in regard to Simon?
 A. It is probable that he was one of the "Zelotæ."
 Q. Why was the surname Canaanite probably given to Simon?
 A. To distinguish him from Simon Peter.

LESSON XIII.

ST. JUDE.

- Q. Who was Jude?
 A. He was one of the Twelve Apostles.
 Q. By what other names was he called?
 A. Lebbeus and Thaddeus.
 Q. Why were these names probably given to him?

- A. To distinguish him from Judas the traitor.
- Q. What do they mean?
- A. "Prudence and zeal."
- Q. What does Jude mean?
- A. "Praise of the Lord."
- Q. Whose son was he?
- A. The son of Cleophas and Mary.
- Q. What does he style himself?
- A. "Jude, the brother of James."
- Q. What book of the New Testament did he write?
- A. The general Epistle of Jude.
- Q. Against whom does Jude warn the Church in this Epistle?
- A. Against false teachers and heretics.
- Q. Of what day does Jude speak?
- A. "The judgment of the great day."
- Q. What does he say fallen angels and wicked persons will suffer? *Jude*, i. 7.
- A. "The vengeance of eternal fire."
- Q. For whom was this Epistle chiefly intended?
- A. "For the converted Jews."

ST. PHILIP.

- Q. Who was Philip?
- A. He was one of the Twelve Apostles.

- Q. What does Philip mean ?
 A. "Warlike."
 Q. Where did Philip live ?
 A. In "Bethsaida, the city of Andrew and Peter."
 Q. Of whom had Philip been a disciple ?
 A. Of John the Baptist.
 Q. Where did Jesus find Philip ?
 A. In Galilee.
 Q. What words of Christ, in the whole circle of the disciples, were first spoken to Philip ?
 A. The words "Follow me."
 Q. What was the full meaning of these words ?
 A. It was a call to the apostleship.
 Q. Who refused to follow Christ and thus lost the place of an apostle? *Matt.* xix. 21.
 A. The rich young man who had great possessions.
 Q. What did certain Greeks who came to the Passover say to Philip ?
 A. "Sir, we would see Jesus."
 Q. What did Philip? *John*, xii. 21.
 A. He brought them to Jesus.
 Q. Where did Philip preach the gospel ?
 A. It is said that he preached in Upper Asia.
 Q. How does history say that he died ?
 A. That he was scourged and then crucified.

NATHANAEL BARTHOLOMEW.

- Q. Who was Nathanael?
A. He was one of the Twelve Apostles.
Q. By whom was he brought to Christ?
A. By Philip.
Q. Where did Nathanael live?
A. In Cana of Galilee.
Q. What does Nathanael mean?
A. "The gift of God."
Q. What does Bartholomew mean?
A. The son of Tholemy.
Q. What do Syrian writers call Nathanael?
A. "Nathanael, son of Tholemy."
Q. What did Jesus say of him?
A. That he was an Israelite in whom was no guile.
Q. What did Nathanael at once confess?
A. That Jesus was the Son of God and King of Israel.
Q. Of what was Nathanael a witness, with the six other disciples, as they were fishing on the lake of Galilee.
A. The third appearance of Christ after His resurrection. *John*, xxi. 2.
Q. And what else?
A. The second miraculous draft of fishes.
Q. How did Nathanael die a martyr's death?
A. He was skinned alive and then crucified.

LESSON XIV.

JUDAS ISCARIOT.

- Q. Who was Judas Iscariot?
 A. One of the Twelve Apostles.
 Q. What does Judas mean?
 A. "Praise of the Lord."
 Q. What is one meaning of Iscariot?
 A. "A man of murder."
 Q. What is another meaning?
 A. "A man of Iscarioth."
 Q. What office did Judas hold among the apostles?
 A. He was their treasurer.
 Q. What is said of him in *John*, xii. 6?
 A. That "he was a thief."
 Q. To whom did Judas betray Christ?
 A. To the Chief-Priests.
 Q. For how much?
 A. For thirty pieces of silver.
 Q. What did Jesus say to Judas *during* the Paschal supper and before he betrayed Him?
 A. "What thou doest, do quickly."
 Q. What did Judas when he heard this order?

- A. "He went immediately out." *John*,
xiii. 30.
- Q. What may we infer from this ?
- A. That he did not partake of the Lord's
Supper.
- Q. When was the Lord's Supper instituted ?
- A. Not until the *Passover* was ended.
- Q. Where did Judas go with a band of
men to find Jesus ?
- A. Into the garden of Gethsemane.
- Q. Who sent the men to take Jesus ?
- A. The Chief-Priests and Pharisees.
- Q. What did they take with them ?
- A. Lanterns, torches, and weapons.
- Q. How did Judas betray Jesus ?
- A. He said, "Hail, Master," and kissed Him.
- Q. How did he feel afterward ?
- A. He repented, and brought back the
money.
- Q. What did he then ?
- A. He went out and hanged himself.
- Q. What did Christ call Judas ?
- A. "The son of Perdition."

MATTHIAS.

- Q. Who was Matthias ?
- A. He was a disciple of Christ.

- Q. What is the meaning of Matthias ?
 A. "The gift of God."
- Q. Whom does Eusebius say that he was ?
 A. One of the Seventy Disciples.
- Q. How long had he been a constant attendant on our Lord ? *Acts*, i. 15.
 A. During the whole course of his ministry.
- Q. Of what was Matthias a witness ?
 A. The resurrection and ascension of Christ.
- Q. Whose place was he ordained to fill ?
 A. That of the traitor, Judas Iscariot.
- Q. What prophecy was thus fulfilled ? *Psa.* cix.
 A. "His bishoprick let another take."
Acts, i. 20.
- Q. What did the apostles on this occasion ?
 A. They selected two persons to choose from.
- Q. What were their names ?
 A. Matthias and Barsabas.
- Q. What did they then pray God to do ?
 A. To show them which of the two He had chosen.
- Q. What did they next ?
 A. "They gave forth their lots."
- Q. Upon whom did the lot fall ?
 A. It fell upon Matthias.
- Q. When did this take place ? *Acts*, i.
 A. Before the descent of the Holy Ghost.

- Q. How were questions decided in the Old Testament very often? *Lev.* xvi. 8.
- A. By lot. *Num.* xxvi. 55; *Jud.*, xx. 9.
- Q. What then was done?
- A. Matthias was "numbered among the eleven apostles."
- Q. What promise did Christ make to His disciples? *Luke*, xxii. 30.
- A. That they should sit on twelve thrones, judging the twelve tribes of Israel.
- Q. Whose throne will Matthias occupy?
- A. That which might have been Judas's.
- Q. What does St. Paul say in reference to this?
- A. "Hold fast that thou hast, let no man take thy crown."
- Q. Where did Matthias preach the Gospel?
- A. In Judea and in the East.
- Q. How did he die?
- A. He died a martyr's death.
-

LESSON XV.

ST. PAUL.

- Q. Who was St. Paul?
- A. He was a Jew of the tribe of Benjamin?

- Q. What was he originally called?
A. Saul of Tarsus.
- Q. What is the meaning of Saul?
A. "Destroyer," "sepulchre."
- Q. What was he called after his baptism?
A. Paul, which means a "worker."
- Q. Of what sect was he among the Jews?
A. The sect of the Pharisees.
- Q. By whom was he educated in all the learning of the day.
A. By the great Jewish Rabbi, Gamaliel.
- Q. What trade did he learn?
A. The trade of tent-making.
- Q. How did he treat Christians before he was converted?
A. He persecuted them with great fury.
- Q. How was he converted to Christianity?
A. By a voice from heaven.
- Q. What did the voice say to him?
A. "Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me?"
- Q. What did Saul reply?
A. "Who art thou, Lord?"
- Q. What answer did he receive?
A. "I am Jesus, whom thou persecutest."
- Q. What happened then?
A. He was blinded by a light from heaven.
- Q. Where was he then led? *Acts*, ix. 11.
A. To Damascus, to the house of one Judas.
- Q. Whom did the Lord send to restore his sight?

- A. Ananias, who also baptized him.
- Q. What did Paul then straightway ?
- A. He preached Christ in the synagogues.
- Q. What was he called ?
- A. The Apostle to the Gentiles.
- Q. Where did St. Paul preach ?
- A. In Jerusalem, Arabia, Asia, Greece, and Rome.
- Q. And in what other place ?
- A. In Great Britain.
- Q. What testimony do we rely on for these facts ?
- A. That of Eusebius, Theodoret, and St. Jerome.
- Q. How did St. Paul die ?
- A. He was beheaded at the age of sixty-eight.
- Q. Where did he die ?
- A. At Rome, when Nero was emperor.
- Q. In what year ?
- A. In the year of our Lord 66.
- Q. Where was he buried ?
- A. On the Ostian Way.
- Q. What writings did he leave ?
- A. Fourteen epistles.

LESSON XVI.

BARNABAS.

- Q. Who was Barnabas? *Acts*, xiv. 14.
 A. An apostle of Jesus Christ.
- Q. What does Barnabas mean?
 A. "Son of prophecy," or "Son of consolation."
- Q. Of what nation was Barnabas?
 A. He was a Jew of the tribe of Levi.
- Q. What did he bring and lay at the feet of the apostles?
 A. The money for a field which he had sold.
- Q. What is said of the way in which Christians lived in the days of the first apostles?
 A. "They had all things in common."
- Q. Of whom was Barnabas the companion?
 A. He was the companion of St. Paul.
- Q. Where were Barnabas and Paul set apart for the work of the ministry?
Acts, xiii. 2.
 A. At Antioch.
- Q. By whom were they sent forth? *Acts*, xiii. 4.
 A. By the Holy Ghost.
- Q. Where were they sent?

- A. To Paphos, Perga, Pamphylia, and Antioch.
- Q. Where did they go afterward?
- A. To Derby and Lystra.
- Q. For what did they take Paul and Barnabas?
- A. For gods.
- Q. What did they call Barnabas?
- A. They called Barnabas Jupiter.
- Q. What did they call Paul? *Acts*, iii. 6.
- A. Mercurius.
- Q. Why did they suppose them to be gods?
- A. Because Paul performed a miracle.
- Q. What did Paul? *Acts*, iii. 6.
- A. He healed a lame man who had never walked.
- Q. What did the people wish to do?
- A. They would have offered sacrifices unto them.
- Q. Did the apostles suffer this?
- A. No.
- Q. What happened soon after this?
- A. Barnabas and Paul separated.
- Q. Whom did Barnabas take with him?
- A. He took Mark with him to Cyprus.
- Q. What did Paul?
- A. He took Silas to Syria and Silisia.
- Q. What does tradition say of Barnabas?
- A. That he became Bishop of Milan.

LESSON XVII.

PHILIP THE EVANGELIST.

- Q. Who was Philip the Evangelist ?
 A. He was one of the Seven Deacons.
 Q. Why was he called an evangelist ?
 A. Partly to distinguish him from Philip the Apostle. *Acts*, xxi. 8.
 Q. What is the meaning of the word evangelist ?
 A. "The publisher of glad tidings."
 Q. Where did he live ? *Acts*, xxi. 8, 9.
 A. In Cæsarea.
 Q. Of what did his family consist ?
 A. A wife and four daughters.
 Q. When was he ordained to preach the gospel ?
 A. Very soon after the ascension of Christ.
 Q. By whom ?
 A. By the Twelve Apostles.
 Q. Who were ordained with him ? *Acts*, vi. 5.
 A. Six other persons as deacons.
 Q. Where did Philip first preach ?
 A. In Samaria.
 Q. Where was Philip told to go by an angel ?
 A. In the desert, toward Gaza.

- Q. Whom did he meet there?
A. An officer of Queen Candace of Egypt.
Q. What was he doing?
A. Riding in a chariot and reading Esaias the prophet.
Q. What did the Spirit tell Philip to do?
A. To join himself to the chariot.
Q. What did Philip then?
A. He preached unto him Jesus.
Q. What did the man say to Philip?
A. "What doth hinder me to be baptized?"
Q. What did Philip then?
A. He baptized him, and went his way.
Q. Where did Philip preach after this?
A. At Azotus, or Ashdod, and Cæsarea.

ZACCHEUS.

- Q. Who was Zaccheus?
A. He was a rich man of Jericho.
Q. What is the meaning of Zaccheus?
A. "Just, or Justified."
Q. What was his religion?
A. He was a Jew.
Q. What did Jesus say of him?
A. Jesus said, he was a "son of Abraham."
Q. What was his occupation?
A. He was chief among the publicans.

Q. What were the publicans?

A. Tax-gatherers in the employ of the Romans.

Q. What did Zaccheus as Jesus passed by?

A. He climbed into a sycamore tree to see him.

Q. Why did he do this?

A. Because he was very short.

Q. What did Jesus say to him?

A. He bade him make haste and come down.

Q. What else said Jesus to him?

A. "To-day I must abide at thy house."

Q. Why were the Jews angry at this?

A. Because he held an office under their enemies, the Romans.

Q. What did Zaccheus say to Christ in his joy at being thus honored?

A. "Behold, Lord, the half of my goods I give to the poor."

Q. What else did he say he would do?

A. That if he had wronged any man he would restore it fourfold.

Q. What were the kind words of Jesus to him?

A. "This day is salvation come to this house." *Luke, xix. 9.*

LESSON XVIII.

TIMOTHY.

- Q. Who was Timothy? 2 *Tim.* i. 5.
A. He was a disciple of St. Paul.
Q. Who were his parents?
A. His father was a Greek, his mother a Jewess, named Eunice.
Q. What is the meaning of his name?
A. "Valued of God."
Q. What was he taught from his youth?
A. "The Holy Scriptures." 2 *Tim.* iii. 15.
Q. By whom was he taught?
A. By his mother Eunice and his grandmother Lois.
Q. Where did St. Paul send him to preach?
Acts, xix. 22.
A. To Thessalonica, Corinth, and Macedonia.
Q. Of what Church was Timothy made Bishop? 1 *Tim.* i. 3; end of ch. iv.
A. The Church at Ephesus.
Q. What did St. Paul write to Timothy?
A. The two Epistles which are addressed to him in the New Testament.
Q. What does tradition say of the death of Timothy?
A. It is said that he died a martyr under the Emperor Domitian.

TITUS.

- Q. Who was Titus?
 A. He was a Gentile converted by St. Paul.
- Q. What is the meaning of Titus?
 A. "Honorable."
- Q. Where did St. Paul first send Titus?
 A. He sent him to Corinth to settle some disputes in the Church.
- Q. Of what place was Titus made Bishop?
 A. He was made Bishop of Crete, A.D. 63.
- Q. What did St. Paul address to Titus?
 A. An Epistle which bears his name.
- Q. What is the subject of this Epistle?
 A. It represents the qualities which should characterize church officers.
- Q. What was the principal business of a Bishop in those days? *Titus*, i. 5.
 A. To ordain Bishops and other ministers in every city, and set in order things that were wanting.
- Q. What power did Titus possess by virtue of his ordination also?
 A. "The power to reject heretics." *Titus*, iii. 10.
- Q. What did St. Paul twice say in this Epistle to Titus? *Titus*, iii. 8-14.
 A. That they who believe in God must be careful to maintain good works.

LESSON XIX.

MALCHUS.

- Q. Who was Malchus ?
A. He was a servant of the High-Priest.
- Q. What is the meaning of Malchus ?
A. "King, or Kingdom."
- Q. How many High-Priests were there at this time ?
A. There were two High-Priests during our Lord's life.
- Q. Who were they ?
A. Annas and his son-in-law, Caiaphas.
- Q. Where is Malchus first mentioned ?
A. On the night of our Lord's betrayal.
- Q. Who was Malchus with on that night ?
A. With the officers who went to arrest Jesus.
- Q. Who were with Jesus in the Garden of Gethsemane then ?
A. Peter, James, and John.
- Q. What did Peter as Malchus approached ?
A. He drew his sword and smote him.
- Q. Instead of killing him, what did Peter ?
A. He "cut off his right ear." *Luke*, xxii. 50.
- Q. What did Jesus say to Peter then ?

- A. "Put up thy sword into the sheath."
 Q. What did Jesus then to Malchus?
 A. He touched his ear and healed him.
 Q. How many of the evangelists record this incident?
 A. All four of them.
 Q. Who alone relates the act of healing?
 A. St. Luke, the physician.
 Q. What is noticeable in regard to this miracle?
 A. It is the last recorded miracle of our Lord.

STEPHEN.

- Q. Who was Stephen?
 A. He was one of the Seven Deacons.
 Q. What is the meaning of his name?
 A. "One who is crowned."
 Q. What is said of him by St. Luke?
 A. That he was full of faith and the Holy Ghost.
 Q. What did he in Jerusalem?
 A. He did great wonders and miracles.
 Q. How did the Jews show their enmity toward him?
 A. They brought false witnesses to accuse him.
 Q. Of what did they accuse him of trying to do?

- A. Of trying to abolish the religion of Moses.
- Q. Of what did Stephen tell the Jews that the religion of Moses was a type?
- A. A type of the Church which Christ would establish.
- Q. What did the Jews then do to Stephen?
- A. They cast him out of the city and stoned him to death.
- Q. What did Stephen see as he was dying?
- A. The heavens opened and Jesus at the right hand of God.
- Q. What was Stephen's prayer for his murderers?
- A. "Lord, lay not this sin to their charge."
- Q. What else did he say?
- A. "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit."
-

LESSON XX.

CORNELIUS.

- Q. Who was Cornelius?
- A. He was a Roman centurion stationed in Cæsarea.
- Q. What is the meaning of Cornelius?
- A. "The beam of the sun."

- Q. Was he a Jew? *Acts*, x. 28.
A. No, he was a Gentile.
Q. What was his character?
A. He feared God, and gave much alms.
Q. Who appeared to Cornelius?
A. An angel of God.
Q. What did the angel tell him?
A. That God had accepted his prayers and alms.
Q. What did he bid Cornelius to do?
A. To send to Joppa for Simon Peter.
Q. What had Peter seen in the mean time?
A. A vision from God.
Q. What did God show Peter in this vision?
A. That Gentiles might also be received into the Church of Christ.
Q. What was Peter directed to do in this vision?
A. To go to the house of the Gentile Cornelius.
Q. What did Peter then?
A. He went with the messengers to Cornelius.
Q. What did he do on the morrow?
A. He preached unto him Jesus.
Q. What was the result?
A. Cornelius and his friends became Christians and were baptized.

PHILEMON.

- Q. Who was Philemon?
A. He was a citizen of Colosse, in Phrygia.
- Q. What is the meaning of Philemon?
A. "Affectionate."
- Q. By whom was he converted to Christianity?
A. Probably by St. Paul.
- Q. What did St. Paul write to Philemon?
A. An Epistle which now bears his name.
- Q. From what place, and when did he write it?
A. From Rome, during the latter part of St. Paul's captivity there.
- Q. What does St. Paul style Philemon?
A. His dearly beloved fellow-laborer.
Phil. i.
- Q. What office is it supposed that Philemon held in the church?
A. That of Deacon.
- Q. What proof did he give of his faith in Christ?
A. He was "full of good works."
- Q. For what was he commended by St. Paul?
A. For his liberality and charity to the saints.
- Q. What did St. Paul ask Philemon to do in this Epistle?

- A. He asked him to receive again Onesimus into his house.
- Q. Who was Onesimus?
- A. A runaway slave who had offended him.
- Q. What change had taken place in Onesimus?
- A. He had become a Christian.
- Q. What did St. Paul beg of Philemon?
- A. That he would receive him not as a servant but as a brother.
- Q. What did he say that he would do if Onesimus had wronged Philemon?
- A. That he (Paul) would repay it.

LESSON XXI.

ANANIAS AND SAPPHIRA.

- Q. Who was Ananias?
- A. He was a disciple of Christ at Jerusalem.
- Q. What is the meaning of Ananias?
- A. "The cloud of the Lord."
- Q. Who was his wife?
- A. Sapphira. *Acts*, v. 1.
- Q. What is the meaning of Sapphira?
- A. "One that relates or tells."

- Q. What did Ananias for the benefit of the Church?
- A. He sold a possession.
- Q. What did he with the money?
- A. He brought a part of it to St. Peter.
- Q. What did he with the rest of it?
- A. He kept it himself.
- Q. What did Ananias pretend to St. Peter?
- A. That he had brought it all to him.
- Q. What did St. Peter say to Ananias?
- A. That he had lied to the Holy Ghost.
- Q. What happened then?
- A. Ananias fell down dead.
- Q. What did the young men?
- A. They carried him out and buried him.
- Q. Who came in soon after?
- A. His wife Sapphira.
- Q. What did she say to Peter about the price.
- A. She told the same lie.
- Q. What did St. Peter say to her?
- A. "They who have buried thy husband shall carry thee out also."
- Q. What happened then?
- A. She fell down dead at his feet.
- Q. What did the young men when they came in?
- A. They carried her out and buried her by her husband.
- Q. To whom did St. Peter say they had lied?

- A. "Unto God."
- Q. What was the result of this punishment?
- A. Great fear came upon all who heard of it, and many believed the apostle's doctrine.
- Q. What happened to Peter and John from the jealousy of the high-priest?
- A. They were cast into prison. *Acts*, v. 18.
- Q. What wonderful event happened at night?
- A. An angel opened the prison doors and brought them forth.
- Q. What did the angel tell them to do?
- A. To go and teach in the Temple.
- Q. Did they do so?
- A. Yes, "they ceased not to teach and preach Jesus Christ." *Acts*, v. 42.

LESSON XXII.

SIMON MAGUS.

- Q. Who was Simon Magus?
- A. He was a sorcerer or magician.
- Q. What is the meaning of Simon?
- A. "One that hears."

Q. Where did he live? *Acts*, viii. 9.

A. He lived in Samaria, where he bewitched the people with sorceries.

Q. What did the people say of him?

A. They said, "This man is the great power of God."

Q. Who went to Samaria to preach the Gospel about that time?

A. Philip the Deacon. *Acts*, ix. 12.

Q. What effect did his preaching have upon the people of Samaria?

A. They believed on the Lord Jesus, and were baptized.

Q. What is said of Simon in *Acts*, viii. 13?

A. He also believed and was baptized.

Q. For what purpose had Peter and John been sent to Samaria?

A. To lay their hands on those who were baptized.

Q. To what purpose did they do this?

A. That they might receive the Holy Ghost.

Q. When Simon Magus saw that the Holy Ghost was given in this way, what did he?

A. He offered them money to give him the same power.

Q. What did Peter reply to this request?

A. "Thy money perish with thee."

Q. What did he bid Simon do?

- A. To repent of his sin and pray for forgiveness.
- Q. What did Simon beg Peter to do for him?
- A. To pray to the Lord for him, that he should not be punished.
- Q. What was Simon's object in trying to obtain the apostolic power?
- A. He probably wished to apply it in his magical arts.
- Q. Where does Justin Martyr say he afterward practiced sorcery?
- A. In Rome, during the reign of Claudius Cæsar.
- Q. What was his success there?
- A. It was so great that he was deified.
- Q. What does another historian say of Simon Magus' death?
- A. He says he was buried alive at his own request, feeling sure that he would rise again on the third day.*

EUTYCHUS.

- Q. Who was Eutyclus?
- A. A young man of Troas.
- Q. What is the meaning of Eutyclus?
- A. "Happy, fortunate."

* *Smith's Dictionary*, vol. iii. p. 1321.

- Q. How is he represented in *Acts*, xx. 7 ?
A. As sitting in a window listening to the preaching of St. Paul.
Q. How long did St. Paul continue his preaching ?
A. He continued until midnight.
Q. What happened to Eutychus ?
A. He fell into a deep sleep.
Q. What was the consequence ?
A. He fell from the third loft and was taken up dead.
Q. What did St. Paul then ?
A. He restored him to life.
Q. What did St. Paul after they had eaten some food ?
A. He continued preaching to them until break of day, when he departed.
-

LESSON XXIII.

TABITHA.

- Q. Who was Tabitha ?
A. She was a Christian woman of Joppa.
Q. What else was she called ?

- A. Dorcas. *Acts*, ix. 36.
- Q. What does Dorcas mean?
- A. "A Gazelle."
- Q. What does Tabitha mean?
- A. "Clear-sighted."
- Q. What is said of her in *Acts* ix.?
- A. That she was full of good works and alms-deeds.
- Q. What did she for the poor?
- A. She made garments for them.
- Q. What happened to her?
- A. She was taken sick and died.
- Q. What then did her friends?
- A. They sent for St. Peter to come without delay.
- Q. What did Peter see when he came?
- A. The widows standing by her weeping.
- Q. What did they show Peter?
- A. The coats and garments which Dorcas had made for them.
- Q. What did Peter then?
- A. He kneeled down and prayed.
- Q. What did he say as he turned to the body?
- A. "Tabitha, arise."
- Q. What happened then?
- A. She came to life again and sat up.
- Q. What was the result of this miracle?
- A. Many believed on the Lord Jesus.

LYDIA.

- Q. Who was Lydia?
- A. She was the first European converted by St. Paul.
- Q. What was her native place?
- A. Thyatira.
- Q. For what was Thyatira celebrated?
- A. For its dying works.
- Q. Where was Lydia when she became a Christian?
- A. At Philippi, where she had gone for business purposes.
- Q. What was her occupation?
- A. She was a "seller of purple."
- Q. Who were preaching the Gospel in Philippi at that time?
- A. Paul and Silas.
- Q. Where did Lydia first hear the Gospel preached? *Acts*, xvi. 30.
- A. At the river-side, where prayer was wont to be made.
- Q. What did Lydia do at once?
- A. She worshipped God.
- Q. What did she receive from St. Paul?
- A. Christian baptism.
- Q. Who else were baptized?
- A. All her household.
- Q. What did the term household comprehend?

- A. Her children, slaves, and servants.
Q. What did Lydia do for Paul and Silas?
A. She gave them a home at her house.
Q. What do we infer from this?
A. That she was a person of wealth and consequence.
Q. What happened to Paul and Silas while at Philippi?
A. They were imprisoned for a short time.
Q. How were they released?
A. By an angel who opened the prison doors at night.
Q. What did Lydia do when they were released from prison notwithstanding the jealousy of the Jews?
A. She received them again into her own house.
-

LESSON XXIV.

SILVANUS.

- Q. Who was Silvanus? 1 *Thess.* i. 1; ii. 6.
A. He is classed with Paul and Timothy as an apostle of Christ.
Q. What was he first called?

A. Silas. *Acts*, xv. 40.

Q. What is the meaning of Silas?

A. It is from the Latin, "Sylva," "wood."

Q. What was his country? *Acts*, xvi. 37.

A. He was a Roman citizen.

Q. What was his first religion?

A. He was a Hellenistic Jew.

Q. What version of the Scriptures was used by Hellenistic Jews?

A. The Greek version, or Septuagint.

Q. Where did Silvanus go with Paul and Barnabas to preach the Gospel?

A. They went to Antioch, Syria, and Cilicia. *Acts*, xv. 23.

Q. Where did Paul and Silvanus go next?

A. They went to Philippi.

Q. Where did they abide in Philippi?

A. At the house of Lydia, a seller of purple.

Q. What had Lydia become under their preaching?

A. She became a Christian, and was baptized with all her household.

Q. What happened to Paul and Silas in Philippi?

A. They were imprisoned.

Q. What was the cause of their imprisonment?

A. They cast out an evil spirit from a damsel who had a spirit of divination.

- Q. What did she bring her masters by her soothsaying?
- A. She brought them much money.
- Q. When they saw their gains were gone, what did her masters?
- A. They dragged them to the market-place to the magistrates.
- Q. What did the magistrates?
- A. They scourged and imprisoned them.
- Q. What happened during the night?
- A. The prison doors were miraculously opened.
- Q. What effect had this upon the jailer?
- A. He was frightened and fell on his knees before Paul and Silas.
- Q. What did the jailer ask them?
- A. "Sirs, what must I do to be saved?"
- Q. What was the reply?
- A. "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ."
- Q. What then was done?
- A. He was baptized straightway, with all his family.
- Q. What did he for the apostles?
- A. He took them to his own house.
- Q. What did the magistrates when they learned that the apostles were Romans?
- A. They desired them to depart out of the city. *Acts*, xvi. 38, 39.

LESSON XXV.

AQUILA AND PRISCILLA.

Q. Who was Aquila?

A. He was a Jew who had fled from Rome with his wife Priscilla.

Q. What is the meaning of Aquila?

A. "An eagle."

Q. What is the meaning of Priscilla?

A. "Ancient."

Q. By whose order had the Jews been compelled to leave Rome?

A. That of the Emperor Claudius.

Q. Where did Aquila and his wife go, and whom did they meet?

A. They went to Corinth, where they met St. Paul.

Q. What did they there?

A. "They abode together."

Q. By what occupation did they support themselves?

A. They were all tent-makers.

Q. What was the universal custom among the Jews, even among the rich?

A. The sons of all were taught a trade.

Q. When St. Paul left Corinth, what did Aquila and his wife?

A. They went with him as far as Ephesus.

- Q. When Apollos, a disciple of John, came to Ephesus, what did Aquila and Priscilla?
- A. They expounded unto him the way of God more perfectly. *Acts*, xviii. 26.
- Q. When are Aquila and his wife again spoken of by St. Paul?
- A. He sent greetings to them as his helpers in Christ.
- Q. What does he say they had done for him?
- A. That for his "life they had laid down their own necks." *Rom.*: xvi. 4.
- Q. What does St. Paul say of them, showing that they were prominent members of the Church of Christ? *1 Cor.* xvi. 19.
- A. "Aquila and Priscilla salute you with the church that is in their house."
- Q. To whom did St. Paul send this greeting?
- A. To the Church in Corinth.

APOLLOS.

- Q. Who was Apollos?
- A. He was a Jew of Alexandria.
- Q. What does Apollos mean?

- A. "One that destroys."
Q. What is said of him in *Acts*, xviii. 25?
A. That he was an eloquent man and mighty in the Scriptures.
Q. With what baptism had he been baptized?
A. With the baptism of John the Baptist.
Q. What was that called?
A. The baptism of repentance.
Q. By whom was Apollos more thoroughly instructed?
A. By Aquila and Priscilla.
Q. Who were they?
A. They were Christians with whom St. Paul abode at Corinth.
Q. Where did Apollos preach the Gospel?
A. First in Achaia, then in Corinth, where he followed St. Paul. 1 *Cor.* iii. 6, 9.
Q. What does tradition say of him?
A. It is said that he was Bishop of Cæsarea.

LESSON XXVI.

JANNES AND JAMBRES.

- Q. Who were Jannes and Jambres?
A. They were magicians in the time of Moses.

- Q. Where only are their names found?
 A. In 2 *Timothy*, iii. 8.
- Q. What does Jannes mean?
 A. "Affliction, misery."
- Q. What does Jambres mean?
 A. "The sea with poverty."
- Q. Are these names found in the Old Testament?
 A. No.
- Q. Where are they mentioned?
 A. In the writings of Jewish authors.
- Q. What does the Rabbi Jonathan say of them?
 A. He says they were the sons of Balaam.
- Q. What else do Jewish writers say?
 A. That they were the magicians who opposed Moses and Aaron.
- Q. Under what circumstances?
 A. When Moses wrought miracles in order to induce Pharaoh to let Israel go.
- Q. What did Jannes and Jambres?
 A. They appeared to do miracles also. *Ex.* vii. 11; viii. 18.
- Q. What does the Jewish Talmud say of them?
 A. It says they were the only two who could withstand Moses.

PHEBE.

- Q. What is Phebe styled in *Romans*, xvi. 1.
- A. "A servant of the church at Cenchrea."
- Q. What is the literal translation of the word here translated servant?
- A. "A Deaconess."
- Q. What was the meaning of the Greek word of which deacon is the translation?
- A. "One that serveth."
- Q. What is the meaning of Phebe?
- A. "Shining, pure."
- Q. What sort of women were chosen to this office of Deaconess?
- A. They were widows, and always elderly women.
- Q. What were their duties?
- A. They kept the doors of the church where the women entered.
- Q. What else did they?
- A. "They instructed those of their own sex, and visited those imprisoned for the faith."
- Q. How were they appointed to the office?
- A. By the laying on of hands.
- Q. What was the character and standing of Phebe?
- A. She was a woman of property and distinction.

- Q. How did St. Paul bid the Romans receive her?
- A. "As a saint," who had rendered him much assistance.
- Q. What did he say she had done for him and other Christians?
- A. She had entertained them and relieved their necessities.

LESSON XXVII.

ARISTARCHUS.

- Q. Where did Aristarchus live?
- A. He was born at Macedonia but lived at Thessalonica. *Acts*, xxvii. 2.
- Q. What is the meaning of Aristarchus?
- A. "A good prince."
- Q. Where did he go with St Paul?
- A. He went with him on his third missionary journey.
- Q. Where did they go?
- A. They went to Ephesus. *Acts*, xix. 30.
- Q. What happened to them there?
- A. They were nearly killed by a mob?
- Q. By whom was the tumult quieted?

- A. By the town-clerk, who dispersed the people.
- Q. Where was Aristarchus sent with St Paul by Julius, who was a centurion of Augustus' band?
- A. They were sent prisoners to Rome.
- Q. What happened to them on their way?
- A. They were shipwrecked, but all came safe to land.
- Q. Where did they go ashore?
- A. On the Island of Melita. *Acts*, xxviii. 1.
- Q. What happened to St. Paul as he was making a fire?
- A. A viper came out of the fire and fastened on his hand.
- Q. What did the barbarous inhabitants think of this, as he had escaped the dangers of the sea?
- A. They thought him a murderer, who was thus to be punished.
- Q. What did Paul immediately?
- A. He shook the viper into the fire and was not poisoned by the bite.
- Q. What did they think of him then?
- Acts*, xxviii. 4.
- A. They thought he was a God.
- Q. What is said of the death of Aristarchus?
- A. It is said he was beheaded with St. Paul at Rome, in the reign of Nero.

CRISPUS.

- Q. Who was Crispus ?
 A. He was a ruler of the Jewish synagogue at Corinth.
 Q. What does Crispus mean ?
 A. "Curled."
 Q. By whom was Crispus converted to Christianity. 1 *Cor.* i. 14.
 A. By St. Paul, who baptized him.
 Q. What effect had his conversion on the Corinthians? *Acts*, xviii. 8.
 A. When they heard of it many believed and were baptized.
 Q. What does tradition say of him ?
 A. That he became Bishop of Egina.

GAIUS.

- Q. Who was Gaius ?
 A. He was a rich layman at Corinth.
 Q. What is the meaning of Gaius ?
 A. "Lord."
 Q. By whom is it supposed he was converted to Christianity ?
 A. By St. John.
 Q. What book of the Bible is addressed to Gaius ?

- A. The Third Epistle of St John.
Q. For what purpose ?
A. St. John wished to commend certain Christians to the hospitality and kindness of Gaius.
Q. What object had those Christians in going to Corinth ?
A. They went to preach the Gospel of Christ.
-

LESSON XXVIII.

BAR-JESUS.

- Q. Who was Bar-Jesus? *Acts*, xiii. 6.
A. He was a false prophet and sorcerer.
Q. Of what nation was he ?
A. He was a Jew.
Q. What is the meaning of Bar-Jesus ?
A. " Son of Joshua."
Q. By what other name was he called ?
A. Elymas, which means sorcerer.
Q. To whom did Elymas attach himself ?
A. To Sergius Paulus, Proconsul of Cyprus.
Q. For what purpose ?

- A. To try to persuade him not to become a Christian.
- Q. Who was preaching the Gospel at that time in Cyprus?
- A. St. Paul.
- Q. What did St. Paul say Elymas was?
- A. "A child of the devil," and "an enemy of righteousness."
- Q. What did St. Paul say should be his punishment for his wickedness?
- A. He said he should be blind for a season.
- Q. What was the result?
- A. The hand of the Lord was upon him, and he became blind. *Acts*, xiii. 12.
- Q. What effect had this upon Sergius Paulus?
- A. "He believed, being astonished at the doctrine of the Lord."

JASON.

- Q. Who was Jason? *Acts*, xvii. 5.
- A. He was an Hellenistic Jew.
- Q. Of what was the name Jason an equivalent among the Greek Jews?
- A. It was the same as Jesus.
- Q. What is the meaning of Jason?
- A. "A healer, or one that cures."
- Q. What were the Hellenistic Jews?

- A. Those who lived in cities where the Greek language was spoken.
- Q. What did the Hellenistic Jews which the Hebrew Jews did not approve?
- A. They read the Scriptures in public and in private in the Greek language.
- Q. What else did they?
- A. They read the Scriptures from left to right, after the Egyptian method.
- Q. What did Jason for the Apostles?
- A. He entertained Paul and Silas at his house.
- Q. What did he incur in consequence of this kindness to Christians?
- A. He incurred the anger of the Jews, who assaulted his house.
- Q. Where did Jason send Paul and Silas?
- A. He sent them by night to Berea.
- Q. What did the Jews when they could not find the Apostles?
- A. They arrested Jason and took him to the rulers of the city.
- Q. What did the rulers then?
- A. They took security of Jason and let him go.
- Q. What is said of Jason in *Romans*, xvi. 21?
- A. The Jason there mentioned is called the kinsman of Paul.

LESSON XXIX.

ANANIAS.

- Q. Who was Ananias spoken of in *Acts*, ix. 10?
- A. He was a devout disciple of Christ.
- Q. Where did he live?
- A. He lived at Damascus.
- Q. What is the meaning of Ananias?
- A. "The cloud of the Lord."
- Q. What remarkable event happened to him?
- A. The Lord spoke to him "in a vision."
- Q. What did the Lord bid him do?
- A. He bade him go to the house of one Judas.
- Q. Where did this Judas live?
- A. In a street which was called Straight.
- Q. For whom did the Lord tell him to inquire?
- A. For a man called Saul of Tarsus.
- Q. What did Ananias reply to the Lord?
- A. He said he had heard how Saul had persecuted the saints at Jerusalem.
- Q. What did the Lord say to Ananias then?
- A. That Saul should be a chosen vessel to bear Christ's name to the Gentiles.

- Q. What did Ananias then ?
A. He went immediately and found Saul at the house of Judas.
- Q. What did Ananias say to Saul ?
A. "Brother Saul, the Lord Jesus hath sent me that thou mightest receive thy sight."
- Q. What did Ananias then ?
A. He laid his hands upon him and he received his sight.
- Q. What was done next ?
A. Saul arose and was baptized by Ananias, "and was filled with the Holy Ghost."
- Q. What was Saul after this called ?
A. Paul.
- Q. What does history say Ananias afterward became ?
A. It says he was Bishop of Damascus.
-

LESSON XXX.

ANNAS AND CAIAPHAS.

- Q. Who was Annas ?
A. He was a High-Priest of the Jews.

- Q. What is the meaning of Annas ?
 A. "One that afflicts."
 Q. By whom was he appointed High-Priest ?
 A. He was appointed by Quirinus, Governor of Syria.
 Q. What other office did Annas hold ?
 A. He was President of the Sanhedrim.
 Q. Who else was appointed High-Priest during the life of Annas ?
 A. His son-in-law, Joseph Caiaphas.
 Q. What is the meaning of Caiaphas ?
 A. It means "A searcher."
 Q. Before whom was the Saviour taken at His trial ?
 A. He was first taken to Annas.
 Q. To whom did Annas send Jesus ?
 A. He sent Him to Caiaphas.
 Q. To whom did Caiaphas send Jesus ?
 A. He sent Him to Pilate, the Roman governor of Judea.
 Q. What prophecy did Caiaphas unconsciously utter in reference to Christ ?
John, xi. 50.
 A. He said, "It is expedient that one man die for the people."
 Q. What did Caiaphas afterward ?
 A. He condemned Christ to death.
 Q. When was Caiaphas deposed from the priesthood, and by whom ?
 A. He was deposed by Vitellius, A. D. 38.

PONTIUS PILATE.

- Q. Who was Pontius Pilate?
- A. He was a Roman sent to govern Judea.
- Q. By whom was he sent there?
- A. By the Emperor of Rome, to whom the Jews were subject.
- Q. What is the meaning of Pilate?
- A. It means "one armed with a dart."
- Q. When was he governor of Judea?
- A. During the ministry of our Saviour.
- Q. What did he offer to do on the festival-day of the Passover?
- A. He offered to set free Christ or Barabbas.
- Q. When that failed, what did Pilate?
- A. He tried to pacify the Jews by scourging Jesus.
- Q. When that also failed, what did he?
- A. He washed his hands before the people and publicly declared that Jesus was innocent.
- Q. What did he mean by the ceremony of washing his hands?
- A. That he was not responsible for Christ's death.
- Q. What said the Jews then?
- A. "His blood be on us and our children."
- Q. What did Pilate's wife say to him?
- A. "Have thou nothing to do with this just man."

- Q. What reason did she give for saying this?
- A. She said she had suffered many things in a dream because of him.
- Q. What did Pilate notwithstanding all this?
- A. He delivered up Jesus to be crucified.
-

LESSON XXXI.

DEMETRIUS.

- Q. Who was Demetrius? *Acts*, xix. 28.
- A. He was a silversmith at Ephesus.
- Q. What is the meaning of Demetrius?
- A. "Belonging to Ceres," or "Corn."
- Q. What was his principal business?
- A. He made silver shrines and statues of Diana.
- Q. Who was Diana?
- A. She was the Goddess of the Ephesians.
- Q. What were these shrines?
- A. They were small models of the Temple of Diana, with her statue.
- Q. For what purpose were they made?
- A. They were taken on journeys and placed in houses as charms.
- Q. Who went to Ephesus to preach the Gospel? *Acts*, xix. 29.

- A. St. Paul, Gaius, and Aristarchus.
- Q. What did Demetrius fear from the preaching of the new religion?
- A. He feared that his occupation would be injured.
- Q. What did he then?
- A. "He called together the workmen of like occupation."
- Q. What did Demetrius say to them?
- A. He said their craft would be set at naught, and Diana be despised.
- Q. What was the result?
- A. The city was filled with confusion.
- Q. What did the silversmiths then?
- A. They caught Gaius and Aristarchus, and carried them to the theatre. *Acts*, xix. 29.
- Q. Who dispersed the mob and released them?
- A. The town-clerk.
- Q. What did he tell the people?
- A. He said Paul and his companions were neither robbers nor blasphemers.
- Q. Of what did he tell them they were in danger?
- A. Of being called to account for that day's uproar.
- Q. What did the town-clerk then?
- A. He dismissed them.

LESSON XXXII.

TYRANNUS.

- Q. Who was Tyrannus? *Acts*, xix. 9.
A. He was a public teacher at Ephesus.
Q. Of what nation was he?
A. He was probably a Greek.
Q. What is the meaning of Tyrannus?
A. "A prince, or one that reigns."
Q. What did Tyrannus permit St. Paul to do?
A. He permitted him to preach and teach in his hall or building.
Q. What had the Jews compelled St. Paul to do?
A. They had turned him out of the Jewish synagogue.
Q. What did St. Paul do after this?
A. He taught daily in the school of Tyrannus.
Q. What is certain in regard to Tyrannus?
A. It is very certain that he was friendly to St. Paul.
Q. How long did St. Paul preach and teach there? *Acts*, xix. 10.
A. He continued there for two years.
Q. What is said of all that dwelt in Asia at that time?

- A. They all heard the word of the Lord Jesus, both Jews and Greeks.

TYCHICHUS.

Q. Who was Tychichus?

A. He was a faithful minister of Christ.

Q. What does St. Paul call him?

A. He calls him a beloved brother, and fellow-servant.

Q. What is the meaning of Tychichus?

A. "Casual; happening."

Q. With whom was he associated in his work?

A. He was with St. Paul in some of his missionary journeys.

Q. With whom else was he associated in missionary work?

A. He was associated with Trophimus.

Q. Who was Trophimus? *Acts*, xxi. 29.

A. He was a Christian of Ephesus, and a friend of St. Paul.

Q. Where was Tychichus sent?

A. He was sent to Asia, probably to Miletus. *Acts*, xx. 15.

Q. What is probable from St. Paul's words in *Colossians*, iv. 7, 8?

A. It is probable that Tychichus was with him during his imprisonment.

- Q. What did St. Paul desire him to make known to the Colossians?
- A. His state and circumstances.
- Q. What do we gather from what we read of Tychichus?
- A. We see that diligent service and warm Christian sympathy were two features in his life.

LESSON XXXIII.

GALLIO.

- Q. Who was Gallio? *Acts*, xviii.
- A. He was the Roman proconsul of Achaia when St. Paul was at Corinth.
- Q. What happened to St. Paul at that time?
- A. The Jews made an insurrection against him.
- Q. What did they with Paul?
- A. They took him to the judgment-hall unto Gallio.
- Q. What did the Jews say that Paul was doing?
- A. They said he was teaching men to worship God contrary to the law.

- Q. What did Gallio reply to the Jews?
A. He said he would not judge of such matters.
Q. What did Gallio then?
A. He drove them from the judgment-seat.
Q. What did the Greeks soon after this?
A. They took Sosthenes, the chief ruler of the synagogue, and beat *him* before the judgment-seat.
Q. How did Gallio regard these proceedings also?
A. It is said that "he cared for none of these things."

SOSTHENES.

- Q. Who was Sosthenes?
A. He was a Jew of Corinth.
Q. What is the meaning of his name?
A. "Strong and powerful."
Q. What office did Sosthenes hold? *Acts*, xviii. 17.
A. He was chief ruler of the synagogue at one time.
Q. How was he treated by certain Greeks?
A. They beat him before the judgment-seat, in presence of Gallio.
Q. Who was Gallio?
A. He was the proconsul of Achaia.

- Q. Why is it supposed that Sosthenes was thus treated? 1 *Cor.* i. 1.
- A. Because he was a friend of St. Paul.
- Q. What does Eusebius say that Sosthenes was?*
- A. He says he was one of the Seventy Disciples.

LESSON XXXIV.

PUBLIUS.

- Q. Who was Publius?
- A. He was the chief man, probably the governor of the island of Melita.
- Q. What does Publius mean?
- A. It means "common."
- Q. What did Publius for St. Paul when he was shipwrecked on that island?
- A. He received him and his companions into his house and entertained them.
- Q. What did St. Paul for the father of Publius?

* Smith's *Dictionary*, vol. iii., p. 1363.

- A. He miraculously healed him of a fever.
 Q. What did this lead to?
 A. It caused many others to come to him, whom he also healed.
 Q. What did Publius become?
 A. He became a Christian.
 Q. What is said of Publius by Roman historians?*
- A. They say that he became the first Bishop of the island of Melita.
 Q. What does St. Jerome say of him?†
 A. He says that Publius died a martyr's death.

JULIUS.

- Q. Who was Julius? *Acts*, xxvii. 1.
 A. He was a centurion of the Emperor Augustus' band.
 Q. What does Julius mean?
 A. "Soft and tender hair."
 Q. What is a centurion?
 A. One who commands a hundred men.
 Q. What did Festus, governor of Judea, bid Julius do?
 A. He commanded him to take St. Paul a prisoner to Rome.

* *Smith's Dictionary*, vol. ii., p. 996. † *Ibid.*

- Q. How did Julius treat St. Paul?
A. He treated him courteously and kindly.
- Q. What did Julius allow St. Paul to do?
A. He allowed him to land at Sidon to visit his friends.
- Q. What happened when they came to Myra, a city of Lycia?
A. Julius found a ship of Alexandria, which was sailing for Italy.
- Q. What did Julius then?
A. He sent St. Paul and his fellow-prisoners to Rome.
- Q. What happened to them during this voyage?
A. They were shipwrecked, but all came safe to land.
-

LESSON XXXV.

EPAPHRODITUS.

- Q. Who was Epaphroditus? *Phil.* ii. 25.
A. He was the apostle to the Philippians.
- Q. What does Epaphroditus mean?
A. It means "agreeable and handsome."

Q. What does St. Paul style Epaphroditus?

A. His brother and fellow-soldier, and the
“messenger” to the Philippians.

Q. What is the meaning of the Greek
word here translated messenger?

A. It means apostle, the highest order in
the ministry.

Q. What did the Philippians send to St.
Paul in prison by the hand of Epa-
phroditus?

A. They sent him money for his necessities.

Q. How did Epaphroditus execute his com-
mission?

A. He executed it with such zeal that he
brought on a dangerous illness.

Q. What was the result of this illness?

A. It obliged him to remain at Rome a long
time.

Q. With whom do some persons say that
Epaphroditus is identical?

A. Grotius, and others say that he is the
same as Epaphras spoken of in *Col. i. 7.**

Q. Of what is the name Epaphras an abbre-
viation?

A. It is an abbreviation of Epaphroditus.

* Chapin's *Primitive Church*, p. 177.

JOSEPH BARSABAS.

- Q. Who was Joseph Barsabas ?
 A. He was one of those disciples who were with Christ during his ministry.
- Q. What is the meaning of Joseph ?
 A. "Increase, addition."
- Q. What is the meaning of Barsabas ?
 A. "Son of conversion."
- Q. For what office was he chosen by the Church ?
 A. For that of an apostle from which Judas had fallen.
- Q. Who else was chosen at the same time ?
 A. Matthias. *Acts*, i. 23.
- Q. How was it decided which of the two should be ordained ?
 A. It was decided by lot.
- Q. Upon whom did the lot fall ?
 A. It fell on Matthias, who was numbered with the eleven apostles.
- Q. What is related of Barsabas by historians ?
 A. It is said that "he drank a deadly poison and sustained no harm, through the grace of God."*

* Eusebius, *H. E.*, iii. 39.

LESSON XXXVI.

SCEVA.

- Q. Who was Sceva?
- A. He was a Jew, residing at Ephesus.
- Q. What is the meaning of Sceva?
- A. It means "disposed, prepared."
- Q. What is Sceva called in *Acts*, xix. 14?
- A. He is called "chief of the priests."
- Q. How many sons had he?
- A. He had seven sons.
- Q. What is said of them? *Acts*, xix. 13, 14.
- A. It is said they were exorcists.
- Q. What did they attempt to do?
- A. They attempted to cast out evil spirits in the name of Jesus.
- Q. What did they say to them which were possessed by evil spirits?
- A. "We adjure thee by Jesus whom Paul preacheth."
- Q. What did the evil spirit answer?
- A. "Jesus I know, and Paul I know; but who are ye?"
- Q. What then did the man who was possessed with evil spirits?

- A. He attacked and overcame them, so that they fled out of the house wounded.
- Q. What was the result of all this?
- A. Great fear fell upon all the people.
- Q. What did many who practiced witchcraft?
- A. They brought their books and burned them before all men.
- Q. What was the price of the books which were burned? *Acts*, xix. 19.
- A. It was fifty thousand pieces of silver.
- Q. What is then said of the "Word of God?"
- A. It grew mightily and prevailed.

LESSON XXXVII.

AUGUSTUS CÆSAR.

- Q. Within whose reigns does the New Testament history fall?
- A. Within those of the first five Roman Cæsars.
- Q. What were their names?
- A. Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, and Nero.

- Q. Who was Cæsar Augustus?
- A. He was the first Emperor of Rome.
- Q. What does Augustus mean?
- A. It means "royal, majestic."
- Q. Whose son was Augustus?
- A. He was the son of Caius Octavius.
- Q. What did Augustus do at the age of twelve years?
- A. He pronounced a funeral oration at the death of his grandmother.
- Q. When did he assume the Toga Virilis?
- A. At the age of sixteen years.
- Q. When was he raised to the throne?
- A. At the age of twenty years.
- Q. What did he propose to the people in the sixteenth year of his reign?
- A. He proposed to restore the old Republican form of government.
- Q. What did he consent to do at their request?
- A. He consented to retain the administration of affairs for ten years longer.
- Q. For what was he famed?
- A. For his liberal patronage of learning and learned men.
- Q. What was the age in which he lived called?
- A. The Augustan age of literature.
- Q. What did Augustus exact from the Jews?

- A. Taxes and tribute.
- Q. What right had the Jews in cases of trial for offences?
- A. They could appeal unto Cæsar. *Acts*, xxv. 7.
- Q. Whom did Augustus associate with himself in the empire?
- A. Tiberius, his stepson.
- Q. What decree did Augustus make just before Christ was born?
- A. He made a decree that all the world should be taxed.
- Q. What was done at the same time?
- A. The census was taken.
- Q. What does this census give to the world?
- A. The date of the birth of Jesus Christ.
- Q. Where were these records of dates kept?
- A. Among the archives of the Roman empire.

LESSON XXXVIII.

TIBERIUS CÆSAR.

- Q. Who was Tiberius Cæsar?
- A. He was the second Emperor of Rome.

- Q. What is the meaning of Tiberius ?
A. A "good vision."
- Q. Whose son was he ?
A. He was the son of Tiberius Claudius Nero and Livia, who afterward married Augustus.
- Q. What relation was he to Augustus ?
A. He was his stepson.
- Q. Where was he born ?
A. He was born at Rome, B.C. 45.
- Q. When did he begin to reign ?
A. In his fifty-fifth year.
- Q. What were his characteristics ?
A. He was a great military man and a fine orator.
- Q. What was he supposed to possess when he was raised to the throne ?
A. All the sterner virtues of the Roman character.
- Q. What did he show himself soon after his accession to the throne ?
A. His life was one of inactivity, sloth, and self-indulgence.
- Q. What happened during the latter part of his life ?
A. He became insane.
- Q. Whose ministry began in the fifteenth year of his reign ?
A. That of John the Baptist. *Luke*, iii. 1.
- Q. How long did he reign ?

- A. Twenty-three years.*
 Q. What does history say of his death?
 A. It says that the commander of his Prætorian guard put him to death.
 Q. What city was named for him?
 A. The city of Tiberias, in Judea.
 Q. What great event took place in the reign of Tiberius?
 A. The crucifixion of Christ.†

CAIUS CALIGULA.

- Q. Who was Caius Caligula?
 A. He was the third Emperor of Rome.
 Q. Whom did he succeed?
 A. He succeeded Tiberius Cæsar, A.D. 37.
 Q. How long did he reign?
 A. Three years and ten months.
 Q. What did he command the governor of Syria to place in the temple at Jerusalem?
 A. A statue of himself, to be adored.
 Q. What was the result of this order?
 A. The Jews opposed it so vigorously that it was not done.
 Q. What did he fear if he carried out his purpose?

* Smith's *Dictionary*, vol. iii., p. 1498.

† Tacitus, *Annals*, xv. 44.

- A. He feared a rebellion of the Jews.
Q. How did he treat Christians?
A. It is said that he did not persecute them.
Q. How did Caligula die?
A. He was killed by Chæreas, one of his
guards.
Q. On what occasion?
A. On coming out of a theatre at night.
-

LESSON XXXIX.

CLAUDIUS CÆSAR.

- Q. Who was Claudius Cæsar?
A. He was the fourth Emperor of Rome.
Q. What was his full name?
A. Tiberius Claudius Nero Drusus Germanicus.
Q. Whom did he succeed?
A. Caius Caligula.
Q. Whose son was he?
A. He was the son of Nero Drusus.
Q. When did he come to the throne?
A. In the year of our Lord 41.
Q. What happened during his reign?
A. Several famines, which arose from unfavorable harvests.

- Q. What did Claudius do for the Jews ?
- A. He allowed them the free exercise of their religion and their laws for a time.
- Q. What did he not permit them to do ?
- A. He did not allow them to hold their assemblies in the city of Rome.
- Q. To whom did he give the province of Judea ?
- A. To Herod Agrippa, grandson of Herod the Great.*
- Q. To whom did he give Judea after the death of Agrippa ?
- A. He gave it to Herod, King of Chalcis.
- Q. What else did Claudius give Herod ?
- A. He gave him authority over the Temple.
- Q. What power did he also give him ?
- A. The power of deposing and appointing the High-Priests.
- Q. What did Claudius do in the ninth year of his reign ?
- A. He published an order expelling all the Jews from Rome.
- Q. Who were probably included in this order ?
- A. The Christians who were in Rome.
- Q. Why does Suetonius say Claudius gave this order ?

* Calmet's *Dic.*, p. 29.

- A. Because of the disturbances arising from the enmity of the Jews to Christians.
- Q. How long did Claudius reign?
- A. He reigned thirteen years.
- Q. How did Claudius die?
- A. He was poisoned by his wife Agrippina.
-

LESSON XL.

NERO.

- Q. Who was Nero?
- A. He was the fifth Emperor of Rome.
- Q. What was his full name?
- A. Lucius Domitius Nero Claudius Cæsar.
- Q. Whose son was he?
- A. He was the son of Domitius and Agrippina.
- Q. Whom did his mother Agrippina afterward marry?
- A. The Emperor Claudius Cæsar, who adopted Nero as his son.
- Q. What did Agrippina when Nero was seventeen years old?
- A. She poisoned Claudius in order to place him on the throne.

- Q. Whom did Nero marry ?
A. Octavia, the daughter of Claudius.
- Q. What did Nero the year after he ascended the throne ?
A. He poisoned Britannicus, the rightful heir.
- Q. What happened A.D. 64 ?
A. Rome was burned, as was supposed by Nero himself.
- Q. Whom did he falsely accuse of the act ?
A. The Christians.
- Q. Of what did he make it the occasion ?
A. He made it the occasion of the most dreadful cruelties toward them.
- Q. What did his tyranny bring upon Nero ?
A. A conspiracy in the year 68.
- Q. What became of Nero ?
A. He stabbed himself to escape being arrested.
- Q. How old was he when he died ?
A. He was thirty-one years old.
- Q. How long had he reigned ?
A. Fourteen years.
- Q. What reputation has he left ?
A. That of one of the most cruel tyrants that ever lived.
- Q. Which of the apostles did he cause to be beheaded ?
A. St. Paul.

LESSON XLII.

CLAUDIUS FELIX.

- Q. Who was Claudius Felix? *Acts*, xxiv. 25.
A. He was a Roman Procurator of Judea.
Q. What is the meaning of Felix?
A. "Happy, prosperous."
Q. What was the station of Felix before his elevation to the governorship of Judea?
A. He was a slave who had been freed by Claudius Cæsar.
Q. How did he rule the province of Judea?
A. He ruled it in a mean, cruel, and profligate manner.
Q. Whom did he marry?
A. A Jewess named Drusilla.
Q. Who sent St. Paul to Felix?
A. The chief captain, Claudius Lysias.
Q. What did Felix and his wife desire of Paul?
A. They desired him to explain the religion of Jesus Christ.
Q. How did St. Paul alarm Felix?
A. By preaching the terrors of the Lord, and the last judgment.
Q. Did Felix repent?

A. No, he put it off to "a more convenient season."

Q. What did Felix with St. Paul?

A. He sent him to prison, where he kept him for two years.

Q. Why did he do so?

A. To please the Jews and to extort money from Paul. *Acts*, xxiv. 26.

Q. Who was the second wife of Felix?

A. Another Drusilla, the daughter of Herod Agrippa.

Q. What happened to the last wife and her son Agrippa?

A. They perished in an eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

Q. When was Felix recalled to Rome by the emperor?

A. In the year of our Lord 60.

Q. Who was sent to Judea in his place?

A. Portius Festus.

Q. What happened to Felix on his return to Rome?

A. He was accused of dreadful crimes by the Jews in Cæsarea.

Q. How was he saved from the penalty due to his atrocities?

A. His brother Pallas prevailed upon the wicked Nero to spare him.

PORTIUS FESTUS.

Q. Who was Portius Festus?

A. He was governor of Judea, A.D. 58.

Q. Whom did he succeed?

A. Felix, who was recalled to Rome.

Q. Whom did Felix leave bound at Cæsarea? *Acts*, xxiv. 27.

A. He left St. Paul at Cæsarea in prison.

Q. What did Festus hear soon after he came to Judea?

A. He heard the cause of St. Paul.

Q. What did he say of St. Paul?

A. He said he had found nothing in him worthy of death or of bonds.

Q. What did Festus then?

A. He sent St. Paul to Rome.

Q. How long did Festus rule the Province of Judea?

A. About two years.

Q. What does Josephus say of Festus?

A. He says that he was a just and an active magistrate.*

* Smith's *Dictionary*, vol. i., p. 618.

LESSON XLII.

HEROD THE GREAT.

- Q. Who was Herod the Great?
- A. He was the son of Antipater and Cypros.
- Q. What was his position under Julius Cæsar?*
- A. He was Tetrarch of Galilee, and Cœlo-Syria.
- Q. What did Herod do by the help of the Romans?
- A. He took Jerusalem, B.C. 37.
- Q. What was his character?
- A. He was cruel and revengeful.
- Q. What members of his own family did he cause to be executed?
- A. His wife Mariamne and his three sons—Alexander, Aristobulus, and Antipater.
- Q. How did Herod feel concerning the birth of Christ?
- A. He was troubled, and feared that Jesus would be king of the Jews in his place.
- Q. What plot did Herod form?
- A. A plot to have Jesus put to death.
- Q. What order did he send forth?

* Calmet's *Dictionary*, p. 491.

A. An order to have all the children of Bethlehem killed, from two years old and under.

Q. How did our Saviour escape?

A. His mother fled with him to Egypt.

Q. What did Herod do for the city of Jerusalem?

A. He adorned it with monuments of taste and magnificence.

Q. What else did Herod do?

A. He repaired the Temple of Solomon.

Q. What did he do at Samaria also?

A. He rebuilt the Samaritan Temple.

Q. For what did he make a provision in his new city of Cæsarea?

A. He made provision for the celebration of the heathen worship of idols.

Q. How long did Herod reign?

A. Thirty-seven years.

HEROD ANTIPAS.

Q. Who was Herod Antipas?

A. He was Tetrarch of Galilee and Perea during the life of Christ.

Q. What does Herod mean?

A. "Son of the hero."

Q. Whose son was he?

A. He was the son of Herod the Great.

- Q. Whom did he marry ?
 A. A daughter of Aretas, King of Arabia Petra.
- Q. Whom did he marry afterward ?
 A. Herodias.
- Q. What was the character of Herod ?
 A. He was cruel, tyrannical, and cunning.
- Q. What did Christ call him ? *Luke*, xiii. 32.
 A. "A fox."
- Q. When the mob accused Christ to Pilate, to whom did he send Him ?
 A. Pilate sent Jesus to Herod.
- Q. What did Herod do to Jesus with his men of war ?
 A. He mocked Him and arrayed Him in a gorgeous robe and sent Him back to Pilate.
- Q. What did Herod's wife persuade him to do ?
 A. To go to Rome to obtain the title of king.
- Q. Did he succeed ?
 A. No, he did not.
- Q. To what was Herod condemned by the Emperor Caligula, A.D. 39 ?
 A. To perpetual banishment at Lugdunum.
- Q. Where did Herod and his wife Herodias die ?
 A. They both died in exile.*

* Calmet's *Dictionary*, p. 76.

LESSON XLIII.

HEROD AGRIPPA.

- Q. Who was Herod Agrippa?
A. He was the son of Aristobulus and grandson of Herod the Great.
- Q. Where was he brought up?*
- A. He was brought up at Rome with the Emperor Claudius Nero.
- Q. Who attempted to supplant Agrippa in the emperor's favor?
A. His uncle Herod Antipas and Herodias.
- Q. How did Agrippa frustrate their designs?
A. He made a counter charge of treason against Antipas.
- Q. What was the result?
A. Antipas was banished to Gaul.
- Q. What did Nero give to Agrippa?
A. The dominions of Antipas, and also the government of Judea and Samaria.
- Q. Of what religion was Agrippa?
A. He was a strict observer of the law of Moses.
- Q. What did Herod Agrippa do to please the Jews?

* Josephus, *Ant.* viii. 7; Smith's *Dictionary*, vol. i., p. 794.

- A. He "killed the apostle James with the sword." *Acts*, xii. 1.
- Q. What did he do to St. Peter? *Ib.*
- A. He imprisoned him.
- Q. What did Herod one day as he sat on his throne?
- A. He made an oration unto the people.
- Q. What did the people cry out? *Acts* xii. 22.
- A. "It is the voice of a god and not of a man."
- Q. What happened to Herod then?
- A. The angel of the Lord smote him for his sin.
- Q. How did he die? *Acts*, xii. 23.
- A. "He was eaten of worms, and gave up the ghost."

ARCHELAUS.

- Q. Who was Archelaus?
- A. He was the son of Herod the Great.
- Q. What is the meaning of his name?
- A. "Prince of the people."
- Q. What part of Herod's kingdom did he receive?
- A. Idumca, Judea, and Samaria.
- Q. When did he rule in these places?
- A. During the infancy of Jesus.

- Q. What was his character?
- A. He was guilty of great cruelty and oppression.
- Q. What did Archelaus soon after his accession?
- A. "He put three thousand Jews to death in the Temple."*
- Q. What did Joseph and Mary hear on their return from Egypt with the child Jesus?
- A. They heard that Archelaus reigned in the place of his father.
- Q. Where did they go instead of to their own home?
- A. They turned aside into Galilee.
- Q. By whom was Galilee ruled?
- A. By his brother, Herod Antipas.
- Q. What happened to Archelaus in the tenth year of his reign?
- A. He was deposed and banished on the ground of his tyranny.

* Josephus; Smith's *Dictionary*, vol. i., p. 101.

LESSON XLIV.

HERODIAS.

- Q. Who was Herodias?
A. She was grand-daughter of Herod the Great, and daughter of Aristobulus.
- Q. Whom did she marry?
A. She first married Herod Philip, and afterward Herod Antipas.
- Q. For what was she noted?
A. For her wickedness.
- Q. What took place on the birthday of King Herod Antipas?
A. The daughter of Herodias danced before him and pleased him.
- Q. What did he say he would give her in consequence?
A. Anything she asked, even to the half of his kingdom.
- Q. For what had her mother instructed her to ask?
A. For the head of John the Baptist.
- Q. Was it given her?
A. Yes; he was beheaded in prison and his head brought to her in a charger.
- Q. Why did she wish his death?
A. Because of his bold reproof of Herod and herself for their sin.

CANDACE.

Q. Who was Candace? *Acts*, viii. 27.

A. She was a queen of Ethiopia.

Q. Was this the proper name of an individual?

A. No; it was the name of a dynasty of queens.

Q. Where is Ethiopia?

A. It is to the south of Egypt.

Q. What countries did it embrace?

A. The modern Nubia, Lennaar, Kordofan, and northern Abyssinia.

Q. How had the Hebrews come in contact with the Ethiopians?

A. In the way of commerce.

Q. What were the products of the country?

A. Ivory, frankincense, gold, and precious stones.

Q. What had the chamberlain of Candace learned through the Jews who had visited that region? *Acts*, viii. 30.

A. He had probably embraced their faith.

Q. For what purpose had he been to Jerusalem?

A. He had been there to worship.

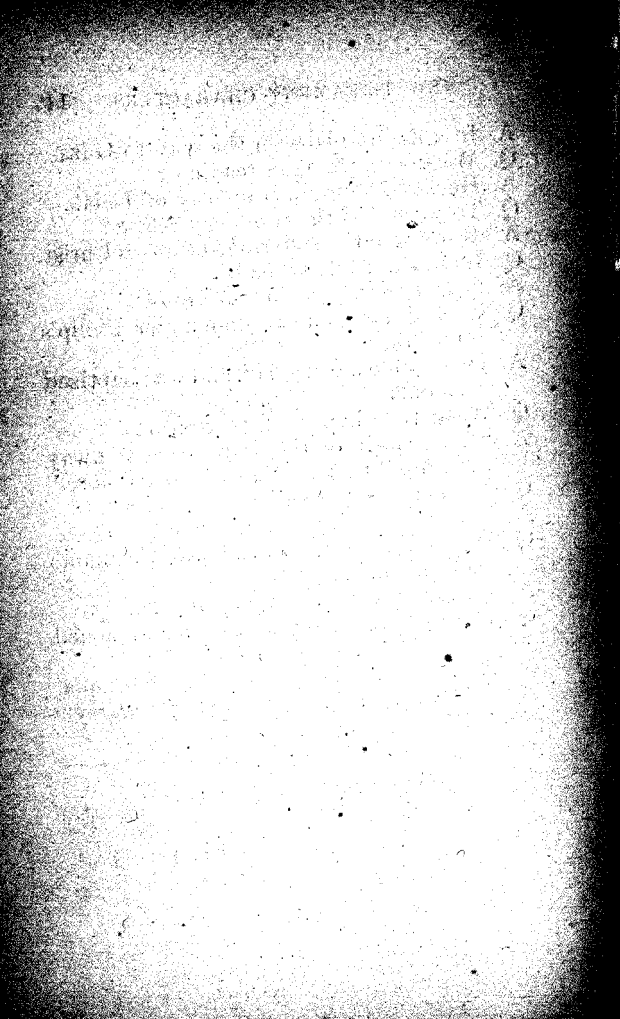
Q. Whom did he meet on his return to Egypt?

A. He met Philip the Deacon.

Q. Where did he meet Philip?

- A. In a desert place on the way to Gaza.
- Q. What was the man reading?
- A. He was reading a prophecy of Isaiah.
- Q. To what did the prophecy relate?
- A. It foretold the sufferings of Jesus Christ.
- Q. What did Philip then?
- A. "He preached unto him Jesus."
- Q. What did the man become under Philip's teaching?
- A. He became a Christian, and was baptized at once.
- Q. What then happened to Philip?
- A. "The Spirit of the Lord caught away Philip," that he "saw him no more."
- Q. What is further said of this man?
- A. "He went on his way rejoicing."
- Q. What does tradition say was the name of this man?*
- A. It gives him the name of Indich.
- Q. Where does Eusebius say he preached the Gospel?
- A. He says that he preached in Ethiopia, and that at last he suffered martyrdom.

* Smith's *Dictionary*, vol. i., p. 246.





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