



Welcome to Church!

**Terrigal
Christian Israelite Church**

18th October 2026



ACTS

CHAPTER 5

HOLINESS AND WITNESS



MACEDONIA

SYRIA

DOESN'T HE

There's only one name who is worthy of our worship
There's only one, who is worthy of our praise
There's only one hope that is living and eternal
He is the Son, and Jesus is His name

[Chorus]

Praise Him with a hallelujah
Praise Him with a thousand tongues
Praise Him in the light of morning
Praise Him when the night is long
Doesn't He, doesn't He
Doesn't He deserve it all?
Doesn't He, doesn't He
Doesn't He deserve it all?

There's only one name who has resurrection power
There's only one, who is greater than the grave
There's only one King and His kingdom won't be
shaken

And I know for sure, He's coming back again
He's coming back

[Chorus]

Can you imagine the sound of heaven
All the praise He is worthy of
Every tribe and every nation
Singing to the Holy One *{repeat}*

[Chorus]

Praise Him with the saints and angels
Sing the everlasting song
Praise Him now with all creation
Let the praise go on and on
Doesn't He, doesn't He
Doesn't He deserve it all?
Doesn't He, doesn't He
Doesn't He deserve it all?
Doesn't He, doesn't He He deserves it all

One Day

More than I could hope or dream of
You have poured Your favour on me
One day in the house of God is
Better than a thousand days in the world

So blessed, I can't contain it...
So much, I've got to give it away,
Your love taught me to live now...
You are more than enough for me.

Lord, You're more than enough for me
Lord, You're more than enough for me

My Redeemer Lives

I know he rescued my soul
His blood has covered my sin
I believe
I believe

My shame He's taken away
My pain is healed in His Name
I believe
I believe

I'll raise a banner
'Cause My Lord has conquered the grave

My Redeemer Lives
My Redeemer Lives

My Redeemer Lives
My Redeemer Lives

You Lift my burdens
I'll rise with You
I'm dancing on this mountain top to see your
kingdom come

My Redeemer Lives
My Redeemer Lives
My Redeemer Lives
My Redeemer Lives

The Lord's Prayer

Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy
name.

Thy kingdom come.

Thy will be done, as in heaven, so in earth.

Give us day by day our daily bread.

And forgive us our sins; for we also forgive every
one that is indebted to us. And lead us not into
temptation; but deliver us from evil.

Luke 11: 2-4

ACTS

CHAPTER 5

HOLINESS AND WITNESS



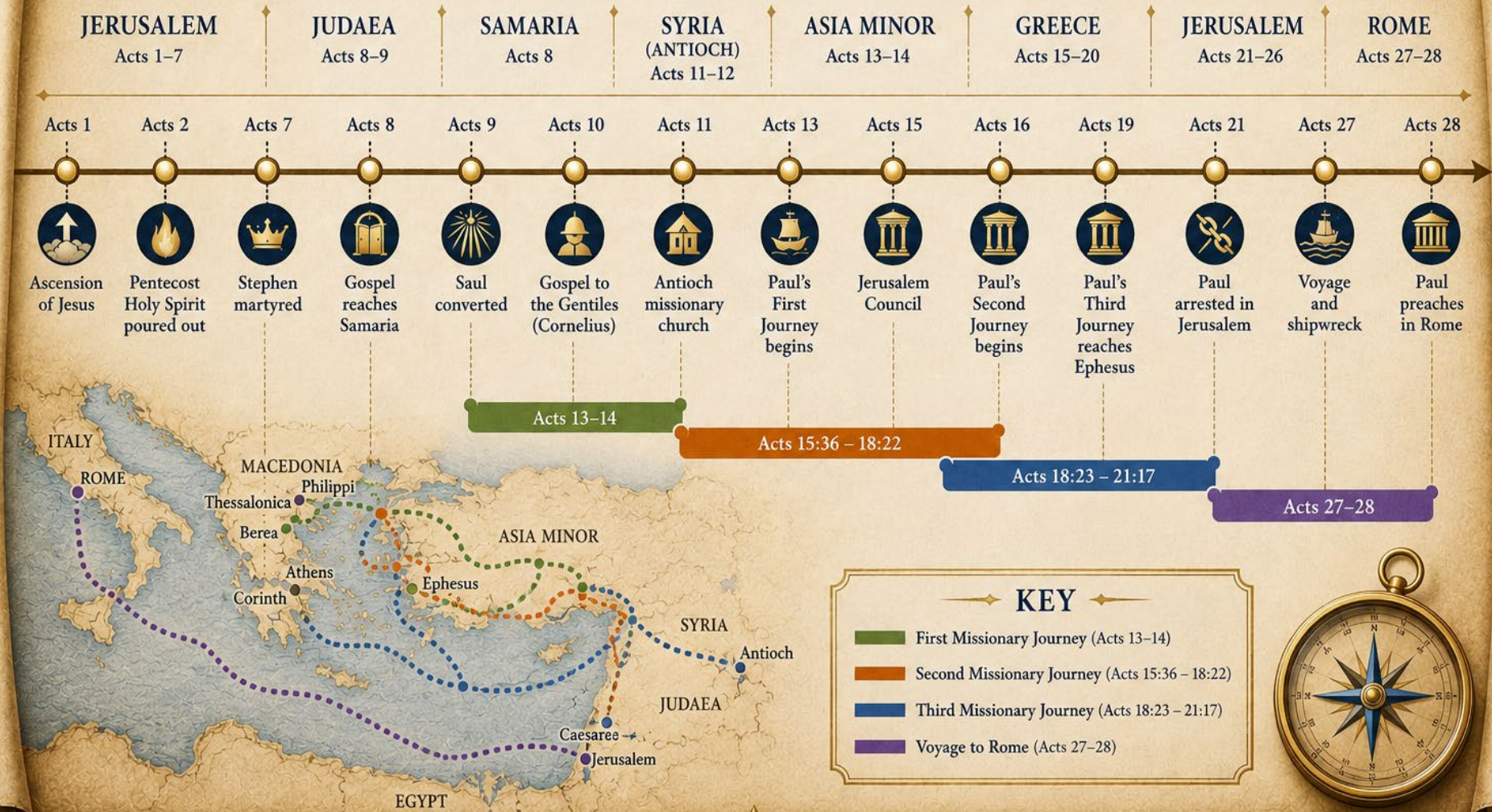
MACEDONIA

SYRIA

THE BOOK OF ACTS

THE GOSPEL GOES TO THE WORLD

"Ye shall be witnesses unto me both in Jerusalem, and in all Judaea, and in Samaria, and unto the uttermost part of the earth." Acts 1:8



THE BOOK AT A GLANCE

A CHAPTER SUMMARY OF THE BOOK OF ACTS



ACTS 1–7 JERUSALEM

- 1 Jesus ascends; Matthias is chosen.
- 2 The Holy Spirit is poured out.
- 3 Peter heals a lame man.
- 4 Peter and John witness boldly.
- 5 God's holiness is shown.
- 6 Seven servants are appointed.
- 7 Stephen becomes the first martyr.



ACTS 8–12 JUDEA & SAMARIA

- 8 The gospel reaches Samaria.
- 9 Saul is converted.
- 10 Cornelius, a Gentile, receives the gospel.
- 11 The church in Antioch is established.
- 12 Peter is miraculously delivered from prison.



ACTS 13–28 TO THE ENDS OF THE EARTH

- 13 Paul and Barnabas begin first journey.
- 14 Churches are established in Asia Minor.
- 15 Jerusalem Council confirms Gentiles.
- 16 Paul reaches Europe (Macedonia).
- 17 Paul in Thessalonica, Berea, Athens.
- 18 Paul in Corinth.
- 19 Ephesus: great impact.
- 20 Paul's farewell to the elders.
- 21 Paul returns to Jerusalem; arrested.
- 22 Paul defends before crowds.
- 23 Plot against Paul is discovered.
- 24 Paul before Felix.
- 25 Paul before Festus.
- 26 Paul before King Agrippa.
- 27 Shipwreck on the way to Rome.
- 28 Paul arrives in Rome; preaches freely.



"YE SHALL BE WITNESSES UNTO ME
BOTH IN JERUSALEM, AND IN ALL JUDAEA,
AND IN SAMARIA, AND UNTO THE
UTTERMOST PART OF THE EARTH."

ACTS 1:8

THE BOOK OF ACTS – THE WORLD STAGE

THE GOSPEL SPREADS FROM JERUSALEM TO ROME

JERUSALEM
Acts 1–7

JUDAEA & SAMARIA
Acts 8–12

ASIA MINOR
Acts 13–14

GREECE
Acts 15–20

JERUSALEM
Acts 21–26

ROME
Acts 27–28



BIBLE STUDY QUIZ

THE PHARISEES

9 QUESTIONS

THE PHARISEES

QUESTION 1 OF 9 | CHOOSE AN ANSWER

1. Which statement best describes the Pharisees?

- A. A council of Jewish rulers responsible for religious trials
- B. A Jewish religious group prominent during the time of Jesus Christ
- C. Roman officials responsible for collecting taxes
- D. Priests responsible for offering sacrifices in the Temple

THE PHARISEES

QUESTION 1 OF 9 | ANSWER REVEALED

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THE PHARISEES

QUESTION 2 OF 9 | CHOOSE AN ANSWER

1. A Jewish religious group prominent during the time of Jesus Christ

2. What was the Pharisees' attitude towards the Law of Moses?

- A. They were responsible for enforcing Roman civil law
- B. They rejected the authority of the Law of Moses
- C. They were primarily concerned with military regulations
- D. They placed great importance on strict obedience to God's commandments

THE PHARISEES

QUESTION 2 OF 9 | ANSWER REVEALED

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THE PHARISEES

QUESTION 3 OF 9 | CHOOSE AN ANSWER

1. A Jewish religious group prominent during the time of Jesus Christ
2. They placed great importance on strict obedience to God's commandments

3. What additional teachings did the Pharisees follow?

- A. Oral traditions and interpretations passed down by Jewish teachers
- B. Roman laws established by the emperor
- C. Regulations governing the duties of Roman soldiers
- D. Instructions concerning the construction of the Tabernacle

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QUESTION 4 OF 9 | CHOOSE AN ANSWER

1. A Jewish religious group prominent during the time of Jesus Christ
2. They placed great importance on strict obedience to God's commandments
3. Oral traditions and interpretations passed down by Jewish teachers

4. Which belief distinguished the Pharisees from the Sadducees?

- A. That the Roman emperor was the supreme earthly ruler
- B. That sacrifices were offered at the Temple in Jerusalem
- C. Belief in the resurrection of the dead, angels and spirits
- D. That the high priest had duties on the Day of Atonement

THE PHARISEES

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5. What influence did the Pharisees have among the Jewish people?

- A. They commanded the Roman legions stationed in Judaea
- B. They served as teachers and interpreters of Jewish law
- C. They alone appointed the Roman governor
- D. They were exclusively responsible for collecting Temple taxes

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5. They served as teachers and interpreters of Jewish law

6. Which religious practices did the Pharisees particularly emphasise?

- A. Military discipline and loyalty to Caesar
- B. The appointment of governors throughout the empire
- C. The daily administration of Roman courts
- D. Ceremonial washing, tithing, purity and Sabbath observance

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7. Why did the Pharisees frequently challenge Jesus?

- A. They disagreed with His interpretation of the Law, while He challenged their religious hypocrisy
- B. He refused to pay taxes to the Roman emperor
- C. He attempted to become the Roman governor of Judaea
- D. He demanded that the Sanhedrin abandon the Temple sacrifices

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8. Which Pharisee came to Jesus by night?

- A. Caiaphas, who served as high priest
- B. Pontius Pilate, the Roman governor
- C. Nicodemus, a ruler of the Jews
- D. Cornelius, a Roman centurion

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9. Which apostle described himself as having been a Pharisee?

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- B. Paul, who was trained in Jewish law
- C. John, the brother of James
- D. Matthew, who had been a tax collector

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BIBLE STUDY QUIZ

THE SADDUCEES

10 QUESTIONS

THE SADDUCEES

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1. Which statement best describes the Sadducees?

- A. A group of Roman soldiers stationed in Jerusalem
- B. A Jewish religious group prominent during the time of Jesus Christ
- C. A group of Jewish tax collectors employed by Rome
- D. A religious movement that began after the destruction of Jerusalem in AD 70

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THE SADDUCEES

QUESTION 2 OF 10 | CHOOSE AN ANSWER

1. A Jewish religious group prominent during the time of Jesus Christ

2. With which section of Jewish society were the Sadducees particularly associated?

- A. The fishermen and farmers of Galilee
- B. The Roman military stationed in Judaea
- C. The Jewish communities living in Babylon
- D. The priesthood and wealthy ruling classes, particularly in Jerusalem

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1. A Jewish religious group prominent during the time of Jesus Christ
2. The priesthood and wealthy ruling classes, particularly in Jerusalem

3. Over which important institution did the Sadducees exercise considerable influence?

- A. The Temple in Jerusalem and its religious activities
- B. The Roman Senate and its political decisions
- C. The synagogues throughout the Roman Empire
- D. The Roman military headquarters in Caesarea

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4. What was the Sadducees' attitude towards the Law and Jewish traditions?

- A. They accepted all the oral traditions taught by the Pharisees
- B. They rejected the written Law of Moses entirely
- C. They accepted the written Law of Moses but rejected many Pharisaic oral traditions
- D. They regarded Roman law as the only authority in religious matters

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5. What did the Sadducees believe concerning the resurrection of the dead?

- A. The righteous would be raised before the coming of the Messiah
- B. They denied that there would be a resurrection of the dead
- C. Only the priests would be raised from the dead
- D. They believed in the resurrection in the same way as the Pharisees

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5. They denied that there would be a resurrection of the dead

6. According to Acts 23:8, what else did the Sadducees deny?

- A. The existence of the Temple in Jerusalem
- B. The authority of the high priest
- C. The importance of sacrifices under the Law
- D. The existence of angels and spirits

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6. The existence of angels and spirits

7. How did the Sadducees generally relate to the Roman authorities?

- A. They cooperated with them to maintain political stability and their influence
- B. They commanded the Roman armies in Judaea
- C. They refused all contact with Roman officials
- D. They sought to replace Roman government with a Pharisaic council

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8. On what subject did the Sadducees challenge Jesus in Matthew 22?

- A. Whether tribute should be paid to Caesar
- B. Whether the disciples should wash their hands before eating
- C. The resurrection, using the example of a woman who had seven husbands
- D. Whether the Sabbath should be observed on the seventh day

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9. Why were the Sadducees particularly troubled by the preaching of Peter and John?

- A. The apostles were teaching that the Temple should be rebuilt in Galilee
- B. The apostles were preaching the resurrection from the dead through Jesus
- C. The apostles were demanding that Rome appoint a new high priest
- D. The apostles were encouraging the people to stop paying Roman taxes

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10. What happened to the Sadducees following the destruction of the Temple in AD 70?

- A. They became the principal teachers of the Christian churches
- B. They moved their religious headquarters to Rome
- C. They became the dominant Jewish religious movement in the following centuries
- D. They disappeared as an influential Jewish religious group

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BIBLE STUDY QUIZ

THE SANHEDRIN

10 QUESTIONS

THE SANHEDRIN

QUESTION 1 OF 10 | CHOOSE AN ANSWER

1. What was the Sanhedrin during the time of Jesus Christ?

- A. A Jewish religious movement known for strict observance of oral traditions
- B. A group of priests responsible exclusively for Temple sacrifices
- C. The highest Jewish religious and judicial council
- D. A Roman court established to govern the province of Judaea

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THE SANHEDRIN

QUESTION 2 OF 10 | CHOOSE AN ANSWER

1. The highest Jewish religious and judicial council

2. How many members traditionally made up the Great Sanhedrin?

- A. 71 members, including the High Priest who presided over the council
- B. 12 members, representing the twelve tribes of Israel
- C. 24 members, corresponding to the divisions of the priesthood
- D. 70 members, all appointed directly by the Roman governor

THE SANHEDRIN

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2. How many members traditionally made up the Great Sanhedrin?

- A. 71 members, including the High Priest who presided over the council ✓**
- B. 12 members, representing the twelve tribes of Israel
- C. 24 members, corresponding to the divisions of the priesthood
- D. 70 members, all appointed directly by the Roman governor

THE SANHEDRIN

QUESTION 3 OF 10 | CHOOSE AN ANSWER

1. The highest Jewish religious and judicial council
2. 71 members, including the High Priest who presided over the council

3. Which groups were represented in the Sanhedrin?

- A. Roman centurions, governors and tax collectors
- B. Levites, Roman soldiers and synagogue rulers
- C. Only members of the Sadducees, excluding the Pharisees
- D. Chief priests, elders and scribes, including Pharisees and Sadducees

THE SANHEDRIN

QUESTION 3 OF 10 | ANSWER REVEALED

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THE SANHEDRIN

QUESTION 4 OF 10 | CHOOSE AN ANSWER

1. The highest Jewish religious and judicial council
2. 71 members, including the High Priest who presided over the council
3. Chief priests, elders and scribes, including Pharisees and Sadducees

4. Where did the Sanhedrin meet and exercise its principal authority?

- A. In Rome, where Jewish representatives attended the Senate
- B. In Jerusalem, exercising authority over Jewish religious and legal matters
- C. In Galilee, where it governed the fishing communities
- D. In Alexandria, where it supervised Jewish communities throughout Egypt

THE SANHEDRIN

QUESTION 4 OF 10 | ANSWER REVEALED

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THE SANHEDRIN

QUESTION 5 OF 10 | CHOOSE AN ANSWER

1. The highest Jewish religious and judicial council
2. 71 members, including the High Priest who presided over the council
3. Chief priests, elders and scribes, including Pharisees and Sadducees
4. In Jerusalem, exercising authority over Jewish religious and legal matters

5. What was one of the principal responsibilities of the Sanhedrin?

- A. Appointing the Roman emperor and provincial governors
- B. Commanding the Roman legions stationed in Judaea
- C. Interpreting and enforcing Jewish law, including the Law of Moses
- D. Supervising the collection of taxes throughout the Roman Empire

THE SANHEDRIN

QUESTION 5 OF 10 | ANSWER REVEALED

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THE SANHEDRIN

QUESTION 6 OF 10 | CHOOSE AN ANSWER

1. The highest Jewish religious and judicial council
2. 71 members, including the High Priest who presided over the council
3. Chief priests, elders and scribes, including Pharisees and Sadducees
4. In Jerusalem, exercising authority over Jewish religious and legal matters
5. Interpreting and enforcing Jewish law, including the Law of Moses

6. What judicial authority did the Sanhedrin possess under Roman rule?

- A. It could conduct trials and pronounce judgments, but its authority was restricted by Rome
- B. It possessed unlimited authority to sentence anyone in the Roman Empire
- C. It could only settle disputes concerning Roman military service
- D. It had no judicial functions and was solely responsible for Temple sacrifices

THE SANHEDRIN

QUESTION 6 OF 10 | ANSWER REVEALED

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THE SANHEDRIN

QUESTION 7 OF 10 | CHOOSE AN ANSWER

1. The highest Jewish religious and judicial council
2. 71 members, including the High Priest who presided over the council
3. Chief priests, elders and scribes, including Pharisees and Sadducees
4. In Jerusalem, exercising authority over Jewish religious and legal matters
5. Interpreting and enforcing Jewish law, including the Law of Moses
6. It could conduct trials and pronounce judgments, but its authority was restricted by Rome

7. What role did the Sanhedrin play in the trial of Jesus?

- A. It appointed Jesus as a teacher of the Law in Jerusalem
- B. It asked the Roman Senate to hear His teachings
- C. It declared Him innocent and ordered His immediate release
- D. It condemned Jesus before delivering Him to Pontius Pilate

THE SANHEDRIN

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THE SANHEDRIN

QUESTION 8 OF 10 | CHOOSE AN ANSWER

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8. How did the Sanhedrin respond to the preaching of Peter and John?

- A. It appointed them as official teachers in the Temple
- B. It questioned and threatened them, commanding them not to speak in the name of Jesus
- C. It sent them to Rome to preach before Caesar
- D. It accepted their preaching and formally declared Jesus to be the Messiah

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THE SANHEDRIN

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3. Chief priests, elders and scribes, including Pharisees and Sadducees
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5. Interpreting and enforcing Jewish law, including the Law of Moses
6. It could conduct trials and pronounce judgments, but its authority was restricted by Rome
7. It condemned Jesus before delivering Him to Pontius Pilate
8. It questioned and threatened them, commanding them not to speak in the name of Jesus

9. Which two members of the Jewish council showed sympathy towards Jesus?

- A. Annas and Caiaphas
- B. Herod Antipas and Pontius Pilate
- C. Nicodemus and Joseph of Arimathaea
- D. Gamaliel and Saul of Tarsus

THE SANHEDRIN

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10. What happened to the Sanhedrin's traditional authority following AD 70?

- A. Its Temple-era authority was disrupted following the destruction of Jerusalem and the Temple
- B. It became the governing council of the Roman Empire
- C. It was transferred unchanged to the city of Rome
- D. It gained complete independence from Roman authority and ruled Judaea

THE SANHEDRIN

QUESTION 10 OF 10 | ANSWER REVEALED

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Acts 5

Ananias and Sapphira

[1] But a certain man named Ananias, with Sapphira his wife, sold a possession,

[2] And kept back part of the price, his wife also being privy to it, and brought a certain part, and laid it at the apostles' feet.

[3] But Peter said, Ananias, why hath Satan filled thine heart to lie to the Holy Ghost, and to keep back part of the price of the land?

[4] Whiles it remained, was it not thine own? and after it was sold, was it not in thine own power? why hast thou conceived this thing in

thine heart? **thou hast not lied unto men, but unto God.**

[5] And Ananias hearing these words fell down, and gave up the ghost: and great fear came on all them that heard these things.

[6] And the young men arose, wound him up, and carried him out, and buried him.

[7] And it was about the space of three hours after, when his wife, not knowing what was done, came in.

[8] And Peter answered unto her, Tell me whether ye sold the land for so much? And she said, Yea, for so much.

[9] Then Peter said unto her, **How is it that ye have agreed together to tempt the Spirit of**

the Lord? behold, the feet of them which have buried thy husband are at the door, and shall carry thee out.

[10] Then fell she down straightway at his feet, and yielded up the ghost: and the young men came in, and found her dead, and, carrying her forth, buried her by her husband.

[11] And great fear came upon all the church, and upon as many as heard these things.

Many signs and wonders

[12] And by the hands of the apostles were many signs and wonders wrought among the people; (and they were all with one accord in Solomon's porch.

[13] And of the rest durst no man join

himself to them: but the people magnified them.

[14] And believers were the more added to the Lord, multitudes both of men and women.)

[15] Insomuch that they brought forth the sick into the streets, and laid them on beds and couches, that at the least the shadow of Peter passing by might overshadow some of them.

[16] There came also a multitude out of the cities round about unto Jerusalem, bringing sick folks, and them which were vexed with unclean spirits: and they were healed every one.

Thrown into prison by the high priest

[17] Then the high priest rose up, and all they that were with him, (which is the sect of the Sadducees,) and were filled with indignation,

[18] And laid their hands on the apostles, and put them in the common prison.

Released by the angel of the Lord

[19] But the angel of the Lord by night opened the prison doors, and brought them forth, and said,

[20] Go, stand and speak in the temple to the people all the words of this life.

[21] And when they heard that, they entered into the temple early in the morning, and taught. But the high priest came, and they

that were with him, and called the council (*The Sanhedrin*) together, and all the senate (*council of elders or an assembly of older, respected leaders.*) of the children of Israel and sent to the prison to have them brought.

[22] But when the officers came, and found them not in the prison, they returned, and told,

[23] Saying, The prison truly found we shut with all safety, and the keepers standing without before the doors: but when we had opened, we found no man within.

[24] Now when the high priest and the captain of the temple and the chief priests heard these things, they doubted of them whereunto this would grow.

[25] Then came one and told them, saying,

Behold, the men whom ye put in prison are standing in the temple, and teaching the people.

Before the high priest again

[26] Then went the captain with the officers, and brought them without violence: for they feared the people, lest they should have been stoned.

[27] And when they had brought them, they set them before the council: and the high priest asked them,

[28] Saying, Did not we straitly command you that ye should not teach in this name? and, behold, ye have filled Jerusalem with your doctrine, and intend to bring this man's blood upon us.

[29] Then Peter and the other apostles answered and said, **We ought to obey God rather than men.**

[30] The God of our fathers raised up Jesus, whom ye slew and hanged on a tree.

[31] Him hath God exalted with his right hand to be a Prince and a Saviour, for to give repentance to Israel, and forgiveness of sins.

[32] And we are his witnesses of these things; and so is also the Holy Ghost, whom God hath given to them that obey him.

[33] When they heard that, they were cut to the heart, and took counsel to slay them.

Advice from Gamaliel

[34] Then stood there up one in the council, a Pharisee, named **Gamaliel, a doctor of the**

law, had in reputation among all the people, and commanded to put the apostles forth a little space;

[35] And said unto them, Ye men of Israel, take heed to yourselves what ye intend to do as touching these men.

[36] For before these days rose up Theudas, boasting himself to be somebody; to whom a number of men, about four hundred, joined themselves: who was slain; and all, as many as obeyed him, were scattered, and brought to nought.

[37] After this man rose up Judas of Galilee in the days of the taxing, and drew away much people after him: he also perished; and all, even as many as obeyed him, were dispersed.

[38] And now I say unto you, Refrain from these men, and let them alone: for if this counsel or this work be of men, it will come to nought:

[39] But if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it; lest haply ye be found even to fight against God.

Acts 22: [3] I am verily a man which am a Jew, born in Tarsus, a city in Cilicia, yet brought up in this city at the feet of Gamaliel, and taught according to the perfect manner of the law of the fathers, and was zealous toward God, as ye all are this day.

40] And to him they agreed: and when they had called the apostles, and beaten them,

they commanded that they should not speak in the name of Jesus, and let them go.

[41] And they departed from the presence of the council, rejoicing that they were counted worthy to suffer shame for his name.

[42] And daily in the temple, and in every house, they ceased not to teach and preach Jesus Christ.

Who Was Gamaliel?

- A prominent Pharisee and highly respected teacher of the Jewish Law during the time of the apostles.
- A member of the Sanhedrin, the supreme Jewish religious and judicial council (Acts 5:34).
- A doctor of the Law, described as being "had in reputation among all the people" (Acts 5:34).
- The teacher of Saul (later the Apostle Paul), who was educated under Gamaliel in Jerusalem (Acts 22:3).
- Traditionally identified as Gamaliel the Elder, grandson of the famous Jewish teacher Hillel.
- Said that if the apostles' work was of men, it would fail, but if it was of God, they could not overthrow it.

ORLAND—L.M.

Dr. Arnold.

(Acts 4/12; Heb. 12/2; Matt. 3/16,17; John 1/17)

SALVATION is for ever nigh

That man who loves and trusts the Lord ;
His Spirit, descending from on high,
Will now fresh hopes of life afford.

Mercy and truth on earth did meet,
When Christ to Jesus came from heav'n,
By whose obedience, so complete,
Justice is pleas'd,—atonement giv'n.

Now truth and mercy will abound,
Religion dwell on earth again ;
An heavenly influence bless the ground,
In the Redeemer's peaceful reign.

His righteousness is gone before,
An access given to Isr'el's God ;
Their wandering feet will stray no more,
But mark His steps and keep the road.

2 Kings Chapter 2

[23] And he went up from thence unto Bethel: and as he was going up by the way, there came forth little children out of the city, and mocked him, and said unto him, Go up, thou bald head; go up, thou bald head.

[24] And he turned back, and looked on them, and cursed them in the name of the LORD. And there came forth two she bears out of the wood, and tare forty and two children of them.

[25] And he went from thence to mount Carmel, and from thence he returned to Samaria.

See also Luke 9:51-56

“**little children**” (KJV) combination of

- the noun *na‘ar*
- the adjective *qatan*.

A *na‘ar* can also designate

- a servant ([Gen. 22:3](#)),
- armor-bearer ([Judges 9:54](#)),
- king’s official ([2 Kings 19:6](#)),
- a priest ([1 Sam. 2:17](#))

na‘ar qatan, used to describe

- a mature rebel named Hadad the Edomite ([1 Kings 11:17](#)).
- Solomon taking the throne at about the age of twenty, ([1 Kings 3:7](#))

Bethel

- one of two main worship centers for the northern kingdom
- rebellious, covenant-breaking, idolatrous worship

Matthew 6

[1] Take heed that ye do not your alms before men, to be seen of them: otherwise ye have no reward of your Father which is in heaven.

[2] Therefore when thou doest thine alms, do not sound a trumpet before thee, as the hypocrites do in the synagogues and in the streets, that they may have glory of men. Verily I say unto you, They have their reward.

[3] But when thou doest alms, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth:

[4] That thine alms may be in secret: and thy

Ananias & Sapphira

- sold a piece of property
- secretly kept back part of the money
- pretended to give the full amount
- **Deception:**
 - They lied and concealed
 - kept part of the proceeds
 - pretended greater generosity
- **Hypocrisy:**
 - sought spiritual recognition without earning it.
- **Testing God:**
 - tried to deceive the Holy Spirit
- **Pride:**
 - craved admiration and status more than faithfulness to God.

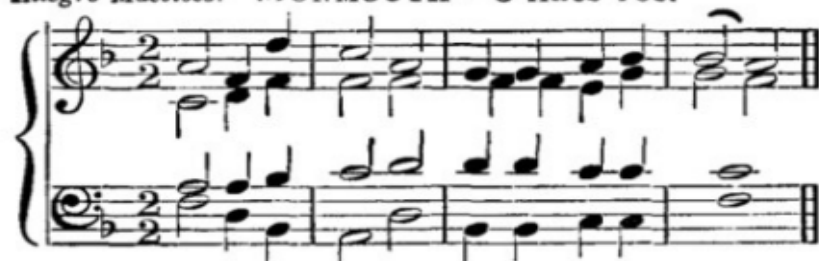
Father which seeth in secret himself shall reward thee openly.

Allegro Maestoso. MONMOUTH—6 lines 10s.

HYMN 59

In Patmos Jesus did to John appear,
 And showed him glories which were very near;
 And in this day the Spirit is come down,
 And brings the substance of the visions shown.
 And in this day the Spirit is come down,
 And brings the substance of the visions shown.

The seed of Isr'el do respond, "Amen,
 Lord, quickly come, and with us dwell and reign;
 Avenge us of our foe, the earth redeem,
 In Achor's valley let us with thee sing."
 Avenge us of our foe, the earth redeem,
 In Achor's valley let us with thee sing."

Allegro Maestoso. MONMOUTH—6 lines 10s.

HYMN 59 cont...

Methinks I hear the mighty trumpet speak!
 The graves do open, souls to life awake!
 In angels' image every one doth rise,
 Who own'd their Saviour, ere death clos'd their eyes.
 In angels' image every one doth rise,
 Who own'd their Saviour, ere death clos'd their eyes.

But ah! A glory above these shall stand
 On Zion's hill, brought forth by God's own hand;
 A church in white, with Jesus in their midst,
 The marriage makes them one-decrees are fix'd.
 A church in white, with Jesus in their midst,
 The marriage makes them one-decrees are fix'd.

Allegro Maestoso. MONMOUTH—6 lines 10s.

HYMN 59 cont...

The curse shall be remov'd, the earth be blest,
 All nature shall enjoy the promis'd rest;
 Yea, ev'ry thing that breathes the voice will raise
 To Father, Son, and Holy Ghost in praise.
 Yea, ev'ry thing that breathes the voice will raise
 To Father, Son, and Holy Ghost in praise.

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Matthew 6

“[3] But when thou doest alms, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth:

[4] That thine alms may be in secret: and thy Father which seeth in secret himself shall reward thee openly.”

Who Were the Pharisees?

- Jewish religious group prominent during the time of Jesus Christ.
- Strict observers of the Law of Moses, placing great importance on obedience to God's commandments.
- Followed oral traditions and interpretations of the Law passed down by Jewish teachers.
- Believed in the resurrection of the dead, angels, spirits and a future judgment (Acts 23:8).
- Influential among the common people, often serving as teachers and interpreters of Jewish law.
- Emphasised religious purity, including ceremonial washing, tithing and Sabbath observance.
- Frequently challenged Jesus, particularly over His interpretation of the Law and His criticism of religious hypocrisy (Matthew 23).
- Not all opposed Jesus — Nicodemus was a Pharisee who came to Jesus (John 3:1–2).
- The Apostle Paul was formerly a Pharisee, describing himself as such in Philippians 3:5 and Acts 23:6.

Who Were the Sadducees?

- Jewish religious group prominent during the time of Jesus Christ.
- Associated with the priesthood and wealthy ruling classes, particularly in Jerusalem.
- Held considerable influence over the Temple and its religious activities.
- Accepted the written Law of Moses but rejected many oral traditions followed by the Pharisees.
- Did not believe in the resurrection of the dead, unlike the Pharisees (Acts 23:8).
- Denied the existence of angels and spirits, according to Acts 23:8.
- Cooperated with Roman authorities to maintain political stability and their position of influence.
- Challenged Jesus, particularly concerning the resurrection (Matthew 22:23–33).
- Opposed the preaching of the apostles concerning the resurrection of Jesus (Acts 4:1–2).
- Disappeared as an influential group following the destruction of the Temple in AD 70.

What Was the Sanhedrin?

- The highest Jewish religious and **judicial council** during the time of Jesus Christ.
- Traditionally consisted of **71 members**, including the High Priest, who presided over the council.
- Included chief priests, elders and scribes, with members drawn from both the **Pharisees and Sadducees**.
- Met in Jerusalem and exercised considerable authority over Jewish **religious and legal matters**.
- Interpreted and enforced Jewish law, including matters relating to the Law of Moses.
- Could conduct trials and pronounce judgments, although its authority was restricted under Roman rule.
- Played a **central role in the trial of Jesus**, condemning Him before delivering Him to Pontius Pilate (Matthew 26:57–66).
- **Questioned and persecuted the apostles** for preaching about Jesus and His resurrection (Acts 4:5–21).
- Included some sympathetic members, such as **Nicodemus and Joseph of Arimathaea** (John 7:50–51; Luke 23:50–51).
- Lost its traditional authority following the destruction of Jerusalem and the Temple in AD 70.

