

Lesson One

Disciples and Apostles



Disciple

- Definition of a Disciple
 - A disciple is a <u>learner</u>.
 - From mathetes (Gr.) and discipulus (Lat.)

Characteristics of Disciples

- A new identity
 - Christ stated that people would treat
 His followers worse than they treated
 Him (Matt. 10:24–25).
 - When trained, a disciple will be like his teacher (Luke 6:40).

Characteristics of Disciples

- A new way of life
 - Christ has priority over...
 - Family (Matt. 8:21)
 - <u>Home</u> (Matt. 8:20)
 - <u>Personal gain</u> (Matt. 19:21–22)
 - A disciple must be willing to endure <u>hardship</u> and <u>death</u> (Luke 14:27).

Characteristics of Disciples

A new <u>purpose</u>

- A true disciple will <u>abide</u> in God's Word (John 8:31).
 - Allowing God's Word to transform the heart
 - Teaching God's Word to others

Examples of Disciples

- Moses' Disciples (John 9:28)
- John the Baptist's Disciples (Luke 7:18)
- Jesus' Disciples (John 6:66; Acts 6:1)

Apostles

- Definition of Apostle
 - "Sent one"
 - A <u>messenger</u> or <u>delegate</u> who is dispatched on a <u>mission</u> (Strong's Concordance)
 - From apostolos (Gr.)

Apostles (cont.)

- Apostolos Denoted God's Messengers
 - <u>Christ</u> (Heb. 3:1)
 - Jewish preachers (Luke 11:49)
 - <u>Missionaries</u> (2 Cor. 8:23)

Qualifications for God's Special Apostles

- A <u>Witness</u> to the Resurrection of Christ (1 Cor. 9:1)
- A Follower and Disciple of Christ (Acts 1:21-22)

From Christ's baptism to His ascension

 One <u>Chosen</u> Directly by <u>God</u> (Matt. 10:1-2)

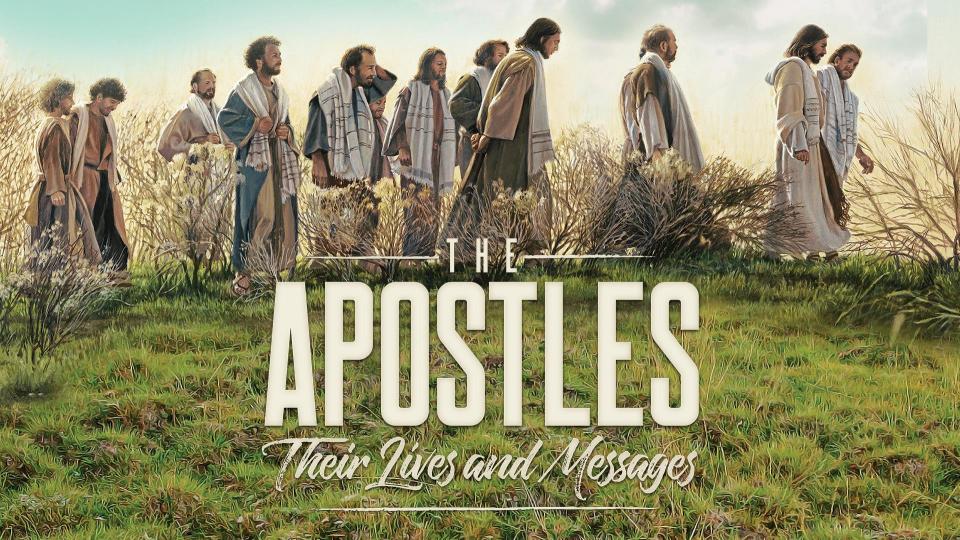
God Gave Special Gifts

- To Christ's <u>Apostles</u> (Matt. 10:5–15)
- To Apostles in the <u>Early Church</u> (Acts 19:11; 1 Cor. 12:27–28)

Duties of All Apostles

- To <u>Witness</u> (Rom. 10:14–15)
- To <u>Authenticate</u> Doctrine (1 John 4:1-6)
- To Remain Loyal to God
 (2 Tim. 2:1-7)
- These Duties Are for **Every** Believer





Lesson Two

Andrew



Andrew's Background

- From <u>Bethsaida</u>, on the Northwest Shore of the Sea of Galilee (John 1:44)
- Brother of <u>Simon Peter</u>
- A Disciple of John the Baptist (John 1:35, 37)

Andrew's Faith

- His Discovery of the Messiah (John 1:41)
 - Andrew identified Jesus as Messiah.
 - He brought Peter to see the Messiah.
- His Call to Discipleship (Matt. 4:18–19)

Andrew's Ministry

- Brought His <u>Brother</u> to the Lord (John 1:41)
 - He found Simon immediately after he spent time with Jesus.
- Brought a Young Boy to the Lord (John 6:8-9)
- Brought Greeks to the Lord (John 12:20-22)

Andrew's Continuing Witness

- Carried the Gospel into <u>Southern</u> <u>Russia</u> (Eusebius)
- Died a Martyr's Death by Crucifixion on an X-Shaped Cross (Foxe)

Sharing Jesus with Others (Rom. 10)

- Definition of Witnessing
 - Witnessing means to tell others about something you have <u>experienced</u>.
 - Example: a witness in court

Motives for Witnessing

- To share the gospel with those who have never <u>heard</u> (Rom. 10:14–15)
 - Our sin <u>condemns</u> us to hell (Rom. 6:23).
 - Christ is the only true <u>way</u> of salvation (John 14:6).

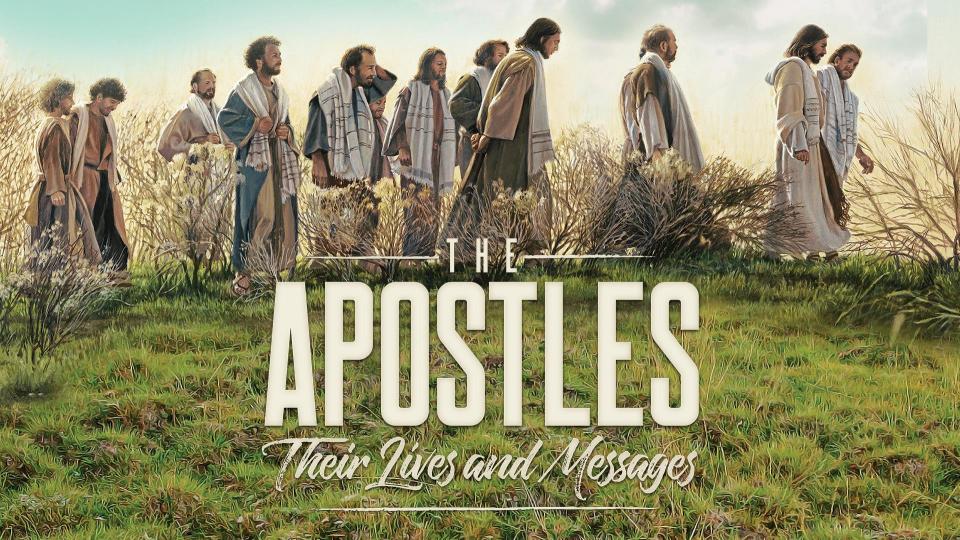
Motives for Witnessing

- To fulfill Christ's <u>commission</u> (Matt. 28:16–20; Acts 1:8)
- To glorify God (John 17:20-26)

Methods for Witnessing

- Witnessing requires <u>intentional</u> communication.
- Relying on <u>behavior</u> to share the gospel isn't enough.





Lesson Three

Simon Peter the Fisherman



Peter's Background

- Name and Family
 - Hebrew Name Simeon
 - Greek form—<u>Simon</u>
 - Brother—<u>Andrew</u>
 - Father—Jonah, sometimes spelled Jonas (Matt. 16:17)

Name and Family (cont.)

• From <u>Bethsaida</u> (John 1:44)

 Had a north country accent (Mark 14:70)

• Later Lived in <u>Capernaum</u> (Mark 1:21, 29)

 City where Peter's mother-in-law lived (Mark 1:29-30)

Name and Family (cont.)

- A Fisherman
- Religion and Education
 - Followed Jewish Law (Acts 10:14)
 - No <u>formal</u> education (Acts 4:13)

Peter's Call

- To Meet Christ (1:41-42)
 - Christ gave Simon a new name
 <u>Cephas</u>, meaning "<u>Rock</u>"
 - "Peter" comes from the Greek word *petros*, meaning "rock."
 - Christ told Peter that he would be foundational in building the <u>church</u> (Matt. 16:18–19).

Peter's Call (cont.)

- To Discipleship (Luke 5:1-11)
 - Peter personally witnessed two miracles.
 - Mother-in-law healed (Luke 4:38-39)
 - Unusually large catch of <u>fish</u> (Luke 5:4–11)
 - Peter was a <u>close</u> disciple (Mark 9:2).

Peter's Conflicted Trust

- In Christ's Mission
 - Peter's misunderstanding of Christ's kingdom (Matt.19:27)
 - Peter's refusal to believe Christ's <u>death</u> (Matt. 16:21-23)

Peter's Conflicted Trust (cont.)

- In Christ's Identity
 - Jesus <u>washing</u> Peter's feet
 (John 13:6–16)
 - Peter's <u>denial</u> at Christ's arrest (Matt. 26:69-75)

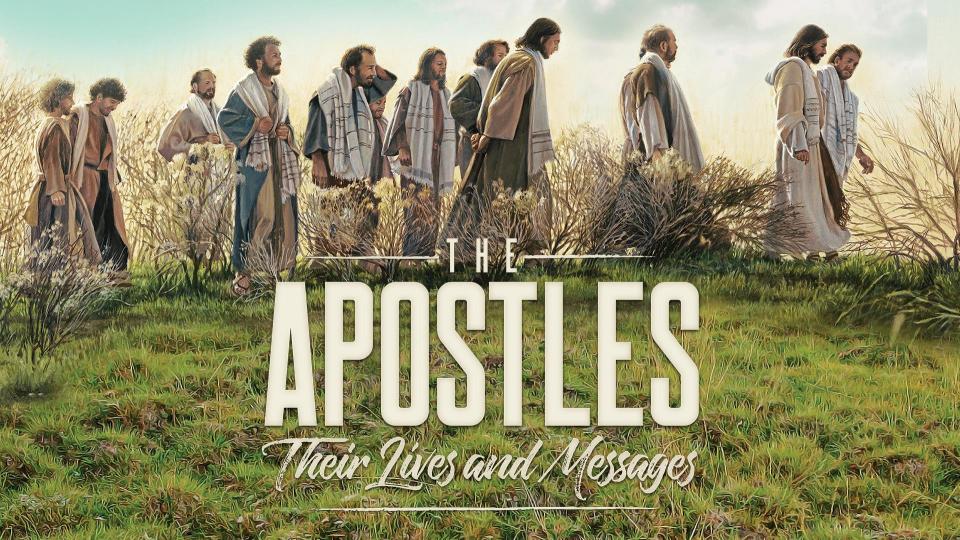
Peter's Conflicted Trust (cont.)

- In Christ's <u>Power</u>
 - Peter's <u>walking</u> on water (Matt. 14:22-33)
 - Peter's <u>disbelief</u> at Christ's resurrection (John 20:8–9)

Peter's Conflicted Trust (cont.)

- Dealing with Doubt
 - The key to this struggle isn't found in trying harder or ignoring our doubts it lies in meditating on God's <u>character</u>.





Lesson Four

Simon Peter the Rock



Peter's Character Transformation	
The Fisherman (Gospels)	The Rock (Acts 1–2)
Haughty, bold	<u>Humble, confident</u>
<u>Inconsistent</u>	<u>Consistent</u>
Self-motivated	Spirit-motivated
Quick to speak	Quick to suffer for Christ

Causes for Change

- The <u>Resurrection</u> of Christ (Matt. 28)
- Christ's Post-Resurrection <u>Meeting</u> (Acts 1:3)

Causes for Change (cont.)

- A Week of <u>Prayer</u> (Acts 1:4, 13–14)
- The Holy Spirit's <u>Indwelling</u> (Acts 2)

Peter After Pentecost

 Focused on Christ's <u>Resurrection</u> (1 Pet. 1:3).

Christ's Resurrection

- It signifies God's <u>acceptance</u> of Christ's sacrifice (Rom. 4:25).
- It gives us <u>hope</u> for the future (1 Cor. 15:12-22, 49).
- It establishes Christ's <u>victory</u> over sin (1 Cor. 15:56-57).

Peter After Pentecost (cont.) • Knew the <u>Scriptures</u>

- (Acts 2:16, 25; 3:24)
- <u>Led</u> (Acts 1:12–26)
- Showed <u>Boldness</u> (Acts 4:13)

Peter's Ministry

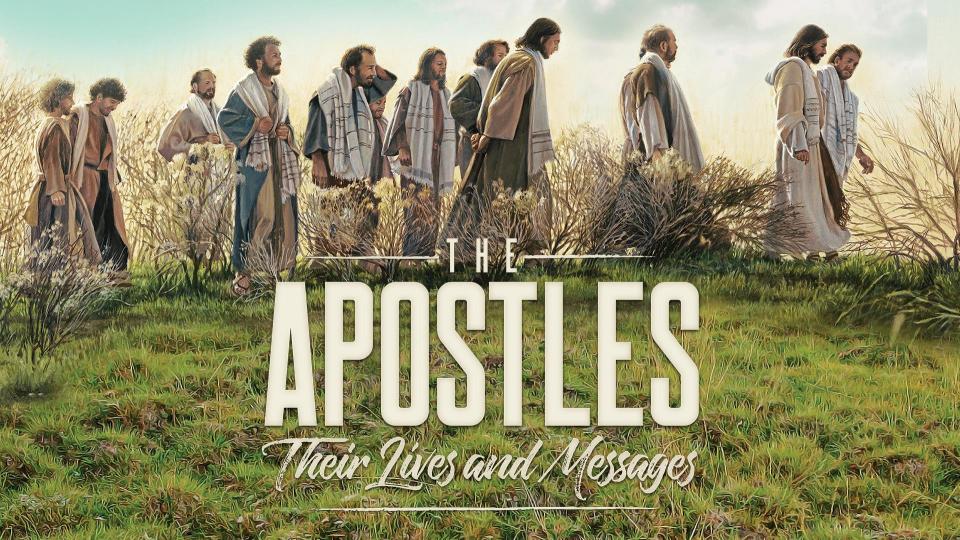
- Had a Worldwide <u>Burden</u> to Preach the Gospel (Acts 10:34-35)
- Wrote Letters to Early Churches
- Died at <u>Rome</u> by Upside-Down Crucifixion (Foxe)

Marks of Spiritual Maturity (2 Pet. 1:3–11)

- Virtue, or Goodness
- Knowledge

- Godliness
- Kindness
- Love
- Self-control
- Patience





Lesson Five

James



James's Background

- Lived in Galilee
- Fisherman by Occupation

James's Background (cont.)

- Family
 - Brother John (Mark 1:19)
 - Father—<u>Zebedee</u> (Mark 1:20)
 - Mother—<u>Salome</u> (Mark 15:40; Matt. 27:56)
 - She followed Christ and witnessed His crucifixion

James's Leadership

A Close <u>Disciple</u>

- Witnessed parts of Christ's ministry that other disciples didn't
- Assigned a special surname by Christ (Mark 3:17; John 1:42)
- More <u>Prominent</u> Than John

James's Character

- Received a Special <u>Name</u> from Christ
 - Boanerges (Gr.)—"<u>Sons of Thunder</u>" (Mark 3:17)
- Known for <u>Zeal</u>

Two Kinds of Zeal

- Vengeful Zeal (Luke 9:54)
 - Retribution for a perceived wrong
 - When the Samaritan village rejected Christ, James and John wanted to destroy the village.
 - This zeal lacked love.

Two Kinds of Zeal (cont.)

- Ambitious Zeal (Matt. 20:20–28)
 - Ambition is a strong <u>desire</u> to achieve a personal <u>goal</u>.
 - James and John desired places of honor in God's kingdom.
 - At one point, all the disciples had argued about who was the greatest (Luke 9:46). Jesus used a child to demonstrate the kind of attitude the truly great must have humility.

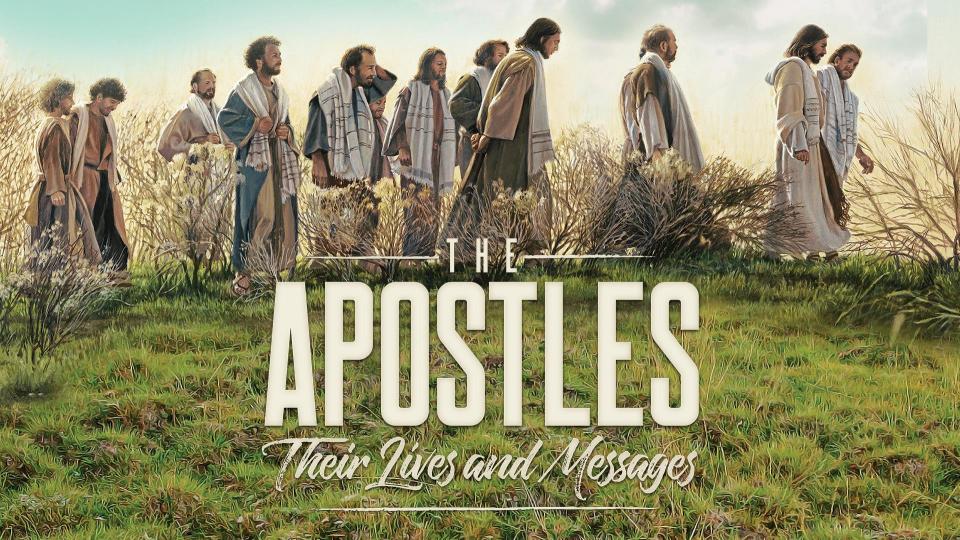
Two Kinds of Zeal (cont.)

- Ambitious Zeal (cont.)
 - This zeal lacked knowledge.
 - They did not understand what they requested because they didn't understand Christ's teaching.

James's Ministry

- Served in the Early Church
- Beheaded by Herod (Acts 12:2)
- James was the <u>first</u> of the Twelve Disciples to die for Christ.





Lesson Six





John's Background

- Brother of James

 Less prominent than James
- Hebrew Name—Jonah
 - Means "dove"
 - Denotes peace and gentleness
- Greek Name—Johanin
 - Means "The Lord is gracious"
 - Suits John's character

John's Character

- During Christ's Ministry
 - Enthusiastic—one of the "<u>Sons of</u> <u>Thunder</u>"
 - Ambitious-desired honor for himself

John's Character (cont.)

- After Christ
 - Humble
 - John the "servant" (Rev. 1:1)
 - The disciple Jesus <u>loved</u> (John 13:33, 19:26, 20:2, 21:7, 21:20)
 - Desired to honor Christ

John's Faith

- Followed Christ <u>Immediately</u> (Mark 1:20)
- One of the First to <u>Believe</u> Christ's Resurrection (John 20:4–9)
- One of the First to <u>Recognize</u> Christ (John 21:1-7)

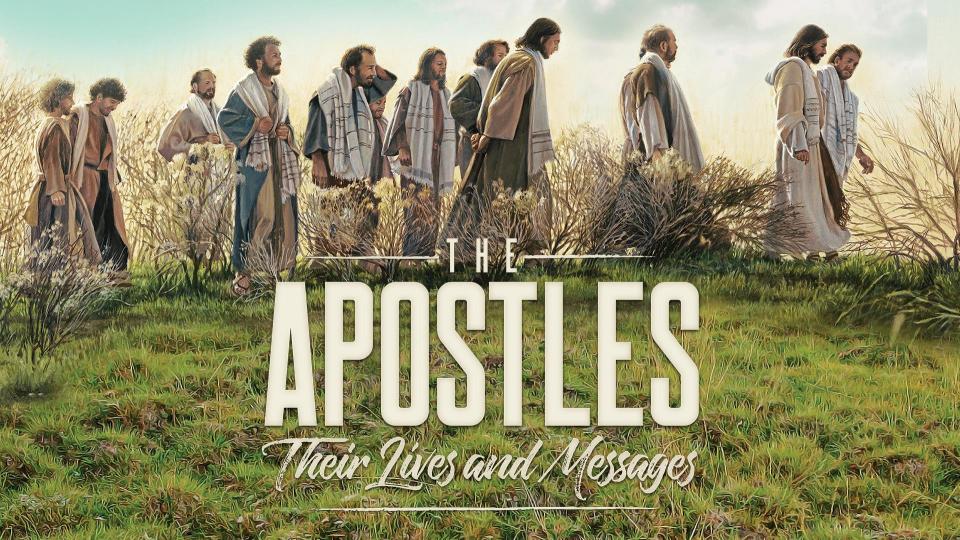
A Lesson in Love

- Christ Taught John Love and <u>Truth</u>
 - John encouraged Christians to reflect
 <u>love</u> to each other (1 John 4:7–11).
 - John gave <u>warnings</u> about error and false teaching (1 John 4:1–6).

John's Ministry

- Wrote John, 1st, 2nd, 3rd John, and Revelation
- Preached in <u>Asia</u> (Eusebius)
- Founded Churches (Foxe)
- Exiled to Isle of Patmos
- Escaped a Violent Death (Foxe)





Lesson Seven

Philip



Philip's Background

From <u>Bethsaida</u> (John 1:44)

Philip's Character

- Relied on <u>Personal Experience</u>
- Struggled with <u>Faith</u>

Philip's Call

- <u>Christ</u> Chose Philip Personally (John 1:43)
- Philip Identified Christ as the <u>Prophesied</u> Messiah (John 1:45)

Philip's Faith

The <u>Test</u> of Feeding over 5,000
 People (John 6:5-6)

Philip <u>calculated</u> how much food they could buy (v. 7).

- The <u>Greeks</u> Who Came to See Jesus (John 12:20-22)
 - Philip's <u>uncertainty</u>
 - Philip's <u>caution</u> (v. 22)

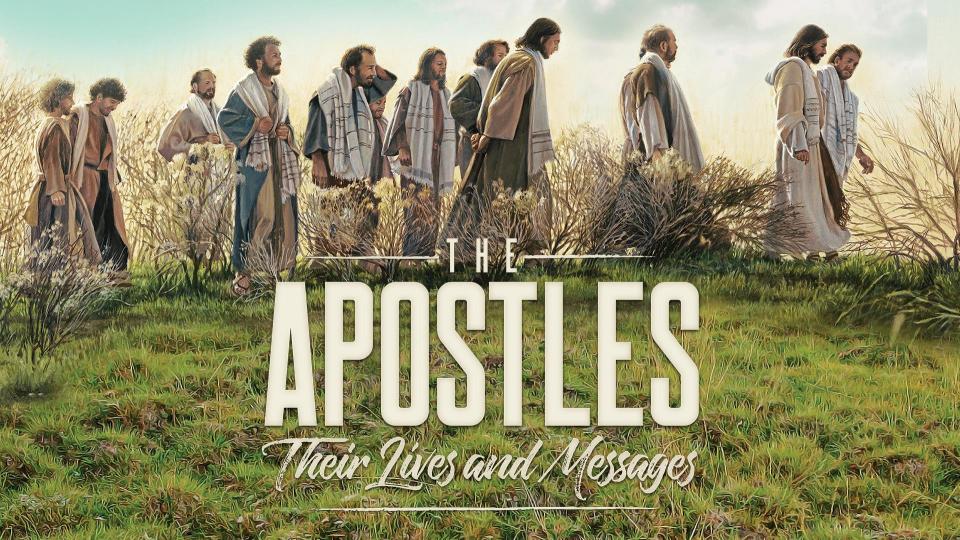
 Christ Shows the Father (John 14:4–11)

– Philip wanted physical evidence (v. 8).

- Two ways to see the Father (John 14:10-11)
 - Through Christ's <u>words</u> (Matt. 11:27; John 10:30)
 - Through Christ's works (John 5:19-23)

 Christ Challenged Philip to Believe





Lesson Eight

Nathaniel



Nathaniel's Background

- From <u>Cana</u>, in Galilee (John 21:2)
- Name Means "God Has Given"
 - Also known as <u>Bartholomew</u>
 - Always listed with Philip (Matt. 10:3; Mark 3:18; Luke 6:14)

Nathaniel's Background (cont.)

- Family
 - Father—Talmai(Bar-Talmai = Bartholomew)

Nathaniel's Character (John 1:45–51)

- <u>Knowledgeable</u> (vv. 45–46)
 - Knew the Messiah was prophesied to come out of Bethlehem (Micah 5:2)
 - Jesus was born in Bethlehem, although He grew up in Nazareth.

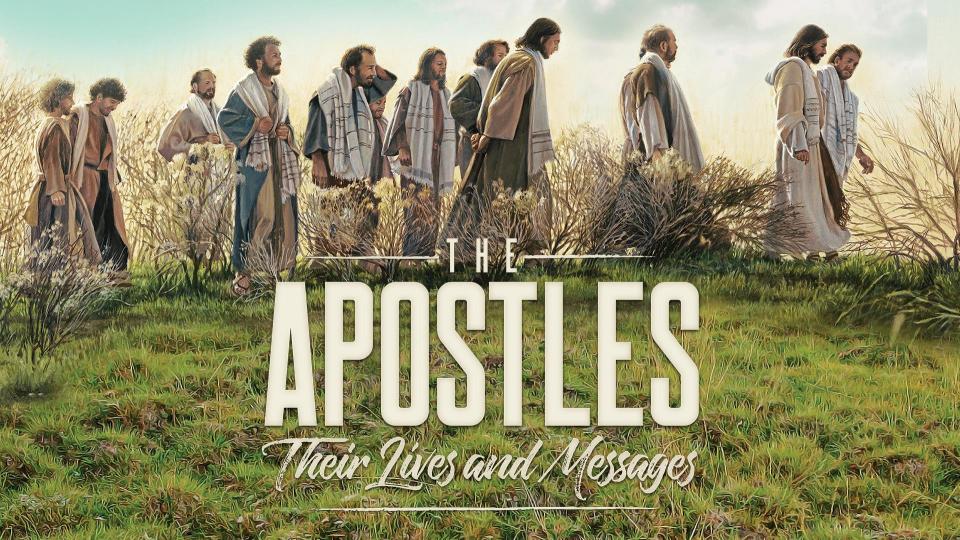
Nathaniel's Character (cont.)

Honest, Without <u>Deceit</u> (v. 47)
– Trusted a Messiah, not the <u>Law</u>
– Asked an <u>honest</u> question (John 1:46)

Nathaniel's Ministry

Preached in India





Lesson Nine

Matthew



The Publicans

- Jews Who Collected <u>Tax</u> for the Romans
- Bad Reputation from overtaxing the people and pocketing the difference (Luke 3:12-13)

Bad Reputation

- <u>Leeches</u>—lived off of other people's resources
- <u>Sinners</u>—practiced dishonesty and theft
- <u>Social outcasts</u>—no one wanted to associate with them
- <u>National traitors</u>—allied with Rome and oppressed their own people for personal gain

Matthew's Background

- Matthew's Father—<u>Alphaeus</u>
- Jewish Name—<u>Levi</u>

 A descendant of the Levites, the Hebrew tribe that served as priests

Matthew's Character

- Loved Money
 - He wanted riches even if it meant throwing away family, country, conscience, and religion.
 - Money itself is not evil, but loving money is responsible for all sorts of evils (1 Tim. 6:10). Loving money brings sorrow and causes people to abandon their faith in God.

Matthew's Call

Its <u>Solemnity</u>

 Matthew would have to sacrifice what he loved.

Its <u>Mercy</u>

 Christ treated Matthew with compassion.

Matthew's Call (cont.)

Its <u>Promise</u>

 Matthew sacrificed little in comparison to what he gained in Christ.

- Its Transforming <u>Power</u>
 - Matthew invited his friends to meet Christ.

Matthew's Faith

- Incorruptible Treasure in <u>Heaven</u> (Matt. 6:19-34)
 - Valuing the <u>spiritual</u> over the material
 - Trusting <u>God</u>, not money, to provide for our needs

Matthew's Faith (cont.)

- The Parables of the Hidden <u>Treasure</u> and the Most <u>Valuable</u> Pearl (Matt. 13:44–45)
 - Leaving everything behind to pursue that which is most valuable of all— Christ

Matthew's Ministry

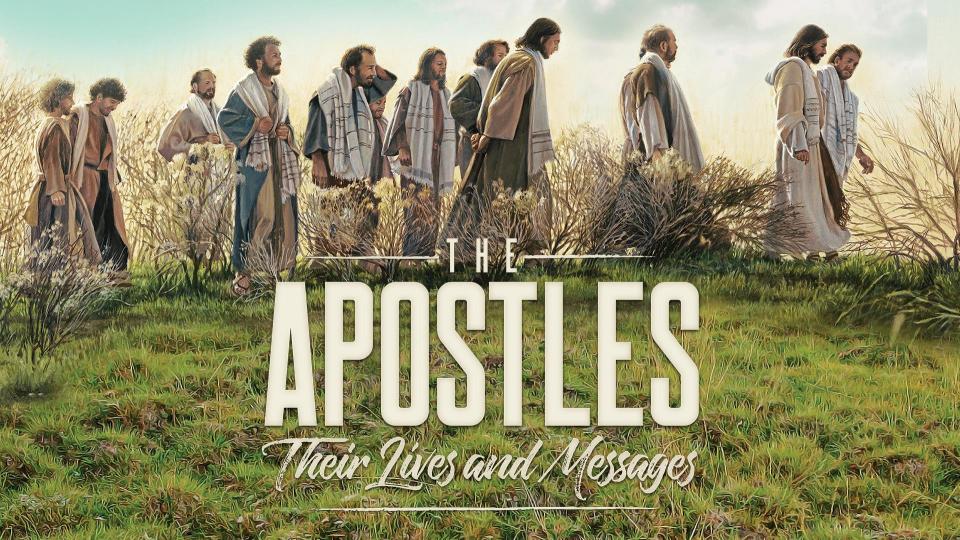
 Wrote the <u>Gospel of Matthew</u>

 Offered a unique, Jewish perspective of the Messiah's kingship

Matthew's Ministry (cont.)

- Provided details that the other Gospel books omit
 - The visit of the wise men (Matt. 2)
 - Jesus' royal genealogy through Joseph (1:1-17)
 - Several parables (Matt. 22:1-14; 25:1-30)
 - Details of the Sermon on the Mount





Lesson Ten

Thomas



Thomas's Background

- Nickname Meaning "<u>Twin</u>"
- Greek Name: Didymus (John 20:24)

Thomas's Love for the Lord

- Willing to <u>Die</u> with Christ (John 11:6–16)
 - Responded with loyalty and courage
 - Lacked understanding of Christ's purpose

Thomas's Love for the Lord (cont.)

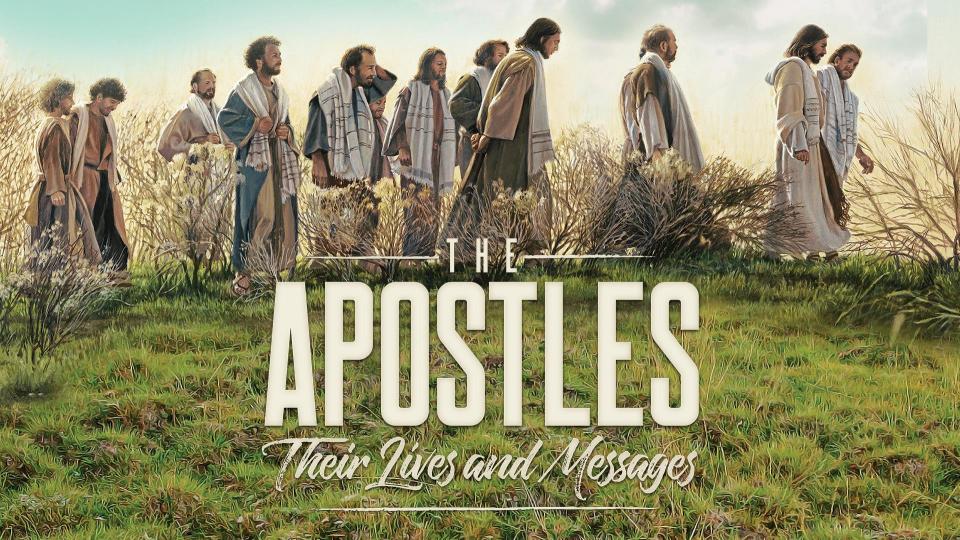
- Desired to <u>Follow</u> the Lord (John 14:1–6)
 - Expressed his confusion about Christ leaving
 - Didn't understand Christ's words

Thomas's Faith (John 20:25–28) • His Declaration of <u>Belief</u> (v. 28)

Thomas's Ministry

 Preached in <u>Parthia</u>, a region of northwest Iran (Eusebius), and <u>India</u> (Foxe)





Lesson Eleven

Simon the Zealot



The Zealots

 Jewish Terrorists Who Fought Political Subjugation

Simon's Background

- Simon's Name
 - Known as "the Zealot" or "Zelotes"
 - Canaanite from kananaios (Gr.), meaning "<u>zealous</u>"

Simon's Character

- Looked for a Messiah to <u>Overthrow</u> Roman Oppressors
- Hoped that Christ Would
 <u>Physically</u> Free Israel (Acts 1:6)

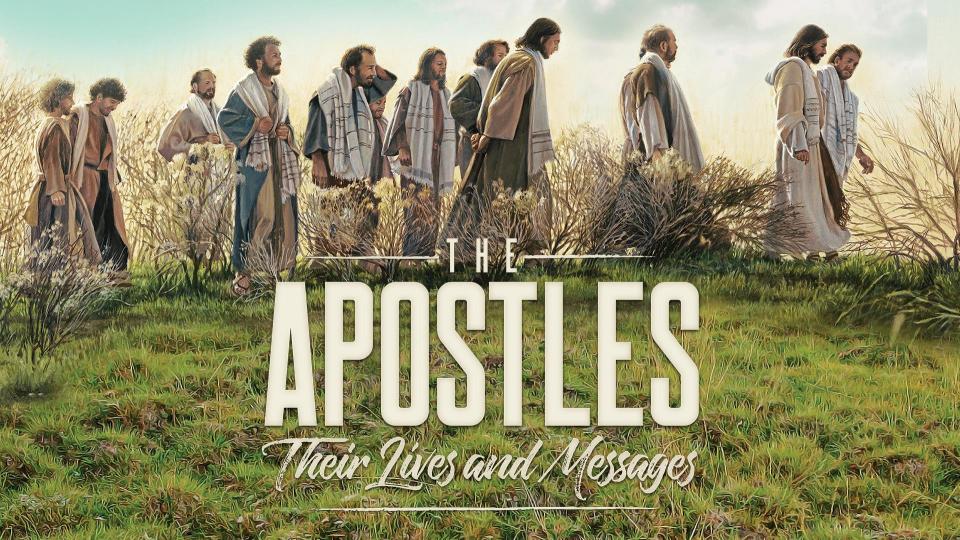
Simon's Faith

- His Surprising <u>Decision</u> to Follow Christ
 - Christ's teaching on paying taxes (Matt. 22:15-22)
 - Christ's teaching on <u>fighting</u> by the sword (John 18:10–11)

Simon's Ministry

- Listed with the Other Apostles After Christ's Resurrection (Acts 1:13)
- No Longer a Zealot (Luke 6:15)
 Simon "who was called the Zealot"





Lesson Twelve

Judas Iscariot



Judas's Background

Name

- Hebrew name—Judah, "Praise the Lord"
- Judas is now synonymous with "traitor"

Judas's Background (cont.)

- City
 - From <u>Kerioth</u>, in Judea
 - The Moabites, who founded Kerioth, opposed God.
 - Judas was in the minority among many disciples who came from Galilee.
- Family
 - Father Simon (John 13:2)

Judas's Discipleship

- Listed with the <u>Apostles</u> (Matt. 10:4)
- Deliberately <u>Chosen</u> by Christ (John 6:70)
 - Jesus prophesied that Judas would betray Him (John 17:12).
 - Judas's actions were prophesied in the Old Testament (Jer. 19:1–13; Zech. 11:12–13).

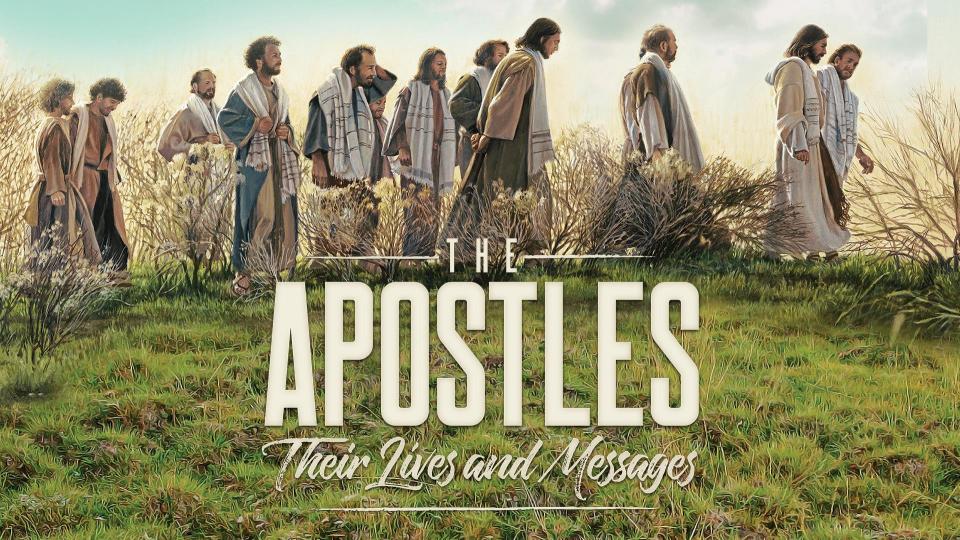
Judas's Greed

- Moralized His Criticism
- Tried to Disguise His Greed with a False Concern for the Poor (vv. 5-6)
- Did Not Think Jesus Was Worth Such a Generous Gift

Judas's Betrayal (John 13:21–30)

- Controlled by Greed (Matt. 26:14–16)
- Stopped Loving the Lord
- Consumed with <u>Remorse</u> (Matt. 27:3–10)





Lesson Thirteen

James the Less and Judas Thaddaeus



James the Less

- Known as "the Less"
 - Mikros (Gr.)
 - <u>Short</u> in height
 - <u>Younger</u> in age
 - Low in <u>rank</u> or influence

James the Less (cont.)

- Family
 - Father—Alphaeus (Matt. 10:3)
 - Mother—Mary (Matt. 27:56; Mark 15:40)
 - Followed Christ and witnessed His crucifixion (Mark 15:40)
 - Brother Joses (Mark 15:40)

Judas Thaddaeus

- Background
 - Two Names
 - Judas (Luke 6:16)
 - Lebbaeus (Matt. 10:3), meaning "<u>man of</u> <u>heart</u>"
 - Surname—Thaddaeus, meaning "<u>large-</u> <u>hearted, courageous</u>"

Judas Thaddaeus (cont.)

- Family
 - Father—James (Luke 6:16)

• Discipleship

- Only one recorded statement (John 14:22)
 - Judas Thaddaeus asked why Christ would show Himself to the Apostles but not to the world.
 - Christ said that He would show Himself to the person who loved Him and kept His commandments.

Lessons from James and Judas

- **Everyone Is Important to God**
 - God uses all kinds of people.
 (1 Cor. 1:26-31)
 - All credit belongs to God.

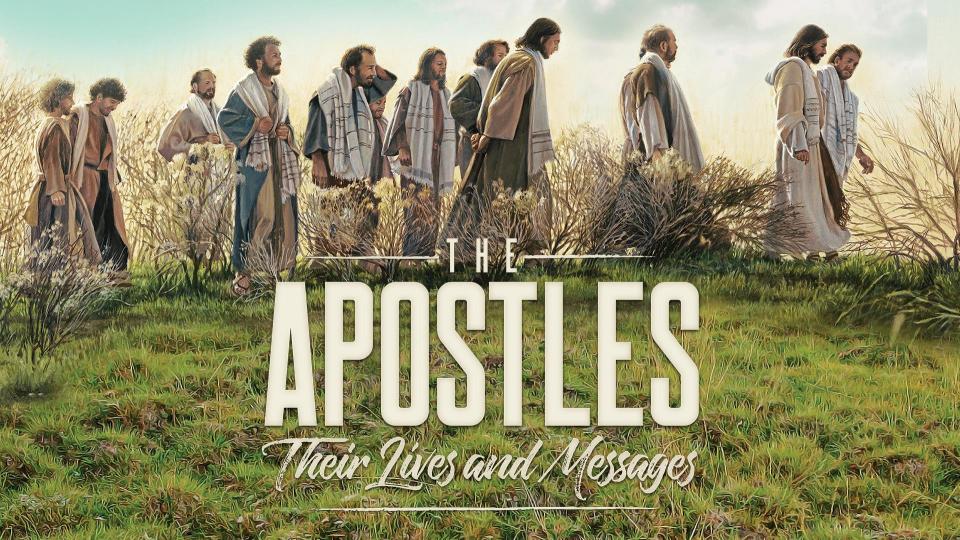
Lessons from James and Judas (cont.)

- The Bible Glorifies God
 - Resist the temptation to <u>worship</u> people.
 - Don't attribute <u>God's</u> work to people's abilities.
 - The apostles chose to glorify <u>God</u>, not themselves.

Lessons from James and Judas (cont.)

God Notes <u>Obscure</u> Service
 – People may <u>forget</u> you, but God won't.





Lesson Fourteen

Paul



Paul's Background

- Family
 - Little known about Paul's family
 - Was unmarried
 - Singleness allowed Paul greater <u>flexibility</u> in ministry.

Paul's Background (cont.)

- City
 - Born in <u>Tarsus</u> (Acts 22:3)
 - Possessed <u>Roman</u> citizenship (Acts 22:27–28)

Paul's Background (cont.)

- Education
 - Learned from <u>Gamaliel</u> and studied
 Jewish Law (Acts 5:34; 22:3)
 - Chose to enter the service of the High Priest (Acts 9:1-2)
 - A tentmaker by trade (Acts 18:2-3)

Paul's Background (cont.)

- Name
 - Hebrew name <u>Saul</u>
 - Roman name Paulus
 - Used interchangeably, though "Paul" appears more often in his writings

Paul's Call

- On the Way to Persecute <u>Christians</u> in Damascus (Acts 9:1-2)
- Called Directly by <u>God</u> (Acts 9:5-6)

Paul's Faith

- Believed <u>Christ</u> (Acts 9:17–18)
- Shared His <u>Testimony</u> (Gal. 1:11-24)

Paul's Ministry

- Preached the <u>Gospel</u> (Rom. 15:20-21)
 - He had a burden for preaching to people who had not yet heard the gospel.

Paul's Ministry

 Tested <u>Doctrine</u> (2 Cor. 11:12–15)
 – He corrected unbiblical doctrine that crept into the early churches.

Paul's Ministry (cont.)

- Remained Loyal to God
 - Beatings (Acts 16:37; 21:32)
 - Imprisonment (Acts 16:25; 23:18; 24:27)
 - Slander (1 Cor. 4:9–13)

Paul's Ministry (cont.)

- Persecution from religionists (Acts 21:27-28)
- Threat of death (Acts 26:21)
- Personal struggles (2 Cor. 12:7)
- Abandonment (Phil. 4:15; 2 Tim. 4:10)

Paul's Qualifications as an Apostle

- Saw the Post-Resurrection Christ
- <u>Chosen</u> Directly by Christ
- Received <u>Teaching</u> Directly from Christ
- Fulfilled the <u>Duties</u> of an Apostle

Paul's Spiritual Gifts

- Healing (Acts 14:10; 28:8)
- Miracles (Acts 13:11; 16:18; 19:11-12)
- Prophecy and Visions (Acts 9:3-7, 12; 22:17; 2 Cor. 12:1-5)
- Supernatural Ability to Speak in Other Languages (1 Cor. 14:18)

Purpose of These Spiritual Gifts

To Preach <u>Christ</u>

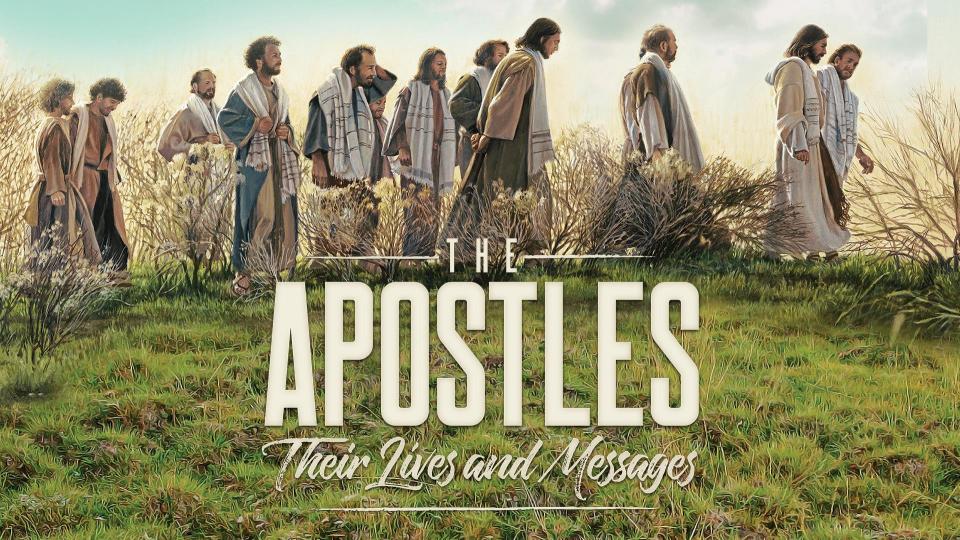
Cessation of the Revelatory Gifts

- God No Longer Gives <u>Direct</u> Revelation (Rev. 22:18–19)
- God's Word Is <u>Sufficient</u>
 (2 Tim. 3:16)

Paul's Death

 Eventually Beheaded by Nero, the Roman Emperor





Lesson Fifteen Christ's Messengers Today



Following Christ

- <u>Knowledge</u> Alone Doesn't Save Us (John 3:1-21)
- We <u>Choose</u> to Believe Him (Rom. 4:3, 5)
- God Changes Our Lives (2 Cor. 5:17)

God's Messengers

- All Christians Are "<u>Sent Ones</u>"— Apostles (Acts 1:8)
- Qualifications of God's Messengers
 - <u>Salvation</u>
 - <u>Spirit-control</u>

God's Messengers (cont.)

- God Does Not Disqualify Us Based on...
 - <u>Nationality</u> (Eph. 2:11–22)
 - <u>Gender</u> (Gal. 3:28)
 - Training or <u>education</u> (1 Cor. 1:20–21)
 - <u>Social</u> status (1 Cor. 1:26)
 - <u>Past</u> sins (1 Cor. 6:9–10)

God's Commission

- <u>Preach</u> the Gospel (Matt. 28:18–20)
- Test <u>Doctrine</u> (Acts 17:10-11)
- Remain Loyal to God (Jude 20-25)

