[pages 74-92] with Apologetics 315

I. Why didn't the apostles give th	e identical message every time	they spoke? $(p. 74 \mid k.$.1259)
2. Just as biblical scholars exege	te (properly) biblical tex	cts, so we should exegete
	as well to better connect pe	eople to the	(p. 75 k.1273)
3. What sorts of questions do the	authors ask about Paul's audie	nce in Acts 17? <i>(p. 75</i>	<i>k.1287)</i>
1. What three groups of people w	ere at Athens? (p. 77 k.1309)		
5. What word does Luke use (instance) significant? $(p.77 \mid k.1319)$		រុ Paul's speaking at sy	/nagogues? Why is this
5. Paul dialogued not only in the s who was present. (p. 78 1		ı the	with anyone

[pages 74-92] with Apologetics 315

•	ech, he first states that the Athenians assible meanings of this word? Why is t	
-	enians for being very , a well-known practice in Gre	, which aided Paul in making the audience ek rhetoric. $(p.80 \mid k.1370)$
O I coming about our	hadhay a musuu	
		t a public debate or a student sitting alone on this
_	riate way, with appropriate topics, is _	
10. Based on historical evide (p.83 k.1426) 11. What is syncretism? (p.8	ence, what is a likely reason that Paul $^{\rm c}$	was brought before the Areopagus?
12. How did the Athenians of	f Paul's day most likely view resurrecti	ion? (p.86 k.1471)



[pages 74-92] with Apologetics 315

14. Who did Luke's audience include when he wrote his Gospel? What were some of his goals? $(p.89 \mid k.69)$ $(p.89 \mid k.69)$ $(p.89 \mid k.69)$ $(p.89 \mid k.69)$ $(p.90 \mid k.69)$ or otherwise, on engaging the around believers with the gospel. $(p.90 \mid k.69)$	implicit
15. In fact, Acts was one of the earliest works by a Christian that offered,	implicit
14. Who did luke's audience include when he wrote his Gospel? What were some of his goals? $(p.89 \mid k$. – - /
	.1523)
13. When the Bible talks about resurrection from the dead, it is always and only result $(p.87 \mid k.1486)$	rrection.