

**The Acts of the Apostles II**  
***The Trial of Paul Before Felix***  
**Acts 24:1-27**

I. THE ACCUSATION OF THE JEWS (Acts 24:1-9)

A. The Use of Flattery (Acts 24:1-4)

- i. By the orator Tertullus (Acts 24:1)
- ii. Of the deeds of Felix (Acts 24:2)
- iii. Of the nobility of Felix (Acts 24:3-4)
  1. Define – *clemency*: mercy, leniency, favor, kindness.
  2. Define – *clemency* in scripture (Used only here in Acts)

B. The Charges Against Paul (Acts 24:5-6)

- i. A pestilent fellow (Acts 24:5; Acts 17:6-7)
  1. Define – *pestilent*: dangerous to the welfare of society; troublesome
  2. Define – *pestilent* in scripture (Used only here in Acts)
  3. Define – *pestilence* in scripture (2 Chronicles 20:9; Psalm 91:3; Jeremiah 29:18; Ezekiel 14:21; Ezekiel 28:23)
  4. Root word: *Pest*, Defined: “*noxious or troublesome person or thing*” first recorded c. 1600 – *etymonline.com*
- ii. A mover of sedition (Acts 24:5; Acts 16:20-21)
  1. Define – *sedition*: rebellion against the powers that be
  2. Define – *sedition* in scripture
    - a) Used by the enemies of the Jews during the building of the Temple in Jerusalem by Ezra (Ezra 4:15, 19)
    - b) Used by Luke to describe Barabbas (Luke 23:19, 25)
    - c) Used here in Acts by Paul’s enemies (Acts 24:5)

- iii. A ringleader of the Nazarenes (Acts 24:5; Acts 28:22)
    - 1. The contempt of Galilee (John 7:52)
    - 2. The contempt of Nazareth (John 1:45)
    - 3. The coming of Christ (Matthew 2:22-23; Matthew 21:11)
  - iv. A profaner of the temple (Acts 24:6; Acts 21:28)
- C. The Circumstances of this Meeting Acts 24:7-9
- i. The interference of the Romans (Acts 24:7)
  - ii. The transfer to Caesarea (Acts 24:8-9)
- II. THE DEFENSE OF THE APOSTLE (Acts 24:10-21)
- A. Denial of the Charges (Acts 24:10-13)
- i. An experienced judge (Acts 24:10)
    - 1. For many years been a judge
    - 2. Paul encouraged for these reasons
  - ii. A recent event (Acts 24:11; Acts 21:27; Acts 24:1)
    - 1. Twelve days had passed
    - 2. Since he (Paul) had went up to Jerusalem
  - iii. An absence of offense (Acts 24:12; Acts 25:8; Acts 28:17)
    - 1. Not disputing
    - 2. Not inciting the people
  - iv. A lack of proof (Acts 24:13; Acts 25:7; 1 Peter 3:16)
    - 1. For the accusations
    - 2. To be held
- B. Confession of His Faith (Acts 24:14-16)
- i. Belief in the Old Testament (Acts 24:14; Luke 24:44-46)
  - ii. Belief in the resurrection (Acts 24:15; Acts 2:32; Acts 3:15; Acts 4:10; Acts 17:31-32)
  - iii. A conscience void of offense (Acts 24:16)

- C. Testimony of the Events (Acts 24:17-21)
  - i. A return to Jerusalem (Acts 24:17)
  - ii. Taken by certain Jews (Acts 24:18-19)
  - iii. Appeared before the council (Acts 24:20-21)

III. THE REACTION OF THE GOVERNOR (Acts 24:22-27)

- A. Held for More Information (Acts 24:22-23)
  - i. The coming of Lysias (Acts 24:22)
  - ii. The liberty of Paul (Acts 24:23)
- B. Witness to by Paul (Acts 24:24-25)
  - i. The message of Paul (Acts 24:24-25; cp. John 16:7-11)
    - 1. Righteousness
    - 2. Temperance
    - 3. Judgment to come
  - ii. The procrastination of Felix (Acts 24:25; Proverbs 27:1; 2 Corinthians 6:2)
- C. Replaced by Another (Acts 24:26-27)
  - i. Waiting for a bribe (Acts 24:26)
  - ii. Replaced by Festus (Acts 24:27)