

5. **The Second Generation** These were early Christians upon whom the apostles laid hands for purpose of imparting (ie: passing on) “spiritual gifts” listed in (1 Cor 12). Would this second generation be *contemporary* with the apostles? _____
6. **Three Uses Of The “Laying On Of Hands”** (a) *Then came they, and laid hands on Jesus, and took him.*” Scripture? _____. (b) *“And he laid his hands on every one of them, and healed them.”* Scripture? _____. (c) *“And when they had fasted and prayed, and laid their hands on them, they sent them away.”* Scripture? _____. The first example is a physical one for purpose of compelling someone for purpose of detention or incarceration. The second is a case of Jesus _____ folks. The third is an honorary kind of laying on of hands, like the winner’s arm being raised in the boxing ring, or to confer blessings, or give special recognition.
7. **Laying On Of Apostolic Hands** (Acts 8) Philip, the evangelist, was in Samaria in what would today be termed a *revival* or *gospel meeting*. (V12) *“They were _____, both _____ and _____.”* One individual is singled out for mention: *“Simon himself _____ also: and when he was _____.”* Simon saw Philip perform miracles. Later (V14) Peter and John, who were apostles, were sent to Samaria. Only apostles (the 1st generation) could “pass on” spiritual gifts (See reference in Q5). (V16) *“(_____ they were baptized in the _____ of the Lord Jesus.)”* At this moment the Samaritans had obeyed the gospel. They had not received any spiritual gifts because Philip was the only preacher there before Peter and John arrived. He was “second generation” and the “power” ended with the second generation.
8. **Simon The Sorcerer Saw That Apostles Only Could Transmit The Power** (V18-19) *“And when Simon _____ that through laying on of _____ _____ the Holy Ghost was given, he offered them _____, Saying, Give me also this _____, that on whomsoever I lay hands, he may _____ the Holy Ghost.”* Peter rebuked him, telling him (V22) to seek repentance and pray for forgiveness. Philip had been there all along but could not *lay hands* on anyone and pass on apostolic power. Why? He was of the 2nd generation instead of the 1st (like the apostles). Philip hadn’t _____ hands on anyone therefore no one had seen him _____ _____ on anyone. Simon knew nothing about the _____ on of apostolic _____ until _____ and _____ came down from _____. Simon knew more truth on this subject than some do 2,000 years later.
9. **The Seven Men Of Acts, Chapter Six** The apostles (V2) had to deal with a problem which arose because the Greek speaking Jews (ie: Grecians) had problems with the Palestinian Jews over the daily care of the widows. What did “the twelve” say they couldn’t do? _____ How did they solve the problem? _____ They chose _____ men. Who is “they”? _____ (V6) *“Whom they _____ the apostles: and when _____ had prayed, they laid _____ hands on them.”* Some argue this doesn’t specifically say that the apostles performed the “laying on of hands.” In light of other biblical evidence on the subject, could anyone else have done it? ____ Explain why not. _____ One of these men (V6) was _____ who was *“full of _____ and _____, did great wonders and _____ among the people.”*
10. **Philip The Evangelist Was One Of These Seven Men** Stephen is best known for being martyred for Christ. We know Philip [See Q3] best for his preaching in Samaria and to the Ethiopian nobleman on the road to Gaza (Acts 8). Did Philip “lay hands” on anyone? _____
11. **But What About Paul?** Paul relates that he personally saw Jesus: (1 Cor. 15:8) *“And _____ _____ he was seen of me also, as of one _____ out of due time.”* Paul acknowledges he is an apostle: (1 Cor 1:1) *“Paul, called to be an _____ of Jesus Christ through the _____ of God.”* Apostle basically means *one sent*. Paul had miraculous power. He said: (15:10) *“I _____ more abundantly than _____ all.”*