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Promises for Acts

In the first chapter of Acts, there are several promises made by Jesus to his disciples before he ascends into heaven. These promises include:

The Promise of the Holy Spirit: Jesus tells his disciples that they will soon receive the Holy Spirit, who will empower them to be witnesses for him in Jerusalem, Judea, Samaria, and to the ends of the earth (Acts 1:4-8).

The Promise of Jesus' Return: Jesus tells his disciples that he will return in the same way that he ascended into heaven (Acts 1:9-11).

The Promise of Unity: Before his ascension, Jesus urges his disciples to wait in Jerusalem until they receive the Holy Spirit, so that they can be unified in their mission (Acts 1:4-5).

The Promise of Authority: Jesus appoints his disciples as witnesses to his life, death, and resurrection, giving them authority to speak and act on his behalf (Acts 1:8).

Overall, the promises in Acts 1 demonstrate Jesus' continuing presence with his followers through the Holy Spirit and the authority given to them to spread the gospel message.

In Acts chapter 2, the Holy Spirit descends upon the disciples on the day of Pentecost, and Peter delivers a powerful sermon to the crowds that have gathered. Some of the promises made in this chapter include:

The Promise of the Holy Spirit: The Holy Spirit is given to the disciples and fills them with power and boldness to speak about Jesus (Acts 2:4).

The Promise of Salvation: Peter preaches that salvation is available to all who repent and believe in Jesus, and that they will receive forgiveness of sins and the gift of the Holy Spirit (Acts 2:38-39).

The Promise of the Resurrection: Peter proclaims that Jesus has been raised from the dead and that his resurrection is the fulfillment of Old Testament prophecies (Acts 2:24-31).

The Promise of God's Presence: Peter quotes the prophet Joel, who speaks of the pouring out of the Spirit in the last days and the presence of God among his people (Acts 2:17-21).

Overall, Acts chapter 2 emphasizes the transformative power of the Holy Spirit and the universal nature of salvation through faith in Jesus Christ. It also highlights the fulfillment of Old Testament prophecies and the ongoing presence of God with his people.

In Acts chapter 3, Peter and John heal a man who had been lame from birth and then preach to the crowd that had gathered. Some of the promises made in this chapter include:

The Promise of Healing: Peter and John heal a man who had been lame from birth, demonstrating God's power to heal and restore (Acts 3:6-8).

The Promise of Repentance: Peter calls on the crowd to repent and turn to God, so that their sins may be wiped out and times of refreshing may come from the Lord (Acts 3:19-20).

The Promise of Restoration: Peter speaks of the restoration of all things that God has spoken about through his prophets, including the coming of the Messiah (Acts 3:21).

The Promise of Blessing: Peter declares that God sent Jesus to bless people by turning them away from their wickedness (Acts 3:26).

Overall, Acts chapter 3 emphasizes God's power to heal and restore, the importance of repentance, and the fulfillment of Old Testament prophecies through the coming of Jesus Christ. It also highlights the blessings that come from turning away from sin and following Jesus.

In Acts chapter 4, Peter and John are brought before the religious authorities for preaching about Jesus, and they boldly declare their allegiance to him. Some of the promises made in this chapter include:

The Promise of Boldness: Despite facing opposition and threats, Peter and John boldly proclaim the truth about Jesus, trusting in God's power to work through them (Acts 4:13, 29).

The Promise of Salvation: Peter declares that salvation is found in no one else but Jesus, and that there is no other name under heaven by which people can be saved (Acts 4:12).

The Promise of Unity: The early believers are described as being of one heart and mind, sharing their possessions and working together for the sake of the gospel (Acts 4:32-35).

The Promise of God's Presence: When the believers pray, the place where they are gathered is shaken, and they are filled with the Holy Spirit and speak the word of God boldly (Acts 4:31).

Overall, Acts chapter 4 emphasizes the importance of boldness in proclaiming the truth about Jesus, the exclusivity of salvation through faith in him, the unity of the early believers, and the empowering presence of the Holy Spirit.

In Acts chapter 5, Ananias and Sapphira lie to the Holy Spirit and are struck dead, and the apostles continue to preach and perform miracles despite opposition. Some of the promises made in this chapter include:

The Promise of Judgment: Ananias and Sapphira are struck dead for lying to the Holy Spirit, demonstrating God's holiness and the seriousness of sin (Acts 5:1-11).

The Promise of Miracles: The apostles continue to perform many signs and wonders among the people, providing evidence of God's power and presence (Acts 5:12-16).

The Promise of Protection: The apostles are miraculously freed from prison by an angel, indicating God's protection and care for his servants (Acts 5:17-21).

The Promise of Wisdom: When the apostles are brought before the Sanhedrin, they are filled with wisdom and boldly testify to Jesus despite the threat of punishment (Acts 5:29-32).

Overall, Acts chapter 5 emphasizes the holiness and justice of God, the power of miracles to attest to his presence, his protection of his servants, and his provision of wisdom and courage in the face of opposition.

In Acts chapter 6, the apostles appoint deacons to serve the needs of the growing community of believers, and Stephen becomes a powerful preacher of the gospel. Some of the promises made in this chapter include:

The Promise of Provision: The apostles appoint deacons to ensure that the needs of the community are met, demonstrating God's concern for the practical needs of his people (Acts 6:1-6).

The Promise of Wisdom: Stephen is described as being full of wisdom and the Spirit, and he is able to defend the faith against opponents who cannot resist the wisdom and the Spirit with which he spoke (Acts 6:8-10).

The Promise of Persecution: Stephen becomes the first Christian martyr, showing that the gospel may be opposed and persecuted, but that God's truth will ultimately prevail (Acts 6:8-15).

The Promise of Salvation: Stephen's sermon before the Sanhedrin emphasizes the story of God's saving work throughout history, culminating in the coming of Jesus as the promised Messiah (Acts 7:1-53).

Overall, Acts chapter 6 emphasizes the importance of serving the needs of the community, the wisdom and power of the Holy Spirit, the reality of persecution for the sake of the gospel, and the overarching story of God's salvation throughout history.

In Acts chapter 7, Stephen gives a powerful speech before the Sanhedrin, tracing the history of God's people from Abraham to Moses and beyond. The chapter ends with Stephen being stoned to death for his witness. Some of the promises made in this chapter include:

The Promise of God's Faithfulness: Stephen's speech emphasizes God's faithfulness to his promises throughout history, even in the face of human disobedience and rebellion (Acts 7:2-53).

The Promise of Salvation: Stephen proclaims the gospel message of salvation through faith in Jesus Christ, who is the fulfillment of God's promises to Abraham and the prophets (Acts 7:55-56).

The Promise of Persecution: Stephen's speech and subsequent martyrdom highlight the reality of persecution that followers of Jesus may face, but also the promise of eternal life and reward for those who remain faithful (Acts 7:59-60).

The Promise of God's Presence: Stephen sees a vision of Jesus standing at the right hand of God, indicating God's presence and affirmation of his faithful servant (Acts 7:55-56).

Overall, Acts chapter 7 emphasizes the faithfulness of God, the reality of persecution for those who follow Jesus, the promise of salvation through faith in Christ, and the assurance of God's presence and reward for those who remain faithful to the end.

In Acts chapter 8, the gospel begins to spread beyond Jerusalem, with Philip preaching and performing miracles in Samaria and an Ethiopian eunuch coming to faith. Some of the promises made in this chapter include:

The Promise of the Holy Spirit: The Holy Spirit falls on the believers in Samaria when they are baptized, demonstrating God's power and presence in the spreading of the gospel (Acts 8:14-17).

The Promise of Healing: Philip performs many miracles, including healing the paralyzed and the lame, demonstrating God's power and compassion for those in need (Acts 8:5-7).

The Promise of Inclusion: The Ethiopian eunuch, who may have been considered an outcast due to his status, is welcomed into the family of God through faith in Jesus, demonstrating God's inclusivity and love for all people (Acts 8:26-40).

The Promise of Transformation: The conversion of the Ethiopian eunuch highlights the transformative power of the gospel, which can change lives and bring people into new relationships with God (Acts 8:26-40).

Overall, Acts chapter 8 emphasizes the power of the Holy Spirit to spread the gospel beyond Jerusalem, the healing and transforming power of the gospel, the inclusivity of God's love, and the way in which the gospel can bring people into new relationships with God.

In Acts chapter 9, Saul, who later becomes known as Paul, is converted to Christianity through a powerful encounter with Jesus on the road to Damascus. Some of the promises made in this chapter include:

The Promise of Transformation: Saul's conversion is a powerful example of the transformative power of the gospel, as he goes from being a persecutor of Christians to a follower of Christ (Acts 9:1-19).

The Promise of Forgiveness: Saul is forgiven for his past sins and mistakes, and he becomes a powerful advocate for grace and forgiveness through faith in Christ (Acts 9:1-19).

The Promise of Healing: Ananias lays hands on Saul, and he receives his sight back, demonstrating God's power to heal and restore (Acts 9:17-19).

The Promise of Witness: Saul becomes a powerful witness for Christ, boldly proclaiming the gospel message and enduring persecution for the sake of the gospel (Acts 9:20-31).

Overall, Acts chapter 9 emphasizes the transformative power of the gospel, the promise of forgiveness through faith in Christ, the healing power of God, and the importance of being a bold witness for Christ, even in the face of opposition and persecution.

In Acts chapter 10, God reveals to Peter that the gospel is meant for all people, not just the Jewish people, and Cornelius, a Gentile, becomes the first Gentile convert to Christianity. Some of the promises made in this chapter include:

The Promise of Inclusion: God reveals to Peter that the gospel is for all people, regardless of ethnicity or background, demonstrating God's inclusive love and desire to save all people (Acts 10:34-35).

The Promise of the Holy Spirit: The Holy Spirit falls on Cornelius and his household, demonstrating that God accepts Gentiles who believe in Jesus and that they receive the same Holy Spirit as Jewish believers (Acts 10:44-48).

The Promise of Repentance: Peter preaches repentance and forgiveness of sins through faith in Jesus, highlighting God's offer of salvation to all who believe (Acts 10:34-43).

The Promise of Peace: Through the conversion of Cornelius and his household, Peter sees that God is at work bringing peace between Jews and Gentiles through the gospel (Acts 10:36).

Overall, Acts chapter 10 emphasizes God's inclusive love for all people, the importance of repentance and faith in Jesus for salvation, the universality of the gospel message, and the power of the Holy Spirit to unite people and bring peace.

In Acts chapter 11, Peter defends his decision to share the gospel with Gentiles and the church in Jerusalem accepts the inclusion of Gentiles in the church. Some of the promises made in this chapter include:

The Promise of Unity: Peter's testimony and the acceptance of Gentiles into the church bring unity among believers, overcoming the initial tensions and conflicts that arose from the inclusion of Gentiles in the gospel message (Acts 11:1-18).

The Promise of the Holy Spirit: The Holy Spirit falls on Gentiles who believe in Jesus, demonstrating that God accepts all who come to Him in faith and that the Holy Spirit is not limited to any particular group (Acts 11:15-17).

The Promise of Growth: The growth of the church among both Jews and Gentiles is evidence of God's power and presence, and His desire for all to be saved through faith in Jesus (Acts 11:19-26).

The Promise of Provision: The church in Antioch sends aid to the church in Jerusalem during a time of famine, demonstrating God's provision for His people and the importance of caring for one another in the body of Christ (Acts 11:27-30).

Overall, Acts chapter 11 emphasizes the importance of unity among believers, the inclusivity of the gospel message, the power of the Holy Spirit to bring people together and grow the church, and the importance of caring for one another in the body of Christ.

In Acts chapter 12, King Herod begins to persecute the church, and James is martyred while Peter is imprisoned. However, God intervenes and delivers Peter from prison. Some of the promises made in this chapter include:

The Promise of Deliverance: Despite the persecution and martyrdom of James, God delivers Peter from prison and saves him from execution, demonstrating His power to protect and deliver His people (Acts 12:1-19).

The Promise of Judgment: King Herod is struck down by God and dies because he did not give glory to God, demonstrating that God judges those who oppose His kingdom (Acts 12:20-24).

The Promise of Prayer: The church prays fervently for Peter's release, and God answers their prayers by sending an angel to free Peter from prison, demonstrating the power of prayer and God's faithfulness to His people (Acts 12:5-12).

The Promise of Growth: Despite the persecution and martyrdom of James, the church continues to grow and thrive, demonstrating God's power to sustain and grow His kingdom even in the midst of opposition and persecution (Acts 12:24).

Overall, Acts chapter 12 emphasizes God's power to protect and deliver His people, the importance of prayer and God's faithfulness to answer, and the reality of God's judgment against those who oppose His kingdom.

In Acts chapter 13, Paul and Barnabas are sent out from Antioch to preach the gospel and plant churches in various cities. Some of the promises made in this chapter include:

The Promise of Calling: Paul and Barnabas are called by the Holy Spirit to go out and preach the gospel, demonstrating God's desire to use ordinary people for His purposes (Acts 13:1-3).

The Promise of Salvation: The gospel message is preached to both Jews and Gentiles, and many believe and are saved, demonstrating God's desire to save all who come to Him in faith (Acts 13:16-48).

The Promise of Faithfulness: Despite opposition and persecution, Paul and Barnabas remain faithful to their calling and continue to preach the gospel, demonstrating God's faithfulness to His people and His power to sustain them in the midst of trials (Acts 13:49-52).

The Promise of Fulfillment: The gospel message is the fulfillment of God's promises to Israel, demonstrating God's faithfulness to His word and His desire to bring salvation to all people (Acts 13:26-33).

Overall, Acts chapter 13 emphasizes God's calling and faithfulness, His desire to save all who come to Him in faith, and the fulfillment of His promises through the preaching of the gospel.

In Acts chapter 14, Paul and Barnabas continue their missionary journey, facing opposition and persecution in various cities. Some of the promises made in this chapter include:

The Promise of Healing: Paul heals a man who had been lame from birth, demonstrating God's power to heal and work miracles through His servants (Acts 14:8-10).

The Promise of Provision: Despite being rejected and driven out of some cities, Paul and Barnabas are provided for by God and are able to continue their mission, demonstrating God's faithfulness to provide for His people (Acts 14:19-20).

The Promise of Perseverance: Despite being stoned and left for dead, Paul gets up and continues preaching the gospel, demonstrating God's power to sustain His people through difficult circumstances and trials (Acts 14:19-20).

The Promise of Salvation: Many people believe and are saved through the preaching of the gospel, demonstrating God's desire to save all who come to Him in faith (Acts 14:21-23).

Overall, Acts chapter 14 emphasizes God's power to heal and provide, His faithfulness to sustain His people through trials, and His desire to save all who come to Him in faith.

In Acts chapter 15, there is a dispute in the early church regarding whether Gentile converts need to follow Jewish customs in order to be saved. This chapter shows how the apostles and leaders of the church came together to resolve the issue. Some of the promises made in this chapter include:

The Promise of Unity: Despite the disagreement, the leaders of the church come together to seek God's wisdom and guidance, demonstrating God's desire for unity among His people (Acts 15:6-21).

The Promise of Salvation: The apostles and leaders of the church affirm that salvation is by grace through faith in Jesus Christ, and that Gentile converts do not need to follow Jewish customs in order to be saved, demonstrating God's desire to save all who come to Him in faith (Acts 15:11).

The Promise of the Holy Spirit: The Holy Spirit is poured out on Gentile converts, confirming that they are accepted by God as His people, demonstrating God's desire to fill His people with His Spirit and to work in and through them (Acts 15:8-9).

The Promise of Relationship: Gentile converts are welcomed into the family of God as co-heirs with Jewish believers, demonstrating God's desire to have a relationship with all who come to Him in faith (Acts 15:9-11).

Overall, Acts chapter 15 emphasizes God's desire for unity among His people, His desire to save all who come to Him in faith, His desire to fill His people with His Spirit, and His desire for a relationship with His people.

In Acts chapter 16, Paul continues his missionary journey, preaching the gospel in various cities and facing opposition and persecution. Some of the promises made in this chapter include:

The Promise of Guidance: Paul receives guidance from the Holy Spirit regarding where to preach the gospel and where not to go, demonstrating God's desire to guide His people in their mission (Acts 16:6-10).

The Promise of Salvation: Many people believe and are saved through the preaching of the gospel, demonstrating God's desire to save all who come to Him in faith (Acts 16:14-15, 30-34).

The Promise of Deliverance: Paul and Silas are miraculously delivered from prison, demonstrating God's power to rescue His people from difficult situations (Acts 16:25-34).

The Promise of Provision: God provides for Paul and Silas by moving the heart of the jailer to show kindness to them, demonstrating God's faithfulness to provide for His people (Acts 16:33-34).

Overall, Acts chapter 16 emphasizes God's guidance, salvation, deliverance, and provision for His people as they fulfill His mission.

In Acts chapter 17, Paul and his companions continue their missionary journey, preaching the gospel in various cities and facing opposition and persecution. Some of the promises made in this chapter include:

The Promise of the Resurrection: Paul preaches about the resurrection of Jesus Christ, which is central to the gospel message, demonstrating God's power to overcome death and give eternal life to all who believe (Acts 17:1-4).

The Promise of Seeking and Finding: Paul encourages people to seek God, who is not far from them, and promises that those who seek Him will find Him, demonstrating God's desire to be found by those who seek Him with a sincere heart (Acts 17:26-27).

The Promise of Revelation: Paul proclaims that God has revealed Himself through His creation, through His word, and through Jesus Christ, demonstrating God's desire to make Himself known to all who are willing to listen and receive His revelation (Acts 17:24-25, 29-31).

The Promise of Repentance and Forgiveness: Paul calls people to repent and turn to God, promising that those who do will receive forgiveness and new life, demonstrating God's desire to forgive and restore those who turn to Him in repentance (Acts 17:30-31).

Overall, Acts chapter 17 emphasizes God's power to overcome death and give eternal life, His desire to be found by those who seek Him, His willingness to reveal Himself to those who listen, and His mercy and forgiveness for those who turn to Him in repentance.

In Acts chapter 18, Paul continues his missionary journey, preaching the gospel in Corinth and facing opposition and persecution. Some of the promises made in this chapter include:

The Promise of Protection: God promises to protect Paul from harm and encourages him to continue preaching the gospel without fear, demonstrating God's faithfulness to protect His people in the face of opposition and persecution (Acts 18:9-10).

The Promise of Divine Assistance: God sends Aquila and Priscilla to help Paul in his ministry, demonstrating God's desire to provide assistance and support to His people as they fulfill His mission (Acts 18:1-4, 18-19).

The Promise of Persistence: Despite facing opposition and rejection, Paul persists in preaching the gospel and many people come to believe, demonstrating God's faithfulness to bring forth fruit from the seeds that are sown (Acts 18:5-8).

The Promise of Encouragement: God encourages Paul through a vision and through the support of fellow believers, demonstrating God's desire to comfort and encourage His people in the midst of difficult circumstances (Acts 18:9-11, 18-23).

Overall, Acts chapter 18 emphasizes God's promise to protect and provide for His people as they fulfill His mission, His faithfulness to bring forth fruit from their labors, and His desire to encourage and comfort them in the midst of difficulty.

In Acts chapter 19, Paul continues his missionary journey, this time in the city of Ephesus. Some of the promises made in this chapter include:

The Promise of the Holy Spirit: Paul encounters some disciples who had received John's baptism, but had not yet received the Holy Spirit. After he baptizes them in the name of Jesus, he lays hands on them and the Holy Spirit comes upon them, fulfilling Jesus' promise that those who believe in Him will receive the Holy Spirit (Acts 19:1-7).

The Promise of Miracles: God performs many miracles through Paul in Ephesus, including healing the sick and casting out demons, demonstrating God's power and presence among His people (Acts 19:11-12).

The Promise of Protection: God protects His people from harm, as demonstrated when the sons of Sceva try to cast out demons using the name of Jesus, but are overpowered by the evil spirits. This event shows the importance of having a genuine relationship with Jesus and not using His name in a superficial or manipulative way (Acts 19:13-20).

The Promise of Growth: The gospel continues to spread and many people come to believe, both in Ephesus and throughout Asia Minor, demonstrating God's faithfulness to grow His kingdom and expand His reach (Acts 19:8-10, 20).

Overall, Acts chapter 19 emphasizes God's promise to give His Holy Spirit to those who believe in Jesus, His power to perform miracles and protect His people, and His faithfulness to grow His kingdom and expand His reach.

I apologize for my mistake in my previous response. As an AI language model, I do not have the ability to remember the previous conversations unless specified. Here are the promises made in chapter 19 of the book of Acts:

The Promise of the Holy Spirit: In Acts 19:1-7, Paul comes across some disciples in Ephesus who had received John's baptism but had not yet received the Holy Spirit. After he baptizes them in the name of Jesus, he lays hands on them and the Holy Spirit comes upon them.

The Promise of Miracles: God performs many miracles through Paul in Ephesus, including healing the sick and casting out demons, demonstrating God's power and presence among His people (Acts 19:11-12).

The Promise of Protection: God protects His people from harm, as demonstrated when the sons of Sceva try to cast out demons using the name of Jesus but are overpowered by the evil spirits. This event shows the importance of having a genuine relationship with Jesus and not using His name in a superficial or manipulative way (Acts 19:13-20).

The Promise of Growth: The gospel continues to spread and many people come to believe, both in Ephesus and throughout Asia Minor, demonstrating God's faithfulness to grow His kingdom and expand His reach (Acts 19:8-10, 20).

Overall, Acts chapter 19 emphasizes God's promise to give His Holy Spirit to those who believe in Jesus, His power to perform miracles and protect His people, and His faithfulness to grow His kingdom and expand His reach.

In Acts chapter 20, we see several promises made by God:

The Promise of His Presence: God promises to be with His people and guide them through the Holy Spirit, as seen when Paul decides to travel to Jerusalem despite being warned of the danger there. He trusts in God's guidance and protection (Acts 20:22-23).

The Promise of Deliverance: God promises to deliver His people from trouble and persecution, as seen when Paul is protected from a plot to kill him in Troas. This event shows God's power to protect and preserve His faithful servants (Acts 20:7-12).

The Promise of Grace: God promises to provide His people with the grace they need to fulfill His calling, as seen when Paul encourages the Ephesian elders to remember his example of hard work and sacrifice, and to rely on God's grace to carry out their own ministry (Acts 20:18-24).

The Promise of Inheritance: God promises to give His people an eternal inheritance, as seen when Paul reminds the Ephesian elders that he had not hesitated to proclaim the whole counsel of God, which includes the promise of eternal life and the hope of resurrection (Acts 20:25-32).

Overall, Acts chapter 20 emphasizes God's promise to be with His people, to deliver them from trouble, to provide them with grace for their calling, and to give them an eternal inheritance.

In Acts chapter 21, we see several promises made by God:

The Promise of Guidance: God promises to guide His people through the Holy Spirit, as seen when Paul is led by the Spirit to go to Jerusalem, despite being warned by several prophets and friends that he will face imprisonment and suffering there (Acts 21:4, 10-11).

The Promise of Fellowship: God promises to provide His people with the fellowship and support of other believers, as seen when Paul is welcomed warmly by the church in Jerusalem, including James and the other elders (Acts 21:15-17).

The Promise of Protection: God promises to protect His people in the midst of trials and opposition, as seen when Paul is rescued from a mob that seeks to kill him in the temple precincts, and is later placed under Roman guard to prevent further violence against him (Acts 21:27-36).

The Promise of Courage: God promises to give His people courage and boldness to testify to the gospel, as seen when Paul stands before the Jewish council and the Roman governor, and fearlessly proclaims the truth about Jesus Christ (Acts 22:1-23:11).

Overall, Acts chapter 21 emphasizes God's promise to guide, provide fellowship, protect, and give courage to His people, even in the midst of trials and persecution.

In Acts chapter 22, we see several promises made by God:

The Promise of Redemption: God promises to redeem and transform our lives, as seen in Paul's testimony of his own conversion and transformation from a persecutor of the church to a faithful follower of Christ (Acts 22:3-16).

The Promise of Forgiveness: God promises to forgive our sins and cleanse us from all unrighteousness, as seen in Paul's account of his baptism, where his sins were washed away through faith in Jesus Christ (Acts 22:16).

The Promise of Calling: God promises to call us to a specific purpose and mission, as seen in Paul's commissioning to be a witness for Christ to the Gentiles (Acts 22:17-21).

The Promise of Protection: God promises to protect and deliver us from harm, as seen in Paul's rescue from a plot to kill him by a group of Jews in Jerusalem (Acts 22:22-30).

Overall, Acts chapter 22 emphasizes God's promises of redemption, forgiveness, calling, and protection for His people. It also highlights the power of personal testimony and how God can use our own stories of transformation to bring others to faith.

In Acts chapter 23, we see several promises made by God:

The Promise of Justice: God promises to bring justice for His people, as seen in the confrontation between Paul and the high priest Ananias, where Paul proclaims his innocence and demands a fair trial (Acts 23:1-5).

The Promise of Deliverance: God promises to deliver His people from harm and danger, as seen in Paul's protection from a plot by a group of Jews to kill him (Acts 23:12-24).

The Promise of Encouragement: God promises to encourage and strengthen His people in times of trouble, as seen in Paul's encounter with the Lord who reassures him and tells him that he will bear witness for Christ in Rome (Acts 23:11).

The Promise of Guidance: God promises to guide His people in their mission and purpose, as seen in Paul's transfer to Caesarea under the protection of the Roman governor, who was appointed by God to ensure his safety (Acts 23:23-24).

Overall, Acts chapter 23 emphasizes God's promises of justice, deliverance, encouragement, and guidance for His people. It also shows how God works through difficult circumstances to accomplish His purposes and how He uses the faithfulness and boldness of His people to advance His kingdom.

In Acts chapter 24, we see several promises made by God:

The Promise of a Fair Trial: God promises to provide justice for His people, and this is seen in the trial of Paul before Felix, the Roman governor. Paul is given the opportunity to defend himself against the accusations of the Jewish leaders, and he is treated fairly (Acts 24:10-21).

The Promise of Hope: God promises to give hope to His people even in difficult circumstances. Paul's defense before Felix includes a clear testimony of his faith in Jesus Christ and the hope that he has in the resurrection (Acts 24:14-16).

The Promise of Salvation: God promises salvation to those who put their faith in Jesus Christ. Paul emphasizes this in his defense, pointing out that he is being accused because of his belief in the resurrection of the dead (Acts 24:21-22).

The Promise of Judgment: God promises to judge those who reject His truth and oppose His people. Felix is convicted by Paul's words and becomes afraid, showing that even rulers are accountable to God (Acts 24:24-27).

Overall, Acts chapter 24 highlights God's promises of justice, hope, salvation, and judgment. It shows how God's truth is often opposed by those who refuse to believe, but also how God's faithful servants can boldly proclaim the truth and trust in God's promises even in the face of opposition.

In Acts chapter 25, we see a continuation of God's promises from the previous chapter, particularly regarding the justice and protection of His people.

The Promise of Justice: God promises to provide justice for His people. In this chapter, Paul is brought before Festus, the new governor, and once again, the Jewish leaders make accusations against him. However, Festus recognizes that Paul has done nothing worthy of death and seeks to provide him with a fair trial (Acts 25:10-11).

The Promise of Protection: God promises to protect His people in the midst of trials and persecution. In this chapter, Paul faces great danger from the Jewish leaders who plot to kill him. However, God protects him through the Roman authorities, who send him to Rome for trial (Acts 25:3-12).

The Promise of Faithfulness: God promises to be faithful to His people and to use them for His purposes. In this chapter, we see Paul boldly proclaiming the gospel before Festus

and King Agrippa, even though it could cost him his life. He trusts in God's promise of protection and faithfully fulfills his calling to share the gospel (Acts 25:23-27).

Overall, Acts chapter 25 highlights God's promises of justice, protection, and faithfulness to His people, even in the midst of trials and persecution. It shows how God uses His faithful servants to advance His kingdom and fulfill His purposes, and how He ultimately protects and preserves them for His glory.

In chapter 26 of the Book of Acts, God does not explicitly make any promises. However, the chapter includes Paul's testimony before King Agrippa about his conversion to Christianity and his mission to share the Gospel with both Jews and Gentiles. Paul's message emphasizes God's promise of salvation through faith in Jesus Christ and the fulfillment of the prophetic promises of the Hebrew Scriptures. Paul also speaks about the hope of the resurrection and eternal life in Christ. While God does not make any promises in this chapter, Paul's testimony underscores the promises of salvation and eternal life that are available to all who believe in Jesus Christ.

In chapter 27 of the Book of Acts, God makes a promise to Paul while he is a prisoner aboard a ship bound for Rome. An angel of the Lord appears to Paul in a vision and assures him that he will be brought safely to Rome to stand trial before Caesar. The angel says, "Do not be afraid, Paul. You must stand trial before Caesar; and God has graciously given you the lives of all who sail with you" (Acts 27:24).

Despite facing a dangerous storm and shipwreck, Paul encourages his fellow passengers to have faith in God's promise and assures them that they will all survive. He says, "Last night an angel of the God to whom I belong and whom I serve stood beside me and said, 'Do not be afraid, Paul. You must stand trial before Caesar; and God has graciously given you the lives of all who sail with you.' So keep up your courage, men, for I have faith in God that it will happen just as he told me" (Acts 27:23-25).

In this chapter, God's promise to Paul demonstrates His faithfulness and protection over His servants even in the midst of perilous situations. Despite the storm and shipwreck, keeps His promise and brings Paul and his fellow passengers safely to land.

In chapter 28 of the Book of Acts, there are no explicit promises made by God, but there are examples of His providence and protection.

The chapter starts with Paul and the other prisoners being shipwrecked on the island of Malta, but they are welcomed and treated kindly by the locals. God's provision is seen in this situation as the islanders provide shelter and care for the travelers.

Later, Paul arrives in Rome and is allowed to live by himself with a soldier guarding him. Even though he is in custody, he is able to continue preaching the gospel to those who visit him.

The book ends with the statement that Paul "proclaimed the kingdom of God and taught about the Lord Jesus Christ—with all boldness and without hindrance!" This is a testimony to God's faithfulness in using Paul's circumstances to spread the gospel message, despite the many trials and difficulties he faced.