

pel his Jewish prejudices, and to teach him that all men are equal before God.

Q. Who is it that is called "The Great Apostle of the Gentiles?"

A. Saint Paul, who from the time of his own conversion laboured to diffuse the Gospel over the then known world.

Q. Is there any thing remarkable in the history of Saint Paul's conversion?

A. He was originally a violent persecutor of the Christians, and consented to the death of the martyr Stephen; but as he was journeying to Damas'cus, he was suddenly struck to the earth by a visible manifestation of Divine glory, and the ways of truth were revealed to him.

Q. What was the consequence of Saint Paul's active exertions in the diffusion of Christianity?

A. The Jews sought his life, and made such a fierce attack upon him in the Temple, that but for the interference of the Roman soldiers he would have been murdered.

Q. How did this end?

A. Saint Paul was accused by the Jews before the Roman deputy; he however appealed to Cæsar, and was in consequence sent off as a prisoner to Rome.

Q. How does the Acts of the Apostles terminate?

A. With the arrival of St. Paul at Rome, after having encountered the greatest danger and distress.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

Of the Epistles written by the Apostles.

Q. WHO were the writers of the different Epistles?

A. St. Paul, St. Peter, St. James, St. John, and St. Jude.

Q. Why did they write them?

A. To instruct those people whom they had before converted; and to keep them in the faith when they were absent from them, and could not discourse to them in person.

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