

for ships, as we see in the case of Solomon. The Assyrians also utilized the genius of this maritime people in many ways. When the Chaldeans, under Merodach-Baladen, were defeated by Sennacherib, they fled to Nagitu, a place inaccessible by land. Phœnicians were immediately set to work by the Assyrians, and "lofty ships, after the model of their own country," were built on the Tigris, near Nineveh. When ready they were brought down the rivers to the Persian Gulf, and manned by sailors of Tyre, Sidon and Cyprus.

Tyre and Sidon were completely given up to trade, hence, did not intermeddle much in the struggle for power carried on by the nations around, but, prudently, always sided with the

supreme power of the present, content to pay tribute if need be, so long as their trading was not interfered with. Yet, when hard pressed, the most stubborn resistance which the Assyrian power had in all the west land was from the trader city of Tyre. The Phœnician cities were much more democratic in their government than the other Semitic states. The Tyrian traders were the missionaries of civilization to Europe. It was they who gave the alphabet to the Greeks, They also brought the arts and sciences, and probably much of the mythology of the Babylonians, to Europe, and thus laid the foundation of our modern European civilization.

QUESTIONS FOR STUDY.

On what errand was Paul going up to Jerusalem? (24: 17). By what date did he wish to arrive there? (20: 16). From whom had he just parted? For what did they sorrow most?

1. Point out on the map, Cos, Rhodes, and Patara. For what was Cos famous? What "wonder of the world" was found at Rhodes?

2, 3. Point out Phœnicia, Cyprus, and Tyre. What great cities were within the boundaries of Syria? What king of Tyre was friendly to Sennacherib? Why was judgment pronounced against Tyre? (Amos 1: 7, 9). Where is its overthrow predicted? (Isa. 23; Ezek. 27: 28). What infamous queen was a native of Tyre? (1 Kings 16: 31).

4. When was the gospel brought to Tyre? (Acts 11: 19). Have we evidence that there were disciples scattered throughout Phœnicia? (15: 3). Is it possible that Christ himself visited the neighborhood of Tyre? (Matt. 15: 21). How long did Paul remain at Tyre? What intimation was again given him then? What did the disciples urge him to do?

5, 6. What mark of respect and affection did the disciples at Tyre shew to Paul? Where was a similar kindness shewn? (15: 3). Of what other leavetaking does this remind you?

7, 8. Point out on the map, Ptolemais, and Caesarea. How far apart were they? What famous mountain near Ptolemais? What is its modern name? How long did Paul remain there? What famous convert

had resided at Caesarea? (10: 1). Where do we first read of Philip? (6: 5). What persecution drove him from Jerusalem? What noted convert did he gain? (8: 26, 40). What other references do we have to the office of evangelist? (Eph. 4: 11; 2 Tim. 4: 5).

9. What O. T. prophecy was fulfilled in these young women? (Joel 2: 28; Acts 2: 17). Are there other instances of women being inspired? (Judges 5; 1 Cor. 11: 5). What prohibition did Paul lay upon women? (1 Cor. 14: 34; 1 Tim. 2: 12). Was this local and temporary, or universal and permanent?

10. What prophecy had Agabus previously uttered? (11: 28). Would the fact of his just coming from Judea add force to his warning?

11. By what striking action did he impress his words upon Paul? Other examples of prophetic actions are—Isa. 20: 3; Jer. 13: 5; 19: 10, 11; Ezek. 4: 1-3; 5: 1-4; 1 King 12: 11. Compare John 21: 18. When was this fulfilled? (verse 33).

12, 13. Name two of Paul's companions? What does Paul mean by "break my heart"? What does he say that he is ready to do? What other Apostle uttered similar words? (Luke 22: 33) Why did Peter fail but Paul stand firm? (Phil. 4: 13)

14, 15. Where did the disciples learn these words? (Luke 22: 42; Matt. 26: 42) What is meant by "took up our carriages"?