

ACTS OF THE APOSTLES

INTRODUCTORY THOUGHTS

(26) Acts is the fifth book in our present order of New Testament books. It is not only the central book but the capstone of all New Testament books. Without this book we would know nothing of the origin or the nature of "the church".

The title "The Acts of the Apostles" can be traced back to the middle of the second century. Up to that time it was probably called a "Letter" to Theophilus". It could be called the deeds of Peter and Paul since it contains most of their deeds but certainly the other apostles were active in it.

The apostle Paul's labors were more extensive than the other apostles. He was not burdened by a wife or children and could travel at a moments notice anywhere the gospel was needed. The apostle Paul's aim was to places which had never known our Lord and preach to them Christ. Paul's stories are covered from the thirteenth chapter on to the twenty-eighth.

The apostle Peter and the rest of the apostles and their acts are covered in the first twelve chapters.

(32) The study of Acts has been often been neglected as verified by his Chrysoston who said in part; many do not know this book exists in this the 5th century and do not know its author.

A. The book of Acts tells us many things about the N.T. church:

1. It is the only book which records apostolic preaching and conversion.
2. It tells us of the growth and the external structure of the church.
3. It tells how to be saved and the book of Romans tells us the meaning of it.

(34)

(35-40) Information on tests

As we read we must notice the emphasis on the Lord Jesus Christ and the resurrection. This is the basis of apostolic preaching Peter will have three arguments for their believing in the resurrection:

1. Because of the O.T. prophecies which they claim to believe.
2. Peter will tell why we are witnesses.
3. The Spirit comes and Peter tells them that this prophecy is fulfilled.

All the prophecies of Jesus were fulfilled that he would suffer and die and many more. Unless we can understand these (50) things it will be hard for us to preach Christ.

(50-60) Discussion on objective and subjective religions

NOTE: IT MUST BE SAID HERE THERE IS A DIFFERENCE IN TWO TEXTS OF ACTS: THE WESTERN AND THE NEUTRAL TEXT. IT IS THE INSTRUCTOR'S VIEW THAT THE NEUTRAL IS THE BEST AND THE WESTERN THE MOST LITERAL.

(69) B. The Author of Acts

Luke, the author of Acts was the only Greek to write in the New Testament. Luke was a writer and companion of Paul. The

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unity of the book of Luke and of Acts is how we know they were written by the same author. Most liberal scholars agree to this also. This unity relates because of the style and syntax of both books. Luke wrote in pure Greek where Paul wrote in complex Greek. The reason for his style was that Luke was a physician and was a learned man. From 170 A.D. on until (78) today historians accepted Luke as the author. Books which tell of Luke's authorship as external evidences are

1. The anti-marcionite prologue to Luke
 2. The meritorian fragments (170-200 A.D.)
 3. Apostolic and church fathers
 - a. Irenaeus
 - b. Clement of Alex.
 - c. Tertullian
 - d. Origen
 - e. Eusebius
- (81)

The internal evidences are just as strong and abundant:

1. Luke is nowhere named as the author.
2. Luke was a Greek and so was the author of this book.
3. The author must have been a companion of Paul and we know that Luke was.

C. Luke the Man (Part of internal evidences)

1. Luke is mentioned only three times in the N.T.
- (87) a. Colosians 4:10-14 Luke was a Greek Gentile.

NOTE: Peter was not in Rome. In these verses Paul plainly states that no one was there except those few he names. Peter could not have started the Roman church because he was not there.

(98)

- b. 2 Timothy 4:11 Luke is only one with Paul. He exhorts Timothy to bring Mark.
- c. Philemon :23f Luke is with Paul.

(114) Discussion on Communism

(120) Sidetracked Examples of God's providence

1. Nebekaneezer
2. King of Indonesia
3. Another nation

God is in power throughout the book of Acts not in a miraculous providentially but just providentially.

- (163) 2. The book of Luke and and Acts speak of the Holy Spirit in a very profound way.

- a. Luke 1:15-35 and Acts 2 - the style and content are much the same.

We must begin at this point to prepare ourselves to realize three different aspects of the Holy Spirit;

1. He is a person of being.
2. The Holy Spirit empowers.
3. The Holy Spirit has influence.

- (174) NOTE: Does the word "filled" mean miraculous or non-miraculous influence? We will find that the context will determine what influence is meant.

The Spirit accomplishes its work today through the Word.

- (183) 3. The books speak sympathy for the poor.
Luke 3:11; 4:18; Acts 4:34f; 9:36,39;
4. It is thought that Luke and Acts might have been written together from this proof because both speak of Theophilus. Luke 1 and Acts 1
5. Christianity was not a sect of Jews but regarded with favor by Roman authorities. Luke 20:20; Acts 13&16
6. We clauses
- a. Acts 16:10-17
 - b. Acts 20:5-21:18
 - c. Acts 27:1-28:16

D. The Date of the Book

The book was written between 62-64 A.D. Many commentaries try to prove that the book was written much later; some say after the start of the first century and others just before the 1st century.

These are assumptions on their part.

1. We can back up these claims in that:

- (212) a. Luke shows no acquaintance with epistles of Paul.
- b. Abrupt manner of the ending of the book. Luke would have written of Paul's death.
- c. There is no hint of Neroean persecution (64 A.D.)
- d. No hint of the destruction of Jerasalem (70 A.D.)
- e. No hint of Paul's plan to go to Spain
- f. No hint of the ghostic heresy.

D. Destination of This Book

The book was written to Theophilus Acts 1:1; Luke 1:1-4;

- 1. Luke refers to him as most excellent implies Theophilus was a governor. The proof *
 - a. Acts 23:26
 - b. Acts 24:3
 - c. Acts 26:25
- (240) 2. Acts 1:1 Luke refers to him as a brother in Christ. Evidently he was born again and was now a Christian.

NOTE: We are all brethren, not Dr. _____; or Most Excellent _____; but brothers in Christ all of us.

F. The Purpose of the Book.

(264) First class period ended.

(L1/T1)

(267) NOTE: WRITTEN TO ENLIGHTEN.

- 1. SPECIFICALLY-THEOPHILUS
- 2. GENERALLY-ALL THE PEOPLE

NOTE: LUKE HAS KNOWLEDGE FROM EYEWITNESS OF JESUS AND HIS TEACHING.

Purpose continued;

- 1. Historical-concerning things Jesus did through the Apostles and the Holy Spirit. It was also written to those of the first century who had witnessed these things themselves. The aim was to set before men the plan of salvation.

(Purpose continued)

- 2. Apologetic
 - A. vindicates the death of Jesus
 - B. vindicates Paul

NOTE: THEOPHILUS NEEDS TO KNOW THESE THINGS.

- (283) 3. Didactic--Meant to teach us something.

NOTE: 1. SAMARITIANS WERE LOOKED UPON BY GOD AS JEWS.

- (292) 2. JESUS PICKED AN IDEAL TIME TO START THE CHURCH.

(314) CHAPTER ONE--ORIGIN AND DISPERSION OF THE CHURCH IN JERUSALEM.

PROLOGUE--ORIGIN, PERSECUTION, DISPERSION.

General Outline of Acts

I. The Origin, Process and Dispersion of the Church in Jerusalem 1:1-8:4

- (334) A. The Birth of the Church 1:1-2:47
 - 1. Days of Expectation 1:1-26
 - 2. The Day of Pentecost 2:1-47
 - (379) a. Coming of the Holy Spirit 1:4,5 2:1-13
 - b. Peter's sermon 2:14-37
 - c. Results and Record of growth 2:37-47

(400) VERY IMPORTANT THIRD CHAPTER

- B. Persecution Leads To Growth of the Church 3:1-4,35
 - 1. Peter's Healing and Preaching 3:1-26
 - (453) 2. First clash with Judaism 4:1-31
 - 3. Results and Record of Growth 4:32-35
- (505) C. Internal Disorders Corrected and Record of Growth 5:1-6

NOTE: BOLDNESS COMES FROM PRAYER. IT IS REFERRED TO
30 TIMES IN THE BOOK OF ACTS.

- (532) D. Second Clash with Judaism 5:17-42
- (538) E. Internal Disorder Corrected and Record of Growth 6:1-7
- (570) F. Work, Defense, and Death of Stephen: Resulting in Dispersion of the Church. 6:8-8:14

II. The Spread of the Gospel In Judea and Ancient Countries. 8:5-12:34

- (593) A. The Labors of Phillip 8:5-40
- B. The Conversion of and Early Labors of Paul 9:1-31
 - Record of Growth v.31
- C. Acts of Peter In Judea 9:32-43-11:18
 - 1. Peter in Western Palestine 9:32-43
 - 2. The conversion of Cornelius 10:1-48
 - 3. The other Apostles Informed and Rejoice 11:1-18
- (666) D. Church Founded in Antioch of Syria 11:19-39 Record of Growth v.21
- (702) E. Persecution of Church By Herod Agrippa. The Record of Growth 12:1-24

III. The Spread of the Gospel to Rome-Acts of Paul 12:25-28:31

- A. Paul's Tours Among the Gentiles 13:1-21:14
1. First Tour or Journey 13:1-14:28
 2. The Jerusalem Conference 15:1-29
 3. The Second Tour 15:30-18:22. Record and Growth 16:5
 4. The Third Tour 18:23-21:16
 - a. From Antioch to Ephesus to Greece 18:23-20:3. Record of Growth 19:20
 - b. The Return to Jerusalem 20:4-21:14

(741)

(790)

- B. Events in Jerusalem Leading to Arrest 21:15-22:24

(808)

(EOT)

NOTE: LESSON OF PROVIDENCE

- C. Paul's Five Years of Imprisonment 22:25-28:31
1. Imprisonment in Jerusalem 22:25-23:30
 2. Imprisonment to Caesarea 23:31-26:32
 3. Voyage to Rome and Shipwreck 27:1-28:16
 4. Paul's Prison Labors in Rome 28:17-31

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CHAPTER ONE CLASSROOM NOTES

I. Introduction v.1-2

A. The Writer

1. Wrote to Theophilus before (former treatise refers to Luke 1:1-4)
2. Wrote of all the things Jesus began both to do and to teach.
 - a. Until ascension
 - b. After ascension Jesus would do more for the Apostles. (send Spirit)

NOTE: THEOPHILUS IS NOW A FRIEND OR HE IS NOT IN PUBLIC OFFICE ANYMORE.

B. The Commandment is the "Great Commission" v.2

- Luke 24:46f; Matt. 28:18; Mk. 16:15f,
1. The commandment given through the Holy Spirit.

NOTE: THE ENTIRE WORK AND MISSION OF OUR LORD WAS CREDITED TO THE POWER OF THE SPIRIT.

- a. The Lord was anointed with the Spirit. Acts 10:38
 1. with Spirit
 2. with power
- b. The Lord offered himself as a sacrifice for us through the Spirit. Heb. 9:14
- c. The Lord proved himself to be the Son of God with power by resurrection. Rom. 1:14

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Hence Christ works through the Spirit. Eph. 2:22

NOTE: JESUS WHEN HE ASCENDED WAS TO SEND THE SPIRIT. THIS WAS NOT TO SAY THAT THE SPIRIT WAS NOT ON THE EARTH BUT ON THE DAY OF PENTECOST WAS MANIFESTED IN A VERY DIFFERENT WAY WHICH HAD NEVER HAPPENED BEFORE THIS TIME TO IMPOWER AND INDWELL HIS DISCIPLES.

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NOTE: LUKE IS WRITER ACCORDING TO F.F. BRUCE, P.81f; WHO IS "UNSURPASSED AS A HISTORIAN".

II. A Description of the 40 Day Period of Time v. 3-8

A. The Resurrection v.3

NOTE: APOSTLE MEANS "ONE WHO IS SENT FORTH." THERE WERE APOSTLES OF CHURCHES II COR. 8:24: PHIL. 2:25. WE MUST MAKE DISTINCTIONS BETWEEN APOSTLES OF CHURCHES AND CHRIST'S APOSTLES. CHRIST IS REFERRED TO AS AN APOSTLE (HEB. 3:1) PAUL LISTED ALL THE APOSTLES IN I COR. 1:5-9 INCLUDING HIMSELF AND MATTHIAS. ACT 1:26; GAL. 1:12 REFERS TO APOSTLES OF CHRIST.

1. By many proofs he showed himself alive.

NOTE: THEME OF CHAPTER ONE HAS TO DO WITH THE APOSTLES. THE APOSTLES ARE REFERRED TO REPEATEDLY.

2. Forty Days

- a. the period began with the resurrection.
- b. the period ended with the ascension.
- c. In this time he spoke to them of the Kingdom of God.

NOTE: THE CENTRAL THEME OF THE BIBLE IS REDEMPTION BUT THE MAIN THEME IS CHRIST AND HIS KINGDOM. MORE ERROR IN THE CHURCHES OR DENOMINATIONS OF TODAY IS IN THE TEACHINGS OF THE KINGDOM. MOST PEOPLE DO NOT UNDERSTAND THE NATURE OF THE KINGDOM COL. 1:13; REV. 1:9; 5:9; HEB. 12:28 MUST BE DISCUSSED AND A COMPLETE EXEGESIS OF ROM. 5:1. (DOES NOT MEAN SENSATION OF PEACE)

- A. Christ was born to save us from our sins.
Matt. 1:21. Was not intended to be national.
Mark 1:14 the kingdom is at hand and the prophecies have been fulfilled.
- B. Kingdom is the Church
- C. The Design of His Miracles was to Extinguish Disbelief on Jesus Being the Savior of the World
John 20:31.

NOTE: WOULDN'T IT BE A LITTLE RIDICULOUS FOR OUR LORD TO
 STAY ON THE EARTH ANOTHER FORTY DAYS TO TELL THE A
 APOSTLES THE KINGDOM WAS GOING TO COME IN 1973!
 WOULDN'T THAT BE REAL ENCOURAGING TO THE APOSTLES
 AND WOULDN'T THAT MAKE THEM WANT TO DIE FOR HIM
 AND THE CHURCH.

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- D. Christ is Ruling on his throne. Acts 2:31
 He is our King. It is ridiculous to say that
 Christ is on his throne without his having a
 kingdom to rule from his throne. We do not read
 of the kingdom in the future tense from Acts 1 on.
- E. Matt. 16:18-19 Jesus talks about the Church and
 then tells Peter he is going to have the keys to
 the Kingdom. If Jesus was not talking about the
 same thing wouldn't that be an abrupt change?
 Peter unlocked the Kingdom on the Day of Pentecost.
- F. Christ Proclaimed As King. Acts 2:30-36
 - 1. He rules Over His Kingdom with A Sep. of
 Righteousness. Heb. 1:8; Psa. 2
 - a. Psa. 110:1f
 - b. Acts 3:22 in these day not future tense.

CHRIST

(Rules with Sep. of Right.)

Enemies
 Psa. 110:1f

Church
 (us) Heb. 1:8

- G. Christ has All Authority. Eph. 1:20-21
 I. Cor. 15:24-28 then the Lord comes.

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NOTE: JOHN 3--UNLESS YE BE BORN AGAIN YOU CANNOT ENTER
 INTO THE KINGDOM.

End of the Discussion

NOTE: THE SIGNIFIANCE OF TALKING ABOUT THE KINGDOM AND THE AIM WAS TO SHOW WHY JESUS SPENT 40 DAYS HERE ON EARTH DISCUSSING WITH THE DISCIPLES ABOUT THE KINGDOM. IN DOING THIS WE MUST DISCUSS, HOWEVER BRIEFLY, THE NATURE OF THE KINGDOM.

B. Our Lord appeared off and on to the Apostles in that forty days. Acts 10:39-41;

C. Jesus charged them not to leave Jerusalem. v.4

1. Passages of the Promise

a. John 14:16f

b. John 14:26

c. John 15:26

d. Luke 24:49

2. They shall be baptized with Spirit v.5

D. The Apostles Misunderstood the Kingdom Still. v.6

1. They thought it was nationalistic. Mk. 10:35
Mk. 16:14; Luke 22:24ff

2. When are you going to restore kingdom? v.6

3. Not for you to know. v.7

NOTE: WILL CORRECT YOUR IDEA OF KINGDOM JOHN 14:26;15:12

E. Ye Shall Receive Power v.8

1. Holy Spirit is come upon you

NOTE: "COME UPON YOU" MEANS THE IMPOWERING OF THE SPIRIT IN EVERY CASE.

a. After it comes you'll have remembrance and understanding of the Kingdom.(Be patient)

b. They will be qualified as witnesses.

NOTE: (V.S.8) HAS BEEN CALLED THE TOPIC SENTENACE OF ACTS.

IT CONTAINS A KIND OF GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX STARTING FROM JERUSALEM 1:1-8:1; THEN TO JUDEA AND SAMARIA 8:1-11:18 AND GROWTH TO SURROUNDING NATIONS IN THE ROMAN WORLD.

III. The Ascension-Jesus Taken Up v.9-10

- A. He was taken up v.9 (luke 24:50f)
 - 1. The apostles saw it.
 - 2. Clouds were associated with three manifestations of Jesus' divine glory.
 - a. Transfiguration Mk. 9:7
 - b. Ascension Acts 1:9
 - c. Second coming Mk. 13:26

NOTE: (LUKE 24:50f) THE LORD BLESSED THEM OR PRAYED FOR THEM. JESUS WAS TAKEN UP!!! THE APOSTLES CONTINUED IN THE TEMPLE (IN PRAYER) JESUS WAS THERE FOR FORTY DAYS SO THE APOSTLES WENT TO JERUSALEM AND SPENT

(238) NINE DAYS.

B. Jesus Will Return

IV. Jesus Will Return. v.11

- A. Purpose of His Return. I Thess. 4:13-18
 - 1. To Raise the Dead John 5:28-29
 - a. To Reward Righteous
 - b. Punish Wicked
 - 2. (II Thess. 1:7ff) On the 2nd Coming
(I Thess. 3:11ff) Come with Saints

NOTE: WHEN MAN DIES HIS SPIRIT LEAVES THE BODY, JAMES 2:26
THERE IS A PLACE PREPARED FOR WICKED SPIRITS I PET.3;
(256) II PET. 2; and JUDE. WHEN ONE DIES IN THE LORD HIS
SPIRIT GOES TO BE WITH THE LORD ACT 7; LUKE 23:46
THE BODY WILL RESURRECT AND THE SOUL WILL JOIN IT
(267) I THESS. 4:13ff. JUDGEMENT NOT REAL BUT SENTENCE.
TO DIE IN THE LORD IS GREAT GAIN. PHIL. 1:21
I Cor. 15 MUST BE STUDIED BECAUSE WE WILL BE CHANGED
(BODY TO SPIRIT)

(328) NOTE: HOLY SPIRIT IS THE AUTHOR OF THE BIBLE AND IN THIS INSTANCE THE PSALMS OF DAVID.

C. All the Apostles received a ministry. Acts 20:24;

D. He fell from grace (v.25)

E. The Contradiction on Acts 1:18f- Matt. 27:3-6

(1). No Contradiction on Acts

(2). Use both to explain (the sum of my word is truth)

NOTE: (VERSE 19) ANOTHER PROOF OF LUKE'S AUTHORSHIP IS THE STATEMENT: "IN THEIR LANGUAGE." THE WRITER WAS NOT

(394) JEWISH. (PROBABLY GREEK IF NOT JEWISH).

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(402) VI. The Selection of Matthias.

NOTE: JESUS PICKED HIS DISCIPLES FROM THE DISCIPLES OF JOHN.

A. Qualifications. v.26

1. One who had accompanied with us all the time the Lord was with them to resurrection.
2. Witness of the resurrection.

B. Matthias Numbered With the Twelve. v.23-26

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1. First thing they did was pray.
 - a. The Lord knows the hearts of men.
 - b. They left final choice to God.
2. The Casting of Lots v.26
 - a. Scriptures which shed light on casting of lots.
 - (1). Prov. 16:33-God's choice
 - (2). Lev. 16:18-scape goat
 - (3). Josh. 14:2-
 - (4). Neh. 10:34;11:1
 - b. Matthias selected v.26 (God's choice)
Was numbered with them Acts 2:14; Acts 6:2

(490-525)

Questions

Begin
525
12-T1

CHAPTER TWO (Introduction to the Topical Study of Holy Spirit)

- I. The Apostles and the Coming of the Spirit v. 1-4
 - A. Pentecost (50th day) called various names
 - 1. Feast of Harvest Ex. 23:16
 - 2. Feast of the The First Fruits Lev. 23:15-17
 - 3. Feast of Weeks Ex. 34:22
 - B. People With Long Journeys Stayed over from the Passover
 - C. A Sound
 - 1. As of a rushing of a mighty wind
 - 2. Tongues parting assunder; like as of fire.

NOTE: The word filled must be checked in context to see miraculous or non-miraculous.

581 Topical Study

I. Topic Study of the Holy Spirit

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- A. Holy Spirit Personality
 - 1. He speaks 1 Tim. 4:1
 - 2. He hears John 16:13
 - 3. He judges Acts 15:28
 - 4. He teaches John 14:26
 - 5. He witnesses John 15:26
 - 6. He intercedes Rom. 8:2
- B. Characteristics determines the Personality
 - 1. Rom. 8:27 possessed mind
 - 2. 1 Cor. 2:11 has knowledge
 - 3. Rom. 15:30 has affections
 - 4. 1 Cor. 12:11 possesses a will

The Holy Spirit determined who would receive gifts of the Spirit.

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Eph. 6:17 sword of H.S. the word. The apostles were merely instruments which he used to give gift.

NOTE: H.S. is different than sword.
Spirit reveals the will of God.

- C. Possess Attribute of Deity Heb. 9:14
 - 1. Eternal Heb. 9:14
 - 2. omniscient 1 Cor. 2:10
 - 3. omnipotent Rom. 8:11; Micah 3:8
 - 4. omnipresent Psa. 139:7-10

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706 II. Baptism of the Spirit Acts 1:45

NOTE: We must know relationship of the Spirit of God and the church.

What Does the Baptism of the Spirit Mean?

A. The Negative Views

725

1. Not anything administered by anyone but Jesus.

- a. not baptism of water
- b. not praying for empowering
- c. only Jesus could administer and he is in heaven.
Matt. 3:3-12, Luke 3:13-17; Mark 1:8f; John 1:31-34

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NOTE: Baptism of fire means destruction of Jerusalem
 Note; Luke 3:13-17 John said unto THEM ALL (not just apostles)
 He shall baptize you (you who?) all (more than the
 apostles)

End of
 Tape 809
 L2t1

2. Not anything that took place before Pentecost.
Mark 3:11; John 7:37-39

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NOTE: John 7 teaches indwelling and baptism of Spirit
 The baptism of the spirit had not occurred yet
 because Jesus had not yet been glorified (v.39).
 011 The fulfilment of this prophecy came in Acts 2:33.

3. Not power to perform miracles.

NOTE: Jesus said he would send the power-giver and
 not the power) Matt.10:39 nature of the work
 of the apostles; John 14:17

4. Not inspiration Matt. 10:19 O.T. Holy men of
God spoke as the Spirit gave them utterance.

NOTE: Men were inspired before Pentecost.

5. Not power to speak in tongues.

NOTE: Tongues were a sign to the unbeliever.
 Baalam ass spoke in tongues.

6. Does not mean to be filled with the Spirit
Luke 1:15; 41:67; Eph :13

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7. Not a mere clothing with the Spirit.

Note; Luke 24:49 prophesied they would be clothed with
 power from on High from the Spirit. The empowering
 was different from the baptism. 24:20, 44
 Judges 6:34; 1 Chronicles 12:18 (clothed with Spirit
 in O.T.)

80

8. Was not to make an individual a son of God..
Note: Calvinism teaches this.

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 77

9. Was not a measure of the Holy Spirit John 3:30f;

Note: No one receiveth or witness the Spirit (no measure)
KJV adds unto him which is not right. It does not
teach that God the Father gave the Spirit without
measure unto Christ. (the measure argument) - just
receive part of Spirit.

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III. The Meaning of the Baptism of the Spirit

B. The Positive Views

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1. The Baptism of the Spirit was simply the promise
of the Father and of Christ of the outpouring of
the Spirit by Jesus on the day of Pentecost one
time for all time.

a. it must be remembered that poured forth for
one time is the figurative term which describes
a literal sending of the Spirit.

John. 14:26 - Jesus said I'll send the Spirit
and the Spirit will teach you all
things

John 16:17 the promise was conditional on
the grounds that Jesus had to
return to the Father to send the
spirit.

III. The Impowering of the Apostles Acts 2:5+13
(with the gift of tongues)

A. The Spirit impowers the apostles

1. They speak in other tongues.

Note: A tongue is simply a language which can be under-
stood. If it is not a language no one could under-
stand anyway.

2. the apostles have something new

Note: Usually God sends with something new in plan of
salvation a miracle as a sign for unbelievers.
It is confirmed also by the O.T.

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3. others scoffed and said they were drunk

- a. on a Jewish holiday not allowed to drink to excess
- b. it was only nine o'clock in the morning

B. Peter spoke v. 14

1. prophecy of Joel 2:24

a. Joel talked in future tense v. 17
I will pour forth of my Spirit

b. pour forth means in every case in the New
Testament was poured out completely of all
of whatever is being poured

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Confirmation scriptures:

- (1) John 12:15 Jesus poured out the changers money
He meant to pour forth all out of the temple.
- (2) Acts 2:17f
- (3) Titus 3:6
- (4) Rev. 16:1-4,8,10, 12, 17;; the emptying of the
vials of wrath. all judgment came on the
Roman empire.

Note: In all these cases it denotes unlimited outpouring
of the contents came on the Roman empire.
Jesus sent spirit one time.

2. Prophecy fulfilled

- a. Acts 2:33 - "he hath poured forth this" This is
145 aarist tense or it has already happened

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NOTE: The Baptism of the Ephesians

Once baptized for the remission of sins you are a son
of God. Those baptized before Pentecost hath faith
that Jesus could take away sins even though they did
not know Jesus. They believed in the one to come and
what he could do. All who were baptized before the
day of Pentecost received the gift of the Spirit. This
being a sign they were the saved and elect of God.

According to Acts 19:4 the Ephesians lacked in
Jesus and were baptized in the baptism of John after
Pentecost. They were looking for the the one in
whom they had faith in instead of looking back on the
cross and being buried with him in baptism.

- 1. Jesus in John 7 had not been glorified before Pentecost.
- 2. Jesus on the day of Pentecost must have been
glorified because he would not send the spirit if
he was not glorified John 16:7

Note: 8 to 10 years later

C. The gift to Cornelius Acts 10:39, 44f

- 1. Cornelius given the empowering of the Spirit
v. 44-45 but not the indwelling of the Spirit
The word fell upon means to empower.
- 2. (v.45) "pour out" in this instance mean action
completed in the past but resulting in a continu-
ing and perfect state of being.
- 3. Cornelius received the gift of the Spirit not the
indwelling.

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D. Premises on the Holy Spirit (Syllogisms)

- 1. First Premise
 - a. apostles were to receive from the Father the
baptism of the Spirit Acts 1:4f

- b. apostles received while waiting for the outpouring of the Spirit Acts 2:16f
- Therefore c. the baptism is the same as the outpouring of the spirit

2. Second Premise

- a. the promise of the Father was the baptism of the spirit Acts 1:4f
- b. the promise of the father was poured forth by Jesus Acts 2:33
- Therefore C. the baptism of the spirit was poured forth Acts 11:14

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245 Questions
eoc 337

soc
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IV. The Miraculous Impowering of the Apostles

- A. The Apostles were Promised Power of Reception of Power on Pentecost
- B. The Apostles Need this Power in Order to Be Enthroned in the Age of Regeneration Matt. 19:38; Lk. 22:23
- C. The Apostles Needed the Power to be Able Minister of the New Covenant 2 Cor. 3:6
- D. The Apostles need this Power to do Great Works John 14:26
- E. The Apostles need this Power to Confirm the Word. Mk. 16:17-20

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Note: Brief Discussion of Nature of Miracles. They always worked miracles to condemn the word not confirm something that had already happened. The apostles nowhere worked a miracle and said that this confirms that Moses was a man of God. The miracles were to confirm that they were messengers and spokesman of God.

1. The O.T. had already been confirmed the apostles did not say you should have been in Jerusalem and have seen what we did. No they confirmed right there they were messengers of God.

2. Miracles being worked by someone did not mean they were saved. They must sustain a righteous relationship with God and be faithful or would be lost Matt. 7:21. Judas fell because of transgression.

3. The nature of the miracles were such that could not be denied Acts 4:16.

- F. The apostles needed this Power to Be Taught. John 14:26
- G. The Apostles Needed This Power To Show Things To Come 16:13
- H. The Apostles Needed This Power to Become Qualified Witnesses Acts 1:8

400

Note: The Baptism of the Spirit happened one time. In early Christian history the Christians receive baptism before they received the gifts from the Spirit.

- V. How Miraculous Gifts of the Spirit were Presented Acts 6;8; 19; 2 Tim. 1:6

Note: 1 Cor 12 talks about the miraculous gifts the Spirit gave gifts as he willed v. 11. The gifts were given for common good not for anyone's personal advancement. The gifts were given to confirm and the receiving of the word of God. Paul wrote to them for many reasons but in Ch. 13 explains how much greater love is than all the other gifts. Cannot edify without love. do not love God if you don't know God.

Paul injects this thought that brethren you have truth today and you have all miraculous gifts but you are the most immature church I know of because you are envious, jealous covetous of each other gift so the spirit is not accomplishing his goal through these gifts due to lack of your spirituality.

- A. The Power Came Through the Laying on of Hands of the Apostles Acts 6:6
 - 1. Stephen works wonders 6:8
 - 2. Phillip could not give gifts v. 14
 - 3. Simon convinced 8:13
 - a. Wants the power to lay hands on to give this gift
 - b. repent and pray because you are lost if ye don't

NOTE: Just because you think you have the spirit doesn't mean anything. I think you don't. Who is right? The only way we know is not a subjective feeling but objective truth. This is the big difference between the church and denominationalism, whether or not it is a subject religion that you are going to follow or objective truth. We know but not by experience.

500

Discussion on Fruit of the Spirit

Note: The fruit of the spirit is not the spirit himself; neither is it the influence of the spirit. Just because the spirit is in you doesn't mean it has to have any influence.

574

Note: Acts 10 Cornelius receives the power of spirit without the laying on of apostles hands and Peter had to go all the way back to Pentecost to find another reference like that. The Holy Spirit fell on these as it did on us in the beginning. This was the gift of tongues.

- a. God is the sealor
- b. Spirit is the seal 2 Cor. 1:21
- c. Definition of seal (Thayer) (1) a seal is a set mark (2) upon a document by the imprint of a seal
word study: to stamp; to confirm; to authenticate
(3) W.E. Vine word study: emblem of ownership and security and distinction.

2. The Holy Spirit becomes to us an earnest of a pledge of our inheritance. Eph. 1:13; 4:30

- a. Definition of earnest - money given in a purchase given as a pledge that the full amount will be paid.
- b. Down payment - guarantee - engagement ring

3. The Holy Spirit becomes to us a proof of sonship Acts 5:36

4. The Holy Spirit becomes to us a great deterrent of sin. 1 Cor. 6:19f

80
end of class
90

Note: Rom. 8 makes all these walk 2 Cor. 5:5 proof and assurance. Gal. 4:6

start class
90

Note: 1 John 4:13

How do we know we have the Spirit by faith?

Notes on Gus Nichol's "Lectures on the Holy Spirit"

A. One of the most holy of ideas is that the Holy Spirit dwells in us.

B. Man should not defile the temple of God

C. You are not your own

D. The spirit does not work separate and apart from the word.

E. The Spirit takes up abode in the heart
Gal. 4:16

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LEAVE TOPICAL STUDY OF SPIRIT

CHAPTER TWO

I. The Apostles and the Coming of the Spirit Acts 2:1-4

A. The Spirit comes v. 1-4

1. Filled the apostles
2. Something miraculous has happened

Note: There were miraculous gifts of Spirit to the apostles.

B. The Power of the Spirit was Visible

1. Devout Jews were in Jerusalem v. 5
 - a. Probably proselytes
 - b. from every nation

Note: Power came to apostles not to listeners.

- c. Heard the sound v. 6
 - (1) were confounded v. 6f
 - (2) heard in own tongue v. 6f

Note: These proselytes probably spoke two languages; Greek and Aramaic. They heard them each in own language.

C. Nations Represented (take from text) v. 9-11

Note: The expression "are not these Galileans" was a term of derision.

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305(celine speaks)

D. Some Mocked v. 13

1. filled with new wine
2. stemmed from misunderstanding the tongues.

II. Peter's Explanation v. 14-21

A. Peter's Response to the Accusation

Note: Peter had the Jew's full attention because of what had taken place.

1. It's but the third hour v. 15
2. No devout Jew would drink on Jewish holiday.

B. The Prophecy of Joel 2:28

1. In the last days v. 17
 - a. refers in most cases to destruction of Jerusalem
 - b. refers to inadvertently to the beginning of church

2. God did these things v. 22
 - a. in your midst
 - b. you know its true
3. Being delivered up v. 23
 - a. by the determinate counsel

Note: In God's foreknowledge, he can know everything and still not predestinate your existence. He foreknew Jesus' death before the world began yet he knew that he must come.

479 (1) Definition of determinate: marked out or bounded purpose, decree or will of God.

Note: must have excited Jews with the accusation. This verse is important to premillennialism. Another is Acts 3:18 which is covered later.

510 B. David's Testimony v. 25-28 (II Sam. 7:11-14)

1. I's, Thy's and My's refer to Jesus
2. Definition of Hades - the unseen realm after death
 - (a) Jesus went to (hades) Paradise Luke 23:43
 - (b) Thief on cross to Hades Paradise
 - (c) Hades is also peace of damned 2 Pet. 2:4f
 - (d) Paradise is heaven 2 Cor. 12

535 3. David could not have meant himself v. 29-31

- (a) David is dead and buried
- (b) David's tomb is here
- (c) David was a prophet
 - (1) God swore to him an oath
 - (2) set one on throne

552 Topical Study of the Throne of David

Note: Millennial views state that David's throne is unoccupied and Jesus when he comes again will reign for 1000 yrs. If Jesus did not sit on David's throne to rule then there are two thrones; This Can't be.

- A. Christ is on Some Throne v. 33-36
- B. Prophecy (Psa. 110:1f) states that Jesus was to sit on his throne and rule in midst of enemies
- C. Christ now has all power. Matt. 28:17ff

Note: There is no prediction in the N.T. that Christ is going to reign on David's throne. David spoke of the resurrection 2:30. Therefore: v.33 Christ was exalted and rules now on his throne.

- D. vs. 34-35 discusses he was raised up to sit on the throne.

585

Note: Why would Peter mention it on Pentecost if it did not happen but Peter said it did happen? The greatest deceit in the world is the notion that the Jews prevented Jesus from setting up his kingdom. It makes Jesus a liar as well as God plus the fact that this makes Jesus' death a mockery. Millennialists are uncircumcised Jews in their thinking.

600

E. Jesus said Mark 1:8 that kingdom was at hand.

F. David's throne promised to Christ Luke 1:32f; Heb. 1:8; Rev. 3

650

C. Peter's Application for David's Testimony

1. Jesus was raised up v. 32

a. we are witnesses v. 32

b. 500 were witnesses (1 Cor. 15:6)

Note: The apostles will die for this testimony. Men will not die for something they know is wrong.

D. The Baptism of the Spirit is a Proof 2:33

E. Christ Lord and Master v. 36

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IV. The Result of Gospel Preaching

A. The Believers Were Baptized

1. Truth penetrated their heart

2. The believers repented and were baptized.

Note: "In the name of" means on the basis of. Repent means a change of mind.

3. Godly sorrow worketh repentance. 2Cor. 7:10

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Note: This precedes repentance.
Baptism means immersion

4. Unto the remission of your sins v. 38

Note: Baptism is not salvation; must trust in the Lord to save us.

Note: Eis mean "with a view toward".
Thayer "say to obtain". The context shows the meaning
(parallel passage Matt. 26:28)

5. They received the indwelling of the spirit.

B. The Response b. 41-42

1. 3000 added

2. Devoted themselves

(a) to the apostles doctrine

(b) breaking of bread.

35
end of tape
r4t1 814

3. Jointly shared in work Rom. 15:25ff
4. Jointly shared in fellowship 2 Cor. 8:9
5. The Disciples are awed v. 43; Phil 1:3; 4:13

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Note: God can't have any children out of his family. He adds us to his family.

C. Actions of Steadfast Believers v. 44-47

Note: What kind of believer? An obedient one!! Two questions must be asked: What kind of faith and when does faith save? Modern preachers say just to trust in the Savior but How do you trust in the Savior? You say we are saved by faith, well that is true if you know what it means to be saved by faith. These two questions must be stressed because of so much religious error in the world today. If one would read in Romans and understand what the Romans understood it would be quite clear what "saved by faith" and justified by faith meant. Hebrews 11 plainly points out that faith was followed by obedience always.
(gift of check - must endorse it)

20

- A. Things Involved in Saving Faith
 1. Conviction or assurance
 2. Joyful trust
 3. Conjoined with obedience James 2
- B. Three Characteristics of Faith
 1. work (by faith) 1 Thes. 1:3
 2. labor (in the lord) III John
 3. Steadfastness (of hope)

35

Note: works demonstrate faith by obedience to the will of God

1. were together
2. had all things in common v. 44-45

Note: The brethren who were staying after Pentecost needed provisions. The Jerusalem brethren sold that when they needed that the believers might learn more about "the way".

3. These believers were taught in the temple.
 - a. Apostles taught Acts 3; Acts 5
4. Had common meals in home
5. Praised God Note: Praising means eulogize
6. They made a favorable impression on those who were around them.

55

Note: Early characteristics of the church.

1. The church was a learning church. v. 42
2. The church was a worshipping church. v. 42
3. The church was a sharing church v. 44
4. The church was a growing church
5. The church was a praying church v. 47
6. The church was a loving church v. 47

063

Note: Discussion on Hades

- A. Definition - that which is unseen to the physical eye
God dwells there.
- B. Two classes of spirits are in Hades
 1. Righteous -
 - a. The Lord's Spirit went to Hades (Paradise)
 - b. Great gulf between the righteous and wicked
 - c. Stephen led by the Spirit said Lord Jesus to you I commend my spirit.
 - d. Paul wanted to be with the Lord. Phil. 1:23
 2. Wicked Souls Spirits
 - a. Rich man was in Hades
 - b. 2 Pet. 2:4, 8, 9 These spirits abide in that place til judgement.
 - c. 1 Pet. 3:20f spirits which were imprisoned after the flood. (through Noah)
 - d. 2 Cor. 12:9f Paradise part of Hades

Note: Jesus' soul was not left in Hades as predicted by David but came back and reinhabited his body.
1 Thes. 3: ; 4: ; state of Hades will be done away with . Death is gain to Christian. (Rev. 21 and 22)

CHAPTER THREE

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I. The Lame Man is Healed v. 1-10

A. Jews Had Certain Hours of Prayer v. 1

1. Peter and John were going to pray the 9th hour
2. Hours of prayer were 3rd, 6th and 9th hours of the day.

Note: This period is known as the transitional period when the apostles did not have the full revelation of God and the Spirit.

Note: These two might have been going to preach to the people. We do not know for certain.

Note: Paul on his missionary journeys would go to the synagogues (becoming all things to all men) and wait til he had the chance to preach. After the prayers were held, the ruler of the synagogue would recognize visitors especially if they were from Jerusalem, to say on. Paul just happen to have an outline handy. After the talk if the members wanted to know more they would come to ask for more by saying "I would know more of this Jesus". Acts 13

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Discussion on Prayer

A. Prayer was very vital part of the church

1. They devoted themselves to pray 2:42; 4:6;9
 - a. Paul prayed for 3 days 9:11
 - b. Cornelius prayed always to God 10:2
 - c. Peter went to housetop to pray at 6th hr. 10:9
 - d. Saints prayed earnestly for Peter 12:5, 12
 - e. Daniel prayed 3 times of a day Dan. 6

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B. The Lame Man Was Healed v. 2-10

1. The lame man was
 - a. lame from birth
 - b. forty years old 4:22
 - c. Laid at the gate Beautiful every day.

Note: The gate Beautiful was a magnificent specficical. It was called Beautiful because of its beautiful folding doors which were 50 ft. high and 40 wide and covered with gold and Corinthian brass. Josephus mentions like statements. (from McGarvey Comm.)

d. laid there to beh alms

2. The man ask alms of Peter and John 3:6
3. Peter fastened his eyes on him and John
 - a. He does (expecting alms)
 - b. Peter said "We don't have money but what we have we give to you. v. 5
 - c. In the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth walk.
4. Peter helped him up - strength came immediately.

Note: We may not have silver and gold to give people but we can give them a new life in Christ.

Note: This was not the second miracle of the apostles. First was speaking in tongues on Pentecost 2:4f then many signs and wonders were done by the apostles v. 43. Freely ye receive give freely give.

When miracles were performed were such that when and if checked out one could find out the facts. These facts could not be denied by unbelievers as in this case. Acts 4:14,16

A. The Purpose of Miracles Was to Confirm the Word
Mark 16:17-20; Heb 2:2-4

1. Many need signs

There are many groups who claim miraculous gifts: Catholics; Pentecostals; yet if ask if the Pope is infallible, the Pentecostians would deny this and vice versa. Is God a God of confusion? Would he confirm the Catholic church and the Pentecostal church which teach differently? All are not teaching what the apostles taught so this is error. Even though any of these had the power it would not set aside that the Bible is the Word of God. or that you were right. If one doesn't teach what the apostles taught what good are miracles. Heb. 2:2-4

Note: The term leaping up is present middle participle tense which means he was leaping out repeatedly. He was leaping and walking and praising God.

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B. The result of the Miracle v. 11

Peter used this occasion to confirm the word. They were concerned about souls.

Note: Solomon's porch ran the whole length of the eastern part of the outer court. This is possibly when the people has gathered on Pentecost.

C. Design of Miracles

1. Served as credentials for the apostles Acts 2:43; 5:9,12; 2 Cor. 12:12
Some men lied about the power of apostles.
2. To provide the means to make men infallible in speaking and recording God's word. 1 Cor. 2:6-13; 14:37; Jude 3; 2 Pet. 1:3f
3. Confirm the word spoken by apostles and Prophets.
Mk. 16:17-20; Heb. 2:2-4

II. The Messianic Sermon v. 12-26

A. The sermon was addressed to the men of Israel v. 12

Note: The "men of Israel" was manifested for the Hebrew mind. Notice how Peter appeals to the name the "god of Abraham" which related them to God's covenant name.

B. The Aim or Proposition of the Sermon + Jesus the Messiah - God's suffering servant now glorified v. 13-15

Note: The term "servant" is rooted deeply in the passages of the O. T. In Matt. 12:17f Jesus alludes to the O. T. passages for servants.

1. Servants Examples Isa. 42:1 this was fulfilled in Matt. 12:17

Note: The Jew knew when he read these passages that the Messiah was yet to come and he would be servant of God. The one thing they could not realize was that Jesus would have to suffer and then be glorified. They could not relate how Jesus could be diety and have to suffer and die on the cross.

(2) Isa. 52:13

Note: This is an introduction of the prophecy of Christ in Isa. 53 of which the Eunich was reading in Ch. 8.

- (a) he must suffer
- (b) will be glorified

301 Note: The term "servant" would automatically in the Jewish mind draw a picture of Isa. 52 and 53.

2. Pilate wanted to release him

Note: Pilate gave them a choice of the most guilty man of all men, Barabbus, who was a murderer and insurrectionist thinking they would choose Jesus.

a. Jews would not have Jesus v. 14

Note: "Prince" means author or first cause or occasion. Christ made all things that were made. If Christ made all things it is a miracle that some thing (J.W.) that he made himself too (indirectly) John 1:1

3. You murdered the Righteous One

a. Christ became our propitiation Rom. 3:24

320 Note: propitiation means cover or satisfication; 1 Jn. 2:1-2; 4:10 God is just because he sent his son to appropriate our salvation. He counts us justified if we accept salvation. Christ is our:

- 1. wisdom
- 2. righteousness
- 3. sanctification
- 4. redemption

360 C. Here is the Evidence that Jesus fulfilled the Messianic prophecies v. 15-17

- 1. The apostle were witnesses v. 15
- 2. Miracle was wrought through faith in name of Jesus only God works miracle.
- 3. Jesus has been glorified.

D. Servants Work (in this section Peter claims for Jesus the fulfillment of all Messianic prophecy. v. 18-26

1. Christ is God's Sin Offering v. 18-21

Note: "the things" in v. 18 and the times of regeneration in v. 21 are the same thing, namely the events embraced in the gospel age.

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- a. Christ fulfilled all prophecies v. 18
- b. Repent and turn from sins v. 19

Note: the term "turn again" is a generic term which includes Acts 2:38; it includes being baptized. This response to the gospel is turn again and sins be blotted out.

- c. We are in times of restoration of all things v. 21

- 2. Jesus is God's Prophet v. 22-24
 - a. Moses said (Deut. 18:15)

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Note: definition of prophet is one who speaks for God or is a mouth for God.

- b. Prophecy of destruction

- 3. Jesus is the promised seed of Abraham v. 25-26; Gen. 12:3; 22:18; 26:4; 28:14.

432 Note: Jesus came to get up out of the sinning business and in to the saving business.

III. Comment on Kingdom Issue Acts 3:18

- A. The sufferings and rejections of Christ were predicted.

- 1. Two conclusions can be made from this statement: Since the sufferings and rejections of Christ were predicted then: Acts 3:13,18
 - a. The Nature of the Kingdom which John and Jesus preached was "at hand" took in consideration the rejection of Christ before his glorification.

Note: The prophecies that Jesus should suffer and die and then be glorified are fulfilled Acts 3:18, so that leaves none to be fulfilled. He did not say gonna glorify him. He's already been glorified. The kingdom of God is here now.

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- b. The suffering and subsequent glorification of Christ is in harmony with the nature of the kingdom of God.
 - (1) If not so then there is a contradiction of the first coming of the Lord. This would have been earthly king.
 - (2) If true you go back to prophecies of Samuel, Daniel & all that follows and show me the prophecies of the church. NOTE: Peter said here the Samuel & all the prophets spoke of "these days".

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This is a very significant chapter. Get one argument and stick with it and premillennialism falls.

Chapter Four

- I. Acts 4:1-4 The Apostles Arrested
 - A. Time - while speaking (post od duty 2 Tim. 4:16)
 - B. Agents - priests become persecutors
 - C. Motive (2 fold) Annoyed
 - 1. Taught
 - 2. Proclaimed resurrection
 - D. Consequences - impresoned and people believed
- II. Acts 4:5-12 Apostles Before the SanHedren
 - A. Sanhedrin Court 72 men vs. 5-6
 - B. Prisoners examined - one question asked v. 7
 - C. Apostles Reply vs. 8-12
- III. Acts 4:13-22 - undivided Loyalty to God
 - A. The persecutors in conclave v. 13-17
 - 1. Their perplexity
 - a. Boldness
 - b. Eloquence
 - 2. Their resolution - Forbidden to speak
 - B. Action of the Court vs. 18-22 (did 3 things)
 - 1. they charged them vs. 18-20
 - 2/ tjeu tjreatened tje,
 - 3. they released them
- Iv. Acts 4:23-31 The Apostles in Their Own Company
 - A. They Reported to Their Co-workers
 - B. They prayed
 - 1. Moved by Fear - prayed for 3 things
 - a. God would note threats
 - b. for courage
 - c. for God to continue to confirm his word thru them
 - 2. Prayer was answered in 3 ways
 - a. place was shaken v. 31
 - b. spirit influences them
 - c. given boldness
- V. Acts 4:32-37 Unity of Believers - Unity - Liberality
 - A. Practice - sold possessions
 - B. Nature of Practive
 - 1. voluntary
 - 2. local
 - 3. temporary

CHAPTER FOUR * PREACHING IN THE FACE OF PERSECUTION

Note: This is a significant chapter because it deals with the start of persecution of the church of my Lord.

Introduction:

- A. Peter is Preaching Jesus v. 1 Note: Peter preached for 3 hours.
- B. Peter and John Rushed Upon By Note: aorist active indicative not walked but swelled upon
 - 1. the people
 - 2. the priests
 - 3. the captain of the temple
 - 4. the Saducees

I. The Apostles Arrested Acts 4:1-4

- A. Time while speaking
 - Note: Peter and John were arrested and put inward. The Jewish law stated they could not arrest anyone in the evening. The only exception was the arrest of Jesus Christ.
- B. Agents - The priests probably of the Sadduccian sect became persecutors. The captain of the temple too, probably was a Sadducee.
- C. Motive
 - 1. They were annoyed because
 - a. they taught the people
 - b. they taught the resurrection of Jesus

Note: The Sadducees believed the Pentatach was the main part of the Old Testament and had priority of the rest. This would explain Jesus' statement in Matt. 22:29 that they had little knowledge of the scriptures. They knew so little of the prophecies of the Messiah because of this belief. The Sadducees were also opposed to the belief in angels Acts 23:8 as well as the resurrection.

- D. Consequences of Their Preaching
 - 1. They were arrested
 - 2. A great number believed (5000 men) (how many women?)

Note: Fearless preaching in hard places produces:

- (1) church growth v. 1-4
- (2) persecution v. 5-22
- (3) prayer v. 23-31

Preaching and teaching acquires faith Rom. 10:17

II. The Apostles Before the Sanhedrin

Note: Sadducees composed most of the Sanhedrin.
 The Sadducees were the most liberal of the Sanhedrin.
 The Sadducees had a chief argument no one could answer.

The argument: a woman married by succession of brothers who die up to the seventh. Whose wife would she be in heaven?

The answer: Jesus said:

1. you are ignorant of the scriptures
2. you know not the power of God
3. you claim to believe Pentateuch (ex. 6)
 The Lord appeared unto Moses and said "I am (not was) the God of Abraham and of the living and the dead.
4. What about your argument
5. No need for husband-wife relationship in heaven.
 The priests (Sadducees) were quieted. (no more questions)

A. The Sanhedrin Court vs. 5-6

1. The Sanhedrin was composed of 70-72 men
 - a. the High Priest
 - (1) Jewish - Annas (Sadducee) True
 - (2) Roman - Caiaphas

Note: The Sadducees sought the favor of the Roman government.
 John 11:29f. The Roman government appointed a high priest to rule with Jewish high-priest but had little or no authority.

- b. the chief priests (mostly Sadducees)
- c. the captain of the temple (Sagan)
 - (1) over 24 bands of Levites
 - (2) compared to our chief of staff or right hand man
 - (3) had oversight of the good order of the temple
- d. 22 lawyers or scribes (probably Pharisees)
- e. 24 elders

2. The Sanhedrin Convened v. 5

- a. the next day in Jerusalem
- b. all of the Sanhedrin were present
- c. both Annas and Caiaphas are present
- d. the kindred of the high priest was present

Note: Annas was preeminent Luke 3

3. The Prisoners are set in their midst v. 7

Note: The Court usually was seated in a semi circle and prisoners were set before the Court.

B. Prisoners were examined k. o. l.

Note: There was only one question. "By what power, or in what name, have ye done this?"

C. The Apostle Peter's Reply v. 8-12

Note: The Sanhedrin cannot deny that a notable deed hath been done, the man being right there with them. They would like to have denied it but they could not have gotten away with it. The man everyone knew had been lame from birth and was forty years old yet he was leaping and walking (and was there whole). These few verses show the absurdity of the Sadducees position. Peter tells them he (the man) was healed in the name of Jesus and they will deny it. They actually deny his explanation.

1. Peter Filled with the Spirit v. 8

- a. Matt. 10:19 They won't speak but Spirit will
- b. Luke 21:14 I will give you a mouth.

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Note: We must study but the apostles did not even have to have an outline. The Lord said don't worry about what you are going to say.

2. The Spirit speaks

- a. greetings
- b. are we examined for doing good
- c. I'm letting you know that it was done in (1) the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth.

Note: We don't want you to misunderstand which Jesus we mean. Christ meant the "anointed one" or "Savior" of Nazareth.

(2) whom ye crucified

Note: Peter charges the Sanhedrin with the death of Jesus. They did it through lawless men Acts 2:23 but they were responsible for his death.

(3) whom God raised up

Note: God has vindicated your decision

- d. In Jesus doth this man stand before you whole.

Note: By Jesus name and power and authority does he stand there whole.

3. Peter Concluding Statement v. 11-12

- a. Jesus was the stone Psalms 118:22
- b. you were the builders v. 11
- c. God made him the head corner stone v. 4
- d. Salvation comes from no other v. 12

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NOTE: The boldness of Peter. Explain the transformation of Peter. At the death of Jesus, Peter failed to watch and pray. At the death of Jesus, Peter denied Jesus. He wept and was restored. Now he preached the sermon the day of Pentecost. (Had some of the brethren been there they would have said, "Now Peter since you did what you did the other day we are going to let you hand out song books and one of these days we'll let you lead a dismissal prayer.")

Now he is speaking very boldly in the Sanhedrin Court, you know Peter is willing to die for it. (1 Pet. 1:3f) It was his own faith which caused boldness.

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III. Undivided Loyalty to God

- A. Notation of the Apostles Peter & John vs. 13-14
 - 1. their boldness v. 13
 - 2. knew they were unlearned and ignorant v. 13
 - 3. the healed man was there and was truly healed
 - 4. they could say nothing

NOTE: The term unlearned means "one not taught in a Rabbinical school. " Ignorant" meant "common". Peter's boldness in the scriptures for explanation was not explainable as was Jesus' explainable knowledge. (John 7:15) The council too probably knew they had been with Jesus.

B. The Persecutors in Conclave v. 15-17

- 1. They commanded them to go aside
- 2. They conferred with one another v. 15
 - a. what shall we do with them v. 16
 - b. a notable miracle hath been done
 - c. it is known to all in Jerusalem
 - d. we cannot deny it
- 3. Let's threaten them. v. 17
 - a. not to speak in this name
 - b. because it will spread

(750) C. Action of the Court vs. 18-22

- 1. The charge
 - a. not to preach at all in the name of Jesus
 - b. not to teach at all in the name of Jesus
- 2. Peter and John's answer vs. 19-20
 - a. Is it good that I should obey you or God v. 19
 - b. We cannot help but speak what we heard and saw

(757)

- 3. They threatened them v. 21
- 4. They are released.

NOTE: The term "glorified God" meant a continual praising God through the meeting of the Sanhedrin

IV. The Apostles In Their Own Company Acts 4:23-31

- A. They Reported to Their Co-Workers v. 23
- B. Their Co-Workers Prayed with the Apostles

NOTE: Perfect unity they had v. 24 "with one accord".

1. The Holy Spirit Speaks Through Men v. 25

(772) Note: The Holy Spirit is the author of the Holy Scriptures
as revealed in Acts 1; 2 Pet. 1:20f; Acts 2; Acts 4.
He said it as the prophet or apostle would say it.

(810) Discussion of Providential Sovereign Power

2. God rules over nations
 - a. Herod did God's bidding
 - b. Pilate did God's bidding

EOT
(814)
T2L1

Note: Boldness comes from Prayer and Faith

SoC
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L2T2

3. Moved by Fear -)Prayer for 3 things)
 - a. God would note threats
 - b. for courage
 - c. for God to continue to confirm his word through them.
4. Prayer was answered in 3 ways
 - a. place was shaken
 - b. spirit influences them
 - c. given boldness

V. Unity of Believers - Unity and Liberality

A. Practive - sold possessions

B. Nature of Practice

1. voluntary
2. local
3. temporary

Note: There was a daily ministration which most likely was money. The people laid money at the apostles feet. v. 35,37
The church in the distributing business.

C. Barnabas Possession was Sold

1. an exhorter
2. a Levite
3. man of Cyprus
4. had a field which was sold.

(026)
end of chapter
(54)

CHAPTER FIVE

SoC
(55)
L2/T2

- I. The Sin in the Church 5:1-11
 - A. Sin - lying to the Holy Spirit vs. 3,4
 - (56) B. Premeditated Sin - planned vs. 2,9
 - C. Secret Sin
 - 1. agreed together
 - 2. tempted the Spirit
 - D. Origin of it
 - 1. Satan filled heart
 - 2. Their hearts v. 4
 - We must not open door to
 - a. Pride
 - b. Greed
 - (63) E. Detection of Sin - Divine Detective System
 - 1. Instantaneous
 - 2. Complete
 - 3. Public
 - F. Punishment of Sin
 - 1. Sudden
 - 2. Severe
 - 3. Supernatural
 - 4. Justified
- (69) Lessons: A lie cannot be acted out. Beware of giving a part of your ability when pretending to give it all.
- (77) II. The Second Jewish Persecution - Physical 5:12-42
 - A. Attraction of Christianity v. 12-16 Progress
 - B. Apostles Imprisoned v. 17,18 - Agents - Motives- Jealously
 - C. Apostles Delivered v. 19-21 - GO-STAND- SPEAK
 - D. Apostles In Court v. 21-40
 - 1. Perplexing situation v. 21-24
 - 2. Second apprehension v. 25f
 - 3. Accusations v. 27,28 (two-fold)
 - a. Disobedience
 - b. Placed blame on Sanhedrin
 - E. The Defense v. 29-32
 - F. Gamaliel's Advice v. 33-39
 - 1. Needless
 - 2. Hopeless
 - G. Apostles Released v. 40-42
 - 1. glorious dishonor

CHAPTER SIX

I. The Seven Deacon Chosen vs. 1-7

- A. The Grecian Jews Murmur v. 1
- B. The Apostles Call the People Together v. 2
 - 1. We should not forsake ministry.
 - 2. Choose seven men for the task of ministration.
 - a. must be full of Spirit
 - b. must be full of wisdom
 - 3. We will then continue steadfastly in prayer. v. 4
 - 4. We will then continue steadfastly in ministry of the word.
- C. The Men are Chosen v. 5-6
 - 1. The saying pleased the multitude. v. 5
 - 2. The men are named. v. 5-6
- D. The Deacons are Given Spiritual Gifts v. 6
 - 1. The men are set before the Apostles
 - 2. The apostles prayed for the deacons.
 - 3. Then they laid their hands.
- E. Growth Recorded v. 7

II. Stephen's Arrest vs. 8 - 7:1

- A. Stephen Does Mighty Works v. 8
 - 1. Stephen was full of grace.
 - 2. Stephen was full of power.
 - 3. Stephen wrought many signs and wonders. v. 8
- B. Stephen Overcomes Disbelieving Jews
 - 1. Jews disputed with him in the synagogues. v. 9
 - 2. The Spirit withstood the Jews.
- C. Stephen Brought Before the Sanhedrin
 - 1. Men were hired to speak against Stephen.
 - 2. The scribes and elders seized Stephen.
 - 3. They brought him before (Sanhedrin) council. v. 12
- D. Stephen Accused
 - 1. The men said Stephen talked against the holy place.
 - 2. Stephen did tell of Jesus saying he would tear down the temple and build it back in three days.
 - 3. The council fastened their eyes on him. v. 15

CHAPTER SEVEN

- I. Stephen's Defense
 - A. The Story of Abraham v.2-7
 - B. Events of Joseph, Moses and Israel's Apostacy v. 9-43
 - 1. Events of Joseph v.9-16
 - 2. Events of Moses v.25-37
 - 3. Israel's Apostacy v.38-43
- II. God's Prescence Cannot Be Confined to a House v.44-50
- III. Stephen's Conclusion and Rebuke v.51-53
- IV. Stephen's Execution
 - A. The Jews Gnashed Their Teeth
 - B. Stephen's Vision
 - C. The Crowd Becomes A Mob
 - 1. The Jews lay hold on him
 - 2. They cast out Stephen out of the city.
 - 3. The Jews stone Stephen.
 - D. Saul is Responsible for Stephen's Death

CHAPTER EIGHT

- I. The Persecution of the Church v.1
 - A. The Dispersion v.1
 - B. Stephen's Burial v.2
 - C. Great Lamentations over Stephen
 - D. Saul Laid Waste to the Church v.3
- II. The Result of the Dispersion
 - A. Christians were scattered to other parts of the world.
 - B. The gospel was preached by these Christians.
- III. Phillip Causes Joy in Samaris v.5-8
 - A. The Samaritans listened to Phillip.
 - B. Phillip heals many Samaritans.
 - C. Joy and jubilation went through the city.

IV. The Conversion of Simon the Sorcerer and the Samaritans

- A. Simon Amazes the Samaritans
 - 1. Simon was known to be Sorcerer
 - 2. Simon was puffed up v. 11
 - 3. Simon for a long time had tricked the people
- B. Phillip Preaches the Good Tidings v.12-13
 - 1. Phillip preached concerning the kingdom of God
 - 2. The Samaritans were baptized first.
 - 3. Simon was baptized.
- C. The Gifts of the Spirit Given to the Samaritans v. 14-24
 - 1. Peter and John sent by the Apostles v. 14
 - 2. Peter and John prayed for them that they might receive the Holy Spirit.

NOTE: It had only fallen on those who had been baptized into the Lord Jesus.

- 3. The Samaritans receive the Holy Spirit through the laying on of apostolic hands.
 - 4. Simon offers money to Peter and John not for a gift but for the power to give the Spiritual gifts
- D. Peters Rebuke to Simon v.21-24
 - 1. Simon had no part in the matter. v.21
 - 2. Simon is told he must repent and pray God
 - a. Simon was in the gall of bitterness
 - b. Simon was in the bond of iniquity.
 - 3. Simon's heart was not right
 - 4. Simon asks Peter and John to pray for him.
- E. The Gospel is Preached to Other Samaritan Villages. v.25
 - 1. The apostles testified and spoke the Word of the Lord
 - 2. They returned to Jerusalem and preached to many villages.

IV. Phillip and the Eunuch v.26-40

NOTE: The purpose of the ministration of angels.

- A. The angel of the Lord speaks to Phillip
 - 1. Phillip told to arise.
 - 2. Phillip told to go south from Jerusalem to Gaza; which is desert.

NOTE: The word "desert" means uninhabited.

B. The Eunuch

1. He was a man of Ethiopia (most likely a black man).
2. He was a eunuch.
3. He was a man of great authority.
 - a. His queen, Candace, had bestowed this honor on him.
 - b. His job was care of the queen's maneuv.
4. He was a religious man being a proselyte of the Jews, which had come from Ethiopia to Jerusalem to worship.

NOTE: The country of Ethiopia (Nubia).

C. Phillip Preaches to the Eunuch v.29-35

1. The Spirit told Phillip to join himself to the chariot.
2. Phillip's question to the Eunuch
 - a. understand what you read?
 - b. NOTE: "his reply was very humble.
how can I but someone teach me?"
3. The Eunuch joined Phillip to the chariot.
4. Phillip preached Christ to the Eunuch
 - a. of whom does the prophet speak
 - b. from the passage Phillip preaches Christ

D. The Baptism of the Eunuch v.36-40

1. They came to a certain water.
2. The eunuch asks to be baptized
3. Both Phillip and the eunuch goes down into the water.
4. The baptism
5. Both Phillip and the eunuch came out of the water.

E. Phillip Caught Away

1. Phillip preached next in Azotus
2. Phillip preached up to Caesarea.
3. The eunuch rejoiced and went his way.

NOTE: Good news when accepted causes people to rejoice.

CHAPTER NINE

I. The Persecution Spreads to Damascus v.1-9

A. Saul continues his persecution v.1

1. Saul threatened the disciples.
2. Saul talked slaughter of the disciples.

B. Saul's Persecution Spreads v.2

1. Saul asks permission to go to Damascus
2. The high priest wrote Saul letter to the synagogue.
3. The letters gave authority to bind people of the and bring them to Jerusalem.

CHAPTER NINE (cont.)

C. Saul's Arrest By Christ v.3-9

1. Saul drew nigh to Damascus at noon

NOTE: Saul was marching his men at high noon. Acts 22:6
This would show Saul's fanaticism. No one in
their right mind would be on the march in the
hot Palestinian sun.

2. Suddenly a light shone about
 - a. Jesus' question (Spoke in Hebrew 26:14)
 - b. Saul's reply
3. The men with him
 - a. heard the voice
 - b. say no man
4. Saul led to Damascus
 - a. Saul was without sight for three days
 - b. Saul did not eat or drink for three days.

II. Saul's Conversion v. 10-19

A. Ananias's Vision v. 10-12

1. The call from the Lord. v. 10
2. The Lord's will for Saul
 - a. Go to street called "Straight"
Saul stayed with Judas
 - b. Inquire for a man of Tarsus, Saul
NOTE: Saul was in a prayerful state.
 - c. Anaias was to lay hands on Saul so he could
receive his sight.

B. Anaias's Reply v. 13-16

1. Ananias answered
 - a. much evil is spoken of Saul
 - b. he's got authority to bind all saints.
2. The Lord's Reply
 - a. Go thy way
 - b. Saul is a chosen vessel.
 1. he will bear my name to the Gentiles and
kings.
 2. he will bear my name to the children of
Israel.
 - c. Saul will suffer for my sake v. 16

C. Ananias Departs

1. Ananias entered Judas' house
2. Ananias layed his hands on Saul
 - a. The Lord Jesus sent me
 - b. The purpose was that you might receive your sight
3. Saul received the Holy Spirit
4. Saul received his sight.

Chapter Nine (cont.)

5. Saul was baptized v.18
6. Saul ate some food to strengthen himself v.19

III, Saul Persecuted in Damascus v.20-25

- A. Saul Proclaims Jesus in the Synagogues v.20-22
 1. Saul made havoc of the Jews
 2. The Jews were amazed v.21
 3. Saul continued to grow in strength
 4. Saul continued to confound the Jews v.22
- B. Saul Rescued from Persecution v.23-26
 1. The Jews plot to kill Saul v.23
 2. The plot becomes known to Saul v.24
 3. The Jews watch the gates
 4. The disciples lower Saul over the wall by night.

IV. Persecution Followed Saul to Jerusalem

- A. The Disciples Afraid of Saul on the Arrival
- B. Barnabas Defends Saul v.27
- C. Paul Debates with the Grecian Jews. v.29
- D. The Jews Plot to Kill Saul
- E. Saul Sent to Tarsus. v.30

V. The Church Multiplied v.31

- A. All Judea, Galilee, Samaria had peace
- B. All Judea, Galilee, Samaria being edified
- C. The church walked in the Fear of the Lord
- D. The Church walked in the Comfort of the Holy Spirit

VI. The Healing of Aeneas v.32-35

- A. Peter Travels to Lydda. v.32
- B. Aeneas for Eight Years was Palsied.
- C. Aeneas Healed
 1. healed by Jesus
 2. arise and make your bed
- D. Growth resulted in Lydda and Sharon.

VII. Dorcas Raised from the Dead v. 36-43

- A. Dorcas was full of good works.
- B. Her Death
- C. Peter summoned in Lydda v.38
- D. The mourners were weeping
 1. they showed Peter her handy work
 2. Peter put them from the room
- E. Peter raises Dorcas
- F. Growth Recorded
 1. Peter stays with Simon the Tanner
 2. Peter stays in Joppa.

CHAPTER TEN

I. Cornelius' Conversion

- A. Cornelius' Vision
 - 1. Description of Cornelius
 - a. a centurion
 - b. a Roman soldier
 - c. a devout man
 - d. he feared God with all his house v.2
 - e. he prayed to God always
 - 2. The Vision v. 3-7

II. Peter's Vision v. 9-16

- A. Peter Prayed as the Jews
 - 1. The twelveth hour prayer
 - 2. On the housetop
- B. Peter Became Hungry
- C. The Vision

III. The Men From Cornelius

IV. Peter Journeys to Caesarea

- A. Cornelius Met Peter
 - 1. Fell down at his feet
 - 2. He worshipped Peter
 - 3. Peter tells him he is a man too
- B. Cornelius Relates His Story v. 30-33
- C. Peter Preached Christ to Cornelius
- D. The Gift of Tongues Given to Cornelius
- E. Peter Baptized Cornelius and His Household.

CHAPTER ELEVEN

- SOC
(390) I. Peter Justifies His Visit to the Gentiles (1-10)
II. The Church Established At Antioch (19-21)
III. Barnabas Sent From Jerusalem to Antioch (22-24)
IV. Barnabas Brings Paul to Antioch (25-26)
(420) V. Barnabas and Saul Sent to Jerusalem (27-30)

I. Peter Justifies His Visit to the Gentiles

- A. The Jewish Brethren Had Contention in Judea
1. Their contention was because Peter went into a home of one of the uncircumcision
2. Peter had eaten with them

NOTE: DISCUSSION OF JEWISH THINKING

(448) The Jews were raised to believe they were a special people God had blessed them primarily because of his promise to Abraham. Now, the Gentiles have been brought into salvation. More Gentiles have accepted Christ than the Jews, putting the Jews in a minority.

B. Peter's Defense v.4-18

1. Story given for third time
2. Peter's Vision (in order)

(467) NOTE: Discussion on Eating Meat Which Was Unclean
The Jews had been taught not to eat unclean meat. Lev. 11. The Gentiles were in Acts 15, told not to go to temples and eat the meat sacrificed to idols, not that it was not lawful to eat, but that the
(475) Jews could not accept it.

3. Peter took 6 witnesses (insight)
4. Cornelius needed to be saved v. 14
5. the empowering of Cornelius to speak in tongues v.15

(492) NOTE: The expression "even as" is an adverb of manner and means "in the same way". Acts 2:4

(509) a. Peter remembered that he had said that the Holy Spirit would be poured forth on all flesh.

NOTE: Is the like gift the tongues or the indwelling? Acts 15:7 v. 9 seems to be indwelling (abe) says tongues. The tongues were used for a sign to the unbeliever. 1 Cor. 14:22 The unbeliever was Peter and the rest of the Jews. Metonymy is used here so only the context tells the meaning or in other words it implies the relationship from the context.

(573) b. Gentiles truly received unto Life v. 18

CHAPTER ELEVEN (CONT.)

NOTE (CONT.): Would Paul or Peter be glad to wear a name that was not given of God?

- (753) Note: Antioch of Syria was large commercial city about number three in the nation. It was founded by Selucious and Nacator in about 300 B.C. The Romans took possession of it in 64 B.C. and made it a free city. It was the provincial city in the Syrian province and enjoyed a municipal court system and all other blessings endowed by the Roman government. The city was known for its laxity in morals. Although Corinth was the most immoral city in the world, evidently Antioch ran them a close second. They had very lax sex morals too and this was due to the cult of Artemis and Apollo which was located 5 miles away at Dophiny. This is where the ancient Syrian worship of Estart held its acts of prostitution under Grecian nomenclature. More can be found in McGarvey p. 147.
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(815)
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V. Barnabas and Saul Sent to Jerusalem v.27-30

A. Prophets Come from Jerusalem

B. Agabus the prophet prophecies a famine

NOTE: PROPHET MEANS "TO SPEAK FORTH FROM GOD OR A MOUTH FOR GOD".

A. God let his will be known through the apostles by the spirit Eph. 3.

B. We do not have prophets today. How can we tell?

1. from the context v.28 Agabus prophesied from the spirit

2. 1 Cor. 12; 1 Cor. 14 prophecy for edifying the church these were miraculous gifts

3. 2 Pet. 1:20f no prophecy originated from man

Agabus was led by the spirit in a miraculous way
Agabus might signified the name "Christian".

(020) C. The Sending of Relief v.29-30 (send and spend)

1. They determined to send relief

2. Every man according to his ability

D. The Relief Sent By Paul and Barnabus.

Note: The overseeing elders of a specific work should or could receive help from other congregations but they are not responsible to other congregations.

1. Elders and churches can cooperate.

Note: In Rom. 15:14f we find that churches can cooperate with each other. This is the 1st design 15:25 the ministering of the saints.

2. The Second design was to promote unfeigned love of the brethren.

(60)

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L1/T3

CHAPTER ELEVEN (CONT.)

71-98 Examples of not helping preaching because it is helping another church grow. Gal. 6:6

1. Their growth was because of their teachings
2. They had an educated membership.
3. They had a caring church.
- (101) 4. They were an evangelistic church.

CHAPTER TWELVE

108 I. The Fourth Jewish Persecution
L1/T3 NOTE: FIRST, SECOND & THIRD WERE FOUND IN ACTS 4,5,8;

DISCUSSION OF THE HISTORY OF THE HERODS.

1. This Herod's uncle tried to kill Jesus.
2. This Herod's uncle killed John the Baptist.
3. This Herod was sent to Rome where he became friends of Caligula. NOTE: Caligula was an emperor who had he lived long enough would have established emperor-worship as Domitian did. In Daniel 7 the prophecy of the persecution of Domitian is found. He became emperor in 37 A.D.
4. Caligula made Herod king of the territories of the tetrarchs Phillip and Lysinius.
5. In 39 A.D. Caligula added Galilee and Perea.
6. Finally in 41 A.D. when Claudius came into power he added Judea to his reign.
Note: At this time Herod ruled over a bigger area than any ruler since Solomon.
7. All Herod's were Edomians or descendants of Esau and were Jews by blood.

(120)

- A. The Persecuted Matt. 10
 1. James the Apostle was killed with the sword.
 2. Peter also was seized.Note: James evidently had fulfilled his ministry. We all have ministries and it would seem his was completed.
- B. Peter's Imprisonment v.3-6
 1. Four quaternions of soldiers guarded Peter
 2. Peter was to be killed after the Passover.
 3. Prayers are made in his behalf.
- C. Peter's Deliverance 7-10
 1. Two guards were bound with Peter
 2. Two guards were standing guard at the door.

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

- (235) NOTE: This chapter tells us something of the very design and nature of the law of Moses.

I. The Great Thrust to the Gentiles v. 1-3

A. The Prophets and Teachers v. 1

1. Barnabas
2. Symeon call Niger
3. Lucius of Cyrene
4. Manaen, the foster-brother of Herod the tetrarch
5. Saul

NOTE: The gospel has been preached even to the nobility of Judea. Manaen would be a man of high position in the government.

B. Teachers Were Used For God's Work 1 Cor. 12:28f Eph. 4:11f

1. We must train men to be teachers 2 Tim 2:2
2. We must train faithful men

C. The Work and the Call v. 2+3

1. They were fasting and praying

NOTE: "ministering" means participating in worship ; to perform a work; to do a service; (We need to minister to the Lord's work) In other words, it is a devotional exercise intended to solemnize the occasion.

Note: They were fasting because they prayed so long. They prayed through a meal.

2. They laid their hands on them. Acts 14:26

Note: For what purpose did they lay their hands on them? To commend them to God's grace.

II. The Work in Cyprus v. 4-12

A. The Holy Spirit Leads Barnabas and Paul

1. Went down to Selucia
2. From there to Cyprus
3. They proclaimed Jesus in the synagogues

Note; Paul and Barnabas used the synagogues as a place to preach Jesus. Many were converted by this means. Later, Timothy is circumcized for this reason. Paul did not do it as a religion but a step-stone to preach. "Synagogue" means to assemble together. Paul did not condone the Jewish religion.

CHAPTER THIRTEEN (CONT)

290)
L1/T3

4. John Mark was an attendant
 - a. Causes separation Acts 15:38
 - b. a profitable servant 2 Tim. 4:10; Col. 4:10Note; Paul and Barnabas discussing John Mark in his presence probably did him a lot of good.

B. The Blinding of Elymas-Bar-Jesus

1. He was given to magical tricks
2. He was with the proconsul.
Note: Roman government in power. Two different words are used to show the governor; pro-preator and proconsul. If they need troops to defend the position he was called pro-aetor but if he needed no troops he was called proconsul. 1 Pet. 2:13 tells us we must obey the rulers of our lands.
 - a. the proconsul was a man of understanding.
 - b. He sought to hear the word of God

(312)
L1/T3

3. Elymas sought to turn him aside from the faith
4. Paul condemning Elymas 1 Cor. 12:14f
 - a. Elymas you are full of all guile
 - b. Elymas you are full of all villany
 - c. Elymas you are an enemy of righteousness
 - d. Elymas you will not cease to pervert the right ways of the Lord

(338)

5. Paul Blinds Elymas
 - a. Elymas eyes were misted
 - b. no one would lead him.
6. The proconsul believed.
Note: This implies he was baptized as in Acts 2:38

III. Their Arrival in Perga and John Mark's Return to Jerusalem

- A. The Start of the Controversy Over John Mark
 1. The reason might have been fear for his life
 2. Robbers were rampant in this area.

373
L1/T3

IV. Antioch of Pisidia v. 14-52

NOTE: Luke's purpose in writing Acts was not to give an in-depth discussion of their travels. The purpose was to show the redemptive cause of Christ and their teaching.

- A. Paul and Barnabas Enter the Synagogue
 1. It was the Sabbath.
 2. Paul asked to "say on" after the reading of the law and prophets.
 3. Asked by rulers of the synagogues
 4. Paul beckoned with his hand NOTE: This must have been to get their attention.

CHAPTER THIRTEEN (CONT).

V. Paul's Sermon in Antioch of Pisidia

Note: It is Paul's aim to show the meaning of the law and prophets. His thesis is the promised Messiah. Jesus is the promised Messiah.

(384)

A. God's provision for Israel (scriptural account) included the Messiah v.17-26

Note: The God-fearers were Gentiles who feared God. but were not Jews. Cornelius was a god-fearer. They could listen and then become a proselyte.

1. The God of Israel v. 17-18
 - a. Chose our fathers
 - b. Exalted the people
 - c. led he them forth
 - d. bare he them in the wilderness
2. God destroyed seven nations v. 18-19
 - a. gave an inheritance
 - b. about 450 years
3. Judges given upto Samuel v. 20
4. The Messiah promised in Old Testament scripture
 - a. Saul v. 21
 - b. David (of his seed is the promise given)
5. The Messiah also announced by John the Baptist
 - a. I am not the Messiah John 1:29
 - b. I am not worthy to tie his shoes.

Note: The God-fearers salvation is given. v.26

(419)

B. O.T. Scripture fulfilled in Jesus v. 27-37

1. Crucified and buried account v. 27-29
2. Raised account v. 30-37

Note: It is blasphemy to say that Jesus died on the spur of the moment and the church is a stop-gap measure. The church is not a substitute for the kingdom. Eph. 1:3; Rom.8; Acts 2:10

(437)

Note: All scriptures are fulfilled in Jesus concerning the Messiah.

3. Reasons for Jesus' death
 - a. Jews knowledge limited of the scriptures
 - b. because of jealousy condemned him
4. Pilate found no wrong
5. All things were fulfilled concerning the resurrection
 - a. Jesus was slain
 - b. Jesus was hung on a tree
 - c. God raised him v. 30
6. Jesus seen after resurrection

7. The good tidings v. 32
God fulfilled all prophecies
 - a. prophecy of Psalms 2:7
 - b. prophecy of Isa. 55:3
 - c. Psalms 16:10

- C. Remission of Sins Offered to them that Believe in Christ
v. 38-39

NOTE: YOU CANNOT BE JUSTIFIED BY THE AUTHORITY OF MOSES.

- D. Words of Warnings

(509)
LIT3

- E. The Results of the Sermon v. 42-43
 1. They wanted to hear more next Saturday v. 42
 2. Two classes of Jews were present
 - a. Devout proselytes
 - b. Jews (just plain)
 3. Paul and Barnabas exhort them to continue in the grace of God.

NOTE: GOD IS PLEASED WITH OUR STUDYING HIS WORD.

- F. The Next Saturday's Message v. 44-50
 1. Gathered to hear the word of God. v. 44
 2. The Jews were filled with jealousy
 3. The Jews blasphemed Jesus
 4. Paul & Barnabas shake the dust off
 - a. The Lord commanded them
 - b. Isa. 49:6

NOTE: AS LONG AS THE PEOPLE ARE WILLING TO LISTEN,
PREACH TO THEM. WHEN THEY BEGAN TO DISPUTE
WITH YOU, SHAKE THE DUST OFF YOUR FEET.

(550)
(582)

5. Christ is the Light of the Gentiles

NOTE: (v. 48) "ordained" means place in orderly
arrangement. We must place God's foreknowledge
before God's foreordination.

(600-653 Discussion on Predestination

CHAPTER FOURTEEN

(660) I. BARNABAS AND PAUL JOURNEYED TO ICONIUM v. 1-5

NOTE: Iconium was a Roman colony as was Antioch. It was 95 miles from Antioch. It was a city of the province of Galatia.

- A. Barnabas and Paul Enter the Synagogue v. 1-2
 - 1. They preach v. 1
 - 2. The unbelieving Jews stir up the Gentiles v. 2
- B. They Work Wonders and Signs Through the Lord v. 3
NOTE: The message is confirmed by wonders and signs.
- C. The Multitude Was Divided.

NOTE: The term "apostles" here means one sent forth. There were two types of apostles; one of God and one of the churches. Some scriptures for reference are 2 Cor. 8:24 (messengers of the church); Phil. 2:25 (messenger of the church sent to minister).

(690)

Barnabus was not a true apostles of Christ but he was a messenger of the church.

(704)

II. LYSTRA AND THE EVENTS THERE (v. 6-20)

- A. The Healing of the Certain Man v. 8-10
 - 1. The man was impotent in the feet.
 - 2. The man was a cripple from birth.
NOTE: Possibly Paul's discerning of spirits allowed him to see the faith in this man.
 - 3. Paul told the man to stand upright.
 - 4. The man leaped up.
NOTE: The man was healed immediately. No time lapse here as in faith healers.
- B. The Results of the Healing v. 11-13
 - 1. The Lycannians were amazed.
 - a. The Gods have come to us.
 - b. They have taken form of men.
 - 1) They thought Barnabas was Jupiter.
NOTE: Zeus was the chief God in the Gentile culture.
 - 2) They thought Paul was Mercury.
NOTE: The Gentiles thought Mercury was the God of oration. Also called Hermes. Thought to be the messenger of the Gods.
 - 2. The Priest of Jupiter Begin a Sacrifice v. 13
- C. Paul and Barnabas Overcome With Troubles v. 14
 - 1. They rent their garments
 - 2. They sprang forth among the multitude.

(736)
L1/T3

D. Paul's Reply v. 15-17

1. Sirs why do you do this thing
2. God, who is the Living God is the one you should worship.
3. We want you to turn away from vain things.
NOTE: 1 Thes. 1:9 expresses what the Thessolonician brethren did.
4. God hath never left himself without witness v. 17
NOTE: Rom. 1:20 they became wain in their thinking. They are without excuse. God gives all for his glorification. James 1:17f
5. They scarcely restrained them.

(763)

(775)

LIT3

III. PAUL IS STONED v. 19f

NOTE: It is probable that the markes he notes in Gal. 6:17 are the ones received here.

A. Jews From Antioch and Iconium Persuaded the Multitude Against Them NOTE: Possibly they could have told them the reason why they would not except their sacrifice was because they were evil spirits. How quickly they forget.

B. Paul Stoned and Dragged Out of the City

1. They supposed he was dead.
2. Paul is revived and walks back to the city.

NOTE: One can hardly believe that this act was anything but miraculous. For Paul to have been unconscience and then just arise and enter the city is hard to believe because obviously his body was bruised and battered.

(807)

EOT

819

LIT3

IV. THEIR JOURNEY FROM LYSTRA v. 20-22

A. The Next Day They Went to Derbe

1. They preached the gospel
2. They made many disciples.

SoT

L2T3

B. They Return to Lystra and Iconium and Antioch

1. To confirm the souls of the disciples
2. Exhorting them to continue in the faith
3. They must suffer tribulation and enter the Kingdom of God.

NOTE: The word "confirm" means to Strengthen; to make to lean upon.

(004)

There are two kingdoms: one on earth and one in heaven. 2 Pet. 1:11; 2 Tim. 4:18

EOC

(27)

4. They appoint elders in every church v. 23

NOTE: This is the first reference to the appointment of elders. The men of the area were versed in the O.T. prophecies and could very well qualify in a short time (about one year) if they had a wife and family. The Holy Spirit did not intervene in these men's lives because even Paul had to buffet his body.

(044)

- soc Discussion on the Edification and Encouraging of the Brethren
27 A. The New Disciples Needed Strength
L2Te Hebrews deals with unbelieving in faith 1 John 5:4
 We have our victory in faith 1 John 5:4
 B. Just as unbeliever can become a believer so can a believer
 fall. We must continue in faith
 C. We must walk in the light 1 John 1:7
 D. We must walk in the Lord Col. 2:6-7
 1. (define) walk - denotes continuous and habitual
 activity; progress toward a goal
35) NOTE: Walk is used seven times in the book of Ephesians
 2. We are no longer servant of sin Rom. 6

5. They prayed with fasting

NOTE: At any solemn occasion the members of the church at Antioch would pray earnestly. The elders appointment was a solemn occasion. Titus is told he was to appoint elders in Tit. 1:5. The manner of appointment is arbitrary. A church must appoint elders.(plural)

(70)

V. THEIR JOURNEYS CONTINUE v. 24-28

- A. They Pass Through Pisidia to Pamphylia
B. After They Spoke in Perga They Journey to Attalia
C. Their Journey Ends at Antioch
 1. They return to the place where they were committed to this work.
 2. They were committed by the grace of God.
 3. They fulfilled their work.
D. The Church Comes Together v. 27-28
 1. They rehearsed all things that God had through them.
 2. God had opened a door to the Gentiles.
(88) NOTE: Most of their converts were Gentiles.

CHAPTER FIFTEEN

(88)

L2T3 INTRODUCTION: (Outline of Chapter)

- I. THE DISCUSSION AT JERUSALEM v. 1-6
- II. THE APOSTLES AND THE ELDERS v. 7-21
- III. THE CONFIRMATION OF THE TEACHING v. 22-29
- IV. THE PEACE AT ANTIOCH v. 30-35
- V. THE LAUNCHING OF THE SECOND MISSIONARY JOURNEY

(102)

I. THE DISCUSSION AT JERUSALEM v. 1-6

A. The False Teachers v.1

1. From Judea

2. Compelled circumcision for salvation

NOTE: Paul did not know these men from Judea by face. "men from Judea" from the context, meant the church at Jerusalem (Gal. 1)

NOTE: Having different ideas are not bad for the church until one begins to compel others to have the same subverted view. (subverted comes from the same word as submarine.)

(116)

(124) Reading of the Text.

NOTE: The key point of the discussion was that Christians could not be saved by law keeping. In other words are we justified by the law of Moses or by faith through Grace.

3. They like the Pharisees were ignorant of the law and of faith through grace.

a. The Nature of the Law

(1) The Law in itself cannot justify Gal. 3:10

(2) Once the person sinned he was lost or was condemned a sinner.

(3) The Law had no provision for salvation (Read whole books of Romans and Galatians)

(4) Christ came in vain if we are justified by the law Gal. 2:21

(5) How many are condemned by the Law? ALL Rom 3:23

Summary of the Nature

The Law was to convict a man of sin and condemn his transgressions.

146)

b. Did not understand the nature of grace

(1) We do not merit God's grace

(2) Grace with works Rom. 11:6

B. The Solution Was to Show

(195)

1. The sufficiency of the Gospel to save us was being challenged.

2. Four reasons for this sufficiency of the Gospel to save

a. Peter's Apostolic endorsement v. 7-11

b. God's confirmation by miracles v. 12

c. The O.T. prophets endorsement and the judgement of James

d. The Holy Spirit's letter (apostolic decree)

v. 22-29 NOTE: The meeting was private in nature.

NOTE (CONT.):

(242) So you must forbear. The Jews must not defile their conscience and you must not eat these things in their presence

EoC
(270) NOTE: We must not eat meat sacrificed to idols unless it is not a religious observance. 2Cor.10; 2Cor. 6.

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271

III. THE CONFIRMATION OF THE TEACHING v. 22-29

A. The Holy Spirit's Letter (Apostolic Decree)

1. The letter was to be written to the church of the Gentiles and read to them.
2. Judas and Silas sent with Paul & Barnabas (chosen by the whole church)
 - a. Chosen by the church which was gathered
 - b. sent for encouraging the church of the Gentiles

B. The Letter Proper v. 24-29

1. Certain men have troubled you
2. Certain men have subverted your soul
3. We gave no commandment
4. We chose men to tell you of our decision
5. We sent them because we wish you would have no greater burden than these things
 - a. that ye abstain from things sacrificed to idols and from blood
 - b. from things strangled and from fornication
6. If you do these things it will be well with you

(298)

IV. PEACE AT ANTIOCH v. 30-39

A. The Effect of the Letter

1. They rejoiced
2. They were strengthened

B. Judas and Silas exhorted the church at Antioch

NOTE: They were prophets or a mouth for God.

1. Exhortation encouraged and strengthened
2. Were dismissed after certain day.

(310)

V. THE LAUNCHING OF THE SECOND MISSIONARY JOURNEY v. 36-41

A. Paul Suggest a Return

1. To visit where they had taught
2. To see how the church had fared. (Phil 2:20)

B. The Separation of Paul and Barnabas

1. The Reason for Contention
 - a. Paul did not want John to go because of his separation at Pamphylia
 - b. Barnabas did not agree

NOTE: Barnabas must have been more compassionate. This contention did not effect their love for one another.

2. The New Partners

- a. Paul took Silas who was commended by the brethren

b. They took the north route

c. Barnabas took John Mark

d. They took the south route

(335) NOTE: This separation resulted in two groups which doubled
the evangelism. Just because we have a disagreement.

CHAPTER SIXTEEN

(336)

NOTE: THE GOSPEL TAKEN TO EUROPE Acts 15:37; Acts 17:14

I. The Second Return to Derbe and Lystra v. 1-5

A. The Certain Disciple Timothy

1. Timothy was the son of a Roman who Jew
2. Timothy's father was a Greek.

NOTE: This is the first reference to Timothy in our present arrangement of the Bible.
Paul praises Timothy in two other passages: 1 Cor. 4:17; Phil 2:20; This is the only reference of Timothy's father.

3. Timothy's ministry was prophesied
4. Timothy was taught the scriptures from a small boy. 2 Tim. 3:14f
5. Timothy was well reported of.
6. Timothy able to see unfeigned faith of mother and grandmother. 2 Tim. 1:5

(360)

NOTE: The influence of a godly women is invaluable
We are to train faithful men.

(372)

7. Timothy commitment
 - a. Paul gives Timothy a gift 2 Tim. 1:6
 - b. The elders commended him to the work 1 Tim 4:1

B. Timothy was circumcized by Paul

1. Timothy had the right because of his mother.
2. Timothy was circumcized for a reason.

NOTE: Timothy's circumcision had nothing to do with the salvation of his soul. Like as Paul, Timothy to become "all things to everyone" 1 Cor. 9:20f. This meant that Timothy was circumcized for expediency that Jews were not troubled and so Timothy could go and preach in the synagogues. Paul never told a Jew not to be a Jew. Don't be a Jew religiously or for salvation.

(386)

C. The Decrees Delivered

1. The decree was to be read in the churches of Syria and Cilicia. Acts 15:23
2. They were assigned this task by the apostles and elders
3. The Church was strengthened and the assembly increased

(405)

NOTE: This is the pattern for New Testament growth

1. must be strengthened in the faith
2. when strengthened then the number increases
3. we cannot increase the church unless we teach daily

Ch. 16

II. The Desire of the Evangelests and God's Will v. 7-10

A. The Region of Their Journey

(420)

1. Forbidden to go to Asia by the Holy Spirit

Note: Speculation says there might have been workers in this area.

2. They stayed a time at Troas

B. Paul's Vision v. 9-10

Note: We must pray for wisdom to make decisions. James 1:5
Don't pray for wisdom unless you want it. We only have to ask believing. Matt. 22:22

1. Paul has the vision
2. The man in Macedonia

NOTE: From the context of Gal. 4 and 6 we find Paul possibly needed a physician for his eyes. Luke being a physician is the obvious choice because of the we Passages. The first "we" passage is in verse ten.

(438)

NOTE: Paul began the church in Troas and returned there again on the way to Jerusalem for Pentecost in Acts 20.

III. The Gospel Goes to Macedonia

A. The City of Philippi

(448)

1. A Roman colony
2. The first of the colony
3. It was a base of the operations in Macedonia
4. Started by Alexander the Great's father, Phillip in 356 B.C.
5. Rebuilt in 46 B.C.
6. Named after Phillip

NOTE: It was mainly a Gentile city. We can ascertain this because there is not a synagogue in Philippi. Usually if there were 10 men of the Jewish faith in a city, there would be a meeting place.

7. Philippi was the leading city of the region.

NOTE: The Roman Empire was divided into four regions with a capitol city in each region. Philippi was one of those four capitol cities.

IV. The Conversion of Lydia

A. Her characteristics

1. a native of Thyatira
2. a seller of purple

NOTE: This was a very lucrative business.

B. The Maid was Persistence v. 17-18

1. She told the people they were representatives of the most high God.
2. This troubled Paul.

NOTE: Would you like for a beer joint to advertize the church. It would leave the wrong impression and associated Jesus with beer.

3. Paul healed her immediately

NOTE: In Greek mythology Python, was referred to as the Pythian Serpent. It dwelt in the land of Pytho at the foot of Parcenius. It guarded the oracle of Dephi and was killed by Apollo. The name was transferred to Apollo and later applied to diviners and soothsayers. People possessed by such were thought to have been inspired by Apollo. Since demons are the agents which inspire idolatry.
1 Cor. 10:20.

(569)

VI. The Events Leading Up to the Conversion of the Jailor

A. The Response of the Healing v. 19-24

1. They laid hands on them
2. They lied about their offense

NOTE: The Philippians had to lie to the magistrates to get them beaten and imprisoned.

B. Their Imprisonment

1. They were beaten with rods.
2. They were thrown into prison
3. They were put in stocks.

NOTE: This was very serious way to punish them.

600 VII. The Conversion of James

Outline of Paul's Sermon on Mars Hill

A. The Heathen Ignorant of the True God
Worshipped and Served Idols

B. The Nature of the Wise God

1. His unity
2. His divinity
 - a. His life is not like mans
 - b. His requirement are not like man's
 - c. His spiritual nature

760

NOTE: Talking to an unbeliever you need to talk about the nature of God or prove the existence of God. Not only this but you need to talk about the resurrection of Jesus Christ. We must preach judgement and Jesus. They must turn or burn.

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN

(790) I. Paul's Journey to Thessalonica v. 1-9

- A. They pass through Amphipolis and Appollonia
NOTE: They came by the Egmitian way. Thessalonica was the capitol of Macedonia

- B. Paul Preaches in the Synagogue v. 1-3
1. Paul goes into the synagogue
2. Stayed for three sabbath days
3. Reasoned that it behooved the Christ to suffer and to rise from the dead.

808
eot

- C. The Result of Paul's Teaching v. 4
1. Some were persuaded by Paul
2. Some consorted with Paul and Silas.
a. mostly of Greeks
b. of the chief women not a few

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- (005-71) NOTE: 1 Thess. 2 & 3 tells of their experience here. Chapter 2 tells of their shameful treatment at Philippi. Paul also discusses his manner; not to disceive or in a cloak of covetousness v. 5 (Now vs. 14-17) The gospel is the good news of salvation. We get the idea that the Gentiles were lost. Verse 16 implies judgement of the Jewish people in A.D. 70. Chapter 3 Paul sent Timothy to Thessalonica. We read this in Acts 14. This is the same likeness in thought.

R3T3

- D. The Jewish Persecution Pursues Again v. 5-9
1. The Jews were filled with jealousy
NOTE: It might be because the God-fearers were being drawn away which caused their jealousy.
2. The Jews paid men to speak against them.
3. The Jews set the city in an uproar
4. They assault Jason's house
5. They drag Jason and some friends to the ruler of the city.
6. Their charge was subversion of the Roman government.
NOTE: The Jews have the same problem as dispensationalist have today. They believe Jesus to be a nationalistic leader and could not conceive of any other of ruler. This was exactly opposite of their preaching.. Christianity is an inside job. The primary thrust is salvation of souls.

(22)

II. Paul and Silas Sent to Berea v. 10-14

- A. They Entered the Synagogue
B. The Bereans Received the Word of God

- C. Many Believed
 - 1. Both Greeks and Jews
 - 2. Both women and men of high estate.
- D. Trouble Follows From Thessalonica
 - 1. Jews come from Thessalonica
 - 2. Paul and Silas depart after the church has been established.

57 III. Paul Arrives In Athens v. 15-34

- A. The Brethren Exhort Paul to Athens
 - 1. The brethren send a message to Timothy and Silas to Return
 - 2. Paul's spirit is troubled.

NOTE: Discussion of Athens

Athens was a city of a quarter of a million people. It was called the "Eye of Greece."; The Mother of Arts and elements. It was devoted to the Greek mythologies, sculptures and architecture. The Parthenon was the most celebrated piece of architecture in the world at this time. It crowned the Acropolis being on top of the hill. Philosophy is not wrong to study as long as you don't believe. It is mentioned one time in the Bible. Col. 2:8 and was condemned because it was not after Christ. All truth is in Christ. Philosophers try to put bits and pieces together to know the mind of God. This was impossible. Romans 1 states when man do these things gross immorality occurs. One will worship the creature instead of the creator.

- B. Paul Reasons With The Jews in the Synagogues
 - 1. With devout Jews
 - 2. In the market place
 - 3. with everyone who met him
 - 4. Paul talked to the philosophers
 - a. the Epicurean philosophers
 - b. the Stoic philosophers

(84)
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DISCUSSION OF THE EPICUREAN AND STOIC PHILOSOPHERS

The Epicureans philosophers go back to the philosophy of Epicurus who lived between the second and third century. Their chief philosophy was to find the practical guide to happiness. They were concerned about true pleasure. Any philosophers of this time did not believe in absolute truth. Experience and not reason was the test of which he relied. This relates to existentalists who believe that if a certain passage they read rings a chime in themselves then that is truth. This resulted in materialism.

DISCUSSION ON THE EPICUREAN AND STOIC PHILOSOPHERS (CONT.)

The Stoic philosophers got their philosophy from Zeno, who lived at the same time as Epicurus. The name came from the porch where he held class at Athens. They preached conformity to nature and self-resignation to the course of things. They stressed the rational control of man over his feelings and argued that through this, man attained self-sufficiency.

5. They escorted Paul to the Areopagus calling him a "babbling"

(99) NOTE: The term "babbling" meant a bird which goes around picking up bits and pieces of food from others.

(110-157)

IV. Paul's Sermon on Mar's Hill

Go to last of the class Chapter Sixteen notes for his sermon of Mar's Hill.

(140) NOTE: EVOLUTION STARTED MARXISM

The Result of His Sermon

1. Some mocked
2. Others said I will hear these further
3. Some Believed
 - a. Dionysius the Areopagite
 - b. Damaris
 - c. others

(163)

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN

I. PAUL ARRIVES IN CORINTH v.1-4

A. Paul Stayed With Aquila and Priscilla

1. A man of Pontus
2. Had recently come from Italy.

NOTE: They had come to Corinth because Claudius had ordered all the Jews out of Rome about 20 A.D.

3. Both Paul and they were tent-makers. v. 3

(174) B. Paul Reasons With Jews In His Sparetime

II. SILAS AND TIMOTHY COME FROM MACEDONIA

A. Paul Devoted Himself To The Work

NOTE: Up to this time Paul had to make tents for money in Corinth but now that Silas and Timothy have come the context implies with money. Paul devotes his full attention to the work. Paul did not take anything from the Corinthian church. 2Cor.11:18; 1Cor. 9. He could made them but he didn't.

(187)

1. The Jews disbelieve, oppose him and blaspheme
2. Paul departs shaking the dust off his garments.
 - a. Your blood is on your head.
 - b. I am clean.

B. Paul Joins Himself to Titus Justus

1. Titus Justus worshipped God

NOTE: It is believe that Gaius in Rom. 1:16 is the same as this man. 1Cor. 1:14

2. Crispus the ruler of the synagogue is baptized.
3. Many others were baptized. 1Cor. 1:14f

C. Paul's Vision v. 9-10

1. Be not afraid, speak and hold not your peace.
2. I have many people in this city.
3. No one will harm you.

D. Paul Taught In Corinth A Year and Six Months v. 11

III. PAUL ENCOUNTERS THE PROCONSUL

A. Paul Brought Before Gallio At The Judgement Seat

NOTE: P.373-4 in F. F. Bruce gives description of his life.

B. The Charge Was That He Was Persuading Men To Worship God Against The Law

1. If Paul has done something wrong contrary to law I will listen

2. If Paul has broken your law, look to it yourselves.
3. The leader of this group, Sosthenes, is beaten by the guards.

NOTE: Might have been the beloved brother in Corinth of 1 Cor. 1:2. We cannot be completely sure.

IV. PAUL SAILS TO SYRIA TO EPHESUS

- A. Priscilla and Aquilla Accompany Paul
- B. Paul Had Taken A Vow

NOTE: This was a sign of deep thanksgiving. They would abstain from meat and wine after shaving the head. This was not for salvation's sake but for custom.

- C. Paul Leaves Ephesus
 1. Paul landed at Caesarea
 - a. He went up and saluted the church.

NOTE: This probably means the church in Jerusalem.

- b. He went down to Antioch.

NOTE: This has to do with topography of the land. Jerusalem is higher than Antioch.

V. PAUL'S THIRD MISSIONARY JOURNEY v. 23

- A. Paul Starts At Antioch and Travels Through The Region of Galatia and Phrygia.
- B. Paul's Purpose Was to Establish All the Disciples

VI. APOLLOS v. 24-28

- A. Apollos Was An Alexandrian In Northern Africa
- B. Apollos Was An Eloquent Man (Knew scripture)
- C. His Instruction Was In The Way of the Lord.
- D. Taught Accurately Concerning Jesus of John's Baptism
 1. He spoke boldly in the synagogue
 2. Priscilla and Aquilla taught him more accurately
- E. Pass Over To Achaia He Powerfully Confronted the Jews

(274)

NOTE: The way of God is accurate and we can know this way. John 8:31-32

CHAPTER NINETEEN

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(293)
L3T3

I. PAUL'S RETURN TO EPHESUS v. 1-20 Baptism of John was for Remission of Sins.

A. The Twelve Ephesians 1-7

1. They did not know the Holy Spirit had been given
2. They were baptized in John's baptism v. 3
3. They were baptized again. v. 5
4. They were given a spiritual gift
 - a. some received the gift of tongues
 - b. some received the gift of prophecy

NOTE: John's baptism after the death of Christ was invalid. John's baptism was faith in Jesus and his death. If Jesus had already died, one could readily see that John's baptism would be invalid. Therefore, the Ephesians were re-baptized. Their gifts were given for edification.

B. Paul Instructs the People of Ephesus v. 8-12

1. Paul entered into the synagogues v. 8-9
 - a. Paul stayed for 3 months
 - b. Paul taught concerning the Kingdom of God
2. Paul turns from the unbelievers
3. Paul teaches the believers
 - a. Reasoned in the school of Tyrannus
 - b. The teaching continued for two years.

450

NOTE: Some historians say that Paul taught at the noon rest period; usually for 3 hours (Bruce)

c. Both Jews and Greeks were taught v. 10

4. Special miracles wrought by Paul and Barnabas
 - a. Their sickness healed by touching parts of their garments
 - b. Their diseases healed by touching parts of their garments

500

C. The Casting Out of the Demons by the Seven Sons

1. The seven sons
 - a. They were Jewish
 - b. They were sons of the high priest
2. The exhortation to the spirit
 - a. in the name of Jesus
 - b. that Paul preached
3. The spirits answer
4. The Spirit's vengeance on Sceva's sons
 - a. leaped on them
 - b. mastered them
 - c. stripped them of their clothes

5. Many heard and believed v. 18, 20
6. The "Big Bonfire" v. 19

- D. Paul's Purpose and Plans v. 21-22
 1. Paul purposed to go to Jerusalem
 - a. He passed through Macedonia
 - b. He passed through Achaia
 2. Paul's purpose in going to Jerusalem was to go to Rome v. 21
 3. Paul sends Timothy and Erastus to Macedonia v.22

572 II. OPPOSITION OF THE SILVERSMITHS

- A. They Bring Charges Against Paul

CHAPTER TWENTY

IV. PAUL'S SPEECH TO THE EPHESIAN ELDERS v. 17-38

- A. Paul Called The Ephesian Elders to Miletus v. 17
- B. Paul's Manner of Speaking v. 18-21
 - 1. He was with them all the time
 - 2. Paul served the Lord with all lowliness of mind
 - 3. Paul served the Lord with tears
 - 4. Paul served the Lord with trials which befell me by the Jews
 - 5. Paul shrank not from telling them anything profitable to them
 - 6. Paul taught the elders house to house in a public way
 - 7. Paul held no distinction of persons to teach
- C. Paul's Spiritual Binding
 - 1. The Holy Spirit tells Paul of affliction in Jerusalem
 - 2. Paul does not count his life anything v. 24
 - 3. The elders will see him no more. v. 25
 - 4. Paul was clear from the blood of men because he declared the whole counsel of God. v. 26-27
- D. Paul's Admonition v. 28-32
 - 1. take heed to yourselves
 - 2. their departure predicted
 - 3. watch ye
 - 4. Paul commends them v. 32

CHAPTER 20 - 28

R4T3

PAUL REALIZES HIS HOPE

- I. Paul Sets Out for Palestine 20:1-38
 - A. Sails with These Messenger of the Church
 - B. Paul Addresses the Ephesian Elders 20:17 -38
- II. To Miletus To Caesarea 21:1-14
- III. Paul In Jerusalem 21:15 - 23:31
 - A. Trouble Arises 21:15-30
 - B. Paul Fails to Settle the Mob 21:3-22:29
 - C. Paul Before the Sanhedrin 22:30 - 23:35
(He is sent to Ceasarea.)
- IV. Paul in Caesarea 23:33- 24:32
 - A. Paul and Felix 24:1-27
 - B. Paul Appeals into Caesar 25:1-12
 - C. Agrippa Visits Festus 25:13-27
 - D. Paul's Speech Before Agrippa 26:1 -23
- V. Paul's Journey to Rome 27:1 - 28:31
 - A. Voyage Begins 27:1-12
 - B. Storm and Shipwreck 27:13-44
 - C. Winter in Malta 28:1-10
 - D. The Last Lap 28:11-16
- (35) VI. Paul in Rome 28:17-31