

# ACTS OF THE APOSTLES

## CHAPTER TWO OUTLINE

CHAPTER 2 Records / Covers the:

1. Fulfillment of **Pentecost**
2. Peter's **Sermon**
3. The **Church**.

V. 1— “**When the Day of Pentecost had *fully come*, they were all with one accord in one place.**” means that this was the fulfillment of the **meaning** and **purpose** for which it was given. The Holy Spirit was to **live** and **work within the heart of man**, to **deliver** and **free** him from:

- the enslavements of this world
- from sin, death, and
- hell (II Corinthians 3:17 NIV)

**Fill in: Pentecost Means: 50 since it was 50 days after Passover / Pentecost took place 50 days after the **Feast of Firstfruits** (Numbers 28:26 NIV, Exodus 34:22 NIV). **It's an event when the Holy Spirit filled the people with power.****

As the Feast of Passover describes the **death of Christ** and the **Feast of Firstfruits** describes the **resurrection of Christ**, the **Feast of Pentecost** describes the **beginning and origin of the church**.

Note:

1. **Before** the Day of Pentecost there was **No church**.
2. **After** the Day of Pentecost there **Was the church**.
3. What **Bethlehem** was to the birth of Christ, **Pentecost** and **Jerusalem** were to the coming of the **Holy Spirit**. He began to baptize believers, which means He placed them in **the Body of Christ**, **identifying** them with Christ as His body on earth (I Corinthians 12:12-13 NIV).

V. 2 “*And suddenly there came a sound from heaven, as of a rushing mighty wind, and it filled the whole house where they were sitting.*”

It was not a wind but a sound “like a wind”. “Rushing mighty wind” means that it had the sound of a tornado, Hurricane so that all of Jerusalem evidently heard it. The sound of a tornado.

V. 3 “*Then there appeared to them divided tongues, as of fire, and one sat upon each of them.*”

“As of fire” means that it was not fire but looked like fire. This was not the baptism of fire, which is judgment yet to come, but the baptism of the Holy Spirit.

V. 4 “*And they were all filled with the Holy Spirit and began to speak with other tongues, as the Spirit gave them utterance.*”

“All filled with the Holy Spirit” indicates that all the other ministries of the Holy Spirit to believers in this age had already been performed, as they occur in this order:

- 1 – Regenerating (John 3:5)
- 2 – Indwelling (Romans 8:9)
- 3 – Sealing (Ephesians 4:30)
- 4 – Baptizing (Acts 1:5; 1 Corinthians 12:12, 13)

#### **Vs. 5-11 Witnessing of the Holy Spirit**

The experience of Pentecost came from the filling of the Spirit not the baptizing of the Spirit. **The baptizing ministry of the Holy Spirit placed them in the church,** the new body that came into existence here for the first time. “Other tongues” were not unknown tongues, but the multilingual languages of the Roman Empire spoken by the worshipers who had come from the different areas of the Roman Empire (vv. 5-11). Read page 12 on lesson.

1. **Question:** What was that power for? **Answer:** **To be witnesses of Jesus’ saving power to everyone.**

2. **Question:** Was the tongue at Pentecost the same as the gift of tongues in I Corinthians 14:2?

**Answer:** **NO**

(Page 12) The Holy Spirit is a “He / **Person**” but it also ascribes to Him all distinctive of personality. The Holy Spirit is described as having:

1. Knowledge (I Corinthians 2:10-11NIV)
2. Will (I Corinthians 12:11NIV)
3. Emotion or Feeling h

**Question: What happen on the day of Pentecost Acts 2:1-12 the Gift of Tongues:**

**Answer: They spoke in Tongues.** That means – “**Everyone man heard them speak in his own language.**”

\*Look at Luke 24:46-49 (NIV) **Language** is not important, but the **Power** from on high to preach the Gospel is.

Vs. 12-13 Some of the multitude that come together are Amazed and Impressed, but not convinced because **they do not understand.** Others are Distrustful and Mock. They offer a natural explanation for the phenomenon.

Vs. 14-15—Peter addresses himself to the skeptics and ignorant.

Vs. 16-21—Peter does not use Joel’s prophecy to show that Pentecost is the fulfillment of it, but “this is that” (v. 16)—it is similar to and like that which is yet to come (Joel 2:28-32; 3:1, 2). Peter is saying that Pentecost is not contrary to the Old Testament. It is obvious that Joel’s prophecy was not fulfilled at Pentecost. God said, “I will pour out of my Spirit upon all flesh” (v. 17), yet there were only 3,000 converted at Pentecost. The signs in the heavens did not appear at that time. The age of grace began, not the “great and notable day of the Lord” (v. 20). Neither did all nations assemble in “the valley of Jehoshaphat” (Joel 3:2, 12).

Vs. 22-24—The emphasis is not upon tongues or even on the coming of the Holy Spirit, but rather on the person of the Lord Jesus Christ and His resurrection (John 16:13-14 NIV). Notice that the passport of Jesus was the miracles, wonders, and signs.

Vs. 25-31—David in Psalm 16 spoke of the Messiah (not of himself, for his grave was in Jerusalem) who must be raised from the dead to sit on David's throne.

V. 32—Peter and the others there are witnesses that Jesus was raised from the dead.

V. 33—We know that Jesus arrived at the right hand of God because the Holy Spirit arrived here.

Vs. 34-35—This is a fulfillment of Psalm 110.

V. 36—The explanation of all that had occurred is the fact that Jesus died, rose again, ascended, and had taken His place at the right hand of God.

Vs. 37-41—Peter puts down the conditions of salvation for these men of Judæa and all other Israelites who are in Jerusalem.

V. 42—These are the visible marks of the local church.

Vs. 43-47—The first church had very little organization, but great power and much love and joy.