

Acts Series

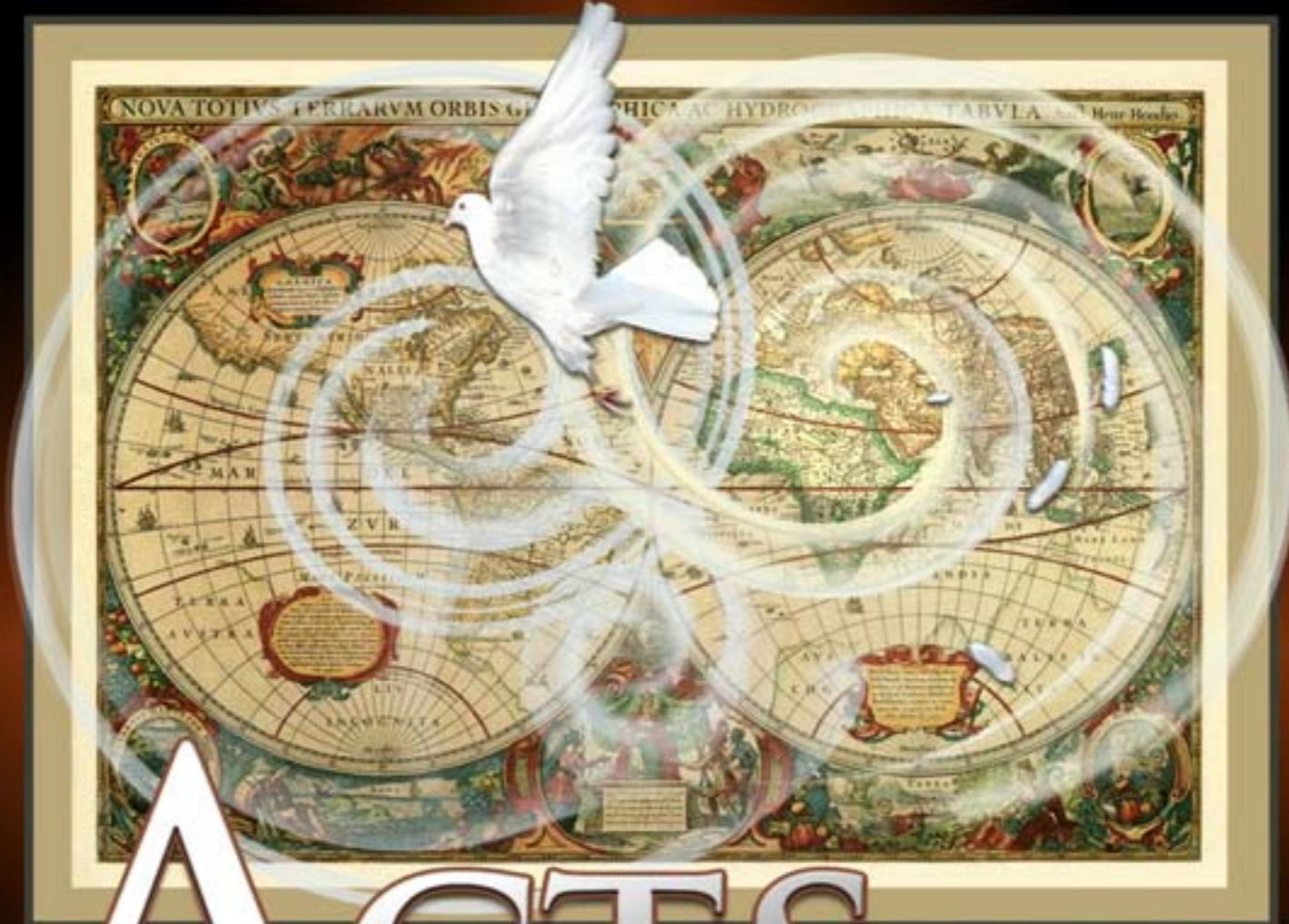
Lesson #142

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Dean Bible Ministries

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ACTS

OF THE HOLY SPIRIT
THE CHURCH AGE BEGINS

PAUL'S LATER LIFE; ACTS REVIEW, I

Philem. 22, “But, meanwhile, also prepare a guest room for me, for I trust that through your prayers I shall be granted to you.

Philem. 23, “Epaphras, my fellow prisoner in Christ Jesus, greets you,

Philem. 24, “as do Mark, Aristarchus, Demas, Luke, my fellow laborers.”

2 Tim. 4:20, “Erastus stayed in Corinth, but Trophimus I have left in Miletus sick.”

2 Tim. 4:13, “Bring the cloak that I left with Carpus at Troas when you come—and the books, especially the parchments.”

Titus 1:5, “For this reason I left you in Crete, that you should set in order the things that are lacking, and appoint elders in every city as I commanded you—”

2 Tim. 2:9, “for which I suffer hardship even to imprisonment as a criminal; but the word of God is not imprisoned.”

2 Tim. 4:10, “for Demas, having loved this present world, has deserted me and gone to Thessalonica; Crescens has gone to Galatia, Titus to Dalmatia.”

2 Tim. 4:6, “For I am already being poured out as a drink offering, and the time of my departure is at hand.

2 Tim. 4:7, “I have fought the good fight, I have finished the race, I have kept the faith.

2 Tim. 4:8, “Finally, there is laid up for me the crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, will give to me on that Day, and not to me only but also to all who have loved His appearing.”

Philem. 22, “But, meanwhile, also prepare a guest room for me [in Colossae], for I trust that through your prayers I shall be granted to you.”

Phil. 2:24, “But I trust in the Lord that I myself shall also come shortly.”

1 Tim. 1:3, “As I urged you when I went into Macedonia—remain in Ephesus that you may charge some that they teach no other doctrine,”

**1 Tim. 3:14, “These things I write to you,
though I hope to come to you shortly;
[Ephesus]”**

Rom. 15:24, “whenever I journey to Spain, I shall come to you. For I hope to see you on my journey, and to be helped on my way there by you, if first I may enjoy your company for a while.

Rom. 15:25, “But now I am going to Jerusalem to minister to the saints.

Rom. 15:26, “For it pleased those from Macedonia and Achaia to make a certain contribution for the poor among the saints who are in Jerusalem.”

Titus 1:5, “For this reason I left you in Crete, that you should set in order the things that are lacking, and appoint elders in every city as I commanded you—”

2 Tim. 4:20, “Erastus stayed in Corinth, but Trophimus I have left in Miletus sick.”

2 Tim. 4:13, “Bring the cloak that I left with Carpus at Troas when you come—and the books, especially the parchments.”

Titus 3:12, “When I send Artemas to you, or Tychicus, be diligent to come to me at Nicopolis, for I have decided to spend the winter there.”

1. Luke wrote for the purpose of establishing Theophilus in his understanding of Christianity.

2. Luke wrote to explain the miraculous expansion of the Church under the ministry of God the Holy Spirit.

3. Luke shows the numerical growth of the church in numerous “progress reports.”

**Acts 2:47; 6:7; 9:31; 12:24; 16:5; 19:20;
28:30–31**

4. Luke validates Paul's commission by the Lord to be an apostle.

Peter	Paul
Heals a man lame from birth (3:1–11)	Heals a man lame from birth (14:8–18)
Heals people by his shadow (3:15–16)	Heals people by his handkerchiefs (19:11–12)
Success is a cause for Jewish jealousy (5:17)	Success is a cause for Jewish jealousy (13:45)
Confronts Simon, a sorcerer (8:9–24)	Confronts Bar-Jesus, a sorcerer (13:6–11)
Raises Tabitha (Dorcas) to life (9:36–41)	Raises Eutychus to life (20:9–12)
Jailed and freed miraculously by God (12:3–19)	Jailed and freed miraculously by God (16:25–34)

5. Luke writes to show the Roman authorities that Christianity was not a political competitor in the empire; he shows that the trouble was instigated by unbelieving Jews.

(4:1–3, 21; 5:17–18, 40; 7:54, 58; 8:1–3; 9:23; 12:1–3; 13:50; 14:1–2, 19; 17:5–9, 13; 18:12; 19:3; 20:3; 21:31; 23:12).

6. Luke contrasts Gentile receptivity to the gospel with Jewish rejection.

7. Luke shows that the gospel is for all people, all cultures, all strata of society.

I. Acts describes numerous first-time events.

II. The book is transitional in nature.

**III. Acts emphasizes the Holy Spirit,
mentioned over 50 times.**

IV. Luke emphasizes prayer.

**1:14; 2:42; 3:1; 4:24; 6:4; 7:60; 8:15;
9:11; 10:2; 11:5; 12:5; 13:3; 14:23; 16:13;
20:36; 21:5; 22:17; 27:35; 28:15**

V. Acts emphasizes the mission of the church to evangelize and instruct all people in the gospel and the Word of God.

VI. Acts contains 23 sermons which provide different evangelistic approaches in different circumstances.

VII. Acts emphasizes a number of miracles, but their frequency diminishes through time.

VIII. Acts records numerous, non-normative receptions of the Holy Spirit (Acts 2, 8, 10, 19).

IX. Acts provides the background for understanding the background for the epistles of the New Testament.

X. Acts is the only book describing the history of the early church.

XI. Acts shows the shift from Israel to the Church.

XII. Emphasizes the future kingdom of God.