Acts Chapter 2:1-13 **July 9, 2017**
Lesson 5 **The Roaring Windstorm**

Opening thought:

Have you ever been in that position you thought you were confident you were so right and you were so wrong?

Verse 1, Day of Pentecost:

- Two different Jewish celebrations to understand

1. Passover:

- Was taking place when Jesus was arrested, tried and _____ during the Passover Celebration *(The Festival of Unleavened Bread)*
- Luke 22:7-12

2. Pentecost

- Pentecost wasn't something _____ it had been celebrated for years
- The Festival of Pentecost came _____ after Passover (when Jesus was crucified).
- Pentecost" means "_____" and refers to the Feast of Weeks (Ex. 34:22, 23) or Harvest (Lev. 23:16), which was celebrated fifty days after Passover in May/June (Lev. 23:15–22).
- Pentecost was one of _____ annual feasts for which the nation was to come to Jerusalem (Ex. 23:14–19).
- Jewish people would make a pilgrimage from _____ to return home to celebrate these great feast
    - **The Three Annual Feasts:**
    - ***Exodus 23:14-19,*** *Celebrate these three annual Feasts to the Lord your God –*
    - *These three celebrations were to remind the Hebrew people of the _____, _____ and years that followed after God had delivered them for the slavery and bondage of the Egyptians and the Pharaoh of Egypt*
        - 1. Feast of Unleavened Bread or _____. Hebrew Pesach or Greek Pascha. (_____ was celebrate God sparing them as the put Lambs blood over their doorways so death may pass by their homes and the unleaven bread reminds them of there quick departure from Egypt)
        - 2. Feast of Harvest or _____. Hebrew Shavuot.

(_____ commemorates God's giving of the Ten Commandments at Mount Sinai, 49 days after the Exodus) also the celebration of first fruits
Pentecost would take place 50 days after Easter

- 3. Feast of Booths or _____. Hebrew Succouth or Sykkot. (The 40 years they spent in the wilderness)

Verse 2-3, The Holy Spirit:

- Luke is using a _____ here describing God's action of sending the Holy Spirit
- Similes are mainly used in forms of poetry to compare the _____ and the _____
- Similes are used to _____ or _____ (to give life)
  - Just as the sound, like wind, was **symbolic**, these were not literal flames of fire but supernatural indicators, like fire, that God had sent the Holy Spirit upon each believer
  - In Scripture, fire often denoted the _____ _____ (Ex. 3:2–6).
  - God's use of a fire-like appearance here parallels what He did with the _____ when Jesus was baptized (Matt. 3:11; Luke 3:16).

Misconceptions and facts of tongues:

The Greek word translated tongues literally means "_____."
The gift of tongues is speaking in a language a person does not know in order to _____ to someone who does speak that language.

Acts 2:1-3

- Speaking in tongues or the lack of ability to speak in tongues _____ _____determine your righteousness or salvation.
- Our salvation comes by the _____ of Jesus Christ and our belief in Him, **John 3:16 not by anything we do….**
  - Every since the dawn of humanity we have wanted to be greater than the other one, we want to be special, singled out in a crowd
  - In Christ we are all the same, one not greater than the other
  - **Acts 2:1-3**
  - 1 On the day of Pentecost[a] _____ the believers were meeting together in one place.
  - 2 Suddenly, there was a sound from heaven like the roaring of a mighty windstorm, and it filled the house where they were sitting.
  - 3 Then, what looked like flames or tongues of fire appeared and settled

on _____.
  - Many scholars believe everyone represents the _____ and the _____ that are mentioned in Acts 1:15
  - **Acts 1:15**
  - The Gifts of God come to us at the moment of Salvation
  - Not to just some but _____ believers!
  - _____ have gifts from God

Acts 2:4

- All gifts from are _____ _____ abilities, they are not something that can be taught by another person outside of the Holy Spirit
  - Acts 2:4 as the Holy Spirit _____ them this ability.
  - It is **not** something you can earn or learn

Acts 2:5

- The message that was spoken by believers wasn't for just a _____ people that understood but _____
  - **Acts 2:5 At that time there were devout Jews from every nation** living in Jerusalem.
  - Millions of people from _____ _____ of the world coming to celebrate Passover and Pentecost.
  - Some would come and live there for a time verse going home and coming right back…
  - God used those that were _____ _____ to tell them about Jesus in their own _____

Acts 2:6-10

- The Apostles/Disciples after receiving the gift spoke in _____ languages, **Acts 2:6**

Acts 2:7-10

- The interpreter, interpreted from a known language to another _____language
- The interpreter would tell the others that didn't speak the know language what the speaker said in their own langue
- **Example:**
  - *The speaker spoke in Spanish (Tongues)*
  - *The interpreter spoke in Spanish and English (The Interpretation)*
  - Speaking in tongues is valuable to the one hearing God's message in his or her own language, but it is _____ to everyone else _____ it

is interpreted/translated.

An important thought!

- **The gift of tongues has been an argument of Christianity since Paul's day and will be until Christ returns…**

What really is important?

The ability of others to _____ us as Followers of Christ by our fruits… Fruits of the Spirit…

Matthew 7:16-20
Galatians 5:16-26

Closing thought:

Have you ever been in that position you thought you were confident you were so right and you were so wrong?

Personal Notes and Thoughts:

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