

## You Will Be My Witnesses

Acts 1:8 (in context of Acts 1-11)

**MAIN IDEA:** *God empowers His people through the Holy Spirit to bear faithful witness to Christ in every place and season of life.*

**BACKGROUND / CONTEXT:** In a single sentence—Acts 1:8—Jesus defines the entire purpose of the church until He returns. This verse is not merely a promise, and it is not merely a command; it is the blueprint for God’s mission in the world. Everything the church is called to be and to do flows out of these words. Luke, the author of Acts, reminds us that this book continues the story he began in his Gospel (v.1–3). In the Gospel of Luke, we see what Jesus *began* to do and teach. In the book of Acts, we see what Jesus *continues* to do and teach—now through His church, by the power of the Holy Spirit. At this point in the Gospel story, Jesus is about to leave earth physically. The disciples will no longer see Him with their eyes, hear Him with their ears, or walk beside Him. The mission is about to pass into their hands. Jesus does not send them out alone. He promises power and defines their purpose. He outlines a global plan. And then He ascends—asking believers, led by the Holy Spirit, to be His messengers on earth. In this way, Christians are expected to carry His mission forward until the Gospel reaches Jerusalem, Judea, Samaria, and the ends of the earth.

### 1. The Promise of Power (“You will receive power...”)

#### A. The Promise is Certain, Not Conditional

- “You will receive” is a guaranteed promise, not a suggestion.
- Jesus does not say “you might receive” or “if you are worthy.”
- This power is part of God’s covenant provision for every believer.
- God never commands what He does not also enable.

#### B. The Power is Supernatural, Not Human

- The word for ‘power’ (*dynamis*) refers to divine ability, not human energy or courage. This is not a rhetorical skill, personality strength, or leadership charisma. This is the same power that raised Jesus from the dead (Rom. 8:11; Eph. 1:19–20). Luke consistently uses this term to describe miraculous, Spirit-produced ability in Acts.

#### C. The Power is Necessary, Not Optional

- Without this power, the disciples would remain fearful and ineffective.
- The Great Commission is impossible apart from divine enablement.
- Jesus intentionally commands them to wait until they receive it (1:4–5).

#### D. Application: The next time God gives you an opportunity to speak about Christ and fear holds you back, remember this: you are not called to be impressive, only faithful. Ask for the Spirit to help, say what you know, and trust God to do the rest.

### 2. The Source of Power (“When the Holy Spirit has come upon you...”)

#### A. The Holy Spirit is the Giver of Power

- The source of mission strength is not strategy, education, or organization.
- The Holy Spirit Himself indwells, fills, and empowers God’s people.
- The Spirit is *not* an “influence” — He *is* God, present and active in His church.

#### B. The Coming of the Spirit Marks the Beginning of the New Covenant Mission

- This anticipates Pentecost in Acts 2. The Spirit’s coming fulfills Joel 2, Ezekiel 36, and Jesus’ promises in John 14–16.
- From this moment forward, God’s people become His instruments for global witness. The Spirit’s arrival marks the transition from Christ’s physical ministry to Christ’s ongoing ministry through the church.

#### C. The Spirit’s Power Produces Bold Witness, Not Private Faith

- After Pentecost, fearful disciples become fearless witnesses (Acts 2–4).
- The Holy Spirit does not primarily produce ecstatic experience — He produces testimony about Christ (John 15:26–27).

#### D. Application: Each day, pray for the Holy Spirit to bring you courage. When God gives you an opportunity to speak about Christ, don’t wait until you feel confident—open your mouth and trust Him to help you say what needs to be said.

### 3. The Purpose of Power (“You will be my witnesses...”)

#### A. The Primary Calling of the Church is Witness

- “Witness” (*martyrs*) refers to legal testimony — one who tells what he has seen and heard. Evangelism is not argumentation, persuasion, or moral reform — it is testimony to Christ. The apostles are repeatedly described as witnesses of the resurrection (Acts 2:32; 3:15; 5:32; 10:39–41).

#### B. Witnessing Centers on a Person, Not a Program

- “My witnesses” — witnesses to Jesus Himself.
- The message is not religion, ethics, or culture — it is Christ crucified and risen.
- Christianity spreads by proclaiming what God has done in His Son. The Spirit’s primary ministry is to glorify Christ by making Him known (John 16:14).

#### C. Witnessing is Identity Before It is Activity

- Jesus does not say “you will go witnessing.” He says, “You will be my witnesses.”
- This is not an occasional task — it is the identity of every believer.

#### D. Application: You may not be an evangelist by gifting, but you are a witness by calling. Every Christian is sent in this way (2 Tim 4:2). Silence is disobedience.

### 4. The Scope of the Mission (“In Jerusalem... Judea and Samaria... to the ends of the earth.”)

#### A. The Mission Begins Locally — “Jerusalem.” This is where the disciples lived.

Witness begins with family, neighbors, coworkers, and friends. God places His people intentionally in specific locations (Acts 17:26–27). Our *first* mission field is not across the ocean — it is across the street.

#### B. The Mission Expands Regionally — “Judea and Samaria.” Judea is familiar territory. Samaria is hostile territory (racial, religious, cultural barriers). The gospel crosses boundaries of prejudice and fear. The church must move beyond comfort zones and social divisions.

#### C. The Mission Extends Globally — “To the ends of the earth.” This anticipates Gentile missions and worldwide expansion. God’s redemptive plan has always been global (Gen. 12:3; Ps. 67; Matt. 28:19). The book of Acts ends with the gospel reaching Rome — the center of the world at that time. Christ will not return until the gospel reaches all nations (Matt. 24:14).

#### D. The Mission is Both Progressive and Simultaneous — The church must witness locally, regionally, and globally at the same time.

#### E. Application: We are responsible for where we live and for supporting where we cannot go. Tell people about Jesus where you are, and help send the gospel where you are not. Pray for missionaries, give to missions, and take responsibility for sharing Christ in your own community.

### WHAT TO DO:

- ✓ Depend on the Spirit, not your personality. Begin witnessing where God has placed you. Speak about Christ, not merely about faith. Pray for boldness and compassion.
- ✓ Support and send those called to go farther (locally, regionally, globally).