## The Acts of the Apostles The Growth and Expansion of the Church in Jerusalem

The Day of Pentecost: The Age of the Spirit (2:1-46) (2)

The Dawning of the Age of the Spirit

- I. The Prologue (1:1-8)
- II. The Growth and Expansion of the Church in Jerusalem (1:9-8:3)
  - A. The Prelude to Pentecost (1:9-26)
  - B. The Day of Pentecost: The Age of the Spirit (2:1-46)
    - 1. The Advent of the Holy Spirit (2:1-13)
      - a. The Decent of the Spirit (2:1-4)
        - 1) The Setting of the Decent (2:1)
          - Their commitment to fulfill the directive of the Savior led them to gather every day, early to be found within the gathered fellowship.
        - 2) The Decent (2:2-3)
          - a) Its Suddenness  $(2:2a_{1-4})$ 
            - suddenly short span of time, unexpectedly
            - God had determined to give His Spirit and the plan and the timing was determined by Him, not by the actions of man. Their waiting was not the cause of the Spirit's coming. The waiting was not for the purpose of getting Him to come, but for the purpose of experiencing what was going to happen based on God's plan and will.
          - b) Its Direction  $(2:2a_{5-6})$
          - c) Its Force  $(2:2a_{7-13})$ 
            - The noise punctuated the importance of the event and the attention believers should pay to it. God was also providing for us, as modern day readers, assurance of the importance of these events.
          - d) Its Scope (2:2)
          - e) Its Occurrence (2:3)

- It was not that fire descended from heaven, but something that had the appearance of fire to it. That what appeared was distributed, that is, broken into pieces and handed out was a powerful communication that everyone received the same thing and the same amount.
- 3) The Result of the Descent (2:4)
  - This is where our text fits, filling for the purpose of speaking.
  - other *allos* other of the same kind *heteros* other of a different kind
    - tongues glossia language
- b. The Recognition of His Advent (2:5-13)
  - 1) The Gathering of the Multitude (2:5-6)
    - bewildered pour together, commingle, confound, confuse
    - language *dialektos* dialect
  - 2) The Composition of the Multitude (2:7-11)
    - Luke used *glossia* and *dialektos* in parallel to each other. This emphatically demonstrates that these two words were being used interchangeably within this text and the emphasis was upon a known human language, not gibberish.
  - 3) The Conclusions of the Multitude (2:12-13)
    - Luke concludes with conflicting claims regarding what was taking place.
    - The gift of tongues was given not to overcome a language barrier, but as a sign gift, a sign to Israel of their judgment and God's plan (cf. 1 Cor. 14:21-22).