

Today, I would like to continue our look at Peter’s sermon at Pentecost as he boldly proclaims the _____ of the resurrection of the Lord Jesus Christ that makes possible our _____, even in the face of death. Note three things with me, please:

- I. Peter’s _____ **Assertion: v. 24**
- II. Peter’s _____ **Explanation: v.v. 25-31**
- III. Peter’s _____ **Declaration: v.v. 32-36**

I. Peter’s Shocking Assertion Acts 2:24 Peter is saying that you may have _____ the Lord Jesus Christ to death, but He did not _____ dead! The Lord Jesus Christ is _____! It is not possible for Him to remain dead. Let’s look a little bit more closely at what Peter had to say:

A. **The Resurrection** _____: First, Peter proclaimed the _____ of the resurrection _____, positively, and fearlessly! You must remember that when Peter spoke these words to this crowd, only _____ days had elapsed from the crucifixion. Without a doubt, some of that crowd had even _____ the Lord Jesus Christ nailed to the cross. They had seen His awful agony, and they _____ that He was, indeed, dead! Some of them might have even known the members of the Sanhedrin. They thought that they had gotten _____ of the Lord Jesus Christ. They had no doubt heard the rumors that the disciples had stolen His body. But now, they are _____ with a hundred and twenty men and women who are boldly proclaiming that the Lord Jesus Christ had been raised from the dead by the _____ of God, the same power that empowered these disciples to speak in languages that they had never learned. There is no power of man, nor of the devil, nor of sin that can defeat the _____ of Almighty God. That is the very same power that we can, by _____, bring to bear on every problem that we will face in this life. I would also mention that Peter is stating as a _____ the resurrection of Christ to a crowd that could have easily disproved it if it were _____. But there was not a single _____ raised because they could not disprove the reality of the resurrection.

B. **The _____ Provided:** Peter did not stop with the announcement of the resurrection. He, then, gives the reason that God raised the Lord Jesus Christ from the dead. Acts 2:24 Very simply put, Peter is saying that it was _____ for the Lord Jesus Christ to remain _____. Peter declared that it was not possible that death could hold the Lord Jesus Christ. Death’s grip on Christ was _____ by the power of God. You might ask why it was not possible for death to hold Christ any longer. The answer to this question is a tremendous truth. Death is a result of _____. Romans

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Key Verses: Acts 2:24-36; Romans 5:12; I Corinthians 15:20-26; II Corinthians 5:21; Psalm 16:8-11; 23:4; 110; Job 13:15

6:23a For Christ to die, He had to either _____ Himself, which was _____, or He had to _____ sin itself. Here is a miracle of the cross! God regarded His Son not as merely the substitute for the sinner, but rather as _____ itself. 2 Corinthians 5:21 In other words, God _____ with the Lord Jesus Christ as if Christ were _____ itself, pouring out all of God's righteous _____ against Christ. In that way, the Lord Jesus Christ had to die, for He was the _____-_____. He put away sin forever by the sacrifice of Himself. But once God's fierce _____ against sin was fully _____ and sin had been put away, it was no longer possible for Christ to remain _____ because He was not a sinner. The resurrection of the Lord Jesus Christ was God's _____ that His Son was totally and completely _____, that His sacrifice for sin was _____, and Satan's power was _____. Case dismissed!

II. Peter's _____ Explanation: Acts 2:25–31 Now Peter did not want the assembled Jews to think for one moment that this was a doctrine that he had dreamed up for himself. So, he goes to the _____ to prove what he had just said. He quoted Psalm 16:8-11, and then he gave a careful explanation of the passage to prove that what he had just said was _____ in the Old Testament. Let's take a look at Peter's Scriptural explanation.

A. **The _____ of the Singer:** Acts 2:25–28 Writing under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit, David laid down in the form of a beautiful song his faith in God, his _____ and Benefactor. God took these words and transformed them into a beautiful _____ of the resurrection of the Lord Jesus Christ. Without attempting to examine these verses in any depth, let me simply make _____ observations:

- 1. David's _____ Encourager:** Acts 2:25 David was writing these words as a testimony of his personal _____ in God that was stronger than death. But the Holy Spirit so aided David in shaping his words that it made David unconsciously look forward to anticipate the _____ of Jesus Christ, which was ultimately David's basis for _____. Since Christ conquered sin and death, David and every other believer have hope through the Resurrection! David looked _____ to Christ, and we look back, but we both _____ on Christ! Without a personal _____ with Jesus Christ, there can be no peace or joy. But with that personal relationship, we can face death and everything else without fear. Psalm 23:4
- 2. David's _____ Explained:** Acts 2:25 David got things _____ and in the right _____. He was not like some today who want to place their feelings over their faith or the facts. He started with the facts that were _____ in his knowledge of the

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Word of God. The fact is, David knew that the Lord is faithful and can be _____ in every emergency of life, including its end.

3. **David's _____ Endures:** Acts 2:26 His flesh would rest in _____. David had faith that even if he died, he would _____ yet again. His faith was built on the facts of the Word of God, and hence it did not change with the changing of _____. Job 13:15

4. **David's _____ Expressed:** Acts 2:28 Since he had this deathless _____ with God based on the Word of God by faith, David did have feelings. _____ are not a bad thing; they should just be the last thing. We ought to be able to feel close to the Lord, but whether we do or not does not change the facts of what God has said in His Word and what we believe by faith.

B. **The Probing of the _____:** Acts 2:29–31, Now Peter explains the passage from a _____ and a _____ standpoint. Let's look at the negative first and then go back to the positive.

1. **The _____ Explanation Protested:** Acts 2:29 Peter begins by pointing out that this passage could not be talking about David alone, for from where he stood that day, Peter could look on the tomb of David, which, by the way, is still there to this very day. David had been dead and buried for a great long time. David's body had deteriorated and had gone back to the _____. So, there was something deeper here, and much more to these words from _____ 16.

2. **The _____ Explanation Presented:** Peter gives the true meaning of the sixteenth Psalm, in which he shows _____ pictures of the Lord Jesus Christ in these verses:

- **Jesus Christ was David's _____:** Acts 2:30 Here was a _____ to the best minds of the Jewish world, and they could not solve it before the days of the Lord Jesus Christ. How could the _____ be David's seed according to the flesh and yet be David's Lord? The answer is that through the miracle of the _____, the Lord Jesus Christ was not _____ a man; He was _____ as well. He was the Son of God, yet He was the son of David according to the _____.
- **Jesus Christ was David's _____:** Acts 2:30 Here is another mystery! Christ was prophesied to sit on the throne of David, yet passages like Psalm 22 and Isaiah 53 tell of His _____ and the _____ and shame. The Jews did not see that between them was a valley, between the first

and second advents of the Messiah. He came the first time to be our Savior. He will come again the second time to be _____.

- **Jesus Christ was David's _____:** Acts 2:31 But first, before the _____, there comes the _____. Christ had to deal with sin before coming back to establish the Kingdom. God did not allow the Lord Jesus Christ to stay in the grave because our sins were paid for, and our _____ was purchased in full.

III. Peter's Solemn _____: Now that Peter has established his declaration that the resurrection is anticipated in the Old Testament, he drives home his message. He makes _____ points that we must see.

- A. The Personal _____:** Acts 2:32 Peter here is putting his own credibility on the line, as well as his own life. He is willing to stand up and say that he is absolutely _____ of the resurrection. For Peter, this was a _____ matter. And it is for you and me as well, for if we cannot be certain concerning the resurrection, then we cannot be certain of our _____. Just as there was a relationship between the disciples in the first century and their ability to bear witness of His resurrection, so it is our responsibility as well, to _____ everyone that He is alive and that He is _____ to save all who will come to God by Him.
- B. The Pentecostal _____:** Acts 2:33 Although the Lord Jesus Christ was not _____ with the disciples in a physical sense, He was responsible for this tremendous _____ that they were all beholding at this very moment. They may have thought that Christ was dead, but the truth is that He is at the _____ of the Father. The rejected Savior becomes the celebrated and _____ One by God.
- C. The _____ Word:** Acts 2:34–35 Here Peter turns to David and uses the words of Psalm 110 to establish the point that this living Christ, Who was at the Father's right hand, was not cowering because of their _____ of Him, but rather, He was contemplating their _____.
- D. The _____ Warning:** Acts 2:36 The One Whom they had rejected was their _____, but He was not only the Messiah; He was also their _____. They had rejected Him at their own peril, and now _____ was about to fall. The same warning goes to all of us. We will either _____ Him or _____ Him. By so doing, we will determine the fate of our souls and the course of our eternity.