

INTRODUCTION & OVERVIEW OF ACTS

1. The *writer* of this book is _____, and the *recipient* is _____, who was also the intended recipient of Luke's Gospel. (Luke 1:1-4; Acts 1:1)

2. The original *title* of the book of Acts is _____, though traditionally it has been called the "Acts of the _____" or some variation thereof.

3. The *key verse* of the book is _____, in keeping with Jesus Christ's _____ to the church. (Matt. 28:18-20; Mark 16:15-16; Luke 24:46-47)

4. The *outline* of Acts is as follows:
 - I. The Church's Witness for Christ in _____ (1-7)
 - A. The Birth of the Church in Jerusalem (1-2)
 - B. The Infancy & Growth of the Church in Jerusalem (3-7)
 - II. The Church's Witness for Christ in _____, _____, & _____ (8-12)
 - A. The Witness of Philip to the Samaritans & an Ethiopian (8)
 - B. The Salvation & Witness of Saul to the Syrians (9:1-31)
 - C. The Witness of Peter & the Antioch Christians to Jews & Gentiles (9:32-12:25)
 - III. The Church's Witness for Christ to the _____ (13-28)
 - A. The First Missionary Journey of Paul & Barnabas (13-14)
 - B. The First Church Council in Jerusalem (15:1-35)
 - C. The Second Missionary Journey of Paul & Silas (15:36-18:22)
 - D. The Third Missionary Journey of Paul (18:23-20:38)
 - E. The Witness of Paul & His Journey to Rome (21-28)

5. The *emphases* of Acts are the church's:
 - _____,
 - _____ of the _____ (*euangelion* – 8:25; 14:7, 21; 15:7; 16:10; 20:24),
 - _____ of _____ (*kēryssō* – 8:5; 9:20; 10:37, 42; 20:25; 28:31) and
 - _____ (1:14, 24; 2:42; 3:1; 4:24, 31; 6:4, 6; 7:60; 8:15; 9:11, 40; 10:2, 9; 11:5; 12:5, 12; 13:3; 14:23; 16:13, 16, 25; 20:36; 21:5; 22:17; 27:35; 28:8, 15).

6. The *date* when Acts was written was most likely _____. (28:16, 30)

7. The possible *purpose/s* for Acts include:

An _____ for Paul's trial before Caesar (Acts 25:10-12; 27:24)

- *What evidence supports this view?*

An _____ of early Christianity for the church (Luke 1:1-4; Acts 1:1)

- *Why is this probably not the main reason Acts was written?*

An _____ for Christianity versus Judaism and polytheism (Luke 1:4; Acts 26:28)

- *Why is this probably not the main reason Acts was written?*

8. The *importance* of Acts can be seen from the fact that:

Acts is a uniquely _____ book among the books of the NT that provides crucial details of the transition from the _____ to the _____.

Acts demonstrates the _____ and _____ of the NT. (Luke 1:1-4)

- *What are a few examples of this? (17:6; 19:35; 28:7)*

Acts provides the historical explanation of how the major _____ occurred from Israel to the Church, from the gospel of the kingdom to the gospel of grace, and from law to grace.

Acts provides many tangible examples and illustrations of key _____ lived out in Christians lives:

- Jesus Christ as Savior, Lord, Head;
- the power of the gospel unto salvation to all who believe;
- the dynamic ministry of the Holy Spirit;
- the priority and planting of local churches, etc.