

## Understanding Sign Gifts

### "The Gift of Tongues" Acts 2:1–11

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There has been a lot of error concerning the gift of tongues especially in the 20<sup>th</sup> century up to today. It is important to understand why the Lord gave the gift of tongues when He did. This will help us understand whether there is such a gift available today.

- I. The word "tongue" is used in the Scripture describing literal \_\_\_\_\_.
  - The word "tongue," *glossa*, can mean "an \_\_\_\_\_ of the body" or "\_\_\_\_\_ or language" (Gen 10:5; Rev. 5:9).
  - A. After the flood, the \_\_\_\_\_ shared the same language (Gen. 11:1). The Lord confounded the language of the earth causing the people of the earth to disperse to other locations according to their languages (Gen. 10:5; 11:6–9).
  - B. The Lord used the gift of tongues to cause the nations of the earth to hear and understand the \_\_\_\_\_ in their own language on Pentecost (Acts 2: 1–13; Eph. 3:13–22).
  - C. The miracle of the gift of tongues is that someone would be gifted to speak a language they did not know before, but it was confirmed by those being present that knew the language (Acts 2:6).

II. Tongues were given for a \_\_\_\_\_ to those that did not believe (I Cor. 14:21).

A. The \_\_\_\_\_ required a sign to believe (I Cor. 1:22; John 2:18).

1. Moses showed signs to Israel to convince them that God was going to deliver them through Moses' leadership (Ex. 4:1–9).
2. Gideon received a sign of the fleece (Jud. 6:36–40).
3. The shepherds received the sign of the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes lying in a manger (Luke 2:11–12).
4. God will send signs during Jacob's trouble (Luke 21:11, 25; John 4:48).

B. Signs confirmed \_\_\_\_\_ revelation.

1. Jesus used miracles and signs to establish His Messiahship (John 20:30; Acts 2:22).
2. Jesus prophesied signs would follow the apostles to confirm the oral message they were preaching (Mark 16:17–20; Acts 5:12; II Cor. 12:12; Rom. 15:19; Heb. 2:3–4).
3. The apostles who made up the foundation of the church performed supernatural signs in

fulfillment of Jesus Christ's prophecy (II Cor. 12:12; I Thess. 2:13).

C. In the \_\_\_\_\_ demonstrations of the gift of tongues in the New Testament, Jews were present and new revelation was being confirmed.

1. The apostles spoke in the various languages on the day of Pentecost (Acts 4:4–12). This was a sign to the Jews to believe that Jesus was the Messiah. These languages were understood by the Jews that knew these languages that came from different parts of the world (Acts 2:6).
2. Cornelius, the first gentile convert spoke with tongues (languages) to confirm to Peter and the Jews present that the Holy Spirit would also indwell the gentile (Acts 10:44–48).
3. Twelve Jews, disciples of John the Baptist, that had an incomplete knowledge of the Gospel were taught, saved and baptized by the apostle Paul. They spoke with tongues after Paul laid his hands on them (Acts 19:1–7).

III. False doctrine in the modern tongue's movement

A. \_\_\_\_\_ language (Rom. 8:26–27).

- "cannot be uttered"—not able to be spoken

B. Language of \_\_\_\_\_ (I Cor. 13:1)

- C. It is false that Christians need to be baptized in the Spirit, which is evidenced by the gift of tongues.
1. Spirit baptism was a \_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_ event on Pentecost to empower the church (Matt. 3:11; Mark 1:8; Acts 1:5).
  2. The result of Christians empowered by God by Spirit-filling is the ability to \_\_\_\_\_ to the lost (Acts 1:8; Eph. 5:18).
  3. Tongues was a gift given for a \_\_\_\_\_ purpose and was never sought or expected (I Cor. 12:10–11).
- D. It is false that tongues should be used in \_\_\_\_\_, since the church is about edifying one another (I Cor. 12:7; 14:1–4; Eph 4:11–12).
- E. It is false that the gift of tongues has been used in churches since the early church.
- F. It is false that there is a revival of sign gifts today, as it opens the door to extra-biblical revelation (Jude 3; Heb. 1:1–2; Rev 22:18).