

## 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.