

September 20, 2020

COMMUNITY GROUPS

NMC SERMON SERIES CONTENT



“Pivot: A study in the book of Acts” SERIES OVERVIEW:

Everything in our lives seems to be changing these days and every change is causing us to pivot in a new direction. As we look into the book of Acts, we will see how the early church was formed, grew, and learned to pivot as God led them to new people and places. In this series, we'll be reminded that the same God who was with the early church at every pivot is also still with us.



Leadership Moment:

LEADER ESSENTIAL: “REPLACING YOURSELF, PART 2”

Replace Yourself

By passing on knowledge, skills, and opportunities, you are preparing others for future leadership while sharpening your own abilities.

Essential Question:

How are you intentionally investing in a potential leader in your Community Group?

“Replacing Yourself” usually begins with one of the other Eight Leader Essentials: Promote Participation.

As you delegate tasks to your group members, you’ll begin to see who might have the passion, competence, and spiritual maturity necessary to become a good apprentice. When you have identified that person, talk to them and invite them into leadership alongside you.

You don’t have to be an expert leader to take someone under your wing. You just have to be willing to be intentional, have some conversations with them, and to allow your pro-té-gé to share in leading the group. Replacing yourself is less about training someone else than it is about modeling behavior and allowing the person to take on more and more leadership responsibilities while knowing that there is a safety net.

Here is the first of three reasons as to why “Replacing Yourself” is important:

1. – Moses apprenticed Joshua. Elijah apprenticed Elisha. Paul apprenticed Timothy. But the clearest example of apprenticing is Jesus and His disciples.

If anyone could have done ministry on His own, it was Jesus. But He didn’t. His disciples were always with Him – watching, listening, and always learning. Over time, He increased their responsibilities, until ultimately, He left them in charge of impacting the world and reproducing their leadership.

Application Question:

Who in your group has the potential and posture of an apprentice? Schedule a time to discuss becoming an apprentice in the next two weeks with them.

**More information on the 8 Community Group Leader Essentials can be found at northmetro.org/leaders*

THE BOOK OF ACTS

Author: The book of Acts, also called Acts of the Apostles, does not specifically identify its author. From [Luke 1:1–4](#) and [Acts 1:1–3](#), we know that the same author wrote both Luke and Acts. The tradition from the earliest days of the church has been that [Luke](#), a companion of the apostle Paul, wrote the books of Luke and Acts ([Colossians 4:14](#); [2 Timothy 4:11](#)).

Date of Writing: The book of Acts was likely written between AD 61 and 64.

Purpose of Writing: The book of Acts was written to provide a history of the early church. The emphasis of the book is the fulfillment of the [Great Commission](#). Acts records the apostles being Christ's witnesses in Jerusalem, Judea, Samaria, and the surrounding world. The book of Acts sheds light on the gift of the Holy Spirit, who empowers, guides, teaches, and serves as our Counselor. Reading the book of Acts, we are enlightened and encouraged by the power of the gospel as it spread throughout the world and transformed lives. Many miracles were performed during this time by the apostles to validate their message. The book of Acts covers the transitional time between the ascension of Christ and the completion of the New Testament canon, and the apostolic miracles were God's means of authenticating His message through the men who penned the Bible.

Key Verses:

[Acts 1:8](#): "But you will receive power when the Holy Spirit comes on you; and you will be my witnesses in Jerusalem, and in all Judea and Samaria, and to the ends of the earth."

[Acts 2:4](#): "All of them were filled with the Holy Spirit and began to speak in other tongues as the Spirit enabled them."

[Acts 4:12](#): "Salvation is found in no one else, for there is no other name under heaven given to men by which we must be saved."

[Acts 4:19–20](#): "But Peter and John replied, 'Judge for yourselves whether it is right in God's sight to obey you rather than God. For we cannot help speaking about what we have seen and heard.'"

[Acts 9:3–6](#): "As [Saul] neared Damascus on his journey, suddenly a light from heaven flashed around him. He fell to the ground and heard a voice say to him, 'Saul, Saul, why do you persecute me?' 'Who are you, Lord?' Saul asked. 'I am Jesus, whom you are persecuting,' he replied. 'Now get up and go into the city, and you will be told what you must do.'"

[Acts 16:31](#): "So they said, 'Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and you will be saved.'"

Brief Summary: The book of Acts gives the history of the Christian church and the spread of the gospel of Jesus Christ, as well as the mounting opposition to it. Although many faithful servants were used to preach and teach the gospel of Jesus Christ, Saul, also called Paul, was the most influential. Before he was converted, Paul zealously persecuted Christians. Paul's dramatic conversion on the [Damascus road](#) ([Acts 9:1–31](#)) is a highlight of the book of Acts. After his conversion he went to the opposite extreme of loving God and preaching His Word with power and fervency in the Spirit of the true and living God. The disciples were empowered by the Holy Spirit to be His witnesses in Jerusalem ([Acts 1—8:3](#)), in Judea and Samaria ([8:4—12:25](#)), and to the ends of the earth ([13:1—28:31](#)). Included in the last section are Paul's three missionary journeys ([13:1—21:16](#)), his trials in Jerusalem and Caesarea ([21:17—26:32](#)) and his journey to Rome ([27:1—28:31](#)).

Connections: The book of Acts serves as a transition from the Old Covenant to the New. This transition is seen in several key events in Acts. First, there was a change in the ministry of the Holy Spirit, whose primary function in the Old Testament was the external "anointing" of God's people, among them Moses ([Numbers 11:17](#)), Othniel ([Judges 3:8–10](#)), Gideon ([Judges 6:34](#)), and Saul ([1 Samuel 10:6–10](#)). After the ascension of Jesus, the Spirit came to live in the very hearts of believers ([Romans 8:9–11](#); [1 Corinthians 3:16](#)), guiding and empowering them from within. The indwelling Spirit is the gift

of God to those who come to Him in faith.

Paul's conversion in Acts 9 is a dramatic example of the power of God unto salvation (see Romans 1:16) and the opening of spiritually blinded eyes. Paul admitted that, prior to meeting the risen Savior, he was the most zealous of Israelites and was blameless "concerning righteousness based on the law" (Philippians 3:6), going so far as to persecute those who taught salvation by grace through faith in Christ. But, after his conversion, Paul realized that all his legalistic efforts were worthless, and he considered them "rubbish, that I may gain Christ and be found in him, not having a righteousness of my own that comes from the law, but that which is through faith in Christ—the righteousness that comes from God and is by faith" (Philippians 3:8–9). Before he met Christ, Paul had been blinded by a pharisaical misinterpretation of the law and an inflated opinion of his own righteousness. After he met Christ, the "scales fell from Saul's eyes," as it were (Acts 9:18). His boasting of his own goodness was replaced by his glorying in the cross of Jesus Christ (Romans 3:27; Galatians 6:14).

Peter's vision of the sheet full of unclean animals in Acts 10:9–15 is another sign of the transition from the Old Covenant to the New Covenant's unity of Jew and Gentile in one universal Church. The "unclean" animals in Peter's vision symbolized the Gentiles, who were declared "cleansed" by God through the sacrificial death of Christ. The Old Covenant law had served its purpose (see Galatians 3:23–29), and both Jews and Gentiles are united in the New Covenant of grace through their faith in the death and resurrection of Christ.

Practical Application: God can do amazing things through ordinary people when He empowers them through His Spirit. The book of Acts shows how God essentially took a group of fisherman and commoners and used them to turn the world upside down (Acts 17:6). God took a Christian-hating murderer and transformed him into history's greatest Christian evangelist, the author of almost half the books of the New Testament. God used the persecution the Christians endured to help stimulate the incredibly rapid expansion of the fledgling church. God can and does do the same through us—changing our hearts, empowering us by the Holy Spirit, and giving us a passion to spread the good news of salvation through Christ. If we try to accomplish God's work in the world in our own power, we will fail. Like the disciples in Acts 2, we must faithfully proclaim the gospel, trust God for the results, and devote ourselves "to the apostles' teaching and to fellowship, to the breaking of bread and to prayer" (Acts 2:42).

Taken from:

<https://www.gotquestions.org/Book-of-Acts.html>

Video Overviews of the book of Acts:

Acts 1-12

<https://youtu.be/CGbNw855ksw>

Acts 13-28

<https://youtu.be/Z-17KxpjL0Q>

"PIVOT"

WEEK 7



Rob's Main Points from week 7:

Main Text: Acts 4:32–5:11

The Gospel had loosened their grip on their stuff and tightened their grip on each other.

A Christian community is always on mission.

Biblical Pivot Points:

#1 Hiding from and lying to God is impossible.

#2 Redefine your fear of God.

#3 Sin is a deadly serious matter to God.

Questions with which to wrestle:

Are you lying to or hiding from the Holy Spirit?

Are you treating God casually?

Community Group Icebreakers:

In what ways have you had to "Pivot" the most in this season of COVID-19?

Community Group Discussion Questions:

Read Acts 4:32-5:11.

Describe the way the believers lived (Acts 4:32-35).

How do you react to the events of Acts 4:36-5:11?

In the message, Rob talked about how Ananias may have been led to sell his field by comparing himself to Barnabas (Acts 4:36-37). How do you find the comparison drives certain decisions you make or perceptions you have about your life? If you don't find comparison impacting your decisions or perceptions about your life, why is that?

Why do you think they were such a severe judgment against the sin of Ananias and Sapphira? How does it impact how you view God?

What happens today when there is dishonesty among Christians?

In what areas of life are we (or are we at least tempted to be) less than honest?

Why are we tempted to lie to or hide from the Holy Spirit? What are we trying to gain in doing so? The ultimate charge that was brought against Ananias and Sapphira was that they lied to God. When thinking about when we aren't fully truthful with people, how does bringing God into the equation make you think differently about being fully honest?

In his message, Rob asked us to wrestle with the following question:

Are you treating God casually? What causes people to treat God casually? What can we do to ensure we have a proper view of God?

When thinking about all that has happened prior to this moment in the story of acts (the coming of the Holy Spirit, the descriptions about the early life of the church, the healing of the lame beggar, the opposition the apostles face, etc.) why is this important an story for us to read and study?

Looking back at this week's teaching and study, is there one thing you'd especially like to remember this week?

What questions do you still have? How can the group help you / pray for you?