

October 4, 2020

# NORTH METRO CHURCH

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## 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.

# THE BOOK OF ACTS

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**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 9



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## Matt's Main Points from week 9:

**Main Text:** Acts 5:33-42

This is a passage all about **plot twists** and **dramatic irony**

The major plot twist of this passage: It WAS **of God**.

The Point of the Passage:

- 1.) **Confidence** in **Providence**
  - 2.) The Unstoppable **Way of Jesus** and **His Church**
  - 3.) The Church as both a **monument** and an **ongoing movement**
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## Icebreakers:

What did you do for Fall Break?

OR

In light of this past week being Fall Break, describe your perfect vacation?

## Discussion Questions:

Read Acts 5:33-42.

What elements of the story grab your attention, lead you to ask questions, or cause you confusion.

What do you think, "The Church," is?"

Do you think the way of Jesus and the Church are the same thing? If not, how are they different?

Do you view your relationship with Jesus as more of a 1 on 1 personal walk or more of a movement you are a part of?

In his message, Matt talked about the up and down pattern of the story in Acts and how that pattern could lead someone in the church to struggle with understanding what God might be doing. Have you ever found yourself in an up and down season of life and wondered the same thing? What were the circumstances? How did you work through it?

In this story, Gamaliel helps the religious leaders see that they might actually be fighting against God and not humans (v39). Can you think of other stories in the Bible where people fought against God? [ex: Jacob wrestles with God (Gen. 32:22-32), Pharaoh (Ex. 7-14), King Ahab (1 Kings 16:29-18:46), Paul (Acts 9:1-19)]

Have you ever found yourself in a situation where you were fighting against God?

Why do we (or other people) fight against God?

If the government told you that you could not pray, show your Bible, or talk about God in public, what would you do?

For what principles should a Christian stand at all costs?

Knowing that nothing can stop God's plan for redeeming and restoring the world to the way it ought to be, how does that impact the way you view your life and your circumstances?

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?