

THE TRANSITIONAL NATURE OF ACTS

1. The book of Acts functions as an _____ in describing the transition from the _____ to the _____ and from the _____ of Jesus Christ to His _____. (Luke 24:49-53; Acts 1:1-12; 7:55-59; 9:3-6, 10-16; 18:9-10; 23:11)

2. The book of Acts describes the transitional shift from the offer of the _____ to Israel and the expectation of its imminent appearing (Matt. 3:2; 4:17; 10:7; 12:28; 17:21; Acts 1:3, 6) to the establishment and growth of _____ (Matt. 16:18; Acts 2; Col. 1:24-27).

3. The book of Acts describes the transition in messages preached from the _____ (Matt. 4:23; 9:35; 11:5; 24:14; Mark 1:14-15 vs. Acts 8:12; 14:22; 19:8; 20:25; 28:23, 31) to the _____ (Acts 8:25; 14:7, 21; 15:7; 16:10; 17:1-4 [cf. 2 Thess. 1:10]; 20:24).

4. The book of Acts describes the dispensational shift in people groups from _____ as a _____ of _____ to the _____, which is His body, consisting of believing _____ and _____. (Acts 2; 8; 10; 13; Eph. 3:1-9)

5. The book of Acts describes the dispensational transition in divine _____ from _____ to _____. (Acts 10-11; 15:1-11; 21:4, 11, 20-26; Rom. 6:14; 7:4, 6; Gal. 2:20-21; 3:2-5)

6. The book of Acts describes the dispensational transition in the _____ of the _____. (Luke 3:16; John 7:37-39; 14:16-17; Acts 1:5)
 - Acts 2:1-13 (Jews)
 - Acts 8:14-17 (Samaritans)
 - Acts 10:44-47 (Gentiles)
 - Acts 19:1-7 (Disciples of John the Baptist)
 - How does this compare to today? (Rom. 8:9; Gal. 3:2; Eph. 1:13-14; 1 Cor. 12:12-13)

7. When interpreting the book of Acts, a key principle to remember is that it is _____ rather than _____.

- Acts 1:26 (casting lots)
- Acts 2:44-45; 4:32, 34 (shared all things in common)
- Acts 5:1-11 (instant death of Ananias & Saphira)
- Acts 7:55-59; 9:3-6, 10-16; 16:9; 18:9-10; 23:11 (appearances of Jesus Christ)
- Acts 8:39-40 (physical transportation)
- Acts 12:7-10; 16:26 (prison doors open)
- Acts 28:3-6 (survive snake bite)