

## THE DAY OF PENTECOST

### ACTS 2:1-4

#### Introduction:

- A. We hear the word Pentecost often as we listen to preachers.
  - 1) Some religious groups bear it as their full names.
  - 2) Others use it as a descriptive word.
  
- B. What does the word Pentecost mean?
  - 1) It was an agricultural festival.
  - 2) It fell on the fiftieth day after the waving of the feast, hence the name pentecost.
  - 3) It was called a sabbath because no work was done. Every male of Israel was to appear in the sanctuary before the Lord. Ex. 34:22-23
  - 4) The most famous one is the one that occurred after the resurrection and ascension of Christ.

#### I. The Assembly Vs. 1

- A. "And when the day of Pentecost was fully come," they were all with one accord in one place."
  - 1) "fully come" = sumpleroo = "to fill completely" of time, pass.  
"to be completed"
  - 2) "accord" = omos = "alike" + thumos = "mind"
  
- B. They were "in one place"
  - 1) "place" = "upon" = epi + "the" = to + "same" = autos
  - 2) for the same object or to the same place

#### II. The Baptism in Spirit Vs. 2, 3, 4

- A. This was a prophesied event
  - 1) Acts 1:4-5
  - 2) John the Baptist Matt. 3:11
  - 3) Joel 2:28 - Vs. 16 - Joel 2:28

- B. "And suddenly there came a sound from heaven as of a mighty rushing wind, and it filled all the house where they were sitting." Vs. 2
- 1) "suddenly" = aphno = "unawares", "of a sudden"
  - 2) "sound" = echos = "a sound of any sort", "especially of a confused noise", as of a crowd, "the tumult of the sea"
  - 3) "heaven" = ouranos = "the over-arching"
  - 4) "mighty" = biaios = "violent", "vehement"
  - 5) "rushing" = phero = "to bear", "to bear along"
  - 6) "wind" = pne = "a blowing", "blast"
  - 7) "filled" = pleroo = "to fill", "to make full"
  - 8) "house" = oikos = "a dwelling", "the home"
  - 9) "sitting" = kathezomai = "to set one's self down", "sit down", "sit still"
- C. "And there appeared unto them cloven tongues like as of fire, and it sat upon each of them"
- 1) "appeared" = optomai = ops = "the eye" + "to look", "to see an object appearing"
  - 2) "cloven" = diairizo = "to distribute, to divide up", "separate"
  - 3) "tongues" = glossa = "the tongue as a part of the body"
  - 4) "sat" = ekathisen = "to take one's seat"
- "And they saw what appeared to them as fire separating itself into tongue-shapes and distributing themselves over the assembly."
- 1) It came as one mass and then separated itself into smaller shapes.
  - 2) It symbolized God's gift of enabling.
- D. "And they were all filled with the Holy Ghost, and began to speak with other tongues, as the Spirit gave them utterance." Vs. 4
- 1) "filled" = pimplemi = "to fill", "to fill up", passive, "to become full of", "be satisfied", "have enough of"
  - 2) "speak" = laleo = "to speak", "to utter words of any language", "to use the human voice with words"
  - 3) "other" = heteros = "the other", "denoting generic distinction", "different of two"

- 4) "tongues" = glossa = "a tongue", "a language"
- 5) "utterance" = apophthegomai = "to speak one's opinion plainly",  
"to speak out", "to utter solemn, weighty sayings"

### III. What Happened at Pentecost?

#### A. God fulfilled prophesy

- 1) Joel
- 2) John the Baptist
- 3) Jesus Christ

#### B. The church was equipped

- 1) They couldn't preach to every nation, they were Jewish
- 2) They could not do God's will, if they did not know it
- 3) Many gifts were available to those churches that needed them
- 4) I Cor. 12:4-11
- 5) Tongues were for a sign  
I Cor. 14:21-22  
Acts 10:44

