

ARE WE THERE YET?

Acts 13:13-52

I. Unpacking the Story

A. Arrival in Pisidian Antioch (13:13-15)

1. Route: from Barnabas' _____ to Paul's native _____.
 - Perga: the place of John Mark's desertion (13:13; 15:38)
 - Pisidian Antioch: not to be confused with Phrygian Antioch (or any one of 15 others)
2. Setting: Sabbath day services in the Jewish _____

B. Paul's Sermon (13:16-41)

- This is the first of Paul's recorded sermons
 - It is his only recorded sermon to a Jewish audience
 - It may have related to that day's readings in the Law and the Prophets
1. Introduction: The Story of God and His people (16-25)
 - a. The "history of Israel" from Abraham to David is really the history of God's activity on Israel's behalf. (Eleven _____ apply to God).
 - b. Paul here follows the example of _____ who was addressing a similar audience.
 - c. The message highlighted a four-point confession that epitomized the essence of Jewish faith:
 - The true God is the God of the people of Israel;
 - He chose the patriarchs for himself;
 - He redeemed his people from Egypt, leading them through the wilderness;
 - He gave them the land of Israel as an inheritance.
 - d. Throughout there are reminders of Israel's besetting condition: _____ - _____.
 - e. Paul leap-frogged 1000 years of history, moving directly from David to his promised "son." He was preceded by John, the last of the OT prophets who, like Samuel, introduced God's _____ to his people.
 2. Focus: the death and resurrection of Jesus (26-37)
 - a. The historical facts: a four-fold _____ confession (13:26-31; see 1 Cor. 15:3-5)
 - Jesus was crucified
 - He was buried
 - God raised him from the dead
 - He appeared to his followers

b. The fulfilled promise (13:32-37)

- 1) The historical facts were predicted and explained by the _____
- 2) The passages cited demonstrated that the promises given to David were fulfilled in his “son” – culminating in his _____.

3. Appeal: the choice between life and death (13:38-41)

- a. Life: forgiveness through justification is offered to _____ who believe.
- b. Death: judgment will come on those who find this good news “_____”

C. Responses and Reactions (42-52)

1. Initial response: positive
2. Delayed reaction (Jews): jealousy and opposition
3. Apostolic response: judgment (Jews) and change of audience (Gentiles)
4. Results
 - a. Many believed and the words spread
 - b. The Jews forced them to leave the city
 - c. The apostles “shook the dust from their feet”
 - d. The disciples were filled with joy and the Holy Spirit

II. Looking Closer

A. Pattern: Paul’s approach in Pisidian Antioch is given as a fleshed-out example of his _____ in every city with a significant Jewish population (except Athens)

B. Luke’s Agenda

1. Paul’s “good news” is substantially the same as _____
 - the gospel events: death and resurrection of Jesus
 - the gospel witness: OT prophets and NT apostles
 - the gospel promises: new life of salvation in Christ through the Spirit
 - the gospel conditions: repentance and faith
2. Luke’s central theme: Jesus is the Savior of the _____ (compare Isaiah 49:6 with Luke 2:28-32; Acts 13:47; 26:17-18; Matthew 5:14; John 8:12; 9:5)

C. Significant Theology

1. God is _____; people are _____ (13:27-28; 46-48)
2. Forgiveness is a function of _____ (13:38-39)

D. Prologue to a letter: _____

III. Applicational Insights

- A. Evangelism: Paul’s sermon gives the precedent for presenting the gospel in its context of salvation _____
- B. Encouragement: Because the gospel is true, there is _____ in the journey.