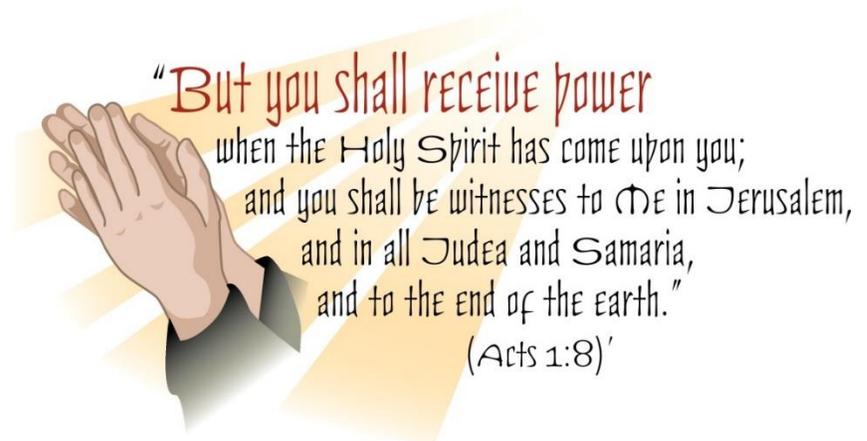


## 1—Introduction to Acts

### Acts 1:1-8

1. In Acts 1:1, the author references a “*former account*.” What Biblical text does this refer to (see Luke 1:1-4; Acts 1:1)? Who is the primary focus of this previous writing? What time period does it cover in this person’s life (Acts 1:1-2)?

2. The authorship of Acts is confirmed by external evidence (such as the writings of Irenaeus, Tertullian, Origen, and Clement of Alexandria). Yet, who is also referred to in the “we” sections of the book of Acts (16:10-17; 20:5-21:18; 27:1-28:16)?



3. Acts 1:3 indicates Jesus used “infallible proofs” to prove to those who saw Him He was raised from the dead. What were some of those “proofs?”

4. Acts 1:3 also tells us Jesus spoke of “*things pertaining to the kingdom of God*.” According to Matthew 28:18, what key fact about the kingdom became evident after the resurrection of Jesus?

*Sunday Bible Study (01.03.2021)*

5. Where had Jesus commanded His apostles to wait (Acts 1:4-5)? Is this consistent with Luke's previous record (see Luke 24:47-49)?

6. What promise were they waiting to receive (Acts 1:5-8)? Did they obey Him (Acts 1:12)?

7. Read the following passages and note what was involved in the Holy Spirit's empowerment of the apostles...

- Matthew 3:11; Luke 3:16—
- Luke 24:49—
- John 14:26; 15:26; 16:13—
- Mark 9:1; Acts 1:5, 8; 2:4—

8. What interesting question do the disciples ask of Jesus in Acts 1:6? Based on some prior misunderstandings, what do you think they may have had in mind (see Matthew 20:20-22; John 6:14-15; 18:36)?

9. How does Jesus answer their question in Acts 1:7-8? What needed to be their real concern?

10. The Great Commission is outlined in Matthew 28:19-20, Mark 16:15, and Luke 24:47. What progression does Jesus lay out in Acts 1:8 for how that would be fulfilled? Notice its fulfillment in Acts 6:7 and 9:31. Why is it logical to begin preaching the gospel to Jews, then Gentiles?