



THE HOLY SPIRIT

Acts 1:1-8

Bible Fact: Jesus expects **all of His disciples** to demonstrate the power of **His kingdom** that He died and rose for.

The Big Idea: To get all Christians to **believe and to receive power to engage with God** to perform miraculous works that represent God and **so they can spread the good news all over the world.**

I. The **objectives** of the Holy Spirit dwelling in Christians:

A. The **4 Holy Spirit's** objectives in every believer:

1. To **exemplify** His **person**
2. To **experience** His **power**
3. To **elevate** His **purpose**
4. To **execute** His **plan**

B. **The Holy Spirit: His Way, His Work And His Witness**

c.. Power of His work (**His will**) to **SEEK AND SAVE THE LOST** (Luke 19:9,10)

1. Salvation and the human change; **Galatians 1:3-18; 2:20**

- What happens when people are saved by grace through faith to Christ? **Ephesians 2:8-10**
 - The **MIND** is illuminated; (**conversion**) **Philippians 2:5**
 - The **HEART** is motivated; (**conviction**) **Romans 10:10**
 - The **WILL** is captivated; (**commitment**); **Psalms 31:5**

2. The Holy Ghost **seeking** Saul; **Acts 9**

d. The roles of the Holy Ghost of Jesus in ministry:*

- Salvation = **preservation**
- Demonstration = **power**
- Orchestration = **participation**
- Revelation = **portrait**
- Coordination = **punctuation**
- Administration = **process**
- Proclamation = **pronouncement**

e. The power of the Holy Spirit in His **demonstration**; **Acts 12**

f. The power of the Holy Spirit in His **coordination and orchestration** of the mission; **Acts 13**

g. The Gospel on the go by **proclamation and administration**; **Acts 14**

h. The Gospel on the go by **administration and coordination**; **Acts 15**

i. The Gospel on the go under **orchestration, punctuation and demonstration** ; **Acts 16**

k. The Gospel on the go by **proclamation and demonstration**. **Acts 17**

l. **The Gospel on the go by proclamation, revelation and salvation**. **Acts 18**

j. **The Gospel on the go in proclamation and demonstration**; **Acts 19**

k. **The Gospel on the go by orchestration, punctuation and proclamation**; **Acts 20**

l. **The Gospel on the go by more scenes of punctuation, preservation and proclamation**; **Acts 21**

m. **The Gospel on the go by punctuations, preservations and proclamations**; **Acts 22**

n. **The Gospel on the go by punctuations, preservations and proclamations**; **Acts 23**

o. **The Gospel on the go by punctuations, preservations and proclamations**; **Acts 24**

p. **The Gospel on the go by punctuations, preservations and proclamations**; **Acts 25**

q. **The Gospel on the go by punctuations, preservations and proclamations**; **Acts 26**

- r. **The Gospel on the go by punctuations, preservations and demonstrating; Acts 27** Follow the course of Paul and his experiences to get to Rome or “A Christian’s diary of their journey to reach their goal”:
- r. **The Gospel on the go by punctuations, preservations, demonstrations and proclamations; (A Christian’s Diary To Achieving Their Goals)**
Chapter 28
1. ***ship wrecked and rescued to kindness; vv. 1,2**
 2. **snake bitten while serving good deeds; v.3**
 3. **Paul a true witness against superstitious belief; v.4**
 4. **Paul’s witness rises above sinful expectations; v.5**
 5. **Paul managed an excellent witness under strange and curious observations; v.6**
 6. **perfect time and perfect timing for the best witness for Christ Jesus; vv.7,8**
 7. **escalation of the Gospel witness to others; v.9**
 8. **kindness: motivation for the journey; v.10**
 9. ****after restoration from the storm it’s time to move on to another ship and another stop; v.11**
 10. **another short stop along the way; v.12**
 11. **get equipment along the way to help as a guide to the right way; v.13**
 12. **making friends along the journey to get where you are going; v.14**
 13. *****encouragement, hope and hospitality for a long journey; a precursor to the arrival; v.15**
 14. **Paul arrives at ROME: not isolated, but preserved and protected for the cause of the mission; v.16**

2.26.19 Lesson 70

*Melita---an island in the Mediterranean, the modern Malta. The bay in which it was wrecked now bears the name of "St. Paul's Bay", "a certain creek with a shore." It is about 2 miles deep and 1 broad, and the whole physical condition of the scene answers the description of the shipwreck of Paul.

- It was originally colonized by Phoenicians ("barbarians," 28:2).
- It came into the possession of the Greeks (B.C. 736),
- it was taken by the Carthaginians (B.C. 528).
- In B.C. 242 it was conquered by the Romans, and was governed by a Roman propraetor at the time of the shipwreck (Acts 28:7).
- Since 1800, when the French garrison surrendered to the English force,
- it has been a British dependency. The island is about 17 miles long and 9 wide, and about 60 in circumference.

**Castor and Pollux. Castor and Pollux (or in Greek, Polydeuces) were half-twin brothers in Greek and Roman mythology, known together as the Dioscuri. Their mother was Leda, but they had different fathers; Castor was the mortal son of Tyndareus, the king of Sparta, while Pollux was the divine son of Zeus, who seduced Leda in the guise of a swan. After their death, they are fabled to have been transported to heaven, and made constellations under the name of Gemini, or the Twins.

***The Appian Way (Latin and Italian: Via Appia) is one of the earliest and strategically most important Roman roads of the ancient republic. It connected Rome to Brindisi, in southeast Italy. Its importance is indicated by its common name, recorded by Statius:

Appia longarum... regina viarum "the Appian Way the queen of the long roads"

The road is named after Appius Claudius Caecus, the Roman censor who began and completed the first section as a military road to the south in 312 BC during the Samnite Wars.