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" = pneo = "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"   Vs. 3
1) "appeared" = optomai = ops = "the eye" + "to look", "to see an object appearing"
2) "cloven" = diamerizo = "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