

Events on the Cross:

1. Jesus is taken to Golgotha
2. Jesus is offered wine and myrrh which he refuses it (Mt.27:34)
3. 9:00 A.M. - Jesus is nailed to the cross (Mt.27:35)
4. Jesus says, **“Father, forgive them; for they do not know what they are doing.”** (Lk.23:34)
5. Jesus’ clothes are divided among the soldiers
6. Jesus is mocked by the Jews
7. A sign is hung on the cross that says, “Jesus the Nazarene, The king of the Jews.” (Jn.19:19)
8. Jesus speaks with the two thieves on the crosses. Jesus says to one of the thieves, **“I tell you the truth, today you will be with me in Paradise.”** (Lk.23:43)
9. Jesus speaks to John and his mother saying, **“Dear woman, here is your son”** and to John **“Here is your mother.”** (Jn.19:26,27)
10. 12:00 Noon – Darkness covers the whole land
11. Jesus cries out, **“Eloi, Eoi, lama sabachthani”** (“My God, my God, why have you forsaken me?”)
12. Jesus says, **“I am thirsty”** (Jn. 19:28)
13. Jesus was given sour wine to drink from a sponge on a reed. (Mt.27:48; Jn.19:29)
14. Jesus says, **“It is finished.”** (Jn.19:30)
15. Jesus says, **“Father, into your hands I commit my spirit.”** (Lk.23:46)
16. 3:00 P.M. - Jesus breathed his last, hung his head and gave up his spirit.
17. The temple curtain was torn from top to bottom.
18. The earth shook and rocks split.
19. Tombs were opened and many dead people were raised to life (Mt.27:52)
20. The centurion who was keeping guard over the cross saw the earthquake, the darkness and other things began to praise God and said, “Truly this was the Son of God” and “Surely this was a righteous man.” (Mt.27:54; Lk.23:47)

Events of Resurrection Sunday:

1. About 4:45 A.M. - Women leave Bethany for the tomb while it is still dark (Lk.24:1; Mk.16:2; Jn.20:1) - Mary Magdalene, Joanna, Mary the mother of James, Salome the mother of James and John.

2. At sunrise, about 5:15, there is an earthquake; Jesus is raised from the dead; an angel rolls the stone back; the soldiers see the angel, they fall down, their fear temporarily immobilizes them, then they run off to report the event to the priests. (Mt.28:2-4)
3. Mary Magdelene runs ahead to the tomb to get someone to roll the stone away
4. Mary finds the tomb open (Jn.20:1)
5. Mary runs to tell Peter and John in Jerusalem (Jn.20:2)
6. About 5:30 A.M. – The other women, Joanna and Mary mother of James, complete their walk from Bethany and arrive after sunrise. They find the stone rolled away. They enter the grave and find it empty. (Mk.16:2; Lk.24:1-3)
7. An angel appears to the women at the tomb (Mt.28:5; Mk.16:5)
8. Angel gives the two women a message for disciples. The women leave to tell the disciples (Mt.28:5-8; Lk.24:3-8)
9. Peter and John have heard Mary Magdelene's report. They run to the tomb and find it empty. Mary Magdelene is following them back to the tomb. (Jn.20:3-9)
10. Mary Magdelene has arrived at the tomb. Peter and John have gone back into Jerusalem. Jesus appears to Mary Magdelene in the garden by the tomb. (Jn.20:10-18) Mary then returns to tell the disciples this information.
11. Jesus appears to the other women, Mary, Salome, Joanna, as they were on their way to see the disciples. (Mt.28:8-10)
12. Jesus appears to Peter (Luke 24:34; 1 Corinthians 15:5)
13. Sunday afternoon Jesus appears to two men on the road to Emmaus (Lk.24:13-32)
14. Sunday afternoon Jesus appears to ten of the disciples in the Upper Room. Thomas is absent (Luke 24:36-43; Jn.20:19-25)

Other Resurrection Appearances of Jesus:

15. One week later, Jesus appears to all eleven disciples and Thomas believes (Jn.20:26-28)
16. Jesus appears to seven disciples at the Sea of Galilee (Jn.21:1-14)
17. Jesus appears to the eleven disciples on a mountain in Galilee (Mt.28:16)
18. Jesus appears to his brother James (1 Cor.15:7)
19. Jesus appears and teaches his disciples (Acts 1:3-8)
20. Jesus appears at his ascension (Acts 1:9-12; Lk.24:44-49)

The Book of Acts, Chapters 1–12 (30 – 43 A.D.)

“YOU WILL BE my witnesses in Jerusalem, and in all Judea and Samaria, and to the ends of the earth.” Jesus, Acts 1:8

Book	Acts of the Apostles
Author	Luke
Date	62 AD
Earliest Existing Manuscript	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P⁴⁵ from Chester Beatty Papyri contains Acts from around 250 AD • P²⁹ consists of Acts 26:7-8, 20 dating from before 300 AD • P⁴⁸ consist of Acts 23:11-17; 4:31-5:13 from before 300 AD • P³⁸ consists of Acts 18:27-19:6, 12-16 from around 300 AD
Audience	Theophilus, a believer who also received the Gospel of Luke so that he might know the certainty of the things he had been taught.
Purpose	To record and communicate the spread of the gospel from Jerusalem throughout the Roman world.

	Jerusalem	Judea and Samaria	Ends of the Earth
Chapters	Acts 2-7	Acts 8-12	Acts 13-28
Dates	30-32 A.D. – 2 years	33-48 A.D. (15 years)	48-62 A.D. (14 years)
Leaders	Peter and John	Peter and Philip	Paul
Converts	Jews	Jews and Samaritans	Jews and Gentiles
Location	Jerusalem	Judea and Samaria	Syria, Asia Minor, Macedonia, Greece, Italy

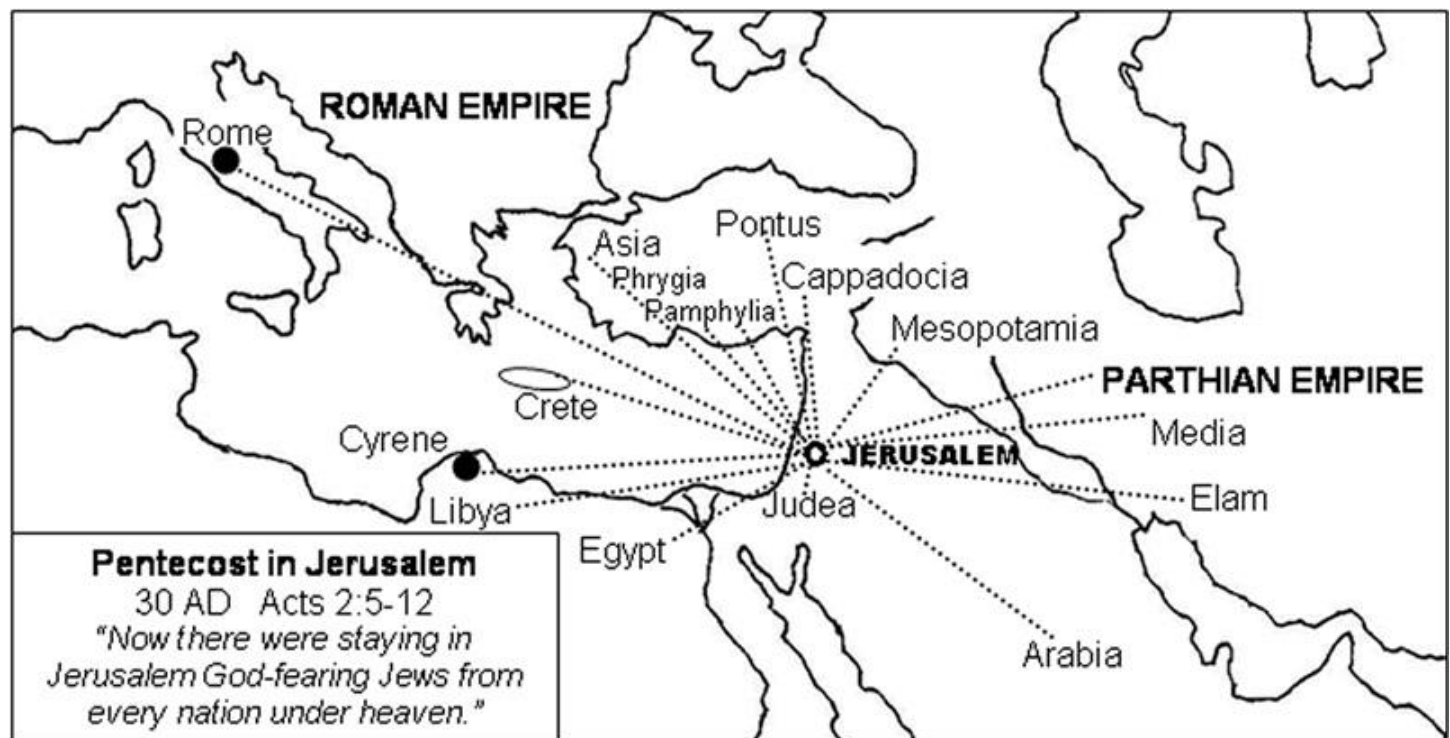
Outline

I.

In Jerusalem (Acts 1-7)

- A. Jesus' instructions and ascension
- B. Matthias selected to replace Judas
- C. The coming of the Holy Spirit on the Day of Pentecost
- D. Peter's First Sermon
- E. Lame man healed in the temple; Peter's Second Sermon
- F. Peter and John arrested and taken before the Sanhedrin
 - i. Peter preaches to the Sanhedrin.
 - ii. Sanhedrin Forbids Preaching in Jesus Name.
- G. Ananias and Sapphira
- H. Apostles' Miracles
- I. Apostles Persecuted
- J. Deacons Appointed
- K. Stephen arrested and preaches to the Sanhedrin
- L. Stephen killed by Sanhedrin
- M. Saul advances Christian persecution.

Acts 2



We know that a church began in both Cyrene and Rome because of what happened on the day of Pentecost. Both these churches began without an apostle planting the church. The churches in Rome and Cyrene grew, maintained correct doctrine and began missionary work. Other churches would also have been started when the new converts took the gospel back to their home towns.

Acts 3-4

In Acts 3, at 3:00 in the afternoon, Peter heals a lame man at the Gate Beautiful (also called Nicanor Gate) which led from the court of the Gentiles into the court of women. The people came running out to Solomon's Porch or Colonnade to see (Acts 3:11). Peter began to preach about Jesus. The priests, the captain of the temple guard and the Sadducees (Acts 4:1) came out and seized Peter and John. They were put in jail for the night and the next day Peter and John appeared before the Sanhedrin for questioning (Acts 4:5). Peter preaches to the Sanhedrin but is warned not to preach in Jesus name anymore.

Acts 5 and 6

The Jerusalem church was growing in numbers and in organization. They would meet in Solomon's Colonnade (Solomon's Porch). The apostles continue to perform many signs and wonders (5:12). People were bringing their sick from nearby towns to the temple in Jerusalem to be healed by the apostles (5:16). The high priest and his political party, the Sadducees, had the apostles put in jail but an angel opened the doors and told them,

“Go stand in the temple courts and tell the people the full message of this new life” (5:17-20). The next morning the Sanhedrin met to question the apostles but they could not find them in jail. Instead they were found preaching in the temple courts (5:21-26). A Pharisee and member of the Sanhedrin named Gamaliel (the Apostle Paul’s teacher) suggested a policy of tolerance against the apostles until their momentum faded away (5:33-40). The apostles were released but they continued to proclaim the good news that Jesus was the Christ in the temple courts and from house to house (5:42). To help the apostles maintain and organize their growing movement seven deacons were appointed to manage the material needs of the young church. (6:1-7)

Acts 6 and 7

Jews came to Jerusalem to oppose this new teaching about Jesus. They came from cities and provinces that had already been infected with this new teaching from Jerusalem:

- Cyrene - North Africa
- Alexandria - Egypt
- Cilicia - the province of Saul’s (who is also known as Paul) hometown of Tarsus, just northwest of Syria
- Asia – the western side of modern Turkey or Asia Minor (6:9)

Stephen, one of the seven deacons, was challenged to an argument by these Jews who came to Jerusalem to defeat Christianity. Stephen’s wisdom and the Spirit of God argued convincingly that Jesus was the Christ. Because they could not defeat him, his opponents had to lie about Stephen’s teaching (6:11-14). Charges of blasphemy were brought against Stephen and he appeared before the Sanhedrin. They listened to his long speech as he reviewed Jewish history from the Scriptures for them, but when he charged them with murdering the Righteous One, or the Christ, he was stoned to death. The stoning of Stephen by the same Sanhedrin that had condemned Jesus was orchestrated by Saul from the city of Tarsus in the province of Cilicia.