

The Day of Pentecost ~ Sunday, June 8, 2025

“The Coming of the Holy Spirit?”

Acts 2:1-21 and John 14:8-18

Celebrated 7 weeks, or 50 days after the Passover, Shavuot, the Jewish Feast of Pentecost, or The Feast of Weeks, as it was also called, commemorated the _____ of the harvest.

The Feast of Pentecost reminded the Jews that these first fruits, offered to God, signified the beginning of much _____—like a down payment or foretaste.

Similarly, the coming of the Holy Spirit on the Day of Pentecost was also the beginning of so much more to come, fulfilling God’s _____ to His people spoken through the prophet Joel.

“I will pour out my Spirit upon all people. Your sons and daughters will prophesy. Your old men will dream dreams, and your young men will see visions. In those days I will pour out my Spirit even on servants—men and women alike.” (Joel 2:28-29)

“If you love me, obey my commandments. And I will ask the Father, and he will give you another Advocate, who will never leave you. He is the Holy Spirit, who leads into all truth.” (John 14:15)

It’s through the Holy Spirit that Jesus, who has ascended to heaven, not only gives gifts to His people, but comes to us and _____ in and through us.

This wasn’t a random event—God had a plan that day—a plan that would take ordinary people and _____ them to do extraordinary things. A plan that would bring change, _____, and new life to the nations. A plan that would see the Name of Jesus known, worshipped, and obeyed, throughout the world. A plan that would ultimately bring creation to _____ and salvation history to completion, as the fullness of God’s Kingdom rule is revealed.

3 QUESTIONS ABOUT PENTECOST

Question #1: _____.

“When the day of Pentecost had come, they were all together in one place. And suddenly from heaven there came a sound like the rush of a violent wind, and it filled the entire house where they were sitting. Divided tongues, as of fire, appeared among them, and a tongue rested on each of them. All of them were

filled with the Holy Spirit and began to speak in other languages, as the Spirit gave them ability.” (Acts 2:1-4)

• _____
Something extraordinary was happening that mere human _____ couldn’t begin to describe.

***ruach* (Hebrew) and *pneuma* (Greek) =**

Luke is implying that the Day of Pentecost has something of _____—or re-creation—about it. Namely, that which had fallen and was under the curse is now, by the power of God, being recreated, _____, regenerated, and reformed; and that the beginning of that work which will culminate in the new heavens and the new earth is _____ on the Day of Pentecost.

“So if anyone is in Christ, there is a new creation: everything old has passed away; see, everything has become new!” (2 Corinthians 5:17)

• _____
In order to understand this image we need to remember that fire was often a symbol of the _____ of God in the Old Testament.

The divided tongues of fire on the Day of Pentecost symbolize that as God’s people move through the wilderness of this world towards the new _____ in all its completion and _____, they will be led by the fiery presence of God.

Whereas the presence of God under the old covenant was confined to one physical _____—the temple in Jerusalem, now under the new covenant we are all _____ of the Holy Spirit, as Paul writes in 1 Corinthians 6:19.

The fact that the fire appeared as tongues is also important because the most significant thing about the entire Book of Acts and the way in which God will cause His kingdom to grow is through the _____ of the Gospel, as men and women _____ of the glory of Jesus Christ

• _____
On the Day of Pentecost, the _____ of Babel was reversed, and all of the people who were gathered in Jerusalem that day heard the Word of God in their own native _____.

For a brief moment, they were given a _____ of God’s great intent and purpose—a brief snapshot of the mission of _____ of the Gospel

spreading to the ends of the earth; so that every tribe, language, race, nation, tongue, and people would bow down and acknowledge Jesus as Lord

• _____

Luke wants us to understand that we were all _____ with the Spirit—not just some, not just an elite group, not just those who’d _____ themselves in a special way, not even just those who’d _____ and fasted earnestly for the Spirit to come.

Those who received the Holy Spirit on the Day of Pentecost didn’t do anything—they just _____ up—and suddenly the Holy Spirit came and filled all of them. This fulfilled what Moses had longed for in Numbers 11:29—that all of God’s people would be _____.

“...we’ve all been baptized into the one body, and all made to drink of the one Spirit.” (1 Corinthians 12:13)

Question #2: _____.

• _____

The dawning of the new covenant age—the age of the _____—is inaugurated by the extraordinary truth that God, by His Spirit, has _____ and is present here with us in a very unique way

This was a _____ event, and unless we’re _____ and committed to the supernatural, there’s no way can understand the meaning of Pentecost.

When it comes to the Holy Spirit, we can’t, as we read in Proverbs 3:5, lean on our _____, which is limited, but rather need to trust in the Lord. Like most things in the Kingdom of God, this requires us to see with _____ eyes—with the eyes of faith—and not just with our physical eyes.

• _____

“All authority in heaven and on earth has been given to me. Go therefore and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit, and teaching them to obey everything that I have commanded you. And remember, I am with you always, to the end of the age.” (Matthew 28:18-20)

The disciples wouldn’t accomplish the Great Commission in their own _____, but through the extraordinary, sovereign, omnipotent _____ of God, who would be with them, by His Spirit, until the end of the age, as Jesus promised.

“Not by might, nor by power, but by My Spirit, says the Lord.” (Zechariah 4:6)

No longer would the Spirit of God be just poured out on specific _____ to empower them for specific tasks like in the Old Testament. After Pentecost, the Holy Spirit would be poured out on _____ who received the Good News, repented, and called on the name of the Lord Jesus

Question #3: _____.

Response #1. _____.

Bewilderment, amazement, astonishment, and perplexity are all _____ response to being found in the presence of Almighty God.

The very presence of God was moving in their midst—filling, inspiring, equipping, _____, calling, blessing, and setting free. And those who were open to it; who had the faith and the spiritual eyes to see and understand what was happening were eventually the ones, who after Peter finished preaching his sermon in verse 40, _____ the Word and were _____.

“But to all who received him, who believed in his name, he gave power to **become children of God**, who were born, not of blood or of the will of the flesh or of the will of man, but of God.” (John 1:12-13)

Response #2. _____.

Others were _____ to what was happening. They saw only with their physical eyes, refused to believe, and even _____ and sneered, accusing the disciples of being drunk.

In the very manifest presence of Almighty God, their hearts were so given to _____ that they couldn’t even perceive God’s presence. Such is the _____ of the natural human heart. This shows us how much we _____ the Holy Spirit. Unless the Spirit comes into our hearts, transforms our minds, _____ our affections, and frees our wills, we’re blind to the truth and we’re powerless.

“He was in the world, and the world came into being through him; yet the world did not know him. He came to what was his own, and his own people did not accept him.” (John 1:10-11)

†

God didn’t pour out His Spirit to be _____. He infused those first believers with an amazing Spirit of unity, love, and power to help them come alive, to live the better life that they were called to live, and to _____ them in their mission to the world.

Am I willing to let the Holy Spirit reign in my heart, in my life, and in this church?