

# Acts 2:1–21

Lesson for July 11, 2026

The study of the Bible demands our most diligent effort and persevering thought. As the miner digs for the golden treasure in the earth, so earnestly, persistently, must we seek for the treasure of God's word.

*(Education, p. 189.3)*

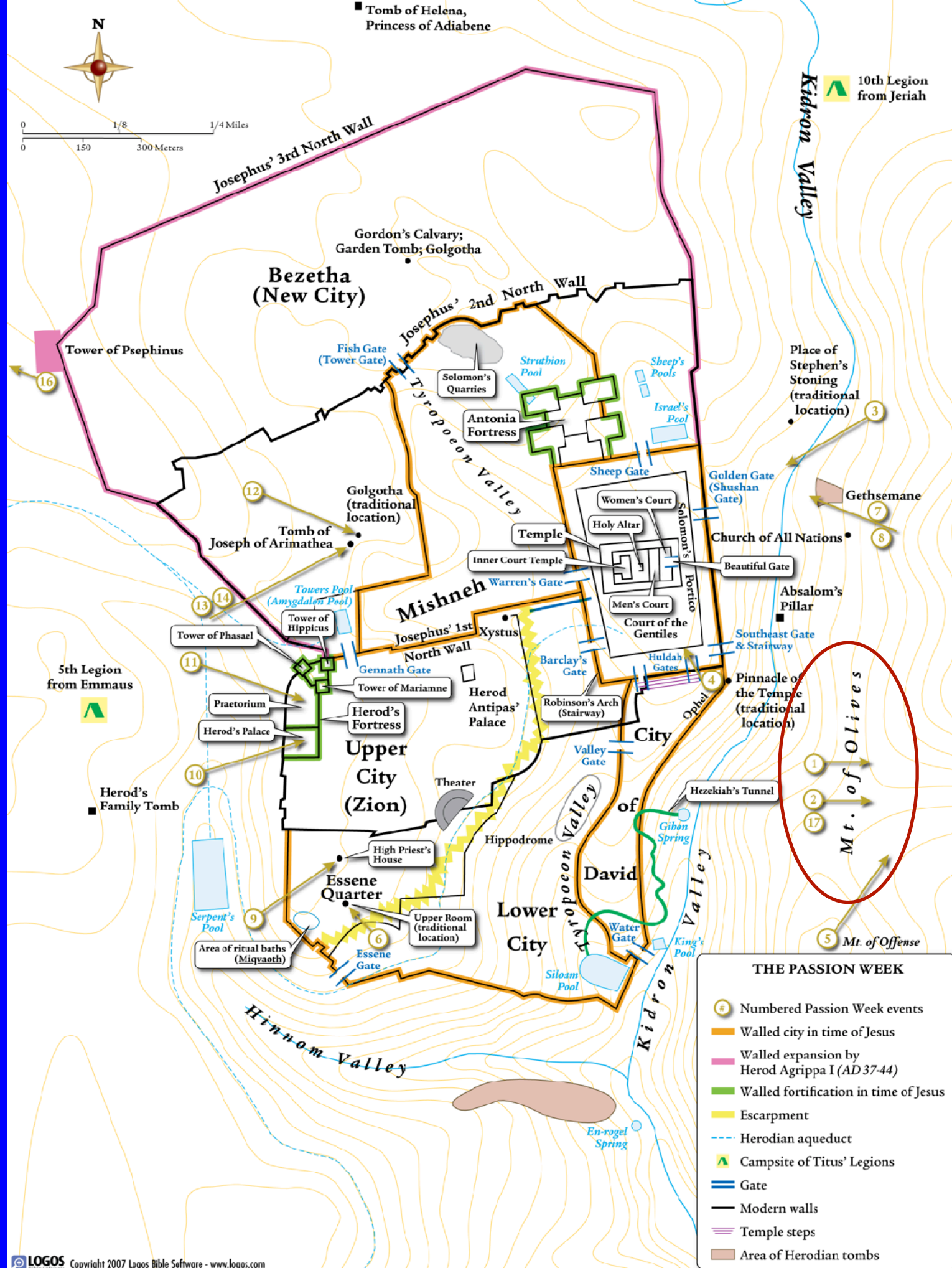
In daily study the verse-by-verse method is often most helpful. Let the student take one verse, and concentrate the mind on ascertaining the thought that God has put into that verse for him, and then dwell upon the thought until it becomes his own. One passage thus studied until its significance is clear is of more value than the perusal of many chapters with no definite purpose in view and no positive instruction gained. (Education, p. 189.4)

But there is but little benefit derived from a hasty reading of the Scriptures. One may read the whole Bible through and yet fail to see its beauty or comprehend its deep and hidden meaning. One passage studied until its significance is clear to the mind and its relation to the plan of salvation is evident, is of more value than the perusal of many chapters with no definite purpose in view and no positive instruction gained. Keep your Bible with you. As you have opportunity, read it; fix the texts in your memory. Even while you are walking the streets you may read a passage and meditate upon it, thus fixing it in the mind.

*(Steps to Christ, p. 90.2)*



**Acts 1:12 (KJV)** — 12 Then returned they unto Jerusalem from the mount called Olivet, which is from Jerusalem a sabbath day's journey.







# Mount of Olives



**Olives, Mount of**—so called from the olive trees with which its sides are clothed, is a mountain ridge on the east of Jerusalem (1 Kings 11:7; Ezek. 11:23; Zech. 14:4), from which it is separated by the valley of Kidron. It is first mentioned in connection with David's flight from Jerusalem through the rebellion of Absalom (2 Sam. 15:30), and is only once again mentioned in the Old Testament, in Zech. 14:4. It is, however, frequently alluded to (1 Kings 11:7; 2 Kings 23:13; Neh. 8:15; Ezek. 11:23). (*Easton's Bible Dictionary*)

**Sabbath day's journey**—supposed to be a distance of 2,000 cubits, or less than half-a-mile, the distance to which, according to Jewish tradition, it was allowable to travel on the Sabbath day without violating the law (**Acts 1:12; comp. Ex. 16:29; Num. 35:5; Josh. 3:4**). (*Easton's Bible Dictionary*)

**Acts 1:13 (KJV)** — 13 And when they were come in, they went up into **an upper room**, where abode both Peter, and James, and John, and Andrew, Philip, and Thomas, Bartholomew, and Matthew, James the son of Alphaeus, and Simon Zelotes, and Judas the brother of James.

τὸ ὑπερῶν

To hyperōon

It is possible, even probable, that this is the “large upper room” (ἀνωγειον μεγα [anōgeon mega]) of Mark 14:15=Luke 22:12.

It is possible that this is the house of Mary the mother of John Mark where the disciples later met for prayer (Acts 12:12). (A. T. Robinson, *Word Pictures of the New Testament*, )

An upper room (τὸ ὑπερῶον). With the article, denoting some well-known place of resort. It was the name given to the room directly under the flat roof. Such rooms were often set apart as halls for meetings. In such an apartment Paul delivered his farewell address at Troas (Acts 20:8), and the body of Dorcas was laid (Acts 9:37). Used by Luke only.

(Marvin Vincent, *Word Studies in the New Testament*.)



**Acts 1:4 (KJV)** — 4 And, being assembled together with them, commanded them that they should not depart from Jerusalem, but **wait for the promise of the Father**, which, saith he, ye have heard of me.

**Acts 1:15 (KJV)** — 15 And in those days Peter stood up in the midst of the disciples, and said, (the number of names together were **about** an hundred and twenty,)

$$11 + 109 \sim 120$$

About = ὥς (*hōs*); a degree which approximates a point on a scale of extent, either above or below—  
‘about, approximately.’ (*Louw Nida*)

**Acts 2:1 (KJV)** — 1 And when the day of Pentecost was fully come, they were all with one accord in one place.

| Sunday            | Monday | Tuesday            | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday      | Sabbath |
|-------------------|--------|--------------------|-----------|----------|-------------|---------|
|                   |        |                    |           |          | Crucifixion | Rest    |
| Resurrection<br>1 | 2      | 3                  | 4         | 5        | 6           | 7       |
| 8                 | 9      | 10                 | 11        | 12       | 13          | 14      |
| 15                | 16     | 17                 | 18        | 19       | 20          | 21      |
| 21                | 22     | 23                 | 24        | 25       | 26          | 28      |
| 28                | 29     | 30                 | 31        | 32       | 33          | 35      |
| 36                | 37     | 38                 | 39        | 40       | 41          | 42      |
| 43                | 44     | 45                 | 46        | 47       | 48          | 49      |
| Pentecost<br>50   |        | Ten days of Prayer |           |          |             |         |



Christ's ascension to heaven was the signal that His followers were to receive the promised blessing. For this they were to wait before they entered upon their work. When Christ passed within the heavenly gates, He was enthroned amidst the adoration of the angels. **As soon as this ceremony was completed**, the Holy Spirit descended upon the disciples in rich currents, and Christ was indeed glorified, even with the glory which He had with the Father from all eternity. The Pentecostal outpouring was Heaven's communication that the Redeemer's inauguration was accomplished. According to His promise He had sent the Holy Spirit from heaven to His followers as a token that He had, as priest and king, received all authority in heaven and on earth, and was the Anointed One over His people. (*The Acts of the Apostles*, p. 38.3)

**Acts 2:2–3 (KJV)** — 2 And suddenly there came a sound from heaven **as of a rushing mighty wind**, and it filled all the house where they were sitting. 3 And there **appeared** unto them **cloven tongues like as of fire**, and it sat upon each of them.

ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ἦχος

wind = πνοή (*pnoē*) / wind or breath: **Acts 17:25**

**Acts 2:4 (KJV)** — 4 And they were all filled with the Holy Ghost, and began to **speaK with other tongues**, as the Spirit gave them utterance.

Tongues = γλῶσσα (*glōssa*)

*Unknown tongues:*

**(1 Corinthians 14:2, 4, 13, 14, 19, 27)**

Purpose of tongues: **1 Corinthians 14:22**

**Acts 2:5 (KJV)** — 5 And there were dwelling at Jerusalem Jews, devout [reverent towards God] men, out of every nation under heaven.

**Acts 2:9–11 (KJV)** — 9 Parthians, and Medes, and Elamites, and the dwellers in Mesopotamia, and in Judaea, and Cappadocia, in Pontus, and Asia, 10 Phrygia, and Pamphylia, in Egypt, and in the parts of Libya about Cyrene, and strangers of Rome, Jews and proselytes, 11 Cretes and Arabians, we do hear them speak in our tongues the wonderful works of God.



# ACTS 2:9–11 PLACES MENTIONED

<sup>9</sup> Parthians and Medes and Elamites and residents of Mesopotamia, Judea and Cappadocia, Pontus and Asia,  
<sup>10</sup> Phrygia and Pamphylia, Egypt and the parts of Libya belonging to Cyrene, and visitors from Rome,  
<sup>11</sup> both Jews and proselytes, Cretans and Arabs—we hear them telling in our own tongues the mighty works of God.

- Parthia
- Media
- Elam
- Mesopotamia
- Judea
- Cappadocia
- Pontus
- Asia
- Phrygia
- Pamphylia
- Egypt
- Libya (of Cyrene)
- Rome
- Crete
- Arabia

• Map shows regions and major areas as understood in the first century. Boundaries are approximate.



0 250 500 750 km

## Some of the nations





**Acts 2:6–8 (KJV)** — 6 Now when this was noised abroad, the multitude came together, and were **confounded**, because that every man heard them speak in his own language. 7 And they were all **amazed** and **marvelled**, saying one to another, **Behold**, are not all these which speak Galilaeans? 8 And how hear we every man in our own tongue, wherein we were born?

*Though they heard it was not the gift of hearing.  
What would you have thought if you had been there?*

**Acts 2:12 (KJV)** — 12 And they were all amazed,  
and were in doubt, saying one to another [*allos*],  
What meaneth this?

**Acts 2:13 (KJV)** — 13 Others [heteros] mocking said, These men are full of new wine.

Some, however, made fun of them and said, “They have had too much wine.” (NIV)

But others were mocking and saying, “They are full of sweet wine.” (NASB)

γλεῦκος (*gleukos*)

Pentecost fell in June, and fresh grapes were not ripe till August. An intoxicating beverage is meant here. See **verse 15**.

**Acts 2:14–15 (KJV)** — 14 But Peter, standing up **with** the eleven, lifted up his voice, and said unto them, Ye men of Judaea, and all ye that dwell at Jerusalem, be this known unto you, and **hearken** to my words: 15 For these are not drunken, as ye suppose, seeing it is but the third hour of the day [9:00 am].

**1 Thessalonians 5:6–7**



**Acts 2:16 (KJV)** — 16 But this is that which was  
spoken by the prophet Joel;

**Acts 2:17–21 (KJV)** — 17 And it shall come to pass in the last days, saith God, I will pour out of my Spirit upon all flesh: and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy, and your young men shall see visions, and your old men shall dream dreams: 18 And on my servants and on my handmaidens I will pour out in those days of my Spirit; and they shall prophesy: 19 And I will shew wonders in heaven above, and signs in the earth beneath; blood, and fire, and vapour of smoke: 20 The sun shall be turned into darkness, and the moon into blood, before that great and notable day of the Lord come: 21 And it shall come to pass, that whosoever shall call on the name of the Lord shall be saved.

**Joel 2:28–29 (KJV)** — 28 And it shall come to pass afterward, that I will pour out my spirit upon all flesh; and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy, your old men shall dream dreams, your young men shall see visions: 29 And also upon the servants and upon the handmaids in those days will I pour out my spirit.

**Joel 2:30–32 (KJV)** — 30 And I will shew wonders  
in the heavens and in the earth, blood, and fire,  
and pillars of smoke. 31 The sun shall be turned  
into darkness, and the moon into blood, before the  
great and the terrible day of the LORD come. 32  
And it shall come to pass, that whosoever shall  
call on the name of the LORD shall be delivered:  
for in mount Zion and in Jerusalem shall be  
deliverance, . . .

**Was this a full filament?**

## Purposes of the Gifts:

**Ephesians 4:11–13 (KJV)** — 11 And he gave some, apostles; and some, prophets; and some, evangelists; and some, **pastors and teachers**; 12 For [*pros*] the perfecting of the saints, for [*eis*] the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ: 13 Till we all come in **the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God**, unto a **perfect man**, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ:

Time element  
**Matthew 24:14**





**1 Corinthians 12:7 (KJV)** — 7 But the manifestation of the Spirit is given to every man to profit withal.

## **Opposition to the work of God:**

2 Thessalonians 2:9–10; 2 Timothy 3:13; 1 John 4:4

## **Length of the Spirit Manifested:**

**John 14:16**

**For ever = εἰς τὸν ᾠῶνα**  
**for the ages**

**Who will not get the spirit?**

Acts 5:32; 1 Corinthians 12:7–13

**Do all get the same gift(s)?**

1 Corinthians 12:11, 28–30; 14:5–6

**What what great way does the spirit help us?**

Acts 1:8

Extra 1 Corinthians 12:31 —————> Chapter 13

