1. The coming of the Spirit
   a) Acts 2:1–3, why was the coming of the Holy Spirit to the early Christians so dramatic? (See also John 3:8, Matthew 3:11)
   b) Was the Holy Spirit active in the plan of salvation prior to Pentecost? Give examples.
   c) What was this event on the day of Pentecost so significant for the early Christian church?

2. The gift of tongues
   a) Acts 2:5–12
   b) Where these unknown tongues or existing foreign languages? (dialektos)
   c) Why did the Holy Spirit choose this supernatural sign rather than something else like multiplying food or walking on water?
   d) Skeptics in the crowd accused the apostles of being drunk. People today still try to explain away the supernatural works of God. Why?

3. Peter’s sermon
   a) Acts 2:16–21
   b) Why does Peter refer to this time as “the last days”?
   c) Acts 2:22–32
   d) Why was the resurrection of Jesus central to the preaching of the apostles? Acts 4:33; 17:30–31
   e) How does the resurrection of Jesus from the dead impact our lives today?

4. The exaltation of Jesus
   a) Acts 2:33 (see the prayer of Jesus in John 17:5)
   c) Acts 2:36, contrast this bold declaration of Peter with his words several weeks earlier in the courtyard of the High Priest’s residence, recorded in Matthew 26:69–74. How do you account for the dramatic difference in Peter’s testimony?

5. The response of the crowd
   a) Acts 2:37
   b) What is implied by the expression “cut to the heart”?
   c) How does the apostle Peter respond to their question? Acts 2:38–40
   d) Why is repentance an essential preparation for baptism?
   e) What other gift is promised besides forgiveness of sins?
   f) How do 3,000 in the crowd respond? Acts 2:41–42
   g) This same expression, “cut to the heart” is found in Acts 7:54. Why is the response of these two groups so different?