

Doctrine Matters Notes

Acts 19:1-20

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Main Point: Right beliefs should lead to righteous behavior.

Doctrine

1. Means “that which is _____.”
2. Doctrine is a body of belief drawn from the _____.
3. It can be divided into various categories like doctrine of Scripture, the doctrine of God, the doctrine of sin, the doctrine of salvation, the doctrine of the church, and the doctrine of end times.

False Doctrine

1. Paul cautions Timothy against doctrinal _____ and elevates the importance of accurate doctrine (1 Timothy 4:6, 6:3-4).
2. The Bible refers to false doctrine as _____ and detrimental to our faith (Jeremiah 10:8, Ephesians 4:14, Colossians 2:22, 1 Timothy 4:1, Hebrews 13:9).
3. Doctrine matters because what we believe affects how we _____ (Titus 1:1, 2:10).

Doctrine of Missions (Acts 19:1)

1. Matthew 28:18-20 commands us to take the gospel to the whole _____.
2. Jesus tells us He is the _____ way to the Father (John 14:6).
3. Jesus tells us where we are to be His _____ (Acts 1:8).

Doctrine of the Holy Spirit (Acts 19:2)

1. Matthew 3:11 tells us John predicted the coming of the Holy Spirit.
2. The Holy Spirit comes on all who are _____ again (Romans 8:9).
3. The speaking of foreign languages was helpful to gospel proclamation because Ephesus was a multilingual city.
 - Like in Acts 2, it word serve as a _____ of the Holy Spirit’s coming.
 - Tongues are a sign not for believers but for _____ (1 Corinthians 14:22).
4. The Holy Spirit will not be withdrawn, but we can _____ from Him.

Doctrine of Baptism (Acts 19:3-5)

1. John’s baptism was a baptism of repentance that looked _____ to the coming of Christ.
2. Christian baptism looks _____ to the finished work of Christ on the cross and His resurrection.

3. We believe the Bible teaches baptism is a step of _____ for born again believers whereby they publicly identify themselves with the life, death, burial, and resurrection of Christ vividly pictured through the waters of immersion.

Doctrine of Salvation (Acts 19:8)

1. Paul's practice was to preach in synagogues.
2. The word "boldly" means he "kept at it _____ constraint."
3. He reasoned with their minds and appealed to their wills, striving to convince them to surrender to Christ.
4. Paul was passionate about his fellow Jews being saved. He was willing to go to _____ if it meant they would go to Heaven (Romans 9:2-3, 10:1).

Doctrine of Sanctification (Acts 19:9-10)

1. Sanctification is the process where we are set _____ from sin, so we can serve the Savior without hindrance.
2. The idea is we become more _____ in how we live.
3. Whenever God's truth is proclaimed, some will _____ the truth and harden their hearts, becoming stubborn in their unbelief.
4. Psalm 95:8 says not to _____ your heart.
5. Paul didn't waste his time with those who didn't want to _____ (Matthew 7:6).
6. Paul focused on the faithful.
7. Ephesus became the evangelism _____ area for the entire region of Asia (Colossians 4:13).

Doctrine of Miracles (Acts 19:11-12)

1. Our God is a God of miracles (Psalm 77:14).
2. A miracle is an act of God beyond human _____ which displays God's power, inspires wonder in humans, and acts as a sign that God is at work in the world.
3. The word "extraordinary" means "special or _____."
4. Miracles don't happen all the time, but they do happen.
5. God created the world out of nothing, we believe in the miracle of the virgin birth, the miracle of the incarnation, the miracle of the resurrection, and the miracle of having our sins forgiven and becoming a new creation.
6. Jesus performed some _____ miracles recorded in the gospels.

Doctrine of Demonology (Acts 19:13-16)

1. These Jewish exorcists were _____ the name of the Lord Jesus.
 - It was a common belief that evoking a powerful name granted special powers.
2. The evil spirit was well _____ who Jesus was.
 - The word for "know" means the spirit knew Him _____.
3. The spirit "recognized" Paul, which means he knew Paul.
4. He didn't recognize these charlatans.
5. Jesus and Paul had _____ but these seven had no power over the evil spirit.

- The demon ripped off their clothes and tore into their bodies, causing severe _____ (Mark 5:3-4).
6. We are in a spiritual _____. Demons are real and must be respected.

Doctrine of the Supremacy of Christ (Acts 19:17)

1. Word spread quickly, leading people to fear evil and _____ the Almighty.
2. One of the reasons the early church grew so rapidly is because they were in _____ of God (Acts 2:43, 9:31).
3. To “extoll” means “to enlarge, make great, _____.”
 - We must magnify His name (Psalm 34:3, Luke 1:46).

Doctrine of Confession (Acts 19:18)

1. Christians should be quick to _____ to God and to others.
2. Confession of sin is the admission of what we did and the agreement with God our actions or words were _____.
3. Are you tired of hiding your unholiness (Proverbs 28:13, Psalm 32:5)?
4. We are to confess our sins one to _____ (James 5:16).

Doctrine of Repentance (Acts 19:19)

1. These believers not only confessed their sins, but cut themselves off from those sins through specific and severe _____ of repentance.
2. To burn something has the sense of finality.
3. This was done at great personal _____.
4. The cost will be greater if you hold on to what is making you _____.
5. Repentance refers to changing our _____, which leads to changes in our behavior.
 - It’s the idea of heading in one direction, changing your mind, and heading in the opposite direction (Acts 26:20).
6. The phrase “continued to increase,” in verse 20, means “kept growing and _____”
7. “To prevail mightily” is to “be robust and have _____.”
8. Jesus gave them a remedy for revival in Revelation 2:5.
 - Remember – How far you’ve _____.
 - Repent – Turn around _____.
 - Repeat – Go back and do what you did _____.