Acts 3 LeRoy Eims

I. Introduction.

- A. This is a study on discerning the best from the good.
- II. Peter had no money that he called his own although the work was well supported. (Acts 2:44)
 - A. Peter was not taking that which belonged to the work of God.
 - B. Peter healed the lame man instead.
 - C. Peter used the healing as an opportunity to share the gospel.
 - 1. Witness where you are.
 - 2. Do not make witnessing such a big deal.
- III. Jesus Christ was called the righteous one—he met the requirements of the law.
 - A. God declares us righteous legally by the sacrifice of Jesus Christ. (Romans 5)
 - B. God pronounces us righteous based upon Jesus' righteousness—this is justification.
 - C. You can be sure about your salvation in Jesus Christ. (1 John 5:11-13)
 - D. Eternal life is given through the Son of God living in you.
- IV. Two great temptations that come to people in religious work: the temptation to worldly gain and the temptation of self-glorification. (1 Thessalonians 2:5-6)
 - A. Pride breeds insensitivity.
 - B. Pride breeds ignorance.
 - C. Pride can breed immobility.
- V. The two basic principles of witnessing.
 - A. God does it and not man—the Lord added to the work daily.
 - B. God does it, but He uses people as He does the work. (Acts 10)
- VI. Illustrating witnessing.
 - A. Christ was doing the winning of the Gentiles through Paul. (Romans 15:18)
 - B. Christ calls us to abide in him to bear fruit. (John 15)

C.	Focus	vour	attention	not on	witnessing	but the	abiding life.
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D. God uses people who live that abiding life in the Lord.

Application questions

1. How can we witness more effectively according to the speaker? Do you agree? Why or why not?
2. How is it that the believer receives Christ's righteousness? Explain.
3. Why is fellowship with Christ more important than witnessing to Him? How is your time with Christ and what do you need to do to make this a greater constant in your life.