

The Council's Letter to the Gentiles

4/21/24 (Acts 15:22-29)

I. A _____ and _____ Decision - v.22, 25

Verse 22 proves that James's use of "_____" in v.19 does not mean this was _____ decision _____.

v.22 - Stott writes "A _____ can seem _____; it was _____ to send _____ with it who could explain its _____, _____ its meaning and secure its _____."

Peter and Paul (others of the Twelve) _____ James, yet in this setting they recognized his _____ with those who needed to be brought in _____ with _____. They did not _____ full _____ to James, but they did let him take the _____.

II. A _____ Yet _____ Letter - v.23-29

The letter gives several facts they want the Gentiles to know.

- v.23 - The _____ of those who wrote the letter
- v.23 - Their _____ of the Gentiles
- v.25 - That every Jerusalem leader was in _____ of this _____
- v.25-26 - That Paul and Barnabas could be _____
- v.28 - That God's _____ their decision
- v.29 - God desires Gentile believers to _____ so that believing _____ can easily _____ with them.

1) The letter declared that _____ people get _____ by _____.

v.23 - The word "_____" indicates they officially acknowledged that _____ who _____ in _____ are God's _____ with an _____ standing as them.

2) The letter _____ the _____ of _____ and _____.

v.24-27 - The Jerusalem Church sent Judas and Silas to ensure that no one could _____ the _____ of Paul and Barnabas, or the _____ of the letter.

v.26 - The _____ threat against Paul and Barnabas came from the _____. If they wanted to _____ they would have only needed to change their message of _____ to one of _____.

3) The letter called for believing _____ to _____ with the believing _____.

v.28-29 - Abstaining from these 4 activities were not required for _____, but they were _____ for Christian _____, and thus were _____.

v.28-29 - If Paul possessed the knowledge of Romans 14 and I Cor. 8 at the Jerusalem Council, it means he exhibited the qualities of _____, _____ and _____.

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