

THE COUNCIL AT JERUSALEM – ACTS 15

INTRODUCTION: The Gospel was being _____ to _____ and to _____ alike and they were living together as _____. Certain _____ considered this _____. They could never forget the position of the Jews as the _____. If this attitude prevailed Christianity would have become another sect of _____.

I: THE DISSENTION AT ANTIOCH (1-2)

1. Whenever God's work is _____, Satan begins to _____ it.
 - a) Pharisees from Jerusalem came to Antioch to tell these Gentile Christians that their _____ was not _____ apart from _____ and the _____ of Moses.
 - b) That was not Paul's message (13:38-40)
2. It was determined that Paul and Barnabas should take the issue to the _____ and _____ in _____.

II: THE DELIBERATION AT JERUSALEM (3-21)

Four different meetings

1. A _____ meeting (4)
2. A private conference between Paul and _____ (Galatians 2:2)
3. A second _____ meeting (verse 5 and Galatians 2:3-5)
4. The council proper which made the _____ decisions (6-11)
 - a) Debate continued until Peter arose (7-11) and made his speech. This was his _____ act in Acts, that of _____ Paul and his ministry to the _____.
 - b) Peter pointed out that the Gentiles were _____ by faith (9) and by _____ (11)
 - c) Paul was the next _____ (12)
 - d) James gave the _____ decision (13-21)

III: THE DEPUTATION TO THE GENTILES (22-35)

1. The council agreed and wrote letters to the _____ churches (23)

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2. When Paul and his associates returned to Antioch with this _____ there was much _____ (31)

IV: **THE DISPUTATION BETWEEN PAUL AND BARNABAS** (36-41)

1. Paul and Barnabas agreed _____ but not _____.
2. Barnabas, according to Galatians 2:13, was “_____”.
Perhaps this is why Paul chose _____ as he started on his second journey.

CONCLUSION: In light of I Corinthians 12:5, it is apparent that there can be _____ between God’s servants, but that should not hold back God’s _____!