

Acts 2:12-21 • The Day of the Lord

1. (Acts 2:12-21) Peter's explanation of what is taking place at Pentecost begins with the fulfillment of God's promise through Joel of the outpouring of the Holy Spirit, which has _____ taken place, but ends with the promise of the day of the Lord, which has _____ occurred.
2. (Heb. 1:1-2) Peter's explanation was not limited to just that single, literal _____ when the Holy Spirit was outpoured, but extends over the whole of the " _____ " as God views them.
3. (Mt. 2:13-15) The New Testament specifically quotes what applies to an event _____ in the _____ Testament.
4. (Lk. 4:16-21) The New Testament quotes the Old Testament so far as what has been fulfilled at Christ's _____, anticipating that which remains as yet to be fulfilled at His _____.
5. **Summary:** Peter's answer provides not just an explanation of when the "Church Age" _____—with the outpouring of the Holy Spirit, but when it _____ with the onset of the day of the Lord. We are not just in the Last Days in _____, but specifically in that period which will end with the events directly associated with Christ's _____.
6. (Is. 13:9-11) The purpose of the day of the Lord is for the punishment of _____.
7. (Zeph. 1:14-15) The day of the Lord is best understood as "a day of _____". (See Rom. 5:9; 1 Th. 5:9)
8. (Mt. 2:29-31) The day of the Lord is a prelude to Christ's _____.
9. (2 Pe. 3:10-13) The timing of the day of the Lord is expressed in the same manner as Christ's _____.
10. (Rev. 6:12-17) The day of the Lord and the _____ are not the same thing; the day of the Lord finally comes in the course of the _____.
11. (Rev. 7:9-17) The "Church Age" ends with " _____ ", which occurs with the advent of the sixth seal in the Tribulation. (See Ex. 8:21-23)