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