

**"How Paul Walked Across The Room – Part 2"**  
**Acts 17:1-4 \* November 22, 2009**

I. Sharing our faith is something every Christian...

- A. is \_\_\_\_\_ to do.
- B. is \_\_\_\_\_ to do.
- C. \_\_\_\_\_ to do.
- D. should \_\_\_\_\_ to do.

Sharing our faith is more like \_\_\_\_\_ than \_\_\_\_\_.

One approach the apostle Paul taught us last week:  
telling our \_\_\_\_\_

**Three Other Approaches Taught In Acts 17**

**The Approach Of \_\_\_\_\_**

- A. What English word does the Greek word here look like?
- B. When we use this style, what role are we adopting?
- C. What tools are we using?
- D. With whom would we use this approach?
- E. With whom did Paul first reason in Acts 17?
- F. Later in the chapter, who does he reason with? And what does Paul use as part of his sharing?
- G. What must I be able to do to use this approach?
  - 1. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 2. Be able to relate my faith to \_\_\_\_\_.

**The Approach of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. What English word does the Greek word here look like?
- B. When we use this style, what role are we adopting?
- C. What tools are we using?
- D. With whom would we use this approach?
- E. What must I be able to do to use this approach?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**The Approach of \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. What are we doing with this approach?
- B. When we use this style, what role are we adopting?
- C. What tools are we using?
- D. With whom would we use this approach?
- E. With whom did Jesus do this?
- F. What must I do to use this approach?  
\_\_\_\_\_

*But do so lovingly, and don't be obnoxious. Why?*

## "How Paul Walked Across The Room – Part 2" Acts 17:1-4 \* November 22, 2009

I. Sharing our faith is something every Christian...

- A. is **called** to do.
- B. is **equipped** to do.
- C. **needs** to do.
- D. should **want** to do.

Sharing our faith is more like **fishing** than **hunting**.

One approach the apostle Paul taught us last week:  
telling our **testimonies**.

### Three Other Approaches Taught In Acts 17

#### The Approach Of **Reasoning**

A. What English word does the Greek word here look like?  
“Dialogomai” – to dialogue, have a ‘reasoned discussion’

B. When we use this style, what role are we adopting?  
**The philosopher.**

C. What tools are we using?  
**Logic & ideas.**

D. With whom would we use this approach?  
We use this approach with people who are unfamiliar with Christianity, or with people who could care less about Christianity, or with people who find the thought of God and need for faith irrelevant and unnecessary.

E. With whom did Paul first reason in Acts 17?  
In this passage, Paul reasoned with his Jewish listeners by taking the Scriptures, the Old Testament, to show that Jesus was the Messiah. They may have heard

about Jesus and the goings-on back in Jerusalem, but really were unfamiliar, in the dark about all that Jesus taught and did. Paul helped connect the dots for them.

F. Later in the chapter, who does he reason with? And what does Paul use as part of his sharing?

Look at Acts 17:16 where Paul is now in Athens, and once again he uses a reasoning approach with his listeners, but this time he doesn’t even make reference to Scripture, because he’s talking to people who could care less about the Hebrew Bible.

G. What must I be able to do to use this approach?

1. **Think.**

Psalm 111:2 says: “Great are the works of the Lord; they are pondered by all who delight in them.” God invites us in Isaiah 1:18 – “Come, let us reason together.”

2. Be able to relate my faith to **all of life.**

#### The Approach of **Explaining** and **Proving**.

A. What English word does the Greek word here look like?

The word for “explaining” comes from the Greek word *dianoigo*, which we might link with the word *diagnosis*. And a diagnosis is where we thoroughly get at the heart of something

B. When we use this style, what role are we adopting?  
**The lawyer.**

C. What tools are we using?  
**Facts & Evidence.**

D. With whom would we use this approach?

You’d use this approach with people who know about Christianity but can’t commit to it because they have intellectual roadblocks standing in their way. They don’t think there’s proof that it’s true.

*E. What must I be able to do to use this approach?*

**Study**

**The Approach of Proclaiming.**

*A. What are we doing with this approach?*

**To proclaim means we just tell the biblical story of Jesus and his love. Forget the logic, forget the evidence, just preach it. And that's the role we take on when we proclaim.**

*B. When we use this style, what role are we adopting?*

**The preacher.**

*C. What tools are we using?*

**The Gospel. The message of Jesus, plain and simple.**

*D. With whom would we use this approach?*

**Sometimes with some people we can just make it a little too complicated, and we presume that they're struggling with confusion, or ignorance or doubt, when all they're struggling with really is sin, and a prideful, hard heart that needs to be broken. And people like that will only be saved when you bring them to God's hammer, God's rock, the place where stoney hearts are broken, bring them to the Cross where our Savior died.**

*E. With whom did Jesus do this?*

**Pharisees.**

*F. What must I do to use this approach?*

**Speak (but with love.)**

*But do so lovingly, and don't be obnoxious. Why?*

**Others will come along and continue the work you have done, so don't make it harder for them. Don't give the person yet another reason to think that Christians are weird, and Jesus bogus. But speak nonetheless. If it's going to take 100 blows of God's hammer to break through this hard-heart, then the blow you administer is needed, though it might seem you**

**haven't gotten anywhere. Speak. Plant the seed.**