

Methods of Presentation in Acts

***Katangello* – “from a messenger or herald”**

<u>Usage and Translation:</u> -“telling” – Acts 16.17 -“advocating” – Acts 16.21 -“proclaiming” – Acts 4.2 (Sanhedrin); 13.5 (Salamis), 38 (P. Antioch); 17.3 (Thessalonica), 23 (Athens); 26.23 (before Agrippa) -“preaching” – Acts 17.13	<u>Application Points:</u> -used in the setting of the first time people have heard -connected to the importance of the speaker; <i>angellos</i>
What is <u>proclaimed</u> : resurrection of the dead in Jesus (4.2); the word of God (13.5; 17.13); forgiveness of sins (13.38); the way to salvation (16.17); customs unlawful for Romans (16.21); Jesus is the Christ (17.3); God as Creator, repentance, resurrection (17.23); light (26.23)	

***Didasko* – “to teach”**

<u>Usage and Translation:</u> - “teach” – Acts 1.1; 4.2 (people); 4.18; 5.21, 25, 28 (Jews in the temple courts); 5.42 (Jews in the temple courts and house to house); 11.26 (Gentiles at Antioch); 15.1 (Gentiles at Antioch); 15.35 (church at Antioch); 18.11 (Corinth); 18.25, 20.20 (Ephesus); 21.21, 28 (everywhere); 28.31 (Rome)	<u>Application points:</u> -“teaching” takes time; it involves a time investment (Acts 11.26; 18.11; 19.10 [via 20.20]); 28.30-31)
What is <u>taught</u> : resurrection of the dead in Jesus (4.2); the good news that Jesus is the Christ (5.42); <i>heresy</i> : circumcision is must (15.2); word of the Lord (15.35); Jews to turn away from Moses laws (21.22); about the Lord Jesus Christ (28.31)	
How it is <u>taught</u> : in the name of Jesus (4.2; 5.21, 28); accurately (18.25); publicly and house to house (20.20); boldly and without hindrance (28.31)	

***Symbibazo*— “to put together”**

<u>Usage and translation:</u> -“proving” – Acts 9.22 (Jews in Damascus) -“concluding” – Acts 16.10 -“instruct” – Acts 19.33; 1 Cor. 2.16	<u>Application points:</u> - the idea of linking together proof texts and deductively showing a point
What is “ <u>proved</u> ”: Jesus is the Christ (9.22); God’s calling to preach (16.10)	

***Kerusso*— “preach”**

<u>Usage and translation:</u> -“proclaimed” – Acts 8.5 (Samaria) -“preached” – Acts 9.20 (synagogues in Damascus);	<u>Application points:</u> -
What is “ <u>preached</u> ”: the Messiah (8.5); Jesus is the Son of God (9.20); kingdom (20.25); Kingdom of God (28.31)	
How it is “ <u>preached</u> ”: boldly (28.31)	

Peitho – “to convince”

<p><u>Usage and translation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “convince” – 28.23 - “persuade” – 26.28; 18.4; 17.4 - “persuasively” – 19.8 (used in connection to <i>dialegomai</i>) - “urged” – 14.43 - <i>neg.</i> “won the crowd over” – 14.19 	<p><u>Application points:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It takes time to convince (28.23; 26.28; three months -- 19.8; year and half in Corinth--18.4, 11; three Sabbath days – 17.4; - Used in connection to <i>dialegomai</i> –to think different – 19.8; 18.4 - Implies mixed results; some came to faith and some did not
<p><u>What is “convinced of”:</u> Jesus from the Law of Moses (28.23); to become a Christian (26.28); kingdom of God (19.8);</p>	

Apologia – “to defend”

<p><u>Usage and translation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “defense” – 19.33 (before the crowd at Ephesus); 22.1 (before the crowd at Jerusalem); 24.10 (before Felix); 25.8 (before Festus); 25.16, 26.1-2 (before Agrippa) 	<p><u>Application points:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Only before people who will listen (silence: 19.33); after they were silent (21.40) and in a formal setting - Never once is it used of the Gospel in Acts; Why? Perhaps Paul and Luke felt it needed no defending but just explaining! However, he does transition into Gospel matters.
<p><u>What is “defended”:</u> Paul’s actions (22.1ff; 24.10ff; 25.8ff); against charges (25.16; 26.1)</p>	

Dialegomai – “to reason”

<p><u>Usage and translation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “reasoned” – 17.2; 17.17; 18.4; 18.19; 19.8-9; - “spoke” – 20.7 - “talked on and on” – 20.9 - “arguing” – 24.12 - “discoursed” – 24.25 	<p><u>Application points:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>dialegomai</i> points to a lengthier time of discussion (see Troas in 20) - <i>dialegomai</i> points to a set pattern and a reoccurring instances - It is done as both impromptu (as in the street) and in formality (synagogue; temple; or lecture hall) - “In Socrates, Plato and Aristotle there is developed the art of persuasion and demonstration either in the form of question and answer (Socrates), the establishment of the idea by pure thought (Plato) or the investigation of the ultimate foundations of demonstration and knowledge (Aristotle)” Kittle II, 93
<p><u>What is “reasoned”:</u> Kingdom of God (19.8); righteousness (24.25); self-control (24.25); the judgment to come (24.25)</p>	
<p><u>How it is “reasoned”:</u> from the scriptures (17.2); daily (19.9); persuasively (19.8)</p>	

***Parresiazomai* – “preached fearlessly”**

<u>Usage and translation:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- “preached fearlessly” – 9.28- “answered boldly” – 13.46- “speak boldly” – 18.26; 19.8- “spoke freely” – 26.26	<u>Application points:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The power of the Lord and the name of the Lord is what enabled him to preach fearlessly- Starts with those against you
<u>What is “preached”:</u>	

Method	Reference	Speaker	Audience
Speak (<i>laleo</i>)	2.4	Apostles	God fearing Jews from every nation
Addressed (<i>apophthengomai</i>)	2.14	Peter	God fearing Jews from every nation
Said (<i>apokrinomai</i>)	3.12	Peter	Jews at Solomon's colonnade
Speaking (<i>laleo</i>)	4.1	Peter and John	Jews at Solomon's colonnade
Teaching (<i>didasko</i>)	4.2	Apostles	Jews
Proclaiming (<i>katangelo</i>)	4.2	Apostles	Jews
Said	4.8	Peter	Sanhedrin
Replied (<i>apokrinomai</i>)	4.19	Peter and John	Sanhedrin
Speak (<i>laleo</i>)	4.29-31	---	----
Speak (<i>laleo</i>)	5.20	Instruction from angel	----
Teach (<i>didasko</i>)	5.21	Apostles	Jews in the Temple Courts
Replied (<i>apokrinomai</i>)	5.29	Peter and the apostles	Sanhedrin
Teaching (<i>didasko</i>)	5.42	Apostles	
Proclaiming	5.42	Apostles	
Argue (<i>syzeteo</i>)	6.9	Synagogue Jews	Stephen
Replied	7.2	Stephen	Sanhedrin
Answered	8.20	Peter	Simon and crowd
Testified	8.25	Peter and John	Samaritan Villages
Proclaimed	8.25	Peter and John	Samaritan Villages
Preaching	8.40	Philip	Jewish towns
Preach	9.20	Saul	Synagogues
Proving (<i>sybibazo</i>)	9.22	Saul	Jews in Damascus
Preached fearlessly	9.27	Saul	Jews in Damascus
Speaking (boldly)	9.28	Saul	Jews in Jerusalem
Talked	9.29	Saul	Grecian Jews
Debated (<i>syzeteo</i>)	9.29	Saul	Grecian Jews
Said	10.28	Peter	Large gathering at Cornelius house/likely Gentiles
Speak	10.34, 44	Peter	
Explaining	11.4	Peter	Circumcised believers in Jerusalem
Taught (<i>didasko</i>)	11.26	Saul and Barnabas	Antioch Church

Proclaimed	13.5	Barnabas and Saul	Jewish Synagogues on Cyprus
Said (with hand motion)	13.16	Paul	Synagogue in Pisidian Antioch
Talked	13.43	Paul and Barnabas	
Urged (<i>peitho</i>)	13.43	Paul and Barnabas	
Answered (boldly)	13.46	Paul and Barnabas	
Speaking (boldly)	14.3	Paul and Barnabas	Iconium Synagogue
Shouting	14.14	Barnabas and Paul	Lystra
Preached	14.21, 25	Paul and Barnabas	Derbe; Perga
Addressed	15.7	Peter	Jerusalem believers; jews; pharisees
Taught (<i>didasko</i>)	15.35	Paul and Barnabas	Antioch Believers
Preached	15.35	Paul and Barnabas	
Reasoned (<i>dialegomai</i>)	17.2	Paul	Synagogue of Thessalonica
Explaining	17.3	Paul	
Proving (<i>paratithemi</i>)	17.3	Paul	
Reasoned	17.17	Paul	Synagogue in Athens with Jews and God fearing Greeks; marketplace
Preaching	17.18	Paul	
Said	17.22	Paul	Areopagus
Reasoned (<i>peitho</i>)	18.4	Paul	Synagogue in Corinth; to Jews and Greeks
Preaching	18.5	Paul	Corinth to Jews and Greeks
Testifying	18.5	Paul	
Teaching (<i>didasko</i>)	18.11	Paul	
Spoke (with great fervor, boldly)	18.25, 26	Apollos	Ephesus
Taught (accurately) (<i>didasko</i>)	18.25	Apollos	Ephesus
Refuted (vigorously) (<i>diaketelenchomai</i>)	18.28	Apollos	Achaia
Debate			

Proving (<i>epideiknymi</i>)			
Spoke (boldly)	19.8	Paul	Synagogue in Ephesus
Arguing (persuasively)			
Discussions	19.9	Paul	Lecture hall of Tyrannus
Defense	19.33	Paul	Before the Assembly at the Riot in Ephesus
Speaking	20.2	Paul	Macedonia
Spoke	20.7	Paul	Troas
Preach	20.20	Paul	Ephesus
Taught (<i>didasko</i>)			
Declared			
Declared	20.21		
Preaching	20.25	Paul	
Declare	20.26	Paul	
Proclaim	20.27	Paul	
Said (in Aramaic)	21.40; 22.3	Paul	Crowd in Jerusalem
Speak	22.2	Paul	
Said	23.1, 3	Paul	Sanhedrin
Called out	23.6	Paul	Sanhedrin
Argued (vigorously)	23.9	Pharisees	Sanhedrin
Testify	23.11	Jesus	Paul
Speak	24.10	Paul	Felix and crowd
Replied (<i>apokrinomai</i>)	24.10	Paul	Felix and crowd
Defense	24.10	Paul	Felix and crowd
Arguing	24.12	Paul	Temple/synagogue
Spoke	24.24	Paul	Felix
Presented	24.2; 25.2	Tertullus; Chief Priests	Felix; Festus; crowds at trials
Defense	25.8	Paul	Trial before Festus
Declared	25.12	Festus	Paul and council
Defense	26.1, 2, 24	Paul	Agrippa
Speak	26.1	Agrippa	Paul
Testify	26.5, 22	Paul	Agrippa
Saying (<i>apophthengomai</i>)	26.25	Paul	Agrippa
Warned	27.9	Paul	Sailors
Said	27.21	Paul	Sailors
Urged	27.33	Paul	Sailors
Said	28.17	Paul	To the leaders of the Jews in Rome
Explained	28.23	Paul	
Declared			
Convince (<i>peitho</i>)			
Preached (boldly without	28.31	Paul	

hinderance)			
Taught (<i>didasko</i>)			

Small Group Questions

Who is the speaker?

Who is the audience?

What is the method of “teaching”? (pick one)

Reasoning

Teaching

Proclaiming

Disputing

Preaching

Defending

What is the message being sent?

After the clips:

Do you think teaching others is a vital part of the Christian life? Why or why not?

Can you think of a time when Paul in the book of Acts used one of the speaking styles shown?