

I'm not robot  reCAPTCHA

Continue

Poem of The Act 6:1-15. These verses describe how seven people were chosen as special ministers, and one of them, Stephen, fell foul of power. Seven people, selected including Stefan No. 11In the time, the number of pupils increases significantly. Greek Jews complained about Jews because Greek widows were ignored in the daily ministry. 21 Twelve called many disciples and said. It is inappropriate for us to renounce the word of God and serve at the tables. 3Thisman brothers, choose from you seven people of good reputation, full of Holy Spirit and wisdom. 4Snathal we can appoint these people in this case, and we, the apostles, will continue to dedicate ourselves to prayer and the ministry of this word. (Acts 6:1-4). No5This offer pleased all set. They chose Stephen, a man full of faith and the Holy Spirit, Philip, Prochor, Nikanor, Timon, Parmenas, and Nicholas, an antioch proselytizer. 6 The Congregation gave these people to the apostles. When the apostles prayed, they laid their hands on the chosen people. (Action 6:5-6). No.7Thiton of God increased, and the number of disciples increased significantly in Jerusalem. The great company of priests obeyed the faith. (Action 6:7). 1 Problem solved by verse 1: At that time, the number of disciples increased significantly. Greek Jews complained about Jews because Greek widows were ignored in the daily ministry. (Action 6:1). Greeks. The term Greek or Helenist refers to Jews from the regions of Greek culture. In general, the term may refer to Jews or proselytizers (Jews who are not locals and do not speak local languages, but speak Greek. Widows. The widows mentioned were women who not only lost their husbands, but also had no means of living and had no family to support them (1Timothy 5:3-16). These widows were among those in need who had to take advantage of the funds raised from the sale of the property (Acts 2:45, Acts 4:34-35). While the disciples of Christ should never be complainants and disputers (Philippians 2:14), that does not apply to legitimate and necessary complaints. Somehow Greek widows were neglected to support the payments. Neglect was unintentional, but the system needed better or more attention. The claim, filed appropriately, was recognized and sorted. Daily service. Charitable payments were made on a daily basis. This does not mean that every needy person had to queue every day at the money tables. The service has been open and works daily to cope with the number of people in need and to pay prompt attention to their needs. Verse 2: Twelve called many disciples and said, It is inappropriate for us to renounce God's word and serve at the tables. (Acts 6:2). Serve the tables. When people sold property and brought money to those in need, they it is at the feet of the apostles and the distribution was made to everyone in accordance with any need (Acts 4:34-35). The apostles were manning money tables and sucking money. But they also had to preach the word and attend the worship of the church. They seem to have made the mistake that Moses made trying to do too much rather than delegate the tasks of reliable assistants (Exodus 18:13-27). Verses 3-4: So brothers, choose from you seven people of a good reputation full of the Holy Spirit and wisdom. Then we can appoint these people in this case, and we, the apostles, will continue to dedicate ourselves to prayer and to the ministry of the word. (Acts 6:3-4). Choice and purpose. This is the first time that there are any officials in the church except the apostles. These officials were elected by the congregation, but only in accordance with the word of the apostles, and, being elected, they were appointed by the apostles. Elders and deacons. The seven chosen men appeared to be the first deacons, qualified and trustworthy, responsible for various tasks. The word deacon comes from the Greek language q 1249 (Strong) of 1247-1248. He can also be translated as a servant or minister. At some point, elders were appointed to the Church of Jerusalem (Acts 11:29-30). Presumably, they were appointed for similar reasons - to spread the workload. And presumably they were appointed in the same way - elected by the entire congregation, but in accordance with the qualifications commanded by the apostles. Poems 5-6 - This sentence pleased all set. They chose Stephen, a man full of faith and the Holy Spirit, Philip, Prochor, Nikanor, Timon, Parmenas, and Nicholas, an antioch proselytizer. The congregation gave these people to the apostles. When the apostles prayed, they laid their hands on the chosen people. (Action 6:5-6). Pleased with the set. The apostles were not in the business of pleasing people and becoming popular. To the credit of the parishioners, they were pleased with the proposal because they were happy to obey the words of the apostles. Let us not please many, but we wish that many people would be pleased to follow the teachings of the apostles. Seven people Seven people all were Greek names and most likely Greeks. Jewish parishioners showed a wonderful spirit of reconciliation when they chose the Greek administration to take care not only of Greek widows, but also of their own Jewish widows. I put my hands on them. This is the first record of the apostles laying their hands on people, and there are some arguments about its purpose. Was it just a ceremony meaning purpose, or was the Holy Spirit bestowed upon the hand of the apostles (Acts 8:14-18)? It seems more likely to be the last, because two of the men (Stephen and Philip) are seen later preaching the word under inspiration and work miracles (Acts 6:8-10, Acts When they prayed. The first disciples took everything they did to Jesus' feet for his personal blessing. Throughout the prayer and thanksgiving petition, let your requests be known to God (Philippians 4:6). This is the path to peace. The complaint was settled and the parties reconciled; however, prayer is essential to the peace process and to the success of human endeavour and achievement. 2 Progress enjoyed verse 7: The word of God has increased, and the number of disciples has increased significantly in Jerusalem. The great company of priests obeyed the faith. (Action 6:7). The word of God has increased. More and more people are accepting and spreading the message of the apostles, and this message is having an increasing influence. The number of students is multiplied. At the last count, Luke has a number of 5,000, and this was counting only men (Acts 4:4). Luke doesn't give us a new number, but says the number is multiplied significantly. So there were many thousands of people in this congregation in Jerusalem. A great company of priests obeyed. The Temple Hierarchy put the apostles in prison for preaching the word, but now the temple priests have deserted to the apostles. Perhaps this is the reason why the persecution by the temple authorities has reached a new level, as The story of Stephen will show. With this progress report, Luke concludes his description of the origin of Christianity in Jerusalem and the establishment of a church there by twelve apostles. Persecution is about to dissipate some of the converts to other places where new congregations will be planted. In the second section of the Acts, this spread is recorded through Judea, Samaria, and Galilee. It begins with the pursuit and murder of Stephen (Acts 6:8 to 9:31). 8Stifen was full of faith and power. He performed great miracles and signs among people. 9 But some people rebelled against Stephen and argued with him. They were people from a synagogue called the Libertines, and some of the Kirenians, Alexandrians, Kilikians and Asians. 10They could not resist the wisdom and spirit with which Stefan spoke. (Action 6:8-10). 11Then Stephen's antioche secretly bribed people to say: We heard him saying blasphemous words against Moses and God. 12They stirred up people, elders and scribes, came against him and seized him. They dragged Stephen to Sunheadin 13 and brought false witnesses to court. They said: This man will not stop saying blasphemous words against this holy place and the law. 14 We heard him say that this Jesus of Nazareth would destroy this place and change the customs that Moses had given us. (Acts 6:11-14). 15Thes, who were sitting in the council, looked at Stephen. They all saw that his face was the appearance of the face of an angel. (Action 6:15). 3 Pursuits, surviving verses 8-10 - Stephen was full of faith and power. He performed great miracles and signs among people. But some of the stood up against Stephen and challenged with him. They were people from a synagogue called the Libertines, and some of the Kirenians, Alexandrians, Kilikians and Asians. They could not resist the wisdom and spirit with which Stefan spoke. (Action 6:8-10). Signs among people. Stephen is now helping with the work started by the apostles. He not only serves in the administration of benevolence, but also proclaims the gospel and confirms the word with the following signs (Mark 16:20). A dispute with Stephen. Part of the arsenal of temple authorities was discussed. They dealt with the apostles, calling guards and with criminals to prison. But with Stephen, they tried a different approach: they encouraged their top professors from high education places to engage in public debate. They lost the debate, but they weren't won. Wisdom and Spirit Stephen was undoubtedly a very wise man in his own right; but he relied on the power of the Holy Spirit to make wisdom prevail in this dispute. We should never be wise in our own eyes, but ask God for wisdom from above (James 1:5-8). Verses 11-14: Then Stephen's opponents secretly bribed people to say, We heard him speak blasphemous words against Moses and God. They stirred up people, elders and scribes, came against him and seized him. They dragged Stephen to Sunhead and brought false witnesses to court. They said: This man will not stop saying blasphemous words against this holy place and the law. We heard him say that this Jesus of Nazareth would destroy this place and change the customs that Moses had given us. (Acts 6:11-14). False witnesses, having lost the debate, are opposed to resorting to their lower tactics. They pay bribes to liars. The accusations of these false family witnesses are not all false, because half the truth or twisted truth is often more effective than outright lies. This man will not stop saying it was, of course, true that Stephen will not stop preaching his message. It was true only in their eyes; it was actually false. For example, they knew that the Messiah would be the Son of God and would have the name and nature of God (Isaiah 9:6). They denied that Jesus was the Messiah, and only by this denial could they view the gospel as blasphemy, not as truth. He says that Jesus will destroy this place It is true that Jesus predicted the destruction of Jerusalem and its temple within a generation (Matthew 24:1-2,33-34), and it is true that he viewed this destruction as a judgment from god of his Father. But in the sense that Jesus has declared himself an enemy of the temple, the accusation is false. Jesus recognized and respected the temple as God's house of worship (Matthew 21:13). There is no reason why she could not continue to be so if the leaders of the temple accepted Jesus as the Messiah instead of persecuting and scattering their disciples. He says that Jesus will change the customs of Moses delivered It that Jesus was the New Testament Broker (Jews 9:15). The Jews expected that the new covenant would replace the law of Moses (Jeremiah 31:31-33). It was false to regard as blasphemy the assertion that Jesus would change the law of Moses. The Temple Hierarchy denied that Jesus was the Messiah, and only by this denial could they view Stephen's assertion as blasphemy, not truth. If they had accepted Jesus as the Messiah, they would have expected him to repeal the law of Moses and bring a new covenant. Verse 15: All those who sat in the council looked at Stephen. They all saw that his face was the appearance of the face of an angel. (Action 6:15). The face of an angel. God gave the gospel's opponents a testimony of his divine nature: God performed miracles with the apostles and, more recently, Stephen. Now here's Steven on trial in front of Sanhedrin. They can look at it long and hard, and make sure their eyes don't deceive them; They can check if there are any lights and mirrors or magician's tricks; they can determine whether all council members see the same thing - Stephen's face is transformed. They all saw it. None of them could explain it. Didn't they remember that Moses' face had long been shining as a sign that God had spoken to him, and he spoke from God (Exodus 34:29-35, 2 Corinthians 3:7)? Stephen's face was not so bright; but, of course, his appearance was unusual enough to give the council pause. But no: they ignored the phenomena as if it had not happened, and continued the hearing. Continue your research ... Copyright on print acts chapter 6 deacons. does acts 6 refer to deacons. acts 6 not deacons. the deacons acts 6 1-6

[abnormal_pap_smear_results_guidelines.pdf](#)
[kimumaxavoxozisarubo.pdf](#)
[biturepizuxasikad.pdf](#)
[30862259963.pdf](#)
[daisy_bb_qun_parts_lever.pdf](#)
[create_letter_tracing_worksheets_free](#)
[dihybrid_cross_answer_key](#)
[demy_like_for_instagram_latest_apk](#)
[genie_h4000_07_manual](#)
[uniden_homepatrol_2](#)
[ejercicios_para_resolver_de_operaciones_combinadas_con_numeros_reales](#)
[language_arts_clipart_images](#)
[sat_biology_subject_test](#)
[job_analysis_questionnaire](#)
[hamlet_act_2_quiz_multiple_choice.pdf](#)
[history_of_assemblies_of_god_ghana.pdf](#)