

The “Other Tongues” of Pentecost

▪ Opening Comments

1. The “they” of 2:1 possibly references only the t_____ disciples, but more likely, the 120 m_____ and w_____ that were waiting for the coming of the H_____ S_____ (1:14-15 and 2:17-18).
2. The “one place” of 2:1 was probably the u_____ r_____, but Peter and the others then left that l_____ and preached in a nearby open area, perhaps the t_____.
3. The “sound” of 2:6 refers either to the r_____ w_____ of 2:2 or the speaking in t_____ of 2:4, or both.
4. Peter and the other eleven would have been understood if they spoke in A_____ or in G_____ to the crowd that was assembled.
5. The tongues were known f_____, l_____, not i_____ utterances.
6. Gentiles of the house of C_____ and of the church at E_____ also spoke in tongues when they r_____ the Holy Spirit (Acts 10:44-46 and 19:1-7).

▪ Accompanying Signs

1. W_____, s_____, and b_____ are all the same word in Greek. This is a sign that the Holy Spirit was doing a great w_____ of c_____ on Pentecost (Genesis 1:2, Ezekiel 37:9-10, John 3:8).
2. F_____ is a representation of God’s p_____ (Exodus 3:2 and 40:38). Note there are now d_____ tongues (flames) of fire, not just o_____. All b_____ who have the Holy Spirit indwelling them are now God’s t_____ (I Corinthians 6:19, I Peter 4:14).

3. F_____ also represents God's j_____ (Luke 3:16 and 12:49-50).
- **The Reasons for "Other Tongues" on Pentecost**
 1. The gift of tongues s_____ that the p_____ gift of the Holy Spirit had come upon members of Christ's church (Acts 1:4-5 and 8, Joel 2:28-32, John 14-16).
 2. The gift of tongues verified the i_____ of G_____ in Christ's church (Acts 11:17-18, Ephesians 2:11-22).
 3. The gift of tongues demonstrated a r_____ of the c_____ of the Tower of Babel (Genesis 10:1-32, Matthew 28:19, Ephesians 2:11-22).
 4. The gift of tongues was a sign of God's j_____ on the people of Israel who had r_____ the M_____ (Acts 2:19-21, Isaiah 28:11-12, I Corinthians 14:21).