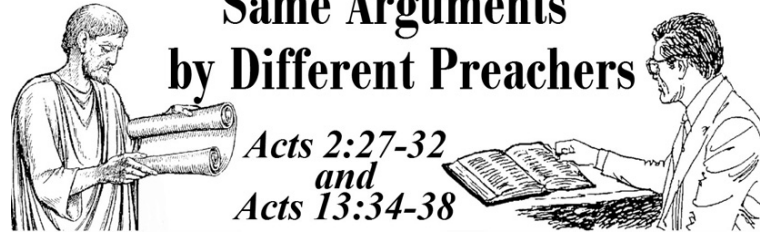


Same Arguments by Different Preachers



*Acts 2:27-32
and
Acts 13:34-38*

Bible teachers will often use the same arguments to establish sound Biblical truths. Valid logic and healthy Biblical arguments are effective and worth repeating. We find this practice among the early Christian preachers.

As we carefully compare the above Scripture passages, we will find remarkable similarities between Peter's argument in Acts 2 and Paul's argument in Acts 13. Both preachers were addressing Jewish audiences. Both were demonstrating that the Hebrew Bible foretold the resurrection of Christ. Both men appealed to Psalm 16, a prophecy about the resurrection. Both argued that the prophecy could not have been about David because his body suffered corruption and decay from laying in a tomb for centuries. Both men presented evidence that the "Holy One" was a reference to Christ, who was risen indeed. Did Paul plagiarize Peter's argument? Thankfully there are no copyrights when it comes to God's truth.

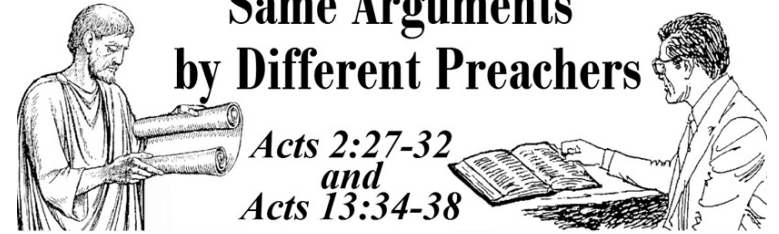
Other examples can be given. Peter (*1 Peter 2:21-25*) and Philip (*Acts 8:30-35*) both used Isaiah chapter 53 to proclaim Christ as the perfect Substitute to pay for man's sins. James and the writer of the book of Hebrews both used the account of Genesis 22 to establish the fact that Abraham was justified by works when he offered up Isaac (*James 2:14-24; Hebrews 11:17-19*). At that time Abraham proved that his faith was living and genuine.

The Lord Jesus and Paul both argued that the Messiah was not only David's Lord but also David's Son (*Matt. 22:41-46; Rom. 1:3-4*). As the Son of God He was David's Lord (His perfect deity); as the seed of David He was David's son (His perfect humanity).

Do not hesitate to use sound and solid arguments which have been used by godly saints for centuries. Learn from other men of God how to handle the God-breathed Scriptures, being diligent to show yourself approved unto God (*2 Tim. 2:15*).

~George Zeller: www.middletonbiblechurch.org

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