

## Lecture 22 – All Things to All People: Principles of Communication (Part 4)

“On the Sabbath they entered the synagogue and sat down. After the reading from the Law and the Prophets, the synagogue rulers sent word to them, saying, ‘Brothers, if you have a message of encouragement for the people, please speak.’” Acts 13:14 ff.

“When the crowd saw what Paul had done, they shouted in the Lycaonian language, ‘The gods have come down to us in human form!’...The priest of Zeus, whose temple was just outside the city, brought bulls and wreaths to the city gates because he and the crowd wanted to offer sacrifices to them...” Acts 14:11 ff.

“While Paul was waiting for them in Athens, he was greatly distressed to see that the city was full of idols. So he reasoned in the synagogue with the Jews and the God-fearing Greeks, as well as in the marketplace day by day with those who happened to be there...” Acts 17:16 ff.

### Key Terms

Reason, organization

### Objectives

- \*Continue discussing the principles of communication.
- \*Identify and discuss characteristics of a clear and logical presentation.
- \*Discuss how these principles can be applied and evidenced in our lives.

### Principles of Communication (cont.)

#### 4. Language (cont.)

John 1 & the use of *logos*

#### 5. A carefully reasoned presentation of the truth

##### a. With the Jews (Acts 13)

“a powerfully reasoned message aimed to persuade that Jesus is the promised Messiah”

##### b. With the Athenians (Acts 17 & 14)

“a powerfully reasoned message aimed to give compelling reasons why they should become worshippers of the one, true God and put their hope in Jesus Christ.”

##### c. This is Paul’s practice all through Acts.

Objection: Paul renounced the use of reason.

\*Paul’s words in 1 Corinthians 1 & 2

Argument: We are to proclaim the Gospel, rather than seek to persuade.

\*Three important questions to consider