

The Miracles of Jesus

Lesson One

Introduction

Text: Acts 2:22-24

I. Miracles Defined

- A. Webster defines a miracle as, “An event or effect in the physical world deviating from the known laws of nature.”
- B. A miracle is an act wherein God works aside and apart from His natural laws.
 - 1. Natural Law
 - 2. Providence
 - 3. Miracle
- C. In the Bible, miracles are referred to by different terms.
 - 1. **MIRACLES** – From the Greek *dunamis*, meaning a powerful work (Mark 9:39)
 - 2. **WONDERS** – That which induces a sense of astonishment, awe or portent (John 4:48; Acts 2:43)
 - 3. **SIGNS** – A mark or token; indication, in the case of miracles, of the presence and/or power of God (Mark 16:17, 20)
 - 4. Illustration: *The parting of the Red Sea*

II. The Purpose of Miracles

- A. Confirmation of truth
 - 1. In the case of Jesus...
 - a. Proved His claim of being Messiah (John 5:36; 10:25)
 - b. Proved His power to forgive sins (Mark 2:9-11)
 - c. Proved the truth of His Gospel (Luke 4:18-21)
 - 2. In the case of the Apostles...
 - a. Proved their claim of being Ambassadors (2 Cor. 5:20; Acts 8:14-17)
 - b. Proved the truth of their preaching (Mark 16:15-20; Hebrews 2:1-4)
- B. Creation of faith
 - 1. By demonstration of power (John 4:46-53; 20:30-31)
 - 2. By confirmation of message (Romans 10:17)
 - 3. By reassurance of hope (Luke 7:20-23)
- C. Demonstration of love (Matthew 14:14; 15:32-38)
- D. Illustration of spiritual

III. The Genuineness of the Miracles of Jesus

- A. They were simple.
- B. They were unmistakable.
- C. They were immediate.

- D. They were public.
- E. They were without respect of persons.

Conclusion: *We must believe in the miracles of the Bible and learn from them.*