

to testify that this is He who is ordained of God to be the Judge of the living and the dead." (Acts 10:40-42) In this speech of Peter before the household of Cornelius the fact of the resurrection is stressed and also its meaning.

Not only did Peter emphasize the resurrection of Jesus, but also the apostle Paul stressed it in his preaching. Since the great apostle to the Gentiles had actually seen the risen Lord on the Damascus road, he was tremendously impressed with the reality of the event. In his recorded sermon in Pisidian Antioch Paul notes the meaning and significance of the resurrection. He says, "But God raised Him from the dead; and He was seen for many days of them that came up with Him from Galilee to Jerusalem, who are now His witnesses unto the people." (Acts 13:30-31) In the same context Paul cites the words of Psalm 2, "Thou art My Son, this day have I begotten Thee," in reference to the resurrection of Jesus. Like Peter he quotes a portion of the sixteenth Psalm with its fulfillment in the resurrection of Christ. In other places where Paul preached the gospel we see the message about the risen Lord brought out in clear fashion. When he visited Thessalonica we read that for three sabbath days he reasoned with his hearers from the Scriptures, "opening and alleging that it behooved the Christ to suffer, and to rise again from the dead; and that this Jesus, whom, said he, I proclaim unto you, is the Christ." (Acts 17:3) On the occasion when Paul spoke before the intellectuals at Athens, one of the points he most stressed was the resurrection. There "he preached Jesus and the resurrection." (Acts 17:18) In Paul's contacts with individuals and small groups in Athens the resurrection was of interest. To all classes of people Paul was glad to preach the death and resurrection of Jesus. Paul in his leading message to the Athenians exhorts them to repentance "inasmuch as He (God) hath appointed a day in which He will judge the