BIBLE DOCTRINE SURVEY

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SESSION 5 PNEUMATOLOGY: The Doctrine Of The Holy Spirit

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SESSION 5 - PNEUMATOLOGY: THE DOCTRINE OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

1. THE PERSONALITY (PERSONHOOD) OF THE HOLY SPIRIT - He Is A Person

A. He Is Not An Impersonal Force, Power, Or Influence

- 1. He is not an impersonal force like the one portrayed in Star Wars and popular in New Age theology. He is not an energy that permeates the universe and that is available for us to draw upon.
- 2. He is not the personification of the power or influence of God. He is not simply God's power or energy or influence at work.
- 3. He is a real and distinct divine Person. He is a "He," not an "It." He is a personal being, not an impersonal force. We will give some reasons for believing that in just a moment. But first, we need to make one more fundamental statement.

B. He Is A Spirit (An Immaterial Person) - Jn 4:24; I Tim 1:17

- 1. The Holy Spirit is a person, but He does not have a body. He is a spirit person, not a physical person. This is also true of God the Father, and of Jesus Christ before His incarnation. In His essence, God is a Spirit Being.
- 2. The Holy Spirit's names indicate that He is a Spirit Being.
 - * Two primary Biblical names: 1) Holy Spirit, 2) The Comforter or Helper (Greek, Paraclete)
 - ~ There are many compound names based on the name Holy Spirit, such as the Spirit of God, Spirit of the Lord, Spirit of Christ, Spirit of truth, etc. Each of these is based on the name Spirit.
 - * What about the name "Holy Ghost"?
 - ~ Actually, the Greek word translated "Spirit" and "Ghost" in our KJV is the same. The names are actually one, and probably should be translated the same. There is not a Holy Spirit and a separate Holy Ghost. The Scriptures are not even making a distinction of emphasis between the two terms, because in the original Greek manuscripts they are the same! Our King James translators probably used the two titles for sake of variety. And sometimes the term "ghost" gives a bit of a wrong impression! The Holy Spirit is a spirit, but He is not a ghost!
 - * The Greek word translated "Spirit" or "Ghost" is the Greek word for wind, or breath. It is also used of the human spirit, as compared to the body the breath of man! Over 200 times in the New Testament it is used of the Holy Spirit or Holy Ghost.
 - * His name as the Holy Spirit indicates His character. He is holy! He is the Spirit of Holiness!

C. Evidences Of His Personhood

1. He has characteristics of a person

a. Intellect - I Cor 2:10-11: Isa 11:2

- b. Emotions Rom 15:30; Eph 4:30; Isa 63:10
- c. Will Acts 13:2; I Cor 12:11

2. He acts like a person

- a. He speaks Acts 8:29; 10:19-20; 13:2
- b. He prays Rom 8:26-27
 - * Rom 8:26-27 Likewise the Spirit also helpeth our infirmities: for we know not what we should pray for as we ought: but the Spirit itself maketh intercession for us with groanings which cannot be uttered. 27 And he that searcheth the hearts knoweth what is the mind of the Spirit, because he maketh intercession for the saints according to the will of God.
 - * NOTE: The KJV translates the Greek, "the Spirit itself" in vs. 26. This is the same translation given in Romans 8:16. If the Holy Spirit is a divine Person, why is the term "itself" used?
 - ~ In the Greek language words have gender masculine, feminine, and neuter. Pronouns that are used in Greek must match the gender of the word, not the reality of the item. For example, the Greek word for "house" is "oikos." That is a masculine word, and it takes masculine adjectives and a masculine pronoun. But when we speak of a house, we don't speak of it as a "him" we speak of it as an "it." It is an object.
 - ~ The Greek word "pneuma," translated "spirit," is a neuter word in the Greek language. So, in the Greek language, the pronoun must match the noun, not the being. But in English we should translate based on His being, and use the word "Him." Modern translations like the NASB, NIV, and NKJV all use the term "Himself" in Romans 8. He is a "He," not an "it," and in many places the New Testament uses the pronoun "He" in reference to Him.
- c. He convicts Jn 16:8
- d. He teaches and guides Jn 14:26; 16:13

3. He relates to others as a person

- a. He relates to Jesus as a person Jn 16:14
- b. He relates to believers as a person Acts 15:28

II. THE DEITY OF THE HOLY SPIRIT - He Is God

A. He Possesses Divine Attributes

- 1. Omnipotence Lk 1:35, 37; Rom 15:19; Acts 1:8
- 2. Omniscience I Cor 2:10-11
- 3. Omnipresence Ps 139:7-10; I Cor 6:19-20
- 4. Eternity Heb 9:14
- 5. Sovereignty I Cor 12:11

B. He Performs Works That Only God Can Perform

- 1. Creation Gen 1:1-2; Job 26:13; 33:4
- 2. Regeneration Jn 3:5-7; Titus 3:5
- 3. Begetting the humanity of Christ Lk 1:35
- 4. Resurrection Rom 8:10-11

C. He Is Equal To And Yet Distinct From The Father And Son

- 1. At the baptism of Christ Mt 3:16-17
- 2. In the Great Commission Mt 28:19-20
- 3. In the Apostolic Benediction II Cor 13:14
- 4. In salvation I Pet 1:2
- 5. Peter equates the Holy Spirit with God Acts 5:3-4
- 6. Jesus equates the Holy Spirit with Himself Jn 14:16-17
 - * *Jn 14:16-17* And I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another [another of the same kind] Comforter, that he may abide with you for ever; 17 Even the Spirit of truth; whom the world cannot receive, because it seeth him not, neither knoweth him: but ye know him; for he dwelleth with you, and shall be in you.

III. THE MINISTRY OF THE HOLY SPIRIT IN THE OLD TESTAMENT

A. In Creation

- 1. The creation of the world Gen 1:2; Ps 33:6?
 - * Gen 1:1-2 In the beginning God [Elohim plural] created the heaven and the earth.

 2 And the earth was without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep.

 And the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters.
 - * *Ps 33:6* By the word of the LORD were the heavens made; and all the host of them by the breath [*Spirit?*] of his mouth.
- 2. The creation of man Gen 1:26; Job 33:4
- 3. Orderliness in creation Job 26:13
- 4. Preservation of life Ps 104:29-30

B. In Revelation - II Sam 23:2; Ezek 2:1-2; II Pet 1:19-21

* The Holy Spirit made God's Word and will known to man, but not always in written form.

C. In Inspiration - Mk 12:36 (Quoting Ps 110:1); Acts 1:16; 28:25-26 (Quoting Isa 6:9-10)

* The Holy Spirit was the active force in the recording of the Word of God without error as Scripture.

D. In Relation To Man

1. Selective, though not necessarily permanent, indwelling

- a. Joseph Gen 41:38
- b. Moses and the Seventy Elders Num 11:16-17
 - * Num 11:16-17 And the LORD said unto Moses, Gather unto me seventy men of the elders of Israel, whom thou knowest to be the elders of the people, and officers over them; and bring them unto the tabernacle of the congregation, that they may stand there with thee. 17 And I will come down and talk with thee there: and I will take of the spirit which is upon thee, and will put it upon them; and they shall bear the burden of the people with thee, that thou bear it not thyself alone.
 - * Note: It is interesting to note that the Old Testament nowhere specifically states that Moses was indwelt. However, he must have been in order for these verses to make sense. CONCLUSION: Some Old Testament people were indwelt without it being clearly recorded in Scripture.
- c. Joshua Num 27:18-19
- d. Judges Judg 3:9-10; 6:34; 11:29; 14:6, 19; 16:20
 - * Othniel Judg 3:9-10
 - * Gideon Judg 6:34
 - * Jephthah Judg 11:29
 - * Samson Judg 14:6, 19; 16:20
- e. Saul I Sam 10:6, 9-10; 11:6; 16:14
- f. David I Sam 16:13; Ps 51:11
- g. Daniel Dan 4:8
- * NOTE: Is there a difference in "in" and "upon"? Did one imply actual indwelling, while the other indicated a more temporary empowerment?

2. Enablement for special service

- a. The construction of the Tabernacle Exo 31:1-5
- b. The tailoring of the priest's garments Exo 28:2-3
- c. Empowering of Judges, Prophets, and Kings Mic 3:8; See Scriptures above!

3. General restraint of sin - Gen 6:3

4. Regeneration - Jn 3:3-6

* Remember, the story of Nicodemus was prior to the cross! It happened under the "Old Testament economy" (Dispensation of Law)

5. Crucial differences in The Old Testament:

- a. The Holy Spirit's indwelling was not universal
 - * It was not for every believer!
- b. The Holy Spirit's indwelling was not permanent

- * This is not to say that the Old Testament saints could "lose their salvation." The presence of the Holy Spirit was not proof of salvation in that period. They <u>could</u> lose their anointing or empowerment for service.
- * SUMMARY: The Holy Spirit was active ministering in the Old Testament period. However, this ministry was different from His ministry today. We cannot base our New Testament theology of the Holy Spirit on His activity during the Old Testament! We do not have to pray, with David, "Take not thy Holy Spirit from me!"

IV. THE HOLY SPIRIT IN CHRIST'S EARTHLY MINISTRY

A. The Holy Spirit And The Birth Of Christ

- 1. People surrounding the birth of Christ were filled with the Spirit
 - a. Elizabeth Lk 1:41-43
 - * Controlled by the Holy Spirit, Elizabeth, through divine revelation, called Jesus "my Lord."
 - b. Zacharias Lk 1:67-68, 76-77
 - c. John the Baptist Lk 1:13-15
 - * John was filled with the Holy Spirit from his mother's womb [before "salvation!"] in order to be the forerunner of the Messiah!
 - d. Simeon Lk 2:25-32
- 2. The conception of Jesus Christ was accomplished through the ministry of the Holy Spirit.
 - a. Announced to Mary by Gabriel Lk 1:26-38
 - * In the awesome mystery of the virgin birth, the eternal Son of God entered the womb of a virgin in order to take on our humanity. The Holy Spirit, in an awesome, and holy, and miraculous manner, brought about the conception of the Son of God. God the Son became a man a human without a sin nature and apart from a human father.
 - b. Explained to Joseph by the angel Mt 1:18-25
 - * The Scriptures are clear. The conception of the Son of God was through the ministry of the Holy Spirit. The Holy Spirit is never called the father of Jesus, but He did overshadow Mary and enable her to conceive without a human father's involvement. Mary remained a virgin until the birth of her Son, Jesus.

B. The Holy Spirit And The Baptism Of Christ

- 1. The Story Recorded Mt 3:13-17; Mk 1:9-11; Lk 3:21-23
 - * The Holy Spirit descended upon Jesus in the form of a dove
- 2. The Significance Related Jn 1:29-34
 - * Apparently, John did not fully know that Jesus was the Messiah until the baptism! This event marked Him out so that John could declare Him to the nation Israel!
- 3. A Note Concerning Christ's Baptism:
 - * There are several baptisms (washings) in the Bible. Three are important to this discussion:

- a. The Baptism of John Repentance for Israel to prepare for the coming Messiah
- b. Christian Baptism Testimony of our faith in Christ, reminding us of His death, burial & resurrection and picturing our identity with Him.
- c. Christ's Baptism Neither of the above! No repentance needed; No testimony of faith!
 - * This was Christ's setting apart and anointing for public service and ministry! Jesus was anointed as the Messiah.
 - ~ Both "Messiah" (OT Hebrew) and "Christ" (NT Greek) mean "anointed one."
 - ~ The anointing of the Holy Spirit (which occurred at the baptism of Christ) *set Him apart* as the promised Messiah! He was anointed for His Messianic ministry.

C. The Holy Spirit And The Ministry Of Christ

- 1. Jesus was anointed by the Holy Spirit Lk 4:18-19; cf. Isa 61:1-2a
- 2. Jesus was filled with the Holy Spirit Lk 4:1; Jn 3:34
 - * Robert Gromacki "Only Jesus Christ experienced the full, infinite, omnipotent ministry of the Holy Spirit in His life. In His public life and ministry Jesus was consciously controlled by the Spirit every moment of every day." (*The Holy Spirit*, Word Publishing, 1999, pp.119-120)
 - * What an awesome thought! In the plan of God, Jesus accomplished much (if not all) of His human ministry through the power of the Holy Spirit! (What an example to us!)
- 3. Jesus was led by the Holy Spirit Lk 4:1
- 4. Jesus was empowered by the Holy Spirit Acts 10:38; Mt 12:24-32; cf. Isa 42:1-4; 61:1-2

D. The Holy Spirit And The Death And Resurrection Of Christ

- * There is some discussion as to whether these verses relate to the Holy Spirit of Christ's spirit!
- 1. Jesus offered Himself through the Spirit Heb 9:14
- 2. The Holy Spirit was involved in Jesus' resurrection Rom 1:4; 8:11; I Pet 3:18
- 3. The Holy Spirit will empower Christ as He rules in the Millennial Kingdom Isa 11:1-5
- * NOTE: If Christ relied on the fullness of the Holy Spirit in His earthly ministry, how much more do we need to rely on His ministry in our lives?

V. THE MINISTRY OF THE HOLY SPIRIT TO THE LOST

A. He Restrains Sin - Gen 6:3; Isa 59:19; II Thess 2:6-7

- 1. His restraining ministry defined:
 - * One of the ministries of the Holy Spirit is to keep sin under control. Not every sinner is as evil as he could be. The general course of sin and wickedness in society is bad, but not as bad as it would be without this ministry of the Holy Spirit.
 - * J. Dwight Pentecost, from Dallas Theological Seminary, describes this ministry: "The Holy Spirit is a restrainer of sin, and it is His ministry to curb the lawlessness of the human

heart, to keep the rebellion against God from getting out of hand. As evil as man is and as lawless as society is, man is not as bad as he could be, and society has not degenerated to the depths to which it could descend. This ministry of the Holy Spirit that began at the time of the fall in the Garden of Eden, and has continued to the present day, is a deterrent to lawlessness in the world." (*The Divine Comforter*, Moody Press, 1963, pg. 68)

2. Agencies of His restraining ministry:

- * Obviously, the Holy Spirit works in the world in a direct, sovereign manner as the Third Person of the Trinity. However, there are other agencies that are described in the Bible as having a part in this ministry of restraining evil.
- a. Human Government Rom 13:1-6; Gen 9:5-9
 - * God has instituted human government as a means of keeping lawlessness under control. The Holy Spirit does some of His work through the agency of human government as He restrains evil.

b. Conscience - Rom 2:14-15

- * God has written some of His law in the human heart. Man innately knows that some things are right and others are wrong. The conscience is not infallible, because it has been corrupted by sin. Because of ongoing sin, the conscience can be defiled (Titus 1:15) or even seared (I Tim 4:2). But it is an internal guide that the Holy Spirit uses to restrain evil.
- c. The Word of God Heb 9:27; II Pet 3:5-10
 - * The Bible, which was written under the control of the Holy Spirit, clearly teaches that a day of judgment is coming. Those who will read the Bible have clear teaching that they will give account to God one day.
- d. The Life of the Believer Mt 5:13-16; Php 2:14-15

B. He Convicts - Jn 16:7-11; cf. Acts 2:37

- * *Jn 16:7-11* Nevertheless I tell you the truth; It is expedient for you that I go away: for if I go not away, the Comforter will not come unto you; but if I depart, I will send him unto you. 8 And when he is come, he will reprove the world of sin, and of righteousness, and of judgment: 9 Of sin, because they believe not on me; 10 Of righteousness, because I go to my Father, and ye see me no more; 11 Of judgment, because the prince of this world is judged.
- 1. His convicting ministry defined:
 - * The word "reprove" in this passage has the meaning of "convict; convince; rebuke." Here's how Robert Gromacki defines it: "... the Greek word for 'convict,' is a legal term. It involves a moral and mental awareness of wrongdoing, an indictment of legal guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, and a willing admission of shame and guilt." (*The Holy Spirit*, Word Publishing, 1999, pg. 140)
 - * One of the Holy Spirit's ministries to the lost to convince them of their guilt before God. They may not respond in faith and trust Christ as their Savior, but they have been convinced of their guilt.
 - * Acts 2:37 gives an example of this ministry on the Day of Pentecost, when those who listened to Peter's sermon were "pricked in their heart."

2. Areas of conviction (Jn 16:7-11):

* The word "because" (vss. 9-11) indicates that these are the reasons the Holy Spirit must convict lost mankind in each of these three areas.

a. Of Sin

- * The Holy Spirit must convict the world of its sin because the world refuses to believe on Christ and be saved. The world is in a state of sin, and the lost person must recognize his sin before he can acknowledge his need of a Savior.
- * The ultimate sin that will send a man to Hell is the sin of unbelief. All sins can be forgiven if we will only trust Christ. But if we refuse to believe, our sin remains ours.

b. Of Righteousness - Rom 4:25

- * The sinner needs to be convinced of his need of righteousness a righteousness that is not his own. He needs the righteousness of Christ applied to his account in order to be saved.
- * The phrase "because I go to the Father" has two shades of meaning:
 - ~ After the ascension, Jesus would no longer be on earth in a visible form, demonstrating His righteousness to the world. The Holy Spirit would take over that ministry.
 - ~ The very fact that Jesus was resurrected and was able to return to the Father was proof of His righteousness, and of the Father's acceptance of His payment for sin.
 - > Rom 4:25 Who was delivered for [because of] our offences, and was raised again for [because of] our justification.

c. Of Judgment - Heb 9:27

- * Every man will stand and give account of himself to God.
- * The lost are part of Satan's dominion. They are "of their father the devil" (Jn 8:44). If Satan has been judged and will be condemned to the Lake of Fire, so will everyone who is under his dominion! There is a judgment coming for the lost!

C. He Testifies Of Christ As Savior - Jn 15:26-27; Acts 4:8-12

- 1. His testifying ministry defined:
 - * The Holy Spirit points the lost to Jesus Christ as the only One Who can save them from their sins. The lost are blinded by Satan, and the Holy Spirit must remove that blindness and bring light II Cor 4:4-6
- 2. Agencies of His testifying ministry:
 - a. The Word of God I Pet 1:23; Rom 10:17
 - b. The Testimony of Believers Mk 16:15; Acts 1:8

D. His Ministry Is Resisted By The Lost - Acts 7:51

VI. THE MINISTRY OF THE HOLY SPIRIT IN SALVATION

- A. He Convicts The Lost Jn 16:7-11
- B. He Regenerates The Lost Titus 3:5; Jn 3:3-8
 - * NOTE: Regeneration is instantaneous, as are all the remaining ministries under this heading. They occur immediately at salvation, and, being divine operations, do not rely on any activity on the part of man. In fact, most people are not aware they are happening!
 - 1. Definition
 - * Regeneration is the act of the Holy Spirit whereby He gives the believing sinner new life. It is the begetting of eternal, spiritual life the life of Christ within the person who places his faith in Christ. The believing sinner is "born again" Jn 3:3-8
 - 2. The Parties Involved
 - a. God the Father I Pet 1:3
 - b. Jesus Christ Jn 10:28
 - c. The Holy Spirit Titus 3:5
 - * The Holy Spirit is pictured in Scripture as the active Agent in regeneration. While all 3 Persons of the Trinity are involved, the actual operation is a ministry of the Holy Spirit.
 - d. The Word of God I Pet 1:23
 - * The Holy Spirit uses God's Word to show the sinner his need and the way of salvation.
 - e. The Person Being Saved He does nothing to bring about his own regeneration, but must respond to the truth of the gospel in faith Jn 1:12-13

C. He Baptizes The New Believer Into The Body Of Christ - I Cor 12:13

- 1. Definition
 - * The baptism of the Holy Spirit is the ministry of the Holy Spirit whereby He unites us to Christ and places us into the body of Christ at the moment of salvation.
 - a. The baptism unites the believer with Christ Rom 6:3; Gal 3:27; Jn 14:20
 - * The baptism places us "in Christ." It identifies us with Christ and creates a permanent spiritual union between the believer and Christ. We are in Him, and He is in us.
 - b. The baptism places the believer into the body of Christ I Cor 12:13
 - * The baptism of the Spirit places a New Testament believer into the body of Christ, the church. Implications:
 - (1) The baptism is limited to New Testament believers.
 - (2) The baptism is for every New Testament believer.
 - (3) The baptism occurs at the moment of salvation.
 - (4) The baptism is a one-time occurrence; it is not repeated.

- 2. Practical implications of the baptizing ministry of the Holy Spirit:
 - a. We are one with Christ Gal 3:27; Eph 1:3
 - * This is a key doctrine related to Christian living! We are in Christ; we share His life; He lives through us. We enjoy all spiritual blessings in Him!
 - b. We have unity in the body I Cor 12:12-14; Eph 4:3-6
 - * Our unity is real because of the Spirit, but it must be maintained! We must endeavor to keep, in practice, the unity that is ours through the Spirit!
 - c. We can live victoriously Rom 6:3-7; Col 2:9-12

D. He Indwells The New Believer - Jn 14:16-17

- 1. Definition
 - * The Holy Spirit permanently lives within every believer.
 - * This is a new ministry of the Holy Spirit in the church age. He did not perform this ministry in the Old Testament This ministry is only for believers 14:17

2. Details

- a. The indwelling applies to all believers I Cor 6:19; Rom 8:9, 11; Jude 17-19
 - * I Cor 6:19 Many believers at Corinth were carnal and living in sin. Yet Paul said that the Holy Spirit was within each of them!
 - * NOTE: All Christians have the Holy Spirit dwelling within them from the moment of salvation. This ministry is not one that we need to seek for, pray for, or strive to attain! It is automatic.
- b. The indwelling Spirit is a gift from God Rom 5:5; Acts 11:15-17
- c. The indwelling includes the Spirit's anointing I Jn 2:20, 27; II Cor 1:21-22
 - * God anoints us with the Holy Spirit at the moment of salvation. In the Old Testament, Priests and Kings were anointed when they were set apart for their office. Jesus was anointed with the Holy Spirit at His baptism, prior to His public ministry. For the believer today, this anointing seems to be the initial giving of the Holy Spirit in His indwelling ministry. It is an abiding ministry, preparing the believer for service. The specific verses in I Jn 2 relate to the Spirit's teaching ministry in the believer's life.
- d. The Holy Spirit is an "earnest" from God II Cor 1:22; 5:5; Eph 1:13-14
 - * The indwelling Holy Spirit is God's "earnest money," or down payment. The Holy Spirit living within us is God's guarantee that He will ultimately perform all that He promised. He will perfect us and take us to Heaven to live with Him for all eternity!
- e. The indwelling is permanent Jn 14:16-17
 - * Jesus promised the disciples that the Holy Spirit would abide with them forever. The indwelling ministry of the Holy Spirit is permanent He will never leave the New Testament believer. He is always with us!

E. He Seals The New Believer - II Cor 1:22; Eph 1:13-14; 4:30

1. Definition

* God the Father seals every believer with the Holy Spirit at the moment of salvation. The sealing ministry of the Holy Spirit is primarily a promise of security and preservation until the day when we are glorified in heaven with Christ. It is a promise of the eternal security of the believer!

2. Significance

* This ministry implies God's ownership, His guarantee of our security, the genuineness and authenticity of our faith, and our value to God.

VII. THE MINISTRY OF THE HOLY SPIRIT IN THE LIFE OF THE BELIEVER

A. He Fills - Eph 5:18

* The Holy Spirit controls the believer on a moment-by-moment basis to the extent that the believer yields to Him.

B. He Gives Assurance Of Salvation - Rom 8:15-16; Gal 4:5-6

* The Holy Spirit gives us inner assurance of our salvation as He ministers to our spirit.

C. He Gives Spiritual Gifts - Rom 12:3-8; I Cor 12-14; Eph 4:7-16; I Pet 4:10-11

- 1. A spiritual gift is a capacity for service that God has given every Christian to use within the body of Christ to glorify Him.
- 2. Every Christian has at least one spiritual gift, which he received when he got saved. A Christian may have more than one gift, and his specific gift may be a blend of two or more gifts.
- 3. No Christian has every gift. Implications: I can't do everything. We need each other.
- 4. Gifts are given by God according to His sovereign will.
- 5. The purpose of spiritual gifts is to serve God in the church by edifying other believers.
- 6. Every gift is important in order for the church to function properly as God desires.
- 7. Every Christian is responsible to minister his gift in the body. God will hold me accountable for how I use the gift that He gave me.
- 8. As I use my gift, the body of Christ is built up, and I receive a reward. Failure to use my gift hurts the body of Christ and results in loss of reward.
- 9. All believers must obey God's commands in all areas of Christian living. Lacking a gift is no excuse for disobedience. (ILLUS: Evangelism)
- 10. Not all of the spiritual gifts in the New Testament are still being given today.
 - a. Some were designed to provide new revelation from God until the New Testament was completed (e.g., gifts of wisdom, knowledge, tongues).
 - b. Some were designed to be foundational to the church (e.g., gifts of Apostle and prophet).
 - c. Some were designed to authenticate the message of the gospel as being truly from God, or to validate the authority of the Apostles (e.g., healing, miracles, tongues).

- D. He Teaches Jn 16:12-15; I Cor 2:9-13; I Jn 2:27
- E. He Leads Rom 8:14
 - * For examples, see Acts 8:29; 10:19-20; 13:2-4; 16:6-7
- F. He Assists In Prayer Rom 8:26-27; Eph 2:18; 6:18
- G. He Sanctifies I Cor 6:11
 - 1. He produces fruit Gal 5:22-23; Rom 14:17
 - 2. He produces Christlikeness II Cor 3:17-18

H. He Gives Power

- 1. For witnessing Acts 1:8; I Cor 2:4-5; I Th 1:5
- 2. For daily Christian living Eph 3:16; II Tim 1:7
- 3. For victory Gal 5:16; Rom 8:3-5; Eph 6:17

VIII. THE FUTURE MINISTRY OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

A. The Holy Spirit At The Rapture Of The Church

- 1. He will conclude His baptizing ministry I Cor 12:13, 27
 - * The baptizing ministry of the Holy Spirit involves placing the believing sinner into the body of Christ, the church. At the time of the Rapture the church will be complete. No new believers will be added to it. Therefore no new believers will be baptized into it. People will still "get saved" during the Tribulation, but they will not be part of the church.
- 2. He will resurrect the dead in Christ I Th 4:16; Rom 8:11
- 3. He will conclude His restraining ministry II Th 2:3-8
 - * The Holy Spirit will still be present and active on earth, but this specific ministry will end. The Antichrist will be revealed, and wickedness will run rampant.

B. The Holy Spirit During The Tribulation

- * There is not a lot of Scripture dealing directly with the Holy Spirit's ministry during the Tribulation. Some of these truths are based on theological conclusions rather than a specific proof-text.
- 1. He will regenerate the lost Jn 3:5-7; Rev 7:1-17; 14:1, 4
 - * Jn 3:5-7 Nicodemus was living in the pre-cross, "Old Testament economy." According to what Jesus says in this passage, people before the cross had to be "born again" through the Holy Spirit's work! The same will be true after the church is taken away!
- 2. He will empower service for God Rev 11:3-6; cf. Zech 4
- 3. He will be poured out on Israel Joel 2:28-32
- 4. He will prepare Israel for Christ's return Zech 13:8-9; 12:8-10; Rom 11:25-27

C. The Holy Spirit During The Millennium

- * Charles Ryrie wrote: "That time will involve the fullest display of the presence and power of God that the earth has ever known since the days of Adam; and, although little is said specifically concerning the Spirit's work, His ministry along with the other Persons of the Trinity will be abundantly displayed." (A Survey of Bible Doctrine, Moody Press, 1972, pg. 88)
- 1. He will fill and energize Christ Isa 11:1-5; 42:1-4
- 2. He will continue to regenerate the lost Jn 3:5-7
 - * Those who are born during the Millennium will still need to trust Christ for salvation.
- 3. He will indwell and fill believing Israel (& all believers?) Ezek 36:25-28; cf. Jer 31:31-34