

*The Theology of the Holy Spirit*  
**PNEUMATOLOGY**

Taught by Pastor C. Matthew Recker  
January - April, 2024

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(Revised 2024)

## Weekly Homework

### Reading from *Basic Theology* by Charles Ryrie

Memorize verses from the King James Version

Student will present a 7-10 minute presentation in this class. If you take both classes, pick one class in which to do a presentation.

1. January 22: First Class
2. January 29: Read Chapter 59, Who is the Holy Spirit?
3. February 5: Read Chapter 60, The Holy Spirit in Old Testament Times,  
Memorize John 14:17
4. February 12: Read Chapter 61, The Holy Spirit in the Life of our Lord, Quiz 1
5. February 19: Read Chapter 62, The Spirit Indwelling
6. February 26: Read Chapter 63, The Spirit Sealing; Memorize John 14:26
7. March 4: Quiz 2
8. March 11: Read Chapter 64, The Spirit Baptizing
9. March 18: Read Chapter 65, The Spirit Gifting; Memorize John 16:7;
10. March 25: Quiz 3
11. April 1: Read Chapter 66, The Spirit Filling;
12. April 8: Read Chapter 67, Other Ministries of the Spirit
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## 1. The PERSON of the Holy Spirit

(Who is the Holy Spirit?)

### A. The Definition of the Holy Spirit

#### 1. "Holy" -

- O.T. Hebrew - "*kadesh*"
- N.T. Greek - "*hagios*"

- a. The word "holy" is often used as an adjective describing the Spirit of God. The word "holy" refers to sacredness, \_\_\_\_\_ separateness, or exclusiveness. The word basically means to be "set apart."
- b. The Holy Spirit is mentioned over 100 times in the Old Testament and in some \_\_\_\_\_ passages in the New Testament.
- c. The adjective "holy" emphasizes the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Spirit of God.

#### 2. "Spirit" (or "Ghost")

- O.T. Hebrew - "*Ruach*" - wind, \_\_\_\_\_, or spirit
- N.T. Greek - "*Pneuma*" – breath of the nostrils or mouth, wind; the efficient source of any power, affection, emotion, desire, etc.

- a. Like the Hebrew word "*ruach*," the Greek term "pneuma" is related to the verb "*pneo*" which means \_\_\_\_\_ (Jn. 3:8) or breath (Rev. 11:11).
- b. This word "spirit" is a fitting term to describe and emphasize the \_\_\_\_\_ of the third person of the Godhead, since the Holy Spirit (like the wind) is:

- 1) Invisible (Jn. 3:8)
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ (Jn. 4:24)
- 3) Powerful (Acts 2:2)

**B. The Names and Titles of the Holy Spirit**

1. The Holy Spirit - Lk. 11:13; Ro. 1:4
2. The Holy Ghost - Matthew 28:19  
["Ghost" and "Spirit" are the same Greek word]
3. The Spirit of God - 2 Chron. 15:1; Gen. 1:2; 1 Cor. 3:16
4. \_\_\_\_\_ - Gen. 6:3; Joel 2:28, 29; Mt. 12:18
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6. The Spirit of \_\_\_\_\_ - Psalm 51:11; Rom. 1:4
7. The Spirit of Wisdom - Isaiah 11:2
8. The Spirit of Counsel - Isaiah 11:2
9. The Spirit of Understanding - Isaiah 11:2
10. The Spirit of Supplication - Zech. 12:10
11. The Spirit of \_\_\_\_\_ - John 14:17
12. The Spirit of Comfort - John 14:26
13. The Spirit of Life - Romans 8:2
14. The Spirit of Adoption - Romans 8:15
15. The Spirit of Faith - 2 Cor. 4:13
16. The Spirit of Love - 2 Tim. 1:7

17. The Spirit of Might - 2 Tim. 1:7
18. The Spirit of love, might, and a sound mind - 2 Tim. 1:7
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21. The Spirit of Eternity or the Eternal Spirit - Heb. 9:14
22. The Spirit of Grace - Heb. 10:29
23. The Spirit of \_\_\_\_\_ - 1 Pet. 1:17; 1 Pet. 4:14

### **C. The Symbols of the Holy Spirit**

- The Scriptures employ a number of metaphors which beautifully illustrate the person and work of the Spirit.

1. Dove (Mt. 3:16; Mk. 1:10; Lk. 3:22; Jn. 1:32)  
(Symbolic of purity and gracefulness)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ (Jn. 7:38-39)  
(Symbolic of refreshment)
3. Oil (Lk. 4:18; Acts 10:38; 2 Cor. 1:21; 1 Jn. 2:20)  
(Symbolic of empowerment for service)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ (2 Cor. 1:22; Eph. 1:13, 4:30)  
(Symbolic of ownership, authority and security)
5. Wind (Jn. 3:8)  
(Symbolic of His immaterial and invisible essence)
6. \_\_\_\_\_ (Acts 2:3)  
(Symbolic of the glory of God's presence - cp. Ex. 24:17; and judgment)
7. Earnest (2 Cor. 1:22, 5:5; Eph. 1:14)

(Symbolic of a downpayment or guarantee)

8. \_\_\_\_\_ (Luke 24:49)

(Symbolic of protective power)

NOTE: Because of these symbols that are used in speaking of the Holy Spirit, some people have come to an erroneous, unBiblical conclusion that the Holy Spirit is a mere impersonal influence or force from God.

#### **D. The Personality of the Holy Spirit**

Who is the Holy Spirit? If we consider only Acts 1:8, "Ye shall receive power, after that the Holy Spirit is come upon you," we might think that the Spirit is merely a power or a force, a strength from God. However it is easy to demonstrate that the Holy Spirit is more than this. He is a Person.

The Biblical demonstration of the personality of the Holy Spirit can be developed along several lines.

**1. The Holy Spirit is referred to with \_\_\_\_\_.**  
John 16: 7,8,13,14.

A. The Greek Word for "spirit" is pneuma; which is a neuter word.

B. According to the normal rules of Greek grammar, all pronouns which appear with pneuma should be neuter pronouns.

C. However, the New Testament again and again uses \_\_\_\_\_ pronouns in referring to the Spirit. The point: The masculine pronoun emphasizes the fact that the Holy Spirit is a person and not a thing. The Holy Spirit is always referred to as "He" and \_\_\_\_\_.

D. Christ always spoke of the Holy Spirit as a Person and never as a thing or a mere influence (John 14, 16).

**2. The Holy Spirit performs \_\_\_\_\_ which only can be performed by a person.**

That is, several actions are attributed to Him which could not be accomplished by an impersonal "power, influence, or thing."

A. He \_\_\_\_\_ and brings to remembrance. (Jn. 14:26)

B. He \_\_\_\_\_ of Christ. (Jn. 15:26)

C. He \_\_\_\_\_ (demonstrates the guilt, proves culpability) the world of sin. (Jn. 16:8)

D. He \_\_\_\_\_ into all truth, by hearing, speaking, and showing. (Jn. 16:13)

E. He " \_\_\_\_\_ " the writers of Scriptures, and He speaks through their writings. (2 Pet. 1:21; Acts 1:16)

F. He \_\_\_\_\_ to Philip, commanding him to go to the eunuch. (Acts 8:29)

G. He called Barnabas and Saul to the ministry (Acts 13:2), and sent them forth in their journeys. (Acts 13:4)

H. He \_\_\_\_\_ Paul and Silas to travel to northern Galatia. (Acts 16:6, 7)

I. He makes \_\_\_\_\_ for believers. (Rom. 8:26)

J. He \_\_\_\_\_ with our spirits that we are His children. (Rom. 8:14)



### 3. The Holy Spirit possesses the essential **ATTRIBUTES** of personality

A. He possesses \_\_\_\_\_ (knowledge)

1.) He is capable of thought; Paul speaks of searching the "mind of the Spirit" (Romans 8:27)

2.) The Spirit knows and searches the things of God (1 Cor. 2:10, 11)

3.) He has the ability to utilize language, or words (1 Cor. 2:13)

B. He possesses \_\_\_\_\_

1.) He can be grieved (Eph. 4:30)

2.) He loves (Rom. 15:30)

C. He possesses a \_\_\_\_\_

- His gifts are distributed as He wills (1 Cor. 12:11)

### 4. The Holy Spirit is \_\_\_\_\_ like a person.

- Many of the actions spoken of as performed upon or against the Spirit could not be performed against an impersonal power or influence. For instance, the Spirit can be:

A. \_\_\_\_\_ (Acts 5:3)

B. \_\_\_\_\_ (Acts 5:9)

C. Resisted (Acts 7:51)

D. \_\_\_\_\_ (Eph. 4:30)

E. Outraged (Heb. 10:29)

F. Blasphemed (Mt. 12:31)

G. Called upon (Ezek. 37:9)

## **E. The Deity of the Holy Spirit: The Holy Spirit is God!**

- The word "deity" refers to that which is \_\_\_\_\_.  
The Holy Spirit is revealed in the Bible as the same essential deity as God the Father and the Son. Therefore, He is to be worshipped, adored, loved, and obeyed as God. The Holy Spirit is God! This truth has been denied as often as the personality of Jesus Christ.
- Biblical proof of the deity of the Spirit:

### **1. The Holy Spirit possesses \_\_\_\_\_ which can be possessed only by God.**

- A. Omniscience (Is. 40:13-14; 1 Cor. 2:10-11; Jn. 14:26; 1 Tim. 4:1)
- B. Omnipresence (Ps. 139:7; Jn. 14:17)
- C. Omnipotence (Zech. 4:6; Micah 3:8; Lk. 1:35; Rom. 15:13)
- D. Omnisapience (all wise) (Is. 40:13)
- E. Perfect holiness (Lk. 11:13)
- F. Perfect truth (1 Jn. 5:6)
- G. Eternality (Gen. 1:2; Heb. 9:14)

### **2. The Holy Spirit is assigned \_\_\_\_\_ and TITLES which can be assigned only to God.**

- A. He is \_\_\_\_\_.

- 1.) Acts 5:3-4 - to lie to the Holy Ghost is to lie to God
- 2.) Is. 6:9; cp. Acts 28:25 - that which God spoke to Isaiah is said by Paul to have been spoken by the Holy Spirit.
- 3.) Jer. 31:31-34; cp. Heb. 10:15

- B. His title "Spirit of God" is demonstrated to speak of \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ with God (1 Cor. 2:11)

Just as there is no distinction between man and his spirit (they are one), there is in essence no distinction between God and His Spirit.

C. Jesus referred to the Spirit as "another of exactly the same kind Comforter" (Jn. 14:16), teaching that the Spirit is co-equal in character with the Son.

**3. The Holy Spirit performs \_\_\_\_\_ which could only be ascribed to God.**

A. He is responsible for \_\_\_\_\_ (Job 33:4).

B. He is responsible for the \_\_\_\_\_ (He "bore men along" in the production of God's Word - 1 Pet. 1:21).

C. He performs undeniable \_\_\_\_\_.

- 1.) Virgin birth (Lk. 1:35)
- 2.) Caught away Philip (Acts 8:39)
- 3.) Signs and miracles through Apostles (Rom. 15:19)
- 4.) He reveals prophecy (Acts 2:17-18)

D. He \_\_\_\_\_ men of sin, righteousness, and judgment (Jn. 16:8)

E. He regenerates, imparting a Godly nature to a fallen man when he places his faith in God's Word (Jn. 3:5-6; Titus 3:5)

F. He \_\_\_\_\_ believers to the Body of Christ, 1 Cor. 12:13.

G. He comforts as Jesus could comfort (Jn. 14:16)

H. He \_\_\_\_\_ (prays) for God's people (Rom. 8:26, 27)

I. He sanctifies the yielded child of God (2 Thes. 2:13)

J. He imparts life (Jn. 6:63; Rom. 8:11) as He is the direct cause of resurrection (cp. 1 Pet. 3:18)

K. He commands and forbids (Acts 8:29, 11:12, 13:2, 16:6-7)

L. He seals believers (Eph. 4:30)

**4. The Holy Spirit is ASSOCIATED with the \_\_\_\_\_  
in ways which definitely speak of oneness of essence.**

A. Lk. 3:21, 22 - He is present with the Father and Son at Christ's  
\_\_\_\_\_.

B. Eph. 2:18 - He gives believers \_\_\_\_\_  
through the Son to the Father.

C. Jn. 16:13-15 - A co-worker in the Godhead

D. Mt. 28:19 - in believer's baptism ("in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit")

E. 2 Cor. 13:14 - In Paul's benediction

F. 1 Cor. 6:19 (cp. 1 Cor. 3:16; Col. 1:27) - the indwelling Spirit is equated with God the Father and God the Son.

G. The Spirit is given names which speak of His oneness with God.

\*"The Lord is that Spirit" - 2 Cor. 3:17

1.) Names showing His oneness with the Father

- a.) "The Spirit of your Father" (Mt. 10:20; Acts 1:4)
- b.) "The Spirit of the Lord" (Lk. 4:18)
- c.) "The Spirit of God" (Mt. 3:16; 1 Cor. 6:11; 1 Pet. 4:14)

2.) Names showing His oneness with the Son

- a.) "The Spirit of Christ" (Rom. 8:9)
- b.) "The Spirit of Jesus Christ" (Phil. 1:9; Acts 16:7)

c.) "The Spirit of His [God's] Son" (Gal. 4:6)

H. The Holy Spirit \_\_\_\_\_ from the Father.

John 15:26 - "The Spirit of truth, which proceedeth from the Father"

- "Proceed:" (*ekporeuomai*) means to depart, flow forth like the word from the Father (Matt.4:4) and like water from the throne of God (Rev.22:1).
- Note: The word "proceedeth" does not refer to the Holy Spirit coming into existence, but to a \_\_\_\_\_ of the Spirit, who always existed. The Holy Spirit has a subordinate position in the Triune Godhead but is equal in essence with the Father and the Son.
- Gal. 4:6 - "God hath sent forth the Spirit of His Son into your hearts"

I. He was \_\_\_\_\_ by the Son's authority

John 15:26 - "But when the Comforter is come, whom I will send unto you..."

John 16:7 - "I will send Him unto you"

Rom. 8:9 - "The Spirit of God...The Spirit of Christ"

## 2. The WORK of the Holy Spirit

(What is the ministry of the Holy Spirit?)

### A. The Holy Spirit's Work in Relation to \_\_\_\_\_

1.) The Bible testifies that all three persons of the \_\_\_\_\_ had part in creation (Gen. 1:1, 26)

a. Plural name for God (Gen. 1:1): The Hebrew word for "God" is Elohim. This noun is plural, but the verb "created" is singular.

b. Plural pronouns for God (Gen. 1:26) - "Let us make man in our image, after our likeness..."

2.) While the Scriptures do not specifically distinguish the particular work of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit in creation, God's Word does attribute creation to each person of the Trinity.

- The Bible explicitly teaches that creation was performed:

a. By the Father (His \_\_\_\_\_) (Rev. 4:11)

b. Through the Son (His \_\_\_\_\_) (Col. 1:15-16; Heb. 1:2)

c. With the Spirit (His \_\_\_\_\_) (Ps. 104:30; Job 33:4)

3.) The Holy Spirit was active in creation (Gen. 1:1-2)

a. The Holy Spirit was active in the creation of (Gen. 2:7; Job 33:4)

- The phrase "breath of God" is synonymous with the "Spirit of God." Both words are the same Hebrew word "ruach." SEE: Psalm 33:6-9.

b. The Holy Spirit was active in the creation of \_\_\_\_\_. (Psalm 104:24-31; \*v. 30)

c. The Holy Spirit gave these features to creation:

- 1) Life - Ps. 104:30; Job 33:4
- 2) Order - Is. 40:12-13; Job 26:13
- 3) Adornment - Ps. 135:6; Job 26:13
- 4) Preservation - Ps. 104:29-30

Note: The Holy Spirit is not only the agent for the initial creation of life, but He is responsible for imparting renewed life.

- Spiritually renewed life (Titus 3:5 - Regeneration)
- Physically renewed life (I Pet. 3:18; Ezek. 37:9, 14 - Resurrection)

## **B. The Holy Spirit's Work in Relation to \_\_\_\_\_.**

God revealed Himself to man by two means:

--General revelation - God uses natural means to reveal Himself in a general sense to mankind (Creation and Conscience)

--Special revelation - God used supernatural means to reveal Himself in a special sense to specific individuals (namely Old Testament prophets and New Testament apostles).

Note: Special revelation is closed and complete for today. The Bible is God's specially revealed truth for man.

1.) The Holy Spirit is the \_\_\_\_\_ of Scripture (II Peter 1:20-21).

Scriptures are not a product of human investigation, reason, or origin, but "Holy men of God spake (in written form) as they were moved (passively carried along) by the Holy Ghost."

a. The Holy Spirit has used various means to author revelation.

- He revealed the Word of God by:

1) The \_\_\_\_\_ Word (Acts 8:29, 10:19, 11:12)

2) The \_\_\_\_\_ Word (II Sam. 23:2; I Tim. 4:1; Rev. 2:7, 11, 17, 29; 3:6, 13, 22; 14:13)

3) \_\_\_\_\_ and visions (Num. 12:6; Ezek. 8:3, 11:24; Acts 2:17; Rev. 1:10, 4:2, 17:3, 21:10)

b. The Holy Spirit used various \_\_\_\_\_ to author revelation.

1) In the Old Testament, the Spirit spoke through:

a.) Kings - Saul (I Sam. 10:6, 10), David (2 Sam. 23:2)

b.) \_\_\_\_\_ - 1 Sam. 19:20; 2 Chron. 24:20; 1 Pet. 1:11; 2 Pet. 1:20-21

2) In the New Testament, the Spirit spoke through:

a.) The \_\_\_\_\_ - Isaiah 61:1 and Luke 4:18; John 1:1-14; Hebrews 1:1-2.

b.) The Apostles and N.T. prophets - John 14:26; Eph. 3:5

2.) The Holy Spirit is the Agent for "Inspiration" (II Tim. 3:16)

a. "Inspiration" describes the unique process of the Holy Spirit in which He \_\_\_\_\_ and directed the hearts, minds, and wills of chosen men as they wrote exactly and totally \_\_\_\_\_ what God wanted, so that the original manuscript was without error or omission.

b. The word translated "inspiration" is derived from the Greek word "theopneustos."

1) "Theo" = God; "Pneustos" = breathed or spirited



2) Just as man's life had its \_\_\_\_\_ in the creative breath of the Spirit of God (Gen. 2:7; Job 33:4), the Scriptures came to man the same way: by the creative power of the Holy Spirit.

3) The word "inspiration" or "God breathed" does not suggest that God breathed into Scriptures that already existed; rather, He breathed the Scriptures \_\_\_\_\_ out of Himself via His Spirit.

c. God's written word came to man by means of the Holy Spirit.

1) The O.T. claims that the Spirit spoke \_\_\_\_\_ its writers.

- David said: "The Spirit of the LORD spake by me, and His word was in my tongue" (2 Samuel 23:2)

2) The N.T. \_\_\_\_\_ the O.T. Scriptures to the Holy Spirit:

a.) Mt. 22:42 and Mk. 12:36 credit Ps. 110:1 to the Holy Spirit

b.) Acts 1:16 credits Ps. 41:9 to the Holy Spirit

c.) Acts 28:25 credits Isaiah 6:9-10 to the Holy Spirit

d.) Hebrews 3:7 credits Ps. 95:7-11 to the Holy Spirit

e.) Hebrews 9:7-8 credits Exod. 30:10 and Lev. 16:11-12 to the Holy Spirit

f.) Hebrews 10:15-16 credits Jere. 31:33-34 to the Holy Spirit

3) Christ promised that it would be the work of the Spirit to lead the Apostles into all truth (Jn. 14:26, 16:13-14).

a.) The \_\_\_\_\_  
John 14:26, "He shall teach you all things, and bring all things to your remembrance, whatsoever I have said unto you."

b.) The \_\_\_\_\_  
John 16:13; He will guide you into all truth...

c.) \_\_\_\_\_  
John 16:13,14; And He will show you things to come.

\*Concluding Application: Since the Holy Spirit is the Author of Scripture, He is the means by whom we are illuminated and come to know the Word of God (I Cor. 2:9-16; Eph. 1:17-18; Heb. 6:4, 10:32).

### C. The Holy Spirit's Work in Relation to the \_\_\_\_\_.

Though unbelievers in the world cannot personally receive the Spirit (John 14:17; Jude 1:19), the Scripture indicates that \_\_\_\_\_ in the world.

Genesis 6:3 - "My Spirit shall not always strive with man . . ."

God's Spirit patiently strove with man prior to the flood, but because they did not respond, but rather increased and continued in wickedness (Gen. 6:5-6), God judged that generation (v. 7).

Though God in His mercy and grace does exercise control over the proneness of man's depraved heart, He is under no obligation to do so. When men persist in sin, and rebel against the "light" God gives them (Ex: creation and conscience), God will let go of them and let them plunge into the depths of sin and subsequent ruin (Romans 1:18-32).

1.) The Holy Spirit today \_\_\_\_\_:  
"He will reprove the world of sin and of righteousness, and of judgment." (See John 16:7-11) He convicts man about:

a. The \_\_\_\_\_ (v. 9)

b. The \_\_\_\_\_ (v. 10)

c. The \_\_\_\_\_ (v. 11)

"At the cross, Christ triumphed over Satan, serving notice on unbelievers of their judgment to come" (Ryrie KJV Study Bible, p. 1526). Thus, in a real sense, all men are convicted in a general sense by the Spirit in the areas of sin, righteousness, and judgment.

2.) The Holy Spirit is active today \_\_\_\_\_ all men to come to salvation (Revelation 22:17).

3.) The Holy Spirit's conviction and invitation is often \_\_\_\_\_ by the world (Acts 7:51; Hebrews 10:29).

**D. The Holy Spirit's Work in Relation to the \_\_\_\_\_ BELIEVER.**

1.) The Holy Spirit's \_\_\_\_\_ toward believers was different under the Old Testament economy than it is today in the Church Age.

a. Key text: John 14:17 - "He (the Spirit) dwelleth with ("para") you, and shall be in ("en") you."

b. The Holy Spirit's relationship to the Old Testament saint was one of an \_\_\_\_\_ presence (He was "with" or "upon" them).

c. The Holy Spirit's relationship to the New Testament saint is one of an \_\_\_\_\_ presence (He is "in" us).

Note: In Isaiah 63:11 the phrase "where is he that put His Holy Spirit within him?" in the Hebrew literally reads: "Where is he that set his holy spirit in among him (Israel)?" (See Haggai 2:5; Ezek. 36:27; 37:14; Jn. 14:17).)

2.) The Holy Spirit's \_\_\_\_\_ was different under the Old Testament economy, than it is today in the Church Age.

Note: This does not mean that God changes, but simply that His methods of dealing with men did change.

a. Certain specially chosen Old Testament saints experienced the Spirit coming "upon" them.

- 1) Moses and the Seventy Elders (Num. 11:17, 25-26)
- 2) The Judges: Othniel (Judges 3:10), Gideon (Judges 6:34), Jephthah (Judges 11:29), Samson (Judges 13:25, 14:6, 19; 15:14)
- 3) King Saul (I Sam. 10:6, 10:10, 11:6)
- 4) King David (I Sam. 16:13, 14)

b. Some Old Testament saints were “\_\_\_\_\_” with the Spirit for special acts of service.

- Example: Bezaleel for the building of the Tabernacle (Exod. 31:3, 35:31)

c. The Spirit would come into certain Old Testament saints for \_\_\_\_\_ (Ezek. 2:2, 3:24) and then could be withdrawn (Psalm 51:11).

3.) The Holy Spirit had a specific ministry to certain Old Testament believers, for \_\_\_\_\_ reasons.

a. \_\_\_\_\_ building - Exod. 31:3

b. Prophetic ministry - II Chron. 15:1-7; Zech. 7:12

- Elijah - I Kings 18:12
- Ezekiel - Ezek. 11:1, 37:1

(Note: The Spirit also carried Ezekiel from place to place in visions - Ezekiel 8:3, 43:5)

1) He revealed unknown truth to specific men (as evidenced even by the pagans who witnessed such power) Joseph - Gen. 41:38, Daniel - Dan. 4:8,9,18; 5:11,14

2) The Spirit provoked God's men to \_\_\_\_\_ His Word.

a.) Elihu - Job 32:18- Ezekiel - Ezek. 11:5- Micah - Micah 3:8

b.) The Holy Spirit came upon such men to give them power, judgment, and might (Micah 3:8).

c. Production of Scripture - 2 Sam. 23:2; 2 Peter 1:20-21.

d. \_\_\_\_\_

The Holy Spirit enabled specific leaders (rulers) to rule over God's nation. Essentially, the Spirit gave the leaders administrative and judicial abilities far beyond their natural capabilities. Examples:

- 1) Moses and the Seventy Elders (Num. 11:17, 25-26)
- 2) Joshua (Num. 27:18; Dt. 34:9)
- 3) The Judges (Jud. 3:10; 6:34; 11:29; 13:25)
- 4) The Kings: Saul (I Sam. 10:6; 10:10), David (I Sam. 16:13,14)

4.) The Holy Spirit had a \_\_\_\_\_ ministry to all O.T. believers for basic reasons.

<b>The Spirit's "Theocratic Anointing" on Old Testament Leaders &amp; Prophets</b>	<b>The Spirit's Abiding Ministry to Every Old Testament Believer</b>
_____	_____
<b>(restricted to specific believers)</b>	<b>(to all believers)</b>
_____	_____
<b>(His power could be withdrawn)</b>	<b>(His presence remained)</b>

a. The Holy Spirit had a \_\_\_\_\_ abiding,  
relationship to Old Testament believers.

An Old Testament Salvation Text:

- Proverbs 1:23a - "Turn ye at my reproof: behold, I will pour out my Spirit unto you . . ."
- "Turn" = Repentance (unto salvation)
- "I will pour out my Spirit" = The Presence of the Spirit

1) On largely theological grounds, it is necessary to conclude that every believer in the Old Testament did enjoy a permanent, abiding ministry of the Holy Spirit.

2) Theologically, there had to be an abiding ministry of the Spirit in the lives of Old Testament believers for two reasons:

a.) For \_\_\_\_\_

b.) For \_\_\_\_\_

- Old Testament saints, like New Testament saints, were depraved and needed the abiding presence of the Spirit to obey the Law of God. In no dispensation could man obey God in the flesh without the Spirit.

3) The Spirit was less intimately related to the Old Testament saint.

a.) The Old Testament believers had the Spirit abiding (with) them, whereas the New Testament believers have the Spirit indwelling (in) them).

b.) The baptism of the Spirit was future (Prophetic) even from John the Baptist's day (Jn. 3:11). The promise of the baptism of the Spirit was not fulfilled until Pentecost (Acts 1:5, 8; 2:1-4).

b. The Holy Spirit \_\_\_\_\_ God's Word to the O.T. believer (Prov. 1:23b)

c. The Holy Spirit gave \_\_\_\_\_ to O.T. Israel. (Is. 63:14)

\*Note: The Holy Spirit was often rebelled against (resisted - Acts 7:51) and vexed (grieved - Is. 63:10) in the O.T., like in the N.T. (Eph. 4:30).

### **E. The Holy Spirit's Work in Relation to THE EARTHLY LIFE OF CHRIST**

#### **1.) The \_\_\_\_\_ of Christ through the Spirit**

a. The Spirit's work in the virgin birth of Christ was **prophesied** (Isaiah 48:16; cp. Isaiah 7:14).

"... the Lord GOD (the Father, and His Spirit (the Holy Spirit), hath sent Me." (the Son - Jesus Christ) (Is. 48:16b)

b. The Spirit's work in the virgin birth of Christ was \_\_\_\_\_ (Luke 1:35).

c. The Spirit's work in the virgin birth of Christ was **fulfilled** (Mt. 1:18, 20).

**NOTE:** Besides the Holy Spirit, the other persons of the Trinity were also certainly involved in the incarnation (the Father - Heb. 10:5; the Son - Heb. 2:14).

#### **2.) The \_\_\_\_\_ of Christ in the Spirit**

- While Christ was on earth, He did everything under the direction of the Father (Jn. 5:17-20, 30; 8:29) and by the power of the Spirit (Acts 10:38).

a. Christ was \_\_\_\_\_ by the Spirit  
(Acts 10:38)

1) This anointing of the Spirit took place at Christ's baptism (Mt. 3:16; Mk. 1:10; Lk. 3:22; Jn. 1:32-34).

2) This anointing may specifically be called the "theocratic anointing."

a.) This anointing remained on Christ (Jn. 1:32) (the Spirit did not come and go as in the Old Testament anointings).

b.) This anointing empowered Christ in His Kenosis (Is. 11:2; Acts 10:38) and initiated His public ministry.

c.) This anointing for \_\_\_\_\_ is:

- Prophesied in Isaiah 42:1 and 61:1 and Fulfilled in Matthew 12:18 and Luke 4:18

b. Christ was \_\_\_\_\_ (controlled by) the Spirit (Lk. 4:1, 14,18, Acts 1:2, 10:38).

- Unlike any other, the Spirit did not fill (control) Christ in a limited way, but totally! Beyond measure! See: John 3:34.

c. Christ was led (directed) by the Spirit (Mt. 4:1; Mk. 1:12; Lk. 4:1).

**APPLICATION:** If Jesus, during His ministry on earth, depended on the power of the Holy Spirit, how much more should we mortals!

**3.) The \_\_\_\_\_ of Christ through the Spirit.**

- Hebrews 9:14



#### 4.) The \_\_\_\_\_ of Christ by the Spirit

- Christ was resurrected by the power of the Holy Spirit (Rom. 8:11; I Pet. 3:18).

**NOTE:** Each person of the Trinity was involved in Christ's resurrection (The Father - Rom. 10:9; the Son - Jn. 10:18; and the Spirit).

### F. The Holy Spirit's Work in THE NEW TESTAMENT BELIEVER

- The Holy Spirit's ministry in the life of every believer is \_\_\_\_\_ and great! Yet His ministry is often misunderstood or neglected.
- Therefore, it is vitally important to understand the Spirit's work in the life of the believer, since every aspect of the believer's spiritual life derives its power exclusively from the direct working of the Holy Spirit.
- Everything in our salvation from our sanctification to power for \_\_\_\_\_ to our future bodily resurrection is because of the Holy Spirit.
- The Holy Spirit shows the person of Jesus Christ to the believer.

#### 1.) The \_\_\_\_\_ of the Holy Spirit (The Spirit's work in regeneration)

- a. The Holy Spirit is responsible for the New Birth (regeneration).
- b. Definition of the New Birth: The act of God by which the principle of new life is implanted in man and the governing disposition of the soul is made holy.
- c. Two important texts:

1) John 3:3-8

a.) To be born out of a mother's womb (v. 4) is the same as being born out of (Greek ek) "water" (v. 5 - cp. Job 38:8) or in other words to be born out of (ek) "flesh" (v. 6).

b.) Jesus taught that this physical birth is not enough to enter into "the kingdom of God." A spiritual birth is needed to become part of God's family. This spiritual birth is accomplished by the Spirit of God (v. 3:7; 1:13).

2) Titus 3:5

a.) "Regeneration" - Greek "palin" = again; "genesis" = birth

b.) "Renewing" - Lit. to make "new again" = when the Spirit of God renews an individual, He imputes the righteousness of Christ to the repentant sinner and thus brings him back to the original relationship which Adam had with God before the fall (SEE Romans 5).

d. The foundation for the New Birth:

1) The Resurrection of Jesus Christ, 1 Peter 1:3

2) The Power of God's Word, 1 Peter 1:23

e. The evidences of the new birth are basically:

1) An enablement to overcome the world by faith (I Jn. 5:4).

2) A lifestyle characterized by \_\_\_\_\_ (I Jn. 2:29), not continual sin (I Jn. 3:9; 5:18).

3) \_\_\_\_\_ for God (I Jn. 4:7) and one's brother (I Jn. 3:10)

## 2.) The Baptism \_\_\_\_\_ the Holy Spirit (Acts 1:5)

- This baptism **with the Holy Ghost** began on the Day of Pentecost (Acts 2:1-4). The Lord Jesus Christ is the baptizer, and the believer is placed or immersed INTO the Holy Spirit. (Matt.3:11) This relates to the believers \_\_\_\_\_ and is for \_\_\_\_\_ in our life for God.

a. In every instance the baptism with the Holy Ghost is mentioned before Pentecost, it is mentioned as \_\_\_\_\_

(Mt. 3:11; Mk. 1:8; Lk. 3:16; Jn. 1:33; Acts 1:5, 8).

- Matt. 3:11: I indeed baptize you with water unto repentance: but he that cometh after me is mightier than I, whose shoes I am not worthy to bear: he shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost, and with fire:

b. After His resurrection, but before His \_\_\_\_\_, Jesus still promised that the baptism with the Spirit was future.

--Acts 1:5 -"Not many days hence"

--John 20:22 -"Receive ye the Holy Ghost"

1) The Bible says that the Spirit would only be given after Christ's glorification (John 7:39)

2) Jesus predicted that the promise of the Father (Jn. 14:16) — that is, the Father's sending of the Spirit for witnessing power-- would be fulfilled after His ascension (Acts 1:4-9). The Spirit actually came 10 days after Christ's ascension.

3) The Holy Spirit did not come for empowered service in John 20:22, but rather Jesus is preparing His disciples to take or accept Him when He did come by breathing upon them so that they were indwelt by the Holy Spirit (Acts 1:4). They

\_\_\_\_\_ the Holy Ghost.

The reference to "breathing on them" (v. 22) is Jesus' way of showing the association of the Spirit ("pneuma" = wind or breath) with Jesus Christ Himself. The Holy Spirit is the "Spirit of Christ" (Ro. 8:9; Phil. 1:9; Acts 16:7; Gal. 4:6; Jn. 14:16).

c. Peter specifically states that the baptism with the Holy Spirit had its "\_\_\_\_\_" at Pentecost (Acts 11:15-17).

d. Other Bible terms that mean the same as Baptized with the Holy Ghost.

1) \_\_\_\_\_ with power from on high. Luke 24:49

2) \_\_\_\_\_ with the Holy Ghost. Acts 2:4 (Ind. Aorist Passive verb)

3) The Holy Spirit was \_\_\_\_\_. Acts 2:15-18

4) The \_\_\_\_\_ of the Holy Ghost. Acts 2:38

5) Received the Holy Ghost. Acts 10:47; Acts 8:17; Acts 19:2-6

e. The baptism with the Holy Ghost means empowered \_\_\_\_\_.

1) Jesus promised witnessing power to those who are filled with the Holy Spirit. Luke 24:46-49

2) Jesus promised power to witness to the \_\_\_\_\_ part of the world. Acts 1:8

R.A. Torrey wrote, *The baptism with the Holy Spirit is a work of the Holy Spirit always connected with and primarily for the purpose of testimony and service. There is not one single passage in the Bible, either in the Old Testament or the New Testament, where the Baptism of the Holy Spirit is spoken of, where it is not connected with testimony or service. The primary purpose of the Baptism with the Holy Spirit is to equip us and fit us for service. (The Power of Pentecost, John R. Rice, p.127)*

3) At Pentecost the believers were filled with the Holy Ghost (which is equal to the baptism with the Spirit) and they witnessed with power. Acts 2:4

4) \_\_\_\_\_ was filled with the Holy Spirit for powerful witnessing. Acts 4:8 (Aorist passive participle)

5) The group of disciples were filled with the Holy Ghost for witnessing power. Acts 4:31 (Aorist passive indicative)

6) \_\_\_\_\_ was filled with the Holy Ghost and witnessed with power. Acts 6:8

7) \_\_\_\_\_ was filled with the Holy Ghost and ministered with great power. Acts 9:17 (Aorist Passive Subjunctive)

(Notice in these verses that often believers were filled with the Holy Spirit without speaking in tongues. Speaking in tongues is a gift of the Holy Spirit which is not for every believer; the baptism with the Holy Spirit is for every believer.)

f. How to be baptized with the Holy Ghost for empowered service:

1) \_\_\_\_\_ on Jesus Christ for salvation.

2) Be fully \_\_\_\_\_ to God. Acts 5:32

3) \_\_\_\_\_ God in faith for His power. Luke 11:13

4) The baptism with the Spirit is not a \_\_\_\_\_, but a repeated access to our first blessing of the Holy Spirit at the moment of our salvation.

**3.) Baptism \_\_\_\_\_ the Holy Spirit into Christ, 1 Cor. 12:13**

a. The baptism by the Spirit \_\_\_\_\_ believers to Christ. Here, the Holy Spirit is the baptizer, and He places the believer into Christ. This relates to the believers SALVATION and focuses upon the believers \_\_\_\_\_ in the body of Christ.

b. It is the Holy Spirit who unites (joins) believers to Christ and thus spiritually identifies believers with Christ. No one would be \_\_\_\_\_ without the baptism BY the Spirit. The reason is simple. It is by means of baptism BY the Holy Spirit that a believer is permanently joined to Jesus Christ!

1 Cor. 12:13 - "By one Spirit are we all baptized into one body..." - The Spirit joins the believer to the "Body of Christ."

Rom. 6:3 - "Know ye not that so many of us as were baptized into Jesus Christ were baptized into his death?"

c. Spirit baptism unites believers to the death, burial, and resurrection of Christ (Romans 6:1-8). Christ's death for sin becomes the believer's death to sin; His resurrection is our resurrection.

d. Water baptism is a vivid expression of the believer's union with Christ in His death, burial, and resurrection.

Gal. 3:27 - "For as many of you as have been baptized into Christ have put on Christ." At the moment one is "baptized into Christ," he is clothed with Christ (v. 27) and becomes "one" in Christ (v. 28).

Eph. 4:5 - "One Lord, one faith, one baptism"

e. The unity of the Spirit (v. 3) among Christians is possible because they all share the same baptism of the Spirit (v. 5).

f. Baptism BY the Spirit occurs in the life of \_\_\_\_\_.  
believer in this age.

"For by one Spirit are we all baptized into one body... and have all been made to drink into one Spirit" (I Cor. 12:13).

g. Baptism BY the Spirit occurs only \_\_\_\_\_.

"One Lord, one faith, one baptism" (Eph. 4:5).

The aorist tense of I Corinthians 12:13 indicates an unrepeatable experience (Note: By contrast, the command to be "filled with the Spirit" [Eph. 5:18] is expressed by the present tense, indicating a continual, repetitious experience).

#### **4.) The \_\_\_\_\_ of the Holy Spirit (The Spirit's work in the believer's eternal security)**

When someone believes the Gospel message, at the same moment that he is baptized by the Spirit, he is also sealed with the Holy Spirit (Eph. 1:13).

Several important truths should be understood about the "sealing of the Spirit":

a. The sealing of the Spirit occurs at the \_\_\_\_\_.

"...ye believed (Aorist participle) , ye were sealed (Aorist verb)..." (Eph. 1:13)

b. The sealing of the Spirit is a work of God.

1) "ye were sealed" (passive voice) (Eph. 1:13).

2) It is "God who hath also sealed us" (II Cor. 1:21, 22).

c. The sealing of the Spirit provides the believer with \_\_\_\_\_.

1) A seal indicates \_\_\_\_\_ and security.

2) Literally, a seal was used to make something \_\_\_\_\_ (Mt. 27:66), to keep something guarded or protected (Rev. 10:4) and to mark something as one's property (Rev. 7:3-8).

3) This sealing of the Spirit is referred to as "the \_\_\_\_\_ of our inheritance until the redemption of the purchased possession..." (Eph. 1:13).

a) The word "earnest" (Greek arrabon) refers to a "down payment," "pledge," or "guarantee deposit" (cp. LXX - Gen. 38:17-20).

b) A Greek engagement ring is called an "arrabona."

c) The gift of the Holy Spirit, like an engagement ring, is Christ's guarantee that He will return and take His bride unto Himself.

d) And the believer is "sealed unto the day of redemption" (Eph. 4:30). This proved that the Christian will never lose his salvation. God will keep His promise of eternal life

## **5.) The Indwelling of the Holy Spirit**

(The Spirit's work in sanctification)

a. The indwelling of the Holy Spirit is \_\_\_\_\_.

1) Every believer's body is a "temple" (naos) in which the Holy Spirit lives (1 Cor 6:19-20).



2) In the Old Testament, the glory cloud of God dwelt in the Temple building (I Kings 8:10-13; II Chron. 7:1-3); now God's "Spirit of Glory" (1 Peter 4:14) dwells within the New Testament believer (1 Cor. 6:9; 1 Tim. 4:14).]

b. The indwelling of the Holy Spirit is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(All Christians are indwelt by the Spirit)

1) If a man does not have the Spirit, he does not have Christ (he is not a Christian) - Romans 8:9

2) Even sinning Christians are said to possess the Holy Spirit (1 Cor. 6:15-20).

c. The indwelling of the Holy Spirit is \_\_\_\_\_.

1) 1 Cor. 2:14 - "the natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit..."

2) Jude 19 - "...having not the Spirit"

d. The indwelling of the Holy Spirit is \_\_\_\_\_.

- The Holy Spirit will never leave the believer once he enters his life, for God says that the believer has been sealed with the Holy Spirit . . . until the day of redemption (Eph. 1:13-14).

e. The indwelling of the Holy Spirit is provable.

- The following are evidences to be found in the believer's life proving that he possesses the Holy Spirit:

1) The Spirit produces \_\_\_\_\_ in the believer (Gal. 5:22).

2) The Spirit gives a love for God (Rom. 5:5).

3) The Spirit changes one's life (Rom. 8:1, 4, 5, 9; 2 Cor. 3:3; contrast with Jude 19).

4) Also, the Holy Spirit mortifies sin (Rom. 8:13), leads the believer (Rom. 8:14), witnesses with our spirit (Rom. 8:16; Gal. 4:6; I Jn. 4:13), power to obey God (I Jn. 3:24), and illuminates one's mind (I Cor. 2:10-12, 2:14; Eph. 1:17).

a.) Don't \_\_\_\_\_ the Spirit (I Th. 5:19).

You quench the Spirit by not allowing God to speak to you - via His Word (I Th. 5:20).

b.) Don't grieve the Spirit (Eph. 4:30)

c.) \_\_\_\_\_ in the Spirit (Gal. 5:16).

- This means to live a life of surrender or yieldedness to the Spirit so that the Holy Spirit can direct your steps, actions, and attitudes.

## 6.) The \_\_\_\_\_ of the Spirit

### (The Spirit's Work in Praying for the Believer)

- The Holy Spirit intercedes to the Father, on behalf of each and every believer (Rom. 8:26, 27).

a. The Spirit prays when He is needed most (v. 26a).

"The Spirit also helpeth our infirmities" (areas of weakness and spiritual "sickness").

b. The Spirit prays with compassionate feelings (v. 26b) -

"groanings" (deep sighs) which cannot be uttered" (thoughts too deep for words).

c. The Spirit prays with the mind (will) of God (v. 27).

The Spirit being of the same divine nature as the Father, knows what the will of the Father is.

## **7.) The Gifts of the Spirit in the speaking of tongues, 1 Corinthians 12-14**

a. A definition: Tongues speaking was a miraculous gift of the Spirit giving one the ability to speak an \_\_\_\_\_ without ever studying that language, for the purpose of a sign gift to National Israel that Jesus was the Messiah and of a coming judgment. (Acts 2,10,19; 1 Cor. 12-14)

b. Why did it become so popular?

- 1) Reaction against dead religion
- 2) Desire to be exactly like the New Testament Church in Acts
- 3) Emotional Appeal
- 4) Equal to Spirituality. The Pentecostal's distinctive doctrine is that the baptism of the Spirit is evidenced by speaking in tongues.
- 5) Addictive experience

c. An Overview of Spiritual Gifts, 1 Corinthians 12-14

1) \_\_\_\_\_ of Spiritual Gifts, 1 Cor. 12

2) \_\_\_\_\_ of Spiritual Gifts (Love), 1 Cor. 13

3) \_\_\_\_\_ of Spiritual Gifts (Uselessness of uninterpreted tongues), 1 Cor. 14

d. The Purpose of Tongues, 1 Cor. 14:20-22

1) A Sign Gift to \_\_\_\_\_, Isaiah 28:9-13; Deuteronomy 28:45-52.

2) A Sign to Israel that Jesus is the Messiah. Jewish people were

always present when tongues were spoken in Acts 2, 10, and 19.

3) A Sign that \_\_\_\_\_ was coming  
(which it did, when Rome destroyed the Temple in Jerusalem in  
AD 70), Deut. 28:45-52

e. A Procedure for Speaking in Tongues, 1 Cor. 14:26-40

1) For the edification of the church, v.26 (see also 1 Cor.  
14:3,4,5,12,17)

2) A \_\_\_\_\_, not gibberish, v.27 (See  
Acts 2:6)

3) Two or Three speak in total, \_\_\_\_\_ at a  
time, v.27

4) Must be \_\_\_\_\_, v.28

5) Order, not

\_\_\_\_\_,  
v.33

6) \_\_\_\_\_ are not to speak in  
tongues, v.34

7) These regulations are from the Lord. v.37, 38