

A STUDY OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

- ❑ Who Is The Holy Spirit?
- ❑ The Holy Spirit And The Scriptures
- ❑ The Holy Spirit And The Apostles
- ❑ The Baptism Of The Holy Spirit
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WHO IS THE HOLY SPIRIT?

The Source Of For Knowledge About The Holy Spirit:

- We must look to God's word for our knowledge and understanding about the Holy Spirit.
- We cannot use human logic, philosophy or theology. Anything that does not come from the Scripture is nothing more than supposition.
- We cannot know all things about the Holy Spirit (**Deuteronomy 29:29**), but the Scriptures do reveal some things about Him.

The Holy Spirit Is A Member Of The Godhead:

- He is a divine person, part of the Godhead (**Matthew 28:19; Romans 15:30; John 15:26**)
- The term Godhead is found 3 times in Scripture (**Acts 17:29; Romans 1:20; Colossians 2:9**)
Respectively:
 - theois.....the Deity (ie. One true God)
 - theiotes.....the attributes of God (Divine nature)
 - theotes.....Divine essence of Godhood (personality of God)

- The Father is God (**1 Corinthians 1:3**), but is not the Son (**1 John 1:3**) or the Spirit (**Matthew 3:16-17**).
- The Son is God (**John 1:1-14**), but is not the Father (**1 Corinthians 1:3**) or the Spirit (**John 14:16**).
- The Spirit is God (**Acts 5:3-4**), but is not the Father **Matthew 3:16-17**, or the Son (**John 14:16**).

- The Holy Spirit is not merely an impersonal force or influence. As a divine personality, He possesses the characteristics of a person. The Spirit:
 - is referred to with personal pronouns, not neuter pronouns.
 - speaks / testifies / witnesses / teaches (**1 Timothy 4:1; John 15:26; John 14:26**)
 - guides / directs / leads / forbids (**John 16:12-13; Acts 16:6-7**)
 - has a mind and affections (**Romans 8:27; Romans 15:30**)
 - has knowledge and thought (**1 Corinthians 2:10-11**)
 - can be lied to and resisted (**Acts 5:3; 7:51**)
 - can be despised and blasphemed (**Hebrews 10:29; Matthew 12:31-32**)
 - can be grieved and vexed (**Ephesians 4:30; Isaiah 63:10**)
- His divine nature is as evident as that of the Father or the Son. He is:
 - eternal (**Hebrews 9:14**)
 - omnipotent (**Romans 8:11**)
 - omniscient (**1 Corinthians 2:11-12**)
 - omnipresent (**Psalms 139:11**)

The Divine Nature Of The Holy Spirit's Work:

- He assisted in creation (**Genesis 1:2; Job 33:4; Psalm 104:30**)
- He was the agent in Christ's incarnation (**Luke 1:35; Matthew 1:18**)
- He inspired the Scriptures (**1 Corinthians 2:4-5, 10-13**)
- He dwells in Christians (**1 Corinthians 3:16; 6:19; Ephesians 1:13-14; Galatians 4:6**)
- He was the agent in the resurrection of Christ (**1 Peter 3:18-19**)
- He gives hope (**Romans 15:13**); joy (**Romans 14:17**), comfort (**Acts 9:31**) and bears witness with man's spirit (**Romans 8:16**)

THE HOLY SPIRIT AND THE SCRIPTURES

- The Bible claims to be God's inspired word (**2 Timothy 3:16**)
- The Bible claims the Holy Spirit to be its origin or source (**2 Peter 1:20-21**)
- The Bible claims to be the sword of the Spirit (**Ephesians 6:17; Hebrews 4:12**)
- It is necessary to understand that the Bible is of divine origin, and not a product of man.

ESTABLISHING AUTHORITY IN RELIGION.

From The Mind Of God To Man Today



- All Scripture Is From God (2 Timothy 3:16-17)**
 - Inspiration – theospneustos ➡➡➡➡➡ God (theos) breathed/Spirit (pneuma)
 - by the very nature of the words used to describe the word of God, it is from the Spirit of God.
- God Speaks To through His Son (Hebrews 1:1-3)**
 - Jesus has revealed the Father (**John 1:1-3, 14, 18**)
 - He is the very image of Jehovah (**John 14:6-11; Hebrews 1:3**)
- The Holy Spirit Provided Complete Revelation**
 - He revealed all truth (**John 14:16-17, 26; 16:12-14**)
 - He has given us all things pertaining to life and godliness (**1 Peter 1:3**)
- Prophets Were Moved By The Holy Spirit (2 Peter 1:19-21)**
 - **“Moved”** – led, guided...
 - What is a prophet? (**Deuteronomy 18:18-19**) – one in whom God has put His word...
- The Word Spoken, Written & Confirmed**
 - First oral, then written (**Acts 20:20; 2 Thessalonians 2:15; Ephesians 3:1-4; 1 Peter 5:12**)
 - God provided miracles to confirm the word (**Mark 16:17-20; Hebrews 2:1-2**)

THE ENDING OF REVELATION (dealt with in more detail in a later lesson)

- Paul said tongues, prophecy and knowledge would eventually cease (**1 Corinthians 13:8-12**)
- Jude indicated that the faith was **“once delivered”** to the saints (**Jude 3**)
- God did not intend to reveal all things to us (**John 20:30-31; Deuteronomy 29:29**)
- Any ‘new’ revelation contradicting what has been revealed brings damnation (**Galatians 1:6-9**)

PLENARY & VERBAL INSPIRATION

- Plenary inspiration — inspiration with regard to thoughts conveyed (**1 Corinthians 2:9-13**)
- Verbal inspiration — inspiration with regard to words used (**1 Corinthians 2:13; 2 Peter 1:21**)
 - God did not dictate to the writers. God permitted each writer to use words which were characteristic of his own style in conveying the thoughts of God. However, God's approval of such words should be understood as a stamp of inspiration.
- The Bible is the mind of God revealed to man, given by the Spirit through the inspired writers.
- Revelation through the Holy Spirit was not promised in any form beyond that which is given in Scripture.

THE HOLY SPIRIT AND THE APOSTLES

- ❑ A special relationship existed between the Holy Spirit and the apostles. Texts which depict this relationship have been misused and misapplied by some, to include all people in the promises made to the apostles...
- ❑ We need to be sure that we rightly divide the word (**2 Tim 2:15**), allowing the content and context of the Scriptures to mold our understanding, not emotion and human theories...

“...He will give you another Helper...” (Jn 14:16)

- ❑ Who is “you”? The apostles, except for Judas (**13:31-33**)
- ❑ What was promised? – another Helper / Comforter... ➡➡➡➡
 - the Spirit of truth (ie. Revelation)
- ❑ He dwells with you and will be in you
 - this is generically true of all believers (**1 Cor 3:16; 6:19-20**)
 - but the apostles had a significant role and relationship beyond this (**Eph 2:20-22**)

The Greek *parakletos* (helper / comforter) appears only 4 times in Scripture, each time in the midst of Jesus' private conversation with the apostles (John 14:16, 26; 15:26; 16:7). There is no English word adequate to express *parakletos*. The word hold the idea of “one who is called in” as a helper, comforter, counsellor. Thayer says, “...the Holy Spirit was destined to take the place of Christ with the Apostles after His ascension to the Father.” Secular Greek uses the word in connection with help given in a legal trial.

“...He will teach you all things...” (John 14:26)

- ❑ Who is “you”? This remains a private discourse between the Lord and His apostles...
- ❑ What was promised? The Helper / Comforter (*parakletos*)...
 - revelation of the will of God (**1 Cor 2:4-5, 9-13**)
 - remembrance of Jesus' words. The very wording limits the application... (**Mk 13:11**)
- ❑ Timothy received the gift of the Holy Spirit (**1 Tim 4:14; 2 Tim 1:6, 14**), but he did not have perfect recollection of Jesus' words or inherent access to all truth (**1 Tim 4:13, 15-16; 2:15**). He had to read and study. He had the Spirit, but not as the *parakletos* as the apostles experienced.

“...He will testify of Me. And you also will bear witness...” (John 15:26-27)

- ❑ When was the Helper sent from the Father?
 - At Pentecost following the ascension (**Ac 2:1-4, 32-33**)
- ❑ Who received the Spirit on that occasion?
 - was it the 120, or was it the apostles only? ➡ ➡ ➡ ➡
- ❑ The Spirit gave them utterance. He testified concerning the Christ, and they bore witness (**Ac 1:8; 2:22-24, 32, 36**)

Who received the Spirit at Pentecost?

Antecedent is “the eleven” (Acts 1:26)

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| ▲ | ✓ “they” were in one place (2:1) | ▲ |
| ▲ | ✓ it filled the house where “they” were (2:2) | ▲ |
| ▲ | ✓ divided tongues appeared and sat on “them” (2:3) | ▲ |
| ▲ | ✓ “they” were all filled with the Spirit (2:4) | ▲ |
| ▲ | ✓ everyone heard “them” speak in his own language (2:6) | ▲ |

NOTE:

It was those who were baptized that spoke.
Those who spoke were all Galileans.
The apostles were all Galileans.
(Acts 2:4, 7; 1:11)

“...He will guide you into all truth...” (John 16:13)

- ❑ Again, Jesus emphasizes the relationship of the Spirit to the apostles; He would be their *parakletos* (**16:7**)
- ❑ Guidance into all truth...
 - the apostles received all truth through the Spirit...
 - some have the idea that we today can call upon the Spirit to lead us in truth, and that it will be so. Consider the religious division among those who make such claims...
 - we will receive all truth, if we study and accept all that the apostles have recorded. (**Jn 17:17; 2 Tim 3:16-17**)
- ❑ He will tell you things to come...
 - details of future events was revealed through the Spirit to the apostles (ie. Destruction of Jerusalem, apostasy, second coming of Christ, resurrection of the dead).
 - folks who claim knowledge of things to come beyond what is revealed in Scripture are deceivers...
 - there is a history of false prophets in our modern era...
- ❑ If our relationship to the Spirit was the same as the apostles, we would:
 - know the truth without studying
 - remember all that Jesus said
 - know what to say in all instances
 - know the future
- ❑ We will study in a subsequent lesson, “The Holy Spirit and the Christian”

THE BAPTISM OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

- The baptism of the Spirit is a topic of much discussion and division...
- Some believe the baptism of the Spirit was merely for certain individuals in the infant church, others believe it was for all individuals who come to Christ in all times...
- It is gravely important that we understand the nature of and subjects of the Holy Spirit baptism...

THE PROMISE OF HOLY SPIRIT BAPTISM

- "And it shall come to pass afterward that I will pour out My Spirit on all flesh..." (Joel 2:28)
- "...come to pass afterward..."
 - In the latter days, the last times, the time of Christ...
 - Peter gives us the time of fulfilment, as he indicates this is what is taking place in Acts 2 (v 16-17)
- "...on all flesh..."
 - all nations, whether Jewish or Gentile... – all flesh = all mankind (world view, not every person)
 - Genesis 6:12-13, all flesh was corrupt, but Noah wasn't (all mankind, not every person)...
- "...I will pour out My Spirit..."
 - distribute, cause to fall upon...
 - the beginning of this pouring out is seen in Acts 2

WHOM WAS JOEL SPEAKING ABOUT?

- 1 – Was it only given to the apostles?
- 2 – Was Cornelius' household included?
- 3 – Was it a general promise to all men & women

HOLY SPIRIT BAPTISM WAS A PROMISE, NOT A COMMAND

- Acts 1:5 – "...He commanded them not to depart from Jerusalem, but to wait for the Promise of the Father... you shall be baptized with the Holy Spirit not many days from now."
 - Compare Luke 24:49; John 14:16
- Holy Spirit baptism can neither be commanded nor applied by one man to another...
- The only baptism that is commanded is water baptism (1 Peter 3:21; Acts 22:16)
- Question – what is the one baptism? (Ephesians 4:1-6)

HOLY SPIRIT BAPTISM IS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MIRACULOUS

- There are two instances in the Scriptures that show us the Holy Spirit baptism, Acts 2 & Acts 10...
- Acts 2 – "...a sound from heaven, as of a rushing mighty wind..." (v 2)
 - "...divided tongues, as of fire, and one sat upon each of them." (v 3)
 - "...all filled with the Holy Spirit and began to speak with other tongues..." (v 4)
- Acts 10 – "...the Holy Spirit fell upon all those who heard the word." (v 44)
 - "...they heard them speak with tongues and magnify God." (v 46)
- The gifts of the Spirit were given in 2 different ways, the baptism of the Spirit (which we see here), and the laying on of the apostles hands (Acts 8:17-19; 19:6)

PURPOSE OF THE TWO BAPTISMS OF THE SPIRIT

- The Apostles...
 - In fulfilment of the Lord's promise made to them (Luke 24:49; Jn 14:16, 26)
 - They would be fitted as witnesses for Him...
 - They were equipped to confirm the word which was spoken...
- Cornelius & his household...
 - God, bearing testimony that the Gentiles were acceptable...
 - A miracle such as this was necessary to remove the Jewish prejudice...
 - NOTE – They were not saved by the Spirit coming upon them. It was a sign. Peter would tell them what they needed to do (v 6; 11:14). After receiving the Spirit, they were commanded to be baptized (v 47-48; 2:38)

Note the miraculous in the conversion of Cornelius:
– 3 – angel appears to him;
– 10 – Peter's vision;
– 19 – Spirit speaks to Peter;
– 44 – Spirit fell upon them

- There is no indication in the Scripture that the baptism of the Spirit occurred on any other occasion than in Acts 2 and Acts 10. The gifts which accompanied the baptism of the Spirit have served their purpose, and are no longer needed today...

NOW CONCERNING SPIRITUAL GIFTS

- As with many topics related to the Holy Spirit, there is a great deal of confusion in the religious world regarding the purpose and receipt of miraculous spiritual gifts...
- From the Scriptures we see three different ways that the Holy Spirit was received by the people of God: 1) baptism of the Spirit, 2) miraculous gifts, 3) indwelling of the Spirit.

The Gifts of the Spirit Distributed

- The English word “gift” is translated from the Greek *charisma*, which is used of any blessing, whether material or spiritual, miraculous or non-miraculous. The word appears 19 times in the New Testament.
- Two texts list spiritual gifts, Romans 12:6-8 and 1 Corinthians 12:4-11, 28-30. The gifts of Romans 12 are not miraculous, but those listed in 1 Corinthians 12 are.

- “...that I may impart to you some spiritual GIFT...” (Romans 1:11)
- “...the free GIFT is not like the offense...” (Romans 5:15)
- “...the GIFT is not like that which came through the one who sinned...” (Romans 5:16)
- “...the GIFT of God is eternal life...” (Romans 6:23)
- “...the GIFTS and the calling of God are irrevocable.” (Romans 11:29)
- “Having then GIFTS differing according to the grace that is given to us...” (Romans 12:6)
- “...so that you come short in no GIFT...” (1 Corinthians 1:7)
- “...each one has his own GIFT from God...” (1 Corinthians 7:7)
- “There are diversities of GIFTS, but the same Spirit.” (1 Corinthians 12:4)
- “...to another GIFTS of healings by the same Spirit...” (1 Corinthians 12:9)
- “...GIFTS of healings...” (1 Corinthians 12:28)
- “Do all have GIFTS of healings?...” (1 Corinthians 12:30)
- “...earnestly desire the best GIFTS...” (1 Corinthians 12:31)
- “...that thanks may be given by many persons on our behalf for the GIFT granted to us through many.” (2 Corinthians 1:11)
- “Do not neglect the GIFT that is in you...” (1 Timothy 4:14)
- “...I remind you to stir up the GIFT of God which is in you...” (2 Timothy 1:6)
- “As each one has received a GIFT, minister it to one another...” (1 Peter 4:10)

ROMANS 12:6-8

Having then gifts differing according to the grace that is given to us, let us use them: if prophecy⁽¹⁾, let us prophesy in proportion to our faith; or ministry⁽²⁾, let us use it in our ministering; he who teaches⁽³⁾, in teaching; he who exhorts⁽⁴⁾, in exhortation; he who gives⁽⁵⁾, with liberality; he who leads⁽⁶⁾, with diligence; he who shows mercy⁽⁷⁾, with cheerfulness.

1 CORINTHIANS 12:4-11, 28-30

There are diversities of gifts, but the same Spirit. There are differences of ministries, but the same Lord. And there are diversities of activities, but it is the same God who works all in all. But the manifestation of the Spirit is given to each one for the profit of all: for to one is given the word of wisdom⁽¹⁾ through the Spirit, to another the word of knowledge⁽²⁾ through the same Spirit, to another faith⁽³⁾ by the same Spirit, to another gifts of healings⁽⁴⁾ by the same Spirit, to another the working of miracles⁽⁵⁾, to another prophecy⁽⁶⁾, to another discerning of spirits⁽⁷⁾, to another different kinds of tongues⁽⁸⁾, to another the interpretation of tongues⁽⁹⁾. But one and the same Spirit works all these things, distributing to each one individually as He wills....

...And God has appointed these in the church: first apostles, second prophets, third teachers, after that miracles, then gifts of healings, helps, administrations, varieties of tongues. Are all apostles? Are all prophets? Are all teachers? Are all workers of miracles? Do all have gifts of healings? Do all speak with tongues? Do all interpret? But earnestly desire the best gifts. And yet I show you a more excellent way.

- The gifts were not for individual benefit, but for the profit of all (1 Corinthians 12:7; 14:1, 3-5).
- Consider the gifts spoken of in Romans 12:
 - 1 – prophecy, used of predictive revelation, but also generically of speaking God’s word...
 - 2 – ministry, same word used to speak of a deacon (servant)...
 - 3 – teaches, training by way of instruction or doctrine...
 - 4 – exhorts, to comfort, to console, to entreat or pray...
 - 5 – gives, to share, to impart...
 - 6 – leads, to rule, to stand before, to preside...
 - 7 – shows mercy, be compassionate, have pity on...

- Consider the gifts spoken of in 1 Corinthians 12:
 - 1 – word of wisdom, understanding and application of divine truth, given by inspiration...
 - 2 – word of knowledge, knowledge of divine truth previously hidden, wisdom by inspiration...
 - 3 – faith, conviction of truth, received miraculously, not same as Romans 10:17...
 - 4 – gifts of healings, ability to make well the lame, blind, sick, diseased, etc...
 - 5 – working of miracles, beyond healings (ie. raising dead, water to wine, feeding 5,000)...
 - 6 – prophecy, like wisdom & knowledge, but likely by sudden impulse (sometimes predictive)
 - 7 – discerning of spirits, able to determine truthfulness of another (ie. Acts 5:1-4)...
 - 8 – different kinds of tongues, ability to speak in variety of languages (Acts 2:4, 6, 8)...
 - 9 – interpretation of tongues, understanding and translation of a tongue spoken...

The Purpose of the Miraculous Spiritual Gifts

- The gifts were given in the absence of complete revelation, so that God's word might be revealed and confirmed through these men (2 Corinthians 4:7). The gifts and miracles were God's confirmation of the word which was being spoken (Hebrews 2:1-4).
- Gifts were used to establish the church (Romans 1:11), and effect growth (Ephesians 4:7-16).

How were the Miraculous Gifts Imparted?

- Through the laying on of the apostles' hands (Acts 19:1-7; Romans 1:11; 2 Timothy 1:6). The ability to lay hands upon another and impart the gifts of the Spirit was limited to the apostles (Acts 8:16-19). This being the case, the ability to lay on hands and impart the gifts of the Spirit would cease with the death of the last apostle.

The End of Miraculous Spiritual Gifts

- In 1 Corinthians 12, Paul identifies the gifts. In chapter 14, Paul addresses the use of the gifts in the assembly of God's people. In chapter 13, he reveals the duration of the gifts.
 - 13:8 – eventually, prophecies would fail, tongues would cease, knowledge would vanish away.
 - 13:9 – the gifts provided only portions of the whole of God's revelation.
 - 13:10 – the perfect will of God would come, and the parts would be done away with. (the perfect is neuter, not masculine)
 - 13:11 – the gifts are likened to the things of a child, but when maturity is reached (ie. the complete revelation is present), then the childish things are put away.
 - 13:12 – with the gifts (and before complete revelation), Paul likens the Christian's knowledge to looking into a mirror dimly. However, when the perfect had come, it would be as one looking face to face.
 - 13:13 – The gifts would not abide, but faith, hope and love would. Love is identified as the greatest, because faith and hope will cease when the saved come into the presence of God in eternity. But love will remain.

Perfect – Gr. teleios having reached its end, finished, completed

THE INDWELLING OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

- As with most topics related to the Holy Spirit, confusion exists regarding the indwelling of the Spirit. Some seem to claim complete knowledge of the indwelling Spirit, others avoid discussion of it at all cost. We need to study from the Scriptures, and draw conclusions based solely upon God's revelation...
- We have studied in our previous lessons two of the three ways the Holy Spirit is received by the people of God, the baptism of the Spirit and the ability to perform the miraculous gifts. These were both limited in their scope. Now, we discuss the indwelling, which is received by EVERY Christian.

The Holy Spirit Dwells In The Christian

- There are several Scriptures which speak of the indwelling of the Holy Spirit in the child of God (Romans 8:9, 11; 1 Corinthians 3:16; 6:19; Ephesians 2:22; 2 Timothy 1:14; James 4:5). Nothing in these texts would lead us to the conclusion that the indwelling of the Spirit involves miraculous gifts.

How Does The Spirit Dwell In The Christian?

- It is not a bodily indwelling, it is spiritual in nature (Ephesians 3:16).
- Consider other examples of the word "dwell" from the Scriptures:
 - sin can dwell in an individual (Romans 7:17, 20) (vice versa, though no text uses the word dwell)
 - The truth dwells in the Christian (John 15:7; 5:38; 2 John 2)
 - The Christian dwells in the truth (1 Corinthians 15:1; John 8:31)
 - God dwells in the Christian (2 Corinthians 6:16; Ephesians 4:6; Philippians 2:13; 1 John 4:4)
 - The Christian dwells in God (1 John 4:13, 15-16)
 - Christ dwells in the Christian (John 6:56; 15:4-5; 17:23, 26; Romans 8:10)
 - The Christian dwells in Christ (John 6:56; 15:4-5; 2 Corinthians 5:17; Galatians 3:27; Colossians 2:6-7)
 - The Holy Spirit dwells in the Christian (Romans 8:9, 11; 1 Corinthians 3:16; 6:19)
 - The Christian dwells in the Holy Spirit (Galatians 5:25)
- From consideration of the use of the word "dwell" through these examples, we ought to understand the indwelling of the Spirit to be a presence in the life of the Christian.

What Do We Have Because The Spirit Dwells In Us?

- Rivers of living water flowing from the heart (John 7:38-39; cf. John 4:14; Proverbs 18:4; Isaiah 12:3)
- We are sealed and guaranteed with the Spirit (2 Corinthians 1:21-22; 5:5 Ephesians 1:13-14; 4:30)

SEALED — Gr. sphragizo
to stamp (with a signet or private mark) for security or preservation

GUARANTEE — Gr. arrhabon
a pledge, part of the purchase-money or property given in advance as security for the rest.

Note The Close Relationship Of The Spirit To The Word

- Ephesians 6:17, the Word is the Sword of the Spirit (1 Timothy 4:1; 1 Jn 5:6).
- John 6:63, both the Word and the Spirit give life.
- Ephesians 5:18-19; Colossians 3:16, to be filled with the Spirit means to have His word in us.
- 1 Corinthians 2:4-13, the Spirit has revealed the things of God through His word.
- Galatians 3:2; Romans 10:17, the Spirit is received by the hearing of faith.
- 2 Thessalonians 2:13, salvation is by sanctification of the Spirit and belief of the truth (1 Peter 1:2, 22).

INTERACTION WITH THE HOLY SPIRIT

Romans 8 – Part 1

- Romans 8 is perhaps the most referenced text when it comes to issues regarding the Holy Spirit and His interaction with the child of God. It speaks about us walking according to the Spirit, having the Spirit in us, being led by the Spirit, receiving the witness of the Spirit, and more.
- Let us consider Paul's instruction about the Spirit as given in Romans 8

Walking After The Spirit (8:1-13)

Choosing to walk according to the Spirit (1, 5-8)

- Condemnation is the just result of sin. For the Christian, there is no condemnation IF we “...do not walk according to the flesh, but according to the Spirit.”
- We must choose to walk according to the Spirit (**Gal 5:16, 25**). It is a determination of the mind, exercised through our words and actions.

The law of the Spirit of life in Christ (2-4)

- The gospel gives freedom from sin; the law of Moses could not (**Ro 7:4-13; Heb 7:18-19**)
- Christ fulfilled the law (Mt 5:18; Heb 4:15), and thus removed it (**Col 2:13-15; Eph 2:15**)
- Through Him, we now can fulfill the righteousness requirement of the law, obedience (**Heb 5:9**)

If indeed the Spirit of God dwells in you (9-13)

- Does the Spirit of God dwell in you? The evidence is found in our thoughts and actions...
- Though the body will die (as it will for all), the Spirit provides eternal life (**2 Cor 4:14; 1 Cor 15:42-44**)
- If we live according to the flesh, we will die, not only physically, but spiritually (**Gal 6:8**)

Our Relationship To The Spirit (8:14-17)

Led by the Spirit (14-15)

- Only those who are the sons of God are led by the Spirit of God, and all those who are led by the Spirit of God are the sons of God. Some make this into a miraculous leading...
- “But if you are led by the Spirit, you are not under the law.” (**Gal 5:18**)
- To be led by the Spirit simply refers to us submitting ourselves to the “...law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus...” (v 2). When we submit to the Spirit's will, we are led by the Spirit. (**Col 2:6-10**)
- We receive “...the Spirit of adoption...”, not “...the spirit of bondage...” (**Gal 5:1-5; Col 2:14-23**)

HOW SOME CHARACTERIZE BEING LED BY THE SPIRIT...

- “...God placed this text on my heart...”
- “...the Lord led me to a parking spot just feet from the door...”
- “...the Spirit put a yearning in my heart to pray for her...”
- “...God revealed by His Spirit that next Sunday would be Jean Sunday...”

The Spirit leads to...

- Sonship, not slavery (Ro 8:15)
- Courage, not fear (2 Ti 1:5)
- An inheritance (Ro 8:17)
- Glory (Ro 8:17)
- Fruit, not works of flesh (Gal 5:22-23)

The Spirit bears witness with our spirit (16-17)

- The thought is that there is corroborating testimony between our spirit and the Holy Spirit. The Spirit is not saying something to us, but about us...
- The Spirit's witness is the Scriptures. Our witness is our obedience to the Scripture. When we do that which is recorded in the Scriptures, “...the Spirit bears witness with our spirit that we are children of God...”
- The benefit of the Spirit's witness or corroboration? “...if children, then heirs...” (**Gal 4:7**)

Witness (Gr. summartureo)

to testify jointly, ie. corroborate by (concurrent) evidence: – testify unto, (also) bear witness (with).

- If we walk in the Spirit, then we are led by the Spirit. If we are led by the Spirit, then the Spirit will bear witness with our spirit that we are the children of God...
- The word of God is the vital component in walking by, being led by, and receive the witness of the Spirit

INTERACTION WITH THE HOLY SPIRIT

Romans 8 – Part 2

- We see in Romans 8 more revealed about the Spirit of God and the Christian's relationship to Him than any other individual passage. In our first study of this chapter, we considered the law of the Spirit, the need for us to walk in the Spirit, the leading of the Spirit, and the mutual witness between the Holy Spirit and our own spirit.
- Now, we turn our attention to the latter portion of the chapter.

Eagerly Awaiting The Adoption (8:18-25)

- The apostle has identified us as the children of God (v 14-17), and throughout identified the Spirit's role
 - as the source of direction for the child of God (v 14);
 - as the emblem of our adoption as the children of God (v 15);
 - as the witness of our obedience to the will of God (v 16)
- As the children of God,
 - the glory of Christ shall be revealed in us (v 18; cf. 1 Peter 4:13);
 - all of creation awaits the "revealing of the sons of God", for the it will be set free from bondage;
 - we also "groan within ourselves" awaiting the "adoption, the redemption of our body."
 - We hope for heaven, but when received, it is no longer a hope...

"firstfruits of the Spirit"
We have been given the guarantee of the Spirit (ie. down payment)

Related texts:
— 2 Corinthians 5:2-5
— Ephesians 1:14; 4:30

The Spirit Helps In Our Weaknesses (8:26-30)

- The Spirit is identified as our help (Gr. *sunantilambanomai*, only appears in **Romans 8:26** and **Luke 10:40**) in our weaknesses.
- The Holy Spirit helps in our prayers, making intercession on our part before God. There are times that we do not know what is best to pray for, the Spirit intercedes with the Father for us.
- What is the surety we can have? God will work all things for good if we love Him. Note, our spiritual good, not necessarily physical good.
- Consider the terms and phrases used to describe God's people:
 - "predestined" "conformed to the image of His Son"
 - "predestined" "called" "justified" "glorified"
- Being the children of God, none have the power to overcome us, for God is on our side.

Consider a couple examples:
— Jesus (John 12:27-28)
— Paul (Philippians 1:22-23)

Notice the progression:
— the creation groans (v 22)
— we groan ourselves (v 23)
— the Holy Spirit groans (v 26)

- God has given us the "firstfruits of the Spirit", the guarantee or pledge of the Spirit. He will make full payment when the time is right...
- God has provided us the Spirit to help in our weaknesses. Specifically, the apostle mentions the Spirit's help in our prayers. Though we do not know the logistics of how this occurs, we can trust that it does, for the Lord has said so in His word...

SINS AGAINST THE HOLY SPIRIT

- All sin is against God (**Psalm 51:3-4**; **2 Samuel 12:13**); at times the Spirit is specifically mentioned (**Acts 5:3, 9**). Severe punishment was received for sinning against the Spirit (**Acts 5:5, 10**)
- Important to know and understand ways that one might sin against the Spirit, so as to avoid such...

Quenching The Spirit (1 Thessalonians 5:19-22)

- Quench (*Gr. sbennumi*), to extinguish, quench, cause a fire to go out, suppress, stifle...
 - in relation to the Spirit of God, to suppress or stifle divine influence in one's life...
 - such could occur in regard to the employ of spiritual gifts...
 - such could occur generically in the relationship between the Christian and the Spirit...
 - * no longer being led by the Spirit (**Romans 8:12**);
 - * no longer have the mutual witness of the Holy Spirit with our spirit (**Romans 8:16**);
 - * no longer recipient of the Spirit's help in our weaknesses (**Romans 8:26**)
- When a fire is quenched, it is rendered inoperative, it cannot accomplish what fire accomplishes...
 - too often we drench the Spirit's influence in our lives...
 - is the Spirit a fire burning within us? If not, has it been quenched? Lukewarm???
 - His influence develops holiness & zeal in serving God; quenched, there is immorality and self-seeking...
 - **Ephesians 6:16** — "...be able to quench all the fiery darts of the wicked one."

Blaspheming The Spirit (Matthew 12:31-32)

- Blasphemy (*Gr. blasphemia*), slander, detraction, injurious speech of another's good name...
 - impious and reproachful speech regarding the divine majesty...
- Some improper applications and explanations...
 - not that spoken of in **1 John 5:16** ("...sin leading unto death..."). That is unrepented sin...
 - not that spoken of in **Hebrew 6:4-6** ("...impossible...if they fall away, to renew them again..."). Unrepented sin
- **Mark 3:29-30** sheds light on what the blasphemy of the Spirit is...
 - "...they said, He has an unclean spirit."
 - They attributed the work of the Spirit to an unclean spirit, the product of the devil (**Matthew 12:24, 28**)
- The blasphemy of the Spirit is a sin for which there was no forgiveness...
 - possibly in the sense that no forgiveness is available so long as one rejects the works which were accomplished in order to lead to the salvation of man (**John 20:30-31**; **Hebrews 11:6**; **Acts 4:12**)
 - perhaps more firmly, the one who spoke ill of the Holy Spirit is such a fashion, so as to call Him the devil could never attain forgiveness; having so disdained the Spirit in his thoughts...

Insulting The Spirit (Hebrews 10:26-29)

- Insult (*Gr. enubrizo*), to treat insultingly, to disdain one who is superior, to despise...
 - willful sin insults the Spirit. He has worked to save us, and when we sin willfully, we despise His preparation
 - specifically in the context, application is made to assembling with the saints, though it is broader...
 - "...there is no longer a sacrifice for sin, but a certain fearful expectation of judgment..."
 - **2 Peter 2:20-22** speaks of those who have turned from the gospel after having received it...

Grieving The Spirit (Ephesians 4:30)

- Grieve (*Gr. hupeo*), to make sorrowful, to affect with sadness and grief, to offend, to make uneasy...
 - grief is generally considered to a human trait, but it is ascribed to God, and specifically the Spirit...
- We grieve the Spirit when we:
 - speak evil, worthless words
 - love this present world
 - lose control of our temper
 - obstruct His work
 - give place to the devil
 - treat Deity carelessly
- We must not grieve the Spirit, for:
 - He is our seal from the Divine King, to grieve Him brings dishonour to His name;
 - we have an obligation of gratitude;
 - we are to live in the Spirit; a higher standard of life;
 - we are to remember our hope, the future redemption, of which He is our guarantee...

Resisting The Spirit (Acts 7:51)

- Resist (*Gr. antipto*), to fall upon, run against, to be adverse, oppose, strive against...
 - having disregard for the plan of God, but regard for our own course...
 - direct defiance and opposition to the message of Scripture and those who bring it...
- Many today resist the Spirit (**2 Timothy 3:8**; **Acts 13:44-46**)
 - by rejecting the message of the gospel which is preached...
 - by substituting other doctrines in the place of the Holy doctrine...
 - through direct disobedience to the will of God...

CONVICTION OF SIN, RIGHTEOUSNESS & JUDGMENT

John 16:7-11

- At the same time Jesus announced His ascension to the apostles, He promised that a Helper would come...
- This Helper (Gr. parakletos) would teach the apostles, cause them to remember the teachings of Jesus, guide them in all truth, and tell them things to come (John 14:26; 16:13)
- However, in our text, Jesus identifies part of the Spirit's work directed at the world...

HE WILL CONVICT THE WORLD

- Convict (Gr. elegcho), meaning to confute, admonish, convict, convince, tell a fault, rebuke, reprove (Strong's)

The conviction of sin

- Sin is the root cause of all suffering in this world, and of eternal punishment (Romans 3:23; 5:12; 6:23)
- Sin is a horrible infection and a source of bondage (Romans 6:6)
- It is the Spirit's task to convince the world regarding their guilt of sin...

The conviction of righteousness

- Righteousness is the state of being justification, being acceptable before God (1 John 2:29; 3:7, 10)
- Jesus was pure and righteous (Hebrews 1:8; John 1:29, 36; 1 Peter 1:19)
- The world must accept the sacrifice of Christ to attain righteousness (1 Corinthians 1:30; 2 Corinthians 5:21)
- It is the Spirit's task to convince the world regarding acceptable righteousness before God (Romans 10:1-10)

The conviction of judgment

- Judgment is inevitable and requires preparation....
- We will all sit before the judgment seat of Christ (John 5:22-23; 2 Corinthians 5:10)
- Only the obedient will be accepted (1 John 4:17), workers of iniquity will be condemned (Matthew 7:21-23)

PURPOSE OF CONVICTING THE WORLD

- To bring them to God, to convert them. Conversion involves 3 important changes...

INTELLECT Thoughts (Genesis 6:5)	Beliefs (Romans 10:10) Understanding (Matthew 13:15)	Converted by FAITH
AFFECTION Desires (Romans 10:1-3)	Love (Mark 12:30) Trust (Proverbs 3:5)	Converted by REPENTANCE
WILL (VOLITION) Intentions (Hebrews 4:12)	Purposes (2 Corinthians 9:7) Obedience (Romans 6:16-18)	Converted by BAPTISM

- Three changes must occur if one is convicted of sin, righteousness and the judgment...
 - a change of heart – brought about by faith...
 - a change of life – brought about by repentance...
 - a change of state – brought about by baptism into Christ...
- Conviction of sin, righteousness and the judgment is God's design to produce faith, repentance and obedience...

HOW IS THIS WORK OF THE SPIRIT EXERCISED?

- Some will tell us that it occurs by direct operation of the Spirit upon the heart. There is no example of such...
- The Spirit accomplishes this work through the gospel message (Romans 1:16-17; Mark 16:15-16; 1 Corinthians 1:21)

Pentecost Acts 2:37, 40-41	"Now when they heard this, they were cut to the heart... And with many other words he testified and exhorted them... Then those who gladly received his word were baptized..."	Cornelius Acts 10:33, 48	"...we are all present before God, to hear all the things commanded you by God... And he commanded them to be baptized in the name of the Lord."
Samaritans Acts 8:4-13	"...when they believed Philip as he preached... both men and women were baptized."	Lydia Acts 16:14-15	"The Lord opened her heart to heed the things spoken by Paul. And when she and her household were baptized..."
Ethiopian eunuch Acts 8:35-36	"...Philip opened his mouth, and beginning at this Scripture, preached Jesus to him. Now as they went down the road, they came to some water. And the eunuch said, 'See, here is water. What hinders me from being baptized?'"	Philippian Jailer Acts 16:16-34	"Then they spoke the word of the Lord to him and to all who were in his house. And he took them the same hour of the night and washed their stripes. And immediately he and all his family were baptized."
Saul Acts 9:6; 22:16	"Arise and go into the city, and you will be told what you must do... Arise and be baptized, and wash away your sins."	Corinthians Acts 18:1-8	"And many of the Corinthians, hearing, believed and were baptized."
Ephesians (Acts 19:5)	"When they heard this, they were baptized in the name of the Lord Jesus."		

THE FRUIT OF THE SPIRIT

Galatians 5:22-23 / Ephesians 5:9

- In previous studies we've discussed who the Holy Spirit is; His relationship to both the Scriptures and the Apostles; what the baptism of the Holy Spirit is; the kinds of miraculous gifts given by the Spirit, along with their proper use and duration; the manner of the indwelling of the Holy Spirit; the interaction between the Christian and the Spirit; an sins which may be committed against the Spirit of God...
- Here we turn our attention to the fruit of the Spirit, that is, the character which communion with the Spirit of God will produce in the child of God...

WHO CAN PRODUCE THE FRUIT OF THE SPIRIT?

- We can perhaps see parts of the fruit of the Spirit in the lives of those who are outside Christ, but the entirety of the fruit of the Spirit is only manifest in those who are faithful Christians who have put away the lusts of the world and conduct themselves according to the pattern of Christ...
- The fruit of the Spirit will be seen in those who have been born of God (**John 1:11-13**)
- The fruit of the Spirit will be seen in those who are mature (**1 Corinthians 3:1-3**)
- A lack of fruit implies a lack of growth (**1 Peter 2:1-2 2 Peter 3:18**)

But the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, longsuffering, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, gentleness, self-control. Against such there is no law. And those who are Christ's have crucified the flesh with its passions and desires. If we live in the Spirit, let us also walk in the Spirit.
(**Galatians 5:22-25**)

WHAT IS THE FRUIT OF THE SPIRIT?

- The fruit of the Spirit deal with three facets of life, our relationship to God, our relationship to others, and our relationship with ourselves...

Relationship with God	Relationship with Others	Relationship with Self
<p><u>LOVE</u> — Gr. <i>agape</i> <i>affection or benevolence</i> Commonly use of God's love for us (Romans 5:8) and our response to His love (Ephesians 5:2)</p>	<p><u>LONG-SUFFERING</u> — Gr. <i>makrothumia</i> <i>forbearance, fortitude, patience</i> God is our example of longsuffering (Romans 2:4) We are commanded to be longsuffering toward one another (Ephesians 4:2; Colossians 3:12)</p>	<p><u>FAITH</u> — Gr. <i>pistis</i> <i>moral conviction, reliance upon Christ; assurance, belief</i> We are to be obedient to the faith (Romans 1:5). We are justified by faith (Romans 3:28). There is only one faith (Ephesians 4:5).</p>
<p><u>JOY</u> — Gr. <i>chara</i> <i>Cheerfulness, calm delight; gladness.</i> God is the source of joy (Luke 2:10; John 15:11; Romans 15:13). Joy results when we turn from sin and death to righteousness and life (Luke 15:7; Romans 14:17)</p>	<p><u>KINDNESS</u> — Gr. <i>chrestotes</i> <i>usefulness morally, excellence (in character or demeanor); goodness</i> God is our example of kindness (Romans 2:4; 11:22; Ephesians 2:7). We are commanded to show kindness to one another (Colossians 3:12)</p>	<p><u>GENTLENESS</u> — Gr. <i>praotes</i> <i>humility, meekness</i> We are to pursue gentleness (1 Timothy 6:11). We are commanded to show gentleness to one another (Ephesians 4:2; Colossians 3:12) and in the world (Titus 3:2). We are to use gentleness in correcting one in error (Galatians 6:1; 2 Timothy 2:25).</p>
<p><u>PEACE</u> — Gr. <i>eirene</i> <i>root (to join), prosperity, one, peace, quietness, rest.</i> God is the source of peace (John 14:27; 16:33; Acts 9:31; 10:36; 1 Corinthians 14:33; Philippians 4:7). Peace is part of the spiritual mind (Romans 8:6)</p>	<p><u>GOODNESS</u> — Gr. <i>agathosune</i> <i>virtue, beneficence</i> God fulfills His goodness in His people (2 Thessalonians 1:11). We should be filled with goodness (Romans 15:14). Regarding fruit, cf. Ephesians 5:9</p>	<p><u>SELF-CONTROL</u> — Gr. <i>egkrateia</i> <i>continence, temperance</i> It is necessary if we are to come to Christ (Acts 24:25). It is a basic part of spiritual growth (2 Peter 1:6)</p>

WHY SHOULD THE FRUIT OF THE SPIRIT BE PRODUCED?

- Those who practice the works of the flesh (**Galatians 5:19-21**) will not inherit the kingdom of God.
- The fruit of the Spirit is a proof of sonship — it is the Spirit (His seal upon us) bearing witness.
- There is a universal positive benefit from such, **Galatians 5:23**, "...against such there is no law."
- If we do not produce fruit, we are cut off and cast out (**John 15:1-6**)