

Baptist Doctrine 2

Doctrines of Christ and the Holy Spirit

Course Aim:

1. To believe that faith in the death, burial, and resurrection of Jesus Christ is all one needs for salvation (I Corinthians 15:1-4).
2. To develop strong convictions about the deity of Jesus Christ and the Holy Spirit.
3. To be ready with answers for those who have been misinformed about gifts of the Spirit.
4. To have answers for people in cults who have been deceived (II Timothy 3:13).
5. To understand the work of Jesus Christ and the Holy Spirit in the believer.

Course Requirements:

1. Class attendance and notes (25% of your final grade)
2. Write a two-page summary for each of the following topics, stating what the Bible teaches (25% of your final grade):
 - 2.1 The deity of Christ
 - 2.2 The bodily resurrection of Christ
 - 2.3 Supernatural sign gifts
3. Two exams established by your instructor (50% of your final grade)

Course Resources:

1. *I Corinthians*, David Cloud
2. *All about God in Christ*, Herbert Lockyer
3. *All about the Holy Spirit*, Herbert Lockyer
4. *Give Attendance to Doctrine*, David Cloud
5. *How Long Was Jesus' Body in the Tomb*, Henry Pike
6. *Landmarks of Baptist Doctrine*, Robert Sargent
7. *Lectures in Systematic Theology*, Henry Thiessen
8. *Our Relationship with the Holy Ghost*, sermon series by Dan Carr, Gulfport, MS
9. *The Signs Mania Which has Deceived Many and Hurt the Cause of Christ*, Henry Pike
10. *Systematic Theology: Biblical Fundamentalist Perspectives*, Lawrence Bednar
11. *Willmington's Guide to the Bible*, H.L. Willmington

Course Outline:

Part One: Christology (Christ)

1. Introduction to Christology

Independent Baptist Institute: Teaching the Whole Word to the Whole World

2. The Names of Christ
3. The Incarnation of Christ
4. The Humanity of Christ
5. The Deity of Christ
6. The Atonement of Christ
7. The Crucifixion of Christ
8. The Resurrection of Christ
9. The Ascension of Christ

Part Two: Pneumatology (Holy Spirit)

10. The Personality of the Holy Spirit
11. The Deity of the Spirit
12. The Baptism of the Spirit
13. The Gifts of the Spirit
14. The Anointing of the Spirit
15. The Filling of the Spirit
16. The Fruit of the Spirit
17. The Power of the Spirit

Permission is granted to duplicate or translate the following studies in their entirety for teaching and discipleship.

#1 Introduction to Christology

Two Doctrines

1. Christology – Jesus Christ, the living *Word of God*
2. Pneumatology – Holy Ghost (Spirit), the living *Spirit of God*

Contrast of Christ with the World

1. An estimated forty billion people have lived on the earth in the 6,000 years of history.
 - 1.1 Variety
 - 1) Different skin colors
 - 2) Hundreds of cultures
 - 3) Thousands of languages and dialects
 - 4) Many religions
 - 1.2 Unity: all have need of one Person, Jesus Christ, as Saviour
 - 1) A question all must answer – "What think ye of Christ?" (Matthew 22:42)
 - 2) The only answer God will accept is found in Matthew 16:13-16.
2. Significance of the world's religions
 - 2.1 Significance of all false religions is found in *man's teaching*.
 - 1) Buddhism: Buddha (563 - 484 B.C.)
 - 2) Confucianism: Confucius (551 - 478 B.C.)
 - 3) Islam: Mohammed (A.D. 570 - 632)
 - 2.2 Significance of true Christianity is found in *Christ's person*. There is no human explanation why Jesus Christ impacted all of history.
 - 1) Jesus had an inglorious birth – He was not born in a palace.
 - 2) He had an obscure childhood.
 - 3) He was not accepted by the popular crowd.
 - 4) He did not achieve worldly success.
 - 5) He died a shameful death on the cross.

Doctrinal Truths

I Timothy 3:14-16

- *without controversy*: without question; common confession of all
- *mystery of godliness*: Many things about Christ have been revealed that were

previously unknown, but some things we will never fully understand!

God and man were united together into one God-Man.

1. Incarnation of Christ – *God was manifest in the flesh* (Isaiah 7:14; Luke 1:35; John 1:14)
2. Justification in the Spirit (Matthew 4:1; Luke 4:1, 14; Romans 8:11)
3. Revelation with angels – *seen of angels* (Matthew 1; 26:53; 28:3-6; Luke 1-2; 22:43; I Peter 1:12)
4. Proclamation to all nations – *preached unto the Gentiles* (Isaiah 42:6; 49:6; 54:5; Matthew 28:19-20; Acts 9:15; 10; Romans 10:14-17)
5. Salvation through faith – *believed on in the world* (John 3:16; Acts 4:12; 16:31; Ephesians 2:8-9)
6. Glorification in heaven – *received up into glory* (Psalm 24:7-10; Mark 16:19; Acts 1:9-11; Hebrews 1:1-4)

Applying the Truth

Consider: how well do you *know* Jesus Christ? (Philippians 3:10 – *that I may know Him...*)

#2 *The Names and Titles of Christ*

Jesus: Jehovah is Salvation

Matthew 1:21; Luke 1:31; Acts 4:12; Philippians 2:9-11

1. Found 979 times in the New Testament
2. Greek equivalent to the Hebrew name *Joshua (Jehoshua)*

Christ: The Anointed One

Isaiah 61:1; Matthew 3:16-17; 16:13-16; John 1:41; 4:25; Acts 10:38

1. Found 569 times in the New Testament
2. Greek equivalent to the Hebrew *Messiah* – Daniel 9:24-26

Emmanuel: God with Us

Isaiah 7:14; Matthew 1:23

Son of God

Luke 1:35; Romans 1:4

1. "The only begotten Son of God" refers to relationship, not generation.
 - 1.1 Jesus is eternal; He did not begin life at His birth.
 - 1.2 Jesus is God's Son in a unique sense.
 - 1.3 God has other sons through the new birth (John 1:12), but Jesus is God's only begotten Son.
2. Abraham's relationship with Isaac is an earthly example (Hebrews 11:17).
 - 2.1 Isaac was Abraham's "only begotten son."
 - 2.2 Abraham had other sons through Hagar and Keturah (Genesis 25:1-6, 9).

Word of God

John 1:1; I John 1:1; Revelation 19:13; cf. Genesis 3:8a, *voice of God*

1. Jesus is the *logos* of God, the full expression of God the Father.
2. The living Word, Jesus Christ, gave us the written Word (Hebrews 4:12-13)

Son of Man

Daniel 7:13-14; John 5:27

1. Used about 80 times in Scripture
2. Emphasizes both humanity and deity: *the* Son of man, not a son of man!
3. In the Gospels, Jesus claimed to be the fulfillment of the Daniel title.

Priest after the Order of Melchizedek

Genesis 14:17-20; Psalm 110:4; Hebrews 5:6, 10; 6:20-7:21

1. King of Righteousness and King of Peace
2. King of Salem (Jerusalem)
3. Offices of prophet, priest, and king
4. Received a tithe (Leviticus 27:30)
5. No recorded beginning or end of life

Application of Truth

Philippians 2:9-11

1. You cannot *make* Jesus Christ lord; He is already Lord!
2. Have you surrendered to His lordship?

#3 The Incarnation of Christ

Understanding the Incarnation

1. Incarnation: to embody in flesh
2. Jesus Christ is God embodied in human flesh.

The Pre-Incarnate Christ

1. Isaiah referred to Jesus as the *everlasting* Father (9:6).
2. Jesus existed in eternity past before His birth in Bethlehem..
 - 2.1 John 1:1 – beginning of *eternity*; 1:3 is the beginning of *time* (creation)
 - 2.2 Micah 5:2 – *whose goings forth have been from of old, from everlasting*
3. John the Baptist said Jesus was before him (1:15, 30), even though John was physically born first.
4. Jesus claimed the Old Testament title *I AM THAT I AM* (Exodus 3:14; John 8:58; 18:4-8).
5. Appearances of Christ in the Old Testament are called Theophanies as the Angel of the LORD (Genesis 16:7-13; 22:11-12; 31:11, 13; Judges 6:11-16; 13:1-22). New Testament appearances are Christophanies.

Virgin Conception and Birth

Genesis 3:15 – seed of the woman

Isaiah 7:14 – Hebrew *almah*: see Genesis 24:43

- 1) Hebrew *na'arah* is the normal word for young woman (Genesis 24:16).
- 2) A young woman (RSV) is not in view in this passage because the virgin birth was a supernatural sign for a rebellious king (7:10-14).

Matthew 1:16, 18, 20, 23, 25 – Greek *parthenos* (1:23) means chaste, unmarried virgin.

Luke 1:27, 34, 35 – Luke, a physician, had his professional credibility at stake

John 8:41 – attacks on the virgin birth began during Christ's ministry

Galatians 4:4 – *made of a woman*

Reasons for the Incarnation

1. To reveal God to man (John 1:14, 18; 14:9; cf. 4:24)
2. To save sinners (Luke 19:10; II Corinthians 5:19; I Timothy 1:15)
3. To become our faithful High Priest (Hebrews 2:17; 4:15-16)
4. To put away sin (Psalm 51:5; Romans 5:12; Hebrews 9:26-28; I John 3:5)

5. To destroy the works of Satan (John 12:31; Hebrews 2:14-17; I John 3:8)
Satan is already defeated; he is just waiting for his sentencing (Revelation 20:10).
6. To provide for us an example (Matthew 11:29; I Peter 2:21; I John 2:6)
7. To confirm the promises of God (Romans 15:8b)

Understanding the Incarnation

Philippians 2:5-8

1. Jesus voluntarily placed Himself under the limitations of humanity (Greek *kenosis*).
2. *Form* (Greek *morphe*) is an outward expression from an inner nature (verse 6). Jesus changed His form, not His nature as deity.
3. It was not robbery for Jesus to claim equality with God because He is equal (verse 6).
4. Jesus made Himself of no reputation.
 - 4.1 He did not temporarily set aside His deity (as many Bible teachers claim).
 - 4.2 He set aside the *privileges* of deity.
5. The eternal Son of God humbled Himself and became obedient to the point of death.

False Views of the Incarnation

"As regards the birth stories of Matthew and Luke, we find ourselves in doubt on many points, and there is reason to believe that a reverent imagination has been at work on traditional material." (*Peake's Commentary*)

1. Worship of Mary by the Roman Catholic Church
 - Matthew 2:11 – the wise men worshiped Him, not them or her!
 - Luke 1:42 – *Blessed art thou among women, not above women!*
 - I Timothy 2:5 – *the man Christ Jesus* (Mary is not our mediator)
 - 1.1 Augustine (A.D. 354 - 430) – "Father of Corrupt Theology," called Mary the "Mother of God"
 - 1.2 Immaculate Conception: false doctrine made official by Pope Pius IX in 1854 which stated that Mary was "kept free from all stain of Original Sin."
Luke 1:47 – Mary needed a Saviour!
 - 1.3 Assumption of Mary: supposedly translated sinless to heaven
 - 1.4 Co-Redeemer with Christ and the "dispenser" of grace
Example: Painting where Christ's blood passes through the hands of Mary
2. Denial of the divine nature of Jesus by the Ebionites (see John 1:1)

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- 2.1 The Ebionites were a Jewish sect who taught that the Mosaic law was necessary for salvation.
- 2.2 They rejected the virgin birth of Christ and taught that Jesus was a naturally born man.
3. Denial of the human nature of Jesus by the Gnostics (see I John 1:1)
 - 3.1 The Gnostics perverted true Christianity with learning and speculation that led to mystical heresies.
 - 3.2 They refined away the gospel into a philosophy, making salvation exclusive and not universal.
 - 3.3 The second chapter of Colossians may have written with Gnostics primarily in mind (2:8, 18-19)
 - 3.4 They allegorized the person of Christ and taught that He had two forms:
 - 1) Jesus the natural man
 - 2) Christ who indwelt Jesus at His baptism and left before the cross
4. Affirmation of the pre-existence but denial of deity of Jesus (Arians; Jehovah's Witnesses)
5. Two separate individuals indwelt the body of Jesus, one human and one divine (Nestorians).
6. Fusion theory: Two natures (human and divine) mingled to make a third totally different person (Eutychians).
7. Jesus had a dual personality, both divine and human.
8. Jesus was a man who became a god (Mormons).
9. "The believer is as much an incarnation as was Jesus of Nazareth." (Kenneth Hagin)

Biblical Position

The eternal Son of God took on a human body through virgin conception.

Isaiah 9:6 – *For unto us a child is born (humanity), unto us a son is given (deity)...*

Matthew 27:54 – *...Truly this was the Son of God.*

Mark 15:39 – *...Truly this man was the Son of God.*

Luke 23:47 – *...Certainly this was a righteous man.*

I Timothy 3:16 – *God was manifest in the flesh*

Application of Truth

Have you assumed any of the false theories related to the incarnation of Jesus Christ?

#4 The Humanity of Christ

Born of a Woman

Genesis 3:15; Luke 3:23; Galatians 4:4

Matthew 1:16 – note that *begat* is not used for Jesus

Human Ancestry

Matthew 1:1-17; Luke 3:23-38

1. The legal and royal line came through Joseph, the legal son of Heli (son-in-law, Luke 3:23).
2. The priestly line came through Mary.
3. Mary and Joseph's lineage united in Zerubbabel by marriage.

Normal Human Maturity

Luke 2:40, 46, 51-52

1. Mental development – increased in wisdom or applied knowledge
2. Physical growth – increased in stature
3. Spiritual increase – increased in favor with God
4. Social and emotional development – increased in favor with man

Normal Jewish Appearance

1. Jesus blended into crowds (John 8:59).
2. Jesus did not have a halo like the Catholic paintings (Isaiah 53:2).
3. Jesus would have had short hair, contrary to the long-haired hippie look!
(I Corinthians 11:14-15)
 - 3.1 The Jewish Talmud prescribed haircuts every month for men.
(Ezekiel 44:20 – short hair for priests)
 - 3.2 Statues of Roman emperors reveal that culturally men had short hair.
 - 3.3 Jesus was a Nazarene (Matthew 2:23), not a Nazarite (like Samson).

Spirit, Soul, and Body

I Thessalonians 5:23

1. Spirit: God-consciousness (Matthew 27:50; Mark 2:8; Luke 23:46)
2. Soul: Self-consciousness (Matthew 26:38; John 12:27)
3. Body: Sense-consciousness (Hebrews 2:14; 10:5, 10; I John 1:1)

The Docetists of John's day denied that Jesus had a literal body.

Subjected to Human Limitations

1. Weariness (Matthew 8:24; John 4:6)
2. Hunger (Matthew 4:2; 21:18)
3. Thirst (John 4:7; 19:28)
4. Sorrow and agony (Matthew 26:37-38; Luke 19:41; 22:44; John 11:35; Hebrews 5:7)
5. Death (Luke 23:46; I Corinthians 15:3)
6. Made lower than the angels and subjected Himself to God the Father (Psalm 8; John 20:17; Hebrews 2:6-9)

Endured Temptations

Hebrews 4:15; I John 2:15-16

1. Lust of the flesh (turn stones into bread to gratify fleshly desires, Matthew 4:2-4)
2. Lust of the eyes (He saw the glory of the earth's kingdoms, Matthew 4:8-10)
3. Pride of life (obsession with own importance, Matthew 4:5-7)

Character as the Perfect Man

1. Zeal for the house of God (John 2:15-17)
2. Compassion (Matthew 9:36; 15:32; Mark 6:34; John 11:35)
3. Humility and meekness (Matthew 11:29; 20:28; John 13)
4. Discipline of prayer (Mark 1:35; Luke 6:12)
5. Courage (Matthew 23; Mark 10:32-34)
6. Work (John 4:34; 17:4)
7. Love for His heavenly Father, children, and close friends (John 14:31; Ephesians 5:25)
8. Holiness (Luke 1:35; Acts 3:14)
9. Obedience and submission (Luke 2:51; Philippians 2:8)

Applying the Truth

1. How much of the character of Christ is reflected in your life?
2. We need transformation, not mere imitation, into the image of Jesus Christ.
(Romans 12:2; II Corinthians 3:18)

#5 The Deity of Christ

Attributes of Deity

1. Omniscience (Matthew 9:4; Mark 2:8; John 16:30)
2. Omnipresence (Matthew 28:20; John 3:13) – Note that while Jesus was on earth, He said that the Son of man *is in heaven* (present tense).
3. Omnipotence (Colossians 1:17 ; Revelation 1:8) – *consist*: continually held together
4. Holiness (John 18:38; Hebrews 4:15; 7:26)
 - 4.1 Jesus was totally apart from sin in word, thought, and deed (II Corinthians 5:21; Hebrews 4:15; I Peter 2:22; I John 3:5)
 - 4.2 As God, Jesus could not have sinned (James 1:13).
 - 4.3 It is error to say that Christ could have sinned but did not.
 - 1) Seventh-Day Adventists teach that Jesus in His flesh could have yielded to the temptations that Satan presented to Him at the risk of failure and eternal loss (M.L. Andreasen).
 - 2) The temptations from Satan were not to see if Jesus would sin but to prove He would not.
5. Immutability (Hebrews 13:8) – Jesus is unchanging and unchangeable in His nature.

Authority of Deity

1. Jesus forgives sin (Matthew 9:2-8).
2. Jesus has power over death (John 11).
3. Jesus accepted worship from men (Matthew 28:9; Luke 24:52).
4. Jesus is associated with the Trinity (Matthew 3:16-17; 28:19; cf. I John 5:7).
5. Jesus possessed a divine self-awareness (Luke 2:49; John 10:30).

Offices of Christ

1. Prophet: speaks to people for God (Deuteronomy 18:18-19; Matthew 21:11; Acts 3:22)
2. Priest: speaks to God for people (Psalm 110:4; I Timothy 2:5; I John 2:1; Hebrews 4:14-16; 5:5-6; 6:20)
3. Potentate – King of kings and Lord of lords (Psalm 2:6-12; Isaiah 9:6-7; I Timothy 6:13-16; Revelation 19:16)

Confirmation of Miracles

John 2:11; 3:1-2; 10:24-25; 14:8-11; 20:30-31; Hebrews 2:1-4

1. Christ's miraculous power was evidenced by the following:
 - 1.1 In nature (Matthew 8:26-27; 14:24-33)
 - 1.2 Over disease and deformity (Matthew 12:10-13)
 - 1.3 Over evil spirits (Matthew 8:28-32; Mark 5:1-13)
 - 1.4 Over death (John 11:38-45; 12:9-12)
2. Many skeptics attack Christ's miracles.
 - 2.1 Jesus performed miracles in the power of Satan (Luke 11:15-22; Mark 3:22-30; Matthew 12:24)
 - 2.2 Miracles are not possible because of natural laws that cannot be broken.
 - 1) Pantheists and naturalists believe that if an event cannot be explained naturally, then it is not reality.
 - 2) God as Creator has the authority to act contrary to the laws He established. (Example: the law of gravity will be reversed during the Rapture!)
 - 2.3 Miracles are only stories to teach spiritual truth (Karl Barth and Neo-orthodoxy)
3. Miracles have been authenticated through the following:
 - 3.1 Archeology
 - 3.2 Testimony of many, including the enemies of Christ (Acts 4:16)

#6 *The Atonement of Christ*

Old Testament Types

- Luke 24:27, 44; Hebrews 10:1 – types are "shadows" of the reality
1. Coats of skins (Genesis 3:21)
 2. Sacrifice of Isaac and the ram (Genesis 22:8) – Mount Moriah is the location of the Jewish temple later.
 3. Passover lamb (Exodus 12) – Note that a singular lamb is mentioned though thousands were sacrificed.
 4. Levitical sacrifices (Leviticus 1-5; 17:11)
 5. The scapegoat (Leviticus 16:21-22)
 6. Manna (Exodus 16:4-31; John 6:31-35, 48-51)
 7. A rock (Exodus 17:5-6; I Corinthians 10:4)
 8. The brazen serpent (Numbers 21:6-9; John 3:14-16)

New Testament Teaching

1. There are 175 references to the atonement in the New Testament.
2. The atonement makes God and man "at one" (Romans 5:8-11)
3. It satisfied God's holy demands (Romans 3:25; Hebrews 9:22; I John 2:2; 4:10)
propitiation: satisfaction
4. Jesus Christ is our substitute (Romans 4:25; 5:8; II Corinthians 5:21; I Peter 2:24; 3:18)
 - 4.1 Vicarious: root word is *vicar* – one taking the place of another
 - 4.2 The Roman Catholic pope claiming this title is blasphemy!
5. Redemption: to purchase, but back, or ransom.
 - 5.1 The redemption price was paid to God by Jesus Christ to satisfy His justice.
 - 5.2 We are bought by God out of the slave market of sin and were set free to serve Him (Matthew 20:28; Romans 3:24; I Corinthians 6:19-20).
6. Reconciliation: restored to fellowship (Romans 5:10; II Corinthians 5:18-20; Colossians 1:20-21; Hebrews 2:17)
7. Christ's sacrifice provided for a complete atonement (Hebrews 10:12).

False Theories

1. Death-only Theory

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- 1.1 States that Christ's shed blood was incidental and non-essential
 - 1) "...It is not His bleeding, but His dying..." (John MacArthur, Jr.)
 - 2) "The red liquid that ran through the veins and arteries of Jesus' mortal body is not related to our salvation." (R.B. Thieme, Jr.)
- 1.2 A sacrificial death, not just dying, was needed for salvation.
- 1.3 The shedding of blood is an absolute essential (Leviticus 17:11; Hebrews 9:22)
2. Accidental Death Theory
 - 2.1 States that Jesus did not plan to die but was a victim of the conspiracy of the Jews
 - 2.2 Jesus prophesied His death during His ministry (Matthew 16:21).
 - 2.3 Jesus voluntarily offered His life (Matthew 27:50; John 10:17-18).
3. Martyr Theory (John 11:49-52)
 - 3.1 States that Jesus was a martyr for a good cause
 - 3.2 Scripture is clear that His sacrificial death was redemptive.
4. Moral Influence Theory
 - 4.1 Held by Catholic Origen and states that Christ's example resulted in moral improvement
 - 4.2 This theory fails to deal with the sin issue (I Peter 2:21-24).
5. Governmental Theory
 - 5.1 States that God made an example of Christ to show His hatred of sin
 - 5.2 Jehovah's Witnesses teach that Christ paid for His own sins.
6. Love of God Theory
 - 6.1 States that Christ only died to show mankind how much God loves them
 - 6.2 God expressed His love before Calvary (Deuteronomy 7:7; Jeremiah 31:3; Malachi 3:6).
 - 6.3 God's love was demonstrated through the cross, but it also was a satisfaction for sin (Romans 5:8; I John 4:10).
7. Gradually Diminished Depravity Theory
 - 7.1 States that Jesus received a sin nature at His incarnation which He gradually purified before being reunited with God at Calvary
 - 7.2 States that His sinless life lifted humanity to a divine plane
 - 7.3 Hebrews 7:26 clearly states that Jesus had no sin nature.

8. Ransom Theory
 - 8.1 States that Christ's death paid a ransom to Satan – Christ was "the worm on the hook which finally caught Satan."
 - 8.2 This theory was taught by early church "fathers" Origen and Justin Martyr.
9. Limited Atonement Theory
 - 9.1 Taught by Calvinists and states that Christ only died for the elect
 - 9.2 The Bible emphasizes that the atonement is for the whole world and "whosoever" believes in Christ (John 1:29; 3:16; Hebrews 2:9; I John 2:2).
10. Physical Healing Theory
 - 10.1 Held by Charismatics and states that Christ's death brings physical healing now
 - 10.2 This theory is based on statements in Isaiah 53:5 and I Peter 2:24.
 - 10.3 Comparing Scripture with Scripture reveals the error in this theory:
 - 1) Ye *were* healed (past tense), not a continual physical healing.
 - 2) Many people were not healed in Scripture (II Corinthians 12; I Timothy 5:23; II Timothy 4:20).
 - 3) Physical healing will not become a reality until we receive a glorified body.

#7 The Crucifixion of Christ

Description of Crucifixion

A medical doctor provides a physical description (source unknown):

1. "The cross is placed on the ground and the exhausted man is quickly thrown backwards with his shoulders against the wood. The legionnaire feels for the depression at the front of the wrist. He drives a heavy, square wrought iron nail through the wrist deep into the wood. Quickly he moves to the other side and repeats the action, being careful not to pull the arms too tightly, but to allow some flex and movement.
2. The cross is then lifted into place. The left foot is pressed backward against the right foot, and with both feet extended, toes down, a nail is driven through the arch of each, leaving the knees flexed. The victim is now crucified.
3. As he slowly sags down with more weight on the nails in the wrists, excruciating, fiery pain shoots along the fingers and up the arms to explode in the brain – the nails in the wrists are putting pressure on the median nerves. As he pushes himself upward to avoid this stretching torment, he places the full weight on the nail through his feet. Again he feels the searing agony of the nail tearing through the nerves between the bones of his feet.
4. As the arms fatigue, cramps sweep through his muscles, knotting them in deep, relentless, throbbing pain. With these cramps comes the inability to push himself upward to breathe. Air can be drawn into the lungs but not exhaled. He fights to raise himself in order to get even one small breath. Finally, carbon dioxide builds up in the lungs and in the bloodstream, and the cramps partially subside. Spasmodically, he is able to push himself upward to exhale and bring in life-giving oxygen.
5. Hours of limitless pain, cycles of twisting, joint-wrenching cramps, intermittent partial asphyxiation, searing pain as tissue is torn from his lacerated back as he moves up and down against rough timber.
6. Then another agony begins: a deep, crushing pain deep in the chest as the pericardium slowly fills with serum and begins to compress the heart. It is now almost over. The loss of tissue fluids has reached a critical level – the compressed heart is struggling to pump heavy, thick, sluggish blood into the tissues ... He can feel the chill of death creeping through his tissues ..." (Psalm 22:14-18)

Day of the Crucifixion

1. Many incorrectly believe that the day of the crucifixion is not important. The accuracy of the Scriptures and the words of Jesus Christ are at stake.
 - 1.1 Three days and three nights (Matthew 12:40)
 - 1.2 Be raised again the third day (Matthew 16:21)
 - 1.3 The third day he shall be raised again (Matthew 17:23)
 - 1.4 The third day he shall rise again (Matthew 20:19; Mark 10:34; Luke 18:33)
 - 1.5 After three days I will rise again (Matthew 27:64)
 - 1.6 After three days rise again (Mark 8:31)
 - 1.7 He shall rise the third day (Mark 9:31)
 - 1.8 Be raised the third day (Luke 9:22)
 - 1.9 The third day rise again (Luke 24:7)
 - 1.10 To-day is the third day since these things were done (Luke 24:21)
 - 1.11 Rise from the dead the third day (Luke 24:46)
 - 1.12 In three days I will raise it up (John 2:19)
 - 1.13 He rose again the third day (1 Corinthians 15:4)
2. Friday Crucifixion Theory
 - 2.1 "...Jesus' body was three days and three nights in the tomb. This does not mean three days and three nights to the exact and precise split second. Rather it was used in a general sense. With our modern way of computing time, Christians have been intimidated because they cannot get three days and nights out of His time in the tomb. Since He was buried late Friday afternoon and stayed Friday night, all day Saturday and all night Saturday night, and rose early Sunday, they are fearful the Bible is wrong! In desperation to save God's Word from being wrong they have even cooked up a Wednesday crucifixion with a Thursday Sabbath! This makes even a bigger mess! Be of good cheer, God knew what He was doing when He inspired these things to be written in the New Testament. By using modern methods of counting time, all sorts of ridiculous problems occurred. Using the ancient Hebrew method, we see (again) the New Testament means just what it says. After all, back some two thousand years ago when Christ was crucified, were they not Jews, and did they not use their way of calculating time?

- 2.2 God's Son died at mid afternoon on Friday and rose from the dead early Sunday morning. In Hebrew time measurements this was considered as being equivalent to three days and three nights.
(A Study On the Signs Mania Which has Deceived Many and Hurt the Cause of Christ, and How Long Was Jesus in the Tomb, Dr. Henry Pike)
3. Wednesday Crucifixion
- 3.1 A Friday crucifixion does not allow for *three days and three nights* because Jesus was not in the heart of the earth *three nights*.
- 3.2 Women went to the tomb while it was yet dark, very early in the morning, indicating that Jesus rose from the dead before sunrise on Sunday.
(Matthew 28:1; Mark 16:2; Luke 24:1; John 20:1)
- 3.3 There were *two sabbath days* the week of the crucifixion – the Passover and the weekly sabbath.
- 1) The Jews had seven different sabbath day observances (Leviticus 23).
 - 2) The Gospels refer to a day of preparation for the Passover.
(Matthew 27:62; Mark 15:42; 16:1; Luke 23:54; 24:1; John 19:14)
 - 3) The Passover of crucifixion week was an high day (John 19:31).
- 3.4 A Wednesday crucifixion allows for the three days and three nights.
- 1) Crucifixion on Wednesday and in the grave Wednesday night.
 - 2) In the grave day and night Thursday and Friday.
 - 3) Jesus arose sometime very early on Sunday.

#8 The Resurrection of Christ

Proofs Concerning the Resurrection

Acts 1:3 – *many infallible proofs*

1. Christ's own testimony (Matthew 16:21-23; Revelation 1:18)
2. Eyewitness accounts, not second-hand reports (Acts 2:32; 3:15; I Corinthians 15:4-8)
3. Absence of embellishments in the Gospels – The resurrection accounts are straightforward records of an historical event, totally different from Greek mythology.
4. The correlation of the Gospel accounts
 - 4.1 Four different men
 - 4.2 Four different locations
 - 4.3 Four different perspectives
5. The empty tomb (Mark 16:1-8; Luke 24:1-3; John 20:1-10)
 - 5.1 Soldiers had to be bribed to tell a story instead of looking for the body of Jesus. (Matthew 28:1-5)
 - 5.2 No body has been produced in two thousand years, even with technological advances. Even the shroud of Turin has been proven to not be Jesus Christ's.
6. Observance of worship changed by Jewish believers to Sunday from the Saturday sabbath (Acts 20:7; I Corinthians 16:2)
7. Existence of churches (Matthew 16:18) – The church that Jesus Christ founded and built would have ceased to exist if He had remained in the grave. The first church has led to thousands of churches around the world.

Christ's Resurrection Body

1. It was *different* from His former body.
 - 1.1 His followers did not immediately recognize Him (Luke 24:31; John 20:15; 21:4-7).
 - 1.2 His body had a variable form (Mark 16:12).
 - 1.3 His body was a supernatural body without human limitations (I Corinthians 15:44).
2. It was *similar* to His former body.
 - 2.1 Flesh and bone (Luke 24:39)
 - 2.2 Able to eat food (Luke 24:42-43)
 - 2.3 Recognizable (John 20:28)

3. It was not hindered by natural barriers.
 - 3.1 He passed through closed doors (John 20:19).
 - 3.2 He was able to vanish (Luke 24:31).
4. Our body will be similar to His resurrection body (Job 19:25-27; Philippians 3:21; I John 3:2).

Answering False Theories of the Resurrection

1. Resuscitation Theory: Jesus only "swooned" and was not completely dead; He revived in the coolness of the tomb.
 - 1.1 His death cry (Mark 15:37, 39)
 - 1.2 The centurion's witness to Pilate (Mark 15:43-45)
 - 1.3 Water and blood came forth with the spear thrust (John 19:31-35; I John 5:8)
 - 1.4 Joseph and Nicodemus would have known He was dead during the preparation of the body (John 19:38-40).
 - 1.5 There is no record of anyone living through Roman crucifixion. They broke the legs to hasten death by suffocation (read the description of crucifixion above).
2. Hallucination Theory: the disciples only thought they saw Jesus alive.
 - 2.1 Mary Magdalene and Thomas were not expecting to see Jesus (Mark 16:9; John 20:1-18, 24-29; cf. Luke 24:25)
 - 2.2 Hallucinations are a projection of the mind through mental illness or drugs. Five hundred people cannot experience the same hallucination at the same time. (I Corinthians 15:6)
 - 2.3 Jesus appeared to unbelievers in addition to His disciples (John 7:5; Acts 1:14; I Corinthians 15:8).
3. Spiritual Materialization Theory: Jesus appeared as a result of a seance.
 - 3.1 Deuteronomy 18:9-12 forbids such practices.
 - 3.2 Jesus very clearly arose bodily, not just spiritually (Luke 24:39; John 20:24-29).
A person cannot touch a spiritual body.
4. Myth Theory: a legend spread about Jesus rising from the dead (Matthew 27:62-66; 28:12-14)
 - 4.1 Mythology includes legendary embellishments that is absent from the resurrection accounts.

- 4.2 Myths take time to develop. The resurrection accounts spread immediately within weeks of the crucifixion. Pentecost was fifty days later.
5. Stolen Body or Conspiracy Theories
 - 5.1 Various possibilities have been suggested by liberal scholars.
 - 1) His disciples
 - 2) Women who "discovered" the empty tomb.
 - 3) Joseph of Arimathea (Matthew 27:57; Mark 15:43; Luke 23:50)
 - 4) Jews – impossible according to Matthew 27:64, 66; 28:12-13
 - 5) Roman soldiers – For what purpose?
 - 5.2 Several problems are associated with this theory.
 - 1) The stone was very large (Matthew 27:60; Mark 16:1-4).
 - 2) The Roman seal made it a federal offense to tamper with the tomb. (Matthew 27:64-66)
 - 3) There were several guards at the tomb. All of them would not be sleeping because that resulted in the death penalty (see Acts 12:18-19; 16:27).
 - 4) The disciples were not expecting a resurrection (Matthew 26:56, 58; Luke 24:9-12; John 20:8-9).
 - 5) Thousands were saved in the same city as the crucifixion within weeks of the event (Acts 2).

Some Logical Considerations

1. Only a fool dies for something he knows is false! The disciples would have been fools to die for the resurrection of Christ if it did not truly happen.
2. If Jesus appeared to His disciples half-dead and desperately needing medical attention, they would not have preached with the conviction seen in Acts.
3. None of the false theories answered above explain the transformation of the disciples from fearful to bold witnesses.

Application of Truth

I Corinthians 15 deals with false teaching concerning the resurrection (see verse 12). Included in this teaching are several commands. Do you live as if there is no resurrection from the dead (15:33-34, 58)?

#9 The Ascension of Christ

1. Jesus was on earth forty days to prove His resurrection (Acts 1:3; Luke 1:1-4).
2. The ascension was bodily and visible as a preview of His second coming (Acts 1:9-11; Revelation 1:7).

Two Ascensions

1. To present His blood before the heavenly mercy seat (Hebrews 9:16-18; cf. Leviticus 16)
 - 1.1 Jesus immediately went to paradise after His death (Luke 23:42-43). He did not suffer in hell for three days as many falsely teach.
 - 1.2 John 20:17 does not refer to an ascension to apply His blood to the mercy seat in heaven. Mary wanted to worship Jesus, but He wanted her to quickly tell the others about His resurrection. See also Matthew 28:9-10.
2. To be seated at the right hand of the Father (Hebrews 10:12) – seated indicates a finished work

Christ's Present Work

1. Oversee the cause of world missions (Matthew 28:18-20; Mark 16:19-20)
2. Preparation of our eternal home (John 14:2)
3. Intercession for us (John 17:20; Romans 8:34; Hebrews 7:25)
4. Add to the local church (Acts 2:47; I Corinthians 3:6-9; 12:18)
5. Head of every New Testament local church (Ephesians 1:22-23; 5:22-24; Colossians 1:18; I Peter 2:25; 5:4)
6. Place men into the ministry (I Timothy 1:12; Ephesians 4:11-12)
7. Minister as our High Priest (Hebrews 4:14-16) – A priest represents people before God.
8. Act as our Advocate with the Father (I John 2:1; Revelation 12:10)

#10 The Personality of the Holy Spirit

Introduction to Pneumatology

1. *Pneuma*: the Holy Ghost is the living Spirit of God
2. Much confusion surrounds the doctrine of the Holy Ghost.
 - 2.1 Misconceptions and misunderstanding
 - 2.2 Ignorance and neglect (Acts 19:2)
 - 2.3 Perversion – *another spirit* (II Corinthians 11:4; I Timothy 4:1; I John 4:3)

The Personality of the Holy Ghost

1. The Holy Ghost (Spirit) is not merely an impersonal force, influence, energy, or emanation from God.
2. The Holy Ghost is a *Person* of the Godhead and a member of the Trinity. He is Someone, not something!
3. Personality implies life and the ability for fellowship and a relationship.

Evidences of Personality

1. Names are given to a Person.
 - 1.1 Holy Spirit (Luke 11:13; I Thessalonians 4:8)
 - 1.2 Holy Ghost (Matthew 28:19 – *name of ... the Holy Ghost*)
 - 1.3 Spirit of God (I Corinthians 2:11; 3:16; 7:40; 12:3; I John 4:2)
 - 1.4 Comforter (John 14:16, 26; 16:7)
2. Personal pronouns are used for the Spirit (John 14:16,17, 26; 15:26; 16:7, 8, 13 14).
 - 2.1 Gender-neutral bibles should be avoided as a corruption of the scriptures!
 - 2.2 One exception: the Spirit itself (Romans 8:16, 26)
 - 1) The context indicates that the Spirit has a personal ministry.
 - 2) *Pneuma* is a neuter noun; *it* is a neuter pronoun.
3. The Spirit possesses qualities of personality.
 - 3.1 Intellect (Romans 8:27; I Corinthians 2:10-11)
 - 3.2 Emotions (Romans 15:30; Ephesians 4:30)
 - 3.3 Will (Acts 15:28; I Corinthians 2:11)
4. The Holy Ghost has actions of personality.
 - 4.1 He leads and guides (Matthew 4:1; Luke 4:1; Romans 8:14)

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- 4.2 He teaches (Luke 12:12; John 14:26)
- 4.3 He convicts (John 16:8)
- 4.4 He calls and commissions (Acts 13:2; 20:28)
- 4.5 He commands (Acts 8:29)
- 4.6 He anoints (Acts 10:38; Isaiah 61:1)
- 4.7 He forbids and restrains (Acts 16:6-7)
- 4.8 He helps (Romans 8:26-27)
- 4.9 He searches (I Corinthians 2:10-11)
- 4.10 He gives gifts (I Corinthians 12:11; 12:4, 8)
- 4.11 He speaks (I Timothy 4:1; Revelation 2-3)
- 5. The Holy Ghost is affected as a Person.
 - 5.1 Vexed (Isaiah 63:10)
 - 5.2 Blasphemed (Matthew 12:31-32)
 - 5.3 Lied to (Acts 5:3)
 - 5.4 Tempted (Acts 5:9)
 - 5.5 Resisted (Acts 7:51)
 - 5.6 Grieved (Ephesians 4:30)
 - 5.7 Quenched (I Thessalonians 5:19)
 - 5.8 Insulted (Hebrews 10:29)

#11 The Deity of the Spirit

Acts 5:3-4

Symbols for the Spirit

1. Oil (Psalm 45:6-7)
2. Dove (Matthew 3:16; Luke 3:22; cf. Genesis 1:2)
3. Wind (Ezekiel 37:9; John 3:8; Acts 2:2)
4. Rivers (Isaiah 44:3; John 7:38-39)
5. Fire (Isaiah 4:4; Acts 2:3; Hebrews 12:29)
6. Earnest deposit (II Corinthians 1:22; 5:5; Ephesians 1:13-14)
7. Seal (II Corinthians 1:22; Ephesians 1:13; 4:30)

Titles for the Spirit

1. Breath of the Almighty (Job 33:4)
2. Comforter (John 14:16, 26, 16:7)
3. Eternal Spirit (Hebrews 9:14)
4. Finger of God (Luke 11:20; compare Matthew 12:28; Exodus 8:19; 31:18; Deuteronomy 9:10; Daniel 5:5)
5. Free spirit (Psalm 51:12b; cf. II Corinthians 3:17)
6. Holy Spirit (Luke 11:13)
7. Holy Spirit of promise (Ephesians 1:13)
8. Seven Spirits of God (Revelation 1:4; 3:1; 5:6) – perfection of the Spirit
9. Spirit of adoption (Romans 8:15)
10. Spirit of burning (Isaiah 4:4)
11. Spirit of Christ (Romans 8:9; I Peter 1:11; Philippians 1:19)
12. Spirit of counsel and might (Isaiah 11:2)
13. Spirit of faith (II Corinthians 4:13)
14. Spirit of glory (I Peter 4:14)
15. Spirit of God (Romans 8:9; Matthew 12:28; Genesis 1:2)
16. Spirit of grace (Hebrews 10:29; Zechariah 12:10)
17. Spirit of holiness (Romans 1:4)
18. Spirit of Jesus Christ (Philippians 1:19)

19. Spirit of knowledge and fear of the Lord (Isaiah 11:2)
20. Spirit of life (Romans 8:2; Revelation 11:11)
21. Spirit of supplications (Zechariah 12:10)
22. Spirit of the Father (Matthew 10:20)
23. Spirit of the living God (II Corinthians 3:3)
24. Spirit of the Lord (Isaiah 11:2; Luke 4:18; Acts 8:39; II Corinthians 3:18)
25. Spirit of truth (John 14:17; 15:26; 16:13; I John 5:6)
26. Spirit of wisdom (Deuteronomy 34:9; Ephesians 1:17)
27. Spirit of wisdom and understanding (Isaiah 11:2)
28. Unction from the Holy One (I John 2:20)

Attributes of Deity

1. Eternality (Hebrews 9:14; Psalm 90:12, *God: Elohim*, plurality in the Godhead)
2. Omnipresence (Psalm 139:7-10)
3. Omnipotence (Luke 1:35 – *Power of the Highest*)
4. Omniscience (Acts 1:16; 11:27-28; I Corinthians 2:10-11; Isaiah 40:13-14)
5. Truth (John 14:17; 15:26; 16:13; I John 5:6)
6. Holiness (Ephesians 1:13; 4:30; Isaiah 6:3) – *Holy Ghost* is His name; *holy* refers to His character.
7. Love (Romans 15:30)

Associations with the Trinity

1. The Holy Ghost is associated with other members of the Trinity. He is one with them in essence, yet distinct (I John 5:7; Matthew 28:19; II Corinthians 13:14; Hebrews 9:14; I Peter 1:2)
2. Relationship with Jesus Christ
 - 2.1 The Holy Ghost came upon Mary in the virgin conception of Jesus (Luke 1:35).
 - 2.2 The Spirit anointed Jesus (Isaiah 11:1-2; Matthew 3:16-17; Acts 10:38).
 - 2.3 The Spirit led Jesus (Matthew 4:1; Luke 4:1).
 - 2.4 The Spirit filled and empowered Jesus (Luke 4:1, 14, 18).
 - 2.5 Jesus was offered through the Spirit (Hebrews 9:13-14).
 - 2.6 Jesus was raised through the Spirit (Romans 8:11; I Peter 3:18)
 - 2.7 The Spirit witnessed Christ's resurrection and ascension (Acts 5:30-32).

- 2.8 The Spirit glorifies and testifies of Christ (John 15:26; 16:14).
3. Several Old Testament passages indicate plurality in the Godhead.
 - 3.1 Genesis 1:26-27, 29 – And God said, Let *us* make man in *our* image, after *our* likeness ... So God created man in *his* own image, in the image of God created *he* him; male and female created *he* them. And God said, Behold, *I* have given you...
 - 3.2 Genesis 11:7 – let *us* go down...
 - 3.3 Isaiah 6:3, 8 – three-fold holy; Whom shall *I* send, and who will go for *us*?
4. Comparisons of New Testament passages with the Old Testament reveal that the Holy Spirit is Jehovah (LORD) and Adonai (Lord).
 - 4.1 Psalm 95:7-9 and Hebrews 3:7-9
 - 4.2 Isaiah 6:9-11 and Acts 28:25-27
 - 4.3 Jeremiah 31:31-34 and Hebrews 10:15-16
5. The Spirit is equal to the Father and the Son in essence but subordinate in position.
 - 5.1 Jesus Christ is subordinate to the will of His Father (Matthew 26:39; John 8:29, 42; 9:4).
 - 5.2 The Spirit glorifies the Son.
 - 5.3 Man is to bring glory to God (I Corinthians 10:31).

Works of Deity

1. He creates (Genesis 1:2; Job 33:4; Psalm 104:30)
 - 1.1 God the Father *planned* creation (Genesis 1:1).
 - 1.2 God the Son *proclaimed* creation (1:3, *And God said*).
 - 1.3 God the Spirit *performed* creation (1:2).
2. He strives with sinful man (Genesis 6:3)
3. He inspires the Scriptures (II Samuel 23:1-2; II Timothy 3:16; II Peter 1:20-21)
4. He regenerates and renews at salvation (John 3:5-6; Titus 3:5).

Salvation is *from* the Father *through* the Son Jesus Christ *by* the Holy Spirit.
5. He comforts believers (John 14:16-18; 16:7; Acts 9:31).
6. He teaches the saints (John 14:26; Acts 1:1-2; I John 2:20, 27; cf. Nehemiah 9:20).
7. He convicts the world (John 16:7-11).
 - 7.1 Sin (16:9; Acts 2:36-37)
 - 7.2 Righteousness (16:10; Acts 24:24-25)

- 7.3 Judgment (16:11; Hebrews 2:14; Revelation 20:10)
- 8. He fills and empowers believers (Acts 1:8; 2:4; 4:31; Ephesians 5:18).
- 9. He leads and guides the servants of God (Acts 8:29; 16:6-7).
- 10. He calls and commissions missionaries (Acts 13:2-4).
- 11. He indwells believers (Romans 8:9-11; I Corinthians 6:19-20).
 - 11.1 Old Testament indwelling was *temporary* for accomplishing specific tasks.
(Numbers 11:16-17, 25; Judges 13:24-25; 14:5-6, 19; 15:14; 16:20;
I Samuel 10:9-13; 11:6; 16:14; Psalm 51:11)
 - 11.2 Permanent indwelling was a future event during Christ's ministry (John 14:17).
 - 11.3 Holy Spirit indwelling is now *permanent* (John 14:16-17; Romans 5:5; 8:9-11;
Ephesians 4:30; II Timothy 1:14; James 4:5; Jude 19).
- 12. He intercedes for the saints (Romans 8:26-27; cf. Ephesians 6:18; Jude 20;
Revelation 1:10).
- 13. He illuminates Scripture (I Corinthians 2:12-14).
- 14. He sanctifies believers (I Corinthians 6:11; II Thessalonians 2:13; I Peter 1:2).
- 15. He imparts spiritual gifts (I Corinthians 12:11).
- 16. He seals believers (II Corinthians 1:22; Ephesians 1:13-14; 4:30).
 - 16.1 Authority (Genesis 41:41-42; Esther 8:8)
 - 16.2 Security (Daniel 6:17)
 - 16.3 Ownership (II Corinthians 1:21-22)
- 17. He produces fruit (the character of Christ) in believers (Galatians 5:22-23).
- 18. He provides access unto the Father (Ephesians 2:18).
- 19. He restrains wickedness until the Rapture (II Thessalonians 2:7).

#12 Baptism of the Spirit

Different Views

1. Charismatics seek and pray for a baptism evidenced by the speaking in tongues.
However, the disciples were told to *wait* for the promise of the Father, not seek a baptism.
2. Some teach a baptism into the invisible, universal body of Christ.
"The Spirit forms the Church by baptizing all believers into the Body of Christ."
(C.I. Scofield)
 - 2.1 Based on I Corinthians 12:13
 - 2.2 Believed to occur at salvation

Biblical References

1. Several passages present the baptism of the Spirit as a future event: (Matthew 3:11; Mark 1:8; Luke 3:16; John 1:33; Acts 1:4-5).
2. Acts 11:15-17 refers to a baptism as a past event.
3. Acts 19:1-7 is an unrepeatable and unrepeated event.
 - 3.1 These disciples were not baptized by John himself but unto John's baptism.
 - 3.2 These disciples were misinformed: they had not even heard about the Holy Spirit.
 - 3.3 This event was about twenty-five years after John the Baptist's ministry.

Biblical Understanding

1. Spirit baptism was a single event, not an ongoing experience.
 - 1.1 This happened sometime between John the Baptist and Acts 11.
 - 1.2 The Day of Pentecost fits this time period (Acts 1:5 – *not many days hence*).
2. Spirit baptism was a *collective*, not an *individual* event.
Acts 1:4-5 – them, they; ye is a plural pronoun (thee is singular)
3. The ongoing event is called a receiving of the Spirit, not a baptism.
 - 3.1 The disciples actually *received* the Spirit *before* Pentecost (John 20:22).
 - 3.2 One *baptism* occurred on Pentecost for Jewish believers (Acts 2:1-4)
 - 3.3 One *baptism* occurred for Gentiles (Acts 10:44-47; 11:15-17).
 - 3.4 *Receiving* the Spirit occurred many times thereafter (Acts 2:38; 8:15-20; Galatians 3:2)

Examining I Corinthians 12:13

1. This passage was inspired by the Spirit about twenty-five years after Pentecost (A.D. 55).
2. First Corinthians is addressed to a local church, not the "invisible, universal church" (1:2).
3. *All have been* baptized (past tense) – this is not a future baptism people should seek.
4. All have been *baptized* (immersed) into one body.
5. *All have been* made to drink into one Spirit: the Spirit is not selectively given.
6. In the context of the passage, this refers to an event that occurs at salvation (12:3).
7. The emphasis of the context relates to the local body of Christ (using spiritual gifts to serve the local body of believers).

#13 The Gifts of the Spirit

Truths About Spiritual Gifts

1. Spiritual gifts are God-given abilities for service (I Corinthians 12:11; Ephesians 4:7-8).
 - 1.1 Talents are natural abilities enhanced by training and education (I Corinthians 2:1-5).
 - 1.2 A spiritual gift is supernatural enablement for the service of God in the local church (I Corinthians 12:4, 7).
 - 1) Moses in Egypt was a man mighty in word (Acts 7:22) – natural ability.
 - 2) Teaching the Word of God is supernatural (I Peter 4:11).
2. Every believer has at least one gift (I Corinthians 12:7, 11; Ephesians 4:7; I Peter 4:10).
3. Not everyone has the same gifts (I Corinthians 12:18, 29-30).
 - 3.1 Charismatics teach that all believers should seek the gift of tongues.
 - 3.2 This is not an excuse for not giving to the Lord's work or evangelism, claiming that one is not gifted for a certain ministry.
4. The purpose for spiritual gifts is for the edification of the local church to the glory of God. (I Corinthians 12:7; 14:12; Ephesians 4:12-16; I Peter 4:10-11)
5. Possessing certain spiritual gifts does not imply spiritual maturity (I Corinthians 3:1-5) or importance in the church (12:12-25).
6. Gifts of the Spirit can be neglected (I Timothy 4:14; II Timothy 1:6).
 - 6.1 Gifts may be *discovered* by prayerfully trying different ministries in the church and others observing a particular gift.
 - 6.2 Gifts should be *developed* with use.
7. Many desire spiritual gifts (I Corinthians 14:1) rather than a relationship with the Spirit.

Gifted Men

1. *Foundational* offices which ceased with the completion of the Word of God (Ephesians 2:20)
 - 1.1 Apostle (Acts 1:22; I Corinthians 12:12, 28-29; Ephesians 4:11)
 - 1.2 Prophet (I Corinthians 12:28-29; Ephesians 4:11)
2. *Functional* offices which continue for the edifying of the local body of Christ
 - 2.1 Evangelist (Acts 8; 21:8)

2.2 Pastors and teachers (Acts 20:27-28; I Corinthians 12:28; I Peter 5:1-3)

Categorizing Spiritual Gifts

1. Sign gifts: temporary gifts which confirmed the message of the Gospel and which ceased with the completion of the Word of God (I Corinthians 1:22a; 13:8-10; 14:20-22)
 - *fail*: render inactive; make useless, ineffective, void; abolish; in the passive tense, meaning they were removed from the outside
 - *cease*: to stop; make an end in an absolute sense
 - *vanish away*: same Greek (*katargeo*) word as fail; passively removed; a complete cessation, not temporal or partial
- 1.1 Gift of healing (I Corinthians 12:9, 28, 30)
 - 1) The special miraculous gift of healing ended with the apostles, evidenced by fewer examples of healing in the last books of the New Testament. (Acts 3:6-8; 5:12, 15-16; 14:9-10; 19:11-12; 28:8-9)
 - 2) God does continue to heal in answer to prayer when it is according to His will (James 5:14-16; II Timothy 4:20).
- 1.2 Prophecy (Romans 12:6; I Corinthians 12:10; 14:3-6)
 - 1) Foretelling of the future is no longer needed with the completion of the Word of God (I Corinthians 13:8; Acts 11:27-28).
 - 2) Prophecy only continues in the sense of telling forth truth (Acts 15:32).
- 1.3 Tongues and interpretation of tongues: a supernatural gift of speaking a language which was not learned (I Corinthians 12:10, 28, 30; 13:8; 14:1-40; Acts 2:4-11)
- 1.4 Word of knowledge: a temporary gift of revelation (I Corinthians 12:8; 13:8)
- 1.5 Word of wisdom: a temporary revelatory gift of understanding the things of God and the ability to explain them to others (I Corinthians 12:8; 2:7, 13; Acts 6:3, 10; James 3:13)
- 1.6 Working of miracles: a temporary sign gift that confirmed the message of the apostles (I Corinthians 12:10, 28-29; II Corinthians 12:12; Hebrews 2:3-4; Romans 15:19; Galatians 3:5; Mark 16:17-18, 20)
2. Support gifts
 - 2.1 Discerning of spirits: a gift of spiritual discernment between truth and error (I Corinthians 12:10; Acts 13:9-11; I Timothy 4:1; I John 4:1-6; Revelation 2:2)

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- 2.2 Teaching: a gift enabling the presentation of truth from the Word of God (Romans 12:7; Acts 13:1; 18:24-28)
- 3. Service gifts
 - 3.1 Exhortation: the gift of one who comes alongside one with needs; to make an appeal through entreaty, comfort, and instruction (Romans 12:8; Acts 4:36; 11:22-24; Hebrews 10:24-25)
 - 3.2 Faith (I Corinthians 12:9; 13:2; Hebrews 11:33-38)
 - 1) Every believer is expected to evidence faith (Hebrews 11:1, 6).
 - 2) The Spirit enables some with a special ability to overcome obstacles.
 - 3.3 Giving: giving help to assist others (Romans 12:8; Acts 4:34-37; II Corinthians 8:1-5; 9:11-13; III John 5-8)
 - simplicity*: without outward show or pride
 - 3.4 Governments (I Corinthians 12:28; Genesis 39; 41:33-40; Acts 6:3-6)
 - 1) To steer, guide; wisdom, knowledge, and discernment to guide a church
 - 2) Administration – sees his part of the vision of the leader.
 - 3) Oversees people and resources for the good of the church.
 - 4) Tact and decisiveness are common qualities with this gift.
 - 3.5 Helps (I Corinthians 12:28; 16:15-16; II Corinthians 1:11; Romans 16:3, 9)
 - 1) To support, help, aid; people who serve "behind the scenes" in the church
 - 2) A need noticed provides an opportunity to use this gift (Galatians 6:10).
 - 3.6 Ministry: a spiritual gift for service in the church (Romans 12:7; 16:1-2; Acts 6:1-3; 11:29, *relief*; 12:25; Philippians 2:25-30; Hebrews 6:10)
 - 3.7 Ruling: a gift of spiritual leadership; to stand in front (Genesis 18:19; Romans 12:8, *diligence*: intense effort, haste; I Thessalonians 5:12-13; I Timothy 3:4-5, 12; 4:13-16; 5:17; Hebrews 13:7, 17)
 - 3.8 Showing mercy: a spiritual gift of those who cheerfully demonstrate mercy and kindness to those with needs (Romans 12:8; Luke 10:29-37)

Tongues

- 1. Two important Greek words are used in Acts 2:4, 6, 8, 11, proving that tongues were human languages and dialects.
 - 1.1 *glossa*: languages; "glossary"

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- 1.2 *dialectos*: dialects
2. There is no mention of the 3,000 converts speaking in tongues. Tongues were not needed since they already had a language with which to share the gospel.
3. Spiritual gifts (like tongues) were not sought but sovereignly given by the Spirit (I Corinthians 12:11).
4. Tongues were not the most important of the spiritual gifts. They are always listed last and are not mentioned in Romans (I Corinthians 12:28-31; 14:1-5, 18-19).
 - 4.1 The gift of tongues does not edify the church but prophecy (preaching) does (14:2-5).
 - 4.2 Speaking in tongues does not instruct the church, but the preaching of God's Word does. (14:19).
5. Angels spoke the language of the person to which they had a message from God.
 - 5.1 Tongue of angels (I Corinthians 13:1) refers to the ability to speak perfectly, not some heavenly prayer language (14:21, tongues were human languages)
 - 5.2 The word *unknown* in I Corinthians 14:2, 4 means a language not previously learned. The city of Corinth was a busy commercial center with many languages.
6. Tongues are not listed in Galatians 5:22-23 as a fruit of the Spirit.
7. Even when tongues were in operation, clear regulations were stated in Scripture.
 - 7.1 Used as a sign for unbelieving Jews (I Corinthians 1:22; 14:21-22)
 - 7.2 All things were to be done for edification (14:26b).
 - 7.3 Two or three at the most, not the entire congregation (I Corinthians 14:27)
 - 7.4 Only one person at a time (14:27)
 - 7.5 There must be an interpreter (14:28)
 - 7.6 No women were permitted to speak (14:34-35).
 - 7.7 Spoken in a spirit of humility (14:36)
 - 7.8 Orderly without confusion (14:33, 40)
8. No Bible book written after AD 65 refers to tongues.
 - 8.1 I Corinthians – AD 55
 - 8.2 Acts – AD 65 (Acts 19:6 is the final time tongues are mentioned.)
 - 8.3 Early church leaders refer to the cessation of supernatural sign gifts.
 - 1) John Chrysostom (c. AD 347-407) – "This whole place is very obscure:

but the obscurity is produced by our ignorance of the facts referred to, and by their cessation, being such as then used to occur but now no longer take place" (*Homilies on I Corinthians, Vol. XII, The Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers, Homily 29:2*).

- 2) Augustine (354-430) – The gift of tongues "was a sign appropriate to that era. It was meant to announce the coming of the Holy Spirit on people of all tongues, to demonstrate that the Gospel was to be announced to every language on earth. This happened to announce something, then disappeared" (*Homilies on the First Epistle of John*).
9. There is no indication that Jesus spoke in other tongues.
10. Tongues were not learned or practiced (I Corinthians 14:2, 4, *unknown tongue*).
Language schools would not be needed if the gift of tongues were still in operation.

Examining Modern "Miracles"

1. Sign gifts do not prove possession of salvation (Matthew 7:21-23).
2. Requiring a sign is evidence of unbelief and wickedness (Matthew 12:38-41).
3. Satan has the power to duplicate (counterfeit) sign gifts (Exodus 7:10-12, 22; 8:7, 18; Mark 13:21-23; II Corinthians 11:13-15; II Thessalonians 2:9; Revelation 13:13-14).
4. With the modern signs movement, many have opened themselves to false spirits, not the Holy Spirit (Matthew 24:24; II Corinthians 11:3-4, 13-15; I John 4:1-6).
5. A comparison of the modern "healing services" with the Bible prove the modern experience is a counterfeit.
 - 5.1 Christ and the apostles did not call healing services; they healed where they were.
 - 5.2 Healing was complete in the Bible.
 - 1) No relapses
 - 2) No therapy
 - 3) No progressive healing (Acts 3:6-8)
 - 4) No substitute healing of another infirmity
 - 5.3 Biblical healings were without charge! People did not have to buy a handkerchief or healing water.
 - 5.4 Biblical healings were not a performance (no "theatrics").
 - 5.5 Christ and the apostles did not always pray before performing a miracle of healing.

- 5.6 Many healing crusades of today do not allow people with real infirmities from hospitals and rehabilitation centers to go on the stage for a healing. The individuals Christ and the apostles healed were known by all to have physical infirmities (Acts 4:14-16, 21-22).
- 5.7 God did not choose to heal everyone (II Corinthians 12:7-9; I Timothy 5:23; II Timothy 4:20).
- 5.8 The emphasis of the modern miracles movement is on an emotional or sensational experience, not Biblical truth.
- 5.9 Preaching the Gospel, not physical healing, was the focus in the ministry of Christ and the apostles.
- 5.10 Christ refused to perform miracles when challenged to do so (Mark 8:11-13; Luke 23:8).
- 5.11 In the Bible, it was God's will, not the degree of faith, that brought healing (Mark 9:20-27).
- 5.12 True miracles recorded in the Bible brought glory to God, not man (Acts 4:21; 13:4-12). Paul and Barnabas shifted the focus from them to the Lord (14:8-18).
- 6. There are several sources of healing, supernatural or otherwise.
 - 6.1 Self-induced manifestation: psychosomatic illnesses are caused by emotional problems. If the root cause is cared for, a "healing" results.
 - 6.2 Emotionalism: mass hysteria, hypnosis, and brain washing techniques have been used by screaming charismatic preachers who stir the crowd in a frenzy.
 - 6.3 Satanic and demonic power (II Corinthians 11:13-14; II Thessalonians 2:8-10; Revelation 13:11-15)
 - 6.4 Supernatural healing from God Himself when He wills it.
- 7. No faith healers are mentioned in James 5:13-16.
 - 7.1 Both individual (5:13, *let him pray*) and corporate (5:14, *let them pray*) prayer are mentioned.
 - 1) *Afflicted* (5:13): in distress; anxiety; affliction with no immediate relief
 - 2) *Sick* (5:14): without strength
 - 7.2 The sick person is to make his needs known to the elders of the church, not the faith healer (5:14).

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- 1) They are to pray over him.
 - 2) They are to anoint him with oil.
 - Not a ceremonial anointing like the Old Testament
 - Not oil that heals (5:15) – the prayer of faith
- 7.3 The emphasis is on salvation, not healing (5:15a).
- 1) The *prayer of faith shall save the sick*.
 - 2) The Lord shall raise him up.
 - 3) Sins shall be forgiven. Some sicknesses are a result of a sinful lifestyle.
 - Repressed anger
 - Guilt
- 7.4 Healing is the result of confessing faults and praying for one another, not visiting the faith healer (5:16).

Application of Truth

1. How much ignorance do you have concerning Spiritual gifts? (I Corinthians 12:1)
2. Do you study the Bible for discernment regarding the counterfeits of Satan?

#14 The Anointing of the Spirit

Understanding Holy Spirit Anointing

1. Holy Spirit anointing often occurred at the beginning of a specific ministry or responsibility (I Samuel 16:1, 6-13; II Samuel 2:4a, a *second* anointing; 5:3, a *fresh* anointing).
2. Holy Spirit anointing is not just for preachers (Acts 2:16-18; Joel 2:28-29).

Old Testament Examples

1. The Tabernacle (Exodus 30:26-29; 40:1-11)
2. Priests (Exodus 30:30-38; 40:12-15; Leviticus 8:12)
3. Prophets (I Kings 19:16b)
4. Kings (I Samuel 10:1; 16:1, 12-13; I Kings 19:15-16a)

Old Testament Holy Oil

Exodus 30:22-28

1. Four spices were added to the oil (30:23-25; Psalm 45:8; cf. I Corinthians 1:30).
 - 1.1 Pure myrrh
 - 1.2 Sweet cinnamon
 - 1.3 Sweet calamus
 - 1.4 Cassia
2. The fragrance of the oil lingered on the one anointed like an ointment or perfume (30:25; cf. Matthew 26:6-13; Mark 14:3-9).
3. The anointing oil was not to touch human flesh (30:32a).
 - 3.1 Our sinful flesh cannot produce the spiritual (Philippians 3:1-11).
 - 3.2 Carnality hinders the work of the Spirit (I Corinthians 3:1).
4. The holy oil was not to be imitated (30:32b).

Artificial imitations: sensationalism and false spirituality

The Benefits of Spirit Anointing

1. Protection (Psalm 105:13-15)
2. Identification with Christ
3. Sanctification: set apart for the Master's use
4. Illumination: the Holy Spirit's help in understanding Scripture (I Corinthians 2:11-14; I John 2:20, 27).

5. Manifestation of the Spirit's power
 - 5.1 Witnessing for Christ (Acts 1:8)
 - 5.2 Going about doing good (Acts 10:38)

Prerequisites for Anointing by the Spirit

1. Salvation through faith in Jesus Christ. An anointing in general occurs sometime after salvation (II Corinthians 1:21).
2. Baptism by immersion (Matthew 3:16; Luke 3:21-22)
3. Love righteousness and hate wickedness (Psalm 45:7; Acts 4:27a; Hebrews 1:9).

Application of Truth

How much are you limiting the work of the Spirit in your life?

Psalm 92:10b – *I shall be anointed with fresh oil.*

John 3:34b – *God giveth not the Spirit by measure unto him.*

#15 The Filling of the Spirit

Understanding the Spirit's Filling

Ephesians 5:18

1. *Be filled* is an imperative command – it is not optional!
2. *Be filled* is a plural, present tense verb in the passive voice – all believers must continually yield themselves to the filling of the Holy Spirit.
3. *Filled* means replete, to completely fill, to cram, to level up a hollow place, filled to overflowing (John 7:37-39).
4. Filling of the Spirit is different from the Spirit's indwelling.
 - 4.1 Believers possess the Spirit personally and permanently at the moment of salvation (John 14:16-17).
 - 4.2 The Holy Spirit possesses the believer in filling.
5. Filling is not just for preachers (Luke 1:15, 41, 67; Acts 2:4; 6:3, 5; 13:52)

Evidences of a Spirit-filled Life

1. Avoiding excesses – the Spirit's control will restrain moral behavior (Ephesians 5:18).
2. Singing and making melody in your heart (5:19; Acts 16:25).
 - 2.1 Spirit-controlled music will emphasize the melody, not the rhythm!
 - 1) Contemporary "Christian" music appeals to the flesh.
 - 2) The proper emphasis should be melody, harmony, and rhythm.
 - *making melody*: to play a stringed instrument (your vocal cords!); to strike a chord or sing to music (see I Corinthians 14:7-9)
 - 2.2 Spirit-controlled music will be filled with the words of Christ (Colossians 3:16).
 - 1) Psalms, hymns, and spiritual songs
 - Martin Luther and Charles Wesley wrote hymns for the churches.
 - The Welsh Revival was known as a singing revival.
 - 2) Many modern hymnals are removing hymns about the blood of Christ.
3. Always having a thankful spirit (5:20; I Thessalonians 5:18)
4. Submission to one another (5:21) – Abraham yielded to Lot's wishes (Genesis 13).
5. Blessing others with words of commendation and encouragement (Luke 1:39-45; 2:25-35)
6. Victory over Satan and temptation with the Word of God (Luke 4:1-13)

7. Bold, confident witnessing for Christ (Acts 4:8, 31)
 - 7.1 Overcoming fear of persecution (Acts 7:54-60)
 - 7.2 Not a rude, offensive approach toward people (Colossians 4:6)
8. A stand against false teaching (Acts 13:6-12; cf. Titus 1:9-11)
9. An understanding of Scripture (I Corinthians 2:9-14; I John 2:26-27)
 - 9.1 Doctrinally sound (2:10, *the deep things of God*)
 - 9.2 Discernment (2:15)
10. The fruit of the Spirit (Galatians 5:22-23)
11. Prayer in the Spirit (Ephesians 6:18; Jude 20; Revelation 1:10; cf. Romans 8:26-27)

Reasons Many Are Not Filled

1. Blasphemy and speaking against the Holy Ghost (Matthew 12:31-32) – "willful, conscious rejection of the Spirit's revelation of Christ" (Herbert Lockyer)
2. A lack of prayer (Luke 11:5-13; 24:49; Acts 1:14; 2:1)
3. Resisting the Holy Ghost (Acts 7:51-53) – an unyielded heart and life
4. Wrong motives: Desiring self-glory rather than the glory of God (Acts 8:9-24)
5. A lack of salvation through faith in Christ (Romans 8:9)
6. Carnality and spiritual immaturity (I Corinthians 3:1-4)
7. Walking in the flesh rather than the Spirit (Galatians 5:16-25)
8. Sowing to the flesh rather than the Spirit (Galatians 6:7-8)
9. Grieving the holy Spirit (Ephesians 4:30) – to afflict with sorrow (cf. Matthew 26:37-38)
 - 9.1 Wrong treatment of others (4:29, 31-32)
 - 1) Corrupt communication (4:29)
 - 2) Bitterness, resentment, and hatred (4:31; Hebrews 12:15)
 - 3) Outbursts of wrath (4:31)
 - 4) Self-centered anger and indignation (4:31)
 - 5) Loud quarreling (4:31, *clamour*)
 - 6) Slandorous, abusive speech (4:31, *evil speaking*)
 - 7) Ill-will (4:31, *malice*)
 - 8) An unforgiving spirit (4:32)
 - 9.2 Wickedness, evil thoughts, corruption, violence (Genesis 6:5-6, 11-13)
 - 9.3 A hardened, rebellious heart (Psalm 78:40; 95:6-11; Isaiah 63:10)

- 9.4 Kindness, tenderheartedness, and forgiveness bring joy to the Spirit (4:32).
- 10. Excesses (Ephesians 5:18) – excess: going outside boundaries (5:1-18a in context)
 - 10.1 Fornication (5:3):
 - 1) Pornography of all forms (Greek word *porneia*)
 - 2) Indecent behavior
 - 3) Sexual perversion (homosexuality, bestiality)
 - 4) Unmarried people living together (John 4:16-18)
 - 5) Physical touch outside of marriage (I Corinthians 7:1)
 - 10.2 All uncleanness (5:3) – physical or moral impurity
 - 10.3 Covetousness (5:3)
 - 10.4 Filthiness (5:4)
 - 10.5 Foolish talking (5:4)
 - 10.6 Jesting (5:4) – vulgar joking
 - 10.7 Wasting time (5:16)
 - 10.8 Alcohol (5:18a; Proverbs 20:1; 23:29-35)
- 11. A depressed, unthankful, and unsubmitive spirit (Ephesians 5:19-21)
- 12. Quenching the Spirit (I Thessalonians 5:16-22) – to suppress, stifle, extinguish
 - 12.1 The Holy Ghost is pictured as a fire (Acts 2).
 - 12.2 The Spirit is quenched through the following:
 - 1) Refusal to do the will of God
 - 2) Refusing to listen to the Spirit and to follow His leading
 - 3) Ignoring the convicting work of the Holy Spirit
 - 4) Despising the preaching of truth (5:20)
 - 5) An unsanctified life (5:23)
 - Ungodly friendships
 - Worldly methods
 - Fleshly lusts
 - Worldly pleasures
 - 12.3 Keeping the fire of the Spirit burning is dependent on the following commands:
 - 1) Rejoice evermore (5:16). Find joy in eternal things.
 - 2) Pray without ceasing (5:17).

- 3) Give thanks in every thing (5:18).
 - 4) Magnify preaching (5:20).
 - 5) Prove all things and choose the good (5:21).
 - 6) Abstain from even the appearance of evil (5:22).
 - 7) Yield to the sanctification of spirit, soul, and body (5:23).
13. Insulting the Spirit of grace (Hebrews 10:29) – *despite*: to treat shamefully
- 13.1 Abusing grace (Romans 6:1-2) – continuing in sin when God does not immediately punish sin
 - 13.2 God's Spirit will not always strive with man (Genesis 6:3).

Application of the Truth

1. The question is not, "How much of the Spirit do you possess?" but rather, "How much of you does the Spirit possess?" Are you withholding any area of your life from the Spirit? (Ezekiel 47:1-7; John 7:38-39, *rivers of living water*)
 - 1.1 An increasing volume of water
 - 1) A trickle (47:2)
 - 2) Water to the ankles (47:3)
 - 3) Water to the knees (47:4)
 - 4) Water to the waist (47:4)
 - 5) Water to swim in (47:5)
 - 6) Water producing fruit (47:7)
 - 1.2 The source is the throne of God (Revelation 22:1)
 - 1) Dethrone self
 - 2) Enthroned God
2. How strong is your desire for the filling of the Spirit (Isaiah 44:3; John 7:37-39)?
3. Are you limiting what God wants to do in your life (Psalm 78:41)?

#16 The Fruit of the Spirit

Works or Fruit

1. The flesh can only produce dead works (Galatians 5:19-21; Romans 8:8).
 - 1.1 Works of the flesh emphasize *doing*. The fruit of the Spirit focuses on *being*.
 - 1.2 Fleshly affections and lusts must be crucified (2:20; 5:24; cf. Romans 6:6-14).
2. The Spirit produces living fruit (5:22-23).
 - 2.1 God the Spirit produces fruit (singular), not fruits (plural). The nine-fold fruit of the Spirit represent a cluster of fruit like a cluster of grapes.
 - 2.2 Fruit of the Spirit is produced from the seed of the Word (I Peter 1:23; Matthew 13:1-9; 18-23).
 - 2.3 Fruit is produced in a relationship with the Spirit.
 - 1) Walk in the Spirit (5:16)
 - 2) Live in the Spirit (5:25)
 - 3) Filled with the Spirit (Ephesians 5:18)
 - 4) Communion of the Holy Ghost (II Corinthians 13:14, *communion*: Greek *koinonia* – fellowship, joint participation; a state of being together; interchange of thoughts or opinions)
3. The Spirit's fruit is not produced by self-will. It is manifested, not manufactured!
4. The purpose of the fruit is the benefit of others, not displaying the fruit.

The Nine-fold Fruit of the Spirit

1. Love (Galatians 5:14-15, 22; Matthew 22:37-40; Romans 15:30; I Corinthians 13:1-8a)
 - 1.1 "Love is the willing, sacrificial giving of oneself for the benefit of others without thought of return" (Reformers Unanimous).
 - 1.2 *Agapé* love is a strong, tender, compassionate devotion to another's well-being.
 - 1.3 Love is rooted in the character of God (I John 4:8, 16).
 - 1.4 Love is the evidence of our discipleship (John 13:34-35; I John 3:11-18).
 - 1.5 Love produced by the Spirit is supernatural (Matthew 5:43-48; Luke 23:34).
 - 1.6 Love from God is sacrificial (John 3:16; Romans 5:5-8).
2. Joy (Galatians 5:22; Acts 13:52)
 - 2.1 "Joy is cheerful, calm delight in all circumstances of life" (Reformers Unanimous)

- 2.2 "The spontaneous enthusiasm of my spirit when my soul is in fellowship with God" (S.M. Davis).
- 2.3 Joy (Greek *chara*) is an excitement, gladness, and delight over blessings received or expected.
- 2.4 The joy of the Lord provides strength (Nehemiah 8:9-10).
- 2.5 The source of true joy is the Holy Spirit (Romans 14:17; I Thessalonians 1:6).
 - 1) Not in vain religion
 - 2) Not in possessions (Ecclesiastes 2:17)
 - 3) Not in pleasure (Hebrews 11:25)
- 2.6 Joy is not dependent upon good circumstances (Philippians 4:4; I Peter 1:6-9). Happiness is based on happenings (good circumstances).
- 2.7 Joy will affect the countenance and health (Proverbs 15:13; 17:22).
- 2.8 Several things can be allowed to diminish joy.
 - 1) Sin (Psalm 51:12a)
 - 2) A lack of tears (126:5-6)
 - 3) Unanswered prayer (John 16:20-24)
 - 4) Not responding properly to persecution (Acts 5:41; cf. Matthew 5:10-12)
 - 5) A lack of evangelism (Acts 8:8; 15:3)
 - 6) Not being filled with the Holy Ghost (Acts 13:52)
 - 7) A focus on suffering instead of joy set before (Hebrews 12:2)
3. Peace (Galatians 5:22; John 14:27; 16:33)
 - 3.1 Peace means "to be safe from harm in your spirit, mind, and body" (Reformers Unanimous).
 - 3.2 Peace is freedom from disturbance or agitation; a quietness of mind.
 - 3.3 Peace (Greek *eirene*) is a state of quietness, repose, rest, harmony, order and security in turmoil, strife, and temptations.
 - 3.4 Peace *with* God occurs at the moment of faith in Jesus Christ (Isaiah 48:22; 57:21; Romans 5:1; Ephesians 2:13-16).
 - 3.5 The peace *of* God requires a removal of the cares of this life (Philippians 4:6-7).
 - 3.6 Peace is protected through the following:
 - 1) Loving the Word of God (Psalm 119:165)

- 2) Trusting God (Isaiah 26:3)
 - 3) Being spiritually minded (Romans 8:6)
 - 4) Endeavoring to guard the unity of the Spirit (Ephesians 4:3)
4. Longsuffering (Galatians 5:22; Colossians 1:11; 3:12-14)
- 4.1 "Longsuffering is an enduring temperament expressing itself in patience with the shortcomings of others" (Reformers Unanimous).
 - 4.2 Longsuffering (Greek *makrothumia*) is patient endurance; bearing long with the frailties, offenses, and provocations of others, without murmuring or resentment (I Corinthians 6:1-7; Ephesians 4:1-2).
 - 4.3 God is longsuffering (Romans 2:4; 9:22; I Peter 3:20; II Peter 3:9).
 - 4.4 The amount of longsuffering you have is seen in the following:
 - 1) How quickly you become angry (Ecclesiastes 7:9; James 1:19-20)
 - 2) How quickly you quit when facing trials (Romans 12:12)
 - 3) How quickly you murmur and complain (Exodus 15:22-24)
 - 4.5 The consequences of not having the fruit of longsuffering:
 - 1) You make bad decisions in a difficult circumstance (Ruth 1).
 - 2) You make a bad situation worse.
 - 3) You step out of the perfect will of God.
 - 4) You hurt your testimony for Christ when you react in the flesh (Ephesians 4:1-3).
 - 5) You do not develop character (Romans 5:3-5; James 1:2-4).
 - 4.6 Examples of longsuffering:
 - 1) Paul (II Timothy 3:10)
 - 2) Jesus Christ (I Peter 2:18-25)
 - 3) The prophets and Job (James 5:7-11)
5. Gentleness (Galatians 5:22; II Corinthians 10:1)
- 5.1 "Gentleness is a softness in manner, temper, or words" (Reformers Unanimous).
 - 5.2 "Gentleness is showing personal care and concern in meeting the needs of others" (S.M. Davis).
 - 5.3 Gentleness (Greek *chrestotes*) is a nature evidenced by kindness and tenderness; a disposition to being soft-spoken, even-tempered, cultured, and refined in

character and conduct; a sweet reasonableness (Isaiah 40:11; Ephesians 4:32; James 3:17)

5.4 Gentleness is not the following:

- 1) Weakness of character (II Samuel 22:36; Psalm 18:35; Isaiah 40:10-11)
- 2) Effeminate (I Corinthians 6:9)
- 3) Compromise of convictions

5.5 Gentleness is needed in our relationships:

- 1) Husband and wife (Colossians 3:19; I Peter 3:1-7)
- 2) Parents and children (Ephesians 6:4; Colossians 3:21; Proverbs 30:11-14)
- 3) Between brothers and sisters (Acts 7:9)
- 4) Between church members (Galatians 5:15; I Thessalonians 2:6-8)
- 5) In the workplace (Ephesians 6:5-9)
- 6) With the backslidden and unsaved (II Timothy 2:23-26)
- 7) Toward authorities (Titus 3:1-2)

6. Goodness (Galatians 5:22; Psalm 143:10; Ephesians 5:9)

6.1 "Goodness is conforming our lives and conversations to behave benevolently toward others" (Reformers Unanimous).

6.2 Goodness (Greek *agathosune*) is a state of being good, virtuous, benevolent, and generous in life and conduct (Exodus 33:19; 34:6; Psalm 31:19; 33:5; 107:9).

6.3 Goodness is character that produces a good effect (Acts 10:38).

6.4 Goodness is the practice of doing good (Galatians 6:9-10).

6.5 Goodness does not mean approval of sin (Romans 2:4).

6.6 Goodness from the Holy Spirit is supernatural, even doing good to an enemy (Luke 6:27-35).

6.7 Goodness should be expressed in a variety of ways:

- 1) Gracious words (Luke 4:22)
- 2) Helping those in need (Luke 10:30-37)
- 3) Gifts (James 1:17)

6.8 Hindrances to goodness:

- 1) Too busy with our own concerns to even see the opportunities
- 2) Thinking some do not deserve goodness (Matthew 5:44-45)

- 3) Selfish interests – the one receiving good will not return the favor
(Luke 14:12-14; Philippians 2:3-4)
 - 4) Sin and rebellion (Hosea 6:4)
 - 5) Not filled with the Spirit and faith (Acts 11:24)
7. Faith (Galatians 5:22; Hebrews 11:1)
- 7.1 Faith is confidence in what Christ has done and will do in, through, and for us.
 - 7.2 "Faith enables the believing soul to treat the future as present and the invisible as seen." (Source unknown)
 - 7.3 "Faith is picturing what God intends to do in a given situation and acting in harmony with it" (S.M. Davis).
 - 7.4 Faith (Greek *pistis*) is a living, divinely implanted, inward confidence, assurance, reliance, and trust in God and all He says.
 - 7.5 Faith is not blind trust (Hebrews 11:1, *substance* and *evidence*).
 - 7.6 Faith provides unlimited potential (Matthew 21:21-22; Mark 11:20-24).
 - 7.7 A measure of faith is given to every person (Romans 12:3).
 - 7.8 Faith is absolutely essential in the following areas of life:
 - 1) Salvation (Ephesians 2:8-9)
 - 2) Pleasing God (Hebrews 11:5-6)
 - 3) Spiritual victory (Ephesians 6:16; I John 5:4)
 - 4) Stewardship (I Corinthians 4:2; cf. Matthew 25:14-30)
 - Time (Psalm 90:10, 12; Ephesians 5:15-17)
 - Talents: Spiritual gifts and abilities (I Peter 4:8-11)
 - Treasure (Proverbs 3:9-10; Matthew 6:19-24; II Corinthians 8:1-4)
 - Total person (Romans 12:1; I Corinthians 6:19-20; II Corinthians 8:5)
 - Truth (I Timothy 3:14-16; 6:20-21; Titus 1:9-11; Jude 3-4)
 - 7.9 Faith is strengthened through the following (Jude 20, *building up yourselves on your most holy faith*):
 - 1) Desire (Luke 17:5-6)
 - 2) The filling of the Holy Spirit (Acts 6:5a; 11:24)
 - 3) Hearing the Word of God (Romans 10:17)

- 4) A crucified life (Galatians 2:20)
- 7.10 The object of your faith should be God alone (Mark 11:22, *Have faith in God.*)
 - 1) Not military strength (Psalm 20:7)
 - 2) Not in self-righteousness (Luke 18:9-14)
 - 3) Not religion (Romans 10:1-3)
 - 4) Not in uncertain riches (I Timothy 6:17)
- 7.11 The reward of faithfulness is the crown of life (Revelation 2:10; James 1:12).
8. Meekness (Galatians 5:23)
 - 8.1 "Meekness is the ability to negotiate among others without causing friction"
(Reformers Unanimous)
 - 8.2 "Meekness is yielding my personal rights and expectations to God" (S.M. Davis).
 - 8.3 The Greek word (*praotes*) translated as meekness was not used until Christianity and refers to the disposition of being gentle, kind, even-balanced in tempers and passions; patient in suffering injury without feeling a spirit of revenge.
 - 8.4 Meekness could be described in the following ways:
 - 1) Mildness of temper
 - 2) Softness of spirit instead of hardened (Hebrews 3:13)
 - 3) Strength under control
 - 4) Self-sacrifice
 - 8.5 Examples of strong leaders who were meek:
 - 1) Abraham (Genesis 13:5-9)
 - 2) Moses (Numbers 12:1-13)
 - 3) Jesus (Matthew 11:29; 21:5; II Corinthians 10:1)
 - 4) Paul (I Thessalonians 2:5-8)
 - 8.6 The Bible gives several promises to the meek:
 - 1) Satisfaction and contentment (Psalm 22:26)
 - 2) Guidance and instruction (Psalm 25:9)
 - 3) Inheritance of the earth and enjoy abundant peace (Psalm 37:11; Matthew 5:5)
 - 4) Exaltation and encouragement (Psalm 147:6)
 - 5) Increased joy in the LORD (Isaiah 29:19)

- 6) Mercy in the expression of God's angry judgment (Zephaniah 2:3)
- 7) God's blessing (Matthew 5:5)
- 8.7 Demonstrating meekness in our lives:
 - 1) Restore those who are overtaken in a fault in the spirit of meekness (Galatians 6:1).
 - 2) Walk worthy of your calling through meekness (Ephesians 4:1-3).
 - 3) Instruct the unsaved and backslidden in meekness (II Timothy 2:24-26).
 - 4) Show meekness unto all men (Titus 3:2).
 - 5) A meek and quiet spirit in women is of great value to God (I Peter 3:1-6).
 - 6) Always answer people who ask questions in meekness (I Peter 3:15).
9. Temperance (Galatians 5:23)
 - 9.1 "Temperance is inner strength and Spirit-control in all of life's enjoyments and pleasures" (Reformers Unanimous)
 - 9.2 Temperance is the restraint of passion and indulgence of fleshly appetites (Acts 24:24-25; Romans 6:12-14; I Corinthians 9:25-27).
 - 9.3 "Temperance is instant obedience to the initial promptings of God's Spirit" (S.M. Davis).
 - 9.4 Temperance (Greek *enkrateia*) is a moderation in the appetites and passions (Philippians 4:5)
 - 9.5 Temperance is more than self-control; it is Holy Spirit control of the spirit, soul, and body (I Corinthians 6:19-20; cf. I Thessalonians 5:23, *spirit, soul, body*).
 - 9.6 Many areas of life must be controlled by the Holy Ghost:
 - 1) Spending (Proverbs 21:20)
 - 2) Appetite (Proverbs 25:16; 23:1-3, 21; Daniel 1:8; Ezekiel 16:49, *fullness of bread*; Philippians 3:19, *whose God is their belly*)
 - 3) Emotions (Proverbs 25:28; 29:11)
 - Anger (Proverbs 16:32; Ecclesiastes 7:9; James 1:19-20)
 - 4) Fleshly desires (Romans 13:14)
 - 5) All expressions of sexuality outside of marriage (I Corinthians 7:1-5; I Thessalonians 4:1-8)
 - Touching before and outside of marriage

- Pornography, movies and television programs, romance novels (Psalm 101:2-3)
 - Lust (Matthew 5:27-28)
- 6) Use of time (Ephesians 5:15-16; Ezekiel 16:48, *abundance of idleness*)
 - 7) The tongue (James 3:2-12)
- 9.7 Temperance requires faith and diligence (II Peter 1:5-6).

Applying the Truth

1. As you consider the contrast between the works of the flesh and the fruit of the Spirit in Galatians 5:16-23, which qualities are evident most in your life?
2. Consider: often people look for the fruit of the Spirit to benefit themselves, not others.
 - 2.1 They look for a church that loves them, not for a place to express love to others.
 - 2.2 They want joy for their own happiness.
 - 2.3 They want peace to calm them in their trials.
 - 2.4 They expect longsuffering from others toward their shortcomings, but they are impatient toward the shortcomings of others.
 - 2.5 They expect gentleness from others but are not gentle themselves.
 - 2.6 They expect goodness from others but do very little good for others.
 - 2.7 They expect people to respond meekly toward them but are not meek toward others.
 - 2.8 They tell people to have faith in God but they live in unfaithfulness.
 - 2.9 They expect others to live with self-control but they live an unrestrained life.
3. Have you crucified your flesh (5:24, 26)?
 - 3.1 Your personal feelings (5:24, affections)
 - 3.2 Your personal desires (5:24, lusts)
 - 3.3 Desiring vain glory (5:26)
 - 3.4 Provoking one another (5:26)
 - 3.5 Envying one another (5:26)
4. What evidence is there that you are walking in the Spirit (5:25)?

#17 The Power of the Spirit

Understanding Spiritual Power

1. The power of the Spirit is not the following:
 - 1.1 Not a "miracle-a-minute" demonstration
 - 1.2 Not a "super-saint" display
 - 1.3 Not an emotional, aisle-rolling frenzy
 - 1.4 Not great oratory skill (I Corinthians 2:1-5)
2. The Holy Spirit demonstrates His power in daily living (II Peter 1:3).

Two Types of Power

Acts 1:7-8

1. Positional power (1:7) – Greek *exousia*, power of authority and privilege (Matthew 9:6; 28:18; Luke 4:5-6; John 1:12; 19:7-11; Romans 13:1-3)
2. Influential power (1:8) – Greek *dunamis*, dynamic power of spiritual influence

Expressions of Dynamic Influential Power

1. God the Father (Matthew 6:13; Mark 14:62; 22:69; Revelation 11:17; 15:8; 19:1).
 - 1.1 The power of the Highest overshadowed Mary (Luke 1:35).
 - 1.2 The Godhead has eternal power (Romans 1:20).
 - 1.3 God displayed His power in Pharaoh (Romans 9:17).
 - 1.4 God has resurrection power (I Corinthians 6:14).
 - 1.5 The gift of grace is given through power (Ephesians 3:7).
2. Jesus Christ (I Corinthians 1:24; Revelation 4:11; 5:12)
 - 2.1 His second coming will be in power (Matthew 24:30; Mark 13:26; Luke 21:27)
 - 2.2 He has power over unclean spirits (Luke 4:36).
 - 2.3 He has power to heal (Luke 5:24).
 - 2.4 He went about doing good (Acts 10:38).
 - 2.5 He was declared to be the Son of God through the power of His resurrection (Romans 1:4).
 - 2.6 His power is present in church discipline (I Corinthians 5:4-5).
 - 2.7 He upholds creation through His power (Hebrews 1:3a).
3. John the Baptist ministered in the spirit and power of Elijah (Luke 1:17).

4. The twelve disciples and the seventy were given power (Luke 9:1; 10:19).
5. Satan, the enemy, has influence for evil (Luke 10:19; II Thessalonians 2:9; Revelation 13:2).
6. Believers are given power to witness (Luke 24:49; Acts 1:8; 4:33).
7. The Gospel is the power of God unto salvation (Romans 1:16; I Thessalonians 1:5).
8. Abundant hope is possible through the power of the Spirit (Romans 15:13).
9. The preaching of the cross is the power of God for the saved (I Corinthians 1:18).
10. Our glorified body will be raised in power (I Corinthians 15:42-44).
11. Believers are given power to give beyond human ability (II Corinthians 8:3).
12. God's power is amplified through suffering and weakness (II Corinthians 4:7; 12:9).
13. The work of faith for the glory of the Lord requires God's power (II Thessalonians 1:11-12).
14. Believers have been given power to overcome a spirit of fear and to partake in the afflictions of the Gospel (II Timothy 1:7-8).
15. Eternal security is possible through the power of God (I Peter 1:3-5).

Obtaining the Spirit's Power

1. The power of God is only available after salvation and the indwelling of the Spirit.
2. The power of the Spirit is dependent upon the filling of the Spirit and victory over temptation (Luke 4:1-14).
3. There is little or no evidence that New Testament believers prayed for power (Acts 4:29-33).
 - 2.1 They prayed for boldness, not power (4:29).
 - 2.2 As they yielded to the Spirit's filling, power was a result (Acts 4:31, 33).

Application of Truth

1. The power of the Spirit is needed to declare the sins of our day (Micah 3:8).
2. The work of God is not accomplished through programs, positive thinking, or self-effort but through the working of the Spirit (Zechariah 4:6).
3. What impossible things are you asking God to do for His glory (Ephesians 1:18-19; 3:20-21)?
4. Do you have more than an outward form of godliness but lack the dynamic power of the Spirit (II Timothy 3:5)?