



Lecture #8, Part 2

Course Information

1. Course Description

A study of the persons of The Father, The Son and The Holy Spirit and their unified teaching of the doctrines of the Bible.

Survey of the Doctrines of the Bible

IV-The Doctrine of the Holy Spirit

1-Personality of the Holy Spirit

John 16:13

2-Deity of the Holy Spirit

Matt. 28:19

3-Procession of the Holy Spirit

John 15:26

4-Holy Spirit in Creation

Gen. 1:2-5

5-Conviction of the Holy Spirit

John 16:8

6-Restraining Ministry of the Holy Spirit

2 Thess. 2:7

7-Comforter

John 14:16

8-Indwelling of the Holy Spirit

John 7:39

9-Baptism of the Holy Spirit

1 Cor. 12:13

10-Sealing of the Holy Spirit

Eph. 1:3

11-Sign Gifts

Heb. 2:4

12-Serving Gifts

1 Cor. 7:7

13-Fullness of the Holy Spirit

Eph. 5:18

14-Anointing

1 John 2:27

15-Outpouring of the Holy Spirit

Acts 2:17

16-Fruit of the Spirit

Gal. 5:22-23

17-Sanctification

Phil. 1:6

18-Sins against the Holy Spirit

Matt. 12:31-32

Introduction to Doctrinal Footnotes

These theological footnotes are divided into three sections **(1) explanation**, **(2) illustration**, and **(3) application**. When you have absorbed all the notes within one topic area, you will have completed a total survey of that doctrine.

IV-The Doctrine of the Holy Spirit

1-Personality of the Holy Spirit

John 16:13

Explanation: The Holy Spirit is the third person of the Trinity----equal with the Father and Son in essence, separate in person, and submissive in duties. Since one major aspect of God's nature is that He is a person, it follows that the Holy Spirit is a person. The Scriptures clarify this by ascribing the attributes of personality to the Holy Spirit, addressing Him as a person, describing the personal actions of the Holy Spirit, and ascribing masculine pronouns to the Holy Spirit (**John 14:17; John 16:13**).

Illustration: Ananias and Sapphira lost their lives in a foolish attempt to deceive the Holy Spirit. This was because He is a divine person who is omniscient, omnipresent, and omnipotent.



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Application: Because He is God, the Holy Spirit is worthy of receiving believers' adoration, love, and worship; also, the Christian can engage in fellowship with the Holy Spirit.

2-Deity of the Holy Spirit

Matt. 28:19

Explanation: There is no shortage of biblical evidence for the deity of the Holy Spirit. He is spoken of in Scripture as God. The attributes of God are assigned to Him, He is engaged in the work of God, and He receives honor due only to God. Further, He was recognized as God by the early church both in the baptismal formula (**Matt. 28:19**) and in the apostolic benediction (**2 Cor. 13:14**). Finally, the words of the Holy Spirit are recognized as being the words of God.

Illustration: The apostle Paul recognized the deity of the Holy Spirit in his ministry when he followed the leading of the Holy Spirit (**Acts 16:7**).

Application: One of the biblical characteristics of believers is that they are led by the Spirit of God (**Rom. 8:14**).

3-Procession of the Holy Spirit

John 15:26

Explanation: The action of the word translated "proceedeth" is "in the process"--- "continually proceeds." The eternal procession of the Spirit means that He continually proceeds from beside, not out of, the Father. If the Holy Spirit came out of God, He would be less than God. To be more specific, the Holy Spirit not only proceeds from the Father, but also from the Son. This means the Father and the Son continually send the Holy Spirit. This in no way suggests the Spirit is less in deity than are the Father or Son. Instead it explains the relationship among the three eternal persons of the Trinity.

Illustration: Just as Jesus came to do the will of the Father, so the Holy Spirit is sent to speak not of Himself, but of Christ (**John 16:13**).

Application: In this sense the Holy Spirit is the Promise of the Father who has been given to every Christian (**Acts 1:4; Acts 2:39**).