



Lecture #9, 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

10-Sealing of the Holy Spirit

Eph. 1:3

Explanation: The sealing of the Holy Spirit guarantees the benefits of our salvation, as a person might seal an envelope to guarantee its enclosures. The Holy Spirit is the seal.

Illustration: The Holy Spirit as the seal to the believer is also a “down payment” of His commitment to someday give him all other things God has promised.

Application: Christians should be careful to “grieve not the holy Spirit of God, by whom ye are sealed unto the day redemption” (**Eph. 4:30**).



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11-Sign Gifts

Heb. 2:4

Explanation: The miraculous sign gifts of the Holy Spirit were present in the first century to confirm apostolic revelation (**2 Cor. 12:12; Heb. 2:2-4**) and are not expected today. Just as it is necessary to erect a scaffolding to aid construction when a building is being erected, so sign gifts were the spiritual scaffolding used by God to give credibility to His revelation which became the foundation of the church. When the written Word of God was complete, God removed the scaffolding. These gifts were given primarily as signs for the Jews (**1 Cor. 1:22**). Also, as the apostles were primarily communicating an oral tradition, they needed signs to authenticate their message (**2 Thess. 2:15**). When considering a sign gift, one should remember that gifts, such as the gift of apostles, were foundational gifts needed in the first century, and were characterized by certain qualifications that could not be met today (**Acts 1:21-22**). Also Paul specifically indicated that some gifts would cease (**1 Cor. 13:8**), and he referred to miracles seemingly in the past tense, which he would not do if they were still prevalent at the time of writing (**Heb. 2:3**). The sign gifts would include apostles (**Eph. 4:11**), healing (**1 Cor. 12:9**), tongues, miracles, and interpretation of tongues (**1 Cor. 12:10**). Some might add to that list the discernment of spirits (**1 Cor. 12:10**).