



## Lecture #9, Part 4

### 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

#### 14-Anointing of the Holy Spirit

1 John 2:27

**Explanation:** The law regarding the cleansing of lepers and the consecration of priests required an application of blood and oil to the right ear, thumb, and big toe of the one cleansed or consecrated (**Lev. 8:30**). Typologically, this twofold anointing stressed the need for salvation (blood) and the anointing of the Holy Spirit (oil), that the believer might hear the Word of God (ear), do the work of God (thumb) and walk in the way of God (toe).



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**Illustration:** The disciples, who were saved by the blood, were instructed to tarry in Jerusalem until they were given power from on high (**Luke 24:49**). Only then were they able to do the work of God as recorded in the Acts.

**Application:** Just as David was anointed with oil, so the believer needs a fresh anointing for each task he undertakes for God. Christians should act on the anointing they have received from the Lord (**1 John 2:27**).

### 15-Outpouring of the Holy Spirit

**Acts 2:17**

**Explanation:** One of the characteristics of the future reign of Christ is the abundant outpouring of the Holy Spirit. On the Day of Pentecost, Peter recognized that the outpouring anticipated an even greater outpouring yet to come (**Acts 2:17**).

**Illustrations:** The frequent outpourings of the Holy Spirit in this age are the source of the great spiritual revivals and spiritual awakenings. Because of the great blessings received in times of revival, Christians have often used descriptions from the future kingdom age to describe their experiences (**Acts 3:19**).

**Application:** While the believer looks forward to the coming kingdom of Christ, he may also pray for an outpouring of the Holy Spirit in revival today.

### 16-Fruit of the Spirit

**Gal. 5:22-23**

**Explanation:** In contrast to the works (plural) of the flesh, which any individual is capable of performing, the fruit (singular) of the Holy Spirit can be produced only by God. Christian character thus results from “**Christ living in me**” (**Gal. 2:20**). For this fruit to develop, all nine aspects of the fruit of the Spirit must mature.

**Illustrations:** The character of Christ is the fullest manifestation of this fruit in the New Testament. Though Jesus did not recognize the traditions of men, His enemies were unable to prove any charge against Him.

**Application:** So today, Christians should allow the Holy Spirit to develop character within them, so they might be blameless before others and not hinder the testimony of Christ.

### 17-Sanctification

**Phil. 1:6**

**Explanation:** The word sanctification means “*to be set apart*.” The Holy Spirit is attempting to make the believer holy (set apart) and spiritual (reflecting the character of God). This is being accomplished in three phases.

- (1) First, the believer is forgiven and set apart to God at his conversion (positional sanctification).
- (2) Second, the believer is constantly being set apart from sin when he utilizes the means of grace (e.g., the Word and prayer) in his life (progressive sanctification).
- (3) Third, complete sanctification begins at death, or at the Rapture, and is completed when the believer’s spirit is reunited with his resurrection body.

**Application:** We Christians should recognize that God uses all things to accomplish His purpose of making us like Jesus, therefore we should cooperate with the Holy Spirit (**Rom. 8:28-29**).