

# *A Study of the Holy Spirit*

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# *A Study of the Holy Spirit*

## Lesson One:

### Why Should We Study About the Holy Spirit?

#### Introduction:

1. This lesson begins a series of studies on the Holy Spirit.
  - a. One might ask, "Why such a study?"
  - b. Is it important to spend several lessons dealing with this subject alone?
2. An understanding of the Holy Spirit is indeed important.
3. Consider the prominence of the Holy Spirit throughout the Bible.

#### Discussion:

##### I. The Holy Spirit in the Bible

###### A. The Old Testament.

1. The Spirit of God (**Gen.** 1:2; 41:38; **Exod.** 32:3; 35:31; **Num.** 24:2; **1 Sam.** 10:10; 11:6; 19:20, 23; **2 Chron.** 15:1; 24:20; **Job** 33:4; **Ezek.** 11:24)
2. The Spirit of the LORD (**Jud.** 3:10; 6:34; 11:29; 13:25; 14:6, 19; 15:14; **1 Sam.** 16:13, 14; **2 Sam.** 23:2; **1 Kings** 18:12; 22:24; **2 Kings** 2:16; **2 Chron.** 1:23; 20:14; **Isa.** 11:2; 40:7, 13; 59:19; 61:1; 63:14; **Ezek.** 11:5; 37:1; **Mic.** 2:7; 3:8).
3. The Spirit of the Lord God (**Isa.** 61:1).
4. The Holy Spirit (**Psa.** 51:11; **Isa.** 63:11).

###### B. The New Testament.

1. The Spirit of God (**Matt.** 3:16; 12:28; **Rom.** 8:9, 14; 15:19; **1 Cor.** 2:11, 14; 3:16; 7:40; 12:3; **Eph.** 4:30; **1 Jn.** 4:2).
  2. The Spirit of the LORD (**Lk.** 4:18; Acts 5:9; 8:39; **2 Cor.** 13:17-18).
  3. The Holy Spirit (**Matt.** 1:18, 20; 3:11; 12:31-32; 28:19; **Mk.** 1:8; 3:29; 12:36; 13:11; **Lk.** 1:35, 41, 67; 2:25-26; 3:16, 22; 4:1; 11:13; 12:12; **Jn.** 1:33; 7:39; 14:26; 20:22; **Acts** 1:2, 5, 8, 16; 2:4, 33, 38; 4:31; 5:3, 32; 6:3, 5; 7:51, 55; 8:15, 17-19; 9:17, 31; 10:38, 44-45, 47; 11:15-16, 24; 13:2, 4, 9, 52; 15:8, 28; 16:6; 19:2, 6; 20:23, 28; 21:11; 28:25; **Rom.** 5:5; 9:1; 14:17; 15:13, 16; **1 Cor.** 2:13; 6:19; 12:3; **2 Cor.** 6:6; 13:14; **Eph.** 1:13; 4:30; **1 Thess.** 1:5-6; 4:8; **2 Thess.** 1:14; **Tit.** 3:5; **Heb.** 2:4; 3:7; 6:4; 9:8; 10:15; **1 Pet.** 1:12; **2 Pet.** 1:21; **1 Jn.** 5:7; **Jude** 1:20)
  4. Spirit (**Gal.** 3:2; 3:3, 5, 14; 4:29; 5:5, 16-18, 22, 25; 6:8; **Eph.** 2:18, 22; 3:5; 4:3, 4; 5:18; 6:17-18; **Phil.** 2:1; **Col.** 1:8; **1 Tim.** 3:16; 4:1; **Rev.** 1:10).
- C. How can one properly understand the Bible if he has no understanding of such a prominent figure?

##### II. The Holy Spirit in the Life of Christ.

A. His birth.

1. Jesus was conceived of the Holy Spirit (Matt 1:20; Lk. 1:30-35).
2. Individuals filled with the Spirit at His birth.
  - (1) Elizabeth (Lk. 1:41-42).
  - (2) Zacharias (Lk. 1:67-79)
  - (3) Simeon (Lk. 2:25-35).

B. His Baptism (Matt. 3:16; Lk. 3:21-22).

C. His Temptations (Matt. 4:1; Lk. 4:1).

D. His Ministry (Lk. 4:14-15, 16-21).

E. His Resurrection (Rom. 8:11; I Pet. 3:18).

**III. The Holy Spirit in the Life of a Christian.**

A. In Conversion.

1. We are convicted of sin by the Holy Spirit (Jn. 16:7-8).
2. We are "born again" of the Spirit (Jn. 3:5-8).
3. We are "renewed" of the Holy Spirit (Tit. 3:4-6).

B. In Christian Living.

1. We "walk in the Spirit" (Gal. 5:25, 16-18, 22-23).
2. We produce the fruit of the Spirit (Gal. 5:22-23).
3. We set our minds on "the things of the Spirit" (Rom. 8:5-6).

**IV. The Holy Spirit and Truth.**

A. Truth is God's Word (Jn. 17:17).

B. Holy Spirit Identified as the Spirit of Truth (Jn. 14:17; 15:26; 16:13).

1. Old Testament Prophecies (2 Pet. 1:20-21; 1 Pet 1:10-11).
2. Guidance of the Apostles (Jn. 14:25-26; 16:12-13).

**Conclusion:**

1. It should be evident that our chosen subject is indeed an important one.
2. As our understanding of the Holy Spirit increases, so will our appreciation for Him.

## *A Study of the Holy Spirit*

### **Lesson Two:**

# Understanding the Godhead

## Introduction:

1. We cannot please God if we do not believe in him (Lk. 17:5; Heb. 11:6).
  - a. We will not believe in Him if we do not know Him (Jn. 14:1-9).
2. We need to know God.
3. The only thing we know about God, comes from the Bible. What is revealed in the Bible is enough (Rom. 1:19-20).
4. The Bible describes the Holy Spirit as God, meaning that he is part of the Godhead.
5. This lesson is centered around the subject of the Godhead.
6. To better understand the Holy Spirit, we need to understand the Godhead.

## Discussion:

### I. The Godhead Defined.

- A. The word Godhead (Acts 17:29; Rom. 1:20; Col. 2:9).
  1. Godhead (θεός) deity or divine being.
- B. There is only one God (Deut. 6:4).
  1. Moses is not saying there is but one person in the Godhead, because he identifies a plurality (Gen. 1:26-27).
  2. Moses is assuring Israel that there is only one true Godhead (Deut. 4:35).
- C. Three persons exist as God (Deity).
  1. The Father (John 6:27; Romans 1:7; 1 Pet. 1:2).
  2. The Son (Acts 20:28; Heb. 1:8).
  3. The Holy Spirit (Acts 5:3-4).
  4. The three are seen separately (Eph. 4:4-6; Matt. 3:13-17; 28:19; Jn. 14:26; 2 Cor. 13:14)
    - a. Jesus is Deity, but He is not the Father (2 John 1:3) and He is not the Holy Spirit (Acts 10:38).
    - b. The Father is Deity, but He is not Jesus (1 Jn. 4:14) and He is not the Holy Spirit (Jn. 14:26).
    - c. The Holy Spirit is Deity, but He is not the Father (Jn. 15:26) and He is not the Son (Jn. 16:13-15).
    - d. They are three distinct personalities having the same essential nature. They are Deity.
- D. Consider an egg.
  1. Three parts make up an egg (Shell, egg white, yoke).
- E. Consider water.
  1. Water can be in liquid, solid, or gas.
  2. It's still H<sub>2</sub>O.

### II. The Father, Son, and Holy Spirit Are One In Work.

- A. In Work (Jn. 4:34; 16:13-15).
- B. Areas of The Godhead At Work.
  1. In Creation
    - a. God is the creator of all (Psa. 19:1; Isa. 45:12, 18; Psa. 139:13-16; Isa. 43:1).

- b. God made the world and everything in it (Acts 17:24; Rev. 4:11) (Gen. 1:2; Job 26:13-14; Eph. 3:9).
  - a. The Father planned the creation (Jer. 51:14-15; Psa. 33:9).
  - b. The Son executed the plan (Jn. 1:1-3; Col. 1:16).
  - c. The Holy Spirit completed the plan (Gen. 1:1-2; Job. 26:13-14; Psa. 104:30).
  - d. Their relationship is much like that of an architect, Contractor, and Carpenter.
2. The Resurrection.
- a. The Father (Acts 5:30; Rom. 6:4; Gal. 1:1).
  - b. The Holy Spirit (Rom. 8:11; I Pet. 3:18).
  - c. The Son (Jn. 2:19; 10:18).
3. Redemption.
- a. The Father (1 Pet. 1:3; 1 Jn. 4:14).
  - b. The Son (Eph. 1:7).
  - c. The Holy Spirit (Eph. 4:30).
4. In Guidance (The formation of the Bible). (Jn. 14:26; 16:13-16).
- a. The Father, Son & Holy Spirit are the source of the Bible (Jn. 14:26; 16:13-16).
5. In Judgment.
- a. The Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are involved in judgment (Jn. 5:22, 30).
  - b. Though all authority has been given to the Son, who gave the Son this authority?

# *A Study of the Holy Spirit*

## Lesson Three:

### **The Deity of the Holy Spirit**

#### **Discussion:**

#### **I. His Attributes Reveal His Divine Nature.**

A. Divine attributes.

1. Omniscient (all-knowing) (Psa. 139:1-4; 1 John 3:19-20).
2. Omnipotent (All powerful) (Job. 42:2; Jer. 32:17; Luke 1:37).
3. Omnipresent (everywhere) (1 Kings 8:27; Prov. 15:3; Matt. 28:20).
4. Eternal (Psa. 90:2; 93:1-2)

B. The Holy Spirit possesses divine attributes.

1. He is Omniscient (knows all things) (1 Cor. 2:10-11; Jn. 14:26).
2. He is Omnipotent (possessing complete unlimited power) (Lk. 1:35).
3. He is Omnipresent (everywhere) (Psa. 139:7-10).
4. He is called the eternal. (Heb. 9:14)

**II. His Works Reveal His Divine Nature.**

- A. He was involved in the "creation" of the world (Gen 1:2; Job 33:4; Psa. 104:30).
- B. He was involved in the "working of miracles" (Mat. 12:28; Rom. 15:19).
- C. He was involved in raising the dead (Rom. 8:11; 1 Pet. 3:18).
- D. He was involved in the "redemption" of man (Eph. 4:30; Heb. 9:14).
- E. He is involved in convicting the world of sin (John 16:8).
- F. He is involved in the "regeneration" of man (Jn. 3:5; Tit 3:4-6).
- G. He is the source of inspiration (John 14:26; 16:13-14; 2 Pet. 1:20-21).

**III. Scriptures Relating God and the Holy Spirit.**

- A. Isaiah 6:8-10 refers to God speaking. Acts 28:25-27 quotes the same verse but says the Holy Spirit said it.
- B. In Jeremiah 31:31-33 God made a covenant. In Hebrews 10:15-17 it says the Holy Spirit made the covenant.
- C. Psalm 95:7-11 speaks of hearing God's voice. Hebrews 3:7-9 refers to the Holy Spirit speaking there.

**IV. Associated with God as Equal.**

- A. Matt. 28:19; 2 Cor. 13:14; 1 Pet. 1:2.

**III. He Is Expressly Called God.**

- A. The account of Ananias and Sapphira (Acts 5:3-4).
- B. The Spirit is God (1 Cor. 12:4-6).
- C. Paul's account to the Corinthians (2 Cor. 3:17-18).
- D. The inspiration passage (2 Tim. 3:16-17; 2 Pet. 1:20-21).

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## Lesson Four:

### **The Personality of the Holy Spirit**

#### **Introduction:**

1. Who or what is the Holy Spirit?
  - a. Is He a force or influence emanating from God?

- (1) This is the belief of Jehovah's Witnesses.
- (2) "God's holy spirit is not a God, not a member of a trinity, not coequal, and is not even a person. It is God's active force and may be likened to a radar beam" (The Watch Tower July 15, 1957. 432-3)
- b. Is He a person separate from the Father?
- c. What is Personhood?
  - (1) Personhood – The state or condition of being a person, especially having those qualities that confer distinct individuality (American Heritage Dictionary).
  - (2) Person – A self-conscious or rational being (Oxford English Dictionary).
  - (3) Individual – Existing as a distinct entity (Merriam-Webster Dictionary).
  - (4) Being – the state or quality of having existence conscious existence (Merriam-Webster).
  - (5) A person is defined as an individual with conscious existence. The Holy Spirit does not and cannot exist if He is not a Person.
- 2. What does the Bible say about the personality of the Holy Spirit?

### **Discussion:**

#### **I. Personal Pronouns.**

- A. Personal pronouns are used when referring to the Holy Spirit (John 14:26; 15:26; 16:13-14; 1 Cor. 12:4-11).

#### **II. His Characteristics.**

- A. He has a mind (Rom. 8:27).
  - 1. The word "mind" (φρόνημα) refers to the frame of thought. It involves thoughts feelings and purpose.
  - 2. An influence does not have a mind.
- B. He has knowledge (1 Cor. 2:11).
  - 1. The word (οἶδα / oida) refers to the fullness of knowledge.
  - 2. An influence does not have Knowledge.
- C. He possesses affection (Rom. 15:30).
  - 1. The word "love" (ἀγάπη) in the NT usually refers to the active love of God for his Son and his people, and the active love his people are to have for God, each other, and even enemies.
  - 2. An influence can not love.

- D. He has a will (1 Cor. 12:11).
  - 1. The word "will" (βούλομαι \ boo'lomahee) refers to the ability to wish, desire, choose or plan.
  - 2. An influence does not have a will.

#### **III. His Work.**

- A. He speaks (1 Tim. 4:1; Acts 8:29; 10:19-20; 13:1-4; Gal. 4:6; Rev. 2:7, 11, 17, 29; 3:6, 13, 22).
  - 1. An influence does not speak
- B. He Teaches (Nem. 9:20; John 14:26).
  - 1. An influence Does not teach.
- C. He bears witness (John 15:26-27).
  - 1. Just as the apostles (who were personal beings) were to bear witness of



Jesus, The Holy Spirit was to do likewise.

2. An influence does not bear witness.
- D. He comforts (John 14:16-18).
  1. An influence does not comfort.
- E. He guides, speaks, and tells (John 16:12-13).
  1. An influence does not guide, speak or tell.
- G. He forbids (Acts 16:6-7).
  1. An influence does not forbid.
- H. He intercedes (Rom. 8:26, 34).
  1. An influence does not intercede.
- I. He has authority (Acts 20:28).
  1. An influence does not have authority.

#### **IV. The Treatment of the Holy Spirit.**

- A. He can be grieved (Eph. 4:30).
  1. The word "grieved" (λυπέω \ loopeh'o) means to make sorrowful, to affect with sadness.
  2. Jesus was grieved (Matt. 26:37).
  3. An influence cannot be grieved.
- B. He can be blasphemed (Matt. 12:31-32).
  1. The word "blaspheme" (βλασφημία \ blasfayme'ah) refers to slander or injurious speech.
  2. An influence cannot be blasphemed.
- C. He can be insulted (Heb. 10:29).
  1. The word "insult" (ένυβρίζω \ enoobrid'zo) means to insult.
  2. An influence cannot be insulted.
- D. He can be resisted (Acts 7:51-53).
  1. An influence cannot be resisted.
- E. He can be lied to (Acts 5:3).
  1. An influence cannot be lied to.
- F. He can be rebelled against (Isa. 63:10).
  1. An influence cannot be rebelled against.

#### **Conclusion:**

1. A mere principle or influence cannot sustain these slights.
2. The Bible presents the Holy Spirit as a personal being.

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### **Lesson Five:**

## **Names of the Holy Spirit**

#### **Introduction:**

1. Thus far in our study of the Holy Spirit, we have been looking at foundational principles concerning the Holy Spirit (His Importance, The Godhead, His Deity, His Personality).
2. As we conclude this foundational study, let us consider the different names of the Holy Spirit.
3. As we consider the different names of the Holy Spirit, they are not just names



- 20:14; **Isa.** 11:2; 40:7, 13; 59:19; 61:1; 63:14; **Ezek.** 11:5; 37:1; **Mic.** 2:7; 3:8).  
2. The New Testament (**Lk.** 4:18; Acts 5:9; 8:39; **2 Cor.** 13:17-18).  
E. The Spirit of Christ (Phil. 1:19; 1 Pet. 1:11).  
F. Spirit of Holiness (Rom. 1:4).  
G. Spirit of Truth (John 14:17; 16:13).  
H. Spirit of life (Rom. 8:2).  
I. Eternal Spirit (Heb. 9:14).  
J. Spirit of Glory (1 Pet. 4:14).  
K. Spirit of grace and supplication (Zech. 12:10; Heb. 10:29).  
L. Good Spirit (Neh. 9:20; Psa. 143:10).

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### Lesson Six:

## Sins Against the Holy Spirit

### Discussion:

#### I. Grieving the Holy Spirit.

##### A. The command.

1. Do not grieve the Holy Spirit (Eph. 4:30).

##### B. What does it mean to “grieve the Holy Spirit?”

1. The word “grieve” (λυπέω {Present active imperative} – 26 times in NT) means to cause sorrow or pain, to affect with sadness (1 Thess. 4:13; 1 Pet. 1:6).
2. Jesus was grieved (Matt. 26:37).
3. This is a present active imperative with the negative particle which usually

means to stop an act in process.

B. How do we grieve the Holy Spirit?

1. God's Word has been made known by the Holy Spirit (1 Cor. 2:13; 2 Tim. 3:16-17; 2 Pet. 1:19-21).
2. To fail to listen is to resist the Holy Spirit (Acts 7:51).
3. To participate in the previously mentioned sins or anything distasteful will grieve the Holy Spirit (Eph. 4:25-31).

C. How do we avoid grieving the Holy Spirit?

1. Practice Ephesians 32.

**II. Blaspheming the Holy Spirit.**

A. The Command (Matt. 12:31-32; Mk. 3:28-30; Lk. 12:10).)

1. The word "blaspheme" (βλασφημία \ blasfayme'ah) refers to slander or injurious speech.

B. The Terribleness of This Sin.

1. It is called the eternal sin (Mk. 3:29).
2. Those who commit it are in danger of eternal damnation (Mk. 3:29).
3. Those who commit it can never have forgiveness (Mk. 3:28-29).
4. Neither in this world nor in the world to come (Matt. 12:32).
  - a. The word "world" means "age."
  - b. At the time when Jesus spoke, they were living in the Mosaic age (Jewish age). The age to come was the "Christian age."
  - c. Forgiveness for this sin would be in neither age.

C. What Was This Sin?

1. The Bible teaches clearly that "ALL" sin which is confessed and repented of will be forgiven (Acts 8:22; 1 Jn. 1:9), including blasphemy (1 Tim. 1:13-15).

2. Therefore, the blasphemy of the Holy Spirit is not referring to a single one-time sin, but rather it is the sinful state that results from a "repetitious rejection" of God and His mercy, resulting in the rejecter's heart becoming hardened (Heb. 3:7, 8, 13; Prov. 29:1; 28:14), his conscience seared (1 Tim. 4:2), and his soul calloused (Eph. 4:19).

3. Consider if you will a man on a raft who is rapidly floating toward a massive waterfall. Death will be imminent if he is not turned from his path. Now imagine that someone is standing on the bank of the river and throws him a rope which he rejects. Someone throws him another rope and he rejects it. Then someone throws him a third and final rope, but he rejects it too. If the man continues to reject these extensions of salvation, he will eventually plummet to the bottom of the waterfall and die.

4. In the same way, God pleaded to sinful man.

- a. He did so through the prophets but was rejected.
- b. He sent Son, but he too was largely rejected.
- c. He sent His Holy Spirit to the Apostles, and they too were rejected.
- d. Those who reject this final plea are much like the man who rejected all three opportunities to salvation.
- e. Once we persistently reject the message of God, we get to the point of no

return (Jn. 12:39; 2 Pet. 2:14; Neh. 9:17; Rom. 1:24, 26, 28).

### **III. Insulting the Holy Spirit.**

A. The Command (Heb. 10:29).

1. The word “insult” (ένυβρίζω \ enoobrid'zo) means to insult.

B. How do we insult the Holy Spirit?

1. When we reject the teachings of the law (vs. 28).

### **IV. Testing the Holy Spirit.**

A. The command (Acts 5:9).

B. We can be guilty of testing the Spirit (Heb. 3:7-11).

### **V. Quenching the Holy Spirit.**

A. The command (1 Thess. 5:19).

1. The word “quench” (σβέννυμι) means to extinguish or snuff out.

### **VI. Rebelling Against the Holy Spirit.**

A. The command (Isa. 63:10).

1. The word “rebelled” means to disobey.

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**Lesson Seven:**

## **The Fruit of the Holy Spirit**

### **Introduction:**

1. The Holy Spirit plays an important role in the life of every Christian.
2. Since the Spirit is such an intricate part of our lives, it is only proper that we are led by the Spirit and walk in Him (Gal. 5:18, 25).
3. It is also important that we make the “fruit” of the Spirit a part of our lives (Gal. 5:22-23).
4. Why is the fruit of the Spirit so important? Why do I need it in my life?
  - a. Notice the phrase in verse 23, “Against such there is no law.”
  - b. That is, there is no law, human or divine, to condemn such characteristics.
  - c. These are not the things which the law denounces.

### **Discussion:**

#### **I. Understanding The Fruit of The Spirit.**

A. The word fruit (καρπός \ kar-pos') refers to a product or result.

1. As Christians, we have the responsibility of bearing fruit in our lives (Jn. 15:8).

B. The fruit of the Spirit consists of nine different qualities.

- C. All nine qualities must be a part of the Christian life.
  - 1. The word "fruit" is singular.
    - b. But the fruit of the Spirit, though possessing various characteristics, is in reality ONE, made possible by the combination of all nine characteristics in these verses.
    - d. A person cannot be said to be producing the fruit of the Spirit unless all nine qualities are demonstrated together in his or her life.
      - 1) Similar to the graces as listed in 2 Peter 1:5-8.
      - 2) Where the expression "add to your..." implies the graces are intricately connected and are all necessary to growing in the knowledge of Jesus Christ.
  - 2. So while a person may possess one or more of these characteristics, that alone does not constitute the fruit of the Spirit.
  - 3. One who is led by the Spirit will produce them all!

## II. The Fruit of the Spirit.

### A. Love.

- 1. Love defined.
  - a. The word "love" (ἀγάπη \ ag-ah'-pay) in the NT refers to the active love of God for the Son and mankind, that Christians are to have for each other, and even for our enemies.
- 2. The Necessity of Love.
  - a. It is the badge of discipleship (Jn. 13:34-35).
  - b. It is to be the "atmosphere" in which the Christian walks (Eph. 5:1-2).
  - c. It is to be the "universal motive" for all that we do (1 Cor. 16:14).
- 3. The Demonstration of Love.
  - a. Keeping His commandments (Jn 14:15).
  - b. Loving our brethren (1 Jn. 4:20-21)

### B. Joy.

- 1. The Meaning of Joy.
  - a. Comes from the Greek word χαρά.
    - 1) Defined as "joy or gladness"
    - 2) Vine adds "delight"
- 2. The command (Phil. 4:4).
- 3. Joy is essential to the kingdom (Rom. 14:17).
- 4. Joy can Even be experienced during difficult circumstances (Jam. 1:2-4; Heb. 12:2; Acts 5:40-41).
- 5. No one can take your Joy (John 16:22)

### C. Peace.

- 1. Peace Defined.
  - a. The word "peace" is found 429 times in the Bible.
  - b. The Greek word is (εἰρήνη), which is defined as:
    - 1) A state of national tranquility; exemption from the rage and havoc of war; peace between individuals, harmony, concord, security, or safety.
    - 2) The tranquil state of a soul assured of its salvation through Christ, and so fearing nothing from God and content with its earthly lot, of whatsoever sort that is.
- 2. The Source of This Kind of Peace.
  - a. God (Rom. 15:33; 1 Thess. 5:23; Heb. 13:20).

- b. Christ.
  - 1) It was prophesied He would be the "Prince of peace" (Isa. 9:6-7).
  - 2) When He came, He came preaching peace (Acts 10:36).
  - 3) Indeed, He offers peace...
    - a) That the world is not able to give (Jn. 14:27).
    - b) That one can possess even during tribulation (Jn. 16:33).
- 3. The peace Jesus brings involves the following.
  - a. Peace with God (Rom. 5:1-2).
  - b. Peace with man (Eph. 2:11-16).
  - c. Peace with self.
- 4. The power of peace (Phil. 4:6-7).
- D. Longsuffering.
  - 1. Definition.
    - a. The word "longsuffering" (μακροθυμία) is found 14 times in the New Testament.
      - 1) It is defined as forbearance, long-suffering, and self-restraint before preceding action.
      - 2) The quality of a person who can avenge himself yet refrains from doing so.
    - 3) Sometimes we get this word mixed up with the word "endurance."
      - a) Though these words are closely related, they are two different words that apply to different areas of life.
      - b) Our word "longsuffering" (μακροθυμία) is patience in respect to
  - 2. Development.
    - a. Through love.
      - 1) Love "suffers long" (1 Cor. 13:4)
        - a) Unless we love those who have wronged us, there will not be sufficient motivation to bear with them.
      - 2) This is why it is so important that we grow in our love for one another to remember how (1 Thess. 4:9).
- E. Kindness.
  - 1. Kindness Defined.
    - a. It comes from the Greek word χρηστότης, which is defined as moral goodness, integrity, loving good, merciful, upright, and easy to bear.
    - b. This word describes "the sympathetic kindness or sweetness of temper which puts others at their ease, and shrinks from giving pain" (PLUMMER)
      - 1) It therefore describes a quality that makes other people feel at ease when with you.
      - 2) They know you will be kind, or gentle.
  - 2. The necessity of kindness (Gal. 5:22-23; Col. 3:12; Eph. 4:31-32).
- F. Goodness.
  - 1. Goodness Defined.
    - a. This word "goodness" (ἀγαθωσύνη) uprightness of heart and life, goodness, kindness.
    - b. The word "good" (καλῶς) denotes the quality of an

object or action that is beautiful, ordered, or virtuous and may be translated as beautiful, or good. It designates something as being good in terms of its outward appearance or in the sense of being useful or excellent.

- 1) It's the grace that pervades the whole nature of an individual.
  - 2) It's descriptive of one's disposition and does not necessarily entail acts of goodness.
2. Goodness Described.
    - a. The Father (Psa. 34:8).
    - b. The Son (Acts 10:38).
    - c. The Spirit (Eph. 5:8-9).
  3. We have been created for Goodness (Eph. 2:10).
  4. We must be good to all (Gal. 6:10).
  5. We must be full of Goodness (Rom. 15:14).

#### G. Faithfulness.

1. What Is Faithfulness?
  - a. In the NT, it is often used as a conviction or belief in respect to God and Christ.
  - b. It also is used to describe the quality of "fidelity, faithfulness."
    - 1) "The character of one who can be relied on..." (THAYER)
    - 2) "Faithful, to be trusted, reliable..." (VINE)
    - 3) William Barclay calls it "the virtue of reliability"
2. God is described as faithful (Deut. 7:9; Psa. 89:8; Lam. 3:23).
3. The extent of God's faithfulness.
  - a. Reaches to the clouds (Psa. 36:5).
  - b. To all generations (Psa. 119:90).
  - c. Always be with us (89:24).
  - d. It will never fail (Psa. 89:33).
4. We Can Be Faithful (Rev. 2:10-11, 25-26; 3:11-12)
  - a. The word *overcometh* νικάω means to conquer, to carry off to victory.
  - b. The word *keepeth* τηρέω means to attend to carefully, to take care of.
  - c. The phrase "hold fast" κρατέω means to get possession of, to seize, to keep faithfully and carefully.
5. Consider the many examples of faithfulness.
  - a. Christ (Heb. 3:1-2; 2:17-18).
    - 1) We are to follow in His steps (1 Pet. 2:22).
6. Keys To Faithfulness.
  - a. Decision (*Psalm 119:30*)
  - b. Action (*Psalm 119:86,138*)

#### H. Gentleness.

1. Gentleness Defined.
  - a. It comes from the Greek word (πραότης) which is often translated



“meekness.”

b. Further meaning:

- 1) This word means to approach others (including one's enemies) in a humble and caring spirit, not using force to get one's way.
- 2) It describes "the sympathetic kindness or sweetness of temper which puts others at their ease, and shrinks from giving pain."
- 3) It therefore describes a quality that makes other people feel at ease when with you.
- 4) They know you will be kind, or gentle.
- 5) Gentleness is defined in the Bible (1 Cor. 4:21).

2. Gentleness Exemplified.

- a. Jesus (2 Cor. 10:1; Matt. 11:28-30; 26:53)

3. Gentleness in the Life of a Christian.

a. In General.

- 1) Required to be a servant (2 Tim. 2:24-25).
- b. We are to pursue Gentleness (1 Tim. 6:11).

4. Times when Gentleness can be most profitable.

- a. Needed to receive the Word of God (Jam. 1:21).
- b. When answering individuals (1 Pet. 3:15).
- c. When seeking to restore the erring brethren (Gal. 6:1).

I. Self-control.

1. Defining Self Control.

- a. It comes from the word "kratos" (strength) and means "one holding himself in" (Robertson)
- b. Thayer defines it as: "the virtue of one who masters his desires and passions, especially his sensual appetites."
- c. The strength to stay in place; to get a hold of; to get a grip on something.
- d. Immediately, then, we can see why this virtue is so necessary in overcoming the "works of the flesh."

2. Its use in the New Testament.

a. Acts 24:25

- (1) Where it is included along with "righteousness" and "judgment"
- (2) "The word follows 'righteousness', which represents God's claims; therefore, self-control is to be man's response to such claims" (VINE)

3. Part of the Christian graces (2 Peter 1 5-9).

4. We Can Practice Self-Control (2 Tim. 1:7).

# *A Study of the Holy Spirit*

## Lesson Eight:

### **The Work of the Holy Spirit**

#### **Introduction:**

1. Throughout our study of the Holy Spirit we have referenced His work.
2. In this lesson we want to take a more in-depth look at His work in the past present and the future.

#### **Discussion:**

##### **I. Redemption of Man.**

- A. Redemption defined.
  1. The word redeem (λυτρώσῃται) means to release on receipt of ransom. To free by paying a ransom; to liberate from an oppressive situation, set free, rescue.
  2. That from which we have been liberated is sin.
- B. The Holy Spirit in redemption.
  1. The Father's work (1 Jn. 4:14).
  2. The Son's work in redemption (Eph. 1:7; 1 Pet. 1:18-19).
  3. The Holy Spirit's work in redemption (Eph. 4:30).
    - a. The Holy Spirit revealed the plan of redemption through the word of God.

##### **II. Creation.**

- A. The Holy Spirit was involved in the creation of the world (Gen 1:1-2; Job. 26:13-14; Psa. 104:30).
- B. The Holy Spirit was involved in the creation of man (Job 33:4).
- C. How the Holy Spirit worked in creation.
  1. God is the creator of all (Psa. 19:1; Isa. 45:12, 18; Psa. 139:13-16; Isa. 43:1).
    - a. God made the world and everything in it (Acts 17:24; Rev. 4:11).
  2. The Father planned the creation (Jer. 51:14-15; Psa. 33:9).
  3. The Son executed the plan (Eph. 3:9; Jn. 1:1-3; Col. 1:16).

4. The Holy Spirit completed the plan (Gen. 1:1-2; Job. 26:13-14; Psa. 104:30).
5. Their relationship is much like that of an architect, Contractor, and Carpenter.

### **III. The Holy Spirit and Truth.**

- A. Truth is God's Word (Jn. 17:17).
- B. Holy Spirit Identified as the Spirit of Truth (Jn. 14:17; 15:26; 16:13).
  1. Old Testament Prophecies (2 Pet. 1:20-21; 1 Pet 1:10-11; 2 Tim. 3:16-17).
  2. Guidance of the Apostles (Jn. 14:25-26; 16:12-13; 1 Cor. 2:12-13).
- C. The Bible is a product of the Holy Spirit.

### **IV. The Holy Spirit in the Life of a Christian.**

- A. In Conversion.
  1. We are convicted of sin by the Holy Spirit (Jn. 16:7-8).
  2. We are "born again" of the Spirit (Jn. 3:5-8).
  3. We are "renewed" of the Holy Spirit (Tit. 3:4-6).
- B. In Christian Living.
  1. We "walk in the Spirit" (Gal. 5:25,16-18,22-23).
  2. We produce the fruit of the Spirit (Gal. 5:22-23).
  3. We set our minds on "the things of the Spirit" (Rom. 8:5-6).
  4. In times past (in the age of miracles) Christians performed miracles through the power of the spirit (Rom. 15:19).
- C. The Resurrection.
  1. We will be resurrected by the power of the Holy Spirit (Rom. 8:11; I Pet. 3:18).

# *A Study of the Holy Spirit*

## **Lesson Nine:**

### **The Influence of the Holy Spirit**

#### **Introduction:**

1. Throughout our study of the Holy Spirit we have referenced His influence.
2. In this lesson we want to take a more in-depth look at His influence in the lives of men.
3. We will seek to accomplish this task by looking at His influence in the past and comparing it to His influence in the present

#### **Discussion:**

##### **I. Past.**

- A. Wisdom, knowledge, understanding, skill.
  1. Notice if you will that in the past God gave those gifts to man in miraculous fashion. (Exod. 31:1-5; Num. 11:16-17; Judges 3:9-11; 1 Cor. 12:7-10).
- B. Guidance.
  1. In the past God gave guidance to man in a miraculous fashion (2 Sam. 23:2; 2 Pet. 1:20-21; 2 Tim. 3:16-17; 1 Cor. 2:13; John 16:13; Mark 13:11).
- C. Spiritual gifts.
  1. In the past God gave spiritual gifts to man through miraculous fashion (1 Cor. 12:1-11).

##### **II. Present.**

- A. Wisdom, knowledge, understanding, skill.
  1. Today, God gives these gifts to man in a non-miraculous fashion.
  2. Wisdom knowledge, and understanding.
    - a. God gives wisdom, knowledge, and understanding (Prov. 4:5-7
    - b. Wisdom knowledge, and understanding come from God's mouth which is the Bible.
    - c. Today man is given these gifts when he studies And prays (2 Tim. 2:15 Jam. 1:5)
  3. Skill.
    - a. skill or ability is increased when we use the gifts given to us by God (Matt. 25:14-15)
- B. Guidance.

1. Today, God gives guidance to man in a non-miraculous fashion.
2. Man is led by the Spirit (Rom. 8:14; Gal. 5:18).
3. Man is led by the Spirit when he sets his mind on the law of the Spirit which is the word of God (Rom. 8:1-5).

C. Spiritual gifts.

1. Today, God gives Spiritual gifts to man in a non-miraculous fashion.
  - a. Worship (Jn. 4:24)
  - b. Benevolence (Acts 2:44-45; 4:34-37; Gal. 6:10).
  - c. Edification ((Romans 14:19).
  - d. Evangelism (Matr. 28:19-20; Mk. 16:15-16).
  - e. Fellowship (Acts 2:42-47).

**Conclusion:**

1. As one can see the Holy Spirit has always influenced the lives of men.
2. In the past He influenced man in a miraculous sense whereas today He influences man in a non-miraculous fashion through the word of God.

# *A Study of the Holy Spirit*

## Lesson Ten:

### **Baptism with the Holy Spirit**

#### **Introduction:**

1. A prominent discussion of the Holy Spirit is the baptism of the Holy Spirit; however much error is taught concerning this subject.
2. In our discussion we will notice what the Bible has to say about this vital and important subject.

#### **Discussion:**

##### **I. Meaning of Holy Spirit Baptism.**

- A. The first reference to Holy Spirit baptism (Matt. 3:11).
- B. The baptism of the Holy Spirit was the promise of Jesus to the apostles that they would be endued with power from the Holy Spirit (Acts 1:1-5; 2:1-4).

##### **II. Administrator of Holy Spirit Baptism.**

- A. The Bible teaches that the administrator of Holy Spirit Baptism was Jesus (Jn. 1:32-34).

##### **III. Recipients of Holy Spirit Baptism.**

- A. The apostles. (Acts 1:1-5; 2:1-4).
- B. Cornelius' household (Acts 10:44-46; 11:15-17).

##### **IV. Purpose of Holy Spirit Baptism.**

- A. The Apostles.
  1. The baptism of the Holy Spirit for the apostles was not to give them miraculous ability (Matt. 10:1).
  2. The apostles had been promised an unparalleled measure of the Spirit's power to guide them in infallibly teaching the gospel.
    - a. The Spirit would bring to their memories the things they had learned from the Savior (Jn. 14:26; Jn. 16:13).
    - b. The Lord promised they would be able to proclaim his message, unfettered by the need for personal preparation; rather, gospel truth would be "given" to them as they required it (Mt. 10:19-20; Lk. 21:14).
  3. To give them the power to impart miraculous powers to others.
    - a. Only the apostles could impart miraculous power (Acts 6:5-8; 8:5-17; 19:6; 2 Cor. 12:12; 2 Tim. 1:6).
- B. The household of Cornelius (Acts 10-11).
  1. The baptism of the Holy Spirit for the household of Cornelius was a miraculous occasion expressing God's desire that the Gentiles not be excluded when it came to salvation (Acts 10:28, 34-35, 44-46; 11:15-17).

#### **Conclusion:**

1. When Paul wrote his epistle to the Ephesians, he affirmed there was but one baptism (Eph. 4:5).
2. This was water baptism which is to be administered until the end of the age (Matt. 28:19-20; Acts 2:38; 8:26-39; 1 Peter 3:18-21).

## *A Study of the Holy Spirit*

### Lesson Eleven :

## The Gift of the Holy Spirit

### Introduction:

1. Many Bible questions are black and white (There is no room for discussion).
  - a. Faith (Heb. 11:6).
  - b. Baptism (Mk. 16:16).
  - c. One church (Eph. 4:4).
2. There are also questions in which there is some room for discussion and regardless of our conclusion, we can still be in fellowship with one another.
3. The gift of the Holy Spirit is one of those discussions.
4. There are several different views as to the meaning of the gift of the Holy Spirit.

### Discussion:

#### I. Salvation.

- A. It is the gift "of" the Holy Spirit.
  1. This is in the possessive case.
  2. In English, "the farm of John Brown" is in the possessive case and means "John Brown's farm."
  3. In Acts 2:38, "the gift of the Holy Spirit" is the Holy Spirit's gift.
  4. Compare the following examples (Jn. 4:10; Eph. 4:7).
  5. The gift of the Holy Spirit is the promise of salvation (Acts 2:39).

#### II. Miraculous Gifts.

- A. Some believe that the gift of the Holy Spirit was the reception of supernatural signs, given at the hands of the apostles (Acts 10:45).
- B. If this is the case then the people on the day of Pentecost should have received miraculous powers.
- C. In Acts 2-5, no one other than the apostles possessed miraculous gifts (2:43; 5:12-13).
- D. The first mention of anyone other than the apostles performing miracles is later in Acts (6:8).
- E. The word "gift."
  1. The word "gift" (δωρεά - found 10 times in NT: Jn. 4:10; Acts 2:38; 8:20; 10:45; 11:17; Rom. 5:15, 17; 2 Cor. 9:15; Eph. 3:7; 4:7; Heb. 6:4).
  2. It has been suggested that the terms "gift" (dorea) and the verb "receive" (lambano) in Acts 2:38 indicate a miraculous phenomenon. Thus, it is asserted that this context denotes the supernatural gifts made available through the laying on of the apostles' hands.
  3. This is not a valid observation, and we can easily dispatch it by consulting a Greek concordance.
  4. Compare, for example, dorea in John 4:10 and Romans 5:15, 17.

5. In both cases, the “gift” is referring to something else other than miraculous gifts.
6. And in John 12:48 and Mark 10:30, we find lambano (receiveth) being used to imply receiving something other than miraculous gifts.
7. It simply is not true to assert that the language of Acts 2:38 restricts the gift or the reception thereof to miraculous gifts.

### **III. The Word of God (the Bible).**

- A. Many believe that “the gift of the Holy Spirit” is the word of God.
- B. The Holy Spirit inspired men to write the word of God (2 Tim. 3:16-17; 2 Pet. 1:20-21).
- C. At the time of Acts 2, the writing of the New Testament had not been completed.
- D. This has led many to conclude that the gift or promise was the completion of the New Testament in written form.

### **IV. The Indwelling Spirit.**

- A. Many believe that “the gift of the Holy Spirit” is the literal indwelling of the Holy Spirit (Acts 2:38; 10:45, 47).
- B. The Holy Spirit is given to all Christians (Acts 2:38; 5:32; Rom. 8:9; 1 Cor. 3:16; 6:19; Gal. 4:6; 1 Jn. 3:24).
- C. The Father and the Son dwell in the Christian, why can't the Holy Spirit (2 Cor. 6:16; 1 John 4:15-16; Gal. 4:6; 2 Cor. 13:5).

### **V. The Influence of the Holy Spirit.**

- A. The phrase “of the Holy Spirit” is possessive.
  1. “The farm of Joh Brown” in the possessive case and means John Brown's farm.
  2. In Acts 2:38 “the gift of the Holy Spirit does not mean the Holy Spirit as a gift, but the Holy Spirit's gift.
- B. Compare to passages that are identical in sentence structure.
  1. “The gift of God” (Jn. 4:10).
  2. “The gift of Christ” (Eph. 4:7).
  3. The gift of God is not God Himself and the gift of Christ is not Christ Himself.
  4. Therefore the gift of the Holy Spirit is not the Holy Spirit Himself but the

### **Conclusion:**

1. As one can see, there are several arguments for the meaning of the gift of the Holy Spirit.
2. As long as one does not hold to the miraculous indwelling of the Holy Spirit where the Holy Spirit is giving guidance separate and apart from God's Word it is the opinion of this author that brethren can differ in their conclusions and still be in fellowship.



# *A Study of the Holy Spirit*

## Lesson Twelve :

### **The Indwelling of the Holy Spirit**

#### **Introduction:**

1. Does the Holy Spirit dwell in the Christian?
2. Many do not believe the Holy Spirit dwells in the Christian.
3. This conclusion is drawn because many in the religious world believe the Holy Spirit dwells in the Christian literally enabling one to have miraculous power and to know things apart from and in addition to God's Word.
  - a. Such is false doctrine and must be refuted.
4. The Bible teaches we can understand God's Word when we read it (Eph. 3:4).
5. Let us read what the Bible has to say about the indwelling of the Holy Spirit.

#### **Discussion:**

##### **I. The Father.**

- A. The Father Dwells in the Christian (2 Cor. 6:16; 1 Jn. 4:15-16; Eph. 4:6).
- B. The Father Dwells in the Christian through the Word of God (Phil. 2:13; 1 Thess. 2:13).

##### **II. The Son.**

- A. The Son Dwells in the Christian (Gal. 4:6; 2 Cor. 13:5; Gal. 2:20).
- B. The Son Dwells in the Christian through the Word of God (Eph. 3:17; Rom. 10:17).

##### **III. The Holy Spirit.**

- A. The Holy Spirit Dwells in the Christian (Acts 5:32; Rom. 8:9; 1 Cor. 3:16; 1 Cor. 6:19; 1 Jn. 3:24).
- B. The Holy Spirit Dwells in the Christian through the Word of God (Eph. 5:18-19; Col. 3:16).
- C. Consider the fact that the Bible teaches that the Holy Spirit can depart from an individual (1 Sam. 16:14).
  1. Sin causes the Holy Spirit to depart (Psa. 51:1-11).
  2. God's Word keeps sin out of our lives (Psa. 119:11), therefore the Holy Spirit dwells in the Christian through the Word of God.
- D. Consider the fact that the Bible teaches that the Holy Spirit leads us (Rom. 8:14; Gal. 5:22-25).
  1. He leads us when we think spiritual things (Rom. 8:5-10).

#### **Conclusion:**

1. Though many do not believe the Holy Spirit dwells in the Christian, the Bible teaches He does.
2. He does not abide in the Christian literally or miraculously.
3. He dwells in the Christian through the Word of God which is the Bible.