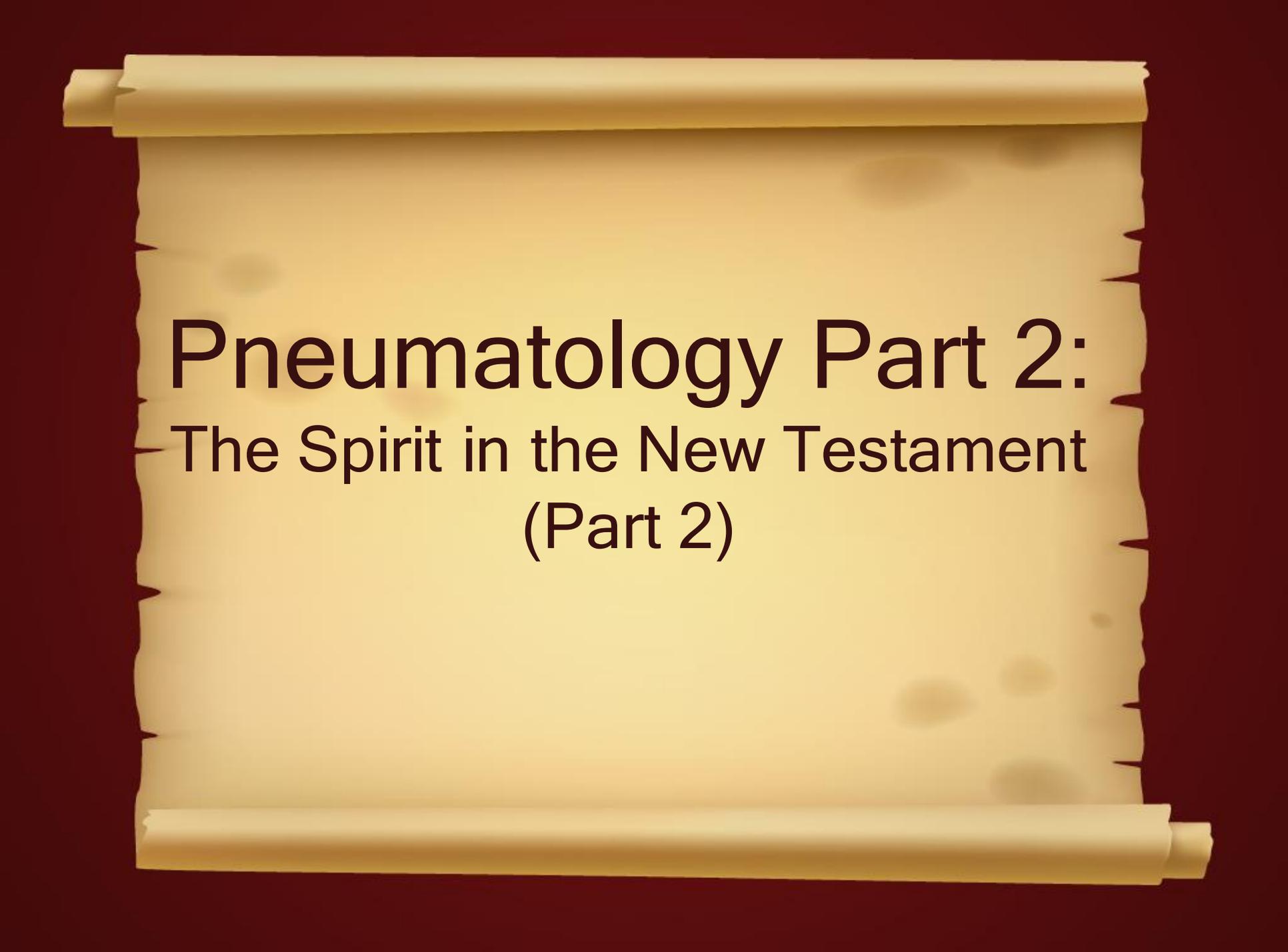


Bible Training Institute

To proactively accelerate the spiritual growth of Grace Bible Church for the purpose of knowing God more intimately and becoming more effective servants of God in the world

A scroll of aged parchment with a dark red background. The scroll is unrolled, showing a central area with text. The parchment has a yellowish-tan hue and a slightly textured appearance. The text is written in a bold, black, sans-serif font. The scroll is set against a dark red background.

Pneumatology Part 2: The Spirit in the New Testament (Part 2)

Baptism of the Spirit

Presented in the NT

- Jesus (and John the Baptist)
 - Jesus is the baptizer—Matt 3:11
 - Contrasted with John's water baptism—Mark 1:8
 - Spirit descends on Jesus first—John 1:33

Baptism of the Spirit

Presented in the NT (con'd)

- The apostles in Acts
 - After resurrection, baptism of Spirit still future—Acts 1:5; 11:16
 - Acts 8,10,19 narratives—Spirit comes to Samaritans, Gentiles, John's disciples
- Paul in 1 Cor 12:13
- Other NT References: Rom 6:1-4; Gal 3:27; Col 2:11-12

Baptism of the Spirit

Definition: The baptism of the Spirit refers to the placing of the believer into the Body of Christ by means of the gift of the Spirit

1 Cor 12:13

- All believers are baptized in the body of Christ
- It is past tense for all believers and therefore not a subsequent action after salvation

Baptism of the Spirit

- The epistles illuminate the more ambiguous references in Acts—a transitional period
- NT water baptism—a symbolic act: he has been buried and raised with Christ and become a member of the community of faith, the Body of Christ, and therefore shares in the gift of the Spirit of Christ.
- NOT two classes of believers—those WITH Spirit-baptism and those without.

Indwelling of the Spirit

Language of Indwelling—Rom 8:9-11

- “dwells” = *oikeo* from root word *oikos*--
“house”
- One is “in the Spirit” if the Spirit is “in him.”
- Having the Spirit contrasted with “in the flesh”
- No Spirit = No Jesus
- Key: Rom 8:9-17

Indwelling of the Spirit

Language of Indwelling—1 Cor 3:16, 19

- “dwells” = oikeo
- Analogy is God’s “temple” = the place where God is uniquely present
- Corporate emphasis (“you” is plural)—warns against corruption
- BUT: undeniable individual element
- ALSO: 2 Tim 1:14— “us” and “you” together

Indwelling of the Spirit

Conclusions:

- Indwelling of Spirit distinguishes believer from nonbeliever—Jude 19
- Indwelling basis for right living—1 Cor 6:19
- Indwelling is not variable—constant fact
- Unique benefit of the New Covenant
 - Spirit of God who indwells—Rom 8:9
 - Comes with being “in Christ”
 - Temple imagery matters

Filling of the Spirit

In Luke-Acts

- *Pimplemi*
 - Luke 1:15 of John the Baptist
 - Acts 2:4 of the apostles
 - Meaning: similar to OT—special empowerment
 - Application: not to the NT believer—all instances are associated with transitional events

Filling of the Spirit

In Luke-Acts

- *pleres*
 - Acts 6:3—men of good repute, full of the Holy Spirit
 - Meaning: disposition characterized by the Spirit's control
 - Application: indicative of the kind of filling taught later in the epistles

Filling of the Spirit

In Paul

- Evidence of fullness—Eph 5:18
 - Wise and righteous living—Eph 5:15-17
 - Grateful corporate worship—Eph 5:19-20
 - Sound relationships—Eph 5:21-6:9
- Emphasis on the Word—Col 3:16-17
 - Word-filled and Spirit-filled are inseparable
 - Corporate emphasis in ministry and worship

Filling of the Spirit

Conclusions

- Being filled with the Spirit is an issue of control and yieldedness
- **THEREFORE: NO emphasis on seeking after or asking for “the filling”**
- Filling is evidenced in the obedient and maturing community of believers
- Being filled is variable vs. indwelling and baptism which are single salvation events

Gifts of the Spirit

Purpose of Spiritual Gifts: To empower the church to cooperate with God to serve one another and be light and salt in the world

Types of Spiritual Gifts:

- Men—to equip the saints—Eph 4:7-12
- Abilities—given to each member -Rom 12:5-8; 1 Cor 12:4-31; 1 Peter 4:10-11

Gifts of the Spirit

Types of Abilities in the Early Church

- Miraculous gifts of divine revelation and healing
 - To confirm apostolic message—Heb 2:3-4; 2 Cor 12:12
 - Scripture now the sole test of authenticity
 - Miraculous gifts can be counterfeited—Rev 13:13-14
 - Confirming gifts no longer necessary—1 Cor 13:8-10

Digression 1– “The Perfect”

“when the perfect comes”—1 Cor 13:10

VIEWS:

1. Love is the perfect
2. Completed canon of Scripture
3. The mature church
4. Believer’s entrance into Christ’s presence
5. Return of Christ at the end of the age
6. Eternal state

ANALYSIS:

1. The last three have a lot in common and are more supportable in the context of 1 Corinthians 13.
2. This passage alone doesn’t answer the “when” question of cessation of miraculous gifts.

Digression 2— What was the Purpose of the Miraculous Gifts?

- A sign by God to authenticate His messengers during a time of transition from Israel alone to the Church which includes Gentiles.
 - Jesus (John 2:11, 23; 3:2; 4:54; 6:2, 14; 7:31; 10:37-38; 12:37; 20:30; Acts 2:22)
 - Disciples (Matt 10:1, 7; Mark 6:12ff)
 - Apostles in Acts (Acts 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 14, 15)
 - Gift of tongues to unbelieving world (1 Cor 14:22)
 - See also 2 Cor 12:12; Heb 2:3-4

Digression 2–Purpose (con'd)

A Means of Further Revelation to the Church which ceased to be necessary with the completed canon of Scripture.

- An extended argument with many facets and support from Scripture (2 Peter 1:20-21; Heb 1:1-2; John 14:23-26; John 16:12-15; 1 Thess 2:13; 2 Peter 3:15-16)
- SUMMARY:
 - New Testament prophecy had to be measured against apostolic teaching as false prophecy was a real danger in the 1st century church
 - Apostles are all gone so it is impossible to authenticate modern-day prophecies as actually being from God.
 - Experience is not the judge of Scripture. Scripture is the judge of experience, so “But I know God spoke to me” is unverifiable.

Digression 2–Purpose (con'd)

A Means to Edify others in the Church

- 1 Corinthians 12:7
- This encouragement continues today every time we read our Bibles and see the nature of the apostolic ministry.
- All the spiritual gifts, miraculous or not, serve(d) this purpose of building up the church.

Digression 3—Cessation of Miraculous Gifts

1. NT prophets/prophecy is foundational, not continual (Eph 2:19-22)
2. Purpose of attesting to the message (Heb 2:3-4)
3. Apostolic age phenomena—2 Cor 12:12
4. Today's practice bears no resemblance to NT description

Digression 4— What About James 5:14-15?

Context is everything—clues:

- Believer being forgiven of sin
- Elders involved as witness to unrepentant sin
- Anointing with oil an act of mercy
- Example of Elijah as praying for restoration
- ✓ **CONCLUSION 1:** Context is confessing sin
- ✓ **CONCLUSION 2:** Gifts of healing not in operation but God hears and answers the prayer of faith in accordance with His will (Luke 18:1-6; John 5:7-9; 2 Cor 12:6-10; 1 John 5:14-15)

Gifts of the Spirit

- Romans 12 list
 - Prophecy—non-revelatory proclamation of Scripture with an element of calling to obedience
 - Service—laboring in all aspects in the church
 - Teaching—convey truth with clarity
 - Exhortation—coming alongside one another
 - Giving—extra measure of desire and means
 - Leadership—lead and administer
 - Mercy—serving people-needs sensitively

Gifts of the Spirit

- 1 Peter 4:10-11 Summary:
 - Speaking gifts
 - Serving gifts

BONUS: Ministry of the HS to the New Covenant Believer

- Regenerates (1 Peter 1:23; John 3:3-5)
- Indwells (1 Cor 6:19)
- Baptizes (1 Cor 12:13)
- Guides (John 16:13)
- Sanctifies (2 Thess 2:13)
- Comforts (John 14:16-26)
- Gives Fruit (Gal 5:22)
- Helps Worship (John 4:23-24)
- Helps Pray (Rom 8:26-27)
- Directs us to Christ (John 15:26)
- Illumines Scripture (Eph 6:17; 1 Cor 2:12)
- Seals (Eph 1:13)
- Gives Spiritual Gifts (Eph 4:8; 1 Cor 12:3; Rom 12:6-8)
- Teaches (1 Cor 2:14)
- Breaks the power of sin (Rom 8:2)