

The Doctrine of the Holy Spirit

Introduction

There is much confusion today on the subject of the Holy Spirit, since a study of the Holy Spirit is difficult, but so is a study of God the Father and Jesus the Christ.

I have heard preachers and teachers say that they did not preach, nor teach on the Holy Spirit for fear of confusing or offending people. That is the same reason that other topics, like baptism, marriage and family, abortion, sexual perversion, modesty, the differing roles of the sexes, etc., are avoided.

Who Is The Holy Spirit?

1. The Godhead is composed of **three** persons: God, the Lord Christ, and the Spirit; also called the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.
2. Some **deny** the existence of the triune Godhead, so it may be good to review some passages that teach this:
 - a. The three were in the **beginning** – (Gen. 1:1-2) God, the Spirit of God and (Jn. 1:1-3) the Word (see also Col. 1:16-17; Heb.1:2).
 - b. The three were present at the **baptism of Jesus** (Mat. 3:16-17; Mk. 1:9-11; Lk. 3:21-22; Jn. 1:32-33): Can you explain how we can know this? **Jesus...the spirit descended like a dove...God who spoke.**
 - c. **Jesus** spoke of the three when He told of the Spirit's work (Jn.14-17; Jn. 15:26), referring to **Himself**, the **Comforter** (Holy Spirit Jn. 14:26), and the **Father**.
 - d. Paul's conclusion to 2 Corinthians includes all **three** – 2 Cor. 13:14.
 - e. Jesus commanded **baptism** into the names of the three – Mat. 28:18-20.
3. In this lesson we will consider the Scriptures that show the **personality** and **deity** of the Holy Spirit, demonstrating that He is a **person**, and not a mere influence or impersonal force.
4. The **works** of the Holy Spirit are those of a person.
 - a. He **speaks** – 1 Tim. 4:1; Acts 8:29; 10:19.
 - b. He **teaches** – Jn. 14:26.
 - c. He **testifies** and bears **witness** – Jn. 15:26-27.
 - d. He **guides** – Jn. 16:12-13.
 - e. He **leads** and **forbids** – Acts 16:6-7.
 - f. He **searches** all things, even the deep things of **God** – 1 Cor. 2:10.
4. The Holy Spirit possesses the characteristics of a person; a being possessing **character**, **personality**, and **intelligence**.
 - a. He possesses **mind, thought, and purpose** – Rom. 8:27
 - b. He possesses **knowledge** – 1 Cor. 2:10-11
 - c. He demonstrates **passion**, in “groanings which cannot be uttered” – Rom. 8:26.
 - d. He has the capacity for **love** – Rom. 15:30
 - e. He has and expresses **will** – 1 Cor. 12:11
 - f. He demonstrates **goodness** – Neh. 9:20.
5. The Holy Spirit suffers slights and injuries which can be ascribed only to a **person**.
 - a. He can be **grieved** or vexed – Eph. 4:30; Isa. 63:10. Grieve (*lupeo*), meaning: (Thayer) To make sorrowful; to affect with sadness; Cause grief; to throw into sorrow; to grieve; offend.
Just as one person can grieve another person, human beings can grieve the Holy Spirit.

- b. He can be **blasphemed** – Mat. 12:31-32. Blaspheme, meaning: (Thayer) slander, detraction, speech injurious, to another’s good name. (Consider also Mat. 15:19; Mk. 7:22; Eph. 4:31; Col. 3:8; 1 Tim. 6:4; Jude 1:9. Vine “The word "blasphemy" is practically confined to speech defamatory of the Divine Majesty”)
- c. He can be **despised** – Heb. 10:29. Despite, meaning, (Thayer) to insult. (RWS) “here only in the N.T. It is a powerful word for insulting the Holy Spirit after receiving his blessings (Heb. 6:4).”
- d. He can be **lied** to – Acts 5:3
- e. He can be **resisted** – Acts 7:51.

A mere personal force or influence cannot experience any of these slights; only a person can be so treated.

- 6. The Holy Spirit possesses **attributes** of a **divine** person.
 - a. His connection with the **Father** and **Son** affirm His deity – Mat. 28:18-20.
 - b. He is identified as **God** – Acts 5:3-4.
 - c. He is **omniscient** – 1 Cor. 2:10-11
 - d. He is **omnipresent** – Psa. 139:7-10
 - e. He is **eternal** – Heb. 9:14
- 7. The **works** of the Holy Spirit reveal His deity.
 - a. His role in **creation** – Gen. 1:2; Job 26:13. *The figure is that of a brooding or hovering bird. He brought design, beauty and an ordered universe out of the chaos.*
 - b. He is also involved in the **renewal** the face of the earth – Psa. 104:30.
 - c. His work includes those of **regeneration** and **resurrection** – Jn.3:5; Rom. 8:11.
 - d. The **word** is the Spirit's instrument, by which He effects the will of God – Eph. 6:17. *Salvation is effected by preaching/hearing/obeying the word.*
 - e. His work included imparting **supernatural** abilities – Mat. 12:28; 1 Cor. 12:4-12.
- 8. Christians walk in **communion**, or **fellowship**, with the Holy Spirit – 2 Cor. 13:14; Phil. 2:1.
- 9. The Holy Spirit is a divine being, a person, referred to in the Bible as “**He**.”

Summary

- 10. The Holy Spirit is the **third** person of the triune Godhead.
- 11. Scripture affirms that He possesses all of the **qualities** and **characteristics** of a person, and is more than a mere influence or force.
- 12. There is much **confusion** about the person and the work of the Holy Spirit.
- 13. Although there some things **difficult** to be understood, just as most of what the Bible teaches about the Father and the Son, most can be understood if given **care**, **attention**, and **reason**.

The Doctrine of the Holy Spirit

The Holy Spirit and Revelation

1. This study will examine the biblically internal **evidence** of how God's word was delivered to **mankind**.
2. 2 Tim. 3:16-17 – All scripture is “given by *inspiration* of God,” literally meaning, “God **breathed**.”
3. Heb. 1:1 – God **spoke** in times past to the fathers by the **prophets**.
4. 2 Pet. 1:21 – The prophets were **moved**, or borne, by the Holy Spirit.
 - a. “Moved” means (Thayer) “To be **carried** or borne, of persons borne in a ship over the sea to be **driven**” (compare Acts 27:17 where the same word is rendered “driven”).
 - b. (W.E. Vine) “Signifying that they were "borne along," or impelled, by the Holy Spirit's power, not acting according to their own **wills**, or simply expressing their own **thoughts**, but expressing the **mind** of God in **words** provided and ministered by Him.”
5. God's standard of a true prophet: Duet. 18:18 “I will raise them up a Prophet from among their brethren, like unto thee, and will put my **words** in his mouth; and he shall speak unto them all that I shall **command** him.” **See also vv. 19-22.**
6. A scriptural examination of the word prophet:
 - a. Exo. 4:16 – Aaron is called the **spokesman** and **mouth** of Moses.
 - b. Exo. 7:1 – Aaron is called the **prophet** of Moses.
 - c. Thus, a prophet is God's mouth or spokesman; one who spoke as God **directed**.
 - d. The prophet was a **FORETELLER** and a **FORTHTELLER**.
7. 1 Pet. 1:10-12 – The spirit of **Christ** was in the prophets as they spoke.
8. The prophets affirmed that they delivered what **God** spoke. A few examples:
 - a. 2 Sam. 23:1-2 – David said, “The Spirit of the LORD spake by me, and his **word** was in my **tongue**.”
 - b. Isa. 1:1-2 – Isaiah wrote, “Hear, O heavens, and give ear, O earth: for the **LORD** hath spoken...”
 - c. Jer. 10:1-2 – Jeremiah wrote, “Hear ye the **word** which the LORD speaketh unto **you**, O house of Israel: Thus saith the **LORD**...”
 - d. Eze. 1:3 – Ezekiel affirmed, “The **word** of the LORD came **expressly** unto Ezekiel the priest...”
 - e. Zec. 7:12 – Zachariah spoke of “the **words** which the LORD of hosts hath sent in his spirit by the former **prophets**:...”
9. Heb. 1:1-3 – God speaks now, “in these **last** days,” by His **Son**.
 - a. Jn. 1:1-3, 14, 18 – Jesus **declared** (revealed, or made known) the Father.
 - b. Heb. 1:3 – Jesus is the express **image** of the **person** (substance) of God.
 - c. Jn. 14:6-11 – Jesus said that those who have seen **Him** have seen the Father.
10. Jn. 15:26 – The Holy Spirit was sent by **Jesus** from the **Father**.
 - a. Jn. 14:26 – The Comforter, which is the **Holy Spirit**, would teach the apostles **all** things, bringing all things **taught** to them by Christ to their **remembrance**.
 - b. Jn. 15:26-27 – The Holy Spirit would **testify** of Christ.
 - c. Jn. 16:8-11 – The Holy Spirit would **convict** the world of sin.
 - d. Jn. 16:13-14 – The Holy Spirit would not speak of **himself**, but would speak what He **heard**, and receiving of **Christ** and glorifying Him.
 - e. Jn. 16:13 – He would **guide** the apostles into all **truth**.

- f. Jn. 16:13 – He would show the apostles things to **come**.
- 11. Acts 2:33-35 – His out-pouring on the **apostles**, on Pentecost, proved Jesus was glorified and seated on **David's** throne.
- 12. 1 Cor. 2:9-13 – The apostles were given the **words** of the Spirit.
 - a. V. 9 – Why could human beings not reveal what God has prepared for those who love Him?
 - b. V. 10-11 – Who can reveal those things, and why?
 - c. V. 13 – The apostles did not speak in **words** which **man's** wisdom teaches, but which the Holy Spirit teaches.
 - d. V. 13 – Words taught by the Holy Spirit *compare spiritual **things** with spiritual.
 - e. “Compare” in v. 13, means (Thayer) 1) to **joint** together fitly, compound, combine, 2) to **interpret**, 3) to **compare**.
- 13. Gal. 1:11-12 – Paul received the Gospel, not of **man**, but the by **revelation** of Jesus Christ.
- 14. Eph. 3:1-7 – That which has been revealed is intended to be **understood**, and is plain enough to be understood by those who **read** it.

Summary

- 15. The Bible is **verbally** inspired, and it is **complete** in its inspiration (compare Jas. 1:25; 2 Tim. 3:16-17).
- 16. The Bible is **sufficient** to thoroughly **equip** God's people for **every** good work (2 Tim. 3:17).
- 17. The message of the Bible has been **confirmed**, or made sure, by those who heard the Lord and by God bearing **witness** with miracles and gifts of the Holy Spirit (Heb. 2:3-4).
- 18. It has been delivered **once**, for all time (Jude 3).

The Doctrine of the Holy Spirit

The Operation of the Holy Spirit

1. Faith comes by **hearing** the word of God (Rom. 10:17)
2. Every conversion, from the beginning of the church until today, has been carried out and concluded as a result of the Holy Spirit's **operation** upon the human heart. This lesson does not concern itself with the fact of the operation of the Holy Spirit but with the **MANNER** of His operation.
3. Does God operate **directly** on sinner's hearts to make them believers, or does God use **His word** as the instrument by which believers are made?
4. The Holy Spirit operates through His **instrument** – the Word of God.

Old Testament Examples
5. 2 Sam. 23:2 "The Spirit of the Lord spake by me, and His **word** was in my tongue."
6. Neh. 9:30 "Yet many years didst thou forbear them, and testified against them by thy Spirit in the **prophets**."
7. 2 Pet. 1:21 "...holy men of God **spake** as they were moved by the Holy Ghost."

New Testament Examples
8. 1 Pet. 1:12 – Peter **preached** the gospel by the Holy Spirit sent down from heaven.
9. Eph. 3:1-5 – The Holy Spirit **revealed** the mystery through the apostles and prophets.
10. Eph. 6:17 – The word is the Spirit's **instrument** (sword).
11. Rom. 1:16 – The **gospel** is God's power to save.
12. Rev. 1:10 – John **wrote** but the Holy Spirit was **inspiring**.
13. Rev. 3:6 – "He that hath an ear let him hear what the **Spirit** saith to the churches."

The Relationship Between the Holy Spirit and Word of God

A. A syllogism showing that what is attributed to the Holy Spirit conversion is also attributed to the word of God.

(1) Major Premise: Whenever an action is attributed to a person and an instrument, it is axiomatic that the action was performed by the person with, or through, the instrument. (Bob hit the ball. The bat hit the ball, thus the premise.)

(2) Minor Premise: Whatever the Holy Spirit is said to do relative to the conversion of sinners is also ascribed to the word of God, the gospel of Christ.

(3) Conclusion: Therefore, the Holy Spirit in conversion of sinners exercises His influence with, through, or by means of the word.

(4) Illustration: John cut down the tree. The ax cut down the tree. Therefore, John, by using the ax cut down the tree.

14. To prove the Minor Premise:

SPIRIT	ACTION	WORD OF GOD.
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Jn. 16:8	<u>Reproves</u>	2 Tim. 3:16-17; 4:2
Rom. 8:14	<u>Guides, leads</u>	Psa. 119:105; Eph. 5:13-17; 2 Pet. 1:19
Jn. 3:5-8	<u>Born, begotten</u>	1 Pet. 1:22-25; 1 Cor. 4:15; Jas. 1:18
Jn. 6:63	<u>Quickens</u>	Jn. 6:68; Psa. 199:50, 93
Tit. 3:5	<u>Saves</u>	Jas. 1:21
Rom. 15:13	<u>Power of God</u>	Rom. 1:16
1 Cor. 6:11;	<u>Sanctified</u>	Jn. 17:17; 15:3
Rom. 15:16		
1 Cor. 6:11	<u>Washed by</u>	Eph. 5:26

The Holy Spirit Makes Believers through the Word of God

15. Jn. 17:20-21 "...believe on Me through their **word**."
16. Jn. 20:30-31 – Believers are made by through what was **written**, implying preaching the word.
17. Acts 15:7 – The Gentiles were to hear the **word** of the Gospel and **believe**.
18. Rom. 10:17 – Faith comes by hearing the **word** of God.
19. Rom. 1:16 – The **gospel** is God's power to save all believers.

The Day Pentecost is a Good Example

20. The **Spirit** came (Acts 2:1-4).
21. The word was **preached** (Acts 2:14-36)
22. Convicted sinners **believed** (Acts 2:37-41).
23. 3,000 were added to those being **saved** on that day (Acts 2:41).

Summary

24. God's word has been exalted above His **name** (Psa, 138:2), meaning that His word is fully **sufficient** in revealing what can be known about God by human beings, and is **superior** to all other ways that God has revealed Himself to mankind.
25. The **word** saves, reconciles, gives life, converts, cleanses the soul, is the seed of new life in Christ, sanctifies, and will be the standard of judgment.
26. To contend for the **direct** operation of the Holy Spirit, separate from the word, is to deny that the word has the **power** that is ascribed to it.
27. That word is the Spirit's **instrument** in the conversion of sinners.

The Doctrine of the Holy Spirit

The Baptism of the Holy Spirit

1. Pentecostals and charismatics still believe that the baptism of the Holy Spirit “is a needed and promised **experience** for every believer” (J.A. Dennis, The Holy Spirit, p. 7).
2. This study will examine whether the baptism of the Holy Spirit was **promised** to every believer.
3. Whether the baptism of the Holy Spirit is **needed** by every believer.

To Whom Promised

4. Lk. 24:49 “And, behold, I send the **promise** of my Father upon you: but tarry ye in the city of **Jerusalem**, until ye be endued with **power** from on high.”
5. Acts 1:4-5 “And, being assembled together with them, commanded them that they should not depart from **Jerusalem**, but wait for the **promise** of the Father, which, saith he, ye have heard of me. For John truly baptized with water; but ye shall be **baptized** with the **Holy Ghost** not many days hence.”
6. Acts 1:2b “...the **apostles** whom he had chosen”
 - a. They were to wait in **Jerusalem** (Acts 1:1-4).
 - b. Where they would receive the **promise** of the Father (v. 4).
 - c. The promise was **baptism** with the **Holy Spirit** (v. 5).
 - d. By which they were to receive **power** (strength, ability) (v. 8).
 - e. In order to be Christ's **witnesses** to the world (v. 8).
7. Acts 1:12 – The apostles returned to **Jerusalem** (where Matthias was added to them – v. 26).
 - a. Acts 2:1-4 – They received the the **promise** of the Father, being **filled** with the Holy Spirit.
 - b. Acts 2:16-21 – The prophecy of Joel 2:28-32 was fulfilled in the **apostles** being baptized with the Holy Spirit..
 - c. Although **all** the apostles had spoken (v. 4), only **Peter's** sermon is recorded as the beginning witness to Jesus Christ (Acts 1:8).

A Error of Context

8. Modern day Pentecostals and charismatics **equate** the “cloven tongues like as of fire” with the baptism with **fire** spoken of by John the Immerser (Mat. 3:10-12; Lk. 3:9, 16-17).
9. It is true that only the **Lord Jesus Christ** can administer baptism with the Holy Spirit and baptism with fire, but they are not the same baptism!
10. Baptism with fire is the eternal **punishment** of the wicked! Compare Rev. 20:14-15.
11. Burned “**chaff**” is distinguished from the gathered “**wheat**,” indicating two **separate** classes of people, not the same group!
12. What appeared to sit upon the apostles was not fire, but were “cloven tongues **like** as of fire”
13. Sitting upon each is not “baptism,” which is an **immersion**, an **overwhelming**.
14. The antecedent of “they” in Acts 2:1 is the **eleven** original apostles plus **Matthias** in Acts 1:26.
15. Thus, respect of context shows that only the **apostles**, who were promised the power, **received** the power.
16. Baptism with the Holy Spirit was neither **promised**, nor **given**, to all believers.

The Purposes of Baptism With the Holy Spirit

17. Mk. 9:1 – To bear evidence of the **establishment** of the kingdom of Christ, which was to come with power during the **lifetime** of some who physically heard Jesus.
18. Acts 1:6-8 – The power (baptism with the HS) and the kingdom were to come at the **same** time, in **Jerusalem**.

19. Acts 2:1-4 – The Holy Spirit did come upon the **apostles**, enduing them with **power** to do their assigned work (Acts 1:8).
20. The dual purposes were to (1) **empower** the apostles, and (2) **evidence** the establishment of the kingdom, the church of Christ.

Only One Baptism Pertains to ALL Believers

21. Eph. 4:5 “One Lord, one faith, **one** baptism”
22. It is the baptism **commanded** in the Great Commission (Mat. 28:18-20; Mk. 16:15-16; Acts 2:38).
23. In the **name** of Jesus Christ, for the **remission** of sins (Acts 2:38; 22:16; 19:5), in **water** (Acts 8:36-38; 10:47).
24. Whereas, baptism with the Holy Spirit was a **promise**, but never a **command** (Acts 1:1-4).
25. The baptism of the Great Commission is administered by **men** (see the Acts of the Apostles for how the Great Commission was carried out).

What About Cornelius?

26. Acts 10:44-47 – The apostles and those of Cornelius' assembly received the Holy Spirit and spoke in tongues **without** the laying on of the apostles' hands.
27. Thus, Peter's conclusion: “Can any man forbid **water**, that these should not be baptized, which have received the Holy Ghost as well as **we**?” (v. 47)
28. Difference: where the apostles were **empowered** to speak all truth, the Gentiles had to hear the **Gospel** (Acts 10:6; 11:14).
29. There is no inspired record of the **Gentiles** ever doing what the apostles did, beyond speaking in tongues.
30. The **inspired** reason for the Gentiles being baptized with the Holy Spirit: Acts 11:15-18 “And as I began to speak, the Holy Ghost fell on them, as on us at the beginning. Then remembered I the word of the Lord, how that he said, John indeed baptized with water; but ye shall be baptized with the Holy Ghost. Forasmuch then as God gave them the like gift as he did unto us, who believed on the Lord Jesus Christ; what was I, that I could withstand God? When they heard these things, they held their peace, and glorified God, saying, Then hath God also to the **Gentiles** granted **repentance** unto **life**.”

Summary

31. Baptism with the Holy Spirit was neither **promised**, nor **needed**, by all believers.
32. There is but one baptism which pertains to **all** believers, throughout the church age, **immersion** in **water**, in the name of Jesus Christ, for the remission of **sins** (Eph. 4:5; Acts 2:38).
33. Baptism with the Holy Spirit was a promise and as such, cannot be **obeyed**.
34. Whereas baptism in the name of Christ is a **command**, and must be obeyed.

The Doctrine of the Holy Spirit

The Spiritual Gifts of the Holy Spirit

What Were Spiritual Gifts?

1. 1 Cor. 12:1-7 “Spiritual” & “gifts” – “Spiritual – Emanating from the Divine **Spirit**, or exhibiting its effects and so its character... produced by the sole power of God himself without **natural** instrumentality, **supernatural**. (Thayer, p. 532).
2. “Gifts” – A gift of grace; a favor which one receives without any **merit** of his own... extraordinary **powers**, distinguishing certain Christians and **enabling** them to serve the church of Christ, the reception of which is due to the power of divine grace operating in their souls by the Holy Spirit. (Thayer, p. 667).

A Variety of Manifestations

3. 1 Cor. 12:7-11 – **nine** in number, all **miraculous**...
 - a. “Word of **wisdom**” – understanding of God's will.
 - b. “Word of **knowledge**” – knowledge of God's will.
 - c. “Faith” – **miracle** working faith, cf. Mat. 17:19-20.
 - d. “Gifts of **healings**” – ability to heal diseases and infirmities, cf. Mk. 16:17-18; Acts 3:1-10.
 - e. “Working of **miracles**” – lit. “working of powers,” cf. Mk. 16:17-18; Acts 9:36-42; 20:7-12.
 - f. “Prophecy” – **speaking** for God, cf. Exo. 4:15-17; 7:1-2.
 - g. “**Discerning** of spirits” – ability to discern another's mind, cf. Acts 5:1-4.
 - h. “Tongues” – ability to speak a language **unlearned** by the speaker, cf. Acts 2:4-11. (“Unknown” is an editorial addition to 1 Cor. 14:2.)
 - i. “**Interpretation** of tongues” – ability to understand, or translate, a language unlearned by the **hearer**.

Purpose of the Gifts

4. Mk. 16:17-20 – To **confirm** the word of God.
Heb. 2:1-4 – Confirmation was completed before the **end** of the first century A.D.
5. 1 Cor. 14:6 – To reveal the **truth**.
Jn. 16:13; Gal. 1:6-9 – All truth was revealed through the **apostles** of Christ and their work before the end of the first century.
6. 1 Cor. 14:12-13, 26; 13:9 – To edify in the absence of the **completed**, written **word**.
1 Cor. 13:10 – The written word has been **completed**.

Conclusion...

7. Miraculous spiritual gifts were in association with the baptism of the Holy Spirit, imparted in only **two** ways:
 8. By the **baptism** of the Holy Spirit – Acts 2:1-4; 10:44-48; 11:15.
 9. By the **laying** on of an apostle's **hands** – Acts 8:15-17; 19:6.
10. Like the baptism of the Holy Spirit, miraculous spiritual gifts were **never** promised to all believers.
11. Since the threefold purposes of miraculous gifts has been **fulfilled**, we understand that they have **ceased**.

The Doctrine of the Holy Spirit

The Gift of the Holy Spirit

What Is the Gift of the Holy Spirit?

1. The phrase “gift of the Holy Ghost” (Spirit) is found only **twice** in the New Testament.
 - a. Acts 2:38 “Then Peter said unto them, Repent, and be baptized **every one** of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the **remission** of **sins**, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost.”
 - b. Acts 10:45 “And they of the circumcision which believed were astonished, as many as came with Peter, because that on the **Gentiles** also was **poured** out the gift of the Holy Ghost.”
2. In the first case, the “gift” was **promised** to all believers **after** the twelve apostles were baptized with the Holy Spirit.
3. In the second case, Peter compared the **miraculous** coming of the Holy Spirit upon Cornelius and other Gentiles present with what the twelve apostles experienced in Acts 2:1-4 (Acts 11:15).
4. The comparison is only that the Holy Spirit miraculously “**fell**” on the Gentiles as He did upon the **apostles**.
5. It is not implied that the **results** were the same.
 - a. The apostles were empowered to **speak** the truth by the Holy Spirit (Jn. 16:13; 14:26), but the Gentiles had to **hear** the word of God (Gospel) before the Holy Spirit came upon them (Acts 10:6, 32-33; 11:14).
 - b. The apostles were empowered to **perform** “signs and wonders, and with divers miracles, and gifts of the Holy Ghost” (Heb. 2:4), including imparting the Holy Spirit by the laying on of hands (Acts 8:17; 19:6).
 - c. Whereas, the Gentiles were empowered only to speak in **tongues** (Acts 10:46).

Preliminary Conclusions

6. The baptism with the Holy Spirit is biblically recorded to have occurred only **twice** in history:
 - a. On the day of **Pentecost** (Acts 2:1-4)
 - b. At the **conversion** of the first Gentiles (Acts 10:47).
7. The gift of the Holy Spirit to Cornelius and the other Gentiles does not imply the apostolic, **baptismal** measure of the Holy Spirit in **all** respects.
8. Consequently, the gift of the Holy Spirit promised to all believers **cannot** be the apostolic, baptismal measure of the Holy Spirit, or the **evidential** baptismal measure with respect to the first Gentile converts.
9. In the first century only, while the New Testament was being **inspired** and **revealed**, miraculous gifts were imparted by the laying on of the apostles' hands, intended to **confirm** the word of God. Compare 1 Cor. 12 through 14.
10. 1 Cor. 13:8-10 “Charity never faileth: but whether there be **prophecies**, they shall **fail**; whether there be **tongues**, they shall **cease**; whether there be **knowledge**, it shall **vanish** away. For we **know** in part, and we **prophecy** in part. But when that which is **perfect** is come, then that which is in **part** shall be done away.”
 - a. Miracles will **cease**, but when? When that which is perfect (meaning **complete**) is come.
 - b. What was incomplete? Miraculous **knowledge** and **prophecy**, which were confirmed by miracles.
 - c. Thus, when prophecy was **completed**, by the end of the **first** century, miracles ceased.

The Indwelling of the Holy Spirit

11. The non **miraculous** indwelling of the Holy Spirit (1 Cor. 3:16-17; 6:19-20; Rom. 8:9).
12. The Holy Spirit indwells the **temple** of God (1 Cor. 3:16); Christians are “as lively stones, are

built up a **spiritual** house” (1 Pet. 2:5), the body, or the church.

13. 1 Cor. 12:12-14 “For as the body is one, and hath many members, and all the members of that one body, being many, are one body: so also is Christ. For by one **Spirit** are we all baptized into one **body**, whether we be Jews or Gentiles, whether we be bond or free; and have been all made to drink into one Spirit. For the body is not one member, but many.”

14. The “**quicken**ing” of our mortal bodies in resurrection (Rom. 8:11).

15. The **leading** of the Holy Spirit, by means of His inspired word (Rom. 8:13-14).

16. The “**witness**” of the Holy Spirit (Rom. 8:16-17).

17. The **intercession** of the Holy Spirit (Rom. 8:26-27).

18. The **sealing** of the Holy Spirit (Eph. 1:13; 4:30).

19. The **fruit** of Holy Spirit (Gal. 5:22-23; compare Rom. 8:9).

Conclusion

20. The gift of the Holy Spirit is the **Spirit, Himself**, inclusive of the **blessings** which come through Him.

21. These included **miraculous** abilities in the first century, during the infancy of the **church**, and while the New Testament was being **revealed**.

22. The non miraculous spiritual blessings are **promised** to, and may be enjoyed by, all **believers**.

23. Acts 2:38-39 “Then Peter said unto them, Repent, and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the **gift** of the Holy Ghost. For the promise is unto **you**, and to your **children**, and to **all** that are afar off, even as many as the Lord our God shall **call**.”