THEOLOGY II: Pneumatology (Part 2) Doctrine of the Holy Spirit

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REVIEW

Christology - the person and work of Christ Soteriology - Gospel, Union with Christ, Order of Salvation Pneumatology - the person and work of the Holy Spirit

The Spirit is divine. He is a person (intellect, emotions, will) not an "it".

- There are <u>ascriptions of deity</u> in passages like 2 Cor 3:17, Acts 5:3-4, Matt 28:19 and John 14:16.
- There are <u>actions of deity</u> where the Spirit is described as doing things only God can do (convicting in John 16:8-11, regenerating in John 3:5 and Titus 3:5, and sanctifying in 1 Cor 6:11).
- There are <u>attributes of deity</u> used for the Spirit ("Creator" Gen 1:2).

BIBLICAL FOUNDATIONS

- The Progressive Revelation of the Spirit. It is important to note the progressive
 aspect of the revelation of the Spirit, for how he works in each age is related to the
 coming of Christ and the historical development of God's plan. We will thus begin with
 the OT.
- The creation and sustaining of life. Since God's first work is creation, and the Spirit is God's active power, we would expect to find the Spirit involved in creation (Gen 1:2, Ps 33:6). And, since Spirit and breath (ruach in Hebrew) are linguistically connected, we would expect to find the Spirit involved in life (Gen 2:7, Ps 104:27-31, Job 33:4). Without breath, life is not possible; the Spirit is God's breath, the source of all breath, giving life to all that lives and breathes.

In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth. Now the earth was formless and empty, darkness was over the surface of the deep, and the **Spirit of God** was hovering over the waters. Gen 1:1-2

Then the Lord God formed the man of dust from the ground and **breathed** into his nostrils the **breath of life**, and the man became a living creature. Gen 2:7

And he said to me, "Son of man, stand on your feet, and I will speak with you." And as he spoke to me, **the Spirit entered into me** and set me on my feet, and I heard him speaking to me. Ez 2:1-2

Prophecy and the transmission of the world of the Lord. Many of the writing
pre-exilic prophets (before the Babylonian exile) did not make the claim to speak by the
Spirit of the Lord explicitly. But after the exile, prophets more readily attributed their
prophecies to the work of the Spirit (Ezek 2:1-2), and Zechariah looks back on all the
former prophets and sees the Spirit as speaking through them (Zech 7:12).

THE PROPHETS IN RELATIONSHIP TO THE EXILE

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Before the Exile		During the Exile	After the Exile
Obadiah Joel Jonah Amos Hosea	Jeremia	h-Lamentations Daniel	Haggai Zechariah
Isaiah Micah Nahum Zephaniah Habakkak		Ezekiel	Malachi

And he said to me, "Son of man, stand on your feet, and I will speak with you." And as he spoke to me, **the Spirit entered into me** and set me on my feet, and I heard him speaking to me. Ez 2:1-2

The Bible's Inspiration is linked to the Spirit of God
OT authors = Prophets NT authors = Apostles

Knowing this first of all, that no prophecy of Scripture comes from someone's own interpretation. For no prophecy was ever produced by the will of man, but men who spoke from God as they were carried along by the **Holy Spirit**.

2 Pet 1:20-21

So then you are no longer strangers and aliens, but you are fellow citizens with the saints and members of the household of God, built on the **foundation of the apostles and prophets**, Christ Jesus himself being the cornerstone, Eph 2:19-20

And the word of the Lord came to Zechariah, saying, "Thus says the Lord of hosts, Render true judgments, show kindness and mercy to one another, do not oppress the window, the fatherless, the sojourner, or the poor, and let none of you devise evil against another in your heart." But they refused to pay attention and turned a stubborn shoulder and stopped their ears that they might not hear. They made their hearts diamond-hard lest they should hear the law and the word that the Lord of hosts had sent by his **Spirit** through the former prophets. Therefore great anger came from the Lord of hosts. Zech 7:8-12 (Isa 6)

- The Spirit was intimately involved in every aspect of producing Scripture
 - Revelation (He's showing Himself to us),
 - Inspiration (God breathed),
 - Canonization (ordering of the books and which books make up the Bible),
 - Transmission (languages),
 - Illumination (1 Cor 2, the Spirit illuminates Scripture to make it understandable and a part of our lives).
- The future hope. The OT looks to the coming of Messiah, as that One who will be specially anointed by the Spirit (Is 11:1-2, 42:1), and the coming of the time when the new covenant would be inaugurated (Ezek 36:24-27) and God's Spirit will be poured out on all God's people (Joel 2:28-29).

There shall come forth a shoot from the stump of Jesse, and a branch from his roots shall bear fruit. And the **Spirit of the Lord shall rest upon him**, the **Spirit of wisdom** and understanding, the **Spirit of counsel** and might, the **Spirit of knowledge and the fear of the Lord.** And his delights shall be in the fear of the Lord. Isa 11:1-3

Behold my servant, whom I uphold, my chosen, in whom my soul delights; I have put my Spirit upon him; he will bring forth justice to the nations. Isaiah 42:1

The Spirit of the Lord God is upon me, because the Lord has anointed me to bring good news to the poor; he has sent me to bind up the brokenhearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to those who are bound Isaiah. 61:1

Today, this Scripture is fulfilled in your hearing. Luke 4

"And it shall come to pass afterward, that I will pour out my Spirit on all flesh; your sons and your daughters shall prophesy, your old men shall dream dreams, and your young men shall see visions. Even on the male and female servants in those days I will pour out my Spirit. Joel 2:28 (Upper room, fiery tongues, different languages, New Covenant)

BIBLICAL FOUNDATIONS: OT

- The giving of gifts. The most outstanding work of the Holy Spirit in the OT is in the enabling of people to do outstanding feats. The interpretation of dreams (Gen 41:38, Dan 4:8), the abilities of craftsman (Ex 31:3, 35:31), extraordinary strength (Judges 14:6, 19), and other gifts of the leadership (Judges 6:34) are all attributed to the Spirit.
- There are two important differences to note between the giving of gifts in the OT and NT:
 - (1) in the OT, it appears that the gifts given were temporary and given for a specific purpose; in the NT, gifts appear to be given permanently, and general purpose is stated;
 - (2) in the OT, only certain ones received gifts (judges,kings, prophets); in the NT,
 all believers are gifted.

BIBLICAL FOUNDATIONS: GOSPELS

- **Jesus** (the Spirit-filled God-man) **as the bearer of the Spirit**. We have at times neglected the **activity** of the Spirit in Jesus' life, perhaps because we have overemphasized his deity and neglected the reality of his humanity. At any rate, the Spirit was everywhere involved in Jesus' life and ministry.
- Both Matthew and Luke attribute the **conception of Jesus** to the Holy Spirit. Matt 1:20 simply says, "what is conceived in her is from the Holy Spirit." To Mary's questions of how she can have a child since she is a virgin, Gabriel responds, "The Holy Spirit will come upon you, and the power of the Most High will overshadow you" (Luke 1:35).
- Mathew, Mark and Luke all record the **descent of the Spirit on Jesus at his baptism**. (Mt 3:13-17, Mk 1:10-11, Lk 3:21-22, John 1:32-33 also has the descent of the Spirit but does not explicitly identify the context as Jesus' baptism).

And when Jesus was baptized, immediately he went tup from the weather, and behold, the heavens were opened to him, and he saw the **Spirit of God descending** like a dove and coming to rest on him Matt 3:16 (Isa 11, Isa 42, Isa 61, Ps 2:7)

All three Synoptic Gospels mention the **Spirit leading him into the desert** (Matt 4:1, Mk 1:12, Lk 4:1; Mark says the Spirit cast him, using the same word for the casting out of demons). This was one of the several times when Jesus seemed to be aside by the Spirit, again confirming his humanity and giving us an example to follow (cf. 1 Pet 2:21-24)

Then Jesus was **led up by the Spirit** into the wilderness to be tempted by the devil.

Matt 4:1

On the last day of the feast, the great day, Jesus stood up and cried out, "If anyone thirsts, let him come to me and drink. Whoever believes in me, as the Scripture has said, 'Out of his heart will flow rivers of living water.'" Now this he said about the **Spirit**, whom those who believed in him were to receive, for as yet the **Spirit** had not been given, because Jesus was not yet glorified. John 7:37-39

(Jesus has died and rose again) And when he had said this, he breathed (life, spirit) on them and said to them, "Receive the **Holy Spirit**". John 20:22

(Upper Room Discourse, what Jesus said during that last meal, just before His death)

John 14:16 And I will ask the Father, and he will give you another **Helper**, (Counselor/Advocate) to be with you forever, 17 even the Spirit of truth, whom the world cannot receive, because it neither sees him nor knows him. You know him, for he dwells with you and will be in you.

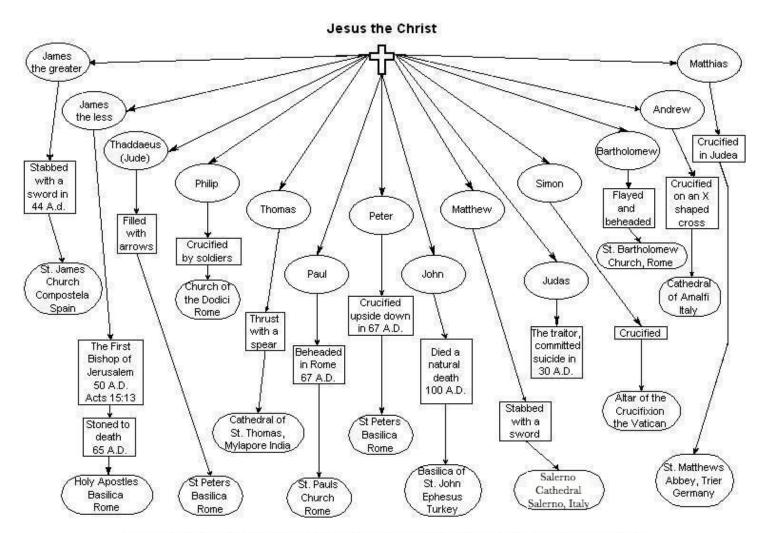
John 14:26 But the Helper, the Holy Spirit, whom the Father will send in my name, he will teach you all things and bring to your remembrance all that I have said to you.

John 15:26 "But when the **Helper** comes, whom I will send to you from the Father, the **Spirit of truth**, who proceeds from the Father, he will bear witness about me.

John 16:8 And when he comes, he will **convict the world** concerning sin and righteousness and judgment: 9 concerning sin, because they do not believe in me; 10 concerning righteousness, because I go to the Father, and you will see me no longer; 11 concerning judgment, because the ruler of this world is judged.

John 16:13 **When the Spirit of truth comes, he will guide you into all the truth**, for he will not speak on his own authority, but whatever he hears he will speak, and he will declare to you the things that are to come.

- The Spirit as Paraclete (to come alongside of). We should not leave the Gospels without noting the important teaching about the Spirit in John 14-16.
 - First, note the new name given to the Spirit here; the advocate, helper, teacher, comforter, defender, exhorter.
 - Second, observe the functions of the Spirit in these chapters. Basically, it is to continue and universalize the ministry of Jesus. He is called "another Counselor" of the same kind. (John 14:16).
 - Third, several verses in these chapter relate the Spirit to the production of the NT (John 14:26, 15:26, 16:13)
 - Fourth, it was verses like John 14:16-18 and 14:23 that required the eventual development of the doctrine of the **Trinity**.



WHAT HAPPENED TO THE APOSTLES AND WHERE THEIR REMAINS ARE TODAY

^{*} The same guys that fled at Jesus' crucifixion. What happened? The Holy Spirit

The Holy Spirit in Acts

1:2	Instructions through the Holy Spirit	
1:4-5	Wait for the Holy Spirit	
1:7	Power from the Holy Spirit	
I:16	The Holy Spirit spoke the prophecies	
2:1-4	The Holy Spirit falls on the apostles	
2:17-18 Pouring of the Holy Spirit prophesied in Joel		
1:8	Peter spoke, as he was filled by the Holy Spirit	
1:25	He spoke through David	
1:31	Filled with the Holy Spirit, the house was shaken	
5:32	The Holy Spirit witnesses to the resurrection	
6:3-6	Those known to be full of the Holy Spirit chosen to lead	
7:55	Stephen was full of the Holy Spirit	
3:29	The Holy Spirit tells Philip to share with the Ethiopian Eunuch.	
9:31	The Church strengthened and encouraged by the Holy Spirit	
10:19	The Holy Spirit tells Peter to go with the three Gentile visitors	
10:44-4	7 The Holy Spirit fell on Cornelius and his house	
11:28	The Holy Spirit tells Agabus about a famine	
13:2-4	The Holy Spirit set apart Barnabas and Saul for missionary work, and sends them off	
13:52	The disciples were filled with joy and the Holy Spirit.	