

Holy Spirit

Extended-study Resource Guide | August 2022

The Trinity

One God | Deuteronomy 6:4-5 | Isaiah 44:6 | Ephesians 4:5-6

The three primary monotheistic world religions agree (Christianity, Islam and Judaism)

The Trinity is three distinct people.

The Father is not the Son. The Father is not the Holy Spirit. The Holy Spirit is not the Son.

- Relationship of Father and Son | John 6:44-45; 10:29-30; 12:27-28 and 17:1-5
- Relationship of Father, Son and Holy Spirit | John 16:5-15

All three are God.

The Father is God. | Malachi 2:10 | Psalm 89:26 | John 6:27, 20:17 | Ephesians 1:2 | Colossians 1:3

The Son is God.

God-like actions/descriptions | John 5:21-23, 8:58 | Colossians 1:15-16

The Son is called God. | John 1:1 | Romans 9:5 | Titus 2:13

The Spirit is God.

"Spirit" is interchangeable with "God." | Acts 5:3-4

The Spirit is equal with the Father and Son. | Matthew 28:19 | 2 Corinthians 13:14

Not Modalism

Father = God | Son = fleshly form of God | Spirit = active force of God

Not Polytheism

Father, Son and Spirit are one entity, one God.

Who is the Holy Spirit?

The names and terms for the Holy Spirit relate to his power, activity and presence in the world, often indicating the nature of his actions or the gifts that He conveys to believers.

Names of the Spirit

- Advocate/Helper/Intercessor | John 14:16, 26, 15:26, 16:7 | 1 John 2:1
- The Counsellor | John 14:26; 15:26
- Eternal Spirit | Hebrews 9:14
- Good Spirit | Psalm 143:10 | Nehemiah 9:20
- His Spirit | Isaiah 34:16, 63:10-11 | Zechariah 7:12 | Romans 8:11 | Ephesians 2:22
- Holy Spirit | Psalm 51:11 | Isaiah 63:10-11
- Life-Giving Spirit | 1 Corinthians 15:45
- My Spirit | Genesis 6:3 | Ezekiel 36:27



- Spirit of Christ | Romans 8:9
- Spirit of Glory | 1 Peter 4:14
- Spirit of God | Genesis 41:38 | Exodus 31:3 | Matthew 10:20
- Spirit of Grace and Supplication | Zechariah 12:10
- Spirit of Holiness | Romans 1:4
- Spirit of Judgment and Fire | Isaiah 4:4
- Spirit of Life | Romans 8:2
- Spirit of the Lord | Judges 3:10 | 1 Samuel 16:13 | Acts 8:39
- Spirit of Sonship | Romans 8:15
- Spirit of Truth | John 14:17, 15:26, 16:13 | 1 John 4:6
- Spirit of Wisdom and Understanding | Deuteronomy 34:9 | Isaiah 11:2 | Ephesians 1:17
- Your Spirit | Psalm 139:11

The Spirit is a distinct person, not a force or power.

- He appoints. | Acts 20:28
- He can be blasphemed. | Matthew 12:31-32
- He can be grieved. | Ephesians 4:30
- He can be insulted. | Hebrews 4:30
- He can be quenched. | 1 Thessalonians 5:19
- He comes, guides, speaks, listens and glorifies. | John 16:13-14
- He has a will. | 1 Corinthians 12:11
- He intercedes. | Romans 8:26-27
- He knows. | 1 Corinthians 2:10-11
- He sends. | Acts 10:19-20
- He sets apart. | Acts 13:2
- He speaks. | Acts 8:29, 21:11

The Spirit in the Old Testament

Work of the Spirit

God Alone

- Creation | Genesis 1:2; Job 33:4 and Psalm 104:30

God through People

- Prophecy/Inspiration | Ezekiel 2:2; Numbers 24:2-3; 1 Samuel 10:10; 2 Samuel 23:1-2 and Psalm 110:1 (David spoke by the Spirit, Matthew 22:43-44)

Special Abilities for People

- Anointment | 1 Samuel 16:13
- Craftsmanship | Exodus 31:1-5
- Leadership | Numbers 27:18-19
- Physical Power | Judges 3:10 (Othniel); Judges 6:34 (Gideon) Judges 11:29 (Jephthah) and Judges 13:25, 14:6, 19, 15:14 (Samson)
- Wisdom and dream interpretation | Genesis 31:38-40

Future Work of the Spirit

- Encouragement | Isaiah 61:1-2
- New Covenant | Joel 2:28
- Wisdom, leadership and loyalty | Isaiah 11:1-2, 42:1

The Spirit in the Gospels

John the Baptist

- Significance even before his birth | Luke 1:13-15
- Understanding and alignment | Luke 3:15-16 | Matthew 3:11 | Mark 1:8



Jesus' Birth

- Conception | Matthew 1:18, 20 | Luke 1:34-35
- Revelation and guidance | Luke 2:25-28

Jesus' Public Ministry

- Baptism | Luke 3:21-22 (guided even Jesus!)
- Daily Guidance | Luke 4:14, 16-21 | Isaiah 61:1-2
- Temptation | Luke 4:1-2

Jesus' Teaching

- The Spirit gives life (regeneration). | John 3:5-8, 6:61-63, 7:37-39
- The Spirit is coming. | John 14:16

Upper Room Discourse (convict, guide, teach and point to Jesus)

- Promise of the Holy Spirit | John 14:16-17, 26
- Work of the Holy Spirit | John 15:26-16:16
- Blasphemy of the Spirit | Matthew 12:22-32

The Spirit in the Church Age

His Coming

- Joel 2:28 | John 14:16-17, 26, 15:26, 16:7, 13

His Arrival

- Pentecost and to the Jews; big, loud entrance | Acts 2:1-21
- Samaria | Acts 8:17
- Gentiles through Judea | Acts 10:34-48
- Outside Judea | Acts 19:1-7

Work of the Holy Spirit

- To the lost world - conviction | John 16:8-11

At Salvation

- Baptism | Acts 1:4-5, 2:1-11 | 1 Corinthians 12:13
- Gifting | Romans 12:3-8 | 1 Corinthians 12:4-11
- Gives life | John 3:5-8 | 2 Corinthians 3:3, 6
- Indwelling | John 14:16-16 and Romans 8:9-11
- Seal/Guarantee | Romans 8:23 | 2 Corinthians 1:22, 5:5 | Ephesians 1:13-14, 4:30

Ongoing Assistance

- Filling/Enabling | Acts 2:4, 4:31 | Romans 8:1-11 | Galatians 5:16-25 | Ephesians 5:15-20;
- Teach/Guide | John 14:26, 16:13-14 | 1 Corinthians 2:6-13

Life in the Spirit

- Adoption/relation to the Father | Romans 8:15-16, 23
- Connection with future inheritance | Romans 8:17, 23
- Enablement | Romans 8:3-4, 10-13
- Freedom | Romans 8:1-2, 15
- Guidance/leading | Romans 8:14
- Illumination | Romans 8:5-6
- Indwelling | Romans 8:9
- Intercession | Romans 8:26-27



Gifts of the Holy Spirit | 1 Corinthians: 12

- All gifts are not necessarily equal, but all are important.
- Gifts are for the benefit of the whole body, not individuals. | Ephesians 4:11-14 and 1 Peter 4:10-11
- Gifts are given as the Spirit desires.
- Gifts are spread throughout the body, but no one has them all.

There is no scriptural evidence that apostolic gifts are still occurring today, but it's not out of the question.

Baptism of the Holy Spirit

How is baptism defined?

- General definition: immerse, submerge, sink or plunge
- Religious definition: ritual washing or cleansing

John's baptism in Luke 3:3 is an expression of repentance.

Jesus' baptism in Luke 3:16 is different.

- Jesus is the Baptizer. | Luke 3:16
- The Holy Spirit is the means of the baptism. | Acts 1:4-5, 11:15-16
- Baptism of the Spirit brings unity in Christ (into one body). | 1 Corinthians 12:13
- All of this is necessary for the correct interpretation of Acts 2.

When does baptism happen?

Pentecostal View

The baptism of the Holy Spirit is separate from salvation. It is a "next level" experience and is not obtained/received by all believers. | Acts 2:1-21, 8:1-17, 19:1-7

Non-Pentecostal View

Baptism of the Holy Spirit is part of salvation. All believers are baptized in the Spirit. | Acts 10:44-48, 19:1-7 | Romans 5:5, 8:9-11, 15, 23 | 1 Corinthians 2:12, 3:16, 6:19, 12:13 | 2 Corinthians 1:22, 5:5 | Galatians 3:2, 5, 14, 4:6 | Ephesians 1:13-14, 2:22 | 1 Thessalonians 4:8 | 2 Timothy 1:7, 14 | Hebrews 6:4 | 1 Peter 4:14 | 1 John 3:24, 4:13

Is baptism always accompanied by speaking in tongues?

Pentecostal View | Acts 2:1-21, 10:44-48, 19:1-7

Yes. It is seen as evidence of whether or not one has the fullness of the Spirit.

Non-Pentecostal | Acts 8:1-17 and 1 Corinthians 12-14

No. Not all believers can speak in tongues.

- In Acts, the reception of the Spirit was often, but not always, accompanied by speaking in tongues.
- In Acts, there is a delay for some believers to receive the Spirit. This seems to be transitional.
- The Epistles do not teach or imply that one receiving the Spirit must speak in tongues.
- The Epistles speak of tongues as a gift that only some believers possess and that it is not associated with baptism.
- In the Epistles, every believer has the Spirit but not everyone can speak in tongues.
- Since indwelling and baptism are aspects of the same event, all believers have been baptized by the Spirit.

