

The Holy Spirit - Part 1

Discipleship 101 Leader Notes His person, presence and work

Introduction

Open in prayer.

Opening Question: When you think of the Holy Spirit, what is the first thought that comes to your mind? (share as a group and write responses on whiteboard)

These images are diverse! This shows how little we know or understand about the Holy Spirit. There is so much mystery! God the Father and Jesus the Son are usually easier to picture or understand.

Our hope is that this class will give you more Scripture and a greater understanding of who the Holy Spirit is.

Talk about importance of approaching this topic (and all others regarding God) with humility.

Today will be more lecture-based and informative, while next class we will have more time allocated for Q&A. Write down your questions as we go and be sure to ask them at our next meeting.

****Note:** Lots of scripture – don't have to read them all. The ones we read out loud together in class are underlined. Some have text written out. The blanks in student handouts are in bold.

Who is the Holy Spirit?

A. He is the 3rd **person** of the Holy Trinity—The often forgotten person of the Trinity.

The Holy Spirit is a **who**, not a **what** (or an it).

The **masculine** pronoun *ekeinos* or “he” is used in the original Greek to describe the Holy Spirit, not the **neuter** pronoun *ekeinon* or “it”

- John 14:26, 15:26, 16:13-14

Not a synonym for the **power** of **God**.

- He is a person with power and abilities
- Luke 4:14, Acts 10:38, Romans 15:13, 1 Cor. 2:4
 - Luke 4:14: Jesus returned to Galilee in the power of the Spirit, and news about him spread through the whole countryside.

We see in Scripture the **personality** of the Holy Spirit (all throughout the Bible – these are just samples of places where we see these characteristics). He:

- loves us (Romans 15:30)
- teaches all truth (John 14:26)
 - “But the Advocate, the Holy Spirit, whom the Father will send in my name, will teach you all things and will remind you of everything I have said to you.”
- bears witness for God (John 15:26; Romans 8:16)
- intercedes by praying for us (Romans 8:26-27)
- searches and knows God exhaustively (1 Cor. 2:10-11)

- “The Spirit searches all things, even the deep things of God. For who knows a person’s thoughts except their own spirit within them? In the same way no one knows the thoughts of God except the Spirit of God.”
 - is willing to distribute gifts (we’ll talk about these next class!) (1 Cor. 12:11)
 - forbids/doesn’t allow certain activities for our good (Acts 16:6-7)
 - speaks (Acts 8:29, 10:19-20, 13:2 among others) – red letters!
 - evaluates and approves courses of action (Acts 15:28)
 - is grieved by sin (Ephesians 4:30)
 - unifies the Church way beyond what the culture/world says things should be like (Ephesians 4:1-3; 1 Cor. 12:13)
 - “For in one Spirit we were all baptized into one body—Jews or Greeks, slaves or free—and all were made to drink of one Spirit.”

He has Emotions and Actions! He is a person.

B. The Holy Spirit is **fully** God.

- He has the same **characteristics** as the other persons of the Trinity. He is:
 - eternal (Hebrews 9:14)
 - omnipresent (Psalm 139:7-10)
 - omniscient (1 Cor. 2:10-13)
 - omnipotent (Zechariah 4:6; Romans 15:13, 19)
 - holy (Ephesians 4:30-31) completely separate
 - loving (Romans 5:5)
 - His character lines up with the God we see in the Bible.

Peter directly **equates** the Holy Spirit to God.

This is powerful! This is a big deal because it shows us that the Spirit is just as important as God the Father and His son, Jesus.

- Acts 5:3-4 – Ananias and Sapphira stole from the Church. Peter asks, “Why has Satan filled your heart to lie to the Holy Spirit? ... You have not lied to men, but to God.” One and the same.
- Many times, the Holy Spirit is seen on the same level as the Son and the Father. He is just as fully God as Jesus and the Father. Not inferior.
 - Matthew 28:19; 1 Cor. 12:4-6; 2 Cor. 13:14; Ephesians 4:4-6; 1 Peter 1:2; Jude 20-21

In summary, the Holy Spirit is the **agent** of God’s activity—the manifestation of God’s activity in the world—God in action.

3 Primary Dimensions of the Activity of the Holy Spirit

There are three ways the Spirit interacts with us as Christians, and different Church movements and denominations have emphasized certain dimensions over others.

1. **Salvation** - The reformed tradition has emphasized the activity of the Spirit in initiation-conversion, meaning the Spirit’s role in conversion is associated with the Evangelical movement.
 - a. We were made to be people of the Spirit as we are animated by the Spirit. Every person at creation has the Spirit: “Genesis 2:7 - 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.”

- b. Breath of life means spirit (Job 27:3 All the while my breath is in me, and the spirit of God is in my nostrils; Job 33:4 The spirit of God has made me, and the breath of the Almighty has given me life.) - all of us have the Spirit of God in us, believer or non-believer, because we're made in the image of God. We are inherently a people of the Spirit.
 - c. Galatians 3:14 equates the blessing of Abraham with the gift of the Spirit! – “He redeemed us in order that the blessing given to Abraham (that he would be blessed and fill the earth, that his descendants will be as numerous as the stars) might come to the Gentiles through Christ Jesus, so that by faith we might receive the promise of the Spirit.
 - d. We get to share in this promise through what Jesus has done and in the blessing of the Holy Spirit! This is what God is all about: making a people for Himself who are people of the Spirit (Ephesians 2:15-18)
 - e. Born again of the Spirit – John 3:3-6 (not just of water, but of the Spirit) – newness and conversion, regeneration – Titus 3:5 (“he saved us, not because of righteous things we had done, but because of his mercy. He saved us through the washing of rebirth and renewal by the Holy Spirit.”)
 - f. The seal of the Holy Spirit – Ephesians 1:13-14, 4:30 (class ring, wedding ring)
 - g. John 16:8-15 – The Spirit convicts and guides us into truth
 - h. Every believer has the fullness of the Holy Spirit dwelling in them – Romans 8:9
 - i. We are controlled by the Spirit, not the sinful nature (“If anyone does not have the Spirit of Christ, they do not belong to Christ”)
 - i. The Spirit reveals Jesus to us – 1 Corinthians 2:8-10
 - j. The Spirit is essential for salvation and conversion
2. **Sanctification** - becoming holy; becoming set apart; looking more like Jesus in a transformation. Wesleyan tradition has subsequently emphasized the activity of the Spirit in holiness or sanctification. Aspects of this movement (The fruit of the Spirit)
- a. Romans 8:5-15 – We receive this power and we must put to death the misdeeds of the body
 - b. 2 Corinthians 3:18 – “And we all, who with unveiled faces contemplate the Lord’s glory, are being transformed into his image with ever-increasing glory, which comes from the Lord, who is the Spirit.”—not fading but ever increasing glory! We get to change and become like Jesus through the Spirit (a process)
 - c. Galatians 5:22-26 – “But the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, gentleness and self-control. Against such things there is no law. Those who belong to Christ Jesus have crucified the flesh with its passions and desires. Since we live by the Spirit, let us keep in step with the Spirit. Let us not become conceited, provoking and envying each other.”
 - i. We share the fruit of the Spirit – one and the same. Not just goodness, patience, etc. separately, but all together. A fruit basket!
3. **Empowerment for Service** - Pentecostal tradition emphasized the charismatic activity (gifts, empowerment) of the Spirit in worship and service.
- a. Luke 24:49 – I will send you what is promised, but WAIT until you are “clothed with power from on high”
 - b. Acts 1:8 – “you will receive power when the Holy Spirit comes on you...” this is a POWER TO BE WITNESSES to others in Jerusalem, Judea, Samaria, and the ends of the earth. Empowerment FOR being a witness.
 - c. 1 Corinthians 14:1, 39-40 – Paul thanks God for them because they lack no spiritual gift, and for their eager desire for the gifts

- d. The posture to talk about empowerment and gifts is one of **weakness!**
- i. 1 Corinthians 13:7-12 – “Love never fails. But where there are prophecies, they will cease; where there are tongues, they will be stilled; where there is knowledge, it will pass away. For we know in part and we prophesy in part, but when perfection comes, what is in part disappears. When I was a child, I talked like a child, I thought like a child, I reasoned like a child. When I became a man, I put the ways of childhood behind me. For now we see only a reflection as in a mirror; then we shall see face to face. Now I know in part; then I shall know fully, even as I am fully known.
What do you think the phrase “when perfection comes” means? (ask class). Has perfection come yet?
No... (it’s easy to see that we do not live in a perfect world). Therefore it is reasonable to take from Scripture that the gifts of the Spirit are still in effect today. (this is explained in greater detail in Part 2)
 - ii. Romans 8:26-27 – “In the same way, the Spirit helps us in our weakness. We do not know what we ought to pray for, but the Spirit himself intercedes for us through wordless groans. And he who searches our hearts knows the mind of the Spirit, because the Spirit intercedes for God’s people in accordance with the will of God.”
 - iii. Both of these verses (1 Corinthians and Romans) talk about our current weakness and how the gifts are for our weakness. So the gifts of the spirit reflect a position of weakness and need, not of strength. i.e. I am so weak I need tongues, prophecy, etc.

Brief History of Spirit Empowerment/Baptism in the Old Testament

- A) History of Spirit empowerment begins in the **Old Testament** (a few examples)
- a. Moses—Numbers 11:17 (v10-17)
 - i. The Israelites are complaining and the manna and quail and Moses says it is too much for me to handle, Lord, I need help. So God tells Moses to gather the 70 elders. v17 *I will come down and speak with you there, and I will take some of the power of the Spirit that is on you and put it on them. They will share the burden of the people with you so that you will not have to carry it alone.*
 - ii. Here we see that not only did Moses have the Spirit, but it was given to the 70 elders.
 - b. The seventy helpers of Moses—Numbers 11:25-29 –“I wish all the Lord’s people were prophets...”
 - i. The story continues and it happens and they prophesy when the Spirit comes on them. Moses then answers Joshua at the end and says that he wished that all of the Lord’s people would prophesy.
 - c. Several judges—Judges 3:10 (Othniel), 6:34 (Gideon then blew the trumpet), 11:29 (Jephthah), 14:6 (Samson)
 - d. Saul—1 Samuel 10:1-10 (v1, 5-10) joins the prophesying party
 - e. David—1 Samuel 16:13

87 people total were empowered by the Spirit in the Old Testament: Prophets, priests, and kings....84 of them evidenced it by something vocal—they prophesied, etc. The other 3 we don’t know...for example, though, Samson killed someone.

The empowerment of the Spirit in the Old Testament was for **the select few** who were leaders, judges, or prophets, etc. It was for the purpose of empowering and equipping them for their position. (Specific task at a specific time)
BUT remember Acts 1:8 – new testament transition (prophecy from Joel)

B. The Spirit empowerment of Jesus

Jesus was Immanuel, God with us at His birth—the God Man. He was sinless perfectly submitted to the Holy Spirit.

- a. Jesus did not perform any miracles before His baptism by John the Baptist.
- b. Jesus' baptism—Luke 3:21-22—This marks the beginning of Jesus' earthly ministry. Jesus performed His earthly ministry by the power of the Holy Spirit (Acts 10:37-38, Philippians 2:7)
 - i. Nothing changed in who Jesus was—ontologically—His nature/essence...but he was empowered.
 - ii. Luke 4:1, 4:14, 17-19—LUKE the doctor (scientist and historian), wrote Acts and is fixated on the Spirit and the supernatural—I love that. You can be intellectual and open to the Spirit!
- c. Jesus inaugurated His ministry by reading Luke 4:18, which is from a prophecy from Isaiah 61:1—Jesus was the fulfillment of this prophecy.

C. Prophecies from Scripture about the Day of Pentecost

- a. Luke 3:16, Mark 1:8, Matt 3:11
- b. Luke 24:49—per Tim Enloe, between 2 testaments Joel 2 became known as “the promise of the Father”, (clothed with power—upon you.—you are born again, but stay here until...)
- c. Acts 1:5,8—power to “be” witnesses.
- d. These verses show that the day of Pentecost was not just some side note, but a tremendously **important** event. Jesus told them the great commission but told them not to go anywhere yet, because they would need the power of the Spirit to fulfill what God wanted them to do.
- e. Joel 2:28-29 and Acts 2:16-18 (speaks of an Anointing for service)

Peter emphasizes that it is universal in status, not geographical or chronological: it is for the young as well as the old; for the female as well as the male; for slaves as well as free. The prophetic gift of the Spirit is to be no longer restricted to specifically called and endowed charismatic leaders as it was in the Old Testament times. Indeed, in the last days the gift of the Spirit is as potentially universal as the gift of grace (Acts 2:39)

Now instead of only Jesus and specific others having the power of the Holy Spirit, all believers have access to this power through the same Holy Spirit. This helps make sense of John 14:12-14 (you will do even greater things than I)

Discussion question: So, why did Jesus say that it was “better” (for our good) that He go away and send the Holy Spirit (John 16:7)? What is gained with the Holy Spirit? (Why is it different that we now have the Spirit?)

The Holy Spirit – Part 2

Discipleship 101 – Leader Notes The Baptism of the Holy Spirit

Introduction

Open in prayer.

Today will be more focused on the Baptism of the Holy Spirit; be ready to ask questions!

Our aim is not to convince you we're right, but to present a Biblically based view and to allow you to have more tools to investigate this on your own, prayerfully, and in community.

Overview Acts 2 (Day of Pentecost) and what happens

What is the primary purpose for the baptism of the Holy Spirit?

Primarily for the purpose of having **power** to be a witness—Acts 1:8, Luke 24:49.

The Baptism of the Holy Spirit doesn't make someone better than other people, it just makes you a better, more effective you.

What does Charismatic mean?

Comes from the word *charismata* which is the Greek word for the gifts of the Holy Spirit. Grace gifts!

Think about Peter's story. The man who had denied Christ three times, who didn't always get it, but when the Spirit comes upon him in Acts 2 he preaches one of the best sermons ever, 3000 people are saved and then he is the one that builds the church! He is crucified upside down because he didn't feel worthy enough to be killed the same way that Jesus was. Talk about a radical change in someone's life!

Are the Baptism of the Holy Spirit and the gifts of the Spirit for today?

- a. Acts 2:38-39 (Availability of the Spirit—embrace Jesus and the promise is for you.) Read this.
- b. 1 Corinthians 13:8-13 (read together)
 - a. Has perfection come?
 - b. Do we see face to face?
 - c. Do we know fully?

Gordon Fee quote from *Paul, the Spirit and the People of God* "Paul would simply not have understood the presence of the Spirit that did not also include such evidences of the Spirit's working that he termed 'powers', which we translate 'miracles' (Galatians 3:5, Romans 15:18-19)..... Those who believe in God as creator and sustainer, but who balk at the miraculous both past and present, have created theological positions for themselves that are difficult to sustain and quite removed from the biblical perspective."

"Whatever else, the Spirit was **experienced** in the Pauline churches; he was not simply a matter of creedal assent." Fee *Listening to the Spirit in the Text* pg.108

Is the Baptism of the Holy Spirit different from the indwelling of the Holy Spirit received at conversion?

- a. We have to affirm that **every** believer is indwelled by the Holy Spirit at time of conversion. Scripture doesn't allow us a different interpretation.
- b. John 20:19-22 This is when it is recorded that the disciples received the indwelling of the Holy Spirit or were "Born again" according to John 3:5
- c. The Samaritan believers—Acts 8:14-19 (v12 clearly believers already)
- d. Paul—Acts 9:17-19 (Ananias calls him brother)
- e. Believers in Ephesus—Acts 19:1-7 (Since you believed, or after you believed have you received?)

These show that the Baptism of the Holy Spirit is distinct from the indwelling of the Holy Spirit, though both are works of the same Holy Spirit.

So why do some put emphasis on tongues when talking about the Baptism of the Holy Spirit?

That's a big question! We can find evidence of this in scripture, in many places in the New Testament where the baptism of the Holy Spirit is happening.

Let's fill in this chart together. (in groups; read all texts and fill it out)

Scripture	Speaking in Tongues	Tongues of Fire	Sound of Wind	Praising God	Prophecy
Acts 2:1-4	X	X	X		
Acts 8:14-19	? ^				
Acts 9:17-19	? *				
Acts 10: 44-46	X			X	
Acts 19: 1-7	X				X

(?Fire and shaking and wind are strong references back to the giving of the law and when God met with Moses. It was God saying "It is me"? per Pastor Pete)

^We see in verse 18 that there was definitely an outward evidence which Simon the Sorcerer wanted to buy.

* The text does not give any description of Paul's baptism in the Spirit so it is impossible to know exactly what happened, but we do know that Paul did speak in tongues from 1 Corinthians 14:18

This brings us to see the consistency that there is an outward evidence of the work of the Holy Spirit and tongues is involved. Therefore when we ask God to Baptize people in the Holy Spirit we have the expectation that tongues will be involved as outward evidence of the inward reality.

Should we ask to be Baptized in the Holy Spirit?

Luke 11:9-13—This assures us that God will not give us something bad for us.

How to receive?

First realize it is a free gift

- 1. Pursue the **giver**—Pursue Jesus; seek and worship Him (you initiate), confess sin—anything that may be hindering your fellowship with God, and ask Jesus to baptize you.

2. The Holy Spirit will **come upon you**—God initiates. You will sense His presence in some way and become aware of His presence in a way that you probably were not aware of Him before. (God initiates). **Note:** this is not like “The Holy Spirit is possessing me.” He will come upon you, but He is a gentleman. He will not take over your mind.
3. Cooperate with the Holy Spirit by **speaking out**—You cooperate. The Holy Spirit doesn’t come and rattle your tongue. Do you think when Peter walked on water the Jesus levitated him out of the boat? No, Peter submitted his body and God did the miracle. It is a co-operation between the believer and the Holy Spirit. I know of a guy who knew he could speak out but was scared to and then gave himself over and spoke out. We do the speaking God gives the script. (You cooperate) Acts says as the Holy Spirit “enabled” them not as the Holy Spirit made them.

You initiate by pursuing, worshipping, confessing and asking.
God initiates by coming upon you and filling you with His presence.
You cooperate by speaking.

Everyone’s baptism of the Holy Spirit is similar in purpose and the same Spirit, but also unique to a degree. God knows each of us and He knows the area we really need empowerment for service to be a witness. He also knows our personalities. Some peoples experience with the Spirit is an extreme encounter and others is sometimes a sweet gentle experience...God knows us!

Testimonies

- a. Apostle Peter’s life—What happened that turned him from a spineless wimp (Luke 22:54) to a person who stands up and preaches a message and 3,000 get saved in Acts 2:41 and then is willing to stand and testify to the belief that salvation can only be found in Jesus in front of the same Council that had been involved in Jesus death, all in less than two months?
- b. My story, and others (the Holy Spirit works in us personally because He knows us)

[One student said the picture that helped him was in conversion the Holy Spirit came into us and with the baptism it is like the Holy Spirit begins to flow out/through you. Everyone has the Spirit but it is the Spirit flowing through you.]

End with Q + A time. Use questions below to fill in.

Does a tongue have to be a known language as it happened on the day of Pentecost?

No, I don’t believe that the Bible teaches that. If so then the gift of interpretation in the public setting doesn’t seem to make sense. In fact it says in 1 Cor 14:2 that the person who speaks in tongues utters mysteries with his spirit and that no one understands him. 1 Corinthians 13 says that if I speak in the tongues of men and of angels and have not love, I am only a resounding gong!...a side point to this verse is the fact that it could be an angelic tongue or a human tongue. I know of people who speak in tongues and it has been a real language, but Scripture definitely doesn’t require that. Also, if it has to be a known language then the gift of interpretation doesn’t mean much....they already know the language or they are given understanding of the language on the spot, or God gives them a message of the meaning of what was said?

Why the “gift” of tongues?

1 Cor 14:4 says it is the only gift in which the person with the gift edifies himself. Therefore, the person who speaks in a tongue builds himself up. This makes the gift of tongues unique.

Gordon Fee believes that Romans 8:26-27 believes this is referring to tongues as well. “In the same way, the Spirit helps us in our weakness. We do not know what we ought to pray for, but the Spirit himself intercedes for us with groans that words cannot express. And he who searches our hearts knows the mind of the Spirit, because the Spirit intercedes for the saints in accordance with God’s will.”

It is prayer (14:14-15), praise (v16) and thanksgiving (v17)

2 types of tongues: There are tongues that are used in the corporate gathering for worship and edification and tongues that are used in our private prayer life. (1 Cor 14:4-5, 13-14, 15-17, 18-19 (private) 27-28

Is being Baptized in the Spirit a one time event?

The baptism in the Spirit is an *inauguration into this life of being “filled”, “clothed” and “empowered” by the Spirit*, but we see in Scripture that we are to continually to be filled and refilled. Acts 4:31, Eph 5:18

The Holy Spirit - Part 1

Discipleship 101 Student Notes His person, presence and work

When you think of the Holy Spirit, what is the first thought that comes to your mind?

Who is the Holy Spirit?

a) He is the 3rd _____ of the Holy Trinity. The Holy Spirit is a _____, not a _____.

- The _____ pronoun *ekeinon* or “he” is used in the original Greek to describe the Holy Spirit – not the _____ pronoun *ekeinon* or “it”
 - John 14:26, 15:26, 16:13-14
- Not a synonym for the _____ of _____.
 - Luke 4:14, Acts 10:38, Romans 15:13, 1 Cor. 2:4
- We see in Scripture the _____ of the Holy Spirit. He:
 - loves us (Romans 15:30)
 - teaches (John 14:26)
 - bears witness (John 15:26; Romans 8:16)
 - intercedes by praying for us (Romans 8:26-27)
 - searches and knows God (1 Cor. 2:10-11)
 - is willing to distribute gifts (1 Cor. 12:11)
 - forbids or doesn't allow certain activities (Acts 16:6-7)
 - speaks (Acts 8:29, 10:19-20, 13:2 among others)
 - evaluates and approves courses of action (Acts 15:28)
 - is grieved by sin (Ephesians 4:30)
 - unifies (Ephesians 4:1-3; 1 Cor. 12:13)

b) The Holy Spirit is _____ God.

- He has the same _____ as the other persons of the Trinity. He is:
 - eternal (Hebrews 9:14)
 - omnipresent (Psalm 139:7-10)
 - omniscient (1 Cor. 2:10-13)
 - omnipotent (Zechariah 4:6; Romans 15:13, 19)
 - holy (Ephesians 4:30-31)
 - loving (Romans 5:5)
- Peter directly _____ the Holy Spirit to God.
 - **Acts 5:3-4 – “Why has Satan filled your heart to lie to the Holy Spirit? ... You have not lied to men, but to God.”**
 - Many times, the Holy Spirit is seen on the same level as the Son and the Father.
 - Matthew 28:19; 1 Cor. 12:4-6; 2 Cor. 13:14; Ephesians 4:4-6; 1 Peter 1:2; Jude 20-21

- c) In summary, the Holy Spirit is the _____ of God's activity—the manifestation of God's activity in the world; God in action.

3 Primary dimensions of the activity of the Holy Spirit

- _____
 - We were made to be people of the Spirit/animated by the Spirit (Genesis 2:7)
 - Galatians 3:14 equates the blessing of Abraham to the gift of the Spirit! This is what God is all about: making a people for Himself, a people of the Spirit.
 - Born again of the Spirit--John 3:3-6
 - Seal of the Holy Spirit—Ephesians 1:13-14
 - John 16:8-15—The Spirit convicts, and guides us into truth
 - Every believer has the Holy Spirit dwelling in them—Romans 8:9
 - The Spirit reveals Jesus to us – 1 Corinthians 2:8-10

- _____
 - Romans 8:5-15
 - 2 Corinthians 3:18
 - Galatians 5:22-26

- _____
 - Luke 24:49—“clothed with power from on high”
 - Acts 1:8—“you will receive power when the Holy Spirit comes on you”
 - 1 Corinthians 14:1, 39-40
 - The posture to talk about empowerment and gifts is one of _____!
 - 1 Corinthians 13:7-12
 - Romans 8:26-27

Spirit Empowerment / Baptism of the Holy Spirit Spirit

- A) History of Spirit empowerment in the _____ (a few examples)
- a. Moses –Numbers 11:17
 - b. The seventy helpers of Moses—Numbers 11:25-29
 - c. Gideon—Judges 6:34
 - d. Saul—1 Samuel 10:1-10
 - e. David—1 Samuel 16:13

The empowerment of the Spirit in the Old Testament was for _____ who were leaders, judges, or prophets, etc. It was for the purpose of empowering and equipping them for their position.

- B) The Spirit empowerment of _____
- a. Jesus did not perform any miracles before His baptism.
 - b. Jesus' baptism—Luke 3:21-22—This marks the beginning of Jesus' earthly ministry. Jesus performed His earthly ministry by the power of the Holy Spirit (Acts 10:38, Phil 2:7)
 - c. Jesus inaugurated His ministry by reading Luke 4:18, which is from a prophecy from Isaiah 61:1—Jesus was the fulfillment of this prophecy.

- C) Prophecies from Scripture about _____.
- a. Luke 3:16, Mark 1:8, Matt 3:11
 - b. Luke 24:49
 - c. Acts 1:5,8

These verses show that the day of Pentecost was not just some side note, but a tremendously _____ event. Jesus told them the great commission but told them not to go anywhere yet, because they would need the power of the Spirit to fulfill what God wanted them to do.

- d. Joel 2:28-29 and Acts 2:16-18

Quote from *The Charismatic Theology of St. Luke* : “Peter emphasizes that it is universal in status, not geographical or chronological: it is for the young as well as the old; for the female as well as the male; for slaves as well as free. The prophetic gift of the Spirit is to be no longer restricted to specifically called and endowed charismatic leaders as it was in the Old Testament times. Indeed, in the last days the gift of the Spirit is as potentially universal as the gift of grace (Acts 2:39)”

Now instead of only Jesus having the power of the Holy Spirit, all believers have access to this power through the same Holy Spirit. This helps make sense of John 14:12-14.

So...Why did Jesus say in John 16:7 that it would be “better” (for their good) for His disciples if He went away? How do you begin to make sense of that statement?

The Holy Spirit – Part 2

Discipleship 101 – Student Notes The Baptism of the Holy Spirit

What is the primary purpose for the baptism of the Holy Spirit?

Primarily for the purpose of having _____ to **be** a witness—Acts 1:8, Luke 24:49. The Baptism of the Holy Spirit doesn't make someone better than other people, it just makes you a better, more effective you.

What does *charismatic* mean?

Are the Baptism of the Holy Spirit and the gifts of the Holy Spirit for today?

- a. Acts 2:38-39
- b. 1 Corinthians 13:8-13
 - a. Has perfection/completeness come?
 - b. Do we see face to face?
 - c. Do we know fully?

Gordon Fee quote from *Paul, the Spirit and the People of God*: "Paul would simply not have understood the presence of the Spirit that did not also include such evidences of the Spirit's working that he termed 'powers', which we translate 'miracles' (Galatians 3:5, Romans 15:18-19) ... Those who believe in God as creator and sustainer, but who balk at the miraculous both past and present, have created theological positions for themselves that are difficult to sustain and quite removed from the biblical perspective."

"Whatever else, the Spirit was _____ in the Pauline churches; he was not simply a matter of creedal assent." Fee *Listening to the Spirit in the Text* pg.108

Is the Baptism of the Holy Spirit different from the indwelling of the Holy Spirit received at conversion?

- a. We have to affirm that _____ believer is indwelt by the Holy Spirit at the time of conversion.
- b. John 20:19-22
- c. The Samaritan believers—Acts 8:14-19
- d. Paul—Acts 9:17-19
- e. Believers in Ephesus—Acts 19:1-7

These show that the Baptism of the Holy Spirit is distinct from the indwelling of the Holy Spirit, though both are works of the same Holy Spirit.

So why do some emphasize tongues when talking about the Baptism of the Holy Spirit?

Scripture	Speaking in Tongues	Tongues of Fire	Sound of Wind	Praising God	Prophecy
Acts 2:1-4					
Acts 8:14-19					
Acts 9:17-19					

Acts 10: 44-46					
Acts 19: 1-7					

Should we ask to be Baptized in the Holy Spirit?

Luke 11:9-13

How to receive?

First realize it is a free gift.

1. Pursue the _____.
 - a. Pursue Jesus; seek and worship Him (you initiate), confess sin, (anything that may be hindering your fellowship with God,) and ask Jesus to baptize you with His Spirit.

2. The Holy Spirit will _____.
 - a. You will sense His presence in some way and become aware of His presence in a way that you probably were not aware of Him before. (God initiates)

3. Cooperate with the Holy Spirit by _____. (You cooperate)