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## The Doctrine of the Holy Spirit (A-M)

Harold Willmington

*Liberty University*, [hwillmington@liberty.edu](mailto:hwillmington@liberty.edu)

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# DOCTRINE OF THE HOLY SPIRIT (A-M)

## PRESENTING THE ABC'S IN REGARDS TO THE PERSON AND WORK OF THE HOLY SPIRIT OF GOD (A 26-FOLD SCRIPTURAL STUDY)

### A. THE SUPREME MISSION OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

Even prior to considering the details of this study it can be said the one overriding and all-important mission prompting the various appearances and activities of the Holy Spirit was to introduce and clarify God's two great words and God's two great works.

#### The Two Great Words

- The *written* word (2 Peter 1:20, 21)
- The *living* word (Jn. 15:26; 16:14)

#### The Two Great Works

- The work of *creation* (Gen. 1:2)
- The work of *redemption* (Rev. 22:17)

### B. THE NATURE OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

#### He is a Person

In fact He is as much a Person as the Father and Son are Persons.

- He has a mind (Rom. 8:27)
- He searches out the human mind (1 Cor. 2:9-11).
- He has a will (1 Cor. 12:11).
- He forbids (Acts 16:6-7).
- He permits (Acts 16:10).
- He speaks – Note to whom He speaks:
  1. To Philip in a desert (Acts 8:29)
  2. To Peter on a housetop (Acts 10:19)
  3. To some elders in Antioch (Acts 13:2)
  4. To seven churches in Asia Minor (Rev. 2, 3)
    - He loves (Rom. 15:30).

It is glorious to know that each believer is loved by the Father (Jn. 14:21; 16:27)

- He grieves (Eph. 4:30).
- He prays (Rom. 8:26).

#### He is a Divine Person

He possesses the same nature as does the Father and Son.

- He has all the attributes of God:
  1. Divine life (Rom. 8:2)
  2. Divine holiness (Mt. 12:32; Rom. 1:4)
  3. Divine righteousness (Rom. 8:4)
  4. Divine truth (Jn. 14:17)
  5. Divine grace (Heb. 10:29)
  6. Divine love (Rom. 5:5; 15:30; Gal. 5:22)
- He is eternal (Heb. 9:14).
- He possesses the three omnis:
  1. Omnipresence (Psa. 139:7-12)
  2. Omnipotence (Job 33:4; Micah 3:8; Zech. 4:6)
  3. Omniscience (Psa. 139:1-6)
- He is sovereign (1 Cor. 12:11)
- He is called God (Acts 5:3, 4).
- He is made equal with the Father and the Son:
  1. In the baptismal experience of Christ (Mt. 3:16, 17).
  2. As declared by Jesus in the Upper Room (Jn. 14:16).
  3. As declared by Jesus on the Mount of Olives (Mt. 28:19, 20).
  4. As declared by Paul (2 Cor. 13:14).
  5. As declared by Peter (1 Pet. 1:2).

### C. THE NAMES AND TITLES FOR THE HOLY SPIRIT

#### As Given by Jesus Himself

- The Comforter (Jn. 14:26)
- The Spirit of Truth (Jn. 16:13)
- The Spirit of Promise (Acts 1:4, 5)

#### As Given by Paul

- The Spirit of Holiness (Rom. 1:4)
- The Spirit from Christ (Rom. 8:9)

- The Spirit of Life (Rom. 8:2, 10)
- The Spirit of Adoption (Rom. 8:15)
- The Spirit of God (1 Cor. 3:16)
- The Spirit of Faith (2 Cor. 4:13)
- The Spirit of Wisdom and Revelation (Eph. 1:17)

#### As Given by the Author of Hebrews

- The Eternal Spirit (Heb. 9:14)
- The Spirit of Grace (Heb. 10:29)

#### As Given by Simon Peter

- The Spirit of Glory (1 Peter 1:14)

### D. THE EMBLEMS GIVEN TO THE HOLY SPIRIT

These emblems, used to describe His Person and work, are taken from the following worlds:

#### The Creature World

- A dove, indicating purity, peace, modesty (Jn. 1:32)

#### The Natural World

- Wind, indicating unseen power (Jn. 3:8)
- Fire, indicating:
  1. The presence of the Lord (Ex. 3:2)
  2. The approval of the Lord (Lev. 9:24)
  3. The protection of the Lord (Ex. 13:21)
  4. The purifying from the Lord (Isa. 6:1-8)
  5. The gift of the Lord (Acts 2:3)
- Water, indicating life and cleansing (Isa. 44:3; Jn. 7:37-39)

#### The Legal World

- A seal, indicating ownership, finished transaction, identification, security, genuineness, value, authority (Eph. 1:13; 4:30; 2 Cor. 1:22)
- An earnest, indicating firstfruits, down payment, a pledge, an assurance of the eventual complete payment (2 Cor. 1:22; 5:5; Eph. 1:14)

### The Commercial World

- Oil, indicating light, healing and anointing for service (Lk. 4:18; Acts 10:38; Heb. 1:9; 1 Jn. 2:20)

## E. THE HOLY SPIRIT AND THE UNIVERSE

- He created the stars (Psa. 33:6).
- He created the earth (Gen. 1:2)
- He created man (Job 33:4)
- He created nature itself:
  1. The trees (Psa. 104:16)
  2. The birds (Psa. 104:11, 17, 20)
  3. The fish (Psa. 104:25)
  4. The animals (Psa. 104:12, 18, 21, 22, 25)

## F. THE HOLY SPIRIT AND THE SCRIPTURES

### He is the Ultimate Author of the Old Testament

- According to David (2 Sam. 23:2)
- According to Isaiah (Isa. 59:21)
- According to Jeremiah (Jer. 1:9)
- According to Jesus (Mt. 5:18; Jn. 10:35)
- According to Peter (2 Pet. 1:21)
- According to Paul (2 Tim. 3:15-17)

### He is the Ultimate Author of the New Testament

- According to Jesus (Jn. 14:25, 26)
- According to Paul (1 Cor. 14:37)
- According to John (Rev. 1:10, 11)

## G. THE HOLY SPIRIT AND THE NATION ISRAEL

He came upon, led, ministered to, or filled—

### Israel's Leaders

- Joseph (Gen. 41:38)
- Moses (Num. 11:17)
- Joshua (Num. 27:18)

### Israel's Warriors

- Othniel (Judges 3:10)
- Gideon (Judges 6:34)
- Jephthah (Judges 11:29)
- Samson (Judges 14:6, 19; 15:14, 15)

### Israel's Kings

- Saul (1 Sam. 10:10; 11:6)
- David (1 Sam. 16:13)

### Israel's Oral Prophets

- Elijah (1 Kings 18:12; 2 Kings 2:16)
- Elisha (2 Kings 2:15)
- Azariah (2 Chron. 15:1)

### Israel's Writing Prophets

- Ezekiel (Ezek. 2:2)
- Daniel (Dan. 4:9; 5:1; 6:3)
- Micah (Micah 3:8)

### Israel's High Priest and Elders

- The High Priest (2 Chron. 24:20)
- The Elders (Num. 11:25)

### Israel's Tabernacle

- Exodus 40:34

### Israel's Temple

- 1 Kings 8:10

### Israel's Past

- He once led that nation through the desert (Neh. 9:20; Isa. 63:10)

## Israel's Future

- He will lead that nation—
  1. Through the Great Tribulation (Joel 2:28, 32; Rev. 7:14)
  2. Through the Glorious Millennium (Ezek. 37:13, 14; 39:29; Zech. 12:10)

## H. THE HOLY SPIRIT AND THE DEVIL

- He restricts the power and influence of Satan's many past antichrists, present antichrists, and the one future antichrist (Isa. 59:19; 2 Thess. 2:7).
- He warns believers in regards to Satan's false doctrines (1 Tim. 4:1-3).
- He helps us to distinguish between the spirit of antichrist and that of the true Christ (1 John 2:20; 4:1-3; 2 Cor. 1:21, 22).
- He provides for us the ultimate weapon in overcoming Satan, the Word of God! (Eph. 6:12-17).
- He will someday destroy the hateful antichrist (2 Thess. 2:8, 9).

## I. THE HOLY SPIRIT AND THE SAVIOR

### In Regards to His Birth

He was begotten by the Holy Spirit:

- As explained by the angel Gabriel to Mary (Lk. 1:35)
- As explained by the angel Gabriel to Joseph (Mt. 1:18-20)

### In Regards to His Earthly Ministry

- The Savior was anointed by the Holy Spirit (Mt. 3:16; Lk. 4:18; Acts 10:38; Heb. 1:9)
- The Savior was sealed by the Holy Spirit (Jn. 6:27).
- The Savior was led by the Holy Spirit (Mt. 4:1).
- The Savior was empowered by the Holy Spirit (Mt. 12:28).
- The Savior was filled by the Holy Spirit (Jn. 3:34; Lk. 4:1).
- The Savior sorrowed in the Holy Spirit (Jn. 11:33).
- The Savior rejoiced in the Holy Spirit (Lk. 10:21).

### In Regards to His Death

- The Savior offered Himself at Calvary through the Holy Spirit (Heb. 9:14).

### In Regards to His Resurrection

- The Savior was resurrected by the Holy Spirit (1 Pet. 3:18).
- The Savior commanded His disciples through the Holy Spirit (Acts 1:2).

#### In Regards to His Return

- The Savior will return and raise the dead in Christ through the Holy Spirit (Rom. 8:11).

### J. THE HOLY SPIRIT AND THE SINNER

In essence, He convicts men (Jn. 16:7-11).

#### The Three-Fold Nature of This Conviction

- Regarding sin – that is, the sin of rejecting Christ as Savior
- Regarding righteousness – that is, the need of God’s salvation
- Regarding judgment – that is, the folly of rejecting Jesus as Savior

#### The Seven-Fold New Testament Examples of this Conviction

- The crowd at Pentecost (Acts 3:37)
- The Ethiopian eunuch (Acts 8:29-38)
- Saul of Tarsus (Acts 9:1-6)
- A centurion named Cornelius and the Gentiles at Caesarea (Acts 10:44)
- The Philippian jailor (Acts 16:25-34)
- A governor named Felix (Acts 24:24, 25)
- A king named Agrippa (Acts 26:23-28)

### K. THE HOLY SPIRIT AND THE CHURCH

#### His Ministry in Regards to the Universal Church

- The universal church is pictured as a body of which Christ is the head. Thus, at conversion, each new believer is called to this body by the Holy Spirit (1 Cor. 12:13).
- The universal church is pictured as a temple:
  1. The Holy Spirit has built it upon the foundation laid by the apostles and prophets.
  2. Christ Himself is the Chief Cornerstone.



3. The Spirit then places all believers as spiritual bricks into this temple (Eph. 2:19-22).

#### His Ministry in Regards to the Local Church

- He desires to inspire its worship and service (Phil. 3:3).
- He desires to direct its missionary work (Acts 8:29; Acts 13:2, 4; 16:6, 7, 10).
- He desires to aid in its singing services (Eph. 5:18, 19).
- He desires to appoint its preachers (Acts 20:28).
- He desires to anoint its preachers (1 Cor. 2:4).
- He desires to warn its members (1 Tim. 4:1).
- He desires to determine its decisions (Acts 15:28).
- He desires to condemn or bless its efforts as needed (see 2:7, 11, 17, 29; 3:6, 13, 22).
- He desires to head up its visitation and evangelistic programs (Rev. 22:17).

### L. THE HOLY SPIRIT AND THE DAY OF PENTECOST (PART ONE)

#### The Background of Pentecost

- The pre-Calvary promises regarding this event (Jn. 14:26; 15:26; 16:7, 13)
- The final command regarding this event (Acts 1:4)
- The fulfillment regarding this event (Acts 2:1-4)

#### The Nature of Pentecost

The Holy Spirit had, of course, already performed an Old Testament ministry, but now His work was to introduce three completely new elements:

- His new ministry was to be universal – Previously the Holy Spirit had confined His work among humanity to the nation Israel. But here in Acts He came to bless all repenting sinners everywhere.
- His new ministry was to be permanent – Although the Holy Spirit did come upon certain Old Testament men, He often departed from them also.
  1. As illustrated by Samson (Judges 14:6, 19; 15:15; 16:20)
  2. As illustrated by Saul (1 Sam. 16:14)
- His new ministry was to be perfecting – That is to say, His new ministry would now be to make all repenting sinners grow in grace and be like Jesus.

#### The Chronology of Pentecost

Pentecost (from a Greek word that simply means “50”) is the third of six great Israelite feasts mentioned in Leviticus 23. These feasts actually summarize the entire future work of the Trinity in the New Testament. Consider:

- The Passover and the Feast of Unleavened Bread – A reference to Calvary (see Lev. 23:4-8; 1 Cor. 5:6-8)
- The Sheaf of Firstfruits – A reference to the Resurrection (see Lev. 23:9-14; 1 Cor. 15:23)
- The Feast of Seven Weeks – A reference to Pentecost (see Lev. 23:15-21; Acts 2:1)
- The Feast of Trumpets – A reference to the Rapture (see Lev. 23:23-25; 1 Thess. 4:13-18)
- The Day of Atonement – A reference to the Great Tribulation (see Lev. 23:26-32; Mt. 24:21)
- The Feast of Tabernacles – A reference to the Millennium (see Lev. 23:33-43; Rev. 21:3)

#### **M. THE HOLY SPIRIT AND THE DAY OF PENTECOST (PART TWO)**

The four-fold comparison can be seen between (1) N. T. Pentecost and O. T. Pentecost; (2) N. T. Pentecost and Babel; (3) N. T. Pentecost and Bethlehem; (4) N. T. Pentecost and the Rapture:

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| New Testament Pentecost as Compared to Old Testament |
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- O. T. Pentecost occurred 50 days after Israel left Egypt (Ex. 12:1, 2; 12:31; 19:1).
- N. T. Pentecost occurred 50 days after Christ rose from the dead.
  1. Note: Our Lord was, of course, crucified during the Passover week in April (Jn. 19:14).
  2. He then spent 40 days with His disciples after the Resurrection (Acts 1:3).
  3. Then, some ten days later, N. T. Pentecost occurred (Acts 2:1).
- O. T. Pentecost celebrated a birthday – that of the nation Israel (Ex. 19:5).
- N. T. Pentecost celebrated a birthday – that of the Church (Acts 2:41-47).
- O. T. Pentecost witnessed the slaying of some 3,000 souls (Ex. 32:28).
- N. T. Pentecost witnessed the saving of some 3,000 souls (Acts 2:41).
- O. T. Pentecost was introduced in a mighty way (Ex. 19:16; 19:18).
- N. T. Pentecost was introduced in a mighty way (Acts 2:2, 3).

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| New Testament Pentecost as Compared to Babel |
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- At Babel, we see sinful men working for their own glory (Gen. 11:4).

- At Pentecost, we see saved men waiting for God's glory (Acts 1:14).
- At Babel, God confounded man's language (Gen. 11:9).
- At Pentecost, God clarified man's language (Acts 2:8).
- At Babel, God scattered men throughout the world (Gen. 11:9).
- At Pentecost, God gathered men within the church (Eph. 1:10).

#### New Testament Pentecost as Compared to Bethlehem

- At Bethlehem, God the Father was preparing a body for His Son to work through (Heb. 10:5).
- At Pentecost, God the Father was preparing a body for His Spirit to work through (2 Cor. 6:16).

#### New Testament Pentecost as Compared to the Rapture

- At Pentecost, God the Spirit descended upon the church (Acts 2:4).
- At the Rapture, God the Son will descend for the Church (1 Thess. 4:16a).
- At Pentecost, the sound of a blowing wind was heard (Acts 2:2).
- At the Rapture, the sound of a blowing trumpet will be heard (1 Thess. 4:16b).
- Pentecost resulted in the conversion of multitudes (Acts 2:41).
- The Rapture will result in the conversion of multitudes (Rev. 7:9, 13, 14).
- Pentecost formally introduced the ministry of the twelve apostles (Acts 1:26).
- The Rapture will formally introduce the ministry of the 144,000 (Rev. 7:4).