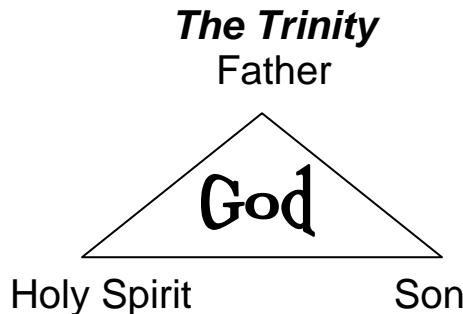

THE HOLY SPIRIT

- I. What is a Holy Spirit?
- II. The Day of Pentecost
- III. The Works of the Holy Spirit
- IV. The Fruit of the Spirit
 - Love
 - Joy
 - Peace
 - Longsuffering (Patience)
 - Gentleness (Kindness)
 - Goodness
 - Faith (Fidelity)
 - Meekness
 - Temperance (Self-control)

I. What is a Holy Spirit?

The Holy Spirit is not a what. The Holy Spirit is not a thing, a force, an influence or an it. The Holy Spirit is a person. As a person he possess intellect (1Cor. 2:10,11); will (1Cor. 12:11); feeling (Eph. 4:30).

Not only is the Holy Spirit a person, but He is also deity. He is the third person of the God-Head. He is neither one-third God, nor one of the three God's. He is eternally self-existing in the God-Head. The Holy Spirit is God, and is equal with the Father and Son in divine substance, in power and glory. He is co-equal, co-eternal, and co-existence with the Father and the Son.



In the Old Testament, the Holy Spirit came upon men to empower them for services, but when they were disobedient, He departed from them. In the New Testament, the Holy Spirit indwells the believer, never leave him, filling and empowering him for service.

The Holy Spirit's relation and Ministry to Jesus Christ:
Jesus was conceived by the Holy Spirit (Luke 1:35).
He was anointed for service by the Holy Spirit (Acts 10:38).
He was lead by the Holy Spirit (Matt. 4:1).
He was crucified in the power of the Holy Spirit (Heb. 9:14).
He was raised from the dead by the power of the Holy Spirit (Rom. 8:11).

II. The Day of Pentecost

The Day of Pentecost is the day the Holy Spirit came to the Christian Church in a very special way (Acts 2:1-21).

It is perhaps unfortunate that we so often speak of the events at Pentecost as the coming of the Holy Spirit. The danger is that we may think that the Holy Spirit came into existence at that time. That is not so; God is eternally Father, Son and Holy Spirit (Gen. 1:2).

III. The Works of the Holy Spirit

The early Church was a Spirit-guided, Spirit-filled community and that was the source of the power. (Ac. 8:29, 10:19, 11:12, 15:28)

- The Holy Spirit was the source of all guidance.
- All the leaders of the Church were men of the Spirit.
- The Spirit was the source of day-to-day courage and power.

Acts 5:32 speaks of the Spirit “whom God has given to those who obey him.”

The Christian courage to meet the dangerous situation, the Christian power to cope with life more than adequately, the Christian eloquence when eloquence is needed, the Christian joy which is independent of circumstances are all ascribed to the work of the Spirit.

**** Read Acts 1-13: more than forty references to the Holy Spirit. ****

In the Old Testament, we see the Holy Spirit in:

1. Creation (Gen. 1:2)
2. Revelation (account of creation)
3. Empowers (Exod. 31:3)
4. Restrainer (Gen. 6:3)
5. At certain time indwells (Gen. 41:38)
6. Filling certain ones (Exod. 35:31)

In the New Testament, the Holy Spirit's primary reason for existence is to give Christians the power to live Godly lives. It is actually impossible for the Christian to be fully empowered by God without the baptism of the Holy Spirit. The work of the Holy Spirit in the believer covers the whole field of the Christians life which is the result of His gracious and glorious activity.

The work of the Holy Spirit in the believer:

1. Convicts of sin and unbelief – John 16:8,9
2. Convicts men that Jesus is the righteous God – John 16:10, Rom.10:3,4
3. Convicts men that the power of Satan had been broken – John 16:11
4. It is further set forth in:
 - a. Regeneration – John 3:5, Titus 3:5
 - b. Sanctification – 2 Thess. 2:13, 1 Peter 1:2
 - c. Freedom from sin and death – Rom. 1:2
 - d. Strengthened with power – Eph. 3:16
 - e. Sonship – Rom. 8:14
 - f. Indwells the believer – 1 Cor. 6:19,20

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- g. Baptized the believer – Acts 1:5, 1 Cor. 12:13
- h. Seals the believer – Eph. 1:13, 14
- i. Infills the believer – Eph. 5:18
- j. Empowers the believer – Acts 1:8
- k. Leads the believer – Gal. 5:16-18
- l. Produces fruit in the believer – Gal. 5:22, 23
- m. Guides in all truth – John 16:13
- n. Reveals the deep things of God, interprets and applies them – 1 Cor. 2:9-14
- o. Guides in prayer – Rom. 8:26, Eph. 6:18, Jude 20
- p. Inspires in worship – Phil. 3:3
- q. Separates for definite service – Acts 13:2-4
- r. Quickens the mortal body – Rom. 8:11
- s. Administers spiritual gifts to the believer – 1 Cor. 12:1-11

IV. The Fruit of the Spirit (Lovely Things)

Gal. 5:22-26 But the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance: against such there is no law. And they that are Christ's have crucified the flesh with the affections and lusts. If we live in the Spirit, let us also walk in the Spirit. Let us not be desirous of vain glory, provoking one another, envying one another.

The Fruit of the Spirit is LOVE and is manifested in:

- JOY is Love's strength
- PEACE is Love's security
- LONGSUFFERING is Love's patience
- GENTLENESS (KINDNESS) is Love's conduct
- GOODNESS is Love's character
- FAITH (FIDELITY) is Love's confidence
- MEEKNESS is Love's humility
- TEMPERANCE (SELF-CONTROL) is Love's victory

Paul sets out the lovely things which are the fruit of the Spirit.

Love: There are four words for love: Eros, Philia, Storge, and Agape. Agape (Christian love), means unconquerable benevolence. It means that no matter what a man may do to us by way of insult or injury or humiliation, we will never seek anything else but his highest good; even for those who seek the worst for us. It is a feeling of the mind

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and of the heart; it concerns the will and emotions. It describes the deliberate effort – which we can make only with the help of God.

Joy: (compare Ps. 30:11; Rom. 14:17; Rom. 15:13; Php. 1:4; Php. 1:25). It is not the joy that comes from earthly things, still less from triumphing over someone else in competition. It is a joy whose foundation is God.

Peace: It means not just freedom from trouble, but everything that makes for a man's highest good. Here it means that tranquility of heart that derives from the all-pervading consciousness that our times are in the hands of God.

Longsuffering (Patience): It is the grace of the man who is slow to wrath. The attitude of God towards men (Rom. 2:4; Rom. 9:22; 1 Tim. 1:16; 1 Peter 3:20). If God had been a man, he would have wiped out this world long ago; but he has that patience which bears with all our sinning and will not cast us off. In our dealings with our fellow men we must reproduce this loving, forbearing, forgiving, patient attitude of God towards ourselves.

Gentleness (Kindness) and **Goodness** are closely connected words. See Rom. 15:14; Eph. 5:9; 2 Thess. 1:11. Goodness is defined as "virtue equipped at every point." What is the difference? Goodness might, and could, rebuke and discipline; Kindness can only help. The Christian needs that goodness which at one and the same time can be kind and strong.

Faith (Fidelity): Faithfulness. Trustworthiness. It is the characteristic of the man who is reliable.

Meekness: In the New Testament it has three main meanings.

(a) *It means being submissive to the will of God* (Matt. 5:5; Matt. 11:29; Matt. 21:5). (b) *It means being teachable, being not too proud to learn* (Jas. 1:21). (c) *Most often of all it means being considerate* (1 Cor. 4:21; 2 Cor. 10:1; Eph. 4:2). The quality of the man who is always angry at the right time and never at the wrong time. The word speaks of that self-control which Christ alone can give.

Temperance (Self-control): Self-mastery. It is the spirit which has mastered its desires and its love of pleasure. It is used of the athlete's discipline of his body (1 Cor. 9:25) and of the Christian's mastery of sex (1 Cor. 7:9). It is the virtue which makes a man so master of himself that he is fit to be the servant of others.

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Paul believed the Christian died with Christ and rose again to a new and clean life, in which the evil things of the old self were gone and the lovely things of the Spirit had come to fruition.

QUESTIONS –THE HOLY SPIRIT

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Who is the Holy Spirit? (Romans 8:14) _____

2. Who are the 3 persons of the Godhead? (2 Cor. 13:14)

3. What is the Holy Spirit called?

_____	The Spirit of Truth	a. Gal. 4:6
_____	Comforter	b. 1 Peter 1:11
_____	Spirit of God	c. John 14:26
_____	Spirit of His Son	d. John 14:17
_____	Spirit of Christ	e. 1 Cor. 3:16

4. What is the work of the Holy Spirit in the following Scriptures?

- a. (Acts 1:8) _____
- b. (Luke 12:12) _____
- c. (John 16:13,14) _____
- d. (John 6:63) _____
- e. (John 16:7,8) _____
- f. (John 3:5) _____
- g. (Eph. 4:30) _____
- h. (1 Cor. 3:16) _____
- i. (Rom. 8:11) _____
- j. (Rom. 8:26) _____

5. List the fruit of the Spirit. (Gal. 5:22-26) _____

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