

# **Holy Spirit**

**Student Manual**

# Holy Spirit

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## Lesson 1

### Why Study the Holy Spirit?

There are twelve reasons why we need to study the doctrine of the Holy Spirit more deeply.

**We are studying the Holy Spirit...**

- 1. Because the doctrine of the Holy Spirit is a \_\_\_\_\_ of the Bible (II Tim. 3:14-17).**
  - a. As such it is part of the Scripture that makes us \_\_\_\_\_.
  - b. As such it is part of the Scripture that is \_\_\_\_\_ for instruction in righteousness.
  - c. As such it is part of the Scripture that helps us to be complete and \_\_\_\_\_ for every good work.
  
- 2. Because the Holy Spirit \_\_\_\_\_ (I John 5:7-8).**
  - a. The Holy Spirit is the very \_\_\_\_\_ of the Godhead to be named and identified in the Bible (Gen. 1:2).
  - b. The Holy Spirit is referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_ (Compare Luke 11:20 and Matthew 12:28).
  - c. The Holy Spirit has all of the \_\_\_\_\_ of God. He is eternal, omnipotent, omnipresent, and omniscient. He knows all things and searches all things. He does the works of God.
  
- 3. Because the Holy Spirit \_\_\_\_\_ who can be known in an intimate way.**
  
- 4. Because apart from the work of the Holy Spirit no one can be \_\_\_\_\_ (I Cor. 2:11-14; 12:3).**
  
- 5. Because all believers are to be born of, baptized in and filled with the Holy Spirit if they are to fulfill their God-given \_\_\_\_\_ (John 3:5-6; Acts 1:4-5, 8; Eph. 5:18).**
  - a. Jesus indicated that it is necessary to be born of the Holy Spirit if one is to \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ the Kingdom of God (John 3:3-6; Rom. 8:9).
  - b. Jesus told the disciples not to \_\_\_\_\_ until they were baptized in the Holy Spirit (Acts 1:4-5, 8).
  - c. Paul encouraged all believers to live in a state of \_\_\_\_\_ when it came to the Holy Spirit in their lives (Eph. 5:18).

6. Because the Holy Spirit wants to manifest Himself through every believer by means of the \_\_\_\_\_ (I Cor. 12:7-11).

7. Because the believer is to be \_\_\_\_\_ the Holy Spirit and is to \_\_\_\_\_ the Spirit (Rom. 8:1, 14; Gal. 5:16).

8. Because the believer is to cultivate \_\_\_\_\_ the Holy Spirit in their lives (Gal. 5:16-25).

9. Because a \_\_\_\_\_ has been especially allotted to the work and ministry of the Holy Spirit (John 5:17; 16:5-15).

a. The work of the \_\_\_\_\_ (The God of Abraham).

The first dispensation is the Age of the Father extending from the father of all who are alive (Adam) naturally through the father of all who believe (Abraham) or those who are alive spiritually.

b. The work of the \_\_\_\_\_ (The God of Isaac).

The second dispensation is the Age of the Son extending from the typical sacrifice of the only-begotten son of the Old Testament (Isaac) to the sacrifice of the only-begotten Son in the New Testament (Jesus).

c. The work of the \_\_\_\_\_ (The God of Jacob).

The third and final dispensation is a the Age of the Holy Spirit extending from the initial outpouring of the Holy Spirit on the Day of Pentecost (the early rain) to the final outpouring of the Holy Spirit prior to the Second Coming of Jesus Christ (the latter rain).

10. Because we are living in the end of the dispensation of the Holy Spirit when a \_\_\_\_\_ of the Holy Spirit has been promised (Joel 2:28-32; Acts 2:17-18; Jam. 5:7-8).

11. Because the Holy Spirit is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Godhead before the culmination of the ages (Mt. 12:31-32).

12. Because there is a great deal of \_\_\_\_\_ about the Holy Spirit in the church world today.

## Lesson 2

### The Deity of the Holy Spirit

#### I. In what ways do we see the Scripture affirming the deity of the Holy Spirit?

There are several lines of proof for the deity of the Holy Spirit in the Scripture.

A. The very \_\_\_\_\_ of the Holy Spirit suggests that He is a supernatural being.

1. The third person of the Godhead is “\_\_\_\_\_” (John 4:24).
2. The third person of the Godhead is “\_\_\_\_\_” (Is. 6:3).

B. The Holy Spirit is described as having the \_\_\_\_\_ attributes of God.

1. The Holy Spirit is \_\_\_\_\_ (Heb. 9:14; Compare Gen. 21:33).
2. The Holy Spirit is \_\_\_\_\_ or everywhere present (Ps. 139:7-10; Compare II Chr. 6:18).
3. The Holy Spirit is \_\_\_\_\_ or all powerful (Zech. 4:6; Mic. 3:8; Luke 1:35; Rom. 15:13; Job 26:13; Compare Is. 40:28).
4. The Holy Spirit is \_\_\_\_\_ or all knowing (I Cor. 2:10-11; John 14:26; 16:12-13; Is. 40:13; Compare I John 3:20; Ps. 147:5).

C. The Holy Spirit is described as having the \_\_\_\_\_ attributes of God.

1. The Holy Spirit is the Spirit of \_\_\_\_\_ (Rom. 15:30; Compare I John 4:16).
2. The Holy Spirit is the Spirit of \_\_\_\_\_ (Rom. 1:4; Compare Ex. 15:11).
3. The Holy Spirit is the Spirit of \_\_\_\_\_ (I John 5:6; Compare John 14:6).

D. The Holy Spirit is seen doing the \_\_\_\_\_.

1. The Holy Spirit was involved in \_\_\_\_\_ (Gen. 1:2; Job 33:4; Ps. 104:30).
2. The Holy Spirit imparts \_\_\_\_\_ and resurrection power (John 6:63; Rom. 8:11).
3. The Holy Spirit inspired \_\_\_\_\_ and the Scriptures (II Pet. 1:21; II Sam. 23:2; II Tim. 3:16).
4. The Holy Spirit \_\_\_\_\_ the spirit of man (John 3:2-5).

5. The Holy Spirit exercises \_\_\_\_\_ as God (I Cor. 12:11; John 3:8; Acts 13:2-3; 20:28).
  6. The Holy Spirit was responsible for the begetting of \_\_\_\_\_ (Luke 1:35).
  7. The Holy Spirit anointed and \_\_\_\_\_ Christ (Is. 61:1, Luke 4:14-21; John 3:34; Mt. 12:28; Acts 10:38).
  8. The Holy Spirit gives \_\_\_\_\_ (I Cor. 12:4-11).
- E. Statements, which at times refer to the Lord God, are equally applied to the Holy Spirit.

Compare the following:

1. Isaiah 6:8-10 with Acts 28:25-27

*Also I heard the voice of **the Lord**, saying: "Whom shall I send, and who will go for Us?" Then I said, "Here am I! Send me." 9 And He said, "Go, and tell this people: "Keep on hearing, but do not understand; keep on seeing, but do not perceive. 10 Make the heart of this people dull, and their ears heavy, and shut their eyes; lest they see with their eyes, and hear with their ears, and understand with their heart, and return and be healed." Isaiah 6:8-10*

In Isaiah it is the voice of the Lord. When this passage is quoted in the New Testament it is attributed to the Holy Spirit.

*So when they did not agree among themselves, they departed after Paul had said one word: "**The Holy Spirit** spoke rightly through Isaiah the prophet to our fathers, saying, "Go to this people and say: "Hearing you will hear, and shall not understand; and seeing you will see, and not perceive..."*

Acts 28:25-26

2. Luke 1:68-70 with II Peter 1:20-21

*Blessed is **the Lord God of Israel**, for He has visited and redeemed His people, and has raised up a horn of salvation for us in the house of His servant David, as He spoke by the mouth of His holy prophets, who have been since the world began... Luke 1:68-70*

*...knowing this first, that no prophecy of Scripture is of any private interpretation, for prophecy never came by the will of man, but holy men of God spoke as they were moved by **the Holy Spirit**. II Peter 1:20-21*

3. Psalm 78:17-19 with Isaiah 63:10

*But they sinned even more against Him by rebelling against **the Most High** in the wilderness. And they tested **God** in their heart by asking for the food of their fancy. Yes, they spoke against God: They said, "Can God prepare a table in the wilderness?" Psalm 78:17-19*

*But they rebelled and grieved His Holy Spirit; so He turned Himself against them as an enemy, and He fought against them. Isaiah 63:10*

- F. The name of the Holy Spirit is \_\_\_\_\_ with that of the Father and the Son (Mt. 28:19; Acts 2:38-39; 8:16; 10:48; II Cor. 13:14; I Cor. 12:4-6; Eph. 2:18; Heb. 9:14; I John 5:7-8).
- G. The Holy Spirit is called “\_\_\_\_\_” (Acts 5:3-4; II Cor. 3:18, NIV).
- H. Divine \_\_\_\_\_ are ascribed to the Holy Spirit.
  1. The Spirit of God (I Pet. 4:14; Gen. 1:2; I Cor. 2:10-14)
  2. The Spirit of Jesus (Acts 16:7, NIV)
  3. The Spirit of the Living God (II Cor. 3:3)
  4. The Spirit of the Father (Mt. 10:20).

**II. How is the Holy Spirit distinguished from the Father and the Son?**

God has revealed Himself as three persons in one God. The persons of the Godhead are distinguishable, yet indivisible.

There are certain characteristics of the divine persons that are consistent throughout the Scripture as illustrated by the following chart:

<b>Triune God</b>		
<b>Father</b>	<b>Son</b>	<b>Holy Spirit</b>
Source	Central	Fruitfulness
Beginning	Begotten	Proceeding
Foundation	Sacrifice	Quickening
Covenants	Word	Gifts
Promises	Blood	Seal
First	Second	Third

The relationship is also seen in the following order of headship:

**A. Sending**

1. The Father sent the Son (John 3:16).
2. The Son sent the Spirit (John 16:7; I John 3:22-23).
3. The Spirit gave gifts to men (I Cor. 12:4-11).

**B. Witness/Exaltation**

1. The Spirit bears witness to and glorifies the Son (John 16:13-15).
2. The Son bears witness to and glorifies the Father (John 17:4).

**III. What are some of the representations of the trinity in the Scripture?**

A. In creation (Gen. 1:1-3, 26; John 1:1-3; I John 5:7-8)

1. The Father spoke.
2. The Word went forth.
3. The Spirit moved.

B. In God's revealed name (Ex. 3:15).

1. The God of Abraham
2. The God of Isaac
3. The God of Jacob

C. In the typology of Aaron's rod (Num. 17:1-10)

1. The Bud
2. The Flower
3. The Almond Fruit

D. At the birth of Christ (Mt. 1:20-21; Luke 1:31-35)

1. The Father sent.
2. The Son was incarnated.
3. The Holy Spirit overshadowed Mary.

E. At the baptism of Christ (Luke 3:21-22)

1. The Father spoke from heaven.
2. The Son was baptized in the Jordan.
3. The Spirit descended upon Jesus.

F. In Christ's ministry (Acts 10:38)

1. God anointed Jesus.
2. Jesus was anointed.
3. The Holy Spirit was the anointing.

G. In the commissioning of the disciples (Mt. 28:19)

The disciples were to baptize in the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit.

H. At the exaltation of Christ (Acts 2:33)

1. The Father fulfilled His promise to the exalted Son.
2. Jesus, at the right hand of the Father, received the promise.
3. The Holy Spirit is given by Jesus to the waiting disciples.

I. At the receiving of the Gentiles (Eph. 2:18)



J. At the martyrdom of Stephen (Acts 7:55-56)

1. The Father is seen as the “glory of God.”
2. The Son is the Son of Man standing at the right hand of God.
3. Stephen is full of the Holy Spirit.

K. In His role in relation to the Church (I Cor. 12:4-6).

1. The Holy Spirit gives gifts.
2. The Lord Jesus dispenses ministries (Eph. 4:7-11).
3. God the Father provides the spiritual motivation and energy to activate the gifts and ministries.

L. Other references in John:

1. John 14:16

- a. The Son prays to the Father.
- b. The Father gives Holy Spirit (another Comforter/Counselor).

2. John 14:26

- a. The Father sends the Comforter.
- b. The Comforter is sent in the name of the Son.
- c. The Holy Spirit teaches.

3. John 15:26

- a. The Father is the source from which the Comforter comes.
- b. The Son goes away and sends the Comforter.
- c. The Holy Spirit is the Comforter who testifies of the Son.

4. John 16:7, 10

- a. The Father is the One to whom the Son returns.
- b. The Son goes away and sends the Comforter.

5. John 16:13-15

- a. The Father possesses all things and gives to the Son.
- b. The Son is glorified by the Spirit.

M. See the following passages also: Ephesians 3:14-16; Philippians 3:3; Hebrews 9:14; I Peter 1:2; 3:18; I John 3:22-23; Jude 20-21; Revelation 1:4-5

### Lesson 3

## The Personality of the Holy Spirit

#### I. Why is it important to acknowledge the Holy Spirit as a person?

The following points are taken from *The Holy Spirit Today* by Dick Iverson, page 5.

- A. It is important from the standpoint of \_\_\_\_\_ and recognition.
- B. It is important from the \_\_\_\_\_ standpoint.
- C. It is important from the standpoint of \_\_\_\_\_ (II Cor. 13:14).

#### II. What are some of the lines of proof relative to the personality of the Holy Spirit?

- A. The Holy Spirit is a person because \_\_\_\_\_ the Holy Spirit as a person (John 14:15:26; 16:7-8, 13-15).
- B. The Holy Spirit is a person because His work is to \_\_\_\_\_ of a person, the Lord Jesus Christ (John 14:16-17).
- C. The Holy Spirit is a person because He has the three elements of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 1. The Holy Spirit has a \_\_\_\_\_ (Rom. 8:27).
  - 2. The Holy Spirit has a \_\_\_\_\_ (I Cor. 12:11).
  - 3. The Holy Spirit has \_\_\_\_\_ (Rom. 8:26-27; 15:30; Eph. 4:30).
- D. The Holy Spirit is a person because He \_\_\_\_\_ that only a person can perform.
  - 1. He speaks (II Sam. 23:2; Acts 13:2; I Tim. 4:1; Rev. 2:7, 11, 17, 29).
  - 2. He searches all things (I Cor. 2:10b).
  - 3. He reveals or inspires (II Pet. 1:21).
  - 4. He teaches (John 14:26).
  - 5. He cries (Gal. 4:6).
  - 6. He intercedes (Rom. 8:26).
  - 7. He calls and places men in service (Acts 13:2; 20:28).
  - 8. He leads (Rom. 8:14).
  - 9. He rules (Acts 16:6-7).
  - 10. He creates (Job 33:4).
  - 11. He sanctifies (Rom. 15:16; II Th. 2:13).
  - 12. He helps (Rom. 8:26).
  - 13. He gives gifts (I Cor. 12:7-11).
  - 14. He works miracles (Acts 2:4; 8:39).
  - 15. He bears witness (I John 5:6).

16. He reproves (John 16:8-11).
17. He regenerates (John 3:5-6).
18. He guides into truth (John 16:13).
19. He glorifies Christ (John 16:14).
20. He strives with men (Gen. 6:3).
21. He guides into truth (John 16:13).
22. He sends (Is. 48:16).
23. He directs men in service (Acts 8:29; 10:19; 16:6-7).
24. He issues commands (Acts 16:6-7).
25. He has fellowship or communion (II Cor. 13:14).
26. He speaks to the churches (Rev. 2:7, 11, 17, 29; 3:6, 13, 22).
26. He comforts (John 14:26).

E. The Holy Spirit is a person because He has \_\_\_\_\_ ascribed to Him.

He can be:

1. Grieved (Eph. 4:30).
2. Vexed or Rebelled Against (Is. 63:10).
3. Insulted (Heb. 10:29).
4. Lied to (Acts 5:3).
5. Blasphemed (Mt. 12:31-32).
6. Resisted (Acts 7:51).
7. Put to the Test (Acts 5:9).
8. Quenched (I Th. 5:19).
9. Provoked (Ps. 106:33).
10. Pleased (Acts 15:28).

F. The Holy Spirit is a person because of the fact of His \_\_\_\_\_ the Father and the Son who are persons (Mt. 28:19; II Cor. 13:14; John 16:14; I John 5:7).

G. The Holy Spirit is a person because \_\_\_\_\_ is ascribed to Him (Neh. 9:20; Ps. 143:10; Compare Matthew 19:17).

H. The Holy Spirit is a person because various \_\_\_\_\_ are ascribed to Him that suggest personality.

### III. What did Jesus tell us about the Holy Spirit when He referred to Him as “the Comforter?”

Jesus used this term four times in reference to the Holy Spirit (John 14:16; 26; 15:26; 16:7). This word is also used in reference to Jesus as our advocate with the Father (I John 2:1).

A. Comfort, aid and help are part of the \_\_\_\_\_ toward His creation.

1. God the Father is described as \_\_\_\_\_ of and the “God of all comfort” (II Cor. 1:3-4; See also Rom. 15:5; II Th. 2:16-17; Is. 51:12; 66:13).
  2. Jesus is seen as our helper and our \_\_\_\_\_ with the Father (Luke 2:25; John 14:16; Phil. 2:1; I John 2:1).
  3. The Holy Spirit is called “the \_\_\_\_\_” by Jesus (John 14:16; 26; 15:26; 16:7; See also Acts 9:31).
  4. The \_\_\_\_\_ or the Scripture is also to be a “comforter” to God’s people (Rom. 15:4).
  5. As believers, we are to \_\_\_\_\_ this ministry one to another (II Cor. 1:4).
- B. There are several characteristics of a comforter that are drawn from the meaning of the word itself.

The job description of “comforters” looks like this:

1. They come to the side of and encourage people in times of tribulation, affliction, sorrow and bereavement (Mt. 2:18, 5:4; I Th. 3:2-3).
  2. They intercede or “stand in the gap” for those that are sick (Mt. 8:5).
  3. They encourage and exhort people regarding their future in relation to God’s purposes (I Th. 5:16-18; Luke 3:18).
  4. They admonish people when they are not entering into the full privileges of their inheritance (Luke 15:28).
  5. They warn the careless and apathetic of impending danger and encourage watchfulness (Rom. 16:17).
  6. They exhort and encourage people to follow the ways of God (Acts 2:40; 11:23; Eph. 4:1; Jude 3).
  7. They warn others of dangers they sense in the course they have set for themselves (Acts 21:12; I Th. 5:14; II Th. 3:11-12).
  8. They come to the side of those who have fallen, but have demonstrated repentance (II Cor. 2:7-8).
- C. The Holy Spirit ministers as a comforter to us in the same way that Jesus ministered comfort to His disciples.
1. Jesus said that He would send another comforter to be with them.

There are two words that are used in the Greek language for “another.”

- a. One word means “another of a different kind.”
  - b. The other word means “another of the same kind.”
2. Jesus said that it would be to our advantage that He go away and ascend to the Father (John 16:7).

## Lesson 4

### The Names and Titles of the Holy Spirit

The names and titles that are given to things tell us a great deal about those things. They are often indicative of position, authority, relationships, attributes and characteristics.

#### I. What are the names and titles associated with the Holy Spirit in the Bible?

A. There are names associated with His \_\_\_\_\_.

1. God (Acts 5:3-4)
2. Spirit of God (Gen. 1:2)
3. Spirit of the Lord (Judg. 3:10)
4. Spirit of the Lord God (Is. 61:1)
5. Spirit of the Living God (II Cor. 3:3)
6. Spirit of the Father (Mt. 10:20)
7. Holy Spirit of God (Eph. 4:30)
8. Spirit of Jesus (Acts 16:6-7 NIV)
9. Spirit of Christ (Rom. 8:9)
10. Spirit of Jesus Christ (Phil 1:19)
11. Spirit of His Son (Gal. 4:6)
12. Breath of the Almighty (Job 32:8 ASV; 33:4)
13. The Power of the Highest (Luke 1:35)
14. Spirit of Him Who Raised Jesus from the Dead (Rom. 8:11; I Pet. 3:18)
  
15. The Finger of God (Luke 11:20)
  - a. The fingers of God were involved in \_\_\_\_\_ (Ps. 8:3-4).
  - b. The miracles that were done to bring \_\_\_\_\_ to the Children of Israel were done by the finger of God (Ex. 8:18-19).
  - c. The tables of \_\_\_\_\_ were written with the finger of God (Ex. 31:18).
  - d. In the \_\_\_\_\_ of the lepers the priests were to sprinkle oil before the Lord using their finger (Lev. 14:14-18).
  - e. When Moses \_\_\_\_\_ Aaron's priestly family he was to dip his finger in blood and sprinkle it on the horns of the altar (Ex. 29:12; Lev. 8:15).
  - f. When the priest administered the \_\_\_\_\_ he used his finger to sprinkle the blood of the offering before the veil and on the altar (Lev. 4:6-7, 17-18, 25, 30, 34).
  - g. Jesus \_\_\_\_\_ with the finger of God (Luke 11:20 with Mt. 12:28).

h. Jesus drew in the dirt with his finger typifying the \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ of the Holy Spirit (John 8:3-11 with John 16:8-11).

B. There are names associated with His \_\_\_\_\_.

1. Spirit (John 3:6-8)
2. Holy Spirit (Luke 11:13)
3. Eternal Spirit (Heb. 9:14)
4. Good Spirit (Ps. 143:10)
5. Free Spirit (Ps. 51:12)

C. There are names associated with His \_\_\_\_\_.

1. Spirit of Wisdom and Revelation (Is. 11:2; Eph. 1:17; 3:5)
2. Spirit of Understanding (Is. 11:2)
3. Spirit of Counsel and Might (Is. 11:2)
4. Spirit of Knowledge and the Fear of the Lord (Is. 11:2)
5. Spirit of Grace and Supplication (Zech. 12:10; Heb. 10:29)
6. Spirit of Judgment (Is. 4:4)
7. Spirit of Burning (Is. 4:4)
8. Spirit of Holiness (Rom. 1:4)
9. Spirit of Love (II Tim. 1:7)
10. Spirit of Adoption (Rom. 8:15)
11. Spirit of Truth (John 14:17; 15:26; 16:13; I John 4:6)
12. Spirit of Life (Rom. 8:2)
13. Spirit of Promise (Eph. 1:13; Gal. 3:14)
14. Spirit of Glory (I Pet. 4:14)
15. Comforter (John 14:16)
16. Anointing from the Holy One (I John 2:20, 27)

## II. What is the significance of the word “Spirit” in relation to the Holy Spirit?

A. It reveals to us His \_\_\_\_\_, for God is Spirit (John 4:24).

B. It reveals to us the Holy Spirit as the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Almighty (Job 32:8; 33:4).

1. The Breath of God is connected to \_\_\_\_\_ (Gen. 2:7; Ps. 104:30; Job 33:4).
2. The Breath of God is connected to \_\_\_\_\_ (Ezek. 37:9; John 3:6-8; John 20:22).
3. The Breath of God is connected to the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Scripture (II Tim. 3:16a).

C. It reveals to us the Holy Spirit as the \_\_\_\_\_ of God (John 3:8; Acts 2:2).

There are many characteristics of the wind that make it an appropriate application to the work and ministry of the Holy Spirit (Note: The following comparison is drawn from *Emblems of the Holy Spirit* by F.E. Marsh, Kregel, 1974, pp. 160-177)

1. The wind is \_\_\_\_\_ (John 3:8; 14:17).
2. The wind is \_\_\_\_\_ (John 3:8 with I Cor. 12:11).
3. The wind is \_\_\_\_\_ in its movements (John 3:8; Ecc. 11:4-5).
4. The wind is a most \_\_\_\_\_ force (Acts 2:2; 1:8; Compare Mt. 4:1 with Mark 1:12).
5. The wind has a \_\_\_\_\_ or purging effect (Job 37:21).
6. The wind \_\_\_\_\_ or withers that which is in its path (Is. 40:6-8).
  - a. He dispersed the \_\_\_\_\_ of David and made him cry out, "I am a worm" (Ps. 22:6).
  - b. He dispersed the \_\_\_\_\_ of Paul and made him exclaim "I am carnal" (Rom. 7:14).
  - c. He dispersed the \_\_\_\_\_ of Job and made him confess, "I am vile" (Job 40:4).
  - d. He dispersed the \_\_\_\_\_ of Isaiah and made him proclaim, "I am a man of unclean lips" (Is. 6:5).
  - e. He dispersed the \_\_\_\_\_ of Peter and made him say, "I am a sinful man" (Luke 5:8).
7. The wind is \_\_\_\_\_ (Ezek. 37:8-10).

### III. What is the significance of the word "holy" in relation to the Holy Spirit?

- A. The Holy Spirit is distinguished from all other spirits that are not "holy." The Holy Spirit is distinct from:
  1. Familiar spirits (Lev. 20:27)
  2. Evil spirits (Judg. 9:23)
  3. Lying spirits (I Kgs. 22:22)
  4. Unclean spirits (Mt. 10:1)
  5. Foul spirits (Mark 9:25)
  6. Spirits of divination (Acts 16:16)
  7. Seducing spirits (I Tim. 4:1)
  8. Spirits of devils (Rev. 16:14)
- B. The Holy Spirit represents a \_\_\_\_\_ (Lev. 11:44-45; Hos. 11:9).



- C. The Holy Spirit is in the world to exalt the “\_\_\_\_\_ Jesus” (Acts 4:27, 30).
- D. The Holy Spirit inspired \_\_\_\_\_ to write a \_\_\_\_\_ (II Pet. 1:21).
- E. The Holy Spirit is in the world to deal with the \_\_\_\_\_ (John 16:8-11).

## Lesson 5

### The Symbols of the Holy Spirit

Symbols and metaphors are where natural elements with which we are familiar are used to help us to understand things with which we are less familiar (Rom. 1:20).

*For since the creation of the world His invisible attributes are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even His eternal power and Godhead, so that they are without excuse...*

#### I. What are the main symbols that are used in the Bible to help us understand the work and ministry of the Holy Spirit?

##### A. A Dove (Mt. 3:16; Luke3:21-22; John 1:32)

*When all the people were baptized, it came to pass that Jesus also was baptized; and while He prayed, the heaven was opened. And the Holy Spirit descended in bodily form like a dove upon Him, and a voice came from heaven which said, "You are My beloved Son; in You I am well pleased." Luke3:21-22*

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ to the Holy Spirit in the Bible implies this symbol of a dove in connection with the Holy Spirit (Gen. 1:2).

*The earth was without form and an empty waste, and darkness was upon the face of the very great deep. The Spirit of God was moving (hovering, brooding) over the face of the waters. –AMP*

- a. The Hebrew word for “hovered” or “brooded” over is depictive of a bird sitting on a \_\_\_\_\_ to warm them to life.
  - b. The Latin Vulgate uses the word “incubabat” from which we get the English word “\_\_\_\_\_.”
  - c. Gesenius says of this word, “Figuratively used of the Spirit of God, who \_\_\_\_\_ over the shapeless mass of the earth cherishing and vivifying.”
  - d. In this verse the moving of the Holy Spirit precedes the coming forth of \_\_\_\_\_ at the command of God (Gen. 1:3).
  - e. This Hebrew word only appears \_\_\_\_\_ in the Old Testament (Deut. 32:11-12).
2. The first specific mention of \_\_\_\_\_ in the Old Testament also gives us a picture of the ministry and work of the Holy Spirit (Gen. 8:6-12).
    - a. The purpose of the sending out of the dove from the ark of Noah was to find a \_\_\_\_\_ on the earth.
    - b. The dove went out as well as a raven (Job 1:7; 2:2; I Pet. 5:8).

- c. The three sendings forth of the dove give us a picture of the work and ministry of the Holy Spirit in the \_\_\_\_\_ of redemptive history.

FATHER	SON	HOLY SPIRIT
<i>Dove &amp; Raven Sent</i>	<i>Dove Sent</i>	<i>Dove Sent</i>
♦ Dove Returns	♦ Dove Returns Olive Branch	♦ Remains
♦ No Rest	♦ No Rest	♦ Rest

3. The \_\_\_\_\_ of a dove make it a fitting symbol for the Holy Spirit.

- a. The dove is associated with \_\_\_\_\_ (Mt. 10:16).

“One reason that is given for the gentleness of the dove is that the bird has no gall, the gall being considered by the naturalists of old as the source and fountain of contention, the bitterness of gall being supposed to infuse itself into the spirit.”  
--*Emblems of the Holy Spirit*, F.E. Marsh, page 16

- b. The dove is absolutely \_\_\_\_\_ in love (Song 1:15; 2:14; 5:12).

- c. The dove is a symbol of \_\_\_\_\_.

The dove was one of two birds that were used in the sacrifices of the Old Testament (Gen. 15:9; Lev. 12:6; Luke 2:24).

- d. The dove is a universal symbol of \_\_\_\_\_.

## B. Fire (Mt. 3:11)

1. Fire is used as a symbol for several things in the Bible.

- The Presence of the Lord (Ex. 3:2; 8:21; Zech. 2:5)
- The Lord’s Approval, when fire came down from heaven (Lev. 9:24; II Chr. 7:1; I Kgs. 18:38)
- God’s Nature (Heb. 12:29)
- The Word of God (Jer. 5:14; 20:9)
- Discipline and Testing (Mal. 3:3; I Pet. 1:7; Rev. 1:14)
- Judgment (Lev. 10:2; II Kgs. 1:10-12)

2. Fire is also used as a symbol of the Holy Spirit (Mt. 3:11).
  - a. Fire \_\_\_\_\_ wood, hay and stubble (Is. 4:4; I Cor. 3:12-15).
  - b. Fire \_\_\_\_\_ gold, silver and precious stones (Is. 6:7; I Cor. 3:12-15). The Holy Spirit takes us through testings that bring out the best in us (I Pet. 1:7; Job 23:10).
  - c. Fires causes things to \_\_\_\_\_ (Is. 64:1-2).
  - d. Fire \_\_\_\_\_ the obscure and gives light to our path (Ps. 78:14; I Cor. 2:9-10; Eph. 1:17-18).

## II. What are some other symbols of the Holy Spirit?

- A. \_\_\_\_\_ or Breath (John 3:3-8; Acts 2:2; Is. 40:7)

This symbol emphasizes the fact that the Holy Spirit is the \_\_\_\_\_ who breaths on us the breath of God. It underscores the fact that the Holy Spirit is invisible as a person, yet the effect of His work can be plainly seen.\*

- B. \_\_\_\_\_ or Anointing (Luke 4:18; Acts 10:38; I John 2:20)

This symbol emphasizes the \_\_\_\_\_ and enablement of the Holy Spirit's anointing grace, the illumination of His teaching and the soothing balm of healing that comes from His touch.\*

- C. \_\_\_\_\_, Rain, Fountain, Spring or Rivers (John 7:38-39; Is. 44:3)

This symbol emphasizes the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Spirit that refreshes and satisfies. It also highlights the Holy Spirit's ministry of washing, cleansing and producing fruitfulness in our lives.\*

\* These summaries are from unpublished notes by Ken Malmin.

- D. \_\_\_\_\_ (Acts 2:13, 15; Eph. 5:18)

This symbol emphasizes \_\_\_\_\_ that takes place in the life of a believer that is filled with the Holy Spirit. Wine refreshes, stimulates, produces joy, induces singing, helps one to forget troubles (Pro. 31:6), produces unusual actions, inspires boldness and cleanses and heals (Luke 10:34).

- E. \_\_\_\_\_ or Guarantee (Eph. 1:14; II Cor. 1:22; 5:5)

This symbol emphasizes that the Holy Spirit dwelling within us is only \_\_\_\_\_ of all that God has for us in eternity when He brings us into the realization of His full redemption and eternal inheritance.

F. Seal (Eph. 1:13-14)

This symbol emphasizes the work of the Holy Spirit in confirming our place in the family of God and that the Holy Spirit is God's \_\_\_\_\_ upon us that we are indeed His property.

1. The concept of a seal was common in ancient cultures.
  - a. The seal was used to give \_\_\_\_\_ of authenticity to letters or royal commands (I Kgs. 21:8; Est. 8:8, 10; 3:12).
  - b. The seal was used to give formal \_\_\_\_\_ to a transaction or covenant (Jer. 32:10-14, 44).
  - c. The seal was used in relation to the preservation and \_\_\_\_\_ of important of books (Jer. 32:14; Rev. 5:1-9; 6:1-3).
  - d. The seal was an object representing \_\_\_\_\_ and power that was at times given to a king's official representative so that he could act in behalf of the king (Gen. 41:42; Est. 3:10; 8:2).
  - e. The seal was even used to stamp possessions as a sign of \_\_\_\_\_ much like a potter or an artist would sign his work (Job 38:14).
2. This concept is applied to God's relationship with us.

The Holy Spirit is...

- a. God's way of authenticating us as a \_\_\_\_\_ of His family.
- b. God's indication or signature on the \_\_\_\_\_ that has been given to us (II Cor. 1:21-22).
- c. God's \_\_\_\_\_ that even as a book is sealed and cannot be opened until the proper time by the proper person, so we are sealed by the Holy Spirit unto the day of redemption (Eph. 4:30).
- d. God's sign that we are His \_\_\_\_\_ on earth with the power and authority to use His name (Mark 16:17-18).
- e. God's mark of \_\_\_\_\_ upon our lives. He is the potter we are the clay (Is. 64:8). We are the work of his hands (Ps. 8:3-5).

## Lesson 6

### The Work of the Holy Spirit in the Old Testament

#### I. How was the Holy Spirit involved in the Old Testament?

A. The Holy Spirit worked in \_\_\_\_\_.

1. The Heaven of Heavens and the \_\_\_\_\_ (Ps. 33:6)
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ Heavens (Job 26:13a)
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ (Gen. 1:1-2; Ps. 104:30; Is. 40:12-14)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Life (Ps. 104:24-30)
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Life (Job 33:4)

B. The Holy Spirit worked in the writing of \_\_\_\_\_ (II Tim. 3:16a).

1. The Holy Spirit \_\_\_\_\_ holy men of God in the Old Testament (I Pet. 1:10-12; II Pet. 1:21).
  1. The Old Testament writers \_\_\_\_\_ that they were inspired by God, the Holy Spirit (II Sam. 23:1-2; Ezek. 2:2; Mic. 3:8).
  2. The New Testament attributes many Old Testament verses \_\_\_\_\_ inspiration of the Holy Spirit (Mt. 22:43; Mark 12:36; Acts 1:16; 4:25 [NIV]; 28:25 [Compare Is. 6:9-10]; Heb. 3:7; 10:15-16).
2. The Holy Spirit worked with men of the \_\_\_\_\_ Testament to ensure our having God's word.
  - a. The New Testament writers \_\_\_\_\_ that they were inspired by God (I Cor. 11:23; 15:3; Gal. 1:11-12; Eph. 3:3-5).
  - b. Christ promised His disciples that the Holy Spirit would help them to provide an \_\_\_\_\_ of His teaching and the events of His life (John 14:25-26).

C. The Holy Spirit worked in \_\_\_\_\_.

1. The Holy Spirit was \_\_\_\_\_ with man (Gen. 6:1-3). The word "strive" also means to "contend or plead with."
2. The Holy Spirit was often \_\_\_\_\_ in this work by the people of God themselves (Acts 7:51-53).

D. The Holy Spirit worked enabling men \_\_\_\_\_.

1. Building the \_\_\_\_\_

a. The Tabernacle of Moses (Ex. 31:1-6; 35:30-35)

b. The Temple of Solomon (I Chr. 28:11-12, 19)

2. Delivering God's People \_\_\_\_\_

The Holy Spirit enabled the judges in \_\_\_\_\_ ways (Judg. 6:34; 11:29; 14:6, 19; 15:14).

a. Gideon (Judg. 6:34)

When the Spirit of the Lord came upon Gideon, a timid man became a bold man and a mighty warrior, blowing a trumpet and assembling the people of God.

b. Jephthah (Judg. 11:29)

When the Spirit of the Lord came upon Jephthah he was able to defeat a much superior enemy with ease.

c. Samson (Judg. 14:6, 19; 15:14)

When the Spirit of the Lord was on Samson he was able to tear a lion apart with his bare hands; he was able to break ropes from his body as if they were nothing and he was able to kill 1000 men with the jawbone of a donkey.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ the People of God

a. \_\_\_\_\_ and the elders of Israel were anointed with the Spirit (Num. 11:24-25).

b. \_\_\_\_\_ were enabled by the Spirit (I Kgs. 19:16; II Chr. 15:1; 20:14; Ezek. 3:12).

c. \_\_\_\_\_ were enabled by the Spirit (Lev. 8:1-13, 20; 21:12).

d. \_\_\_\_\_ were enabled by the Spirit (I Sam. 11:6; 16:13-14; I Kgs. 1:34-39).

4. Making Wise \_\_\_\_\_

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ (Gen. 41:38-40)
- b. \_\_\_\_\_ (Dan. 4:8-9, 18; 5:11-17; 6:3)

5. Other Special Tasks

- a. Facilitating the translation of Elijah (II Kgs. 2:16)
- b. Inspiring certain dramatic prophecies by Saul's servants (I Sam. 19:20)
- c. Teaching the people of God (Neh. 9:20)
- d. Helping God's people to make godly plans (Is. 30:1)

E. The Holy Spirit is the \_\_\_\_\_ of prophecies regarding the New Covenant (Is. 28:11-12; 32:15; 44:3; Ezek. 39:29; Joel 2:28-29).

**II. What is the distinction between how the Holy Spirit operated in the Old Testament and how the Holy Spirit operates in the New Testament in relation to God's people?**

A. There is different terminology connected with the Spirit's activity in relation to man in the Old Testament.

In the Old Testament the Spirit of the Lord...

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_ upon men (Num. 11:25; Is. 11:2)
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_ upon men (Judg. 6:34; 11:29; 14:6, 19; 15:14; I Sam. 10:6, 10)
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_ upon men (Judg. 13:25)
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_ upon men (Num. 11:29; Ezek. 11:5)
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_ out upon men (Pro. 1:23)

B. Old Testament believers were not "born of" or "indwelt" by the Spirit.

- 1. This new age of the Spirit was revealed by \_\_\_\_\_ (John 14:16-17).
- 2. This new age of the Spirit was revealed to \_\_\_\_\_ (John 1:29-34).
- 3. This new age of the Spirit was \_\_\_\_\_ by the Old Testament prophets (Ezek. 36:26-27; 37:14).



## Lesson 7

### The Work of the Holy Spirit in Christ and the Church

#### I. How do we see the Holy Spirit operating in the life of Jesus in His earthly walk?

In the life of Christ we see an intimate relationship to the Holy Spirit. This is meant to be a model for all believers. When Jesus came He ushered in the new age of the Spirit (Mt. 11:13).

A. The Holy Spirit was a big factor in Christ's \_\_\_\_\_.

1. Christ was \_\_\_\_\_ by the Spirit though prophecy (Luke 24:26-27; I Pet. 1:11; II Pet. 1:21).
2. Christ was \_\_\_\_\_ the Spirit (Mt. 1:18-20; Luke 1:35).
3. Christ was \_\_\_\_\_ in or with the Holy Spirit (Mt. 3:16-17; Luke 3:21-22).
4. Christ was \_\_\_\_\_ with the fullness of the Spirit (John 3:34; Eph. 4:7; Col. 2:9).
5. Christ was \_\_\_\_\_ by the Spirit (Mt. 4:1; Luke 4:1; John 8:29).
6. Christ was \_\_\_\_\_ by the Spirit (Luke 4:14-15; Acts 10:38).
7. Christ was \_\_\_\_\_ by the Spirit (Luke 4:18; Acts 4:27; 10:38; Heb. 1:9).
8. Christ was \_\_\_\_\_ with the Holy Spirit (John 6:27).
9. Christ was \_\_\_\_\_ or offered up by the Spirit (Heb. 9:13-14).
10. Christ was \_\_\_\_\_ by the Spirit (Rom. 1:4; 8:11; I Pet. 3:18).
11. Christ was \_\_\_\_\_ by the Spirit (I Tim. 3:16).
12. Christ was gladdened or \_\_\_\_\_ in the Spirit (Ps. 45:7; Luke 10:21; Heb. 1:9).

B. The Holy Spirit was a big factor in Christ's \_\_\_\_\_.

1. Christ \_\_\_\_\_ and preached by the Spirit (Luke 4:18; John 3:34).
2. Christ \_\_\_\_\_ the sick by the Spirit (Luke 4:18; Acts 10:38).
3. Christ \_\_\_\_\_ devils by the Spirit (Mt. 12:28; Luke 4:18, 36; 11:20; Acts 10:38).

4. Christ \_\_\_\_\_ the Holy Spirit upon His disciples (John 20:21-22).
  5. Christ gave \_\_\_\_\_ by the Spirit (Acts 1:1-2).
- C. The Holy Spirit is a big factor in Christ's \_\_\_\_\_.
1. Christ \_\_\_\_\_ and empowered the Church with the Spirit (Acts 1:5, 8; 2:1-4).
  2. Christ still \_\_\_\_\_ with the Holy Spirit (Mt. 3:11).
  3. Christ directs and \_\_\_\_\_ the Church by the Spirit (Rev. 1-3).
  4. Christ is \_\_\_\_\_ by the Spirit (John 16:13-14).
- D. The Holy Spirit is seen in relationship to Jesus in divine titles that connect the Spirit and the Son.
1. The Spirit of Jesus (Acts 16:6-7)
  2. The Spirit of Christ (Rom. 8:9; I Pet. 1:11)
  3. The Spirit of Jesus Christ (Phil. 1:19)
  4. The Spirit of His Son (Gal. 4:6)
  5. His Witness (Acts 5:30-32).
  6. Another Comforter (John 14:16)

## II. How does the Holy Spirit work in the Church?

We see the Holy Spirit working in the Church in various ways:

- A. The Holy Spirit \_\_\_\_\_ to the Church on the day of Christ's resurrection when Jesus breathed on His disciples (John 20:22).
- B. The Holy Spirit \_\_\_\_\_ the Church on the Day of Pentecost (Acts 2:1-4).
- C. The Holy Spirit distributes and sets His \_\_\_\_\_ in the Church (I Cor. 12:4, 11).
- D. The Holy Spirit \_\_\_\_\_ in the churches (Acts 20:17, 28).
- E. The Holy Spirit calls and sends forth \_\_\_\_\_ from the churches (Acts 13:2-4).
- F. The Holy Spirit \_\_\_\_\_ each local church (Rev. 2:7, 11, 17, 29; 3:6, 13, 22).
- G. The Holy Spirit desires to direct and govern leadership \_\_\_\_\_ and ministries in the churches.

1. He desires to assist in \_\_\_\_\_ (Acts 8:29).
  2. He desires to direct them to his \_\_\_\_\_ people (Acts 10:19-20; 11:12).
  3. He desires to govern the \_\_\_\_\_ of the church (Acts 15:28).
  4. He desires to order the \_\_\_\_\_ activity of the church (Acts 16:6-10).
  5. He desires to \_\_\_\_\_ for impending danger (Acts 20:22-24).
- H. The Holy Spirit teaches us what to say in difficult \_\_\_\_\_ (Mt. 10:16-20; John 14:26; 16:14).
- I. The Holy Spirit helps preachers and teachers know \_\_\_\_\_ (I Cor. 2:12-13).
- J. The Holy Spirit \_\_\_\_\_ the preaching of the Gospel (Rom. 15:18-19; I Cor. 2:4-5; II Cor. 3:3; I Th. 1:5; I Pet. 1:12).
- K. The Holy Spirit prepares \_\_\_\_\_ of the sinner for the preaching of the Gospel (John 16:8-11).
- L. The Holy Spirit \_\_\_\_\_ in the Church to facilitate His purposes (Acts 8:39; I Cor. 12:10; Rom. 15:18-19).
- M. The Holy Spirit \_\_\_\_\_ the Church (Rom. 15:18-19; I Cor. 12:9, 28, 30). He does this principally by placing the gifts of healing and healing ministries in the Church.
- N. The Holy Spirit creates an atmosphere for \_\_\_\_\_ in the Church (II Cor. 13:14; Phil. 2:1).
- O. The Holy Spirit is working to prepare the Church to be the \_\_\_\_\_ when He returns (Eph. 5:25-32).

## Lesson 8

### The Work of the Holy Spirit in the Believer

#### I. The Holy Spirit is responsible for our being Christians.

- A. The Holy Spirit is the agent by which the Father \_\_\_\_\_ (John 6:44; Luke 14:16-23 [the Holy Spirit is the Servant]).
- B. The Holy Spirit causes the believer to acknowledge Jesus \_\_\_\_\_ (I Cor. 12:3).
- C. The Holy Spirit is responsible for the \_\_\_\_\_ of the human spirit (John 1:12-13; 3:5-6).
- D. The Holy Spirit \_\_\_\_\_ the spirit of the believer (John 14:17; Rom. 8:9; I Cor. 3:16; 6:17; II Cor. 6:16; Gal. 2:20; II Tim. 1:14; I John 2:27).
- E. The Holy Spirit \_\_\_\_\_ us with Christ (I Cor. 6:17; 12:13; I John 4:13).
- F. The Holy Spirit gives \_\_\_\_\_ of salvation (Rom. 8:15-16; Gal. 4:6).

#### II. The Holy Spirit is responsible for establishing us as Christians.

- A. The baptism of the Holy Spirit is part of the Christian's \_\_\_\_\_ and his or her "power from on high" (Acts 1:4-5, 8; 2:4).
- B. The Holy Spirit \_\_\_\_\_ the believer continually (Eph. 5:18).
- C. The Holy Spirit sets us \_\_\_\_\_ from the law of sin and death enabling the believer to put to death the deeds of the flesh (Rom. 8:2, 13).
- D. The Holy Spirit sanctifies us, sets us apart and makes us \_\_\_\_\_ (I Cor. 6:11; II Th. 2:13; I Pet. 1:2).
- E. The Holy Spirit \_\_\_\_\_ us into the image of Christ (II Cor. 3:18).
- F. The Holy Spirit \_\_\_\_\_ the believer (Tit. 3:5).
- G. The Holy Spirit produces Christ-like \_\_\_\_\_ in the life of the believer (Gal. 5:22-23).
- H. The Holy Spirit \_\_\_\_\_ the believer in the inner person (Eph. 3:16; cf. II Cor. 4:16).
- I. The Holy Spirit \_\_\_\_\_ the believer (Acts 8:29; I Tim. 4:1; Rev. 2:7, 11, 17, 29).
- J. The Holy Spirit \_\_\_\_\_ the believer (Rom. 8:14; Gal 5:16, 25).

- K. The Holy Spirit \_\_\_\_\_ the believer and leads him into truth (John 16:13; I John 2:27).
- L. The Holy Spirit reveals the \_\_\_\_\_ of God to the believer (John 16:14; I Cor. 2:9-14).
- M. The Holy Spirit opens the believer's \_\_\_\_\_ to the things of God (I Cor. 2:12).
- N. The Holy Spirit reveals the \_\_\_\_\_ to the believer (Luke 2:26; John 16:13; Acts 20:23; 21:11; Rev 1:10).
- O. The Holy Spirit helps and guides in prayer and \_\_\_\_\_ (Rom. 8:26-27; Eph. 6:18; Jude 20).
- P. The Holy Spirit inspires the believer's \_\_\_\_\_ (John 4:24; Phil. 3:3; I Cor. 14:15).
- Q. The Holy Spirit \_\_\_\_\_ (John 15:26; Acts 9:31).
- R. The Holy Spirit \_\_\_\_\_ the believer (Eph. 1:13; 4:30; II Cor. 1:21-22).
- S. The Holy Spirit teaches how to answer \_\_\_\_\_ (Mt. 10:19-20; Mark 13:11; Luke 12:11-12; Acts 4:8; 7:55).
- T. The Holy Spirit abides with us \_\_\_\_\_ (John 14:16).

### **III. The Holy Spirit is the driving force behind our ministry as Christians.**

- A. The Holy Spirit \_\_\_\_\_ believers to special service (Acts 13:2-4).
- B. The Holy Spirit imparts spiritual \_\_\_\_\_ to the believer (I Cor. 12:7-11).
- C. The Holy Spirit \_\_\_\_\_ believers in their ministry (Acts 8:29; 16:6-7).
- D. The Holy Spirit \_\_\_\_\_ the believer for witness (Acts 1:8; I Th. 1:5; I Cor. 2:1-5).
- E. The Holy Spirit gives us the \_\_\_\_\_ that we need to fulfill our ministry (Acts 4:31).
  - 1. The work that the Lord wants us to do can be \_\_\_\_\_. Why?
    - a. We know how weak we really are.
    - b. We know the thoughts that we think.
    - c. We know the unbelief with which we wrestle at times.
    - d. We know the inner struggles that we have.
    - e. We know our own failures from the past.

- f. We know how hostile the world is to what we are doing.
- g. We know how large the work is that God wants us to do.

2. We need the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Holy Spirit in the face of intimidation.

To be bold is to be brave, courageous, fearless, open and daring. The opposite of boldness is cowardice, silence, faintheartedness, fearfulness, timidity, and chicken-heartedness.

- a. It takes boldness to share the gospel to \_\_\_\_\_.
- b. It takes boldness to step out into \_\_\_\_\_ of endeavor.
- c. It takes boldness to go against the tide of \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Our boldness will be dependent on the five things.

These are the same five things that gave boldness to the early church.

- a. Their boldness was dependent upon their \_\_\_\_\_ to Jesus (Acts 4:13).
- b. Their boldness was dependent upon their \_\_\_\_\_ of salvation (Acts 4:19-20).
- c. Their boldness was dependent upon their understanding of their \_\_\_\_\_ (Acts 4:12).
- d. Their boldness was dependent upon their \_\_\_\_\_ and compassion for the lost (II Cor. 5:14).
- e. Their boldness was dependent upon the continual \_\_\_\_\_ of the Holy Spirit (Acts 4:31).

## Lesson 9

### The Offenses against the Holy Spirit

#### I. What are the ways in which we can actually offend the Holy Spirit?

The word offend means “to \_\_\_\_\_ to, to displease, to affront or to anger.” In its various uses, it can also mean “to transgress or violate.”

A. We can \_\_\_\_\_ the Holy Spirit (Eph. 4:30).

*And do not bring sorrow to God’s Holy Spirit by the way you live. –NLT*

The word that is used in this passage for “grieve” literally means “to \_\_\_\_\_, to cause heaviness or sadness, or to offend.”

We grieve the Holy Spirit when we do the following:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ to one another (vs. 25).
2. \_\_\_\_\_ and fail to resolve conflict with one another, giving the devil a place to work in our lives (vs. 26-27).
3. \_\_\_\_\_ one another by taking what is not our own (vs. 28).
4. \_\_\_\_\_ to and about one another (vs. 29, 31).

B. We can \_\_\_\_\_ against or vex the Holy Spirit (Is. 63:10).

The word used for “rebelled” in this passage also means to be \_\_\_\_\_ and disobedient. The word used for “grieved” means to “to hurt, to vex, to cause pain, to torture.”

At times Israel was guilty of this as illustrated in Exodus 32:7-10.

C. We can \_\_\_\_\_ the Holy Spirit (Acts 5:1-4).

How often do we make vows to the Lord in a time of worship or emotional highs? How often do we perform those vows? Ecclesiastes 5:2-7 speaks directly to this offense against the Holy Spirit.

D. We can \_\_\_\_\_ the Holy Spirit (Acts 5:9).

*And Peter said, “How could the two of you even think of doing a thing like this-- conspiring together to test [tempt, KJV] the Spirit of the Lord? –NLT*

We put the Holy Spirit to the test when we knowingly do things that are wrong and yet still expect God to fulfill all of His promises to us.

E. We can \_\_\_\_\_ the Holy Spirit (Acts 7:51).

The word “stiff-necked” means “stubborn, \_\_\_\_\_ and headstrong.”  
The word “resist” means “to strive against, oppose or be adverse to.”

- F. We can \_\_\_\_\_ against the Holy Spirit (Heb. 3:7-15).

Even though the Holy Spirit is trying to do His work in our lives, we can harden our heart so that His voice is no longer heard by us. The more you harden your heart the harder it becomes and the more difficult it is to turn around.

Pharaoh is an example of a man who resisted the work of the Holy Spirit and became a vessel of dishonor (Ex. 5:1-2, 9; 7:3-4, 22; 8:15, 32; 9:7, 12, 35; 10:1, 20, 27; 11:10; 14:4, 8; 15:5).

- G. We can \_\_\_\_\_ or despise the Holy Spirit (Heb. 10:29).

It is an insult to the Holy Spirit when we so despise what He has done for us that we return to the old ways (II Pet. 2:20-22).

- H. We can \_\_\_\_\_ the Holy Spirit (I Th. 5:19).

*Do not put out the light of the Spirit.* –TCNT

*Do not extinguish the Spirit’s fire.* –Ber

*Do not stifle the voice of the Spirit.* –ALT

*Do not suppress the Spirit.* –MSG

The word for “quench” in the Bible always refers to the \_\_\_\_\_ of a flame.

- I. We can \_\_\_\_\_ the Holy Spirit (Mt. 12:22-32; Mark; 3:28-29; Luke 12:10).

The only way to understand what Jesus was saying is by understanding the full context of His statement and to whom He was speaking.

1. The \_\_\_\_\_

Jesus was speaking to the religious leaders of the day who should have been the most prepared and open to the message of the Gospel. However, in the face of the awesome teaching and miracles of Jesus they were totally unconvinced and were resistant to the notion of Jesus as the Messiah.

2. The \_\_\_\_\_

Jesus followed up on His baptism in Jordan with a tremendous ministry in Israel. He shared some of the clearest teaching on the laws of the kingdom;



He opened the eyes of the blind; He cleansed lepers; He even raised people from the dead.

In the face of all of that the religious leaders refused to believe and they even accused Jesus of doing what He was doing in the power of Beelzebub (Mt. 12:24).

3. The \_\_\_\_\_

At this point Jesus does two things.

- a. He gives the religious leaders a stern \_\_\_\_\_ about blasphemy against the Holy Spirit.
- b. He immediately changes His \_\_\_\_\_ teaching.

4. The \_\_\_\_\_ Sin

The unpardonable sin is not...

- a. Making a \_\_\_\_\_ in a fit of rage or an accidental slip of the tongue.
- b. Ascribing “speaking in tongues” to the work \_\_\_\_\_.
- c. Knowingly \_\_\_\_\_ something that you know you should not.
- d. \_\_\_\_\_.

The unpardonable sin is the \_\_\_\_\_ of all of the above offences against the Holy Spirit. It is a knowledgeable and deliberate sin. It is not a sin of ignorance (I Tim. 1:12-13).

Blasphemy against the Holy Spirit is the incorrigible hardening of the heart against the work of the Holy Spirit and is caused by repeated, willful refusal to partake of God’s way of salvation, coupled with a persistence to follow the ways of darkness. It can only be committed by someone to whom the deity of Jesus Christ has been internally revealed (Heb. 3:12-13).

5. Characteristics of an Unpardonable Sinner

- No godly sorrow
- No repentance
- No desire for God
- No desire to change
- Hardness of heart
- Willful disobedient

6. Guidelines for Judgment

- a. God practices His own guideline of \_\_\_\_\_ (Luke 17:3-4).
- b. Jesus will not cast away those who \_\_\_\_\_ (John 6:37).
- c. Whoever calls on the name of the Lord will \_\_\_\_\_ (Rom.10:13).
- d. Judgment will be based on how we \_\_\_\_\_ not on what we turned away from (Ezek. 18:21-32).

**II. How can we ensure that we do not offend the Holy Spirit?**

Thankfully, it is also possible \_\_\_\_\_ the Holy Spirit (Acts 15:28).

When we keep our hearts and our ears open to the Lord and live in a state of obedience to what the Holy Spirit is saying, we are sure to please the Holy Spirit.

## Lesson 10-11

### The Baptism of the Holy Spirit

#### I. What did the Old Testament promise in regard to the outpouring of the Holy Spirit?

- A. An outpouring was \_\_\_\_\_ to the Seed of Jacob (Is. 44:3).
- B. God would use \_\_\_\_\_ to speak to His people (Is. 28:11-12; See I Cor. 14:21).
- C. God promised to pour out \_\_\_\_\_ on all flesh in the last days (Joel 2:28-29).

#### II. What was the relation of Christ to the baptism of the Holy Spirit?

- A. Jesus \_\_\_\_\_ in the Holy Spirit at Jordan (Mt. 3:16-17; Mark 1:10-11; Luke 3:21-22; John 1:19-34).
- B. It is part of the ministry of Jesus \_\_\_\_\_ with the Holy Spirit (John 1:33; Compare to John 4:2).
- C. Jesus prophesied that this baptism would be \_\_\_\_\_ experience (John 7:38-39).
- D. In order for Christ to fulfill this ministry, He had to leave \_\_\_\_\_ (John 16:7).
- E. It is given on the basis of the finished work of Calvary and \_\_\_\_\_ of Christ (Acts 2:33; See also John 7:37-39).
- F. Christ gave His disciples \_\_\_\_\_ prior to their receiving the baptism of the Holy Spirit (Acts 1:4-5; Luke 24:49).

#### III. What is the baptism of the Holy Spirit?

- A. It is the \_\_\_\_\_ (Acts 1:4-5).

- B. It is an endowment with \_\_\_\_\_ to do the commands of Christ (Acts 1:8; Luke 24:49).
- C. It is a definite experience of which we can know that we \_\_\_\_\_ received (Acts 19:2).
- D. It takes place at a given \_\_\_\_\_ (Acts 1:5).
- E. It is an operation of the Spirit distinct from and \_\_\_\_\_ the conversion experience or being born of the Spirit (Acts 8:12, 15-16; 19:1-2).
- F. Every \_\_\_\_\_ has the Holy Spirit, but not every believer has the baptism of the Holy Spirit (I Cor. 6:19; Rom. 8:9; Acts 19:1-2).
- G. It is part of the proper Christian \_\_\_\_\_ and separation from the old life (Acts 2:38-40).
- H. Synonymous phrases include baptized with the Holy Spirit, the Holy Spirit fell on them, the promise of the Father etc.

**IV. How did the Early Church experience the baptism of the Holy Spirit?**

- A. On the \_\_\_\_\_ God poured out His Spirit upon the expectant disciples (Acts 2:1-13).
- B. The believers at \_\_\_\_\_ received the Holy Spirit (Acts 8:14-17).
- C. The Holy Spirit fell on those that heard the Word in the house of \_\_\_\_\_, a Gentile (Acts 10:44-48; 11:15-17).
- D. The \_\_\_\_\_ believers received the gift of the Holy Spirit (Acts 19:1-6).
- E. \_\_\_\_\_ received the Holy Spirit (Acts 9:17-18).

**V. What is the necessity of receiving the baptism of the Holy Spirit?**

- A. The baptism of the Holy Spirit is \_\_\_\_\_ for every Christian for the service that Christ demands and expects of us.
  - 1. Christ commanded the disciples \_\_\_\_\_ upon the work to which He had Himself called them until they were baptized with the Holy Spirit (Acts 1:4).

2. Jesus Christ Himself \_\_\_\_\_ into His ministry until the Spirit of God come upon Him and He had been anointed with the Holy Spirit and power (Luke 3:21-22; 4:14, 18; John 1:29-34; 2:11; Acts 10:38).
  3. When the apostles found believers in Christ they sought to discover whether they had been baptized in the Holy Spirit, and if not, they \_\_\_\_\_ saw to it that they were (Acts 19:1-2).
- B. With the baptism of the Holy Spirit comes \_\_\_\_\_ to the believer (Acts 1:8).

## **VI. What is the evidence of the baptism of the Holy Spirit?**

- A. In all of the instances of people receiving the baptism of the Holy Spirit in the Bible, \_\_\_\_\_ is either present or implied.
1. This was true at the initial outpouring on the day of Pentecost (Acts 2:4).
  2. This was true when the Samaritans were baptized in the Holy Spirit (Acts 8:14-21).
  3. This was true when Paul receive his Spirit baptism (Acts 9:17 with I Cor. 14:18). .
  4. This was true when the Holy Spirit fell upon Cornelius and his household (Acts 10:44-48).
  5. This was true when the men of Ephesus were baptized in the Holy Spirit (Acts 19:1-6).
- B. Ernest Gentile in his book *God and His Word* states, “The Bible does not say that you **MUST** speak in tongues to have the baptism of the Holy Spirit, but it does teach us by illustration that if you have the baptism of the Holy Spirit, you will be given the immediate evidence of speaking in tongues.”
- C. Perhaps God chose this sign because He wants to purify us by getting a hold of our \_\_\_\_\_ (Jam. 3:1-12).

## **VII. Who may receive the baptism of the Holy Spirit?**

- A. All \_\_\_\_\_ in Christ are candidates (Acts 2:39; Mark 16:17).
- B. The fundamental conditions upon which the baptism of the Holy Spirit is given are \_\_\_\_\_ in Jesus Christ as an all-sufficient Savior apart from the works of the law (Acts 2:38; 10:44).

- C. For those who believe on Christ the experimental reception of the baptism with the Holy Spirit is sometimes conditioned on the believer's \_\_\_\_\_ that there is such a blessing and that it is for him in the here and now (Acts 19:2-6).
- D. God gives the Holy Spirit to them that \_\_\_\_\_ Him. Obedience means absolute surrender to the Lordship of Christ (Acts 5:32).

**VIII. How does one receive the baptism of the Holy Spirit?**

- A. Fulfill the \_\_\_\_\_ for receiving the Holy Spirit as listed above.
- B. Remember that it is a \_\_\_\_\_ and not earned (Gal. 3:2).
- C. Ask \_\_\_\_\_ to give you this gift and He will (Acts 8:14; Luke 11:9-13).
- D. Expect \_\_\_\_\_ this gift as hands are laid upon you (Acts 8:14-17; 9:17).
- E. Exercise your faith by \_\_\_\_\_ in an unknown language unto the Lord.
- F. Yield your unruly member as an instrument of righteousness, not fearing that the Lord will give you \_\_\_\_\_ than that which you desire.
- G. Do not attempt to work up your \_\_\_\_\_, relax in His presence.
- H. Once you have received the baptism of the Holy Spirit use your tongue \_\_\_\_\_ as it is a key to spiritual vitality.

## Lesson 12

### Speaking with Other Tongues

#### I. Why is “speaking with other tongues” sometimes misunderstood?

- A. There are those who do not believe that this experience is for \_\_\_\_\_ (I Cor. 13:8-10).
1. This comes from a misunderstanding of the \_\_\_\_\_ of I Corinthians 13.
  2. This comes from a misunderstanding of what is referred to by “that which is \_\_\_\_\_.”
- B. There are those who do not believe that this experience is for \_\_\_\_\_ (I Cor. 12:28-30; Mark 16:17-18; Acts 2:38-39).
- C. There are those who are troubled by what appears to be \_\_\_\_\_ instructions on the subject (I Cor. 14:5-9, 18-19, 23).
- D. There are different \_\_\_\_\_ of “speaking with tongues” in the Church.

The only way to resolve the apparent conflict in relation to the experience of speaking with other tongues is to realize that the Bible actually refers to three different expressions of speaking with tongues. In each verse the reader must determine from the context the expression of tongues to which it refers.

1. The \_\_\_\_\_: Speaking in tongues as a private prayer language (I Cor. 14:18).
2. The \_\_\_\_\_: Speaking in tongues as one of the nine gifts of the Spirit (I Cor. 12:10). Note that the gift of tongues will be covered more fully in Lesson 23 of this course.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_: Speaking in tongues as a ministry of some members of the Body of Christ (I Cor. 12:28-30).

Study the following chart for further distinctions between these three expressions.

## Speaking with Tongues

### The Evidence, the Gift and the Ministry

Evidence	Gift	Ministry
<p><b>Defined:</b> The initial evidence of the Baptism of the Holy Spirit that becomes an ongoing ability used for the purpose of communion with God in private prayer and the edification of the one speaking.</p>	<p><b>Defined:</b> One of the nine gifts of the Holy Spirit available to every believer from time to time at the impulse of the Spirit. It is most often used in conjunction with the Gift of the Interpretation of Tongues and is used for the edification of the church.</p>	<p><b>Defined:</b> A ministry that is given to some individual members in the Body of Christ to be used regularly in conjunction and harmony with the other body ministries for the purpose of ministering to the church and the world.</p>
<p><b>Characteristics:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For all believers</li> <li>• Permanent endowment</li> <li>• To be used often</li> <li>• To be used privately</li> <li>• No one understands</li> <li>• Communion with God</li> <li>• Edification of speaker</li> </ul>	<p><b>Characteristics:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Available to believers</li> <li>• Temporary endowment</li> <li>• To be used on occasion</li> <li>• To be used publicly</li> <li>• To be accompanied by interpretation</li> <li>• Edification of the church</li> </ul>	<p><b>Characteristics:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Available to a few</li> <li>• Permanent ministry</li> <li>• To be used regularly</li> <li>• To be used publicly</li> <li>• To be accompanied by interpretation</li> <li>• Edification of the church</li> </ul>
<p><b>Key Verses:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mark 16:17</li> <li>• Acts 10:46</li> <li>• Acts 19:6</li> <li>• I Corinthians 14:2, 4, 5, 6, 14, 18, 19, 23, 31</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Verses:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I Corinthians 12:10</li> <li>• I Corinthians 13:1, 8</li> <li>• I Corinthians 14:5, 13, 22, 26-27</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Verses:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I Corinthians 12:28, 30</li> <li>• I Corinthians 13:1, 8</li> <li>• I Corinthians 14:26-27</li> </ul>

E. What occurred on the Day of Pentecost was the \_\_\_\_\_ outpouring of the Holy Spirit in fulfillment of the prophecy of Joel (Joel 2:28-32; Acts 2:1-13).

Some of the unique features of this experience include the following:

1. The heavenly sound of a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The manifestation of fire and the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The miracle of tongues being \_\_\_\_\_ without interpretation.



**II. What are some of the reasons for speaking in tongues?**

- A. It is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ a believer (Mark 16:17; John 7:38-39).
- B. By it God speaks \_\_\_\_\_ (I Cor. 14:21; Is. 28:11-12).
- C. By it man may speak \_\_\_\_\_ (I Cor. 14:2).
- D. It is a way to \_\_\_\_\_ or build ourselves up (I Cor. 14:4; Jude 20).
- E. It is a way to \_\_\_\_\_, praise and bless God (Acts 10:45 I Cor. 14:16).
- F. It is a means of spiritual \_\_\_\_\_ (I Cor. 14:15, 17; John 4:24).
- G. It is part of the spiritual \_\_\_\_\_ of the believer (Eph. 6:18).
- H. It is part of the \_\_\_\_\_ of the believer.
- I. It helps us to pray according to the \_\_\_\_\_ (Rom. 8:26; I Cor. 14:14).
- J. It is a spiritual \_\_\_\_\_ for which we should be thankful (I Cor. 14:18).
- K. It is spoken of as a “\_\_\_\_\_” or a “resting place” (Is. 28:11-12).

## Lesson 13-14

### The Fruit of the Spirit

#### I. What do we mean when we speak of fruit?

- A. The word “fruit” literally means “that which is produced by the \_\_\_\_\_ of a living organism” (Vine’s Expository Dictionary, pg. 256).
- B. In the natural realm, fruit is usually thought of as the \_\_\_\_\_ of a plant.
- C. The word is used metaphorically in this case of attitudes, works and deeds that result from the energy from \_\_\_\_\_.
- D. Fruit is the visible expression of power working inwardly and \_\_\_\_\_.

#### II. What are some of the biblical challenges regarding fruit in our lives?

- A. True fruit comes from a spirit of \_\_\_\_\_ in our lives (Mt. 3:8; Luke 3:8).
- B. True fruit can only come forth from a seed that has \_\_\_\_\_ (John 12:24-25).
- C. True fruit can only come forth from those who \_\_\_\_\_ (John 15:5).
- D. God has an \_\_\_\_\_ of fruit in our lives (Mt. 21:19; Luke 3:9; 13:6-9; John 15:16).
- E. God expects the fruit from our lives to be \_\_\_\_\_ (John 15:1-2, 5, 8). God is never satisfied with some fruit.
- F. If we do not produce godly fruit there will be \_\_\_\_\_ (Mt. 3:10; John 15:2). Jesus actually cursed the fig tree that did not produce fruit (Mt. 21:18-20; Mark 11:12-14, 20-21).
- G. Fruit can come forth in \_\_\_\_\_ (Mt. 13:8; Mark 4:7-8).
- H. Fruit takes \_\_\_\_\_ to produce (James 5:7-8).
- I. The way you know the nature of the tree is by examining the \_\_\_\_\_ (Mt. 7:15-20; 12:33).
- J. Those that bear the proper fruit are \_\_\_\_\_ by the Lord (Mt. 21:43).

#### III. How does fruit come forth from one’s life?

- A. In the Bible, the Church or the people of God are referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Lord (Song. 4:12-15), the planting of the Lord (Is. 61:3b) or His husbandry (I Cor. 3:9).
- B. At times individuals in that garden are likened to plants or \_\_\_\_\_ (Ps. 1:3; Ps. 92:12-14).
1. Palm Trees (Ps. 92:12)
  2. Cedar Trees (Ps. 92:12)
  3. Willow Trees (Is. 44:4)
- C. The trees in a garden can either bring forth \_\_\_\_\_ fruit or \_\_\_\_\_ fruit (Mt. 7:17-18; Luke 6:43-45).
1. Jesus spoke of a \_\_\_\_\_ tree and a \_\_\_\_\_ tree.
  2. In order for there to be two types of trees there must be two types of \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. Each of these trees is inspired by a \_\_\_\_\_ that produces fruit of like nature and character.

Note the following progressions:

THE BAD TREE is the result of  
BAD SEED and it produces  
BAD FRUIT that is inspired by  
THE FLESH

THE GOOD TREE is the result of  
GOOD SEED and it produces  
GOOD FRUIT that is inspired by  
THE HOLY SPIRIT

*It is the Spirit who gives life; the flesh profits nothing.* John 6:63a

- D. God's desire is that all of the trees of His garden bring forth \_\_\_\_\_ (Ezek. 47:7, 12).
- E. Good fruit will only come forth if the \_\_\_\_\_ for good fruit are present.
1. There must be \_\_\_\_\_ (Mark 4:14; Luke 8:11; I Peter 1:23).
  2. There must be \_\_\_\_\_ (Ezek. 17:8). The soil is our hearts.

Jesus spoke of four kinds of soil that could characterize our hearts (Mt. 13:3-9, 18-23).

- a. The Wayside (Mt. 13:4, 19)

Here is a person who hears the Word of God but whose heart (soil) is \_\_\_\_\_. Because of the hardness of the soil, the seed is not able to get below the surface. The word is “on” the heart but not “in” the heart. This becomes an easy target for the birds of the air to snatch the word away. The result is no germination of the seed and hence \_\_\_\_\_.

b. The Stony Ground (Mt. 13:5-6, 20-21)

This soil represents a heart that is \_\_\_\_\_ with hard places that should have been removed to prepare for the planting of the seed. As a result the soil is very shallow. This heart belongs to one who gets very excited about the word until they understand the implications of the word. They are superficial hearers and as soon as persecution or challenge comes to them, they give up. The result of this is also \_\_\_\_\_.

c. The Thorny Ground (Mt. 13:7, 22)

This soil represents a heart that wants it all and does not \_\_\_\_\_ between good seed and bad seed. They are double minded individuals who want the best of the world and the best of Christianity. Unfortunately the bad seed chokes out the good seed. If the cares of life and the deceitfulness of riches are allowed to co-exist with the good seed, the good plants will be choked out. There is only so much nutrition for plants. In this case there was \_\_\_\_\_.

d. The Good Ground (Mt. 13:8, 23)

The good ground represents a heart that is \_\_\_\_\_ to the Word of God. This is a heart that hears, understands and keeps the Word (Luke 8:15). This is the life that \_\_\_\_\_.

3. There must be a \_\_\_\_\_ of the seed (Job 14:9; Is. 44:4; Jer. 17:7-8; Ezek. 19:10). The Holy Spirit is likened to rain (Acts 2:2:17). The word of God and doctrine is also likened to water rain or dew (Deut. 32:1-2; Eph. 5:26).
4. There must be a \_\_\_\_\_ of the seed (Luke 13:6-9).
5. There must be a \_\_\_\_\_ of the seed (John 15:1-7).

The conditions for fruitfulness that are described in this passage are:

- Union with Christ.
- Purging by the Father.
- Abiding in Christ.
- Christ and His Word abiding in us.

6. There must be a removal of \_\_\_\_\_ to growth and fruitfulness.

#### IV. What is the fruit of the Spirit?

- A. The fruit of the Spirit is that which springs forth from the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Holy Spirit in our lives.
  1. Because it is a work of the Spirit there should be no striving, no worrying but a simple \_\_\_\_\_ to the Spirit of God.
  2. It is called the fruit of the Spirit because we cannot take the \_\_\_\_\_ for it (Hos. 14:8; Is. 51:3).
    - a. It is the believer's \_\_\_\_\_ to the Lord that causes him or her to bear fruit (Is. 61:1-3).
    - b. The Spirit is working in us so that Christ and His \_\_\_\_\_ might be formed in us (Gal. 4:19; I Pet. 2:9).

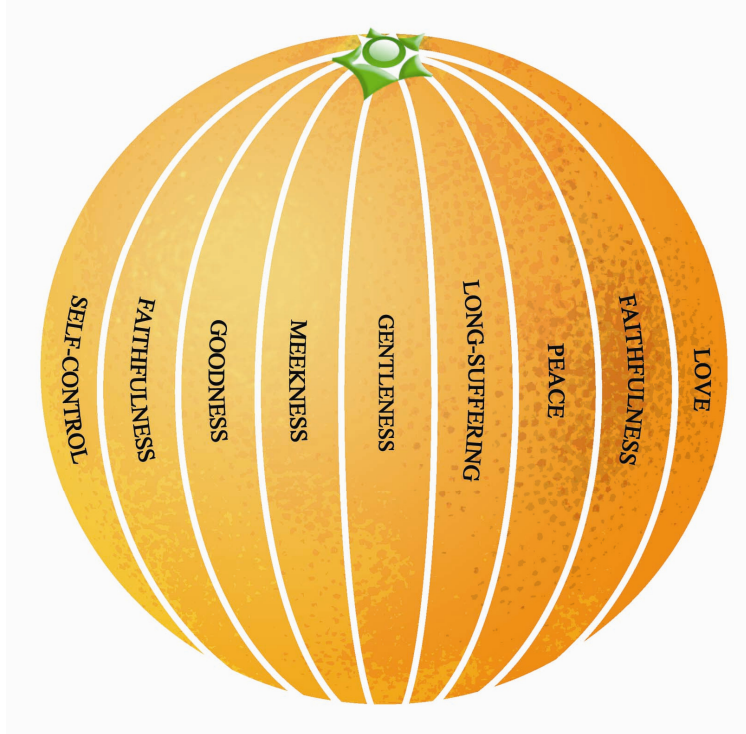
The word used in this verse for “praises” means “virtues, moral goodness or purity.”

- B. The fruit of the Spirit is described in Galatians 5:22-23.
  1. The fruit of the Spirit should be expected to grow, mature and ripen \_\_\_\_\_.
  2. The fruit of the Spirit is contrasted to the works of \_\_\_\_\_.

The Spirit Produces	The Flesh Produces
LOVE	Hatred, Anger, Animosity, Hostility, Murder
JOY	Heaviness, Sorrow, Misery, Depression
PEACE	Strife, Contention, Restlessness, Anxiety
LONGSUFFERING	Impatience, Fretfulness, Hastiness
GENTLENESS	Pushiness, Harshness, Quarrelsomeness
GOODNESS	Wickedness, Jealousy, Sorcery, Immorality
FAITH	Doubt, Mistrust, Unbelief, Apprehension
MEEKNESS	Pride, Selfish Ambition, Intolerance
SELF-CONTROL	Addictions, Angry Outbursts, Unrestraint

- C. The fruit of the Spirit is \_\_\_\_\_ in number.

1. Although these qualities can be studied separately, they are \_\_\_\_\_ in the life of the believer.
  - a. They should be pictured like an \_\_\_\_\_ rather than a bowl full of different kinds of fruit (See Diagram).



- b. In some believers \_\_\_\_\_ may predominate the others yet all will be present in some measure if the Holy Spirit is operating in the life of the believer.
  - The \_\_\_\_\_ of Moses (Num. 12:3)
  - The \_\_\_\_\_ of Job (Jam. 5:11)
  - The \_\_\_\_\_ of the Apostle John (John 20:2; 21:7, 20)

2. These are seen in contrast to the works (plural) of the flesh (Gal. 5:19).

- a. The plural stresses the disorganization, fragmentation and the instability of the life lived under the dictates of the flesh.
- b. The unregenerate life is fragmented and at odds with itself.

D. The fruit of the Spirit as they are listed have a certain \_\_\_\_\_ to them.

1. The first one on the list is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. This one is the \_\_\_\_\_ on which the other are built.

- b. This one \_\_\_\_\_ the rest of the qualities (I Cor. 13:3).

Paul makes it clear in I Corinthians 13 that love:

- suffers long;
- is kind;
- does not envy;
- does not parade itself;
- does not get “puffed up”;
- does not behave rudely;
- is not provoked;
- does not think evilly, nor rejoice in sin;
- rejoices in the truth;
- bears all things;
- believes all things;
- hopes all things;
- endures all things.

2. The rest of the fruit listed divide themselves into \_\_\_\_\_ groups of \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. My inner state of mind—Love, Joy, Peace
- b. My attitudes toward others—Longsuffering, Gentleness, Goodness
- c. My demonstration of trust in the Lord—Faith, Meekness, Self-Control

- E. The fruit of the Spirit is supported by societal \_\_\_\_\_ (Gal. 5:23b).

*...against such there is no law.*

*And no law exists against any of them. –Phillips*

*Against such things there is no law [that can bring a charge]. –Amp.*

*Here there is no conflict with the law. –NLT*

*There is no law against those who practice these things. –Moffatt*

*There is no law against behaving in any of these ways. –CEV*

## V. What can I do to insure a place of fruitfulness in the Kingdom?

- A. Make sure that you have partaken of the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Word of God. It will produce after its own kind (Gen. 1:11).
- B. Make sure that you sow \_\_\_\_\_ for a large harvest (Mark 4:24).
- C. Yield \_\_\_\_\_ totally to the Spirit of God (Rom. 6:13, 19-22).

- D. Prepare the \_\_\_\_\_ of your heart before the Lord (II Chr. 30:18-19).
1. Plow up the \_\_\_\_\_ ground (Hos. 10:12).
  2. Live by principle not by \_\_\_\_\_ (Ps.119).
  3. Separate yourself from \_\_\_\_\_ of this life (Luke 21:34; Col. 3:2-3; Tit. 2:12; Jam. 4:4).
  4. Be both hears and \_\_\_\_\_ of the word (Ezek. 33:32; Mt. 7:26; Luke 11:27; Jam. 1:22-24).
- E. Yield your members to the \_\_\_\_\_ process (John 15:2).
- F. Plant yourself by \_\_\_\_\_ (Ps. 92:13-14).

*But the godly will flourish like palm trees and grow strong like the cedars of Lebanon. For they are transplanted into the LORD's own house. They flourish in the courts of our God. Even in old age they will still produce fruit; they will remain vital and green. –NLT*



## Lesson 15-17

### The Gifts of the Holy Spirit

#### I. Introduction to the Gifts of the Spirit.

A. The Godhead is involved in giving in the plan of redemption.

1. The Father gave the \_\_\_\_\_ (John 3:16).
2. The Son gave the \_\_\_\_\_ (John 15:26; Acts 2:33).
3. The Spirit gives \_\_\_\_\_ (I Cor. 12:8-12).

B. The Godhead also provides different \_\_\_\_\_ to enable the Church (I Cor. 12:1-6).

1. The Holy Spirit provides the \_\_\_\_\_ through which divine ability is imparted (vs. 4).
2. The Lord Jesus provides \_\_\_\_\_ to believers including the five leadership and other body ministries (I Cor. 12:5).
3. The Father God \_\_\_\_\_ the believer or provides the impetus to make the gifts and ministries effective (I Cor. 12:6). It is the proper motivation behind the gifts and ministries that make them work and produce the proper result.

Source	Holy Spirit	Jesus	Father
<b>Grace Given</b>	Gifts or Manifestations	Ministries or Functions	Motivations or Energies
<b>Greek Word</b>	<i>Charisma</i>	<i>Diakonia</i>	<i>Energeima</i>
<b>English Equivalent</b>	Gift of Grace or Favor	Ministry, Service or Function	Workings, Effects or Energies
<b>Key Verses</b>	I Corinthians 12:7-11	I Corinthians 12:12-30; Ephesians 4:7-16; Romans 12:1-8	I Corinthians 13-14
<b>Examples</b>	Word of Wisdom, Knowledge, Faith, Healings, Miracles, Prophecy, Tongues, Interpretation, Discerning of Spirits	Apostle, Prophet, Evangelist, Pastor, Teacher, Giver, Shower of Mercy Exhorter, Helper, Healer, Etc.	Love  Edification
<b>Distinctions</b>	An outshining of the Holy Spirit made available to all believers when needed at the direction of the Holy Spirit.	A lifetime call or ministry that is to be recognized, developed and fulfilled by each member of the Body of Christ.	The effectual power that is to operate behind all of the gifts and ministries in the Body of Christ.

## II. The “GIFTS” of the Spirit defined.

A. The Greek word for “gifts” is “χαρῖσμα” (charisma).

1. This word occurs \_\_\_\_\_ times in the New Testament (Rom. 1:11).
2. This word is etymologically connected to “χάρις” (charis) meaning “\_\_\_\_\_ or unmerited favor.”
3. This word always refers to a free and \_\_\_\_\_ gift (Rom. 5:15-16; 12:6; I Pet. 4:10).
4. This word is always referred to as coming from \_\_\_\_\_ as the source and the giver.
5. This word literally means “a gift freely and \_\_\_\_\_” or “a favor bestowed.”
  - a. It can refer to our eternal \_\_\_\_\_ (Rom. 6:23).
  - b. It can refer to special \_\_\_\_\_ by God consistent with our calling (I Cor. 7:7).
  - c. It can refer to our \_\_\_\_\_ from the Lord (Rom. 11:29; 12:6; I Cor. 12:28, 30, 31; I Tim. 4:14; II Tim. 1:6; I Pet. 4:10).
  - d. It can refer to the charismatic gifts of the \_\_\_\_\_ (I Cor. 1:7; 12:4, 9).

B. The “Gifts of the Spirit” are to be distinguished from other gifts of God.

They are distinguished from the other gifts of God in at least two ways.

1. They are \_\_\_\_\_ the Spirit (I Cor. 12:4, 7-11).
2. They are a \_\_\_\_\_ the Spirit (I Cor. 12:7).
  - a. The word “manifestation” means “\_\_\_\_\_”.
  - b. These nine gifts are the ways in which the indwelling Spirit shines forth or \_\_\_\_\_ through believers.

C. These “Gifts of the Spirit” are \_\_\_\_\_ in character.

1. These are not simply an extension or refinement of \_\_\_\_\_ abilities or powers.
2. These cannot be \_\_\_\_\_ by man by a systematic approach or study.

- D. These “Gifts of the Spirit” are distributed at the \_\_\_\_\_ the Holy Spirit (I Cor. 12:11).
- E. These “Gifts of the Spirit” are not \_\_\_\_\_ endowments, but they are given by the Spirit to meet \_\_\_\_\_ needs at \_\_\_\_\_ times.
- F. These “Gifts of the Spirit” are \_\_\_\_\_ the Holy Spirit, the believer does not possess them as such. Hence...
1. No one has \_\_\_\_\_ gifts of the Spirit.
  2. The Holy Spirit has \_\_\_\_\_ gifts of the Spirit.
  3. The Holy Spirit is \_\_\_\_\_ every believer.
  4. The Holy Spirit may manifest \_\_\_\_\_ gifts through any believer at any time to meet any particular need.
  5. Paul serves as a good example of someone who was yielded to the Spirit and was used of the Lord in \_\_\_\_\_.
    - a. Word of Knowledge (Acts 13:9-12)
    - b. A Word of Wisdom (Acts 23:6-10)
    - c. Discerning of Spirits (Acts 16:16-18)
    - f. Faith (Romans 15:18-19)
    - e. Healing (Acts 14:8-10)
    - f. Miracles (Acts 20:9-12)
    - g. Others by implications: Tongues and Prophecy (I Cor. 14:6)
- G. These “Gifts of the Spirit” can be simply defined as follows:

**“The Gifts of the Spirit are supernatural endowments given to the believer at the direction of the Holy Spirit to meet particular needs at particular times.”**

### III. The “Gifts” of the Spirit are for Today!

(Much of the following in this section is taken from Donald Gee)

A. There are several arguments proposed against the validity of the “gifts” for today.

1. Some say that the Lord \_\_\_\_\_ the gifts of the Spirit at the end of the apostolic age. The argument has these elements:
  - a. Discernment was needed before \_\_\_\_\_ was complete so true and false revelation given in oral form could be judged.
  - b. Speaking with \_\_\_\_\_ is replaced by the canon of Scripture, the perfect (I Cor. 13:8).
  - c. Miracles have ceased because “the particular \_\_\_\_\_ for which they were originally given has ceased to exist”.
  - d. Prophesying is just another word for inspired \_\_\_\_\_, but again, since the canon has been established, there is no more need for futuristic prophecy.
  - e. Healings were needed in days when \_\_\_\_\_ was not well developed.
2. Some say that \_\_\_\_\_ proves that they ceased with the apostolic age.
3. Some say that the New Testament canon is now completed, and so ministry through spiritual \_\_\_\_\_ is no longer needed.
4. Some say that they are no longer needed today, because the world is now \_\_\_\_\_ of the truth of Christianity.
5. Some say, “If these gifts are for today, then why are they not manifested and possessed by our great \_\_\_\_\_?”

B. There are several things that can be said in the face of these arguments.

1. Nowhere are we ever told or instructed that these gifts would \_\_\_\_\_ or that there is, in fact, a special apostolic age (Mark 16:17-18; Mt. 28:19-20; Acts 2:38-39; Rom. 11:29; Heb. 13:8).
2. Throughout history there has always been a \_\_\_\_\_ of believers who experienced these “gifts.”
3. The New Testament Canon is not \_\_\_\_\_ that is to come (I Cor. 13:10 with Eph. 4:13).
4. The gifts of the Spirit are needed \_\_\_\_\_ for the gospel to be confirmed with signs, wonders and mighty deeds.

- Perhaps some resist the idea of the gifts of the Holy Spirit simply because they are not part of their \_\_\_\_\_ or religious tradition (Mt. 15:6; Rom.10:17).

#### IV. The “Gifts” of the Spirit are necessary.

- The Church of today is sorely in need of the \_\_\_\_\_ demonstrated in the book of Acts.
  - The Church in the Book of Acts referred to “\_\_\_\_\_” miracles (Acts 19:11-12). Today any miracle is special.
  - The gifts are not \_\_\_\_\_ adornments for the Church, but \_\_\_\_\_ operations without which the Church cannot function properly.
  - God rules the Church, which is and should be \_\_\_\_\_ (Acts 1:8).
- The gifts are part of the “\_\_\_\_\_” that are to follow believers (Mark 16:15-20).
  - They are God’s way of confirming our witness in both word \_\_\_\_\_.
  - They are part of our \_\_\_\_\_ as ambassadors of Jesus (See: Acts 8:5-8; Rom. 15:17-20; I Cor. 2:4-5; Heb. 2:1-4).
- Where the gifts are in evidence, \_\_\_\_\_ occurs.
  - This happened with a \_\_\_\_\_ expression of the gifts of the Spirit in the healing of the lame man (Connect Acts 3:6-10 with Acts 4:4).
  - This happened with a \_\_\_\_\_ expression of the gifts of the Spirit in the judgment on Ananias and Saphira (Connect Acts 5:3-5 with Acts 5:12-16).
- The gifts help to \_\_\_\_\_, strengthen and edify the Body of Christ (Rom. 1:11; I Cor. 14:3-5; I Cor. 14:12, 26; I Cor. 12:7).
- We are told to \_\_\_\_\_ these gifts not just “tolerate” them (I Cor. 12:31; 14:1, 12).
  - These gifts were to provide a spiritual capability for mightier works than the finest \_\_\_\_\_ could ever supply.
  - The New Testament believer is called to the highest order of ministry. The gifts of the Spirit are the \_\_\_\_\_ with which he ministers.

F. The gifts give expression to the principle of \_\_\_\_\_ (I Cor. 12:12-27), each member contributing and flowing together to edify the whole.

G. The gifts are an indication and confirmation of the \_\_\_\_\_ in our midst (I Cor. 14:25).

*...and they will fall down on their knees and worship God, declaring, "God is really here among you." –NLT*

*...declaring that God is among you in very truth. –Amp*

*...publicly confessing that God is indeed among you. –Knox*

H. The gifts are a \_\_\_\_\_ to unbelievers (Acts 13:12; I Cor. 14:25).

## V. The "Gifts" of the Spirit in operation.

"There is a madness which is of faith and a madness which is of fanaticism. The former is manifested in an utter devotion to God and His holy will (Mark 3:21; Acts 26:24). The latter is something which has plagued Christianity from apostolic days. The fear of the latter must never be allowed to drive off from practicing the former."

--G. Raymond Carlson, *Paraclete*, Spring 1976, page 12

A. God and man work together as \_\_\_\_\_ in the operation of the gifts.

1. We can be sure that God will do \_\_\_\_\_.

a. He \_\_\_\_\_ the gifts (I Cor. 12:11, 18, 28).

b. He gives different gifts to different ones (Rom. 12: 3, 6).

2. We must be ready to do \_\_\_\_\_.

a. We should be totally \_\_\_\_\_ to the Lord. (Rom. 6:13)

b. We should have \_\_\_\_\_ to be used in this realm. (I Cor. 14:1, 12, 19).

c. We should learn \_\_\_\_\_ about the gifts (I Cor. 12:1; Hos. 4:6).

d. We should \_\_\_\_\_ to be used (I Cor. 14:13; Mt. 7:11).

e. We should keep our eyes on \_\_\_\_\_ and not the gift.

f. We should maintain \_\_\_\_\_ and dispel unbelief (Mark. 6:5-6; Mt. 21:21; Jam. 5:15; Rom. 12:6)

- g. For those who have dormant gifts, we must not \_\_\_\_\_ them but stir them up (I Tim. 4:14).

B. There are several principles that are important in the operation of the gifts.

1. The Golden Rule governing the exercise of spiritual gifts is \_\_\_\_\_ (I Cor. 12:7; 14:3, 4, 5, 12, 17-26).

*But the manifestation of the Spirit is given to each one for the profit of all...  
I Corinthians 12:7  
...for some useful purpose. –NEB*

Questions to ask:

- a. Will this \_\_\_\_\_ the people of God?
- b. Will it \_\_\_\_\_ the local church?
- c. Will it bring \_\_\_\_\_ to the saints (I Cor. 14:31)?
2. The gifts of the Spirit must be \_\_\_\_\_ against the Word of God (Is. 8:20).
- a. The gifts should \_\_\_\_\_ the word; never violate it (Gal. 1:8).
- b. The gifts are not infallible because they are operating through \_\_\_\_\_ vessels.
- c. Just because something sounds good or pleasant to \_\_\_\_\_ does not make it divine truth (Jer. 5:31; II Tim. 4:3).
3. The gifts must be operated decently and \_\_\_\_\_ (Col. 2:5; I Cor. 14:27, 29, 33, 40).

For the purpose of order in the corporate gathering, the person operating the gift should evaluate three things:

- a. Evaluate the \_\_\_\_\_. The message should be clear and must not bring confusion to what the Spirit is saying (I Cor. 14:31-33).
- i. Is this flowing with what God is already saying?
- ii. Is this edifying to the people of God?
- b. Evaluate the \_\_\_\_\_. It must fit in with what has gone before and prepare for what will follow.

- c. Evaluate the \_\_\_\_\_. Personal mannerisms should never detract from the message.
    - i. Is my voice clear and loud?
    - ii. Are my physical members in control?
4. The gifts must be operated without the vessel drawing \_\_\_\_\_ to itself.
    - a. We should seek to exalt \_\_\_\_\_ not ourselves (John 3:30).
    - b. We should exercise true \_\_\_\_\_ in the way we function (Rom. 12:3).
    - c. We should follow the \_\_\_\_\_ of the apostles (Acts 3:3-4; 12; 4:21).
  5. The one operating the gift should exercise \_\_\_\_\_ (I Cor. 14:32; Pro. 25:28; 29:11, 20).
    - a. Judge your own gift \_\_\_\_\_ you exercise it (Eccl. 5:1-2; Pro. 30:5-6).
    - b. Avoid all \_\_\_\_\_ manifestations (I Cor. 14:28, 30).
  6. Let the \_\_\_\_\_ or experienced set the flow and guidelines for what take place.
  7. Observe the guidelines set by the \_\_\_\_\_.
  8. Do not be afraid to \_\_\_\_\_, proving your own gift.
  9. The gifts must be \_\_\_\_\_ with the fruit of the Spirit (Gal. 5:22-23).
    - a. Both the gifts and the fruit are necessary.
      - i. The fruit of the Spirit represents the \_\_\_\_\_ of God.
      - ii. The gifts of the Spirit represent the \_\_\_\_\_ of God.
    - b. There was a perfect balance in Jesus (Mt. 26:53; Mt. 9:6; Luke 9:54-56).
    - c. Each of the different aspect of the fruit of the Spirit will help to balance the application of the various gifts. Think of how the following aspects of the fruit of the Spirit might affect the operation of the gifts.
      - i. Love (Eph. 4:15-16).



- Are you adding this to build up others (I Th. 3:12)?
- Are you interested in the well being of others (I Cor. 13)?

ii. Joy

Do you find joy in building the people of God (Ps. 27:4; 102:14)?

iii. Peace (Jam. 3:18)

iv. Patience, Gentleness, Self-control, Kindness, Etc.

**VI. There are some misconceptions regarding the gifts.**

There are at least three misconceptions regarding the gifts that are often made.

A. The gifts of the Spirit are given as an indication of God's \_\_\_\_\_ on your life or your assembly. This is not true because:

1. The gifts are not earned or deserved.
2. The gifts can be abused and misused.
3. God gives the gifts in order to meet the needs of His people not because of the worthiness of the vessel being used.
4. God will deal personally with those who misuse the gifts (Mt. 7:21-23).

B. One's ability to function in the gifts of the Spirit are an indication of spiritual \_\_\_\_\_. Again this is not true because:

1. The gifts of the Spirit are not earned or deserved.
2. Someone isn't "better" if they are used in a gift.

C. The gifts of the Spirit operate primarily in the context of the \_\_\_\_\_ in a local church.

### **The Basic Rule**

When operating the Gifts of the Spirit, obey the moving of the Spirit which operates according to the Word of God on the basis of love and edification.

## Lesson 18

### The Word of Wisdom and the Word of Knowledge

#### I. How do we define “the word of knowledge”?

The word of knowledge is the supernatural revelation of \_\_\_\_\_—past, present or future—which were not learned or developed through the efforts of the natural mind. It may be described as the \_\_\_\_\_ being imparted to the mind of the believer.

#### II. What are the four kinds of knowledge?

##### A. Natural Human Knowledge

1. This knowledge is \_\_\_\_\_ not supernatural.
2. This knowledge can be expanded through research, study and \_\_\_\_\_ (II Tim. 2:15).
3. This knowledge can be a source of human \_\_\_\_\_ (I Cor. 8:1).
4. This knowledge will \_\_\_\_\_ throughout the ages (Dan. 12:4).

##### B. Fallen Man’s Supernatural Knowledge

There are two sources of spiritual power in the world—God and Satan. This knowledge is that which is obtained from the world of the \_\_\_\_\_. This includes information gained from supernatural sources other than the Holy Spirit of God. It includes interactions with witches, wizards, mediums, séances, divination, astrology, horoscopes, Ouija boards, fortune tellers and the like (I Sam. 28:8; Is. 8:19-20).

1. This form of knowledge is a counterfeit to the true and is an \_\_\_\_\_ to the Lord (Lev. 19:26; Deut. 18:9-14; I Chr. 10:13-14).
2. In the Old Testament those who practiced these things were to be \_\_\_\_\_ (Ex. 22:18; Lev. 20:27).
3. Seeking this type of knowledge will lead to \_\_\_\_\_ (Lev. 19:31).
4. God is \_\_\_\_\_ when we seek this type of knowledge (Lev. 20:6).
5. We can expect this type of activity to also \_\_\_\_\_ throughout the ages (I Tim. 4:1).

##### C. True Intellectual or Spiritual Knowledge

This is spiritual knowledge that can only come to us through knowing God and His word.

1. This knowledge is that which comes to us when we are born again and have our eyes open to both \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ the Kingdom of God (John 3:3, 5).
2. This is knowledge that comes to us from \_\_\_\_\_ personally through Jesus Christ (John 17:3).
3. This is knowledge of the ways of God that comes to us from the \_\_\_\_\_ who dwells within us (I Cor. 2:11-14).
4. This knowledge comes to us by \_\_\_\_\_ the Lord in prayer and in His word (Ex. 33:13; Ps. 119:130).
5. This knowledge is \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge that will last forever (Mt. 24:35; I Pet. 1:25).
6. This knowledge is also on the \_\_\_\_\_ (Is. 11:9b).

D. Divine Supernatural Knowledge

This is a word of knowledge as described above.

1. This is not psychic phenomenon, extrasensory perception, clairvoyance or any other thing that is \_\_\_\_\_ by God.
2. This is not the result of human \_\_\_\_\_ or pursuit.
3. This is a \_\_\_\_\_ given by God in an instant of time.
4. This is the knowledge of a portion of information from God's \_\_\_\_\_ that can only be known divine impartation.

**III. What are some examples of the “word of knowledge” in operation?**

- A. Samuel was able to tell Saul that his lost donkeys \_\_\_\_\_ by a revelation from God (I Sam. 9:15-20).
- B. Samuel was able to find Saul hidden \_\_\_\_\_ by a revelation from God (I Sam. 10:21-23).
- C. Nathan was able to know the \_\_\_\_\_ of David by a revelation from God (II Sam. 12:7-13).
- D. The prophet Ahijah was able \_\_\_\_\_ through the disguise of Jereboam's wife by a revelation from God (I Kgs. 14:1-6).
- E. Elijah knew that Gehazi had asked for \_\_\_\_\_ from Naaman by a revelation from God (II Kgs. 5:20-27).

- F. Jesus knew that Nathanael was sitting \_\_\_\_\_ by a revelation from God (John 1:47-50).
- G. Jesus knew that the woman at the well had five past husbands and that she was living with a man who was not \_\_\_\_\_ by a revelation from God (John 4:17-18, 29).
- H. Jesus knew that Lazarus \_\_\_\_\_ by a revelation from God (John 11:13-14).
- I. Peter knew that Jesus was \_\_\_\_\_ by a revelation from God (Mt. 16:16-17).
- J. Peter knew about \_\_\_\_\_ of Ananias and Sapphira by a revelation from God (Acts 5:3).
- K. Ananias knew where Saul (Paul) would be \_\_\_\_\_ by a revelation from God (Acts 9:11-12, 17).
- L. Peter knew that three men were \_\_\_\_\_ by a revelation from God (Acts 10:17-23).

**IV. What are guidelines for the operation of the “word of knowledge”?**

- A. Ask God for \_\_\_\_\_ as to why you were given this piece of information.
- B. Ask God for \_\_\_\_\_ as to how to act upon this information.
- C. Ask God for \_\_\_\_\_ concerning with whom this information should be shared.
- D. Ask God how this information can be used for the purpose of \_\_\_\_\_.

**V. How do we define “the word of wisdom”?**

Whereas the word of knowledge is informative, wisdom is \_\_\_\_\_.

The word of wisdom is the supernatural \_\_\_\_\_ of knowledge. It is knowing the divine course of action to be taken in regard to the natural or supernatural knowledge God has given. It is proper judgment for action.

**VI. What are the four kinds of wisdom?**

- A. Natural Human Wisdom

Natural human wisdom is naturally applied knowledge (I Cor. 1:18-31; 2:6; Jam. 3:15).

**B. Fallen Man's Supernatural Wisdom**

This is the type of wisdom that is \_\_\_\_\_ by God that was used by Satan to tempt man in the Garden of Eden (Gen. 3:6; Dan. 2:27-28).

**C. True Intellectual or Spiritual Wisdom**

1. This is wisdom that comes down from \_\_\_\_\_ (I Kgs. 3:28; I Cor. 2:7; Jam. 3:17).
2. This is the wisdom reflected in the \_\_\_\_\_ (I Kgs. 4:29-34).
3. We are told to \_\_\_\_\_ this type of wisdom by respecting the Lord and the Word of God (Job 28:28; Pro. 4:7-8; 9:10).
4. This wisdom can be a \_\_\_\_\_ to the faith of some (I Cor. 1:18-25).

**D. Divine Supernatural Wisdom**

This gift of the word of wisdom is a sudden and miraculous giving of wisdom to be applied to a particular situation, answer a particular question or utilize a particular piece of knowledge.

1. It is not \_\_\_\_\_ ability.
2. It is a \_\_\_\_\_ from God.
3. It is a small part of God's \_\_\_\_\_ wisdom (Rom. 11:33-36; 16:27; I Tim. 1:17).

**VII. What are some examples of the "word of wisdom" in operation?**

- A. Joseph had a word of wisdom as to \_\_\_\_\_ the world from the coming drought (Gen. 41:25-36).
- B. Moses' mother had a word of wisdom as to \_\_\_\_\_ her baby from Pharaoh's sword (Ex. 2:1-10 with Heb. 11:23).
- C. Jethro had a word of wisdom for Moses as to \_\_\_\_\_ the nation of Israel (Ex. 18:13-26).
- D. Nathan used a word of wisdom as to \_\_\_\_\_ David about his sin (II Sam. 12:1-14).
- E. Solomon had a word of wisdom for the two women who were fighting over the \_\_\_\_\_ (I Kgs. 3:16-28).

- F. Jesus had words of wisdom when answering those who were \_\_\_\_\_ Him in His words (See Matthew 22:15-46).
1. When they questioned \_\_\_\_\_ of His authority (Mt. 21:23-27).
  2. When they asked about \_\_\_\_\_ to Caesar (Mt. 22:15-22).
  3. When He asked them about Christ being the \_\_\_\_\_ of God (Mt. 22:41-46).
- G. Paul had a word of wisdom when he was before the Sanhedrin and realized that there was \_\_\_\_\_ that he would get a fair hearing (Acts 23:1-10).
- H. Paul had a word of wisdom concerning \_\_\_\_\_ of the crew during a violent storm (Acts 27:21-35).

## Lesson 19

### The Gift of Prophecy

**I. Prophecy is one of the nine gifts of the Spirit (I Cor. 12:10).**

As such, it is part of the spiritual equipment given by God to enable the Church.

**II. How is New Testament prophecy to be defined?**

Prophecy is the \_\_\_\_\_ ability to receive a message initiated by God and the grace to speak it forth. It functions in two possible dimensions:

- A. \_\_\_\_\_. This is the \_\_\_\_\_ aspect of prophecy where God delivers a message of edification, exhortation or comfort to His people.
- B. \_\_\_\_\_. This is the \_\_\_\_\_ aspect of prophecy where God delivers a message that involves the prediction of future events.

**III. What are the various expressions of prophetic ministry that have been given to the Church?**

- A. There is the \_\_\_\_\_ of Prophecy (I Cor. 12:10).
- B. There is the \_\_\_\_\_ of Prophecy (Rom. 12:6).
- C. There is the Ministry of a \_\_\_\_\_ (Eph. 4:11-12).

Study the following chart in connection with these expressions of prophetic ministry:

<b>Prophetic Expressions</b>	<b>The Gift of Prophecy</b>	<b>The Ministry of Prophecy</b>	<b>The Ministry of a Prophet</b>
<b>Defined</b>	A gift of the Holy Spirit available to every believer from time to time at the impulse of the Spirit.	A consistent ministry given to some that serves as their primary function in the Body of Christ.	One of the five leadership/equipping ministries given to the church by Christ.
<b>Key Verses</b>	I Corinthians 12:10; 14:31, 39; Acts 19:6	Romans 12:6	Ephesians 4:11; 3:5; I Corinthians 12:28; 14:37; Acts 12:27-28; 13:1; 15:32; 21:10
<b>Distinctions</b>	A temporary gift given in a moment for a specific situation.  Operates in the realm of edification, exhortation and comfort.	A permanent ministry that functions at different levels.  Operates in the realm of edification, exhortation and comfort.	A permanent ministry that functions at the highest level.  Operates in the realm of guidance, rebuke, impartation, correction and revelation

#### **IV. Why is prophecy important for the Church of today?**

- A. Prophecy was an important expression and a \_\_\_\_\_ activity in the Early Church (I Cor. 14).
1. Prophecy seems to have been considered a most \_\_\_\_\_ gift (I Cor. 14:1; I Th. 5:20).
  2. The prophetic ministry is specifically mentioned \_\_\_\_\_ any other ministry in both the Old and the New Testament writings.
- B. Prophecy is for the purpose of establishing, \_\_\_\_\_ and comforting the local church (I Cor. 14:3-5).
1. Prophecy is for the purpose of \_\_\_\_\_.
  2. Prophecy is for the purpose of \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. Prophecy is for the purpose of \_\_\_\_\_.
- C. Prophecy has the power to convince, convict, and \_\_\_\_\_ of the heart (I Cor. 14:24-25).
- D. Prophecy can be \_\_\_\_\_ to unbelievers of the living presence of God (I Cor. 14:24-25).
- E. Prophecies can be a significant tool for spiritual \_\_\_\_\_ (I Tim. 1:18; 4:14).
- F. Prophecy is something that we are to \_\_\_\_\_ (I Cor. 14:1, 39).

#### **V. What are some biblical observations about prophecy?**

- A. Prophecy is to be initiated \_\_\_\_\_ (Jer. 23:16-22; Ezek. 13:1-3).
- B. Prophecy is God speaking to His people through \_\_\_\_\_ (Ex. 4:15-16; 6:28-7:2).

God defined prophecy by using Moses' relationship to Aaron. God puts His words in the mouth of His prophets the same way Moses' put his words in the mouth of Aaron. The prophet speaks the words given by God, just as Aaron spoke the words that were given him by Moses.

- C. Prophecy can function at different \_\_\_\_\_ (Rom. 12:6).

#### **VI. How does one function in the gift of prophecy?**

- A. There are things that you can do as a lifestyle.



1. Fill \_\_\_\_\_ with the word of God (Col. 3:16).
  2. Be filled with the Spirit \_\_\_\_\_ (Eph. 5:18-19).
  3. Exercise your prayer \_\_\_\_\_ to build up your spirit (Jude 20-21).
  4. Become an ardent \_\_\_\_\_ of the Lord (Rev. 19:10).
  5. Become practiced in \_\_\_\_\_ to the Holy Spirit in personal prayer times.
- B. There are things that you can do in a specific setting.
1. \_\_\_\_\_ to be used in prophecy (I Cor. 14:31, 39).
  2. \_\_\_\_\_ yourself to the Lord (Rom. 6:13; 12:1-2).
  3. Be sensitive to \_\_\_\_\_ of the Holy Spirit (II Pet. 1:21).
  4. Ask God for \_\_\_\_\_ of the word you have received (II Cor. 13:1).
  5. Check your heart's \_\_\_\_\_ (Jer. 23:16; I Cor. 13:2).
  6. Judge your own word \_\_\_\_\_ you give it (I Th. 5:20-21).
  7. Look for the right opening or \_\_\_\_\_ to share the word.
  8. Ask God for direction as to \_\_\_\_\_ this word should be shared.
    - a. In written form.
    - b. In the form of a prayer or exhortation.
    - c. Publicly to the local church.
    - d. Privately to the leadership.

## **VII. What are some cautions or guidelines when it comes to prophecy?**

- A. Some biblical guidelines
1. Stay within your \_\_\_\_\_, faith and God-appointed sphere (Rom. 12:1-6; II Cor. 10:13-18).
  2. Exercise \_\_\_\_\_ (I Cor. 14:32; Pro. 25:28; 29:11, 20).
  3. Allow your ministry to be \_\_\_\_\_ (I Cor. 14:29).
  4. Observe the guidelines set by \_\_\_\_\_.

5. If a word has been delivered \_\_\_\_\_ do not feel that you must also speak (I Cor. 14:30).
  6. \_\_\_\_\_ when the Spirit quits (Pro. 30:5-6).
- B. Some practical guidelines
1. Use modern \_\_\_\_\_ when speaking.
  2. Speak \_\_\_\_\_ enough for the message to be understood (I Cor. 14:8).

Paul summarizes the purpose for guidelines in I Corinthians 14:40:

*Let all things be done decently and in order.*

## Lesson 20

### Judging Prophecy

#### I. Why is it difficult to think in terms of judging prophecy?

- a. Because prophecy is a gift of \_\_\_\_\_.
- b. Because of \_\_\_\_\_ in which prophecy is usually given.
- c. Because it is difficult to judge the gift without feeling that you are judging \_\_\_\_\_ exercising the gift.

#### II. Why is it important that prophecy be judged?

- A. Prophecy is not on the same level with \_\_\_\_\_ of God.
- B. Prophecy comes through people who \_\_\_\_\_.
- C. Prophecy by its very nature is highly \_\_\_\_\_.
- D. The Bible indicates that there will be false teachers, pastoral hirelings, false apostles and \_\_\_\_\_.
  1. We are instructed to \_\_\_\_\_ ministries (Rev. 2:2).
  2. Even pure ministries can “\_\_\_\_\_” God.

#### III. What are the tests for prophetic utterance?

There are eight tests for prophecy.

- A. **Test #1 – The written word of God, the \_\_\_\_\_ (II Tim. 3:16; Is. 8:19-20).**

The written Word of God is the ultimate criterion for judging prophecy

- B. **Test #2 – The spirit or \_\_\_\_\_ in which the word is given.**
- C. **Test #3 – The \_\_\_\_\_ and personal life of the person prophesying (Jer. 23:15-16; II Pet. 2:2).**
- D. **Test #4 – The inner witness of the \_\_\_\_\_ (I Cor. 2:11-14; I Cor. 14:33).**

E. Test #5 – The confirmation of other \_\_\_\_\_ (II Cor. 13:1; John 5:31-47).

F. Test #6 – The \_\_\_\_\_ experienced by the word given (I Cor. 14:3).

G. Test #7 – The \_\_\_\_\_ of the word given (Deut. 18:20-22).

H. Test #8 – The prophecy’s \_\_\_\_\_ of Jesus (I Pet. 4:1; I Cor. 14:24-25; Deut. 13:1-5).

#### IV. Who is to judge prophecy?

“We should be just as willing or eager to be judged as we are willing and eager to prophesy!” –David Schoch

A. Judgment Level #1 – The \_\_\_\_\_ the prophecy (I Cor. 14:32; I Cor. 11:31).

“And the gift of prophecy does not take from the prophets the control of their own spirits” (Conybeare).

The individual needs to render judgment on the content of his or her own word when measured against the word of God. Before they prophesy, they need to ask themselves some important questions.

1. Is this word consistent with what the Bible says? Does it contradict the Scripture or violate any biblical principles?
2. Will this word bring edification, exhortation or comfort?
3. For whom is this word to be given? Is this a personal word for me or is it for the entire church?
4. Am I a committed member of this church with a demonstrated love for and loyalty to the individual members of this congregation?
5. Why do I want to give this word at this time? Is it in my heart to strengthen the church and its leadership?
6. What is my personal attitude toward the congregation at this time? The pastor? The leadership?
7. Is there any bitterness or lack of forgiveness in my spirit that might taint the word that is to be given?

8. Is this word consistent with what God has been saying to the Church in this season? In this service?
9. What seems to be the best time, place and context for this word to be given? Public setting? Private setting?
10. What is the tone in which this word should be spoken?
11. What is the manner in which the word is to be given? Orally to the pastor? Orally to the congregation? In writing to the pastor? Prophesied, exhorted or prayed?
12. Is this the type of word that the pastor should be aware of **before** it is given to the congregation?
13. Am I overstepping my authority in this congregation to give a word of this nature?
14. Will this word put the pastor and leadership on the spot in front of the congregation? Am I painting myself or anyone else in a corner with this word?
15. Am I using prophecy to bring a rebuke that I feel is needed, to speak my mind concerning the program or the vision of the church, or to get a major concern that I have off of my chest?
16. Am I willing to allow this word of mine to be judged by others without feeling like everyone must agree with my personal analysis of it?
17. Am I willing not to give this word if the leadership of the church feels that it is inappropriate?
18. If this is a personal word for an individual, am I willing to request the presence of an appropriate person to listen to and judge this word?
19. If my prophetic utterance proves to be inaccurate or does not come to pass, am I willing to take personal responsibility for it without blaming others for the result? Would I be willing to make a public statement acknowledging my error?

**B. Judgment Level #2 – Other \_\_\_\_\_ (Acts 13:1; 15:32; I Cor. 14:29).**

**C. Judgment Level #3 – The \_\_\_\_\_ of the church (Acts 20:28-31; I Pet. 5:5; Heb. 13:17).**

**V. Is prophetic ministry worth the effort?**

- a. We are instructed to \_\_\_\_\_ prophesying (I Th. 5:20).
- b. We are to \_\_\_\_\_ to prophesy (I Cor. 14:1).

**Lesson 21-22**  
**The Power Gifts: Faith, Healing and Miracles**

**I. What do the power gifts have in common?**

- A. They are all \_\_\_\_\_ in nature.
- B. They are all somewhat \_\_\_\_\_ upon each other.
- C. They all operate at the \_\_\_\_\_ and direction of the Holy Spirit.
- D. They are all part of the “\_\_\_\_\_” that is to be part of the experience of the church (Acts 1:8).
- E. They are all gifts and, therefore, they are \_\_\_\_\_ and unearned by those who function in them.
- F. They are all \_\_\_\_\_ if the church is to be what God intended for it to be.

**II. What is the gift of faith and how does it operate?**

- A. The gift of faith must be distinguished from other \_\_\_\_\_ in the Bible.

There are at least \_\_\_\_\_ realms of faith in the Christian experience.

- 1. There is \_\_\_\_\_ faith (Eph. 2:8-9; Rom. 3:28; 5:1-2; Gal. 3:23, 26).

Saving faith is that faith imparted to us by God that enables us to \_\_\_\_\_ Christ for who He is presented to be in the Gospel.

- 2. There is the \_\_\_\_\_ faith (Rom. 1:16-17; Gal. 2:20; 5:22).

The fruit of faith is the \_\_\_\_\_ that grows gradually in us as we yield to the power of the Holy Spirit dwelling within us.

- 3. There is \_\_\_\_\_ faith (Rom. 12:3-6; Acts 6:5, 8; II Cor. 11:12-16; II Th. 1:11-12).

Faith to minister is that measure of Christ’s faith that is given to us enabling us \_\_\_\_\_ in the ministry to which we have been called.

- 4. There is the \_\_\_\_\_ faith (Mk. 11:20-24; I Cor. 12:9; 13:2; Rom. 4:18-21).

The gift of faith is a temporary and supernatural impartation of faith to believe for \_\_\_\_\_ in a specific situation at a specific moment in time.

B. The gift of faith can be defined as small portion of God's \_\_\_\_\_ given to a believer and applied to a specific situation.

1. God is \_\_\_\_\_ of all faith (Heb. 11:3; Ps. 33:6, 9).
2. To operate in the gift of faith we tap into the " \_\_\_\_\_ " (Mark 11:22-24).
3. To operate in the gift of faith we must function under God's \_\_\_\_\_ (John 5:19; 14:10-11).

C. Jesus operated in the gift of faith.

1. The raising of Lazarus from the dead (John 11:11).

Jesus spoke words of faith about Lazarus \_\_\_\_\_. He worked the miracle of raising him from the dead.

2. The cleansing of the leper (Mt. 8:1-3).

Jesus acted in boldness, confidence and a spirit of faith when He told the leper that He was willing to heal him, \_\_\_\_\_!

3. The healing of the blind man (John 9:1-7).

Jesus functioned in the gift of faith when he declared that the man born blind would bring glory to God by virtue of his \_\_\_\_\_. Then he exercised further faith when He put clay on his eyes and told Him to go wash.

4. His own resurrection from the dead (John 2:19-21).

Jesus made a bold declaration of faith about His death and \_\_\_\_\_ very early in His ministry.

D. Elijah operated in the gift of faith as he challenged the 450 prophets of Baal on Mt. Carmel (I Kgs. 18:21-40).

Notice the supernatural faith in the prophet Elijah.

1. He set forth an \_\_\_\_\_ to the prophets of Baal.
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ the prophets' appeals to their false gods.
3. He dug a trench around the altar and poured 12 \_\_\_\_\_ on the sacrifice and on the wood until the trench was full.



E. The Early Church practiced the gift of faith.

1. Peter exercised the gift of faith in anticipation of the healing of the lame man (Acts 3:1-7).

God gave Peter a supernatural impartation of faith to be able to look the lame man in the eye and \_\_\_\_\_ that he was going to be healed.

2. Peter declared judgment on Saphira before it happened (Acts 5:9-10).

God gave Peter a bold \_\_\_\_\_ to Saphira that she was about to die for what her and her husband had done.

3. Paul was able to declare what would God was \_\_\_\_\_ through him in relation to Elymas the sorcerer (Act 13:8-11).

### III. What is the “gifts of healing” and how does it operate?

- A. The “gifts of healing” is one of the ways that God has made provision for His people to receive healing for the body. There are several ways in which people can receive healing.

1. There are \_\_\_\_\_, including diet, exercise, relieving stress, proper rest and a disciplined life (Pro. 17:22; I Tim. 4:8; Phil. 4:6; II Tim. 2:24).
2. There is the \_\_\_\_\_, which is certainly used of God to help deal with sickness and disease (Mt. 9:12).
3. There are \_\_\_\_\_ of healing that God has put in the Church.
  - a. Simple prayer to God by the sick person (Jam. 5:13-14; Heb. 11:6).
  - b. The laying on of the hands of other believers (Mark 16:17).
  - c. Anointing with oil by church leadership (Jam. 5:14).
  - d. Through the word of power (Mt. 8:5-13; Ps. 107:20).
  - e. Through the Table of the Lord (I Cor. 11:23-32).
  - f. Through special and miraculous means (Mark 7:31-37; 8:22-26; John 9:1-7; Acts 19:11-12; 5:15-16).
  - g. Through dealing with any demonic bondage that might be causing the infirmity (Luke 13:11-12).
  - h. Being ministered to by someone who has the ministry of healing (I Cor. 12:28).
  - i. Being ministered to by someone operating in the gifts of healing (I Cor. 12:9).

B. The “gifts of healing” are a supernatural impartation of the \_\_\_\_\_ to bring healing to an individual in \_\_\_\_\_ of time.

1. It is not to be confused with the “\_\_\_\_\_” of healing (I Cor. 12:28).

In Paul’s discussion of the various ministries that function in the Body of Christ, he includes those who have been given the ministry of healing.

2. It is not a gift that receives \_\_\_\_\_ (Mt. 8:3; Mark 1:31; Compare Mark 8:22-25).

3. It is not the “\_\_\_\_\_ of healing” but the “\_\_\_\_\_ of healing.”

The “gifts of healing” is the only gift of the Spirit that is referenced in the \_\_\_\_\_. It is found in the plural because:

4. There are \_\_\_\_\_ that need to be healed (Mt. 10:1; Luke 4:40).

5. There may be some who have an impartation of faith for a \_\_\_\_\_ of disease (I Cor. 12:28).

C. The gifts of healing operated in the life and ministry of Jesus.

Jesus healed \_\_\_\_\_ of sick people (Mt. 4:23-24). His healing ministry included dealing with leprosy, blindness, deafness, dumbness, paralysis, epilepsy, fever, and internal hemorrhaging.

D. The gifts of healing operated in the life and ministry of the Early Church.

1. Peter and John ministered healing to the \_\_\_\_\_ (Acts 3:1-8).
2. Philip saw \_\_\_\_\_ healed under his ministry (Acts 8:6-8).
3. Ananias prayed for Saul to receive his sight and \_\_\_\_\_ (Acts 9:17-18).
4. Peter was used by God to heal Aeneas from \_\_\_\_\_ (Acts 9:32-35).
5. Paul and Barnabas saw strong signs and wonders in their ministry including the healing of a \_\_\_\_\_ in Lystra (Acts 14:3, 8-10).
6. Paul ministered to Publius and his \_\_\_\_\_ (Acts 28:8-9). Others were also healed of various diseases.

E. The gifts of healing operate on the basis of the \_\_\_\_\_ of Christ (Mt. 20:34; Mark 1:41; Luke 7:12-15).

#### **IV. What is the gift of the working of miracles and how does it operate?**

- A. When we think of “miracles” it is easy to think of miracles as our culture would interpret a miracle.
1. We speak of a recovery from a serious illness and the “miracle of \_\_\_\_\_.”
  2. We speak of a person who has been through a lot as a “\_\_\_\_\_ miracle.”
  3. We speak of the “miracle” of the \_\_\_\_\_.
  4. We look at all of creation and speak of the “miracle” of \_\_\_\_\_.
  5. We speak of advances in medicine as “miracle \_\_\_\_\_.”
  6. We speak of anything that we do \_\_\_\_\_ as a “miracle” (e.g. television, electricity, computers, air travel), even though these things function on the basis of \_\_\_\_\_.

*“All of these reflect that the idea of a miracle is always relative to a person’s knowledge and experience.” –Barclay*

- B. The English word “miracle” comes from a Latin word “*mirar*” which means “to \_\_\_\_\_.”
1. A miracle is something that moves us to wonder.
    - a. Because we \_\_\_\_\_ ourselves.
    - b. Because we cannot understand \_\_\_\_\_.
  2. A miracle is something which no man can \_\_\_\_\_ and which no man can \_\_\_\_\_ or understand.
  3. A miracle is God’s power \_\_\_\_\_ man’s world.
- C. The gift of the Spirit known as “the working of miracles” is the impartation of divine ability or power to \_\_\_\_\_.
1. It is tapping into the \_\_\_\_\_ or the power of God.
    - a. The Holy Spirit is referred to as the “\_\_\_\_\_ of the highest” (Luke 1:35b).
    - b. Jesus operated under the influence of the “\_\_\_\_\_” of the Holy Spirit (Acts 10:38).
    - c. Jesus told His followers that \_\_\_\_\_ would follow them (Mark 16:16-18).

- d. Jesus told the disciples that they would receive “ \_\_\_\_\_ ” when the Holy Spirit came upon them (Acts 1:8).
  - e. The apostles in the Early Church gave witness with great “ \_\_\_\_\_ ” (Acts 4:33).
  - f. Paul preached the gospel with the demonstration of the Holy Spirit and “ \_\_\_\_\_ ” (I Cor. 2:4-5).
  - g. Paul told Timothy that we have received the “spirit of \_\_\_\_\_ ” (II Tim. 1:7).
2. It is not to be confused with a \_\_\_\_\_ of or workers of miracles (I Cor. 12:28).

As with the gifts of healing, in Paul’s discussion of the various ministries that function in the Body of Christ, he includes those who have been given the \_\_\_\_\_ of “workers of miracles.”

D. Jesus functioned in the working of miracles.

1. Jesus turned water into \_\_\_\_\_ (John 2:1-11).
2. Jesus walked on \_\_\_\_\_ (John 6:19).
3. Jesus \_\_\_\_\_ the winds and the sea (Mt. 8:23-27).
4. Jesus raised people from \_\_\_\_\_ (Mt. 9:18-26; John 11:38-44).
5. Jesus \_\_\_\_\_ loaves and fish to feed multitudes (Mt. 15:32-39; John 6:1-14).
6. Jesus cursed a fig tree and it \_\_\_\_\_ away (Mt. 21:18-22).

E. The Early Church functioned in the working of miracles.

1. Many signs and \_\_\_\_\_ were done by the apostles (Acts 5:12).
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ fell on sick people and they were healed (Acts 5:14-16).
3. Stephen did many \_\_\_\_\_ and wonders (Acts 6:8).
4. Philip was miraculously \_\_\_\_\_ (Acts 8:39-40).
5. The apostles saw people raised from \_\_\_\_\_ (Acts 9:40-43; 19:7-12).
6. Paul smote Elymas with \_\_\_\_\_ (Acts 13:8-12).

7. \_\_\_\_\_ were taken from Paul's body and people were healed (Acts 19:11-12).
8. Paul shook off a \_\_\_\_\_ and was not harmed (Acts 28:3-6).
- F. Jesus indicated that those who followed Him would do " \_\_\_\_\_ " than the works that He did (John 14:11-12).

**V. What is the purpose in God's mind for displaying His awesome power?**

- A. It is to separate Himself from \_\_\_\_\_ (Ex. 15:11; 9:14; 18:11).
- B. It is to show forth \_\_\_\_\_ (John 2:11; Ex. 9:16; 8:19; 10:2).
- C. It is to attest to the \_\_\_\_\_ of His servants (John 3:2; Ex. 3:12; II Cor. 12:12).
- D. It is to inspire the faith of \_\_\_\_\_ (John 11:47-48; 20:30-31).
- E. It is to build the faith of \_\_\_\_\_ (Ex. 10:1-2; Ps. 71:17-18; Ps. 78:4).

**Lesson 23**  
**The Discerning of Spirits,  
Tongues and Interpretation of Tongues**

**I. What is the gift of “discerning of spirits” and how does it operate?**

A. The discerning of spirits is one of God’s answers to dealing with the world of \_\_\_\_\_ .

1. There is such a thing as the \_\_\_\_\_ (Rev. 16:14).
2. The spirit world consists of \_\_\_\_\_ spirits and \_\_\_\_\_ spirits.
  - a. Good spirits include God and the \_\_\_\_\_ orders.
  - b. Wicked spirits include the devil and his \_\_\_\_\_ hoards.
    - Devils (Mt. 10:8; 12:27-28; Mark 6:13; I Cor. 10:20-21; Jam. 2:19).
    - Demons (Mt. 8:30; Mark 5:12; Luke 8:29; Rev. 16:14; 18:2).
    - Unclean spirits (Mt. 12:43; Luke 4:33; 9:42; Acts 8:7).
    - Seducing spirits (I Tim. 4:1).
    - Principalities and Powers (Rom. 8:38; Eph. 6:12; Col. 1:16).
    - Rulers of Darkness (Eph. 6:12).
3. Jesus demonstrated power over the \_\_\_\_\_ (Mt. 8:16; Luke 6:17-18).
  - a. His ministry was given in part to set spiritual \_\_\_\_\_ free (Luke 4:18; Acts 10:38).
  - b. He destroyed the \_\_\_\_\_ wherever He went (Luke 13:32).
    - He delivered two men who were demon-possessed (Mt. 8:28-34).
    - He delivered the demon-possessed, blind and mute man (Mt. 12:22).
    - He delivered the man in the synagogue who had an unclean spirit (Mark 1:21-28; Luke 4:31-37).
    - He quieted the mouth of demons not allowing them to speak (Mark 1:32-34; Luke 4:40-41).
    - He cast out a demon from a mute man and he spoke immediately (Luke 11:14).
    - He delivered the daughter of the woman of Canaan from demon possession without even being on site (Mt. 15:21-28; Mark 7:24-30).
4. The believer has been given authority by God over \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - a. The \_\_\_\_\_ of Jesus were given this authority when Jesus sent them out two by two (Mt. 10:1-8; Mark 3:14-15; 6:7, 13; Luke 9:1).

- b. The \_\_\_\_\_ were given this authority when Jesus sent them out (Luke 10:17-20).
  - c. The church and all future generations of believers are given this authority to equip them to \_\_\_\_\_ the works of darkness (Mark 16:17-18).
- 5. The Early church demonstrated power over the demonic world.
  - a. The \_\_\_\_\_ of Peter relieved people of demonic activity in their lives (Acts 5:16).
  - b. Handkerchiefs were taken from Paul and laid on those with demons and they were \_\_\_\_\_ (Acts 19:11-12).
- 6. The preaching of \_\_\_\_\_ is a most powerful weapon against the demonic world (Acts 8:5-8).
- B. The discerning of spirits \_\_\_\_\_ what it is often purported to be.
  - 1. It is not the ability to sense what is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 2. It is not impressions in our spirit regarding people and \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 3. It is not the gift of “\_\_\_\_\_.”
  - 4. It is not dealing with the overt or \_\_\_\_\_ demonic situation (Mark 5:1-20).
- C. The discerning of spirits is the supernatural ability of God to \_\_\_\_\_ the spirit behind an activity and the authority to \_\_\_\_\_ with it.
  - 1. Discerning of spirits is a \_\_\_\_\_ ability from God.
  - 2. Discerning of spirits as it functions includes the ability \_\_\_\_\_ the spirit behind the activity.
- D. Jesus functioned in the gift of discerning of spirits.
  - 1. Jesus discerned that the young boy’s epilepsy was connected with the demonic (Mt. 17:14-18; Mark 9:14-29).
  - 2. Jesus discerned that the woman’s illness was associated with a “spirit of infirmity” (Luke 13:10-13).
- E. The Early Church functioned in the gift of discerning of spirits.
 

Paul discerned the spirit behind the words of the slave girl (Acts 16:16-18).
- F. The church of this generation needs the gift of the discerning of spirits.

## II. What is the gift of tongues and how does it operate?

A. The gift of tongues must be distinguished from the other aspects of “tongues” in the New Testament (Refer back to Lesson 12 on Speaking with Other Tongues).

1. Tongues as the \_\_\_\_\_ (Acts 10:44-45).

All believers who are baptized in the Holy Spirit receive the evidence of speaking with other tongues. This experience is maintained in the believer’s life as a prayer language for the purpose of \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Tongues as the \_\_\_\_\_ (I Cor. 12:10).

The gift of tongues as a manifestation of the Spirit can operate through any believer at the discretion of the Holy Spirit as a \_\_\_\_\_ endowment to meet a specific need at a specific time.

3. Tongues as a \_\_\_\_\_ (I Cor. 12:28-30).

Evidently there will be those who have this divine ability as a ministry in the Body of Christ. This ministry aspect of tongues is \_\_\_\_\_ for a small group of people with that particular function.

B. The gift of tongues is the God-given ability to speak in a language that is not \_\_\_\_\_ by the person who is doing the speaking.

1. It may be a tongue or a language of \_\_\_\_\_ (I Cor. 13:1).

That is, it is an actual human language that is spoken somewhere on the earth. It is simply unknown to the person who is \_\_\_\_\_.

a. When the apostles spoke in tongues on the day of Pentecost they apparently spoke in languages that were understood in various places of the world, but these languages were not known to the apostles themselves (Acts 2:4-13).

*When they heard this sound, they came running to see what it was all about, and they were bewildered to hear their own languages being spoken by the believers. They were beside themselves with wonder. “How can this be?” they exclaimed. “These people are all from Galilee, and yet we hear them speaking the languages of the lands where we were born!”*

Acts 2:6-8, NLT

b. People have been known to have spoken in \_\_\_\_\_ that they themselves did not understand.

2. It may be a tongue or a language of \_\_\_\_\_ (I Cor. 13:1).



That is, it is not a language that is actually known or spoken \_\_\_\_\_.  
It is a spiritual language that can only be understood with the accompanying  
gift of the \_\_\_\_\_ of tongues.

- C. The gift of tongues usually operates with the gift of \_\_\_\_\_.
1. This is true especially when it is operated in conjunction with a church \_\_\_\_\_ (I Cor. 14:13, 27).
  2. This is not necessarily true when it is operated in a known language to the \_\_\_\_\_ (Acts 2:4-13). In this case, tongues can actually be a miraculous sign to the unbeliever (I Cor. 14:21-22).
- D. The gift of tongues is to be \_\_\_\_\_ when used in a corporate gathering of the saints.
1. Persons who deliver a tongue in the corporate gathering must \_\_\_\_\_ interpret the tongue as well (I Cor. 14:13).
- A message in tongues can be interpreted by three possible people—
- a. The person \_\_\_\_\_ in tongues operating through the gift of the interpretation of tongues (I Cor. 14:5, 13).
  - b. Any believer operating in the \_\_\_\_\_ the interpretation of tongues (I Cor. 12:10).
  - c. A person who has the \_\_\_\_\_ an interpreter of tongues (I Cor. 14:28).
2. The gift of tongues without interpretation will not \_\_\_\_\_ the church (I Cor. 14:2, 6-13).
  3. The gift of tongues without interpretation will be a \_\_\_\_\_ to the unbeliever (I Cor. 14:23).
- E. The gift of tongues when coupled with the interpretation of tongues has the same benefit as \_\_\_\_\_ (I Cor. 14:5).

### **III. What is the gift of the interpretation of tongues and how does it operate?**

- A. The gift of the interpretation of tongues is the God-given ability to \_\_\_\_\_ and interpret a message from a language that is not known by the person who is doing the interpretation.
1. It is a supernatural ability.
  2. It is not the same as the learned, human ability to \_\_\_\_\_ a message from one language to another.

- B. The gift of the interpretation of tongues is to be distinguished from the ministry of interpretation of tongues (I Cor. 14:27-28).
1. The gift of the interpretation of tongues is a gift that can operate through any believer at the discretion of the Holy Spirit.
  2. Evidently there are those who have this ministry as part of their function in the Body of Christ.

**Lesson 24**  
**Cultivating a Relationship with the Holy Spirit**

**I. How has what we have learned prepared us for a deeper relationship with the Spirit?**

- A. We have learned that the Holy Spirit is \_\_\_\_\_.
- B. We have learned that the Holy Spirit is \_\_\_\_\_.
- C. We have learned that the Holy Spirit is the \_\_\_\_\_ in the Church Age.
- D. We have learned that the Holy Spirit can be \_\_\_\_\_.
- E. We have learned that the Holy Spirit is \_\_\_\_\_ us.
- F. We have learned that the Holy Spirit is our \_\_\_\_\_, Advocate and Helper.
- G. We have learned that the Holy Spirit would like to produce His \_\_\_\_\_ in us.
- H. We have learned that the Holy Spirit is the \_\_\_\_\_ for all that we do.
- I. We have learned that the Holy Spirit has given us supernatural \_\_\_\_\_ that can assist us in fulfilling our supernatural mission.
- J. We have learned that the Holy Spirit was given to us so that we could fulfill or \_\_\_\_\_ that was begun by Jesus.

**II. What must we do to take full benefit of what is available to us through the Holy Spirit?**

- A. We must live our lives \_\_\_\_\_ to the inner voice of the Holy Spirit.
  - 1. As He convicts us of sin (John 16:8-11).
  - 2. As He leads us into truth (John 16:13).
  - 3. As He purifies or sanctifies our soul (II Th. 2:13).

4. As He guides us in our daily lives (Gal. 5:25).
  5. As He prompts us to operate in the gifts of the Spirit (I Cor. 12:7-11).
- B. We must ask for \_\_\_\_\_ of this Holy Spirit. We need his assistance when we:
1. Read the Bible (I Cor. 2:11-14).
  2. Worship God (John 4:24; Phil 3:3).
  3. Pray for difficult situations (Rom. 8:26-27).
  4. Share our faith (Acts 1:8).
  5. Pray for and minister to the needy (Luke 4:18; Acts 10:38).
- C. We must pursue \_\_\_\_\_ with the Holy Spirit (II Cor. 13:14). Relationships take work. Relationship with the Holy Spirit is no different.
1. We must avoid those things which cause the Spirit \_\_\_\_\_ (Eph. 4:30).
  2. We must consciously \_\_\_\_\_ the Holy Spirit into our daily life.
  3. We must continually be \_\_\_\_\_ with the Holy Spirit (Eph. 5:18).