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Bible Facts about the Holy Spirit

Part IV

Baptism of the Holy Spirit

Review of Part I (Identity), II (Work), and III (Indwelling) of the Holy Spirit:

The Holy Spirit (Holy Ghost) is an individual within the godhead (*theios*) and recognized in the scriptures as **deity**. Though the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are three individuals they nonetheless are one in purpose (Jn. 17:17ff). The Holy Spirit has a distinct **work** in the sanctification of man. During the OT and NT days the Holy Spirit directly endowed people with miraculous powers and knowledge so that truth would be distributed and accepted as of a divine origin (Mk. 16:20). The work of the Holy Spirit remains the sanctification of mankind through the revealed word of God (Jn. 16:8ff). The man or woman whose paths in life are dictated by the word of God is said to have the **indwelling** of the Holy Spirit (Rom. 8:4, 9, 14; Gal. 3:1-2; 5:15-18). Today's article will examine **baptism of the Holy Spirit**.

Preliminary Statements

Luke records Jesus' statements of promise to the Apostles in Acts 1:4-5 saying, "*Not to depart from Jerusalem, but to wait for the promise of the Father, which, said he, ye heard from me: for John indeed baptized with water; but ye shall be baptized in the Holy Spirit not many days hence.*" Let us note that the "*promise of the Father*" is equated to the "*baptism of the Holy Spirit*." This promise was given to the "*apostles*" (Acts 1:2). The identity of the "*promise of the Father*" is revealed in Luke 24. Luke defines this promise as the preaching of repentance and forgiveness of sins and being "*clothed with power from on high*" (see Lk. 24:47-49). At Acts 1 the Apostles are tarrying in Jerusalem just as the Lord had commanded. They were waiting for the fulfillment of this promise. Jesus clearly states that the Apostles would "*Receive power when the Holy Spirit is come upon you: and ye shall be my witnesses both in Jerusalem, and in all Judea and Samaria, and unto the uttermost part of the earth*" (Acts 1:8).

Local News:

Welcome to all our visitors:

We pray that you will be edified by our service and that you will ask questions if things are not as you are accustomed to seeing. Please do come back at your every opportunity!

Bible Studies: We now have 11 men in prison studying through the mail. We also began a new study with a person from Arkansas (Travis Pyle is studying with this person). Additionally, John is currently involved in a written debate with a Baptist preacher here in Wichita Falls. Please keep these studies in your prayers.

We are sad to announce that **Tiffany Austin's mother** died this past Wednesday afternoon. Keep the Austin's in your prayers.

New Bible class for High School and Adults:

Be sure to pick up your questions for Wednesday night in the foyer.

Continue to pray for our shut-ins:

Stella Davidson
696-1030 (Home)

Calvin York
692-0489 (Home).

Bessie Murphy
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Identity of Holy Spirit Baptism

To examine the verses above is to clearly identify what baptism of the Holy Spirit is. The apostles were promised power to preach repentance, forgiveness of sins, and be a witness of Christ (i.e., His life, suffering, death, burial, resurrection, and ascension). This power came to them on the day of Pentecost as is recorded in Acts 2:1ff. The power was exhibited in their miraculous ability to speak in languages that they had no previous knowledge of. Their preaching was about Christ (life, suffering, death, burial, resurrection, and ascension) and how man can receive the forgiveness of sins (see Acts 2:14-38). Baptism in the Holy Spirit occurred to the Apostles on the day of Pentecost. Holy Spirit baptism is thereby equated to the Apostles newly acquired miraculous knowledge and power to speak other tongues that man may be sanctified.

Holy Spirit Baptism was for a Specific Time and Place

Jesus told the apostles that they would be immersed in the Holy Spirit "*not many days hence*" (Acts 1:5). The apostles received this **power** on the day of Pentecost and the year was about 33 AD (Acts 2:1-4). All prophecy regarding the Kingdom of God (the church) was then fulfilled. The apostles received Holy Spirit baptism as was promised and foretold by Jesus (Acts 1:4-5). The church was established (Isa. 2:1-4; Acts 2:38-41) and the law of God went forth from Jerusalem (Isa. 2:1ff; Lk. 24:44; Acts 2:38). The sanctification of man was now realized and God's promises fulfilled (see Gen. 12:1ff; Gal. 3:8, 16).

Are People Baptized in the Holy Spirit Today?

No! We have noted that Holy Spirit baptism is equated to the reception of power from God and the preaching of repentance, forgiveness of sins, and Jesus. The purpose of this **power** was to confirm the message and witness of Christ's life, suffering, death, burial, and resurrection as truth (see Mk. 16:20). Seeing that all truth for man's salvation has been revealed there remains no more need for confirming proofs of power to accompany preaching (see I Cor. 13:1ff). God has "*Granted unto us all things that pertain unto life and godliness, through the knowledge of him that called us by his own glory and virtue*" (II Pet. 1:3). God's word is perfect and complete and therefore needs no more inspired people with power to make new proclamations of revelation (II Tim. 3:16-17; Jude 3; James 1:25).

Attitude toward Sin

Introduction:

The Word of God states that all people sin and fall short of the glory of God (Rom. 3:23). Sin's powerful lure is lust and pleasure (Heb. 11:24-25). The consequence of sin is a separation from God and other faithful brethren (Lev. 18:29-30; 19:1-2; I Cor. 6:15; Rom. 5:21; I Jn. 1:5-7; II Jn. 9ff). Those who continue in sin face the judgment of God (Jn. 5:44ff) and eternal ruin (Rom. 6:23). Seeing that there are eternal consequences to living in sin the Christian must develop the proper attitude and approach toward sin. This lesson shall examine the identity and my attitude toward sin. We shall also examine steps to take when one finds themselves in sin.

I. Identity of Sin:

- A. Sin = "Failure, to be at fault, violation of law, error, offence, and to miss a mark" (various Greek English Lexicons and the American Heritage Dictionary).
- B. The Word of God identifies sin as "lawlessness" (I Jn. 3:4), "unrighteousness" (I Jn. 5:17), doing things that God has not commanded (Lev. 5:17; 10:3; 22:9), and "lust" (Rom. 6:12).
- C. The standard that measures man's "failures, faults, violations, error, offences, and whether he has missed the mark" is God's word (Hos. 5:10; Matt. 7:24ff; II Tim. 1:13). God's laws identify right from wrong (Rom. 4:15; 5:13; 7:7; Gal. 3:24; I Jn. 3:4).

II. What should my Attitude toward Sin Be?

- A. The consequence of sin is spiritual death (Eph. 2:1ff; Rom. 6:23; 8:1ff) and eternal damnation
- B. Consequential attitudes toward sin should be:
 - 1. Shame (Ex. 32:19-20; Isa. 3:9; Jer. 6:15; Ezek. 36:29-33; Rom. 6:20-21)
 - 2. Regret (Acts 2:37-38; 8:18ff)
 - 3. Sorrow (II Cor. 7:9-10)
 - 4. Humbled (Ps. 51:17; Isa. 57:15; 66:2; Lk. 8:15; I Pet. 2:2)
 - 5. Detest (Deut. 7:26)
 - 6. Hate (abhor) (Rom. 12:9)
 - 7. Be disgusted by it (Lev. 11:13).

III. What shall I do when I Sin?

- A. Acknowledge sin (Jer.3:13; Hos. 5:15; I Jn. 1:9).
- B. Confess your sins to the Lord and ask for his forgiveness (Lev. 5:5; James 5:16; I Jn. 1:9; Acts 8:22).
- C. Repent (Lk. 13:3; Acts 17:30)
- D. Be baptized for the remission of sins (Acts 2:38; 22:16; Rom. 6:1ff).
- E. Seek the Lord's justification (Rom. 5:1ff) through His word (Rom. 10:10ff).

Conclusion: