

Pneumatology- The Doctrine of the Holy Spirit

Review:

The Holy Spirit is a person not an impersonal force. 1. He may be grieved Eph. 4:30 2. Personal pronouns are used to reference Him. John 15:26, 16:7-14.

The Holy Spirit is God. 1. He is called God in Acts 5:3-4. 2. He possesses divine attributes. Psalm 139:7-10(omnipresent), Hebrews 9:14(eternal). He is the third person of the Godhead. Matt. 28:19, Romans 8:11 ““If the Spirit of Him who raised Jesus from the dead is living in you... He will also give you life.”

I. Symbols of the Holy Spirit.

- A. Dove – Matthew 3:16 – It’s a picture of Purity (righteousness) and innocence.
- B. Living Water – John 7:37-39 – Cleansing of new birth and regeneration.
- C. Wind – John 3:3-8 – Not visible to the human eye yet the effects were clear.
- D. Wine – Ephesians 5:18 – To be controlled by.
- E. Seal – Ephesians 1:13-14, 4:30 – Authentication, a guarantee, a finished transaction, and ownership.
- F. Oil – I Samuel 16:13 –Anointing in Oil was a picture of cleansing, healing, and being set-apart.

II. His Work Pre/post Pentecost.

- A. How it differs today from the Old Testament.
 - 1. Place: In the Old Testament He came in and upon men often to empower them for a specific task. Judges 6:34, I Chronicles 12:18, II Chron. 24:20, Gen. 41:38.
 - In the church age He takes up residence in men. I Cor. 6:19-20
 - 2. Persons: In the Old Testament He came upon certain men. I Samuel 16:13
 - In the New Testament He indwells every believer. Ephesians 1:14-15
 - 3. Duration: In the Old Testament He came and went. Psalm 51:10-11
 - In the church age He permanently indwells every believer. Eph. 4:30
- B. Jesus said the ministry of the Holy Spirit would change after His departure.
 - 1. John 14:16-17, 26
 - The Spirit’s coming in a unique way was future.
 - He will abide with them forever.
 - He is with them, but shall be in them.
 - He will teach them all things.
 - 2. He could not come in this way until Christ goes away. John 16:7-15
 - He would reveal the rest of God’s Word and plan.

- He would serve as a seal of the redeemed after the cross. Eph. 1:13-14

3. John 7:37-39

- The Holy Spirit would be given in this unique way to those whom believe, and Jesus would be glorified prior to this taking place.

III. The Ministry of the Spirit today. “By this we mean the work of the Spirit from the day of Pentecost until the rapture of the church or the end of the church age. It’s important to see His unique working during the age of the church. A whole new relationship began on the day of Pentecost, and failure to recognize this will result in confusion from his differing work in the Old Testament.” - Chafer

A. Convicting- John 16:7-11 “To bring to light or expose”

1. He convicts of sin, righteousness, and judgment.
2. It’s important to understand that this is a work of the Holy Spirit, and ultimately we cannot take truth to the heart of another man on our own.

B. Restraining- II Thessalonians 2:6-8

1. 2:8 “He who restrains” The words are masculine: ho katechon. We are talking about a person with sufficient supernatural power to restrain sin. John 16- He does this restraining work through believers whom He indwells. As we walk in obedience and proclaim the truth we are battling against the enemy. Eph. 6
2. If He is taken out of the way prior to the man of sin (antichrist) being revealed then logically the rapture must proceed the tribulation period. We are sealed. Ephesians 1:14-16, 4:30

C. Regeneration- John 3:6-7, Titus 3:5

1. One becomes a child of God by actual generation. “Another word for regeneration is rebirth, from which we get the phrase “born again.” To be born again is opposed to, and distinguished from, our first birth, when we were conceived in sin. The new birth is a spiritual, holy, and heavenly birth signified by a being made alive in a spiritual sense.
2. Positionally we are reminded that we are a new creation, and the Holy Spirit brings about the practical transformation of the new creation.

Closing: Question: "What is the blasphemy against the Holy Spirit?"

Answer: The concept of “blasphemy against the Spirit” is mentioned in [Mark 3:22-30](#) and [Matthew 12:22-32](#). The term *blasphemy* may be generally defined as “defiant irreverence.” The term can be applied to such sins as cursing God or willfully degrading things relating to God. It is also attributing some evil to God, or denying Him some good that we should attribute to Him. This case of blasphemy, however, is a specific one, called “the blasphemy against the Holy Spirit” in [Matthew 12:31](#). In [Matthew 12:31-32](#); the Pharisees, having witnessed irrefutable proof that Jesus was working miracles in the power of the Holy Spirit, claimed instead that the Lord was possessed by the demon “Beelzebub” ([Matthew 12:24](#)).

Now notice that in [Mark 3:30](#) Jesus is very specific about what they did to commit “blasphemy against the Holy Spirit.”

This blasphemy has to do with someone accusing Jesus Christ of being demon-possessed instead of Spirit-filled. As a result, this particular incidence of blasphemy against the Holy Spirit cannot be duplicated today. Jesus Christ is not on earth—He is seated at the right hand of God. No one can witness Jesus Christ performing a miracle and then attribute that power to Satan instead of the Spirit. The closest example today would be attributing the miracle of a redeemed person’s changed life to Satan’s power rather than to the effects of the indwelling Holy Spirit.

The blasphemy of the Spirit today, which is the same as the unpardonable sin, is the state of continued unbelief. There is no pardon for a person who dies in unbelief. Continual rejection of the Holy Spirit’s promptings to trust in Jesus Christ is the unpardonable blasphemy against Him. Remember what is stated in John 3:16: “For God so loved the world that he gave his one and only Son, that whoever believes in him shall not perish but have eternal life.” Further on in the same chapter is the verse “Whoever believes in the Son has eternal life, but whoever rejects the Son will not see life, for God's wrath remains on him” (John 3:36). The only condition wherein someone would have no forgiveness is if he is not among the “whoever believes in Him,” for it is he who “rejects the Son.” gotquestions.org