

“Who is the Holy Spirit?”

Intro: Not an “errand boy” for God the Father and Son. Not an impersonal “force” or “it.”

1. The Holy Spirit is a Person

A. Scripture refers to Him with personal pronouns. John 15:26, 16:7,8,13-15

B. He possesses “personal” characteristics

1. Willpower – 1 Corinthians 12:11
2. Intelligence – Nehemiah 9:20
3. Knowledge – 1 Corinthians 2:10-12
4. Power – Acts 1:8
5. Capacity for love – Romans 15:30
6. Capacity for grief – Ephesians 4:30

C. He does things only a person can do

1. Speaks – Revelation 2:7
2. Testifies – John 15:26
3. Teaches – John 14:26
4. Commands – Acts 13:2; 16:6,7

2. The Holy Spirit is a Divine Person – God

A. He possesses divine attributes

1. Eternal – Hebrews 9:14
2. Omnipresent – Psalm 139:7-10
3. Omnipotent – Luke 1:35, Gen. 1:2
4. Omniscient – 1 Corinthians 2:10, 11
5. Truth – 1 John 5:6

B. He does things only God could do

1. Creation – Job 33:4
2. Salvation – 1 Cor. 6:11
3. Giving life – John 6:63
4. Prophecy – 2 Peter 1:21

C. He is called God – Acts 5:3-5

D. He is distinct from God the Father and God the Son – Matt. 28:19; Luke 3:21, 22; 2 Cor. 13:14

3. The Holy Spirit's Works – O. T. / N. T. Contrast .

Around 75 references to Holy Spirit in O.T. and approximately 220 – 230 in N.T.

In the Old Testament He came on people temporarily for special works or service

In the New Testament after Jesus' time, He came and dwells permanently in all believers.

A. In relation to the universe

1. Creation – Genesis 1:2

2. Preservation – Psalm 104:30

B. In relation to unbelievers – John 16:8-11

C. In relation to believers

1. Baptizes all believers into the body of Christ – 1 Corinthians 12:13

2. Indwells every believer from salvation on – 1 Cor. 6:19, 20; Rom. 8:9

3. Fills (controls) believers – Eph. 5:18

4. Gives spiritual gifts – 1 Cor. 12:4-13; Rom. 12:5-8

5. Gives power for witnessing – Acts 1:8; 4:33