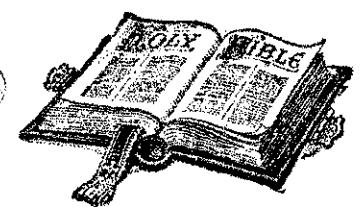


THE HOLY SPIRIT



Notes Compiled By

FERRELL JENKINS



FERRELL JENKINS

PREFACE

For some time we have been compiling material on the Holy Spirit. Very little of this material is original with us. We have gleaned it from various sources and have given credit when we know to whom credit belongs. We trust that as we study this material with classes we may be able to enlarge it and improve it. We shall appreciate any additional valuable points that any one may add.

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CONTENTS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Lesson I

WHO IS THE HOLY SPIRIT? 5

Taken almost point for point from
Let's Go Fishing For Men, by Homer
Hailey, pp. 149-150.

Lesson II

THE HOLY SPIRIT AND JESUS 7

Mainpoints and many subpoints are
from the article on the "Holy
Spirit" by E. Y. Mullins in The
International Standard Bible En-
cyclopaedia, pp.1406-1417.

Lesson III

THE HOLY SPIRIT AND THE APOSTLES 10

Same as lesson I, pp.150-152.

Lesson IV

HOW BELIEVERS ARE MADE 12

Primarily the outline of a sermon
by Benjamin Franklin, in New Tes-
tament Christianity, Vol.III, pp.
300-330.

Lesson V

THE HOLY SPIRIT AND THE CHRISTIAN 17

This is simply a study of the New
Testament teaching on this point.

Lesson VI

THE HOLY SPIRIT IN REVELATION 19

A study of the Spirit's part in
revealing the Bible to man.

SPECIAL NOTES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY 22

WHO IS THE HOLY SPIRIT?

INTRODUCTION: The Godhead is composed of three persons: GOD, CHRIST, and the SPIRIT, (also called the FATHER, the SON, and the HOLY SPIRIT). This is abundantly shown in Scripture, so that there should be no controversy, but this is not the case. Notice a few Scriptures on this point:

1. The three were in the beginning, Gen.1:1-2(God, Spirit of God); John 1:1-3 (The Word); Col. 1: 16-17.
2. The three were present at the baptism of Jesus, Matt. 3:16-17 (Jesus out of the water, Spirit descending as a dove, God speaks from heaven).
3. Jesus speaks of the three when He teaches of the Holy Spirit, John 14:16-17 (I, Father, and the Comforter or Holy Spirit). cf.Jn.15:26.
4. Paul's benediction includes all three, 2 Cor. 13:14.

THE PERSONALITY AND DIETY OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

I. THE WORKS OF THE SPIRIT MANIFEST PERSONALITY.

- A. He speaks, I Tim. 4:1; Acts 8:29; 10:19.
- B. He witnesses or testifies, John 15:26.
- C. He teaches and quickens the mind, Jn.14:26.
- D. He guides, John 16:12-13.
- E. He leads and forbids, Acts 16:6-7.
- F. He searches, I Cor. 2:10.

II. HE POSSESSES THE CHARACTERISTICS OF A PERSON.

- A. Mind, Rom.8:27.
- B. Knowledge, I Cor. 2:11.
- C. Affection (Love), Rom. 15:30.
- D. Will, I Cor. 12:11.
- E. Goodness, Neh. 9:20.

NOTE: These are all characteristics of a person, an entity possessing intelligence.

III. HE SUFFERS SLIGHTS AND INJURIES WHICH CAN BE AS-
CRIBED ONLY TO A PERSONALITY.

- A. He can be grieved and vexed, Eph. 4:30; Isaiah 63:10. The word GRIEVE (*lupeō*) is defined by

Thayer as follows: "to make sorrowful; to affect with sadness, cause grief; to throw into sorrow;...to grieve, offend."

- B. He can be blasphemed, Matt.12:31,32. Blaspheme (blasphemia) is defined by Thayer as follows: "Railing, reviling, a. univ. slander, detraction, speech injurious to another's good name:".

- C. He can be despised, Heb.10:29. DESPISE (enu-brizo) means: "to treat insultingly, with contumely (en, intensive, hubrizo, to insult;"VINE

- D. He can be resisted, Acts 7:51.

- E. He can be lied unto, Acts 5:3.

NOTE: A mere principle or influence cannot sustain any of these slights; only a personality can be so treated.

IV. HE POSSESSES ATTRIBUTES OF A DIVINE PERSONALITY.

- A. His connection with the Father, and Son would indicate His divinity.
- B. He is Omniscient, I Cor. 2:10-11.
- C. He is Omnipresent, Ps. 139:7-10.

V. THE WORKS OF THE HOLY SPIRIT REVEAL DEITY.

- A. Creation, Gen. 1:2; Job 26:13; 33:4.
- B. Regeneration, John 3:5.
- C. Resurrection, Rom. 8:11
- D. The working of miracles, Matt. 12:28; I Cor. 12:4-11.

CONCLUSION: The Holy Spirit is a PERSON, referred to in the Bible as "HE" and not "IT". He is a DIVINE being, The Spirit is not merely some mysterious influence or impersonal power, as many think of Him.

JESUS CHRIST AND THE HOLY SPIRIT

INTRODUCTION: In the first lesson we learned that the Holy Spirit was an individual person, just as the Father and the Son, and that He is a Deity. In this lesson we will study the relationship between the Son (Christ) and the Spirit.

I. THE BIRTH OF JESUS

- A. Mary was found with child of the Holy Spirit, Matt.1:18.
- B. Joseph was told "that which is conceived in her (Mary) is of the Holy Spirit, Matt.1:20.
 - 1. This is a fulfillment of Isaiah 7:14.
- C. "The Holy Spirit shall come upon thee, and the power of the Most High shall overshadow thee: Wherefore also the holy thing which is begotten shall be called the son of God", Lk.1:35.
- D. At the presentation in the temple, Simeon was directed by the Holy Spirit, Lk. 2:25-32.
- E. The foregoing points indicate:
 - 1. The supernatural origin of Jesus.
 - 2. The sinlessness of the babe born to Mary.
 - 3. There is no usggestion of the "Immaculate Conception" or perpetual virginity of Mary. The Doctrine of the Immaculate Conception became a dogma in the Catholic church in 1854. cf. Lk.11:27-28; Matt.13:55.
 - 4. "The sinlessness of Jesus was not due to the sinlessness of His mother, but to the Divine origin of His human nature, the Spirit of God." (ISBE, p.1410b)
 - 5. Reference to the sinless body of Christ affords a perfect offering for sins. The origin of His body is ascribed to God, though not specifically to the Holy Spirit in this passage, Hebrews 10:5ff.

II. THE BAPTISM OF JESUS.

- A. Very little told about His growth to manhood, Luke 2:40-52.
- B. The Spirit descended upon Jesus as a dove, Matt.3:13-17; Mk. 1:9-10; Luke 3:21-22.

- C. John bare witness that he saw the Spirit descending and abiding on Jesus, and that this was the one who "baptizeth in the Holy Spirit", and that "this is the Son of God". Jn.1:31-34.
- D. Christ was ANOINTED with the Holy Spirit, Acts 10:38. "ANOINT (chrio) is confined to sacred & symbolical anointings; of Christ as the Anointed of God, Lk.4:14; Acts 4:27; 10:38; & Heb.1:9, where it is used metaphorically in connection with "the oil of gladness". The title Christ signifies "The Anointed One." The word (Christos) is rendered "(His) Anointed" in Acts 4:26, R.V. Once it is said of believers, 2 Cor.1:21. Chrio is very frequent in the Sept., and is used of kings, I Sam.10:1, and priest, Ex.28:41, and prophets, I Kings 19:16. Among the Greeks it was used in other senses than the ceremonial, but in the Scriptures it is not found in connection with secular." W.E.Vine
1. His baptism marks the beginning of his Messianic work of performing signs, etc.
- E. This qualified Jesus in these particulars:
1. "It was the source of His own endowment of power for the endurance of temptation, for teaching, for casting out demons, and healing the sick, for His sufferings and death, for His resurrection and ascension." ISBE
 2. It qualified Him to bestow the Holy Spirit on the disciples, Matt.3:11; Mk.1:8; Lk.3:16; John 20:22; Acts 1:5.

III. THE TEMPTATION OF JESUS

- A. He was "led" or "driven" by the Spirit, Mt.4:1; Mk. 1:12.
- B. Jesus was "full of the Holy Spirit" and was "led in the Spirit in the wilderness". Lk.4:1.
- C. These were not the only temptations He was subjected to, Luke 22:28.

IV. THE PUBLIC MINISTRY OF JESUS.

- A. "in the power of the Spirit"...."The Spirit of the Lord is upon me", Lk.4:14-21.
1. This is a fulfillment of Isaiah 61:1ff.

- B. "I will put my Spirit upon him", Mt.12:18-21.
1. The fulfillment of Isa. 42:1ff.
- C. Jesus rejoiced "in Spirit", Lk.10:21.
- D. Jesus cast out demons by "the Spirit of God"... Matthew 12:28.
- E. Notice that no miracles or signs were performed until after the baptism.

V. THE DEATH AND RESURRECTION OF JESUS.

- A. Christ offered himself up through the eternal Spirit, Heb. 9:14.
- B. He is declared to be the Son of God, according to the Spirit....by the resurrection, Rom.1:14.
- C. The Spirit raised up Christ, Rom. 8:11.
- D. His coronation announced by the Holy Spirit, Acts 2:32-36. (How else could they have known of His coronation?)

- o -

THE HOLY SPIRIT AND THE APOSTLES

In studying the Bible, it is necessary to note always WHO is speaking, TO WHOM he is speaking, and the general CONTEXT of that which is spoken. Follow this principle in studying the baptism of the Spirit.

I. THE BAPTISM OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

- A. The baptism of the Holy Spirit WAS A PROMISE, NOT A COMMAND, Matt.3:11;Lk.24:49;Acts 1:5.
 - 1. Men enjoy promises, but a promise cannot be obeyed.
 - 2. Men can obey commands.
 - a. Salvation is conditioned upon faith expressed in obedience to God's will,Mt.7: 21; Heb.5:8-9;Rev.22:14;cf.Acts 2:38;10: 47-48.
 - b. The baptism of the H.S. was a promise, and men cannot obey a promise; But salvation is conditioned upon obedience THEREFORE, Salvation is not conditioned upon one's being baptized of the Holy Spirit.
- B. It was a promise made to a FEW, not all men.The words of John, Matt.3:11, were addressed to a mixed group, a few of whom would receive the baptism of the Spirit, while others, the "offspring of vipers," would receive the baptism of fire, vv.10-12. The statements concerning the Holy Spirit found in John 14 - 16; Lk.24:48-49; Acts 1:1-5, were addressed to the eleven,after Judas had departed. Many of the words concerning the H.S. and His work were directed to the apostles only, and not to all men.
- C. The Holy Spirit, when He did come, was "seen & heard," Acts 2:33, not something "better felt than told," as is explained by many today..... After Pentecost,He was given to the obedient, Acts 5:32.

II. THE DEFINITE WORK OF THE HOLY SPIRIT IN RELATION TO THE APOSTLES.

- A. A "COMFORTER" or Paraclete, which was a distinct gift to the apostles, to take the place of the

- personal presence and guidance of Christ, who was preparing to leave them, John 14:16-17.
- B. Definition of COMFORTER (parakleitos) - "prop. summoned, called to one's side. (1) One who pleads another's cause before a judge, a pleader, COUNSEL FOR DEFENCE, LEGAL ASSISTANT: AN Advocate." (2) univ. one who pleads another's cause WITH one, an intercessor; (3) in the widest Sense, a helper, succorer, aider, assistant; so of the Holy Spirit destined to take the place of Christ with the apostles (after his ascension to the Father)." - Thayer.
 - C. He should guidethe apostles into all truth,Jn. 14:26;16:12-14; Lk.12:12. This work the H.S. did in the twelve, ICor.2:12-13; Eph.3:1-7; 2 Peter 1:3-4; 2 Tim. 3:16-17.
 - D. He should declare things to come, Jn.16:13. This He did in declaring such things to come as the apostasy,2 Thes.2; the second coming of Jesus,2 Thes.1:5-10;IThes.4:13-18; the resurrection,etc.,I Cor.15; the struggles and triumph of the church, book of Revelation.
 - E. He should convict the world with "respect of SIN,AND OF RIGHTEOUSNESS, AND OF judgment,"Jn. 16:7-11. This work began on Pentecost when 3,000 Jews were convicted of the righteousness of Christ, whom God raised from the dead; and when Satan's judgment, rendered through the Jews and Pilate, was reversed. God convicted them and reversed their "judgment" by the resurrection. This work the Spirit has continued since Pentecost, and will continue until the end of time, through the preaching of the gospel. See Acts 2.
 - F. He should bear witness.
- The Spirit and the apostles were to bear witness concerning Jesus,Jn.15:26-27;Lk.24:44-49; Acts 1:8. Only those who saw and heard him could bear witness of Him,Acts 1:21-22; I Cor. 9:1; Gal.1:11-12. Only those who could witness were baptized with the Spirit.
- 1. Miraculous acts followed,which were the Spirit's testimony to the Divine authority of their message, and this was borne by the apostles,Mk.16:17-20;Heb.2:3-4.

HOW BELIEVERS ARE MADE.....

INTRODUCTION: What means are used to induce men and women to believe on the Christ? Is it:

1. an IMMEDIATE power or influence of the H. Spirit, i.e. a DIRECT OPERATION of the Spirit.
- or
2. a MEDIATE power or operation, i.e. through Christ, the Apostles, the Holy Spirit, and the Word (the gospel).

One of these means is WRONG. The other is RIGHT.

THE QUESTION IS NOT:

1. Whether God makes believers.
2. Whether God makes believers by the H. Spirit.
3. Whether God makes believers by His Power.

THE QUESTION IS:

1. DOES GOD ACT MEDIATE (indirect) or IMMEDIATE (direct) TO MAKE BELIEVERS?

I. THE QUESTION IS TO BE SETTLED BY SCRIPTURES.

- A. Cornelius was "saved" by "words", Acts 11:14.
- B. Study the "Parable of the Sower", Matt.13:3-9; 13:18-23.
 1. The seed is the word of God, Lk.8:11 (word of the Kingdom, Matt.13:19).
 - a. We can fix ground, and have good weather, but unless seed is planted we reap nothing
 - b. "We must have the seed of the kingdom, or we cannot have the product of the kingdom"
 - (1) After the seed is sown FAITH is the first product, Romans 10:17.
 2. Way Side Soil.
 - a. They hear, then comes the devil and "taketh away the word from their heart," Lk.8:12; Matt.13:19.
 3. Rocky ground.
 - a. receive word with joy, but have no root, so they stumble when temptation or persecution ariseth. Matt.13:20-21.
 4. Thorny soil.
 - a. The cares of the world and deceitfulness of riches, choke the word, and he becometh unfruitful, Matt. 13:22.

5. Good ground

a. heareth the word, and understandeth, beareth fruit, Matthew 13:23.

NOTE: Fruit is not to be reaped by sowing the seed in "Totally Depraved" hearts. Instead of one common level, the Lord makes at least FOUR different types of hearts. Their heart being "waxed gross", their ears "dull of hearing", etc. was a condition brought about by themselves.

Paul makes SIX classes or levels of builders in I Cor. 3:10-15.

<u>A Comparison</u>	
<u>Matthew 13</u>	<u>I Cor. 3</u>
THORNY	BAD
ROCKY	WORSE
WAY SIDE	WORST
30	GOOD
60	BETTER
100	BEST
	GOLD

II. HOW PERSONS ARE MADE BELIEVERS.

- A. Jesus said "through their word", Jn.17:20-21.
- B. The Gospel of John was written that "ye might believe" that Jesus is the Christ, etc. Jn.20:30-31. Believers are made by reading written word.
- C. Peter said of the Gentiles "should hear the word of the gospel and believe", Acts 15:7.
- D. Paul said "Faith comes by hearing", Rom.10:17.
 1. He did not say "faith comes by feeling, or by an immediate influence of the H.Spirit.
 2. Notice Romans 10:14-17.

NOTE: God makes men believers, but he does it by a means.

- E. A message was announced by someone "by the Holy Spirit", I Peter 1:12.
 1. In this we have (a) the Holy Spirit, (b) the preacher and (c) the Gospel.
- F. The Spirit revealed the "things of God" to the apostles, I Cor.2:10.
 1. This was done with words, I Cor.2:13.
 2. "Spirit...speaketh in you", Matt.10:20.
 3. The "spirit said", Acts 8:29.
 4. The "Spirit said unto him(Peter)", Ac.10:19.
 5. The Spirit saith expressly", I Tim.4:1.

6. The Holy Spirit spoke through David, Heb. 3:7 and 4:7.
7. "the Spirit and the bride say, Come", Rev. 22:17.
 - a. How does the Bride (church) say come? Is it not through the preaching of the gospel? How does the Spirit say come? Would it not be in the same manner?
8. "Hear what the Spirit saith to the churches", Rev. 2:7.
9. "the gospel: for it is the POWER of God unto salvation to EVERY ONE THAT BELIEVETH;", Romans 1:16.

III. IS THE POWER THAT GOD EXERCISES IN MAKING BELIEVERS AND TURNING MEN TO GOD, THE POWER OF INTELLIGENCE ADDRESSED TO THE HUMAN UNDERSTANDING?

or

IS THE POWER THAT GOD EXERCISES IN MAKING BELIEVERS AND TURNING MEN TO GOD, A SUBTLE POWER OF THE SPIRIT IMMEDIATELY FROM GOD, THAT TAKES EFFECT ON MAN, AS HEAT, COLD, OR ELECTRICITY, NOT IN WORDS ADDRESSED TO THE HUMAN UNDERSTANDING.

It Can Not be the latter for:

- A. It sets aside the Mediator, Christ, I Tim.2:5.
- B. It sets aside the Apostles as the ministers of reconciliation, 2 Cor.5:18-19.
- C. It sets aside the Gospel, the word of God.
- D. It sets aside the work of the church.
- E. All Bible's, etc. as a means of converting sinners are swept away by this theory.
- F. All meetings and preaching is mockery.
- G. Human accountability is at an end. It would be God's fault, because he COULD save a man and WOULD NOT.
- H. Converts are just like the operators. If the operators are Methodist, then the converts are Methodist; if Presbyterians, then Presbyterian; if Baptist, then Baptist, etc; If the operators are Christians then the converts are Christians. Who believes that the H. S. operates IMMEDIATE in a Methodist meeting and makes Methodist, and operates in a Baptist meeting and makes, Baptist.

The Spirit makes men CHRISTIANS and NOTHING ELSE.

THE Former Is correct Because:

- A. The gospel is the power of God to salvation, Romans 1:16.
- B. We are begotten by the gospel, I Cor.4:15; Jas.1:18; I Peter 1:23.
- C. It would do away with "preaching", I Cor.1:21.
- D. In all examples in apostolic times the people were converted by the gospel.
- E. Men go to the Father through Christ, Jn.14:6.

IV. OBJECTIONS TO THE MEDIATE OPERATION OF THE SPIRIT

- A. "Do you think there is power in the mere word to quicken a sinner, etc.?"

ANSWER: Men of faith say "the word of God". The word is "quick" or "Living", Heb.4:12. Jesus said that He spake words that were "Spirit, and...life", John 6:63.

- B. "Is there power in mere ink and paper?"

ANSWER: NO!, but there is DIVINE INTELLIGENCE, communicated through the signs of ideas, made in ink on paper, that is, the gospel, the power of God to save. Example: Why would one doubt the power of the gospel, when he has seen the power of the President's proclamation to move a nation. A three line message announcing the death of some loved one can bring tears. Other messages made glad.

- C. "If the Lord does not convert IMMEDIATE then He can not answer prayer".

ANSWER: Men theorized long about the movements of the heavenly bodies, before they understood them, but God kept on moving them, according to His laws. So it is with prayer. The Lord said he will answer prayer. We need to realize that He keeps His promises.

V. THE LORD COMMANDED THE GOSPEL TO BE PREACHED THAT MEN MIGHT BELIEVE AND OBEY CHRIST, Heb.5:9.

- A. The Lord can be just in condemning him for disobedience, who does not obey, II Thes.1:7-10.

CONCLUSION: The difference between these two views is wide enough that both can not be held. People who accept the Bible as the authority in religious matters believe that GOD ACTS MEDIATE.

YOUR ADDITIONAL NOTES:

THE HOLY SPIRIT AND THE CHRISTIAN

The Holy Spirit was promised to the Apostles, Jn. 14: 16-17. Believers are also promised the Holy Spirit, John 7:37-39.

Acts 2:38 - the Holy Spirit a promise along with Rem. of sins.

Repent & Bap.	-	Rem. of Sins	&	"Gift of the H. Spirit"
v.				
42 (Rec.Word)	Bap.	-	?	?

Acts 5:32 - H. Spirit given to all who obey.

Acts 10:44-45 uses "Holy Spirit" and "gift of Holy Spirit" interchangeably. Here the "gift of the Holy Spirit" is actually the "Holy Spirit".

A. The Holy Spirit is not the donor, but the donation.

Rom. 5:5 - Love of God shed abroad in heart by the Spirit - a GIFT.

Rom. 8:9 - If we have the Spirit we know that we are His.

Rom. 8:11 - The Spirit of God that is IN YOU is to raise the body.

Rom. 8:14 - The ones who are led by the Spirit are the sons of God.

Rom. 8:16 - The Spirit bears witness with our spirit that we are the children of God.

our spirit

cf.I Pet.3:21

Holy Spirit

cf.Heb.10:15

WORD

Rom. 8:26 - The Spirit helpeth our infirmity and maketh intercession for us.

I Cor. 6:19 - Our body is a temple of the H. Spirit. This should serve as an incentive to Holiness.

Gal. 3:2 - Received Spirit by hearing of Faith.

Gal. 4:6 - Spirit sent forth to sons (cf.Gal.3:26-27 which tells how they became "sons").

Gal. 5:5 - For WE through the Spirit by faith wait for the hope of righteousness.

Gal. 5:22 - The Spirit is manifest in the FRUIT borne.

Eph. 1:13 - The Holy Spirit is given to believers as an EARNEST and SEALS the individual.

Vine says of the word "EARNEST" (noun) (*arrabōn*), "originally, earnest-money deposited by the purchaser and forfeited if the purchase was not completed, was probably a Phoenician word, introduced into Greece. In general usage it came to denote a pledge or earnest of any sort; in the N.T. it is used only of that which is assured by God to believers; it is said of the Holy Spirit as the Divine pledge of all their future blessedness, 2 Cor.1:22; 5:5; in Eph. 1:14, particularly of their eternal inheritance. In modern Greek arrabōna is an engagement ring."

SEAL: (cf.Eph.4:30 also)

A. a seal authenticates a document.

Example: seal of state proves genuiness.

B. Mark of ownership.

Example: Brand on animals.

C. A Means of Security.

Example: railroad cars, closed, then sealed.

II Cor. 1:22 - "Sealed", "Earnest of the H.Spirit".

Eph. 3:14-16 - strengthened with power through His Spirit in the inward man.

Eph. 5:18 - Be filled with the Spirit.

Phil. 2:1 - Fellowship of the Spirit.

I Thes. 5:19 - QUENCH not the Spirit. Cf.Matt.12:20.

Eph. 4:30 - Grieve not the Holy Spirit.

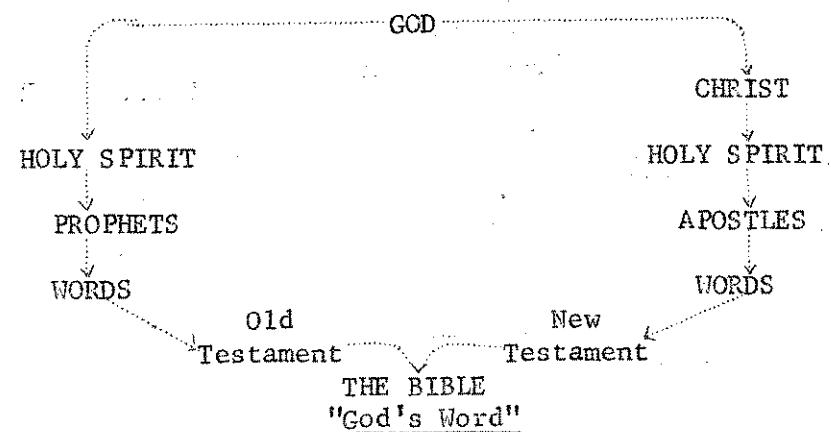
II Tim.1:14 - The same Spirit that gives the truth dwells in us.

Heb. 6:4 - partakers of the Holy Spirit.

I John 3:24 - By keeping the commandments we know, and by the Spirit he gave we know that he is in us.

I John 4:13.

THE HOLY SPIRIT IN REVELATION



AN EXPLANATION OF THE CHART:

I. God

A. All Scripture is from Him, 2 Tim.3:16.

1. The passage reads in the Greek this way: "all scripture theopneustos" for "All scripture is given by inspiration of God, (KJV)".

a. The word "theopneustos" means "inspired of God: graphe, ie. the contents of scripture," - Thayer.

b. "God-breathed", Benjamin B.Warfield, ISBE, p. 1474.

B. God spake, Heb. 1:1.

II. GOD SPAKE IN TIMES PAST BY THE PROPHETS

A. The prophets were borne about by the Spirit, 2 Peter 1:21.

1. "moved", KJV; "to be conveyed or borne, of persons borne in a ship over the sea, (Acts 27:17) of the mind, to be moved inwardly, prompted," - Thayer

"The word literally means to pick up or to bear along to a goal of the bearer's own choosing." Pat Hardeman, Ancient Faith in Conflict, pp.89.

- III. THE PROPHETS SPAKE WORDS AND CLAIMED TO BE SPEAKING AS THE SPIRIT GUIDED THEM.
- A. The Spirit of Christ was in them, and they received a revelation, I Peter 1:10-12.
 - B. The scriptural meaning of the word "prophet" means "a mouth", "a spokesman" or "God's mouth".
1. In Exodus 7:1 Aaron is called the prophet of Moses. In Exodus 4:16 Aaron is called the spokesman and mouth of Moses, who was to him as God. A prophet then, is one who speaks as God directs.
 - C. When God gave His standard for a prophet he said:
"I will put my words in his mouth; and he shall speak unto them all that I shall command him."
Deut.18:18-19.
1. In this statement we have GOD the originator or WORDS which he would speak through His PROPHETS.
 - D. Many examples can be found where the prophets claimed that God said what they delivered.
David, 2 Sam.23:1,2; Isaiah, Isa.1:1-2;
Jeremiah, Jer.10:1-2; Ezekiel, Ezek.1:3 ("word of the Lord came expressly"); etc.
NOTE: Zech. 7:12...."...words....Jehovah....Spirit....prophets."

CONCLUSION: God spake words by His agent, the Holy Spirit, through the prophets.

THE NEW TESTAMENT:

- IV. CHRIST IS THE REVELATION OF GOD TO MAN.
- A. His second coming is spoken of as a revelation (uncovering), I Peter 1:13; 2 Thess.1:7.
 - B. Christ hath declared (exegeted) God, Jn.1:18.
a. He hath made known unto man the very mind of God.
 - C. The mystery, Col. 1:26-27.
 - D. Jesus told the apostles that the Father would give them another comforter, Jn.14:16-17.
 - E. Jesus had many things to say but the apostles couldn't bear them, John 16:12-14.

- V. THE COMFORTER - HOLY SPIRIT, Jn. 14:26.
- A. To be sent in the name of Jesus.
 - B. Not to speak of self, Jn.16:13-15.
 - C. His WORK:
 1. TEACH you all things,Jn.14:26.
 2. BRING TO YOUR REMEMBRANCE all thing,Jn.14:26.
 3. GUIDE you into all truth,Jn.16:12-14.
 4. DECLARE things to come,John 16:13.
 5. TESTIFY or BEAR WITNESS of Christ,Jn.15:26-27.
 6. CONVICT THE WORLD, John 16:8-11.
a. of sin, righteousness, & judgment.
- VI. THE APOSTLES AND WORDS (Make a thorough study of the following)
- A. I Cor. 2:9-13 shows that the apostles were given words from God by the Spirit (verse 13 especially).
 - a. Note verse 10 - "God....revealed....us (apostles)....Spirit."
 - B. Paul received the gospel that he preached by revelation, Gal.1 (note verses 11-12).
 - C. That which is revealed is plain enough to be understood by those who read, Eph.3:1-7.

CONCLUSION: The Bible is VERBALLY (expressed in words) inspired. Many of the same passages and others teach PLENARY (full-all that pertains) inspiration.

SPECIAL NOTE ON THE TRANSLATION OF pneuma: The King James translators were very inconsistent in the translation of this Greek word. For example notice John 7:39. Also, I Cor. 2:4, 10, 11, 12, 14, 13. In these verses the word pneuma is sometimes rendered SPIRIT and other times GHOST. There is no good reason for this. In the book of Hebrews the word pneuma is found 12 times. Seven times it is translated "Spirit" and five times "ghost".

GHOST is an outdated word. In 1611 when the KJV was translated GHOST meant what Webster says is now obsolete and archaic: "The soul as the seat of life or intelligence; hence, the spirit of man as distinguished from the body. OBS. The Holy Ghost." Now the word GHOST carries the idea of some mysterious influence or spook, something scary. For these reasons we think it best to use the word SPIRIT when referring to the third member of the God Head.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Several places in these notes we have referred to various books. We will not relist them here, but we have also referred to Vine and Thayer. We will list their books here for the benefit of any who might desire the information:

Thayer, Joseph Henry. A Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament. New York: American Book Co., 1889.

Vine, W. E. An Expository Dictionary of New Testament Words. Westwood, N.J: Fleming H. Revell Co., 1956.