

What Missionary Baptists Believe About...

The Doctrine of the Holy Spirit

- I. THE PERSON OF THE HOLY SPIRIT
 1. The Holy Spirit is a person, possessing traits that make a person: Intelligence, Emotion & Volition.
 - a. He possesses the power to will. I Cor 12:11;
 - b. He possesses intelligence. John 14:26; Rom 8:26, 27; I Cor 2:10,11
 - c. He possesses emotion. Is 63:9,10; Mt 12:31,32; Acts 5:3,4,9; 7:51; Eph 4:30
 2. He has designations indicating his person.
 - a. Personal pronouns. John 16:14
 - b. He's been given a name – Comforter (It's who he is, what he is & what he does.) John 15:26.
 - c. His name is mentioned in connection with other persons, implying that he is a person as well.
 1. In connection with Christ. John 14:16-18, 26; 16:14
 2. In connection with the church. Acts 15:28
 3. In connection with the Father & the Son. Mt 28:19; Jude 20,21; II Cor 13:14
 3. He is God, one of the Divine persons of the Godhead, Trinity.
 - a. He is holy & comes from the Father. John 14:26
 - b. He is called God. Acts 5:3,4
 - c. He is listed with the Father & the Son. I John 5:7
 - d. He is eternal. Rom 1:20
 - e. He is omnipresent. Ps 139:7-10
 - f. He is omniscient. I Cor 2:10,11; John 16:13
 - g. He is omnipotent. Luke 1:35
- II. THE WORK OF THE HOLY SPIRIT
 1. His relationship to the scriptures
 - a. He authored the scriptures. II Peter 1:21
 - b. He is the interpreter of the scriptures. John 16:13; I Cor 2:10
 2. His relationship to the universe.
 - a. He had a part in the formation of man. Job 33:4
 - b. He was the working part of the creation. Gen 1:2
 3. His relationship to sinners.
 - a. His is a ministry of conviction. John 16:7-11
 - b. His is a ministry of invitation. Rev 22:17
 4. His relationship to believers.
 - a. The Holy Spirit makes anew, quickens or regenerates the believer. John 3:3-6; II Cor 3:6,17; John 6:63
 - b. He cleanses. Titus 3:5
 - c. He sanctifies. II Thes 2:13
 - d. He seals the believer until the day of redemption. Eph 1:13,14; 4:30
 - e. He indwells the body of the believer. Rom 8:9
 - f. He leads the believer. Rom 8:14
 - g. He promotes prayer. Rom 8:26, 27

- h. He promotes holy living and obedience to the truth. Rom 8:13; I Peter 1:22.
- i. He is a witness to our salvation. Rom 8:16

III. THE COMING OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

1. Meaning:
 - a. He was already in the world, functioning in the Old Testament & during the ministry of Christ.
 - b. But we're speaking of his sudden coming at Pentecost to a certain place to perform a specific work.
2. His coming was promised. John 16:5-7; Luke 24:49; Acts 1:4,5
3. The place of his coming was promised, Jerusalem. Acts 1:4,12,13; 2:1
4. To whom did his coming pertain?
 - a. Not to all the world. John 14:17
 - b. Not to every living believer, because they were not all in Jerusalem.
 - c. He came to the disciples gathered in the upper room in Jerusalem. Acts 1:15; 2:1-4, 47 – He came to the church that already existed.
5. Why was his coming promised?
 - a. Not to indwell or baptize every living saint.
 - b. Not to establish the kingdom of God. Lost are born into that. John 3:3
 - c. Not to establish the church. I Cor 12:28, Luke 6:12-16
 1. It was already in existence.
 - d. The Bible teaches that he came to empower the churches.
 1. Christ gave them the authority to execute the Great Commission. Mt 28:19-20
 2. The Holy Spirit gives them power to do it. Acts 1:8
 - e. The Spirit came to take leadership in the churches. Acts 20:28
 - f. To guide the church into the will & plan of God. Acts 13:1-4; 15:28; 20:28; I Cor 12:8-11.
 - g. To give gifts to the church to confirm it as God's to the world. Mark 16:20
 - h. To convict the world through the ministry of the church. John 16:7-11
 - i. To guide the church into all truth. John 16:13; I Tim 3:15.

CONCLUSION:

We believe that the child of God should be led of the Holy Spirit in his daily walk before the Lord.