

Pneumatology

The Doctrine of The Holy Spirit

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● Pneumatology -

*refers to the study of
the biblical doctrine of
the Holy Spirit*

Definition

- *The term **pneumatology** comes from two Greek words*
- ***Pneuma** meaning “wind,” “breath,” or “spirit” (used of the Holy Spirit)*
- ***logos** meaning “word,” “matter,” or “thing.”*

This includes such topics as

A photograph of a white dove in flight, surrounded by other birds, with a person's hands reaching up towards it against a golden sunset background.

- The personality of the Holy Spirit
- The deity of the Holy Spirit
- The work of the Holy Spirit throughout Scripture

The Active Agent of The Godhead

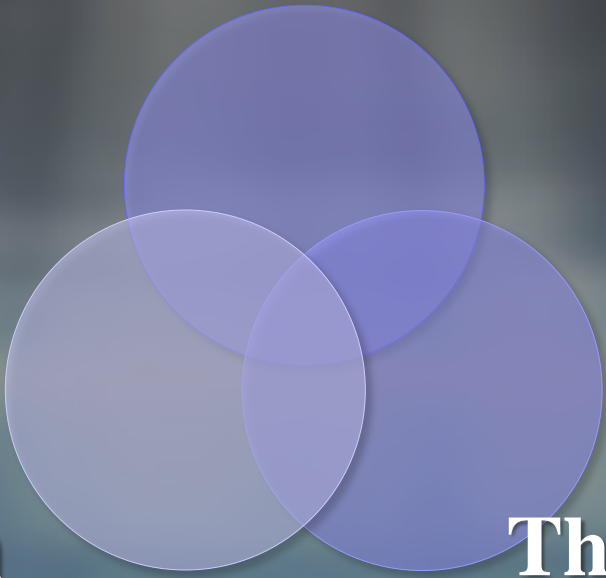


- This term refers to who we give credit to as the “*lead agent*” of the Godhead at the moment.
- This does not deny any other part of the Godhead, but distinguishes the active agent at that moment.

*The
Godhead*

The Father

Creator



The Son

Redeemer

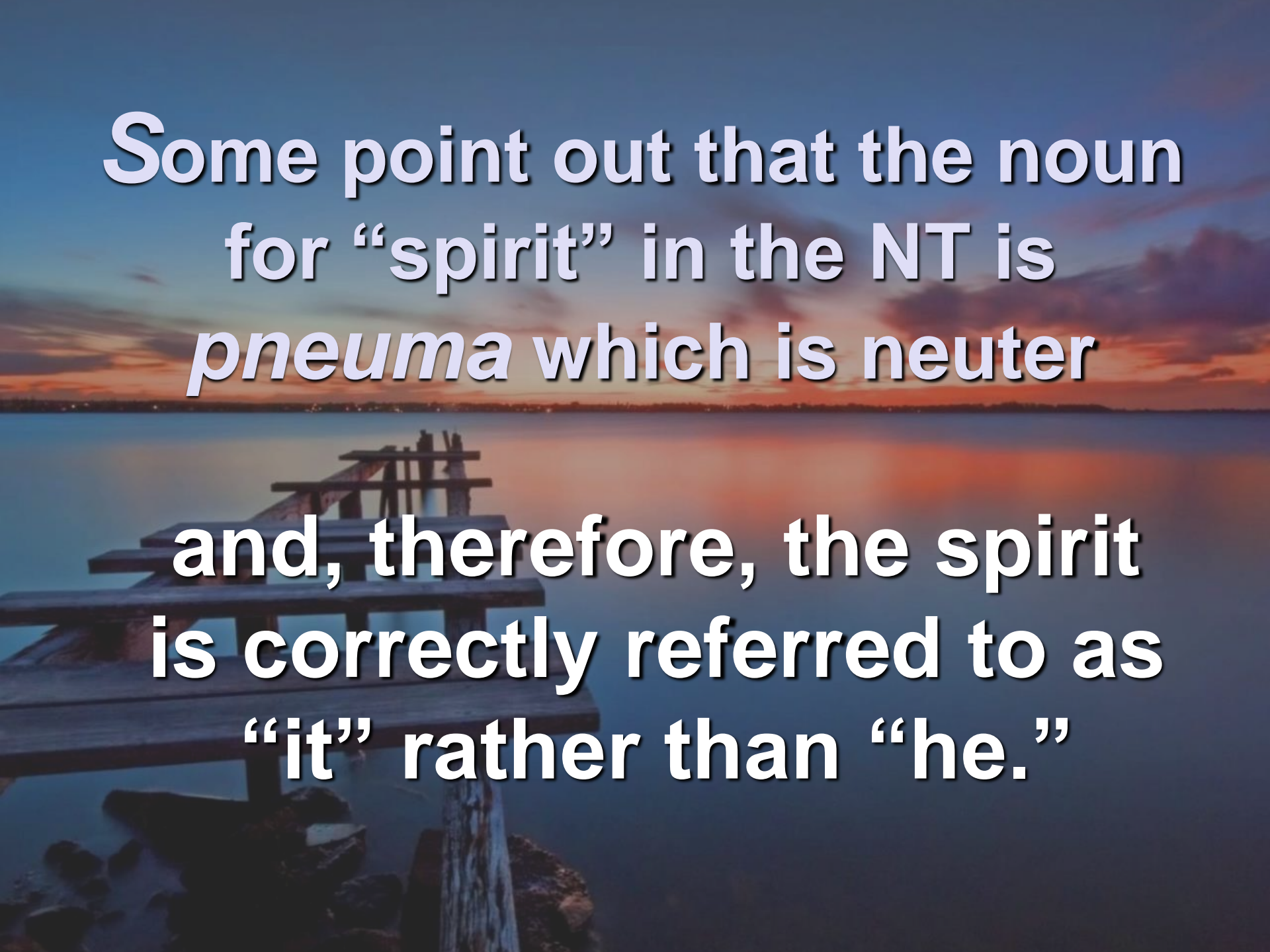
The Holy Spirit

Sustainer

The Personhood of the Holy Spirit

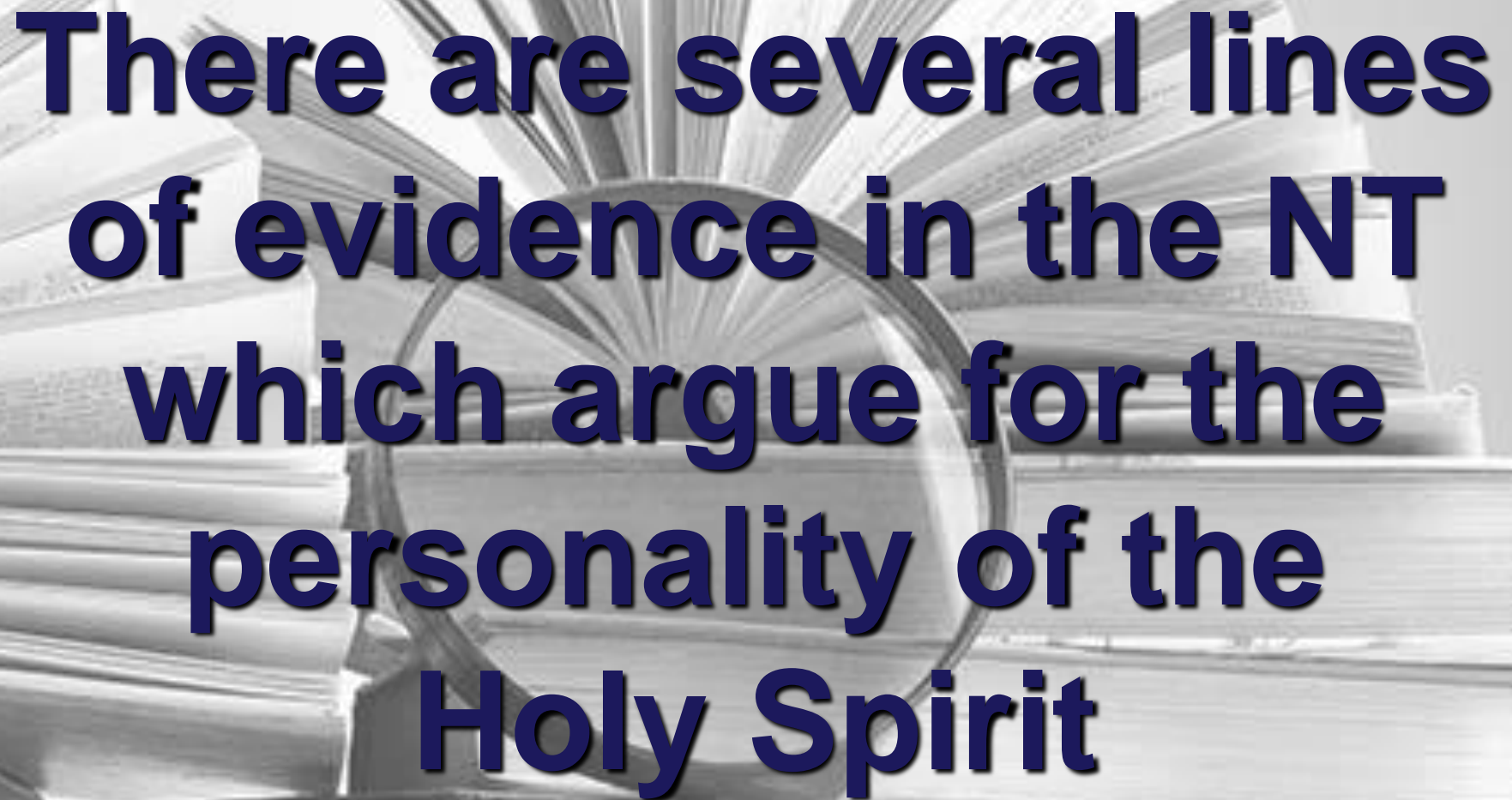


The personality (and therefore “personhood”) of the Holy Spirit has been denied by certain groups throughout the history of the church



Some point out that the noun
for “spirit” in the NT is
pneuma which is neuter

and, therefore, the spirit
is correctly referred to as
“it” rather than “he.”

A grayscale image of a stack of books. A magnifying glass is positioned over the books, with its lens centered on the text. The background is a light, neutral color.

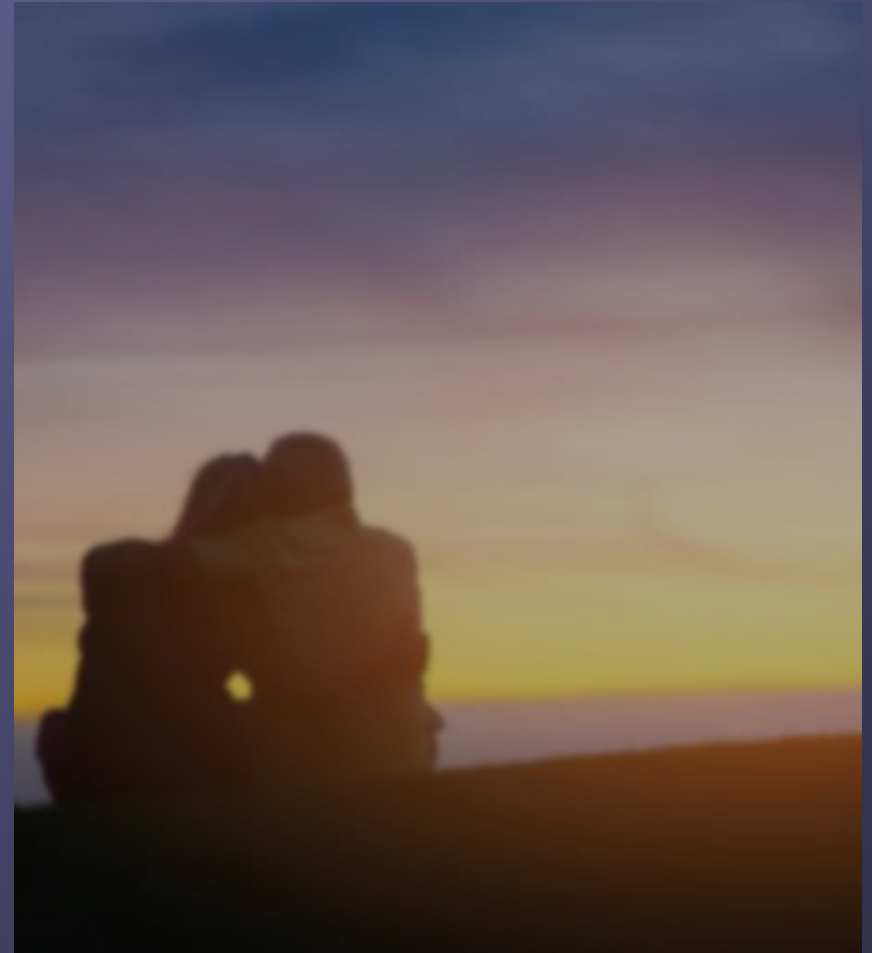
**There are several lines
of evidence in the NT
which argue for the
personality of the
Holy Spirit**

First, Jesus said he would send “*another*” in his place (John 14:16).

The word for another is *allos* in Greek and refers to another just like Jesus. It is reasonable to conclude from this that the Spirit is a person since Jesus is clearly a person.

Jesus also referred to him as a *parakletos* (enabler, encourager, comforter, etc.)

- Which requires that he be a person since the functions of a *parakletos* are personal; Jesus functioned as a *parakletos* to the disciples.



Facts Regarding the Holy Spirit



- The Spirit makes choices (1 Cor 12:11)
- He teaches (John 14:26)
- He guides (John 16:13)
- He reveals Jesus (John 16:14)
- He convicts (John 16:8)
- He seals believers (2 Cor 1:21-22)



Scriptural Metaphors for the Holy Spirit

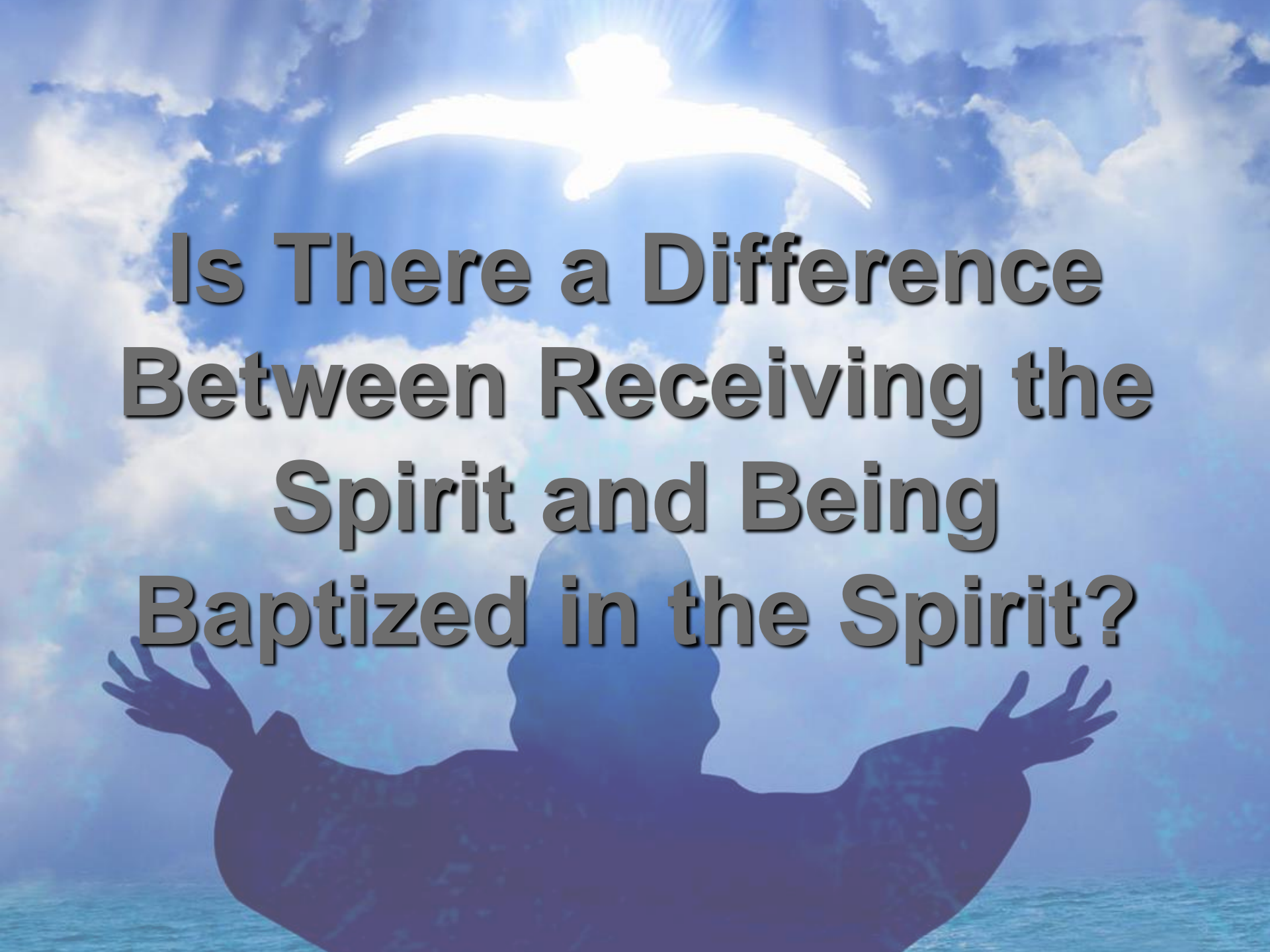
The Holy Spirit

The Baptism The Infilling

A blue curved arrow points from 'The Baptism' to 'The Infilling'.

The Indwelling

Two blue curved arrows point from 'The Infilling' to 'The Indwelling'.

A white dove is shown in flight against a bright blue sky filled with soft, white clouds. The dove is positioned at the top center of the frame. Below it, the silhouette of a person is visible, with their arms raised in a gesture of prayer or worship. The person's head is tilted upwards, and their hands are open. The overall scene is set against a background of a blue sky and a hint of a blue sea at the bottom.

**Is There a Difference
Between Receiving the
Spirit and Being
Baptized in the Spirit?**

Generally speaking, it is the **Charismatic** movement that has introduced the idea of a distinction between receiving the Spirit (meaning without tongues) and being baptized in the Spirit (meaning with tongues).

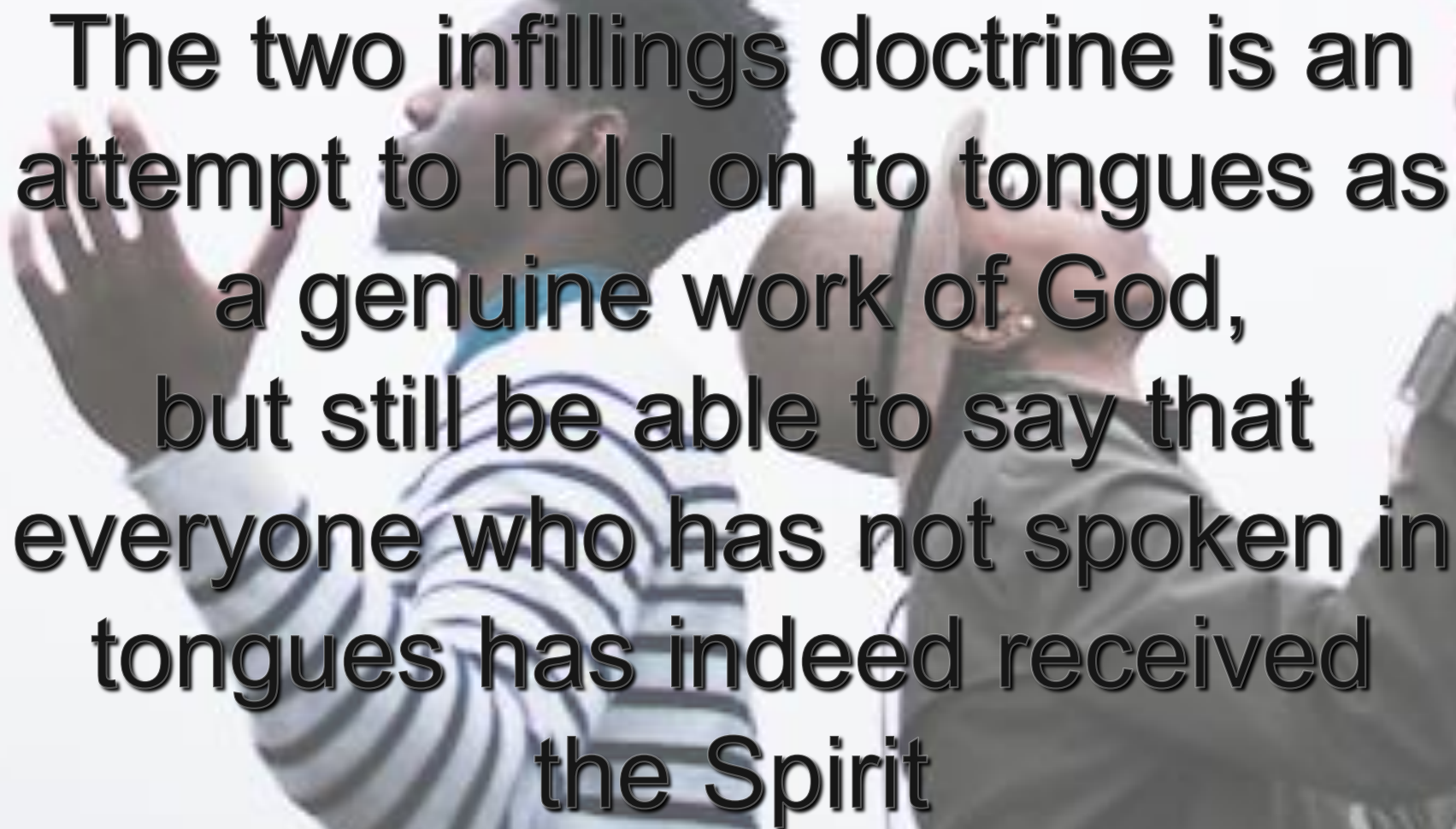
- Such a distinction is not derived from the Biblical data. The Biblical descriptions identify receiving the Spirit to be the same as being baptized in the Spirit.



There are not two
different infillings.

The only other option is to believe that we know there is a true distinction, but the Bible is silent on the issue.

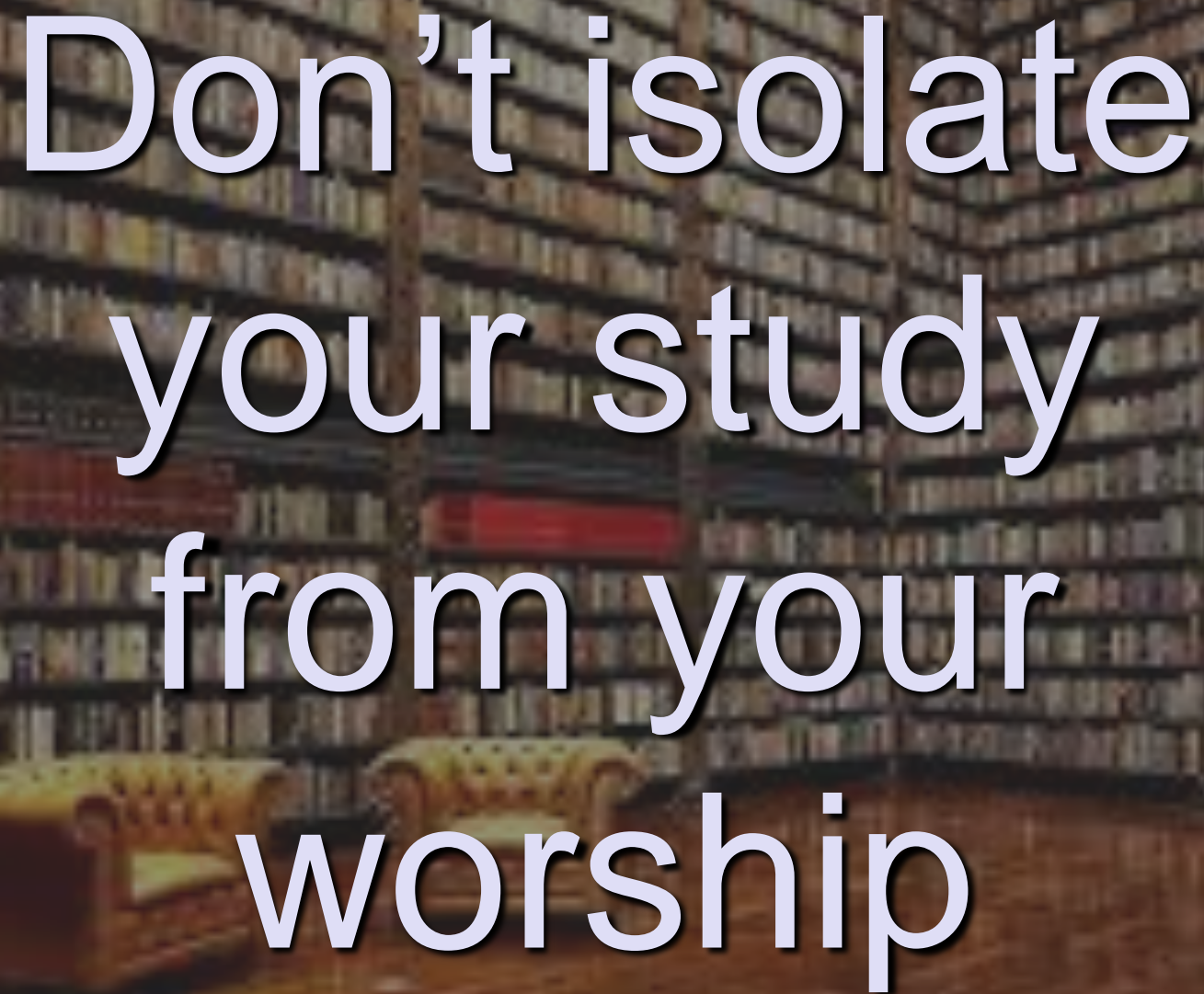
Extra-biblical teachings are quite dangerous.



The two infillings doctrine is an attempt to hold on to tongues as a genuine work of God, but still be able to say that everyone who has not spoken in tongues has indeed received the Spirit

Comparative Chart

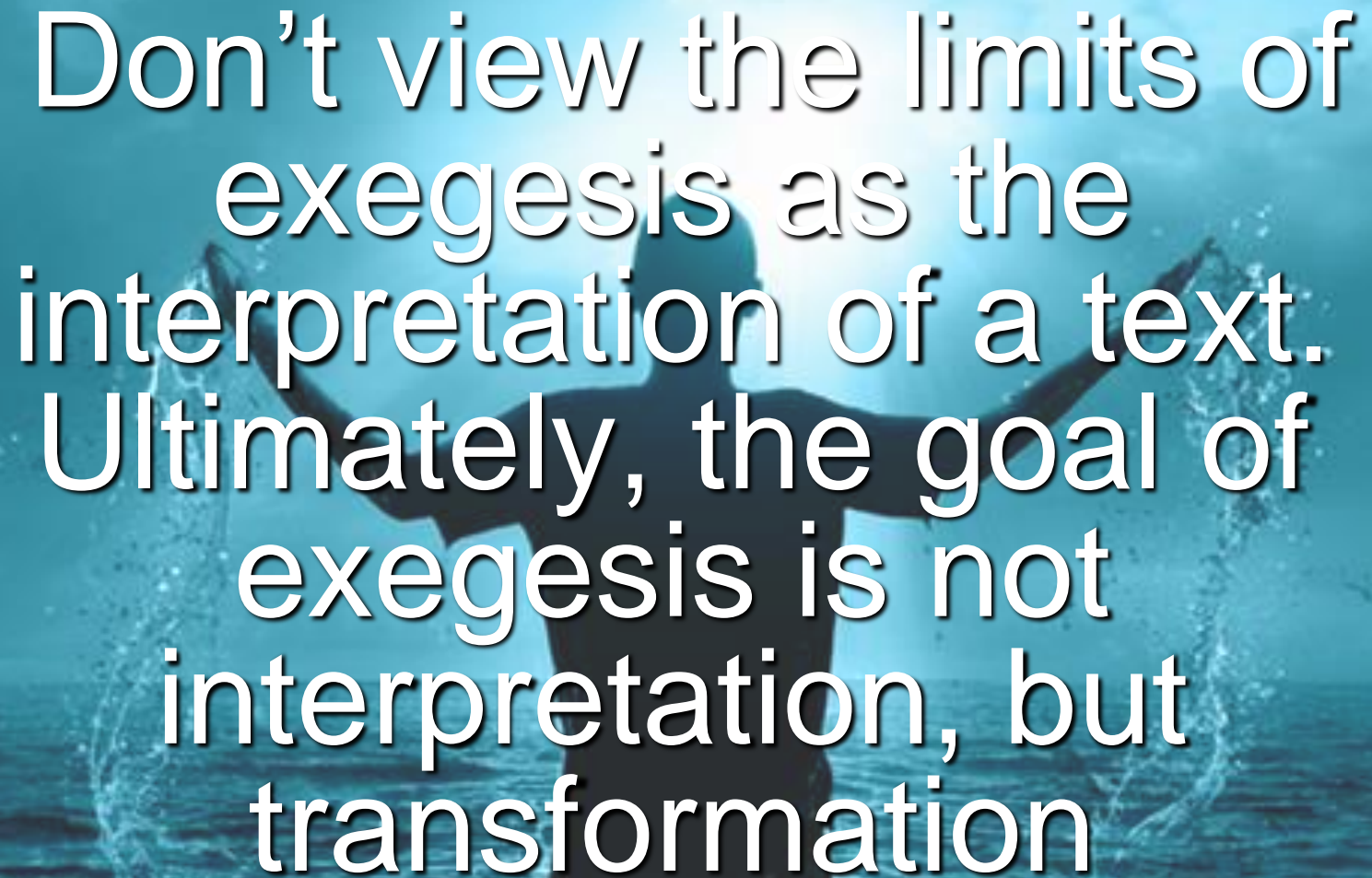
<u>Gift</u> <i>dorea</i>	<u>Gifts</u> <i>charisma</i>	<u>Fruit</u> <i>karpo</i>
Holy Spirit	Holy Spirit	Holy Spirit
Infilling	Indwelling	Empowering
Baptism	Unity	Character
Power	Faith	Love

A large library with tall bookshelves filled with books. In the foreground, there is a yellow sofa. The text is overlaid on the image.

Don't isolate
your study
from your
worship

CONCLUSION

Don't view the limits of exegesis as the interpretation of a text. Ultimately, the goal of exegesis is not interpretation, but transformation

A person in a dark wetsuit is shown from the waist up, splashing in blue water. Their arms are raised, and water is spraying around them. The background is a bright, hazy blue sky. The overall scene conveys a sense of movement, change, and transformation.

CONCLUSION

- Don't assume that because you pray, are spiritual, etc., that your interpretation is right.
- Laziness in the study is no excuse for a poor interpretation.

CONCLUSION

- Further, even if you are not lazy, an inaccessible interpretation must still be judged an improbable interpretation.