

# The Wonders of the Spirit

## The Baptism of the Holy Spirit

### Lecture 7

#### Countdown

First Wave: Early Pentecostalism = \_\_\_\_\_ Works of Grace

Second Wave: Later Pentecostalism and Charismaticism = \_\_\_\_\_ Works of Grace

Third Wave: Vineyard and New Calvinism = \_\_\_\_\_ Works of Grace

**Why was Spirit baptism not a concern to theologians before 1901?**

#### A Pentecostal View on Spirit Baptism

What is the Pentecostal view?

#### Arguments for the Pentecostal View

1. Jesus' disciples were born-again believers long before the day of Pentecost, perhaps during Jesus' life and ministry, but certainly by the time that Jesus, after his resurrection, "breathed on them, and said to them, 'Receive the Holy Spirit'" (John 20.22).
2. Jesus nevertheless commanded his disciples "not to depart from Jerusalem, but to wait for the promise of the Father" (Acts 1.4), telling them, "Before many days you shall receive power when the Holy Spirit has come upon you" (Acts 1.8). The disciples then obeyed Jesus' command and waited in Jerusalem for the Holy Spirit to come upon them so that they would receive new empowering for witness and ministry.
3. When the disciples had waited ten days, the day of Pentecost came, tongues of fire rested above their heads, "And they were all filled with the Holy Spirit and began to speak in other tongues, as the Spirit gave them utterance" (Acts 2.4). Although the disciples were born again long before Pentecost, at Pentecost they received a "baptism with the Holy Spirit" (Acts 1.5, 11.16) that was subsequent to salvation.
4. Christians today, like the apostles, should ask Jesus for a "baptism in the Holy Spirit" and thus follow the pattern of the disciples' lives.
5. Additional instances of this phenomenon – in which people are first born again and then later baptised in the Holy Spirit – is seen in Acts 8, where people of Samaria first became Christians when they "believed Philip as he preached good news about the kingdom of God and the name of Jesus Christ" (Acts 8.12), but only later received the Holy Spirit when the apostles Peter and John came from Jerusalem and prayed for them (Acts 8.14-17). Another example is in Acts 19, when Paul found some disciples at Ephesus (Acts 19.1). When he laid his hands on them the Holy Spirit came upon them (Acts 19.6).

## **A Biblical Response**

There are seven passages in the New Testament that speak directly about the baptism of the Holy Spirit. The first four are from the gospels all in reference to the same event: the baptism of Jesus.

**What can be concluded from these verses (Matthew 3:11; Mark 1:8; Luke 3:16; John 1:33)?**

The fifth and sixth passages out of the seven refer to the event of Pentecost.

**What can be concluded from these verses (Acts 1:5; 11:16; 2.1-4)?**

The seventh and final mention of the baptism of the Holy Spirit is in 1 Corinthians 12.13.

**Does 1 Corinthians 12.13 refer to the same thing as the previous six mentions?**

## **Answering Pentecostals**

How does the new covenant explain the gap between belief and baptism of the Holy Spirit in the experience of the apostles?

### ***Judea***

Acts 2:38-39

### ***Samaritans***

Acts 8:14-17

### ***Gentiles***

Acts 10:44-48; Romans 8:9

## **Conclusion**