Acts of the Apostles

Jesus’ Final Instructions (Part 2) (Acts 1:1-8)

The Baptism of the HS (Acts 1:5)

-Distinguish what God does in history (historia salutis) from what He does in the lives of individual

believers (ordo salutis)

-The OT saints’ experience of the Spirit compared to that of NT saints (Ps. 51:11; John 7:37-39)

-Israel: a community redeemed from Egypt with some individuals redeemed from sin and indwelt by the

HS; The Church: a community redeemed from sin and collectively indwelt by the HS (1 Cor. 3:16)

-The command to wait must be taken in context (v. 4).

-The Teaching of the NT on the Gift of the HS: It is a baptism experienced by all believers (1 Cor.

12:13); The Spirit is the medium, not the agent of the baptism (Matt. 3:11; Mark 1:8; Luke 3:16; John

1:33; Acts 1:5; 11:16; 1 Cor. 12:13)

I. Definition of the Gift of the HS

“The Spirit’s personal indwelling of each and every person who repents and believes in Christ, promised in the OT and by the Lord Jesus Christ, and resulting from the historical outpouring of the HS by the Father through the Son at Pentecost.”

-Essence (Rom. 5:5; 1 Cor. 6:19); Recipients (Rom. 8:9; 1 Cor. 12:13); Means (Acts 2:38; Gal. 3:2, 5);

Guarantee (Ezek. 36:37; John 7:38); Historical Basis (Acts 1:4, 5; 2:33); Author and Agent (John

15:26)

II. Occasion for Receiving the Gift of the HS

1) Sacramental View: The HS is received in conjunction with some type of religious ritual.

2) Pentecostal View: The baptism of the HS, with the evidence of speaking in tongues is something that

should be sought after.

**Assemblies of God Statement of Fundamental Truths**

**Article 7. The Baptism in the Holy Spirit**

All believers are entitled to and should ardently expect and earnestly seek the promise of the Father, the baptism in the Holy Spirit and fire, according to the command of our Lord Jesus Christ. This was the normal experience of all in the early Christian Church. With it comes the enduement of power for life and service, the bestowment of the gifts and their uses in the work of the ministry.This experience is distinct from and subsequent to the experience of the new birth. With the baptism in the Holy Spirit come such experiences as an overflowing fullness of the Spirit, a deepened reverence for God, an intensified consecration to God and dedication to His work, and a more active love for Christ, for His Word, and for the lost.

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**Article 8. The Initial Physical Evidence of the Baptism in the Holy Spirit**

The baptism of believers in the Holy Spirit is witnessed by the initial physical sign of speaking with other tongues as the Spirit of God gives them utterance. The speaking in tongues in this instance is the same in essence as the gift of tongues, but is different in purpose and use.

Summary: 1) Believers are to seek the baptism of the HS. 2) The baptism of the HS is an additional blessing to conversion. 3) The baptism of the HS is (often) evidenced by speaking in tongues.

3) Biblical and Evangelical and View: Every Christian without exception receives the gift of the HS

upon the acts of repentance and faith, at the time of conversion.

God Initiates → Man Responds → God Blesses

Regeneration Repentance and Faith Gift of the HS

III. Practical Implications of the Gift of the HS

1) The biblical doctrine of the gift of the Spirit provides us with an answer to Pentecostals and Charismatics.

2) The biblical doctrine of the gift of the Spirit should fill us with wonder, worship, praise, and thanksgiving.

-Adoption (Gal. 4:6); Illumination (1 John 2:27); Communion with God (John 14:18, 20); Sanctification

(Rom. 8:13); Provision (John 16:13; Rom. 8:26; 1 Cor. 12:11)

3) The biblical doctrine of the gift of the Spirit should compel us to live a life of holiness and obedience to God

(Gal. 5:16).

4) The biblical doctrine of the gift of the Spirit should fill us with great hope as we anticipate the glory to come

(Rom. 8:18-25).

5) The biblical doctrine of the gift of the Spirit issues a call to repentance and faith in Christ (Rom. 8:9).