

Pneumatology

The Holy Spirit, as the third Person of the Trinity, is Himself God (Acts 5:3–4; 2 Corinthians 3:17–18). He possesses all the essential attributes of God (e.g., Luke 1:35; John 14:26), performs the works of God (Genesis 1:2), is called God (Acts 5:3–4), yet is distinct in office and personality (John 16:7–15; 1 Corinthians 3:16).

In Old Testament times, the Holy Spirit performed special tasks (Exodus 31:1–11). In the life of Jesus, the Holy Spirit was responsible for His conception (Matthew 1:20), and was the source of His miraculous power (Matthew 12:28) and resurrection (Romans 1:4).

The Holy Spirit regenerates Christians (Titus 3:5), baptizes them into the body of Christ (1 Corinthians 12:13), indwells them (John 14:16–17), seals them (Ephesians 1:13), illuminates them to comprehend the Scriptures (1 Corinthians 2:10), and fills them for service (Ephesians 5:18).

In relationship to an unbelieving world, the Holy Spirit convicts through the Word of God regarding the sin of unbelief, of the righteousness found in Christ, and the judgment of this world (John 16:8–11), and witnesses of the Lord Jesus Christ (John 15:26).

The Holy Spirit imparts “*grace gifts*” to every believer (1 Corinthians 12:11), since the ascension of Christ (Ephesians 4:7–11), which enable each Christian to function in some particular way within the church for the purpose of building up that local church in Christian maturity (Romans 12:6–8; 1 Corinthians 12:4–11; Ephesians 4:7–13). The Holy Spirit also produces spiritual fruit in every believer (Galatians 5:22–23).