

“The Doctrine of God the Holy Spirit”

John 14:16-18

Pastor John Miller

I. Introduction

- A. “Man has two great spiritual needs; one is for forgiveness and the other is for goodness.”
–Billy Graham
 - 1. The first great need for forgiveness is met at Calvary
 - 2. The second need for goodness was met at Pentecost
 - 3. God not only forgives our sins, but He gives us His Spirit
- B. Today I want to look with you at the one who has been called “the forgotten member of the Godhead—the Holy Spirit”
 - 1. Why is He so forgotten and misunderstood?
 - 2. We must think biblically, not emotionally
 - 3. Jesus in His Upper Room Discourse
 - a) (John 13-17)
 - b) Promises to send “the Comforter”
 - c) “Comforter” is Greek “Paraclete”
 - d) “Comfortless” (v. 18) is “orphans”
 - 4. Two questions
 - a) Who is the Holy Spirit?
 - b) What does He do?

II. Who is the Holy Spirit?

- A. The Holy Spirit is a person
 - 1. Unlike the Father and the Son, He seems impersonal
 - 2. “Spirit” is neuter
 - a) (Romans 8:16)
 - 3. How do we know He is a person?
 - a) Personal pronouns are used for the Holy Spirit
 - 1) (John 14:16-17)
 - b) The name “Comforter” implies personality
 - c) The Holy Spirit speaks
 - 1) (Revelation 2:7)
 - 2) (John 16:13)
 - d) The Holy Spirit testifies
 - 1) (John 15:26)
 - e) The Holy Spirit leads
 - 1) (Acts 8:29)
 - f) The Holy Spirit guides
 - 1) (John 16:13)
 - g) The Holy Spirit can be lied to
 - 1) (Acts 5:3)
 - h) The Holy Spirit can be grieved
 - 1) (Ephesians 4:30)

- i) The Holy Spirit can be blasphemed
 - 1) (Matthew 12:31-32)
- B. The Holy Spirit is a Divine Person
 - 1. He is God
 - 2. “Another” or “the same kind” (John 14:16)
 - 3. He is the third member of the Godhead Trinity
 - a) The baptismal formula
 - 4. He is eternal
 - a) (Hebrews 9:14)
 - 5. He is all-powerful
 - a) (Luke 1:35)
 - 6. He is everywhere present
 - a) (Psalm 139:7)
 - 7. He is all-knowing
 - a) (1 Corinthians 2:10-11)
 - 8. The Holy Spirit is called God
 - a) (Acts 5:3-4)
 - b) (2 Corinthians 3:18)
 - 9. He is the Creator
 - a) (Genesis 1:2)

III. What Does the Holy Spirit Do?

- A. “It is expedient for you” (John 16:7)
 - 1. In what way is Jesus’s going back to Heaven beneficial?
 - a) The presence of Jesus would be universalized
 - b) The presence of Jesus would be internalized
 - 1) Christ’s resurrection after Pentecost
- B. The Holy Spirit and Scripture
 - 1. Inspiration
 - a) (John 14:26)
 - b) (2 Peter 1:20-21)
 - 2. Illumination
 - a) (1 Corinthians 2:9-13)
 - 3. Transformation
 - a) (2 Corinthians 3:17-18)
- C. The Holy Spirit and Salvation
 - 1. Conviction
 - a) (John 16:8-11)
 - 2. Regeneration
 - a) (Titus 3:5)
 - b) Nicodemus “born again of the Spirit” (John 3)
 - 3. Indwelling
 - a) (Romans 8 & 9)
 - b) (1 Corinthians 6:19-20)
 - c) “Sealed” (Ephesians 1:13)
 - d) “Earnest” (Ephesians 1:14)
 - 4. Filling

a) (Ephesians 5:18)

D. The Holy Spirit and Sanctification

1. (John 17:17)
2. (Romans 8)
3. (Galatians 5:22-25) “fruit of the Spirit”
 - a) Love, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, meekness, self-control

E. The Holy Spirit and Service

1. (John 16:13-14)
2. The Spirit gives gifts to
 - a) Build up one another
 - b) Bring glory to Jesus

IV. Conclusion

A. Jesus said, “if any man thirst”

1. (John 7:37-39)