



DEFINITIONS

Indwelling: The Holy Spirit's permanent _____ in all believers, resulting from regeneration

Sealing: The divine _____ of authenticity and ownership of the believer and the divine guarantee of eternal security because of the indwelling Spirit, who Himself is the seal

INDWELLING

In conversion, a believer exercises repentance and faith. God the Spirit places in the believer spiritual life and vitality, an act known as _____.

At the same time, the Holy Spirit also creates a oneness in Christ by _____ all believers into Christ and His body, the church (1 Corinthians 12:12-13).

Accompanying the baptism of the Spirit, which is universal to all believers of the present age, is the _____ ministry of the Holy Spirit. The tell-tale difference between the natural, unsaved persons and the saved persons is that none of the former have the indwelling Spirit and all of the latter people do (1 Corinthians 2:14-16).

There is a very close identity of the Holy Spirit with the person of the risen _____. The Spirit is “another Helper” (*allos*, another of the same kind), a virtual alter ego of the resurrected and ascended Lord. His indwelling is an abiding, eternal presence (John 14:16).

With respect to indwelling, Christ speaks of the new form of the Spirit's abode in believers as “I ____ you” (John 14:20). Paul could also speak of the Christian experience as “Christ lives ____ me” (Galatians 2:20), or “Christ ____ you the hope of glory” (Colossians 1:27). These expressions are accomplished in the believer through the indwelling Holy Spirit.

In combating immorality among some of the people at Corinth, Paul taught that the Christian's body is a member of Christ and it is unthinkable that it could be used for fleshly or _____ sensual gratification (1 Corinthians 6:15, 18-20).

What about the claim that the Spirit indwells at a later time, after regeneration?

Some claim that Acts 5:32 teaches that the Holy Spirit is only given to certain Christians who have achieved a particular level of _____ or consecration. However, to “obey” here is to exercise saving faith (including repentance), and this would result in a personal indwelling of the Holy Spirit. Obedience here is equivalent to faith, as it is in Acts 6:7 and Romans 1:5.

SEALING

A seal was usually a medallion, a finger (signet) ring, or a small cylinder engraved with the owner's personal and unique _____. To seal something in the ancient world (and until the nineteenth century) was to make an impression in wax with an insignia. A letter would be closed (or rolled), have hot wax dripped onto its edge, then sealed.

The purposes of the seal were several:

First, it showed the _____ of the letter (Esther 3:10; 8:8-10). According to Romans 8:16, the Holy Spirit proves that we are legitimate children of God.

Second, the seal was used to show _____ of an object. The sealed letter was not to be opened by anyone other than the person to whom it was intended. It is God who has given you the seal of the Spirit and has thereby claimed you as His own (2 Corinthians 1:21-22).

Third, the seal would render the object _____. The indwelling Holy Spirit is the guarantee the saint is possessed by God in total security until the day of redemption (Ephesians 4:30).

The day of _____ is the time when Christ will return for His people and take them to be with Him in heaven. By giving you the Holy Spirit as a seal, Christ has guaranteed that He will indeed claim you for His own when He returns. If you have trusted in Christ for salvation, you cannot and will not be lost (John 17:12).

The Holy Spirit enters a person and becomes the seal at the _____ or at the moment of saving faith. Every believer has the indwelling Spirit and sealing is part of the blessings that are for all those who are in Christ (Ephesians 1:13).

PLEDGE

Much like the seal, the indwelling Spirit is an _____ or pledge, a divine token that guarantees the final consummation of the Holy Spirit's work in salvation (2 Corinthians 5:5; 1:22).

The *arrabon* ("guarantee") was a surety, assurance, or pledge, a first _____ of what would be a consummated transaction. It was a down payment given by a buyer that bound a contract. It was a promise that the full amount would be forthcoming (Ephesians 1:13-14).

It carries the Old Testament agrarian idea of first fruits, which were the first heads of ripened grain that were presented as thanksgiving for the Lord's faithfulness in anticipation of the _____ harvest (Leviticus 23:10).

Some scholars view *arrabon* as a Semitic loan word that stood for the down payment of a debt (such as a mortgage) or the earnest on the basis of which one _____ oneself to the fulfillment of a promise.

The present indwelling Holy Spirit in believers is a _____ (a foretaste) of the full future reality of redemption (Romans 8:23).