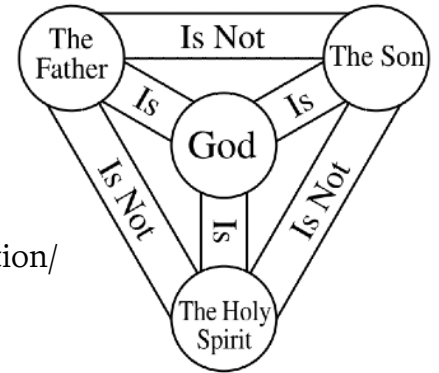


PNEUMATOLOGY: THE HOLY SPIRIT
THE PERSONALITY OF THE HOLY SPIRIT | OCTOBER 14, 2025

DEFINITIONS

The Trinity/Tri-unity: God eternally exists as one divine essence/being in three distinct _____ without division and without replication of the essence.

Personhood: The possession of three basic characteristics: (1) cognition/intellect, (2) volition/will, and (3) _____/affection



INTRODUCTION

Given the names “Father” and “Son,” we have little problem affirming the personhood of the first two members of the Trinity. With the name “Holy Spirit,” however, we do not so readily recognize personhood. This is complicated by the common English moniker “Holy _____,” an expression that conjures up the idea of a phantom, phantasm, or a poltergeist.

Moreover, the contemporary emphasis on the power of the Holy Spirit has confused some people so that they imagine the Holy Spirit to be a compelling force, a source of supernatural energy, or a mighty influence — a _____ rather than a person.

The Biblical words for “spirit” (Hebrew: *ruach*; Greek: *pneuma*) are terms that convey the expulsion of _____ or breath (air in motion). Biblically, *ruach* describes God extending Himself in active engagement with creation in a personal way to complete what God planned.

The Bible presents the Holy Spirit as the third person of the Trinity, fully God yet distinct in purpose and personality. The Holy Spirit is not a mere _____ or influence.

PERSONAL DESIGNATIONS

The Bible refers to the third person of the Trinity as “the Spirit of God” or “the Spirit of the Lord” about _____ times. The name “Spirit of God” is the living and life-giving presence of God, invisible and yet personal and powerful in His being and operations.

The term “Holy Spirit” only appears 3 times in the Old Testament, but it dominates the New Testament descriptions of Him, appearing 94 times. Holiness describes the fact that God is set apart from His creation. He is called “The Holy Spirit” because His nature and work are _____.

Scripture calls Him the “Comforter” or “Helper” (John 14:16-17, 26; 15:26), and it refers to Him with personal and _____ pronouns (John 16:13-14; Ephesians 1:14).

PERSONAL ATTRIBUTES

The Holy Spirit possesses the essential characteristics of personhood: cognition/intelligence, volition/will, and emotion/affection.

Intelligence	Romans 8:26-27; 1 Corinthians 2:10-13
Will	Acts 13:2; 16:6-7; 1 Corinthians 12:11
Emotion	Romans 15:30; Ephesians 4:30

PERSONAL WORKS

The Scripture describes actions the Holy Spirit engages in that demonstrate personality.

_____	Genesis 1:2
Speaking/Commanding	Acts 8:29; 13:2; 1 Timothy 4:1; Revelation 2:7
_____	Nehemiah 9:20; Luke 12:12; John 14:26; 1 Corinthians 2:13
Guiding	John 16:13; Romans 8:14; Galatians 5:16-18
_____	Acts 16:6-7
Commissioning	Acts 13:4
_____	Acts 20:28
Searching	1 Corinthians 2:10-11
_____	John 16:8
Interceding/Praying	Romans 8:26-27; Ephesians 6:18
_____	John 14:16
Loving	Romans 15:30
_____ of Christ	1 Peter 1:11
Performing of miracles	Acts 8:39

PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS

The Holy Spirit can be _____ (Acts 7:51) and insulted (Hebrews 10:29) by unbelievers.

He can also be _____ to (Acts 5:3), tested (Acts 5:9), suppressed (1 Thessalonians 5:19), grieved (Ephesians 4:30), and obeyed (Acts 10:19-21) by believers.

In the Old Testament, the Holy Spirit could also depart from man (1 Samuel 16:14; Psalm 51:11).

He can also be blasphemed by those who reject His witness of Christ and ascribe the work of God to _____ (Matthew 12:31-32; Mark 3:28-30; Luke 12:10).