

Week 4 Handout: "And of the Holy Spirit..."

The Theology of God the Spirit

I. The Person and Power of the Holy Spirit (Nicene Creed, 325 AD)

"The _____" — title of _____, equal with Jesus.

"The Giver of _____" — active in _____, _____, and _____ rebirth.

"Who _____ from the Father" — eternally relates to the Father; not _____.

II. Understanding the Holy Spirit

Ryrie: "The _____ century has been called the century of the Holy Spirit."

The Spirit is not a _____ or mere _____; not an impersonal influence or inner signal system.

Spirit baptism = the _____ of all believers, not a later experience.

III. Historical Development

Early Centuries: Spirit linked to _____; Origen: "written by the Holy Spirit."

Tertullian: Spirit called "_____." Doctrine matured by _____ century.

4th–5th Centuries: Basil vs. Macedonians ("Spirit-fighters")—defended Spirit's full _____. Council of Constantinople (381) affirmed this truth.

Medieval Era: General disinterest except _____ controversy ("and the Son"). Split between East and West (_____ AD).

Reformation & Beyond: Luther—Spirit empowers _____; Calvin—Spirit confirms _____'s authority. Revivalism: _____ (1901) to _____ Street (1906) renewed focus on Spirit's power.

IV. Key Implications

The Spirit is a _____, not a vague _____.

As God, He deserves _____ equal to Father and Son.

The Trinity works in perfect _____, not competition.

God is near—through the Spirit He is truly "_____ with us."