



The Baptism of the Holy Spirit

Indwelling and Work of the Holy Spirit



“

You will receive power when the Holy Spirit comes on you... – Acts 1:8

”



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The Baptism, Indwelling, and Work of the Holy Spirit

Introduction: The Baptism of the Holy Spirit, as it occurred on the day of Pentecost, ushered in the ministry of the Holy Spirit; a ministry mainly composed of 2 periods:

Period 1: Birth, infancy, growth, and strengthening of the church. During this period, the Holy Spirit used his miraculous gifts and powers by making them visible. It was the Apostolic period.

Period 2: End of the Apostolic period to the Second Coming of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. During this period, the Holy Spirit works in the church and in the individual lives of Christians without making use of visible miracles and powers as used in the Apostolic period. The purpose of this study is to primarily focus on the Apostolic period, and more specifically on the Baptism of the Holy Spirit.

Part 1

The Holy Spirit

I - Who is the Holy Spirit?

- 1) The third divine personality (spirit) of the Trinity or Godhead: "...in the name of the Father, the Son, and the **Holy Spirit**." (Mat. 28:19b). As such, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, have the same purposes and motives and work together as one and are one in everything.
- 2) He is also called the Spirit of God, the Spirit of Truth, the Spirit of Life, the Comforter, and the Counselor. Please note that Jesus Himself, the Son, is also called the Wisdom or Spirit of God, the Spirit of Life, and the Counselor (Cf: Isa. 9:6).
- 3) He is God since He is:
 - A)- Eternal: "In the beginning God..., and the Spirit of God was hovering over the waters." (Gen. 1:1-2) "...through the eternal Spirit offered himself..." (Heb. 9:14).
 - B)- The Creator: "The Spirit of God has made me, the breath of the Almighty gives me life." (Job 33:4).
 - C)- Omnipresent: "Where can I go from your Spirit? Where can I flee from your presence? If I go up to the Heavens, you are there; if I make my bed in the depths, you are there. If I rise on the wings of the dawn, if I settle on the far side of the sea, even there your hand will guide me. Your right hand will hold me fast...Even the darkness will not be dark to you; the night will shine like the day, for the darkness is as light to you." (Ps. 139:7-12).
 - D)- Omnipotent:
 1. "...the Holy Spirit will come upon you, and the power of the Most High will overshadow you. So the holy one to be born will be called the Son of God." (Luke 1:35).
 2. Romans 8:10-11 (NIV) But if Christ is in you, then even though your body is subject to death because of sin, the Spirit gives life because of righteousness.¹¹ And if the Spirit of him who raised Jesus from the dead is living in you, he who raised Christ from the dead will also give life to your mortal bodies because of his Spirit who lives in you.
 - E)- Omniscient: "...but God has revealed it to us by his Spirit. The Spirit searches all things, even the deep things of God. For who among men knows the thoughts of a man except the man's spirit within him? In the same way no one knows the thoughts of God except the Spirit of God." (1 Cor. 2:10-11).

II - As such, the Holy Spirit was and is instrumental in:

- 1) The creation of the Universe.
- 2) Revealing the character and purpose of God to His people as well as imparting wisdom and skills in the Old Testament and functioning as the personal presence and power of God.
- 3) The conception and birth of Jesus Christ.
- 4) The successful ministry of Jesus on earth.
- 5) The glorious resurrection of Jesus.
- 6) The birth and infancy of the church.
- 7) The witnessing and ministry of the apostles.
- 8) The conversion of sinners.
- 9) The growth and strengthening of the church.
- 10) The new life of the baptized believers.
- 11) The revelation of God, His will, and His purpose.
- 12) The giving of the bible (the Word of God).

Let us now, considering Part 1, examine the *Baptism of the Holy Spirit*, now that we know who the Holy Spirit is and His importance.

Part 2

The Baptism of the Holy Spirit

Joel 2:28-30: “And afterward, I will **pour out my Spirit on all people**. Your sons and daughters will prophesy, your old men will see visions. Even on my servants, both men and women, I will **pour out my Spirit** in those days. I will show wonders in the heavens and on earth, blood and fire and billows of smoke.”

Luke 3:16: “John [The Baptizer] answered them all, ‘I baptize you with water. But one more powerful than I will come, the thongs of whose sandals I am not worthy to untie. He will **baptize you with the Holy Spirit** and with fire.’”

Luke 24:46-49: “He [Jesus] told them, **‘This is what is written: The Christ will suffer and rise from the dead on the third day, and repentance and forgiveness of sins will be preached in his name to all nations, beginning at Jerusalem. You are witnesses of these things. I am going to send you what my Father has promised; but stay in the city until you have been clothed with power from on high.’**”

Acts 1:1-7: “In my former book, Theophilus, I wrote about all that Jesus began to do and teach until the day he was taken up to Heaven, after giving instructions through the Holy spirit to the apostles he had chosen. After his suffering, he showed himself to these men and gave many convincing proofs that he was alive. He appeared to them over a period of forty days and spoke about the kingdom of God. On one occasion, while he was eating with them, he gave them this command: **‘Do not leave Jerusalem, but wait for the gift my Father promised, which you have heard me speak about. For John baptized with water, but in a few days you will be baptized with the Holy Spirit’**. So when they met together, they asked him, ‘Lord, are you at this time going to restore the kingdom to Israel?’ He said to them: **‘It is not for you to know the times or dates the Father has set by his own authority. But you will receive power when the Holy Spirit comes on you and you will be my witnesses in Jerusalem, and in all Judea, and Samaria, and to the ends of the earth.’**”

Acts 1:26: “Then they cast lots, and the lot fell to Matthias; so he was added to the eleven apostles (cf: Acts 1:13).

Acts 2:1-4: “When the day of Pentecost came they were all together in one place. Suddenly a sound like the blowing of a violent wind came from Heaven and filled the whole house where they were sitting. They saw what seemed to be tongues of fire that separated and came to rest on each of them. All of them were **filled with the Holy Spirit** and began to speak in other tongues as the Spirit enabled them.”

I - Purpose of the Baptism of the Holy Spirit:

- 1) The Baptism of the Holy Spirit was a **promise** made by Jesus himself only to the apostles and not to all believers as it is evidenced in Luke 24:46-49, John 14:16-17, and Acts 1:1-7.
 - a) Acts 1:21 gives the requirements to be an apostle: “Therefore it is necessary to choose one of the men who have been with us the whole time the Lord Jesus went in and out among us, beginning from John’s baptism to the time when Jesus was taken up from us. For one of these must become a witness with us of his resurrection.”
 - b) Only two men (in addition of the eleven apostles) qualified out of the number of the disciples present in “those days.”
 - c) It is also to be noted that the Baptism of the Holy Spirit on Pentecost (Acts 2:1-4) involved only the Twelve apostles; i.e. the original Eleven plus Matthias who had been chosen by God to replace Judas Iscariot (see Acts 1:12-26). Indeed, the pronoun “they” in “...they were all together in one place...” (Acts 2:1) refers to Matthias and the eleven apostles in Acts 1:26. This is proven in verses 7, 14, 32, 37, and 42 of Acts 2.
- 2) The Baptism of the Holy Spirit was given **to equip or rather empower** the apostles [13 (original 12 plus Paul)] for the task that was ahead of them as Jesus told and commissioned them in Mark 13:9-11; Luke 21:12-15; John 15:26-27; John 16:1-11; Acts 1:8: “**But you will receive power when the Holy Spirit comes on you; and you will be my witnesses in Jerusalem and in all Judea and Samaria, and to the ends of the earth.**”; and Acts 9:15: “But the Lord said to Ananias, ‘**Go! This man [Paul] is my chosen instrument to carry my name before the gentiles and their kings and before the people of Israel.**’”
 - a) The task, for those 12 unschooled fishermen, was indeed a great, difficult, and extraordinary one. In Jerusalem and Judea, they would have to face the Pharisees, the Sadducees, the Teachers of the Law, and a majority of hostile people, all of whom had earlier rejected Jesus the Son of God and their Teacher. In Samaria, they would have to face and interact with people who although professing to worship God, mixed their religion with idolatry, were superstitious, were abhorred by the Jews and had absolutely no dealings with Jews.
 - b) Samaritans were considered “unclean” in the same way that the Gentiles or inhabitants in the ends of the earth were. They [i.e. the apostles] had the task to demolish the strongholds of the evil spiritual forces, rulers, authorities and powers which were at work in the pagan and idolatrous Roman Empire which, by regrouping vast regions of the world, were also considered as being (at the time) the ends of the earth.
- 3) To serve as a **sign of God’s acceptance**:
 - a) Acts 10:1-48 [account of Cornelius (a gentile) and his household], and Acts 15:7-9 : “After much discussion, Peter got up and addressed them: ‘Brothers, you know that some time ago God made a choice among you that the gentiles might hear from my lips the gospel and believe. God who knows the heart showed that He accepted them by giving the Holy Spirit to them just as He did to us.’ He made no distinction between us and them, for he purified their hearts by faith.”
- 4) To **enable the apostles** (including Paul), the Lord had chosen to impart the **miraculous gifts of the Holy Spirit** to them and others for the following purposes:
 - a) The preaching of the gospel by approved (by God) speakers (ex: Philip in Acts 8:4-19)
 - b) The strengthening of the church (ex: Acts 8:14 and 1 Cor. 12:1-30)
 - c) The edification and maintenance of the infant church until stability could be achieved
 - d) (cf: Eph. 4:7-15 and 1 Cor. 13:8-13).

Note 1: The word “gifts” used in 1 Cor. 12:1-4 and 1 Cor. 14 is a translation of the Greek term “*Charisma*” which means: ‘A (spiritual) endowment; i.e. (sub) relig.: qualification, or (obj) miraculous faculty: “free gift” [The New Strong’s Complete Dictionary of Bible Words. Pg. 725]. The Greek word “Charisma” “is not to be confused with the Greek word “*Dorea*” used in Acts 2:38 and which means: ‘A present; spec. a sacrifice; -a gift, or an offering.’ (Ibid. Pg. 607).

Note 2: Only the apostles could pass on the gifts (*Charisma*) of the Holy Spirit through the laying on of their hands. However, those receiving the gifts of the Holy Spirit from the apostles could not pass it on to others. An example would be the account of Philip in Samaria (Acts 8:4-19). Indeed, why did the apostles Peter and John have to travel from Jerusalem to Samaria to lay their hands on the people so that the Holy Spirit may “come upon them”? Simply because although Philip was able to perform signs, miracles and wonders, he could not however pass on that ability to others. Only the apostles could.

II - Characteristics and Manifestation of the Baptism of the Holy Spirit:

The Baptism of the Holy Spirit event ushered in the ministry of the Holy Spirit. The ministry of Jesus on earth successfully ended after he gave the Last Commission to his apostles and He ascended to Heaven (Acts 1:8-9). John 15:26-27 and John 16:1-16 give the reason for the coming of the Holy Spirit that can be summarized as follow:

The Holy Spirit would:

- 1) Testify about Jesus along with the apostles
- 2) Guide the apostles into all truth
- 3) Refresh the apostles' memory of what Jesus taught them during the three years he was with them
- 4) Reveal more truth to the apostles
- 5) Confirm the revelation or word of God by miracles.
- 6) Convict the world of guilt in regard to sin and righteousness and judgment.

To successfully conduct his ministry through the apostles who were unlearned fishermen, the Holy Spirit clothed them with the power of God, giving them knowledge, wisdom, faith, and the ability to:

- A) Speak in other tongues or languages as well as to interpret those languages
- B) Perform miracles such as: healing people, raising people from the dead...
- C) Foresee the future (Prophecy)
- D) Distinguish spirits
- E) Drink poison and not die and be bitten by snakes and not die
- F) Pass on the ability to perform miracles to others through the laying on of their hands.

The signs, wonders, and miracles are always from God and are performed by Him. Their purpose is to:

- 1) Show God's glory (John 11:4)
- 2) Confirm God's message (Acts 14:3; Acts 2:4; Mark 16:20; Heb. 2:2-4)
- 3) Confirm that the speakers are from God (Acts 2:22; Acts 8:6)
- 4) Bring belief to Christ and therefore to God (John 3:2; John 20:30-31)
- 5) Confirm or establish the Bible as the Word of God (Heb. 2:1-4; 2 Pe 1:19-21).

Part 3

The Indwelling of the Holy Spirit

Acts 2:37-38: "When the people heard this, they were cut to the heart and said to Peter and the other apostles, 'Brothers, what shall we do?' Peter replied, 'Repent and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the forgiveness of your sins and **you will receive the gift of the Holy Spirit.**'"

Rom. 8:9-11: "You, however, are controlled not by the sinful nature but by the Spirit, if **the Spirit of God lives in you.** And if anyone does not have the Spirit of Christ, he does not belong to Christ. But if Christ is in you, your body is dead because of sin, yet your spirit is alive because of righteousness. And if the Spirit of Him who raised Jesus from the dead is living in you, he who raised Christ from the dead will also give life to your mortal bodies through his Spirit who lives in you."

Rom. 8:26-28: "In the same way, the spirit helps us in our weakness. We do not know what we ought to pray for, but **the Spirit himself intercedes for us** with groans that words cannot express. And he who searches our hearts knows the mind of the Spirit, because the Spirit intercedes for the saints in accordance with God's will."

THE BAPTISM OF THE HOLY SPIRIT vs. WATER BAPTISM IN THE NAME OF JESUS

The baptism of the Holy Spirit was a promise of God. In Joel 2:28, God, speaking of the days of the New Testament, said, "And it shall come to pass afterward, that I will pour out my spirit upon all flesh; and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy, your old men shall dream dreams, your young men shall see visions".

Peter quotes this passage in Acts 2:17, adding the phrase, "in the last days." The term, "last days" is a term, describing the New Testament times (see James 5:3; Hebrews 1:1-2, where the current times were called 'the last days').

Notice how Joel said that the spirit was to be poured on all flesh. The outpouring of the Spirit, that is, the baptism of the Spirit, was an event that involved all people. Let me explain: in Matthew 3:1-12, we read of John baptizing people for the remission of sins (Mark 1:4). When the Pharisees came to get baptized, John reprimanded them and told them to first repent, with action, before getting baptized. Notice how John, as he addressed them, told them that they would be baptized with the Spirit (Matthew 3:11). The pronoun "you" is referring to his audience, especially the Pharisees. The baptism of the Holy Spirit simply was referring to the coming of the Holy Spirit, that is, His presence in this world. This explains why Jesus told His apostles the following: **"Nevertheless I tell you the truth; It is expedient for you that I go away: for if I go not away, the Comforter will not come unto you; but if I depart, I will send him unto you. (8) And when he is come, he will reprove the world of sin, and of righteousness, and of judgment"** (John 16:7, 8)

In other words, when the Holy Spirit comes to the world (poured out on all flesh), He will:

1. **Reprove (or convict) the world of sin, righteousness and judgment.** This explains when a person hears the truth; they get cut to the heart, because the Holy Spirit, who is present now, convicts the person of sin, whether it is homosexuality, drunkenness, sexual immorality, etc.
2. He will **guide the apostles into all truth.** Jesus said in John 16:13, **"Howbeit when he, the Spirit of truth, is come, he will guide you into all truth: for he shall not speak of himself; but whatsoever he shall hear, that shall he speak: and he will show you things to come."** It is key to see that the pronoun "you" is addressing the apostles. The Holy Spirit was going to guide them into all truth. Today, we have 27 books in the New Testament, directly as a result of the Holy Spirit guiding the apostles and prophets into all truth. Today, the Holy Spirit guides us into all truth when we read and apply the word of God (Matthew 7:21-25; 2Timothy 3:16-17; James 1:21-22).

Now, the question is: Did God fulfill His promise? Was the Holy Spirit poured out on all flesh as prophesied by Joel? Yes. He was poured out on the day of Pentecost (Acts 2:1-33). He came with power, causing the apostles to even speak in other foreign languages (Acts 2:1-13). Notice how Peter said in Acts 2:33, "Exalted to the right hand of God, He has received from the Father the promised Holy Spirit, and has poured out, what you now see and hear." The phrase "and has poured out" is spoken in the *simple past tense*, meaning, it just happened. **The Lord poured out His Spirit on all flesh, just as He said He would do in the last days. He fulfilled the promise!** Now, there is only one baptism currently in operation: and that is the one that is newly introduced by Peter in Acts 2:38: **the baptism in the name of Jesus Christ for the forgiveness of sins**. This is not the same baptism as John since John's baptism did not bring the gift of the Holy Spirit (see Acts 19:1-5). For the Spirit had not yet been poured out when John the Baptist was preaching. Now, you may ask: how did you conclude there is only one baptism in operation? Well, first, we saw in Acts 2:1-33 that God has fulfilled His promise. He already poured out the Holy Spirit on all flesh. Secondly, Ephesians 4:5 says there is "one Lord, one faith, one baptism".

Now, the Bible speaks of **7 baptisms**:

1. **Noah's baptism – 1 Peter 3:19-21 (NIV)** After being made alive, he went and made proclamation to the imprisoned spirits — ²⁰ to those who were disobedient long ago when God waited patiently in the days of Noah while the ark was being built. In it only a few people, eight in all, were saved through water, ²¹ and **this water symbolizes baptism that now saves you also**—not the removal of dirt from the body but the pledge of a clear conscience toward God.
 - a. Condemned the world of their sin
 - b. Saved Noah and his family by way of an ark (type of church)
 - c. A shadow of the baptism that now saves us

2. Moses' baptism – **1 Corinthians 10:1-4 (NIV)** For I do not want you to be ignorant of the fact, brothers and sisters, that our ancestors were all under the cloud and that they all passed through the sea.² They were all baptized into Moses in the cloud and in the sea.³ They all ate the same spiritual food⁴ and drank the same spiritual drink; for they drank from the spiritual rock that accompanied them, and that rock was Christ.
 - a. Israel went under a cloud – this was the pillar of cloud that led them through the desert by day.
 - b. Israel passed through the Red Sea on dry ground as God parted it.
 - c. This was a type of baptism into Moses, who was the designated mediator for Israel at the time.
 - d. Israel ate the spiritual food – mana
 - e. Israel drank the spiritual drink – the spiritual rock – Jesus Christ
 - f. This was also a shadow of the baptism into Christ, our Mediator.
3. John's baptism – **Mark 1:4 (NIV)** And so John the Baptist appeared in the wilderness, preaching a baptism of repentance for the forgiveness of sins.
 - a. This was the precursor of baptism into Jesus' death, burial, and resurrection.
 - b. It was not a baptism of forgiveness, but of repentance for the forgiveness of sins, as Paul clarifies here:
 - c. **Acts 19:3-4 (NIV)** So Paul asked, "Then what baptism did you receive?" "John's baptism," they replied.⁴ Paul said, "John's baptism was a baptism of repentance. He told the people to believe in the one coming after him, that is, in Jesus."
 - d. This baptism was done away with after Christ died, rose, and ascended to pour out the Holy Spirit on all flesh (see Acts 19:1-5).
 - e. This was a baptism to prepare the way for the Savior of the world:
 - f. **John 1:23 (NIV)** John replied in the words of Isaiah the prophet, "I am the voice of one calling in the wilderness, 'Make straight the way for the Lord.'" (Isaiah 40:3)
4. Baptism of the Holy Spirit – a promise from God
 - a. Prophesied by Joel – **Joel 2:28-29 (NIV)** "And afterward, I will pour out my Spirit on all people. Your sons and daughters will prophesy, your old men will dream dreams, your young men will see visions.²⁹ Even on my servants, both men and women, I will pour out my Spirit in those days."
 - b. Also, by John the Baptizer – **Matthew 3:11 (NIV)** I baptize you with water for repentance. But after me comes one who is more powerful than I, whose sandals I am not worthy to carry. He will baptize you with the Holy Spirit and fire.
 - c. And by Jesus –
 - i. **Luke 24:49 (NIV)** I am going to send you what my Father has promised; but stay in the city until you have been clothed with power from on high.
 - ii. **Acts 1:4-5 (NIV)** Do not leave Jerusalem, but wait for the gift my Father promised, which you have heard me speak about.⁵ For John baptized with water, but in a few days you will be baptized with the Holy Spirit.
 - iii. **Acts 1:8 (NIV)** But you will receive power when the Holy Spirit comes on you; and you will be my witnesses in Jerusalem, and in all Judea and Samaria, and to the ends of the earth.
 - d. Was fulfilled at Pentecost (Acts 2:14-33). Peter's first gospel sermon references the fulfillment of the prophecy that day.
 - i. This was a promise that was fulfilled, in no need of repetition.
 - ii. It was a one-time occurrence, not a command to be obeyed.
5. Baptism of fire – one we want to avoid!
 - a. **Matthew 3:11-12 (NIV)** I baptize you with water for repentance. But after me comes one who is more powerful than I, whose sandals I am not worthy to carry. He will baptize you with the Holy Spirit and fire.¹² His winnowing fork is in his hand, and he will clear his threshing floor, gathering his wheat into the barn and burning up the chaff with unquenchable fire.
 - b. Spoken by John the baptizer.

- c. This verse seems to be pointing to the fires of *Gehenna*, the final unquenchable fire of judgement. John explains the baptism of fire being an unquenchable fire, where the chaff goes. *Gehenna* is a place of unquenchable fire (Mark 9:43), where the chaff, that is, the unrighteous, go (Rev. 20:13-15).
6. Baptism of suffering – one we may not dodge while in this life as members of His body
 - a. **Mark 10:38-40 (NIV)** “Can you drink the cup I drink or be baptized with the baptism I am baptized with?”
³⁹ “We can,” they answered.
 Jesus said to them, “You will drink the cup I drink and be baptized with the baptism I am baptized with, ⁴⁰ but to sit at my right or left is not for me to grant. These places belong to those for whom they have been prepared.”
 - b. This was, of course, a figure pointing to the sufferings Christ and His disciples were to undergo.
 - c. **Romans 8:17 (NIV)** Now if we are children, then we are heirs —heirs of God and co-heirs with Christ, if indeed we share in his sufferings in order that we may also share in his glory.
 - d. **Philippians 3:10-11 (NIV)** I want to know Christ—yes, to know the power of his resurrection and participation in his sufferings, becoming like him in his death, ¹¹ and so, somehow, attaining to the resurrection from the dead.
 - e. **Colossians 1:24 (NIV)** Now I rejoice in what I am suffering for you, and I fill up in my flesh what is still lacking in regard to Christ’s afflictions, for the sake of his body, which is the church.
 - f. **1 Peter 4:13 (NIV)** But rejoice inasmuch as you participate in the sufferings of Christ, so that you may be overjoyed when his glory is revealed.
7. Baptism in the name of Jesus for the forgiveness of sins - This was and still is the baptism practiced throughout the New Testament, starting in Acts 2.
 - a. **Acts 2:38-39 (NIV)** Peter replied, “Repent and be baptized, every one of you, in the name of Jesus Christ for the forgiveness of your sins. And you will receive the gift of the Holy Spirit. ³⁹ The promise is for you and your children and for all who are far off —for all whom the Lord our God will call.”
 - b. **Acts 2:41 (NIV)** Those who accepted his message were baptized, and about three thousand were added to their number that day.
 - c. **Acts 8:35-38 (NIV)** Then Philip began with that very passage of Scripture and told him the good news about Jesus.
³⁶ As they traveled along the road, they came to some water and the eunuch said, “Look, here is water. What can stand in the way of my being baptized?” [³⁷ Philip said, “If you believe with all your heart, you may.” The eunuch answered, “I believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God.”]
³⁸ And he gave orders to stop the chariot. Then both Philip and the eunuch went down into the water and Philip baptized him.
 - d. **Acts 19:5 (NIV)** On hearing this, they were baptized in the name of the Lord Jesus.
 - e. This is the baptism, the ONE baptism, spoken of by Jesus in Matthew 28:19 and Mark 16:16.
 - f. I believe this last baptism may have been preceded by Jesus’ baptism by John.
 - i. This was a special baptism to fulfill all righteousness
 - ii. Jesus didn’t need to be baptized
 - iii. He did it to show us the way to receive God’s Spirit and favor, not to mention to get into his death, burial and resurrection.

In conclusion:

- (1) John's baptism - done away with;
- (2) the Holy Spirit baptism - fulfilled at Pentecost;
- (3) The baptism of fire - will occur after the condemned soul is judged and cast into the lake of fire;

(4) The baptism in the name of Jesus Christ - a command that is currently operational until the world is destroyed.

The Indwelling of the Holy Spirit is indeed different from the Baptism of the Holy Spirit. The Baptism of the Holy Spirit was promised only to the apostles and to the Gentiles [as a sign of God's acceptance of the salvation of the gentiles] (cf: Joel 2:28-30; Acts 1:1-7 and the account of Cornelius in Acts 10:1-48). **It was a one-time event not to be repeated** as it happened on the day of Pentecost and at Cornelius' house and throughout the book of Acts. On the other hand, the Indwelling of the Holy Spirit is a promise made to **all believers** (Acts 2:37-39). Indeed, the Greek word used in Acts 2:38 is the word "*Dorea*" which, when translated in English is the word "gift" and implies the non-miraculous presence of the Holy spirit in the life of a Christian.

The Holy Spirit himself is the "*dorea*" or "gift" from God given to the believer not for the purpose of performing signs, wonders, and miracles as seen in the book of Acts, but rather for the purpose of:

- 1) Forming in each Christian a Christ-like character (Eph. 4:20-24);
- 2) Helping us to put to death the deeds of the flesh (Rom. 8:13);
- 3) Leading us in our Christian walk (Rom. 8:14);
- 4) Defending our heavenly citizenship and our sonship (Rom. 8:16);
- 5) Helping us in our weaknesses (Rom. 8:26);
- 6) Assisting us in our prayers (Rom. 8:26);
- 7) Interceding for us (Rom. 8:27);
- 8) Assuring us of our immortality (Rom. 8:11);
- 9) Developing in us the fruit of the Holy Spirit (Gal. 5:22-23).