Bible Facts about the Holy Spirit
Part VII
The Gift of the Holy Spirit (2)

REVIEW: Part I (Identity), II (Work), III (Indwelling), IV (Baptism), and V (Given) of the Holy Spirit.

The Holy Spirit (Holy Ghost) is an individual within the godhead (theios) and recognized in the scriptures as deity (Acts 5:3-4). The Holy Spirit has a distinct work in the sanctification of man by the Word of God (Jn. 16:8ff). Those guided by the word of God are said to have the indwelling of the Holy Spirit (Rom. 8:4, 9, 14; Gal. 3:1-2; 5:15-18). Baptism of the Holy Spirit occurred in the lives of the apostles so that God’s power would be made manifest and their message confirmed as divine revelation (Mk. 16:20; Acts 1:5, 8). The Holy Spirit is so closely connected to the gospel message that sometimes the scriptures use the name “Holy Spirit” in the place of the gospel (see Rom. 5:5) (see also the name of Christ used in the same way at Col. 1:25-27). God thereby gives the Holy Spirit (the gospel) to those who desire it. Today’s article will be part two of the article, “Gift of the Holy Spirit.”

Connecting associated Passages:

Consider these connecting passages. The forgiveness of sins through the act of repentance and baptism is directly connected to the “gift of the Holy Spirit” (Acts 2:38). All who hear and obey God’s call will receive the forgiveness of sins and the “gift of the Holy Spirit” (Acts 2:38-39). We known that it is the gospel that calls men unto “salvation in sanctification of the Spirit and belief of the truth” (II Thess. 2:13-14). Sanctification is the work of the Holy Spirit (Jn. 16:8ff). The Holy Spirit represents truth (Rom. 5:5). Those who hear the gospel call to sanctification and obey it are “given” the Holy Spirit (Acts 5:32) because they asked (Lk. 11:13) and sought after it (Lk. 11:10). The apostle Peter states that those who “repent and are baptized for the remission of their sins will receive the gift of the Holy Spirit... it is God’s promise... to as many as the Lord our God shall call” (Acts 2:38-39). Jesus taught...
in his parable of the marriage feast that there are conditions to be met for one to enter into the kingdom of Heaven. His conclusion was, “For many are called, but few chosen” (Matt. 22:14). If then the call of God comes through the gospel and those who hear, believe, and obey it receive the Spirit and are sanctified from sin then it stands to reason that the gift of the Holy Spirit is this sanctification obtained by one’s hearing and obeying.

The Context of Acts 2:38

While it is sometimes helpful to read what others have written on difficult text in the Bible it is necessary that you and I draw conclusions based upon the context and other associated passages. We have considered the associated connecting passages above. Let us now consider the context of Acts 2:38.

The phrase, “gift of the Holy Spirit” is made in the context of Peter proving that Jesus is the Christ. Jesus had lived, was crucified at the hands of lawless men, he was resurrected from the dead and ascended into the heavens. To affirm these statements as truth Peter miraculously spoke in a language that he had no previous training in. Many believed the stinging words of Peter and thereby asked what they should do to remedy the situation of their sin. Peter tells them to repent and be baptized in the name of Jesus Christ and “ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Spirit. For to you is the promise, and to your children, and to all that are afar off, even as many as the Lord our God shall call unto him” (Acts 2:38-39).

Conclusion:

The purpose of Peter’s sermon in Acts two was not to empower men with miraculous abilities and neither was it Peter’s aim to comfort people with the indwelling of the Holy Spirit (though these two things would come to many). Peter’s purpose of preaching this sermon was to reveal the law of God to man that they might be forgiven, justified, and sanctified (see Isa. 2:2-4; Lk. 24:44ff). This justification is termed “the gift of the Holy Spirit” and it is indeed God’s promise to all who would call upon His name for help in their time of need against the eternal and damning consequences of sin (see Gen. 12:1ff; Gal. 3:8, 16; Acts 13:23, 38). This forgiveness is certainly a “gift” to all who will seek, asks, and obey truth (see Rom. 5:15-18; 6:23; Eph. 3:8). We can thereby determine the meaning of the phrase “gift of the Holy Spirit” not only by connecting many dots together throughout the Bible but also by examining the context. Context and associated passage confer that the gift of the Holy Spirit is the forgiveness of man’s sins.
Bible Families

Introduction:

The things that are known about the function of the home are revealed in God’s word. The word of God reveals responsibilities to be carried out by every member of the home. The Husband and wife have responsibilities to each other and their children. Children have responsibilities to their parents. Rank, love, and order exist within the home. Let us examine the divinely ordained pattern for the home.

I. What is the home and family?
   A. The home is “The social unit formed by a family living together” (www.britanica.com).
   B. The family is “A fundamental social group in society consisting esp. of a man and woman and their offspring” (AHD 488).

II. Rank in the Home:
   A. A fundamental principle of the family is that God has ordained rank.
   B. The Husband / Father is the head of the family (Eph. 5:22-33).
   C. The wife / mother is subject to her husband (Col. 3:18-19).
   D. Children are subject to their parents. The Apostle Paul said, “Children, obey your parents in the Lord: for this is right. Honor thy father and mother (which is the first commandment with promise), that it may be well with thee, and thou mayest live long on the earth” (Eph. 6:1-3). Again, Paul said, “Children, obey your parents in all things, for this is well pleasing in the Lord” (Col. 3:20).

III. Order in the Home:
   A. A home that is in order is a home that is comprised of members who know their place.
   B. The Father who is truly a “head” (i.e., loves wife and does not exasperate children).
   C. A wife who loves her husband and unashamedly submits to him (I Pet. 3:1-7). The wife is one who is tender and caring of her children.
   D. Children who know their place (that do not treat with disrespect).

IV. Love in the Home:
   A. “Till death do us part...”
   B. The approach of “I will not give up...”
   C. “I will not get discouraged...”
   D. “I will not let my frustration (mate / brothers / sisters) remain...”
   E. The initial affection between a man and wife should be nurtured and continue to grow.
   F. Love should be the bond of perfection between husband, wife, and children (Col. 3:4).

Conclusion:

The purpose of our study; “Back to the Old Paths,” is to spiritually revive our minds to do those things that we know God would have us do. Heaven must be our first and foremost priority! The home is where this spiritual revival begins. Husbands and wives who have a mutual love and respect for each other will be a godly influence over their children, those of the world, and fellow Christians. The current and future state of the church will be affected by our actions or lack thereof. Fathers who teach their children well have the opportunity to be future elders. Children who take spirituality serious will be the next generation of faithful members, deacons, preachers, and elders. The lost of all generations are counting on us to have a part in the salvation of their souls. Let us get our homes in order.