**A Study of the Godhead**

The term *Godhead* is used 3 times in the KJV:

1. Acts 17:29 (qeios)
2. Romans 1:20 (qeioths)
3. Colossians 2:9 (qeoths)

The NKJV translates the word:

1. Acts 17:29 - Divine Nature.
2. Romans 1:20 - Godhead.
3. Colossians 2:9 - Godhead.

It means, “Divine; what is uniquely God’s and proceeds from Him. It denotes the power of God.”

The word *Trinity* is not in the Bible, but the teaching, that there are three separate individuals who are equal, is.

*Godhead* is a term that is used in the same manner and *mankind* or *humanity*.

*Monotheism* is the teaching that there is one God (Ex. 20:3; Deut. 6:4; Jas. 2:19).

There are, however, many passages in the Bible which teach that there are three separate beings who possess the characteristics of Divinity:

* Matthew 3:16-17
* John 1:35-37; 8:16-18; 14:26; 15:26
* Acts 5:3-4
* Hebrews 1:8; 9:14
* John 7:29 + 15:26
* 2 Corinthians 13:14
* 1 Peter 1:2

Reasons to believe in God:

1. The Cosmological Argument (every effect must have an adequate cause).
2. The Teleological Argument (design does not come from chaos).
3. The Moral Argument (the sense of right v. wrong).

Attributes that make God, God:

1. Eternity – Ps. 90:2; 103:27; Isa. 57:15.
2. Self-sufficiency – Ex. 3:14; Ps. 50:10-12.
3. Holiness (separation, transcendence) – Ex. 15:11; Isa. 6:1-4.
4. Immutability – Mal. 3:6; Jas. 1:17.
5. Jealousy – Ex. 20:5-6; Deut. 4:24.
6. Omnipotence (all-powerful) – Matt. 19:26. Atheists and Agnostics attempt to make silly arguments like “Can God make a rock heavier than He can lift?” in an effort to diminish this point.
7. Omnipresence – Ps. 139:7-12.
8. Omniscience – Heb. 4:13.
9. Providence (forethought, care ahead) – Phil. 2:13.
10. Veracity (truth telling) – Titus 1:2.
11. Faithfulness – Deut. 7:9; Ps. 36:5.

Arguments against the deity of Christ:

1. John 17:3 – If the Father is the only true God, Jesus cannot be God.
2. Numbers 23:19 – God is not a man. Jesus was a man and, therefore, cannot be God.
3. John 20:17 – Jesus has a God and, therefore, cannot be God.
4. 1 Corinthians 11:3 – If God is the head, Christ cannot be God.

The Divine Nature of Christ:

1. He is eternal – Micah 5:2; John 8:56-58; Philippians 2:5-6.
2. He is creator – John 1:1-3, 10; Colossians 1:15-16.
3. Moses wrote of Him – John 5:45-47 (Gen. 3:15; Deut. 18:15).
4. He has all knowledge – Matthew 9:1-4; 12:24-25; John 2:24-25.
5. His miracles are evidence. A miracle is an event that is above the natural:
	1. Water to wine – John 2:1-12.
	2. Calmed the sea – Matthew 8:23-27.
	3. Healed sick – Mark 1:29-31.
	4. Healed paralytic – Mark 2:1-12.
	5. Raised dead – Mark 5:21-24, 35-43.
	6. Multiplied food – Mark 6:30-44.
	7. Healed blind – Mark 10:46-52.
6. John 17:24 – “Father, I will that they also, whom Thou hast given Me, be with Me where I am; that they may behold My glory, for which Thou hast given Me: for Thou lovest Me before the foundation of the world.”
7. Colossians 2:9 – “For in Him dwelleth all the fullness of the Godhead (Divine nature) bodily.”
	1. “Fulness” is from pleiroma (pleiroma) meaning “that which is filled, such as a ship filled with sailors, rowers, and soldiers.”
	2. John 1:14, 18.

**The Holy Spirit**

First, what man knows about the Holy Spirit has only been revealed in the pages of the Bible. We must, therefore, limit ourselves to what the Bible says about the Spirit and leave the rest to speculation.

Why is the Holy Spirit considered deity?

1. He is referred to as eternal – Hebrews 9:14.
2. He is referred to as God – Acts 5:3-4.
3. He was involved in the creation – Genesis 1:2; Job 26:13.
4. He gave men the ability to perform miracles – 1 Corinthians 12:4-11.
5. He inspired men to write the Scriptures – 2 Peter 1:20-21.
6. He guided the apostles into *all* truth – John 14:26; 16:13-14.
7. His speaking in the OT is equated with God speaking – Acts 28:25-27; Isaiah 6:8-10.

The Holy Spirit is ascribed human feelings, attributes, and conduct.

1. The Holy Spirit is referred to with masculine nouns – John 16:7-8, 13-14.
2. The Holy Spirit speaks – Acts 8:29; 10:19; 13:2; 1 Timothy 4:1.
3. The Holy Spirit instructs – Nehemiah 9:20, 30.

Characteristics of the Holy Spirit:

1. He can be grieved – Ephesians 4:30 (to make sorrowful).
2. He can be lied to – Acts 5:3-4, 9.
3. He can be resisted – Acts 7:51 (to run up against).
4. He can be despised – Hebrews 10:29 (to behave insolently, to treat shamefully).

He is frequently mentioned with the other members of the Godhead:

1. Mark 1:9-11 – Baptism of Jesus.
2. John 15:26 – The Comforter.
3. Romans 15:30.
4. Matthew 28:19.
5. 2 Corinthians 13:14.
6. 1 Peter 1:2.
7. Ephesians 4:4-6.

**The Holy Spirit in the Old Testament**

Mentioned in 23 of 39 books.

Given different names:

1. The Spirit – Nehemiah 9:20.
2. The Spirit of God – Genesis 1:2.
3. The Spirit of the Lord – 2 Samuel 23:2.
4. Holy Spirit – Isaiah 63:10.

Involved in the physical creation – Genesis 1:2; Job 26:13.

He was involved in the design and building of the tabernacle – Exodus 35:31.

Interpreted and revealed dreams – Genesis 41:16, 38.

Revealed prophesies – 1 Samuel 10:10; Ezekiel 11:24-25.

NT states that the OT was delivered by the Holy Spirit – 2 Peter 1:20-21.

He was instrumental in the lives of the Judges:

1. Othniel - 3:10.
2. Gideon – 6:34-35.
3. Jephthah – 11:29.
4. Samson – 13:25.

**The Holy Spirit in the New Testament**

Mentioned in 23 of 27 books. No mention in Philemon, James, 2 John, 3 John.

In the gospels – Matthew (12), Mark (6), Luke (18), John (23).

In Acts – 57.

Epistles-Revelation – 132.

H. Leo Boles makes the point that John’s gospel emphasizes the *person* of the Spirit more than any other NT book: 1:32-33; 3:5-6, 8; 6:63; 7:39; 14:16-17, 26; 15:26; 16:7-11; 13-15.

**John 14:16-17**

* Comforter (parakleiton) – one called to the side of another.
* Spirit of truth – His work.
* Dwelt with the apostles.

**John 14:25-26**

* Teacher.

**John 15:26-27**

* He will testify.

**John 16:7-11**

* He would convict (refute or expose) the world.

**John 16:13-14**

* Guided apostles into *all* truth.
* He would glorify Christ.

**The GIFT of the Holy Spirit**

Phrase used only two times in the NT:

Acts 2:38 - Several views exist on this *gift*:

* It refers to the Holy Spirit as the gift that is given. The problem with this view is that the phrase *the gift of the Holy Spirit* is a possessive case phrase. The phrase “the gift of...” is used several other times in the NT - Jn. 4:10; Acts 8:20; Rom. 6:23; Eph. 2:8; 2 Tim. 1:6.
* It refers to salvation and the blessings that go with it. Verse 39 is used to say that these blessings are given to everyone (individual) that God calls. However, that would be repetitive of what had been said already about salvation (remission of sins).
* It refers to miraculous ability. In my opinion, and that is all it is, the context demands this understanding for several reasons: (1) it is a miraculous context (v. 4, 6, 8, 17-21, 22, 32). (2) Acts 2 is a fulfillment if Joel’s promise which was directly connected to the miraculous. (3) Luke 24:47.-49. (4) The gospel would spread from Jerusalem and “signs would follow” (Mk. 16:17-20).

Acts 10:44-46 (11:17) - This passage is obviously a reference to the miraculous ability to speak in tongues. Acts 11:15-17 - The ability to speak in tongues was given to Cornelius and his household (Gentiles) as evidence to the Jews that God was accepting them into the kingdom.

**The GIFTS of the Holy Spirit**

1 Corinthians 12-14

12:1-11 - There are different gifts (v. 4) from the Spirit who distributed the as He willed (v. 11).

12:12-26 - The body of Christ has many different parts with different functions. However, those differences should all be working together for the care of the entire body (v. 25).

12:27-31 - Not all have the same gifts, but there were some gifts more profitable for all.

13:1-3 - Love is required in all that is done.

13:4-7 - The description of true love.

13:8-13 - The duration of the gifts.

14:1-5 - Edify the church.

14:6-19 - If you’re going to use tongues, there must be an interpreter

14:20-25 - Speaking in tongues was a sign for believers.

14:26-33 - Do things in order and for encouragement.

14:34-40 - Paul’s instructions were from God.

**The Indwelling**

To deny the indwelling of the Holy Spirit would be to deny the obvious!

However, to emphasize the indwelling of the Spirit to the neglect of the indwelling of the Father and Son is a mistake.

1. The Father dwells in the Christian – 1 John 4:12-15.
2. The Christ dwells in the Christian – Ephesians 3:17.
3. The Holy Spirit dwells in the Christian – 1 Corinthians 6:19-20.

JJ Turner identifies 6 major thoughts on this topic:

1. That the Spirit dwells within us only in the attitudes of our minds.
2. That the Spirit dwells in the church as a whole, not in the individuals.
3. That the Spirit dwells in us only as we have the word of God in us – that He dwells through the word, and that alone.
4. That the Spirit dwells in us and gives the ability to perform miracles, such as modern “faith healers.”
5. That the Spirit dwells in us personally, separate from the word, but only works through the word.
6. That the Spirit dwells in us in some sense, but we do not know how.

We must understand from Scripture that:

1. The Holy Spirit converts people only through the written or spoken word of God. Acts 8:5, 12-13, 29-35; 10:30-33; 18:5-8.
2. The Holy Spirit never, directly and forcibly, changed the behavior or personality of any individual.

**Romans 8**

1. The Spirit has a “law” by which the child of God walks (v. 1-11). The accomplishments of that law are seen in the sending of Jesus Christ in the flesh.
2. Through the Spirit we put to death the works of the body and become heirs of God (v. 12-17).
3. The Christian’s sufferings cause him to wait eagerly for the resurrection (v. 18-25).
4. The Spirit aids the Christian in prayer (v. 26-27).

**Conclusions and Questions**

1. The Holy Spirit dwells in the Christian (Rom. 8).
2. God Himself is said to dwell in the Christian.
3. Christ is said to dwell in the Christian (Gal 4:19).
4. There are only 3 people who were said to be “full of the Holy Spirit” – Jesus (Lk. 4:1); Stephen (Acts 6:5); Barnabas (Acts 11:24).
5. There are 10 passages with the phrase “filled with the Holy Spirit” – Lk. 1:15, 41, 67; Acts 4:8, 31; 6:3; 9:17; 13:9, 52; Eph. 5:18.
6. What is the instrument through which God has always brought man to Himself?
7. What is the instrument the Spirit uses in the struggle for the soul (Eph. 6:17)?

**“Filled with the (Holy) Spirit”**

Bezalel - Exodus 31:1-5; 35:30-33

John the Baptizer - Luke 1:13-15

Elizabeth - Luke 1:41

Zacharias - Luke 1:67

Jesus - Luke 4:1

The 12 Apostles - Acts 2:4

Peter - Acts 4:8

Peter and John’s companions - Acts 4:31

Paul - Acts 9:17; 13:9

Disciples - Acts 13:52

Christians - Ephesians 5:18

**“Full of the (Holy) Spirit”**

The Seven - Acts 6:3-5

Stephen - Acts 7:55

Barnabas - Acts 11:24

**Tongues**

Mark 16:17 (glossa) tongues. Can refer to the organ of the body or to a known, different language (1 Jn. 3:18).

**Questions from Mark 16:17-18:**

1. If one can speak in tongues, can he cast out demons today (Zech. 13:1-3)?
2. If one can speak in tongues, can he take up serpents without harm (Acts 28:1-6)?
3. If one can speak in tongues, can he drink poison without harm?
4. If one can speak in tongues, can they heal the sick (Acts 3:1-10)?

Acts 2:4, 11 - (glossa) tongues.

Acts 2:8 - (dialekto) dialect, known language.

Acts 10:46 - (glossa) tongues.

Acts 19:6 - (glossa) tongues.

1 Corinthians 12:10, 28, 30 - (glossa) tongues.

1 Corinthians 13:1, 8 - (glossa) tongues.

1 Corinthians 14:5-6, 18, 21-23, 39 - (glossa) tongues.

“Ghost” (KJV) in the New Testament:

Matt – 1:18, 20; 3:11; 12:21-32; 28:19

Mark – 1:8; 3:29; 12:36; 13:11

Luke – 1:15, 35, 41, 67; 2:25-26; 3:16, 22; 4:1; 12:10, 12

John – 1:33; 7:39; 14:26; 20:22

Acts – 1:2, 5, 8, 16; 2:4, 33, 38; 4:8, 31; 5:32; 6:3, 5; 7:51, 55; 8:5, 17-19; 9:17, 31; 10:38, 44, 45, 47; 11:15, 16, 24; 13:2, 4, 9, 52; 15:8, 28; 16:6; 19:2, 6; 20:23, 28; 21:11; 28:25

Rom – 5:5; 9:1; 14:17; 15:13, 16

1 Cor – 2:13; 6:19; 12:3

2 Cor – 6:6; 13:14

I The – 1:5-6

2 Tim – 1:14

Titus – 3:5

Heb – 2:4; 3:7; 6:4; 9:8; 10:15

1 Pet – 1:12

2 Pet – 1:21

1 Jn – 5:7

Jude – 20

“Spirit” (KJV) in the New Testament:

Matt – 3:16; 10:20; 12:18, 28; 22:43

Mark – 1:10, 12

Luke – 2:27; 4:1, 14, 18; 11:13

John – 1:32-33; 3:5, 6, 8, 34; 6:63; 7:39; 14:17; 15:26; 16:13

Acts – 2:4, 17, 18; 5:9; 8:29, 39; 10:19; 11:12, 28; 16:7; 21:4

Rom – 1:4; 8:1-2, 4, 5, 9-11, 13-16, 23, 26-27; 15:19, 30

1 Cor – 2:4, 10-12, 14; 3:16; 6:11; 7:40; 12:3-4, 7-9, 11, 13

2 Cor – 1:22; 3:3, 6, 8, 17, 18; 5:5

Gal – 3:2, 3, 5, 14; 4:6, 29; 5:5, 16-18, 22, 25; 6:8

Eph – 1:13; 2:18, 22; 3:5, 16; 4:3, 4, 30; 5:9, 18; 6:17-18

Phil – 1:19; 2:1

Col – 1:8

1 The – 4:8; 5:19

2 The – 2:13

1 Tim – 3:16; 4:1

Heb – 9:14; 10:29

1 Pet – 1:2, 11, 22; 3:18

1 Jn – 3:24; 4:2, 13; 5:6, 8

Jude – 19

Rev – 1:10; 2:7, 11, 17, 29; 3:6, 13, 22; 11:11; 14:13; 22:17

Not mentioned in Philemon, James, 2 or 3 John

Holy Spirit in the Old Testament:

Gen – 1:2; 41:38

Exo – 31:3; 35:31;

Num – 11:17, 25, 26, 29; 24:2; 27:18

Judg – 3:10; 6:34; 11:29; 13:25; 14:6, 19; 15:14

1 Sam – 10:6, 10, 13, 14; 19:20, 23

2 Sam – 23:2

1 Kng – 18:12; 22:24

2 Kng – 2:16

1 Chr – 12:18

2 Chr – 15:1; 18:23; 20:14; 24:20

Neh – 9:20, 30

Job – 26:13; 27:3; 33:4

Ps – 51:11, 12; 104:30; 106:33; 139:7

Isa – 11:2; 32:15; 40:7, 13; 42:1; 44:3; 48:16; 59:19, 21; 61:1; 63:10, 11, 14

Eze – 3:12, 14, 24; 8:3; 11:1, 5, 24; 36:27; 37:1, 14; 39:29; 43:5

Dan – 4:8, 9, 18; 5:11, 14

Joel – 2:28-29

Mic – 2:7; 3:8

Zech – 4:6; 7:12