

WHAT WE BELIEVE, PART 33
October 25, 2017
Pneumatology, Part 7: The Gifts and Blasphemy of the Holy Spirit

The Gifts of the Holy Spirit

- **Question:** How do we know that the _____ (sign) gifts such as tongues have ceased?
 - The purpose of the sign gifts was to _____ the ministry and message of Jesus and the _____.
 - Heb. 2:3-4: _____
 - The _____ says that tongues would cease.
 - 1 Cor. 13:8: _____
 - Cease = to automatically cease of _____ (before that which is perfect is come, vs. 10)
 - A careful examination of the New Testament reveals that tongues and other signs were in fact in the _____ of ceasing before the apostolic age ended.
 - Heb. 2:3: “was confirmed” = _____ tense (Hebrews written before A.D. 70).
 - The last recorded _____ in Scripture happened before A.D. 60 (Acts 28:8); no others are mentioned through the writing of Revelation in A.D. 96.
 - Tongues are mentioned in only _____ New Testament books (Acts, 1 Cor.), and in _____ of the later books, indicating they ceased to be practiced before end of apostolic era.
 - Believers are never _____ or even encouraged to speak in tongues.
 - The function of tongues as a sign of God’s _____ to Israel became moot after the Temple was destroyed in A.D. 70.
 - 1 Cor. 14:21-22: _____
 - See Isa. 28:10-13: _____
 - Tongues became unnecessary as a means of direct _____ from God after the New Testament was completed.
 - Rev. 22:18—no more direct revelation
 - The early church _____ do not mention the practice of tongues, and several specifically _____ that tongues had ceased.
 - For 1800 years after the apostolic era, tongues were practiced only by fringe _____ groups.
 - The modern practice of tongues after 1900 (starting with the _____

movement, then Pentecostalism, then the broader _____ movement of today) does not follow the Biblical _____ of 1 Cor. 14:

- The practice of tongues in the church must edify _____ believer (vs. 26).
- It must not _____ unbelievers (vs. 23, 33).
- It must be done decently and in _____ (vs. 40).
- It must be _____ in comparison to preaching (vs. 19).
- It must be by _____ at the most (vs. 27).
- It must be by 1 person at a _____ (vs. 27).
- It must be done in the presence of an _____ (vs. 27).
- It must not be _____ (vs. 30-33).
- It must not be done by _____ (vs. 34-35).
- Those who claim to be Spirit-filled must acknowledge that these guidelines are _____.
 - 1 Cor. 14:37: _____

The Blasphemy of the Holy Spirit

- **Description**

- Scripture:

- Matt. 12:22-32: _____
 - _____
 - Mark 3:28-30: _____
 - _____

- Situation:

- The Pharisees attributed Jesus' power to cast out demons to the _____.
 - They said that the work of God's Spirit was the work of an evil spirit.
 - Their ridiculous explanation was rooted in their stubborn determination not to _____ in Christ.
 - Jesus warned them that blaspheming the Holy Spirit is an _____ sin that results in eternal punishment.

- **Discussion**

- The blasphemy of the Holy Spirit is also referred to as "the _____ sin."
 - What the unpardonable sin is not:
 - _____ attributing the works of the Holy Spirit to Satan.
 - Refusing to legitimize supernatural activity that cannot pass

_____ muster.

- Being sincerely _____ about the source of supernatural activity.
- The same as a “sin unto death.”
 - A believer _____ commit a sin unto death.
 - A believer _____ commit the unpardonable sin.

• **Definition**

- *“The act of a _____ enlightened and fully _____ unsaved person in deliberately and finally resisting the Holy Spirit’s efforts to get him to accept Christ as his Savior.” –Dr. Hughes*
- *“By which is meant, not every ignorant denial of, and opposition to his deity and personality; nor all resistance of him in the external ministry of the word; nor every sin that is knowingly and wilfully committed; but it is a despiteful usage of the Spirit of grace, an opposing, _____, and denying the operations wrought, or _____ revealed by him, against a man’s own light and conscience, out of wilful and obstinate malice, on purpose to lessen the glory of God, and gratify his own lusts: such was the sin of the Scribes and Pharisees; who, though they knew the miracles of Christ were wrought by the Spirit of God, yet maliciously and obstinately imputed them to the devil, with a view to obscure the glory of Christ, and indulge their own wicked passions and resentments against him; which sin was unpardonable at that present time, as well as under that dispensation then to come, when the Spirit of God was poured down in a more plenteous manner.” –Robert Hawker*

• **More Discussion:**

- The blasphemy of the Holy Spirit is first and foremost a sin of the _____.
 - After a period of time spent in the light of truth and under conviction of sin, the sinner hardens his heart like concrete so the Spirit can’t _____ him.
 - See Heb. 6:4-6: _____

 - “tasted” = idea of _____ but not eating
 - “partakers” = _____, not possessors
- Although we don’t know whether a person has passed the point of no return, some symptoms that may reveal the problem include:
 - Falling away from previous Christian _____.
 - _____ attempts to explain away the truth.
 - Hateful antagonism toward the _____ of Jesus Christ.

- A lack of _____ about one's spiritual condition.
- Blasphemous _____ against the Holy Spirit.
- This sin will never be forgiven because the person has rejected the _____ of forgiveness by stubbornly spurning the Spirit's conviction.
- A person who fears that he might have committed the unpardonable sin can be assured that he has _____ (or he wouldn't care).