

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.

I. Who is the Holy Spirit?

- a. **The third divine personality (Spirit) of the 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 God.
- b. He is also called the Spirit of God (26 references in the ESV; Gen 1:2; Job 33:4), the Spirit of Truth (4 references; John 15:26; 16:13), the Spirit of Life (Rom 8:2), the Comforter (KJV), and the Counselor (NIV) ([Helper; John 15:26]; Isa 9:6). Please note that Jesus, the Son, is also called the Wisdom or Spirit of God, the Spirit of Life, and the Counselor (Cf: Isa. 9:6).
- c. Since the Holy Spirit is God, He is:
 - i. **Omnipresent – Ever Present**
 1. “*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).
 2. **He is Eternal**
 - a. “*In the beginning God...and the Spirit of God was hovering over the waters.*” (Gen. 1:1-2)
 - b. “*...through the eternal Spirit offered himself...*” (Heb. 9:14)
 - ii. **Omniscient – All knowing**
 1. “*...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).
 - iii. **Omnipotent – All Powerful**
 1. **He is the Creator**
 - a. “*The Spirit of God has made me, the breath of the Almighty gives me life.*” (Job 33:4).
 2. “*...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).
- d. As such, the Holy Spirit is/was instrumental in:
 - i. The creation of the Universe;
 - ii. 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;

- iii. The conception and birth of Jesus Christ;
- iv. The successful ministry of Jesus on earth;
- v. The glorious resurrection of Jesus;
- vi. The birth and infancy of the church;
- vii. The witnessing and ministry of the apostles;
- viii. The conversion of sinners;
- ix. The growth and strengthening of the church;
- x. The new life of the baptized believers;
- xi. The revelation of God, His will and His purpose;
- xii. The giving of the bible (the Word of God).

II. What Is the Baptism of the Holy Spirit?

a. Ephesians 4:4-5 – *There is one body and one Spirit—just as you were called to one hope when you were called— 5 one Lord, one faith, one baptism...*

i. What is the One Baptism?

ii. Several baptism mentioned in the Bible:

- 1. John’s baptism
- 2. Baptism of the Holy Spirit
- 3. Baptism in the name of Jesus
- 4. Baptism of fire

iii. They each had their own purpose

iv. They were all valid each in its own time

- 1. They never overlapped
- 2. There were never two types of baptisms valid at the same time

b. What is presumed about the baptism of the Holy Spirit

i. It is still happening today

ii. It refers to the indwelling Spirit (or gift of the Holy Spirit) Christians receive when baptized (Acts 2:38)

iii. It was something that only happened to the apostles

iv. It was something that only happened to Cornelius and his household

v. It is the “speaking of tongues” or the doing of “miracles”

c. **The Baptism of the Holy Spirit was prophesied in the OT:**

i. Joel 2:28, “*And afterward (Acts 2:17 – ‘in the last days’), 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 (what days? The last days).*”

1. “*I Will Pour Out*” –

a. *Will pour out...* Tense: Simple Future

i. The term ‘I will’ refers to a promise being fulfilled in the future

ii. When a promise is fulfilled, it is fulfilled!

iii. The Future Continuous tense not used!

1. “I will be pouring out...”

b. When will this take place?

i. Afterwards - Last Days (cf. Acts 2:17)

1. Hebrews 1:1-2, “*In the past God spoke to our forefathers through the prophets at many times and in various ways, (2) but in these last days he has spoken to us by his Son, whom he*

appointed heir of all things, and through whom he made the universe.”

2. **James 5:1-3**, *“Now listen, you rich people, weep and wail because of the misery that is coming upon you. (2) Your wealth has rotted, and moths have eaten your clothes. (3) Your gold and silver are corroded. Their corrosion will testify against you and eat your flesh like fire. You have hoarded wealth in the last days.”*

ii. **The recipients: All people!**

1. It does not say “all saved people” nor “few people”
 1. The Holy Spirit was not only poured out for the apostles only.
 2. The Holy Spirit was not poured out again only for Cornelius and his family – Acts 10
2. The baptism of the Holy Spirit is not the same as the speaking of tongues or miracles.
 1. (1Co 12:13-14) many people were speaking in tongues and doing miracles in the Corinthian church yet there is no mention of them being baptized in the Holy Spirit at one time.
 2. Miracles and tongues were the result of the baptism of the Holy Spirit, not the baptism of the spirit itself!

2. **His purpose:**

a. **Apostles:**

i. **To guide them into all truth (John 16:12-14)**

1. *“I have much more to say to you, more than you can now bear. (13) But when he, the Spirit of truth, comes, he will guide you into all truth. He will not speak on his own; he will speak only what he hears, and he will tell you what is yet to come. (14) He will bring glory to me by taking from what is mine and making it known to you.”*
 1. God’s Word is prophesy of Scripture (2Peter 1:20-21)
 2. Apostles and Prophets miraculously spoke the Word of God, which led to the 27 books of the New Testament!
 3. God’s word is the word of the Holy Spirit – the sword of the Spirit (Eph 6:17).
 4. The Spirit guides us into all truth through His written word! (2Tim 3:16-17)

ii. **To clothe them with power**

1. Luke 24:49 – Remain in Jerusalem until you are clothed with power! (Acts 1, 2)
2. These are the results of the pouring out of the Holy Spirit
 1. Tongues (Acts 2:1-4)
 2. Peter spoke under the Spirit’s guidance (Acts 2:14-36)
 3. Signs and wonders (Acts 2:43)

4. They will be able to pass on gifts (Acts 8:15-17; Acts 19:1-6)

b. Non-Apostles:

- i. He will use prophets as well to bring the revelation of the New Testament teachings
 1. Men and women shall prophesy, old men shall have dreams, and young men shall see visions, the believers will be empowered with miraculous gifts
 1. Stephen - Acts 6:8
 2. Philip – Acts 8
 3. Cornelius -- Acts 10
 4. The Ephesian disciples of John – Acts 19:1-6
 5. The early Church -- 1Cor. 12-14

c. World:

- i. He will convict the world of sin-- John 16:8

d. The Christian:

- i. He gives us strength – Romans 8:26
- ii. In the Old Testament people didn't have this promise of strength, only prophets and some other individuals God had chosen to let His Spirit reside in them.
- iii. We have a better covenant, a better promise (Heb 8:6).
- iv. We are given the Holy Spirit because we've been made His sons! (Gal 4:6)
- v. He was given to us as a guarantee of the eternal life to come (Eph 1:13-14)

d. Prophesied in NT:

i. John the Baptizer

1. Matthew 3:1-3, 10-12

“In those days John the Baptist came, preaching in the Desert of Judea (2) and saying, "Repent, for the kingdom of heaven is near." (3) This is he who was spoken of through the prophet Isaiah: "A voice of one calling in the desert, 'Prepare the way for the Lord, make straight paths for him.'" ... (10) The ax is already at the root of the trees, and every tree that does not produce good fruit will be cut down and thrown into the fire. (11) "I baptize you with water for repentance. But after me will come one who is more powerful than I, whose sandals I am not fit to carry. He will baptize you with the Holy Spirit and with 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.”

- Who will be baptized with the Holy Spirit?
 - He was not just talking to the apostles
 - He was referring to all those who were there, as the prophecy in Joel says: “...all people...”
- Fire – refers to God's judgment (Isa. 5:24; 66:24):
 - Some say it is the destruction of Jerusalem
 - Some say it is the lake of fire (Rev. 20:13-15)

- Some say this is referring to the “tongues of fire” that appeared on the apostles in Acts 2:3-4.
 - These were not of fire, per se, but “as of fire”. They were like fire, not fire. It is a metaphor, not a simile.
 - Acts 2:3-4 was about the fulfillment of a blessing, not a judgment from God
 - It probably refers to the end of the Old Covenant, or National Israel
 - Whatever the baptism of fire really is, it is probably something you don’t want to experience! It has to do with judgment!
- ii. Jesus:
1. “The Father will give you another Counselor to be with you forever – the Spirit of Truth” – John 14:16-27
 2. “Those who believed in Jesus would receive the Spirit” – John 7:38-39
 3. The Spirit had not yet been given because Jesus had not yet been glorified – John 7:38-39; 16:7-11
- e. Fulfilled at Pentecost
- i. Acts 2:32-33, *“God has raised this Jesus to life, and we are all witnesses of the fact. (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.”*
 1. *Has poured out...* Tense: Simple Past
 - a. A recently completed act in the past
 - ii. From this time, on, the pouring out of the Spirit is denoted as a completed act
 1. Titus 3:5-6, *“He saved us, not because of righteous things we had done, but because of his mercy. He saved us through the washing of rebirth and renewal by the Holy Spirit, (6) whom he poured out on us generously through Jesus Christ our Savior”*
- III. Cornelius
- a. History
 - i. He and his family were devout and God-fearing
 - ii. He gave generously and prayed to God regularly (Acts 10:1-2)
 - iii. He was respected by the Jews (Acts 10:22)
 - iv. He was visited by an angel (Acts 10:3-6)
 - v. The angel told him he needed to hear a message from Peter to be saved (Acts 11:13-14)
 - b. Peter
 - i. Received a vision about clean and unclean animals
 - ii. God was reminding him that the Spirit was poured on all flesh, not just the Jews
 - iii. Peter was still clinging to the concept of uncleanness according to the Law
 - iv. The Spirit gave him the OK to go with Cornelius’ men (they were Gentiles as was Cornelius)
 - c. Acts 10
 - i. Acts 10:44ff – *“While Peter was still speaking these words, the Holy Spirit came on all who heard the message. (45) The circumcised believers who had come with Peter were astonished that the gift of the Holy Spirit had been poured out even on the Gentiles. (46) For they heard them speaking in tongues and praising God. Then Peter said, (47) “Can anyone keep these people from being baptized with water? They have received the Holy Spirit just as we have.”*

- (48) So he ordered that they be baptized in the name of Jesus Christ. Then they asked Peter to stay with them for a few days.”*
- d. Did God perform the baptism of the Holy Spirit again?
- i. Peter believed the Gospel and it's obedience (baptism) was for the circumcised (Jews)
 1. Acts 10:28, “He said to them: "*You are well aware that it is against our law for a Jew to associate with a Gentile or visit him. But God has shown me that I should not call any man impure or unclean*”
 2. Peter's mind was changed by the vision he had and the event at Cornelius' house.
 3. He had to convince know the rest of the Jews that what happened was in keeping with the promise of the Holy Spirit for all peoples. This is what he does now in Acts 11.
 - ii. Gentiles, as well as Jews, were to be saved by the gospel (Rom. 1:16)
 1. Even the angel told Cornelius in Acts 11:13-14 – “*He told us how he had seen an angel appear in his house and say, 'Send to Joppa for Simon who is called Peter. (14) He will bring you a message through which you and all your household will be saved.'*”
 2. The Jewish believers were enlightened by Peter's experience with Cornelius – “*When they heard this, they had no further objections and praised God, saying, “So then, God has granted even the Gentiles repentance unto life.”*” – Acts 11:18
 - iii. “*The Holy Spirit came (or fell) on all who heard the message*”
 1. Greek for *came on* – *epipto* – to fall, to seize, to take hold of
 2. Greek for *pour out* is *ekcheo* – to pour out, to shed forth; to distribute largely
 3. Notice:
 - a. The word “came upon” does not mean “poured on”
 - b. This action was from the Holy Spirit Himself, not from God Himself (Acts 2:33)
 - i. God poured out the Spirit, distributed the Spirit
 - ii. The Spirit took hold of (came on) Cornelius Himself
- e. The Purpose:
- i. Was not to show that Cornelius was saved:
 1. Caiaphas, the high priest, prophesied of the death of Christ. (John 11:49-52). Does that mean he was saved?
 2. Balaam's donkey spoke by the power of the Spirit – Numbers 22:28. Does that mean he was saved?
 - ii. Was to show the Jews that Gentiles are included in the scheme of redemption
 1. Jesus did not die for one nation only, but for all (John 3:16)
 2. The Spirit was not poured out on one nation, but on all peoples (Joel 2:28)
 3. “*the circumcised believers were astonished that the gift of the Holy Spirit HAD BEEN POURED OUT even on the Gentiles*”
 4. Tongues are a sign to whom? 1Cor 14:22 – a sign for non-believers...
 - a. It was for the Jews to believe that the Gentiles were included in the plan of salvation for mankind
 5. This situation caused Peter to reflect back what was said (Acts 2:17; 11:16) – the baptism of the Holy Spirit
 6. “*...had been poured out...*” Tense: Past Perfect Tense
 7. definition: a past completed action

8. What they were seeing was the continued result of the promised fulfilled in Acts 2
9. Notice also: the passage says “even on the Gentiles (nation)” not “even on Cornelius and those with him” – ALL PEOPLE!
10. This is also why what happened to Cornelius never happens again after Acts 10.

IV. Conclusion

- a. The Baptism of the Holy Spirit Refers to the coming (advent) of the Holy Spirit
 - i. The pouring out of the Holy Spirit means it was made available to all people
 - ii. People receive this indwelling Spirit by being baptized in the name of Jesus (Acts 2:38)
- b. The Spirit’s advent was accompanied by signs and wonders
- c. There is only one dispensation of baptism at a time.
 - i. The Holy Spirit is received through the current dispensation of baptism in the name of Jesus
 - ii. This dispensation was made available after Jesus had been crucified, buried, raised and gone to glory.

V. Analogies

- a. Jesus died for the whole world
- b. Is the whole world saved?

Common Questions asked

Question: Regarding Joel 2:28-29. Please explain, "....your old men shall dream dreams, your young men shall see visions: and....in those days".

- In those days refers to the term “afterwards” or what Acts 2:17 calls the “last days”
 - “Afterwards” – Heb. “Achar” -
 - Acharyith – future, last
 - Gen 49:1 – “Then Jacob called for his sons and said: "Gather around so I can tell you what will happen to you in days to come (acharyith – future; last).”
 - Micah 4:1 – “In the last days (acharyith) the mountain of the Lord’s temple will be established as chief among the mountains; it will be raised above the hills, and peoples will stream to it.”
 - Acts 2:17 – “Afterwards” is divinely translated as “Last Days”
 - Greek word: “Eschatos” – last
 - Refers to the Christian Dispensation
 - Hebrews 1:2; James 5:3; 1Peter 1:20; 1John 2:18
 - 1Peter 1:20, “*He was chosen before the creation of the world, but was revealed in these last times for your sake.*”
 - 1John 2:18, “*Dear children, this is the last hour; and as you have heard that the antichrist is coming, even now many antichrists have come. This is how we know it is the last hour.*”
 - Modes of God communicating His will: Dreams and Visions (as well as prophesy)
 - Visions & Dreams
 - These things occurred under the Patriarchal/Mosaic Dispensation
 - Nebuchadnezzar / Daniel – Daniel 2

- King Saul and King David – 1Sam. 10 & 16 prophesied when the Spirit came on them
- Others like Elijah, Elisha, Jeremiah, etc. were prophets
- These Visions and Dreams would now reveal the will of God in the Christian Dispensation
 - Ananias and Paul – Acts 9:10-12, *“In Damascus there was a disciple named Ananias. The Lord called to him in a vision, “Ananias!” “Yes, Lord,” he answered. (11) The Lord told him, “Go to the house of Judas on Straight Street and ask for a man from Tarsus named Saul, for he is praying. (12) In a vision he has seen a man named Ananias come and place his hands on him to restore his sight.””*
 - Cornelius – Acts 10:3, *“One day at about three in the afternoon he had a vision. He distinctly saw an angel of God, who came to him and said, “Cornelius!””*
 - Prophets/Prophetesses – Acts 13:1ff; 21:9

Question: The term "all flesh": Could it be that the term simply means Jews and Gentiles of that time? The only two recorded acts of the baptism of the Holy Spirit in the Bible were 1) the Jews at Pentecost and 2) Gentiles in Acts 10. So does it seem logical to conclude that the term means Jews and Gentiles?

- All flesh does refer to Jews and Gentiles, but not only for that time
 - This would imply that the Holy Spirit then left God’s people at one point and was no longer here, leaving us orphans and void of the Spirit in this world.
 - There is a school of thought that teaches that the Holy Spirit does not indwell the Christian
 - They say that the Holy Spirit is now in Heaven, and not present here on the Earth
 - The question is: Is the Holy Spirit present now on the earth? Does He now convict the world concerning sin?
 - Diagram of the circles for ALL FLESH
 - Men AND Women
 - There were no women apostles so obviously it doesn’t just mean the apostles.
- As far as two baptisms of the Holy Spirit:
 - Outline of Acts 2 (focus on vs. 33)
 - Conclusion: The Spirit was poured out for the first time in Pentecost
 - We do not read after this the Spirit being poured out again
 - We do not read of the violent wind sounds and tongues of fire reoccurring
 - It is mentioned as a completed action (vs. 33; Titus 3:5)
 - In Acts 10
 - It is a work of the Spirit, not a re-pouring out of the Spirit from Heaven
 - Nowhere in the Scriptures does it denote that the Spirit was poured out, then swooped back into Heaven, then re-poured out, then swooped back into Heaven
 - And again, the past perfect tense is used “had been poured out”
 - The Baptism of the Holy Spirit is merely the sending of the Spirit by Christ to the earth (all flesh)
 - All flesh extends more than just the apostles (Matthew 3)

Question: Acts 2:21: Now we know Joel wrote this and spoke about it about 800 years before the birth of Christ. From the terminology stated "shall come to pass" when quoted by Peter, does this indicate the whole prophecy will not be fulfilled at this time but will be fulfilled completely in the future?

KJV – “And it shall come to pass, that whosoever shall call on the name of the Lord shall be saved.”

- “Shall come to pass” is referring to the result of the pouring out of the Spirit, not the baptism itself:
 - What followed the outpouring of the Spirit was:
 - Prophecy, visions, dreams (apostolic age), judgment (70AD/end of time), salvation (death)
 - In terms of salvation through the gospel: those who call on His name will be saved (Acts 2:38; 22:16)
 - “it shall come to pass” is in the simple future, not the future progressive

Question: In Acts 2 the ones speaking in tongues were Galileans. Now the apostles were all from Galilee and the ones who received the Spirit were the only ones who spoke. So does it seem logical that only the Apostles were the only ones baptized into the H.S., not to say no one received the Spirit, but that the Apostles were the only ones baptized into it?

- Were the apostles the only ones who were baptized with the HS?
 - Matthew 3 – John told his audience that they will be baptized with the HS and fire
 - Joel 2:28ff – It was for all flesh and men and women will prophesy (result)
- The speaking of tongues was the result of the baptism of the Holy Spirit, not the baptism of the Spirit itself
 - Consider the manifestations:
 - The wind sound, the tongues as of fire, the speaking of tongues, the prophesying, etc.
 - These are all the result of the Holy Spirit being sent to the earth.
 - If speaking of tongues and prophesying is the baptism of the Holy Spirit, then consider the following:
 - Acts 19:6 – “When Paul placed his hands on them, the Holy Spirit came on them, and they spoke in tongues and prophesied.”
 - Did the Baptism of the Holy Spirit occur 3 times? Pentecost, Cornelius, and now the 12 Ephesian disciples of John?
 - 1Cor. 12 – speaks of some members speaking in tongues and prophesying.
 - Did the Baptism of the Holy Spirit occur a fourth time?

Question: In Acts 10:44-46 you said that the term in the Greek "was poured out" signifies an event that happened a long time ago. My question is how would that make sense for the fact the verse after (vs. 45) says "For" tying in them speaking into tongues to the same time frame as the event in Acts 10? Could the term "was poured" signify that it just happened which would make sense with the next question?

- **(FRAME 12)** NASB, noted for its Greek accuracy, shows the phrase as “had been poured out”
- Consider the use of FOR in this statement:
 - “He had won the tournament, for he was showing me his trophy.”
 - Blue letter Bible:
 - Acts 10:45 – poured – perfect tense
 - “The perfect tense in Greek corresponds to the perfect tense in English, and describes an action which is viewed as having been completed in the past, once and for all, not needing to be repeated.”
 - Grammatical Definition: “An event or state started at one point in the past and ended at another point in the past.”

Question: In Acts 11 Peter reports all that happened to the church. And speaking of the event just prior to the Gentiles he says in verses 15-17, "As I began to speak, the Holy Spirit came on them as he had come on us at the beginning. Then I remembered what the Lord had said: 'John baptized with water, but you will be baptized with the Holy Spirit.' So if God gave them the same gift as he gave us, who believed in the Lord Jesus Christ, who was I to think that I could oppose God?"

A. Now you said that this in Acts 10 is not the same thing that happened to the Apostles in Acts 2, but my question would be if that was true then why was the only event Peter remembered from that event, the same one that happened at the beginning (the beginning seems to be speaking of the start of the church in Acts 2 although no indication is given in scripture)? And why would Peter put in the same category the events in Acts 10 with those in Acts 2, by saying God gave them the same gift as he did "us" (the apostles) if it were not speaking of the same thing?

- **Question: Who was the “us” referring to? Peter and his circumcised companions!**
 - Acts 11:17, “So if God gave them the same gift as he gave us, who believed in the Lord Jesus Christ, who was I to think that I could oppose God?”
 - Us who? Us who believed
 - That includes more than just the 12 apostles, that includes Peter’s companions in Acts 10 and those whom Peter was addressing in Acts 11.
 - *Then I remembered... you will be baptized with the Holy Spirit.*
 - You who? The “you” was more than just the 12 apostles.
 - Matthew 3 – The context was about the Jews, including the Gentiles!
 - So when the Spirit was poured out in Acts 2, they understood that it was to be poured out on all flesh, that is, in their understanding, the Jews
 - Even in Acts 10:47, Peter said “Can anyone keep these people from being baptized with water? They have received the Holy Spirit just as we have.””
- **The term “came on” or “fell on” is not the same as “poured on.”**
 - The HS “coming on” a person is not the baptism of the HS
 - One is the result of the other
 - Consider the following OT – pre-HS Baptism days:
 - Judges 14:6 – Samson – “**The Spirit of the LORD came upon him in power so that he tore the lion apart with his bare hands as he might have torn a young goat. But he told neither his father nor his mother what he had done.**”
 - 1Samuel 10:6 – King Saul – “*The Spirit of the LORD will come upon you in power, and you will prophesy with them; and you will be changed into a different person.*”
 - 1Samuel 16:13 – King David – “**So Samuel took the horn of oil and anointed him in the presence of his brothers, and from that day on the Spirit of the LORD came upon David in power. Samuel then went to Ramah.**”
 - The term “come upon” is an term denoting the Holy Spirit’s empowering act
 - NT: After the Spirit had been poured out...
 - Acts 8:16 – the Spirit had not yet fallen on any of them
 - Does this mean “they had not yet been baptized with the HS?”
 - Baptism of the HS is an action of Christ, not of the Spirit Himself.
 - The Spirit coming on a person is an action of the Spirit Himself
 - **Baptism of the Holy Spirit is merely the sending of the Holy Spirit by Christ**

- **Christ is the one who baptizes with the Holy Spirit**
- **The promise was fulfilled**
- **The result was the manifestations – the tongues, the prophecies, salvation thru the gospel, the baptism of fire.**
- **The Baptism of the Holy Spirit is**
 - **The sending of the Spirit, so that He may dwell in the hearts of all God's people!**
 - **Ezek 36:26-27, "I will give you a new heart and put a new spirit in you; I will remove from you your heart of stone and give you a heart of flesh. (27) And I will put my Spirit in you and move you to follow my decrees and be careful to keep my laws."**
 - **It was not a promise to only a few men**