

# The Holy Spirit



by  
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## 1) THE HOLY SPIRIT IS A DIVINE PERSON

### I) *The Holy Spirit is a person in the fullest sense of the word.*

- A) The very concept of spirit denotes personhood.
- B) Jesus call the Spirit “another helper” in John 14:16.
  - (1) a “counselor for the defense” which is a personal concept. Like the term lawyer is personal today
  - (2) the word “another” means another of the same kind. So the spirit must be personal since Jesus is personal.
- C) The Holy Spirit is named and laid alongside in lists with other people. Matthew 28:19; Acts 15:28
- D) The Holy Spirit does the kinds of things persons do.
  - (1) Thinking activities like knowing & convicting. Romans 8:27; 1 Corinthians 2:10-11
  - (2) Deciding & choosing Acts 13:2; 15:28; 16:6,7; 20:28; 1 Corinthians 12:11
  - (3) Speaking. John 16:13,14; Acts 8:29; 13:2; 1 Timothy 4:1.
  - (4) Teaching. John 14:26; 1 Corinthians 2:13 Neh 9:20
  - (5) Experiencing emotions or feelings. Romans 15:30 Eph 4:30; Isa 63:1
- E) He can be treated like a person:
  - (1) Lied to. Acts 5:3
  - (2) Blasphemed. Matthew 12:31
  - (3) Insulted. Heb 10:29
  - (4) Tempted. Acts 5:9

### II) *The Holy Spirit is Divine (God)*

- A) There are statements that speak of Father, Son, and Holy Spirit in equal positions. Matthew 28:19; 2 Corinthians 1:21-22
- B) These passages show that Father, Son, & Spirit are distinct people. They are not the same person. Luke 3:21,22; John 14:26; 16:7; Acts 2:32-33; Romans 8:11; 8:26; Eph 2:18; Isa 48:16;
- C) The Holy Spirit has the qualities of God
  - (1) He is eternal Heb 9:14; 1 Tim 6:16; Ps 90:2
  - (2) He know everything. I Corinthians 2:10-11.
  - (3) He is everywhere. Ps 139:7-10.
  - (4) He is all powerful. Gen 1:2; Ps 104:30; Zech 4:6; Micah 3:8; Acts 3:8 Acts:1:8; Romans 15:13,19
- D) Blaspheme against the HOLY SPIRIT is the worst sin. Matthew 12:31- end. This would not make sense unless the HOLY SPIRIT was God.
- E) He is called God in Acts 5:1-4.

## 2) THE HOLY SPIRIT AND THE BIBLE

### I) *INTRODUCTION. This is the beginning of our discussion of the work of the HOLY SPIRIT. We can divide his work into two main categories:*

- (1) He gives us knowledge, and
- (2) he gives us power. It is important that we keep these parts of his work separate. In this section we are discussing the main way the HOLY SPIRIT gives us knowledge. – through the Bible.

## **II) The Holy Spirit and the *ORIGIN* of the Bible**

- A) The categories of Revelation and Inspiration
  - (1) Communication is the transferring of a concept from one person's mind to the mind of another
  - (2) When God wants to communicate with us, he uses revelation. This usually involves a spokesman (prophet) to whom he reveals his message.
  - (3) When the spokesman passes the message along to the rest of us, either orally or in writing, the HOLY SPIRIT intervenes to make sure it is done correctly and without error. This is inspiration. (A filter for the spokesman)
  - (4) The HOLY SPIRIT is active in both parts of the process. So we can speak of the HOLY SPIRIT as the source of the delivered Word.
- B) Passages saying the HOLY SPIRIT is the source of spoken (verbal) prophecy
  - (1) Old Testament
    - (a) Both the form and content from the HOLY SPIRIT: Num 11:25; 1 Sam 10:6-13; 19:20-24.
    - (b) The content only from the HOLY SPIRIT: Num 24:2; 1 Chron 12:18; 2 Chron 15:1; 20:14; 24:20; Neh 9:30; Zech. 7:12.
  - (2) New Testament
    - (a) Both the form and content from the HOLY SPIRIT: Acts 2:4; 10:44-46; 19:6; 1 Cor 12:8-11.
    - (b) The content only from the HOLY SPIRIT: Mark 13:11; Luke 2:26; Acts 4:8; 8:29; 10:19; 11:12; 13:2; 16:6; 20:23; 21:10-11; 1 Pet 1:12
  - (3) Passages saying the HOLY SPIRIT is the source of the WRITTEN word, the Bible:
    - (a) Possible OT references: 2 Sam 23:2; Isa 59:21; Ezek 2:2
    - (b) NT references to the OT: Matt 22:43; Mark 12:36; Acts 1:16; 4:25; 28:25; Heb 3:7; 9:8; 10:15; 1 Pet 1:10-11; 2 Pet 1:21.
    - (c) NT references to the NT: John 14:26; 15:26; 16:12-15; 1 Cor 2:9-13; 7:40; Eph 3:5; 1 Tim 4:1; Rev 1:10; 2:7; 4:2; 19:10.
    - (d) 2 Tim 3:16 "All Scripture is God-breathed." The word for breath is the same as the word for spirit.
  - (4) The MANNER of the Spirit's work is varied.
    - (a) Revelation: Heb 1:1
    - (b) Inspiration: ranges from dictation (1 Pet 1:10-12) to supervision (Luke 1:1-4).
  - (5) The RESULT of the HOLY SPIRIT's work: a permanent, errorless record of God's will for us and God's message of hope. This is a very important work of the Spirit!

## **III) The Holy Spirit and the *UNDERSTANDING* of the Bible.**

- A) We CAN receive help from God in understanding the Bible.
- B) God may help us as an answer to prayer.
- C) This may come through the gift of wisdom – James 1:5. This is not new knowledge, but discernment in how to use and apply what is already known. See also Phil 1:9-10; Col 1:9; Eph 1:17,18.
- D) This may come through God using human teachers.

- E) The HOLY SPIRIT does not inspire us as teachers- that would make us prophets!

### 3) THE WORK OF THE HOLY SPIRIT IN THE OLD TESTAMENT.

#### I) *The Holy Spirit and Creation*

- A) The creation in general
- (1) Genesis 1:2. The Spirit hovers over the waters, ordering and giving life.
  - (2) Other possible references: Job 26:13; Ps 104:29-30; Isa 40:12-13.
- B) The creation of man in particular
- (1) Genesis 1:26 “Let US make man.”
  - (2) Genesis 2:7
    - (a) The ACTION of BREATHING suggests the work of the Spirit, but this is only an inference.
    - (b) The point is that the HOLY SPIRIT is the giver of life, even natural, physical life. Man received his life – his very breath – by a special creative act of God, including God the HOLY SPIRIT.
    - (c) See Job 33:4

#### II) *The Holy Spirit and Providence.*

- A) His role in nature: Ps 139:7-10
- B) His role in history: Gen 6:3; Zech 4:6; Ps 143:10

#### III) *The Holy Spirit in the History of Redemption.*

- A) Statements affirming a general interaction between the Spirit and the nation of Israel. Neh 9:20; Isa 30:1; 63:10-11,14; Hag 2:5.
- B) Equipping of specific individuals for specific roles within the nation of Israel.
- (1) Prophets
    - (a) Visions. Ezek 3:14; 8:3; 11:1,24; 37:1; 43:5
    - (b) Revelation/Inspiration.
    - (c) Daniel 1:17.
  - (2) Judges. These were empowered with leadership qualities such as strength and wisdom. Deut 34:9.
    - (a) Judges 3:10; 6:34; 11:29; 14:6,19; 15:14
    - (b) These men were fitted for particular offices.
  - (3) Craftsmen
    - (a) Exodus 31:2-6; 35:30-35; 36:1-2; 28:3.
    - (b) This was a supernatural enhancement of natural skills.
  - (4) Other leaders
    - (a) Moses. Num 11:17,25; Isa 63:10-12.
    - (b) Joshua. Deut 34:9 Num 27:18-20.
    - (c) Saul. 1 Sam 10:1-13; 16:14.
    - (d) David. 1 Sam 16:13; Ps 51:11.
    - (e) Moses’ assistants. Num 11:16:3. They were equipped with special skills. The unique thing about this event is that the occasion for receiving these gifts was accompanied by

miraculous manifestations called prophesying. Note:

1st They did not do it again Num 11:25

2nd It was unusual enough that it was considered abnormal and worth reporting Num 11:27

3rd The prophesying seems to be an involuntary response caused by the Holy Spirit.

C) Was the Spirit given to individuals as a source of spiritual, moral, and ethical power in OT times as he is to Christians today? NO!

(1) In the OT age, the Spirit's work seems to have been equipping or empowering selected individuals for service

(2) The Spirit was an external influence, equipping individuals physically and mentally, using them instrumentally. But there was no indwelling presence, no inner influence upon the heart

(3) Most references to the Spirit's recreative, life-giving power on the human heart are prophetic, referring to the future when Jesus would send the HOLY SPIRIT. Isa 32:15; 43:19-20; 44:3; Ezek 36:27; 37:14; Joel 2:28-29; Zech 12:10.

(4) John 7:37-39

(5) Problem passages

(a) Ps 51:11. Knowing what had happened to Saul (1 Sam 16:14 David prays that God would not withdraw the empowering presence of the Spirit from him (1 Sam 16:13)

(b) 1 Sam 10:6,9 This kind of language is used of external empowering: 1 Kings 3:9,12; 10:24. At times God used a limited control over men's hearts, even those of unbelievers. Ex 4:21; Deut 2:30; Ezra 6:22; Prov 21:1.

(6) This may be why the geographical and cultural isolation of Israel was so important. They did not have the gift of the indwelling HOLY SPIRIT as a source of spiritual power. Matt 19:8. Christian do have it, so they can "go into all the world."

D) Reflections on the HOLY SPIRIT's work in the OT era

(1) The Spirit was not given to all, universally, even among the saved within Israel

(2) The Spirit was given to equip for service, not to make inwardly holy.

(3) The Spirit was not given to individuals for personal benefit, but for the good of the whole body of Israel.

(4) The gift was temporary and lasted only as long as the need for the persons services remained. Compare 1 Sam 10:10 and 16:14; compare 1 Sam 16:13 and Ps 51:11.

(5) At times, miraculous signs accompanied the gift, but these were temporary Num 11:25.

(6) A person did not have to be a believer to receive this empowering from the Spirit. Num 24:2 (2 Pet 2:15) Balaam; 1 Sam 19:20-24, Saul.

(7) Was the Spirit given only through human agency (like a prophet)? This was sometimes the case but it does not seem to be necessary.

(a) Human used: Deut 34:9; Num 27:18-20; 1 Sam 10:1 and following. 16:13; 2 Kings 2:9-15.

(b) No human agents: Num 11:25 and following.

#### 4) THE HOLY SPIRIT IN THE LIFE OF CHRIST AND THE CHURCH

**I) *The Holy Spirit and the Life of Christ***

- A) Prophecy. Isa 11:2; 42:1; 61:1.
- B) Preparation
  - (1) Revelation to Simeon. Luke 2:25-27
  - (2) Birth of John the Baptist.
    - (a) His parents were filled with the Holy Spirit. Luke 1:41, 67.
    - (b) John was filled with the Spirit from birth. Luke 1:15.
- C) Conception. Matt 1:18; Luke 1:35
- D) Baptism. Matt 3:16; Mark 1:10; Luke 3:22; John 1:32,33.
- E) Ministry
  - (1) Christ was filled with the Spirit. Luke 4:1 (Luke 4:18; Matt 12:18)
  - (2) The temptation. Matt 4:1; Mark 1:12; Luke 4:1
  - (3) His ministry was begun in the power of the Spirit. Lk 4:14
  - (4) Casting out demons. Matt 12:28.
- F) Death. Heb 9:14
- G) Resurrection. Rom 8:11
- H) Commission to the Apostles. Acts 1:2

**II) *Messianic Age As The Age Of The Holy Spirit.***

- A) All history is divided into the old age and the new age, the old creation and the new creation, the Old Covenant era and the New Covenant era. A major distinction of the new era is the new role of the Holy Spirit.
- B) Old Testament prophecy of this newness: Isa 32:15; 43:19-20; 44:3; Ezek 36:27; 37:14; 39:29; Joel 2:28-29; Zech 12:10.
  - (1) The Holy Spirit will be a UNIVERSAL gift (Joel). This is new.
  - (2) The Spirit will be an INWARD gift (Ezekiel). This is new.
  - (3) The language of Joel 2:30-31 represents a decisive transition in history. Sun, moon, and stars symbolic of God's destruction of Israel. See Ez 32:7,8; Isa 13:10;34:4-5
- C) The New Covenant is a covenant of the Spirit: Jer 31:31-34; 2 Cor 3:6-8.
- D) In one sense, even the coming of the Messiah himself was not the decisive break in history. He pointed ahead to a new era yet to come, one which would follow his ascension into heaven.
  - (1) This new age was to be marked by baptism in the Holy Spirit. Matt 3:11; Mark 1:8; Luke 3:16; John 1:33; Acts 1:5.
  - (2) It would be a time of the indwelling presence of the Spirit. John 7:37-39; Luke 11:13.
  - (3) On the eve of his death, Christ promised the Spirit. John 14:16-18, 26; 15:26; 16:7-15.
    - (a) The abiding characteristic of the new age is not Jesus' physical presence, but the spiritual presence of the Holy Spirit.
    - (b) The Spirit could not come until Jesus left. John 16:7
    - (c) The Spirit's main purpose, though is to glorify Christ. John 15:26; 16:14; Thus he is called the Spirit of Christ: Acts 16:7; Rom 8:9; Gal 4:6; Phil 1:19.
  - (4) How may we explain John 20:22? Here are three possibilities:
    - (a) It was a symbolic prophecy of Pentecost.
    - (b) The apostles were here receiving the Spirit's indwelling presence (along with regeneration). This would make the

apostles unique, since no one else prior to Pentecost received Him, and since it was usually received in baptism. See John 7:37-39; Acts 2:38.

- (c) Christ was equipping the apostles for their special office.
- E) The Holy Spirit's presence is not just the characteristic work of "this age" or this historical era, but from now to the end times. – for which the foundation was laid in Christ's resurrection, which actually began at Pentecost, and which will extend through all eternity.
  - (1) The Holy Spirit as our earnest or pledge or down payment: 2 Cor 1:22; 5:5; Eph 1:14.
  - (2) The resurrection of the body as the work of the Spirit: Rom 8:11 see 1 Cor 15:44; 2 Cor 5:5.
  - (3) See Heb 6:4-5 as contrasted with the Revelation wedding feast.

## 5) THE WORK OF THE HOLY SPIRIT PRIOR TO CONVERSION

**I) *Introduction. From this point on we are focusing on the work of the Spirit in the Messianic age. The question is how the Spirit works in relation to lives of INDIVIDUALS in the church age, the reference point being the event of CONVERSION. There are three main questions, namely how the Spirit works (1) Before. (2) During (3) and After conversion. This section focuses on the first of these***

**II) *The Holy Spirit DOES influence the heart of an individual prior to conversion, with a view towards bringing him to faith and repentance. John 16:8-11; Acts 7:51. Acts 16:14.***

**III) *How is this influence exerted?***

- A) It is never apart from or in isolation from God's Word. The Word is always the Spirit's instrument for effecting conversion.
  - (1) John 16:8-11. What are the meaning and significance of "to convict"?
    - (a) It means to bring one to a conscious acknowledgement of truth via proof; to force a man to condemn himself after a scrutiny in the court of conscience. He who convicts another places the truth of the case in clear light before him. It is a thinking/intellectual act not a mystical/emotional one.
    - (b) How does the Spirit do this? Via the preaching and teaching of the apostles and prophets, including what they have written as Scripture.
      - 1st John 16:13; 20:31; Acts 2:37; 7:51-54.
      - 2nd 2 Tim 3:16 Scripture is profitable for REPROOF. This is for the same word family as CONVICT.
    - (c) If we respond negatively to this proof, the Spirit thus becomes or prosecutor rather than our advocate (defender).
  - (2) Acts 8:26-39. The Spirit brought the eunuch to conviction through the instruments of the Bible and a human teacher.
- B) God may also work through providential means (arranging circumstances)
  - (1) This is in addition to the Word, but never in isolation from it or as a substitute for it.
  - (2) By providential means God may bring Scripture to a person's mind;

he may lead the person to cross paths with someone who can witness to him; he may raise certain thoughts or memories to consciousness; he may soften the heart through natural disaster, sickness, death in the family, the concerns shown by friends and family, a song, or a sermon.

- (3) This providential activity is not the exclusive work of the Holy Spirit; the Father and Son may also be involved.
- C) Whatever the means, the Word is always the principal agent leading to conversion. Luke 8:11-15; John 6:44-45; 20:31; Rom 1:16; 10:17; 1 Cor 4:15; Heb 4:12; James 1:18; 1 Pet 1:23.

#### ***IV) Points to remember***

- A) The Holy Spirit uses a person to spread the Word. No teacher/preacher no new Christians. We need to do our part.
- B) The Holy Spirit and the Word do the work of converting a person to Christ. We should not take the credit or blame for what the listener chooses to do.

### **6) THE WORK OF THE HOLY SPIRIT DURING CONVERSION**

#### ***I) The Nature of Conversion/Salvation***

- A) We must distinguish between the following
  - (1) What God promises to do for us in order to save us: justification (pronounce us not guilty) regeneration (new birth), sanctification (make us holy)
  - (2) What God requires of us as pre-conditions for doing his work: Faith, repentance, baptism.
- B) Regarding what God must do for us in the conversion experience, we must understand the two-fold nature of his saving work.
  - (1) Our “double trouble.”
    - (a) Guilt. (legal problem) James 2:10; Rom 1:18; 3:19.
    - (b) Corruption. (evil heart problem) sinfulness, soul-sickness, depravity. Matt 12:33-35; Jer 17:9; Eph 2:1,5.
  - (2) God’s double cure. Ezek 36:25-27; John 3:5; Acts 2:38.
    - (a) Justification. Jesus is judge who pronounces us not guilty through his blood (forgiveness, pardon).
    - (b) Regeneration. Spirit is surgeon which gives us a new heart for the life long healing process of becoming holy.
- C) The nature of regeneration.
  - (1) What is it? It is a change upon the soul itself.
  - (2) The Bible words for this event: Born again, regenerated, resurrected, making alive, new creation, circumcision of the heart not done by human hands.
  - (3) This is accomplished by the Holy Spirit, who works directly upon the believer. It is NOT accomplished only indirectly through the Word, or even through faith in the Word. It is accomplished by the Holy Spirit alone on the pre-condition of faith in the Word.
    - (a) The basic idea of regeneration is the resurrection from the dead. John 5:24-25; Rom 6:4-11; Eph 2:5; Col 2:11-13; 1 John 3:14.

- (b) The Holy Spirit is the source and giver of life. John 6:63; Rom 6:4-11; Eph 2:5; Col 2:11-13; 1 John 3:14.
- (c) The Holy Spirit works regeneration (new birth) John 3:5; Titus 3:5; Acts 2:38 and 3:19.

**II) *How is what the Holy Spirit does during conversion different than what he does before conversion?***

- A) Before conversion the Holy Spirit lead a person toward having faith through the means of the Word and Providence.
- B) During conversion, once the person displays faith, the Holy Spirit gives them a spiritual new birth.
- C) Illustration: You are feeling bad. You go to the Doctor. He discovers a heart problem and says. “Here is your situation; here is what we can do to correct it. When do you want to schedule the operation?” But you are afraid; you give excuses; you think maybe he has made a mistake. Only after considerably more persuasion do you agree to an operation. The operation is done and you are healed. The doctor (like the Holy Spirit) has done TWO things. 1) through evidence and persuasion he has caused you to believe. 2) Then in a totally separate act, he has performed the operation itself.

**III) *Regeneration is accomplished by the Holy Spirit’s working directly on the heart during baptism. The only way we know this is by the Word of God.***

**7) THE HOLY SPIRIT’S WORK DURING CONVERSION – continued.**

**I) *Precisely WHEN does the Holy Spirit regenerate us?***

- A) Regeneration takes place during water baptism. (as does justification Acts 2:38; Gal 3:27; Acts 22:16; Heb 10:22)
  - (1) Romans 6:3-4; Col 2:12; Titus 3:5; John 3:5.
  - (2) Regeneration occurs DURING baptism, but not as the result of any inherent power in the water or in the act itself. It takes place only through the power of God working in accordance with his promises.
- B) The Holy Spirit is given during water baptism.
  - (1) Many Christians have tried to separate baptism and the gift of the Spirit.
    - (a) Some say the Spirit is given before baptism. (Baptists)
    - (b) Some say the Spirit is given after baptism (Methodists, Charismatics)
  - (2) But according to the Bible, the Spirit is given during water baptism, or in such close connection with it that the two are considered to be a single act.
  - (3) Acts 2:38-39; 3:19; 5:32; John 3:5; Titus 3:5; 1 Cor 6:11; Acts 9:12, 17-18.
- C) What about the cases in the book of Acts where the Holy Spirit is given apart from baptism? (Acts 2:1-; 8:14-; 10:44-; 19:1-).
  - (1) In forming our doctrine of the Holy Spirit (or any other doctrine), we must give the most important consideration to the teaching sections of Scripture, rather than to the historical narratives. (This does not mean

that the stories are unimportant or may be ignored.)

- (2) The instances where the Holy Spirit was given apart from baptism are special cases or do not refer to the saving work of the Spirit. They refer instead to the giving of special gifts and abilities on special occasions (comparable to the way the Spirit work in the Old Testament)

**II) *The giving of the Holy Spirit during conversion/baptism is also called “being baptized in the Holy Spirit.”***

- A) It is promised that Jesus would baptize in the Holy Spirit. Matt 3:11; Mark 1:8; Luke 3:16; John 1:33; Acts 1:405; Acts 11:16.
- B) Some take this promise to be limited to a few and to be fulfilled apart from conversion.
  - (1) Some limit it to the Apostles on Pentecost and to Cornelius and his household.
  - (2) Some limit it to “selected Christians” as a special experience sometime after conversion.
- C) However, the New Testament seems to teach that EVERY Christian has been baptized in the Holy Spirit.
  - (1) 1 Cor 12:13. This is the same wording Jesus used when he promised to baptize in the Holy Spirit.
  - (2) 1 Cor 6:11
  - (3) “Baptism in the Holy Spirit” is not some special event or experience limited to a few. It is the general experience of all Christians and another way of referring to the indwelling presence and rebirth.
  - (4) There is no connection between miracles and the Baptism in the Holy Spirit.
- D) What makes Pentecost (and Cornelius) different then?
  - (1) The MANNER in which the Spirit was given on these two occasions: directly by God without humans being used. Acts 11:15 “just as, in the same manner as.”
  - (2) Tongues were not unique to these two events. Acts 19:1-6.

**8) THE HOLY SPIRIT’S WORK AFTER CONVERSION: HOLINESS.**

**I) *The FACT of the Spirit’s continuing indwelling in the life of the Christian.***

- A) John 7:37-39; Rom 8:9-11; 1 Cor 6:19; 2 Cor 1:21,22; Gal 4:6; 2 Tim 1:14. Ezek. 36:27
- B) How shall we explain this teaching
  - (1) One view is that the Spirit dwells in us only indirectly by means of the Bible. This view is not good enough. Rom 8:11.
  - (2) The preferred view is that the Spirit actually and personally dwells in us. Not on a physical level but on a spiritual one.

**II) *The PURPOSE of the Holy Spirit’s continuing indwelling: to continue making us holy.***

- A) Aspects of holiness
  - (1) “Setting apart” or initial holiness. 1 Cor 6:11 (being sealed with the

- Spirit; Eph 1:13; 2 Cor 1:22; 1 Pet 1:1-2)
- (2) “Making holy” or continuing holiness. 1 Thess 5:23; 1 Peter 1:15-16. The rest of this outline is about this topic.
- B) The Spirit’s role in helping us become holy.
- (1) Indirectly: through the Word, the Spirit provides us with the necessary information on the kind of life God wants us to live. 2 Tim 3:16.
  - (2) Directly: the Spirit acts upon our wills, providing moral power and spiritual strength (will power) to do what we already know is right on the basis of the Bible. Rom 7:19; 8:13; 1 Cor 12:3; Gal 5:22,23 Eph 3:16; Phil 2:13. **THIS IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT THINGS WE NEED TO KNOW ABOUT THE WORK OF THE HOLY SPIRIT TODAY. THIS IS THE MAIN WAY IN WHICH THE SPIRIT WORKS TO GIVE US POWER.**

### **III) *Biblical descriptions of the Spirit’s work to make us holy.***

- A) To make us holy.
- (1) The Spirit leads us. Rom 8:14; Gal 5:18. This leading is not new knowledge. It is inner strength. See Rom 8:13.
    - (a) We walk by the Spirit. Gal 5:16; Rom 8:4
    - (b) We follow the steps of the Spirit. Gal 5:25
    - (c) This is not the giving of new information, nor some kind of mystical inward guidance. It is the providing of strength to walk in the path already outlined in the Bible.
  - (2) The Spirit helps us resist temptation and sin. Rom 8:13; 1 Cor 10:13; 1 John 4:4.
  - (3) The Spirit produces the fruit of holiness in our lives. Gal 5:22-23.
  - (4) The Spirit helps us in prayer. Rom 8:26-27; Rom 8:15-16; Gal 4:6; Eph 3:20. The Spirit takes our deep feelings and prayers and lays them before God.
  - (5) The Spirit helps us to control our thoughts. Rom 8:5-9; Phil 4:8; Col 3:1-2.
  - (6) The Spirit helps us to apprehend and appreciate God’s love for us. Rom 5:5; Eph 3:16-19.
  - (7) The Spirit helps us remain faithful in the use of our talents and gifts, and in our stewardship of the gospel. 2 Tim 1:14; 1 Tim 6:20; 2 Tim 1:6,12.
- B) What does it mean to be “filled with the Spirit”? (Eph 5:18)
- (1) This passage is important because it is often used to say we should believe that God “fills us with the spirit” some time later after baptism.
  - (2) The best understanding of Eph 5:18 is that it does not refer to a later filling of the Spirit but to the ongoing work of the Spirit to make us holy.
    - (a) We are commanded to be filled. It is our responsibility; it involves our submission and cooperation. It is a continuing action on our part.
    - (b) The surrounding verses suggest that the results of the filling are holy living and better moral conduct, not miraculous activity.
  - (3) We are encouraged to have a more complete submission to the Spirit’s power to make us holy. “Let the Spirit fill you life with good things,

wisdom (Luke 2:40) joy, (Acts 13:52) joy and peace (Rom 15:13), the fruit of righteousness (Phil 1:11).” Gal 5:22-23.

- C) Do not grieve the Spirit. Eph 4:30. Don't reject the Spirit's power to make you holy.
- D) Do not quench the Spirit. 1 Thess 5:19.
  - (1) This may mean the same as Eph 4:30.
  - (2) It may be explained by verse 20: do not despise the Spirit given prophecies.
- E) How can we personally use the power of the Spirit to make us holy?
  - (1) INFORMATION. Know from the Bible the ideal Christian life, what sin is, and where your own life stands.
  - (2) AWARENESS. Know from the Scripture that the Holy Spirit is in you, and why he is in you.
  - (3) DESIRE. Have a sincere desire to be free of sin and be holy. Phil 2:13.
  - (4) PRAYER. Pray for the Spirit's help in growing as a Christian, in resisting temptation, and in doing good works. Eph 3:16
  - (5) SURRENDER. Yield to his power, admit personal weakness.
  - (6) TRUST. Have faith that the Spirit will really provide the needed power. Acts 26:18; 15:9.
  - (7) ACTION. Being fully informed and filled, go ahead and do what is right.
  - (8) THANKSGIVING. Thank God for such a wonderful gift, and give the Holy Spirit the praise and credit for his help in every victory over sin.

## 9) THE HOLY SPIRIT'S WORK AFTER CONVERSION: SPIRITUAL GIFTS.

### I) *The concept of "spiritual gifts."*

- A) "Spiritual gifts" are gifts given by the Spirit. 1 Cor 12:11.
- B) The purpose of these gifts is to equip individual Christians to meet the needs of the body, the church as a whole.
  - (1) The Spirit's power to make holy meets my needs as an individual; his equipping work is for the building up of the whole church.
  - (2) Rom 12:4-5; 1 Cor 12:7; 14:12; Eph 4:12-13,16; 1 Pet 4:10-11.
  - (3) The main illustration used is the human body. Each part of the body uses its function for the good of the whole body.
- C) This is like the equipping work of the Spirit in the Old Testament.

### II) *The main New Testament listings of spiritual gifts*

- A) Romans 12:3-8
  - (1) **Prophecy**
  - (2) **Serving**
  - (3) **Teaching**
  - (4) **Encouraging**
  - (5) **Giving**
  - (6) **Leadership**
  - (7) **Mercy**

- B) Eph 4:11
- (1) **Apostles**
  - (2) **Prophets**
  - (3) **Evangelists**
  - (4) **Pastors**
  - (5) **Teachers**
- C) 1 Cor 12:8-10
- (1) **Message of wisdom**
  - (2) **Message of knowledge**
  - (3) **Faith**
  - (4) **Gifts of healing**
  - (5) **Miraculous powers**
  - (6) **Prophecy**
  - (7) **Distinguishing between spirit**
  - (8) **Speaking in foreign languages**
  - (9) **Interpreting foreign languages**
- D) 1 Cor 12:28-30
- (1) **Apostles**
  - (2) **Prophets**
  - (3) **Teachers**
  - (4) **Workers of Miracles**
  - (5) **Gifts of healings**
  - (6) **Ability to help others**
  - (7) **Gifts of leading**
  - (8) **Speaking foreign languages**
- E) Question – Are these lists all the gifts the Spirit can give? What about the gift of singing/song leading? Gift of mechanical skills?

**III) *Categories of the gifts. (The key to proper categorization is the purpose of the gifts to meet specific needs present within the body of Christ as a whole.)***

- A) Some gifts common in Bible days do not seem frequent now. Maybe the reason is because the need for those gifts was greater then and not as necessary now. The new church had needs that arose from the need to prove this new teaching true, a lack of leadership, and not having a written New Testament.
- (1) The office of apostle was temporary. To be an apostle you had to have been with Jesus while he was on earth.
    - (a) This gift involved revelation/inspiration and authority. The teachings of the apostles is contained in the written New Testament.
    - (b) In the earliest days even apostles could not be present in every local church. This meant that other special gifts were needed to help these people know God's will these gifts fall into two categories.
  - (2) Gifts of revealed knowledge
    - (a) Prophecy – Note prophets are totally different from preachers. Prophet get their message directly from God and the Holy Spirit prevents any mistakes when they speak or write. Preachers get their messages from prophets and can make mistakes.
    - (b) Knowledge. 1 Cor 13:2,8.

- (c) Speaking foreign languages and interpretation. (The main purpose for tongues is as a sign but this gift could be used as a source of knowledge if accompanied by interpretation.
- (3) Gifts of miraculous power – to confirm miraculously given knowledge. (2 Cor 12:12)
  - (a) Healing (this is not the same as providential healing which comes as an answer to prayer)
  - (b) Miracles
  - (c) Tongues. 1 Cor 14:22
- B) Some Gifts are widespread because they meet common needs always present in the church.
  - (1) The ability to lead or rule
    - (a) Ruling/Leading (Eldership) 1 Tim 3:4; 5:17;
    - (b) Pastors
    - (c) Governing/Administering 1 Cor 12:28
  - (2) The ability to teach and preach the Word.
    - (a) Teachers. These are able to help others understand. Apply Word to self and others
    - (b) Exhorting. This is the ability to move the heart, conscience, or will to action. Persuasion.
    - (c) Evangelists . Eph 4 Missionaries. Sharing the gospel with unbelievers.
  - (3) The ability to assist or serve in various ways
    - (a) Ministry/service. Gifted to help with the material needs of the congregation. (Deacons)
    - (b) Helps
    - (c) Giving/Sharing 1 Cor 13:3. Personal one to one.
    - (d) Showing mercy. (visiting sick, prisoners, giving of self directly

**IV) *How can a Christian discern his spiritual gifts.***

- A) Each Christian has been blessed with some gift from the Spirit. 1 Peter 4:10-11.
- B) The New Testament does not specifically tell us how to discern which gifts we may have received. The following suggestions are adapted from Leslie Flynn, 19 Gifts of the Spirit
  - (1) **Look at self.** Consult the list of gifts and compare yourself honestly with the possibilities.
  - (2) **Doing of Service.** Get involved in church work in various ways, to discover what you are best equipped for.
  - (3) **Desire.** Take account of what you like to do.
  - (4) **Dedication.** Dedicate your natural talents and desires to God, and let him increase their effectiveness and open doors for their use.
  - (5) **Development.** As a good steward, make every effort to exercise and sharpen your talents yourself.
  - (6) **Delight.** Take delight in serving God.
  - (7) **Ask others.** Listen to other's assessment of your own talents and inclinations.
  - (8) Look at others. Try and help others see their abilities.

**10) DOES THE HOLY SPIRIT GIVE MIRACULOUS GIFTS IN OUR TIME?**

- A) A miracle is a visible act which breaks the laws of nature and serves as a sign or evidence.

**II) It would seem that the Spirit very seldom gives miraculous gifts today. These are some of the reasons.**

- A) The purpose of miracles in general.
- (1) Miracles are part of a larger package of things that usually occur together.
    - (a) **Redemptive events:** acts of God which save his people. These events are promised and explained by Revelation.
    - (b) **Revelation:** words of God to promise and explain the redemptive events. These are confirmed by Miracles
    - (c) **Miracles:** signs from God to confirm the revelation.
  - (2) Mark 2:10; 16:20; John 10:38; 20:30-31; Acts 2:22; 4:16; 8:6; 2 Cor 12:12; Heb 2:3,4; John 15:24.
  - (3) Miracles are different from answers to prayer. Supernatural answers to prayer happen all the time. This is different from a miracle because it is not for a sign to prove someone's word true.
- B) The purpose of Pentecost
- (1) The charismatic interpretation of the day of Pentecost is that this was the day God began to bestow miraculous powers on God's people as a universal blessing. This applies especially to tongues
  - (2) This is a false understanding of Pentecost. The point of the day of Pentecost is NOT the miraculous gifts, but the gift of the Spirit to indwell and empower for holy living.
    - (a) Remember the promises: Isa 32:15; 43:19-20; 44:3; Ezek 36:25-27; 37:14; 39:29; Joel 2:28-29; Matt 1:8; Luke 3:16; 11:13; John 1:33; 7:37-39; Acts 1:4-8.
    - (b) This points to something NEW and MARVELOUS in the history of redemption: the gift of the Holy Spirit for regeneration and indwelling.
    - (c) So why should the miraculous happenings on the day of Pentecost be considered the purpose and essence of the new age outpouring of the Spirit? These things are NOT NEW! Miracles had always been given when needed. Think of Moses, Elijah, Elisha, and even the Apostles themselves before Pentecost.
    - (d) What then was the purpose of the tongues speaking of Pentecost?
      - 1st *It was the same as the purpose of ANY miracle: To provide evidence for the revelation of new truth given by the apostles that the Holy Spirit was being poured out for the first time. But the miracles themselves are not the out-pouring, nor are they the purpose of the out-pouring. They were the sign that the promised Spirit was now present and would continue to be present, even after the tongues cease.*
      - 2nd *Similar to what happened in Num 11:16 and especially 25.*
      - 3rd *The purpose of the speaking in tongues on Pentecost*

*was NOT to enable the apostles to proclaim the gospel in the languages of the people present. There was no evangelistic need for this since everyone spoke GREEK. The content of the speaking in tongues was "the mighty deeds of God" Acts 2:11. The result was NOT faith in Jesus, but wonder and amazement. Acts 2:6,7,12.*

- (3) Here is the point of Pentecost: "This is the day God is beginning to fulfill his promises to give you the Holy Spirit, and the tongues (prophesying) mentioned by Joel are the proof of it (Acts 2:16-18). God is now giving the promised Spirit (Acts 1:4; 2:33) to renew you and dwell within you. You have seen the Spirit's presence miraculously manifested in the apostles, so you know that he is here. Now, if you repent and are baptized for the forgiveness of your sins, this same Holy Spirit will be given to YOU also (Acts 2:38). For this promise is for YOU (Acts 2:39). You can believe this because the miracles of the apostles' tongue-speaking proves it."
- (4) The Holy Spirit is the gifts; the tongues are the wrappings which, having served their purpose, may be thrown away.

## **11) DOES THE HOLY SPIRIT GIVE MIRACULOUS GIFTS IN OUR TIME? – Continued.**

- A) The purpose of "baptism in the Holy Spirit."
  - (1) Many people (especially Charismatics) understand baptism in the Spirit necessarily to involve the giving of miraculous powers, especially speaking in tongues. By this understanding, it would be logical that every Christian should be able to speak in tongues (or something comparable), since all Christians have been baptized in the Spirit.
  - (2) This is a mistaken understanding of the purpose of the baptism in the Spirit. Its purpose is not to bestow miraculous powers, but to fill us with the indwelling presence of the Spirit so that he may give us new birth and make us holy.
  - (3) But what about the Apostles on Pentecost, and Cornelius? Did they not speak in tongues or prophesy when they were baptized in the Spirit?
    - (a) Yes, but the miraculous signs were not the PURPOSE of the baptism in the Spirit. They accompanied the baptism in order to show that the Spirit had indeed been given. Otherwise no one would have even noticed that the Spirit had been poured out. These miracles were signs related to the uniqueness of these events
      - 1st On Pentecost, the signs were evidence that the Spirit was on the day poured out from heaven for the very first time, as promised by God.
      - 2nd With Cornelius, the signs were evidence that the Spirit was intended for Gentiles as well as for Jews. It was a kind of "Gentile Pentecost."
      - 3rd Remember the Old Testament parallel. Num 11:17-30.
    - (b) The same Holy Spirit who came upon the Apostles at

Pentecost was promised to anyone who would receive Him (Acts 2:38-39), and thousands did. Yet Acts specifically states that in these early days it was the Apostles who continued to perform miracles. (2:43; 4:33; 5:12). Even though the other thousands had received the Spirit, there is no evidence that any of them at this point were speaking in tongues or doing anything of a miraculous nature.

- (4) But is a person not enabled to speak in tongues as a personal assurance or proof that he has received the baptism in the Holy Spirit? NO, the Bible does not teach anything about such a purpose for tongues
    - (a) In the cases of Pentecost and Cornelius, the tongues were signs for the sake of the audience, not for the sake of those who received them.
    - (b) Tongues are said to be a sign for the unbelievers. 1 Cor 14:22.
    - (c) Our assurance that we have been baptized in the Holy Spirit and have received the indwelling presence is a matter of faith in the promises of God as recorded in his Word (Acts 2:38-39; 5:32)
  - (5) So it is false to think of that miraculous must be abundant today just because repentant, believing sinners are still being baptized in the Holy Spirit today.
- B) The connection between the miraculous gifts and the apostolic laying on of hands
- (1) Through Philip's ministry many Samaritans were converted, but miraculous gifts of the Spirit were not bestowed until the apostles came and laid their hands on some of the people.
    - (a) See Acts 8:5-24, especially verse 18.
    - (b) Simon's reaction (verses 18,19) show that the result of the laying on of hands was something visible and amazing.
  - (2) Acts 19:6
  - (3) Only when the apostles began laying hands on others do we find anyone besides apostles performing miracles. Acts 6:6-8; 8:6
  - (4) Did Ananias (not an apostle) lay his hands on Saul (Paul) in order to give him the Holy Spirit? See Acts 9:17-18.
    - (a) No, the laying on of hands in this case was to heal Paul's blindness (vs 12)
    - (b) His baptism was for the purpose of giving the Holy Spirit (vs 18). Also Acts 2:38; 5:32.
    - (c) Paul's ability to work miracles was inherent in his gift of apostleship; this was given to him directly from God without help from Ananias (Gal 1:1).
- C) Problems with the miraculous spiritual gifts movement today.
- (1) They lift up experiences above the Word of God. This is wrong and dangerous. Matt 7:22-23, Luke 13:25-28.
  - (2) The Holy Spirit is emphasized more than Jesus. This is not the Spirit's job. John 16:14-15.
  - (3) Today the miraculous signs occur together with all kinds of false teachings and false religions.
  - (4) Modern day "miraculous gifts" tends to divide churches which is against the uniting purpose of the Spirit.

- (5) Modern tongue speakers usually do not follow the Bible rules for speaking in tongues
  - (a) 1 Cor 14:34 Women are not to speak publicly in tongues. This is not obeyed anywhere in the new tongues movement.
  - (b) 1 Cor 14:27 Only two or three should speak in tongues on any one occasion. No notice of this is taken either.
  - (c) 1 Cor 14:1,39 The gift of tongues is called the lowest gift by Paul, but today it is given first place by the tongues movement.

## 12) TRUE PROPHETS AND TRUE PROPHECY

### I) DEFINITIONS

- A) **Prophet - is someone whom God talks to directly and gives a message.**
  - (1) Used to be called a “seer” because they “saw” God in a vision, dream, angel, or face to face.
  - (2) Num 12:6-8.
- B) **Prophecy – When a Prophet take the message of God has given and speaks it to the people. God guards the words of a true prophet so his is always right.**
  - (1) Message usually is giving instructions or a call to stop sinning. Sometimes they foretell future events but not always.
  - (2) The apostle Peter explained it this way. 2 Pet 1:20-2:1
    - (a) Prophecy is not what men thought but what God spoke through prophets as the Holy Spirit made them speak.
    - (b) The result was God himself giving us a message. The message carries the full authority of God
    - (c) 2 Tim 3:16
    - (d) Prophecy is like watching God on TV. Except God is speaking through a person not through a TV
    - (e) Tongues is prophesying in a foreign language. It was a special sign/miracle for foreign unbelievers.

### II) *RULES OF A TRUE PROPHET. How do I know when it is God speaking through someone? Maybe that person lying or faking it.*

- A) Rule #1 - If the prophet can do miracles/signs but leads away from the true God. DEATH
  - (1) Deut 13:1-5
  - (2) God will never contradict himself. Real prophets will never go against Bible.
- B) Rule #2 - If a prophet predicts something that does not happen. DEATH.
  - (1) Deut 18:18-22
  - (2) God always keeps his word. So if someone claims God spoke to him then it must happen like God said. If it does not happen that way the person is a false prophet.(God did not say it)
  - (3) Isa 44:24-26
  - (4) After this prophecy was spoken it was 100 years before Jerusalem destroyed. Likely 100 years before Cyrus born. It was 140 Years before Cyrus became King said to rebuild Jerusalem. He built only

foundation of temple. God proved he was speaking through Isaiah by telling the future. This is true prophecy.

### **III) THE JOB OF A PROPHET.**

- A) The main job - take God's word for teaching, correcting, and training in righteousness <2 Tim. 3:16>. They warned of danger and showed God's will to the people
- B) A real prophet has knowledge directly from God. 1 Cor 14:24.
  - (1) Real prophecy is a miracle/a super natural event.
  - (2) God telling people what they could never know on their own.
  - (3) Prophets were referred to as
    - (a) messengers of the Lord <Is. 44:26; Hag. 1:13>,
    - (b) servants of God <Amos 3:7>,
    - (c) shepherds <Zech. 11:4,7; Jer. 17:16>,
    - (d) and watchmen <Is. 62:6>.
- C) Prophets were similar in function to the modern preacher with one BIG difference. The prophets had God whispering the message in their ear and guarding their words so they were correct. We have to read the book of the prophets and study to understand God's message. Teachers and preachers only repeat the message. We can easily be mistaken in thought and word. The true prophets never were mistaken. Their thoughts and words came directly from God.

### **IV) HOW OFTEN DOES GOD SPEAK THROUGH PROPHETS? Few people in past were spoken to directly by God**

- A) Certain times in past when God spoke a lot.
  - (1) Exodus,
  - (2) Kings of Judah and Israel,
  - (3) Jesus.
- B) There have been periods of silence when God did not speak at all.
  - (1) From Entrance of promise land until Samuel,
  - (2) From O. T. to Jesus.
  - (3) Not much since apostles died.

### **V) FALSE PROPHETS**

- A) There has always been someone claiming God is speaking to them. There were many false prophets in the past.
- B) False prophets speak on their own. This angers God!!!!
- C) Jer 23:25-26
  - (1) False prophets say what their imagination comes up with
- D) Jer 23:28-30
- E) Jer 23:35-36,39
  - (1) Each persons thoughts become like God's word to them. I don't like phrase "calling," in Bible that meant God's command. I am afraid it easily might distort God's word. God never promised to speak directly to each one of us. In the parable of the talents the King simply gave

his servants talents. He didn't tell them what to do. It is dangerous to say "God lead me, God told me."

- F) In the Bible, false prophets in two categories:
- (1) Those who worship false gods and serve idols;
    - (a) Islamic folks mistaken. Muhammed false prophet – He wants to follow another God, against the Bible
    - (b) Traditional African religion – worship the spirits of the ancestors (demons)
    - (c) Hindus – serve God's that are only idols(demons)
  - (2) Those who falsely claim to receive messages from the true God;
    - (a) Seventh Day – Ellen G. White – new ways up to heaven
    - (b) Jehovah Witness – Watch tower magazine.
    - (c) Faith Apostlics – "Must wear white to be a Christian."
    - (d) Jer. 5:31
    - (e) Thousands of people today.
- G) Are there going to be few false prophets or many?
- (1) Matt. 24:11,24
  - (2) Note - Some False prophets CAN DO great signs and wonders.
  - (3) Since many are false and few are true. Be very careful!!!! Doubt them, test them first. Matt 7:15.
  - (4) Matt 7:21-23.
  - (5) 1 John 4:1-3.

## **VI) CONCLUSION**

- A) Test the spirits. Weigh carefully what is said. If it is false, reject message AND THE PERSON.
- B) Be very very careful about saying "God told me" Saying that is to claim to be a prophet speaking God's very words
- C) Be suspicious of the preacher who says "God led me, God told me."
- D) The Bible is everything we need to know to be saved.
- (1) Gal 1:6-9.
  - (2) 2 Pet 1:3-4.
- E) Real prophet:
- (1) Never make a single untrue prediction.
  - (2) Never contradict any of the Bible.
  - (3) Are rare, few in number. God often goes many hundreds of years without sending prophets.
  - (4) Rev. 21:14 Foundation of heaven built on apostles. Nothing can be greater than that.
  - (5) God loves us very much
    - (a) Enough to speak to us through Prophets in past.
    - (b) Enough to send Jesus, greatest prophet. God speaking to us in the flesh.
    - (c) Enough to save his word in a the Bible, all we need to know to become his children.

## **13) HOW CAN THE THINGS THE CHARISMATICS ARE DOING TODAY BE EXPLAINED?**

***I) Activities described.***

- A) Speaking in tongues
  - (1) Not understandable, not language noises.
  - (2) Unlearned foreign languages
- B) Interpreting tongues
- C) Healing the sick (genuine).
- D) Prophecy
- E) Miscellaneous – casting out demons, snake handling, slain in the spirit, holy laughter, raise from dead.

***II) Possible explanations of these events***

- A) Natural explanations
  - (1) They are faked (This explains some but not all)
  - (2) They are mentally created
    - (a) Make self feel better because you think you will get well
    - (b) Speak in non-language tongues by repeating same phrase over and over, exhaustion, emotional excitement
- B) Supernatural explanations
  - (1) They are from God. (We do not deny God's power to do any of these things; we merely question whether it is his purpose to be doing them today)
  - (2) They are from Satan and his demonic spirits (This probably explains many of these happenings.)

***III) Satanic beginning of the charismatic movement today.***

- A) Present day demonic activity. 2 Thess 2:9
  - (1) Demonic knowledge (ESP, future telling, astrology, tongues – even speaking unlearned human languages.)
  - (2) Demonic power (Satanism, witchcraft, magic, healing)
  - (3) Spiritism (talking with the spirits who claim to be from dead people, and miraculous things happen)
- B) The same things that happen in the Charismatic movement also happen among non-Christian and demonic groups. This fact by itself would not imply that the charismatic happenings are from the demons. But we have given reasons above for believing that God seldom gives miraculous powers. With this in mind, it seems likely that many of the genuinely miraculous activities among the Charismatics today are demonic. This is not what they believe, of course. They have been deceived by Satan.

***IV) The “testing of tongues” often demonstrates that the tongues are cause by demons.***

- A) Ministers have asked questions to the spirit while the person is speaking in tongues. Nearly all of the time the spirit causing the tongues speaking has been a demon. Demons will not confess Jesus as the Christ come in the flesh. 1 John 4:2.

***V) Objections considered***

- A) Can a god fearing person become involved in satanic activity without knowing it? Yes. See the story of Edgar Cayce.
- B) But why would Satan be responsible for works which are good and helpful to man? Because this helps Satan

**VI) *Edgar Cayce: Deceived by Demons***

**VII) *Who Was Edgar Cayce? (pronounced KAY-see)***

- A) Lived 1877-1945
- B) He was a member of the Christian Church in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, USA.
- C) Books this information was taken from: Thomas Sugrue, There is a River (Dell 1942). Jess Stearn, Edgar Cayce: The Sleeping Prophet. SP is short for Sleeping Prophet (Bantam 1967); Jess Stearn, Prophet in His Own Country POC is short for Prophet in his own Country (Ballantine 1974. Gary North, Unholy Spirits (Dominion Press, 1986) ch. 6.

**VIII) *What Special Powers did Cayce Have? He had the power of demonic knowledge. He could put himself into a trance, from which he spoke with a knowledge explainable only by supernatural powers.***

- A) Early development of these powers.
  - (1) 1889 (12 years old): He slept five minutes on his spelling book, then he knew the whole thing by heart. (Sugrue, 23-24, 46-47)
  - (2) Other lessons were learned the same way. (Sugrue, 48)
  - (3) A congressman's speech was learned in a similar way (Sugrue 52-53)
  - (4) 1892 (15 years old) after an injury , he gave instructions on how to make and apply a healing muti. (Sugrue 50-51; Stearn SP, 27)
- B) His first big diagnosis while in a trance resulted in the cure of his own lost voice. (Sugrue 98 and following)
- C) After that he began diagnosing diseases for others and prescribing cures while in a self-imposed trance. He did this until the end of his life, giving thousands of "health readings."
  - (1) Aime Dietrich (Sugrue, 116-118)
  - (2) Dr. Ketchum's appendicitis (Sugrue 148-150)
  - (3) Mr. Dalton's crushed knee (Stearn POC 112,116-117)
  - (4) Clifford Davis (Stearn, POC 76,91-91, 100)
  - (5) See Sugrue, 185.
  - (6) These events are true and recorded. They were well known and well publicized. (Sugrue 11-12, 151-152, 293 and following)
- D) Characteristic facts about these medical readings.
  - (1) The readings were always down while he was in a self-imposed trance. Others present took notes on what he said. Later he hired a secretary to write down each word.
  - (2) The patient did not have to be present. Cayce needed to know only the patient's name and location—even if it were on the other side of the world. (Sugrue, 179-180)
  - (3) Cayce could "see" the location as if he were present. (Sugrue, 136)
  - (4) He could "see backwards" in time and describe past events which had cause present illnesses. (Sugrue 116, 148, 284)

- (5) He used technical medical word precisely, even though he had never studied medicine. (Sugrue 161, 344-345 Stearn SP 104-105)
- (6) He prescribed strange cures, obsolete and forgotten medicines and new medicines not yet known to most doctors.
  - (a) Oil of smoke (Sugrue,25)
  - (b) Balsam of sulfur (Stearn SP 105)
  - (c) Clarawater (Sugrue, 126, 129)
  - (d) Belladonna for a sick baby (Sugrue 144)
  - (e) A heroin compound and apply brandy fumes for tuberculosis (Sugrue 166)
  - (f) Tannic acid for his son's eye (Sugrue 174-177)
- (7) He sometimes spoke in and used the terminology of unlearned foreign languages (Stearn SP 11, 256-257; North 205-206)

**IX) *How may these powers be explained?***

- A) Some believe they can be explained naturally.
  - (1) They were faked or lied about
  - (2) The cures were cause by mental belief that they would get better
  - (3) The events did happen as described and were the results of the little known powers which naturally belong to everyone.
- B) Others believe they can be explained only supernaturally
  - (1) The powers were a divine gift from God. This is what Cayce believed.
    - (a) Technically he said his ability was the power of his unconscious mind to contact all other unconscious minds. (Sugrue 154)
    - (b) But ultimately he saw his ability to use this unconscious as a gift from God (Stearn POC 7)
    - (c) Cayce was at one time a very God-fearing, church going man. (Sugrue 41) He used to teach Sunday school and read the Bible through many times
  - (2) The powers were those of demonic spirits under the control of Satan. This possibility scared Cayce himself.
    - (a) See Sugrue 27, 124, 200, 271-272.
    - (b) The biggest problem with this explanation as Cayce himself and others have seen it is that the powers enabled him to do good. He was diagnosing illnesses and prescribing cures. This was helping people. Cayce said, "All my life I've wondered what it is that comes through me. It could be of the Devil; it could be of God; it could be just foolishness. If it were of the Devil it would produce evil.: (Sugrue 271)
    - (c) The fact is that his powers WERE from the Satan, and they DID produce evil. Cayce was a deceived man and a tool of the Deceiver. See the next point.

**X) *How do we know that Cayce's powers came from the Devil?***

- A) The main proof is the connection between the medical health readings and the later religious readings.
  - (1) After he had been doing medical readings for about twenty years, building up considerable confidence in the truth of anything he said

while in the trance he began to give religious teachings from his trance. These teachings were always anti-biblical and typical of the teachings of demons.

- (a) In 1923 he was visited by Arthur Lammers. (Sugrue 199-200)
  - (b) Lammers asked the “sleeping” Cayce questions about religion especially star worship. Cayce replied that star worship was good if combined with reincarnation. (Sugrue 201-203)
  - (c) When out of his trance Cayce was skeptical because his answer seemed more pagan than Christian. In later trances Cayce perverted the Bible and twisted its teachings to fit with demonic religions.
  - (d) Cayce mixed this religion with Christianity by accepting the idea that what he said in a trance was the true and original Christian belief and the Bible had been corrupted over the years.
- (2) This is what Cayce’s “new” religion taught
- (a) It resembled Hinduism and other pagan systems. Sugrue 306. North
  - (b) The basic teachings were:
    - 1st Reincarnation – We always come back as another living being once we die. This idea destroys any fear of God’s judgement or motivation to live to please God.
    - 2nd Karma – all good or bad that happens in your life is what you deserve as a result of your past lives. This idea destroys any love or mercy people should have for each other.
  - (c) In promoting this teaching the “sleeping” Cayce was very knowledgeable of non-Christian religious words and ideas.
  - (d) There can be no question that his teaching is an example of the “doctrine of demons” (I Tim 4:1).
- (3) The anti-Christian nature of Cayce’s religious teaching is undeniable, but it was accepted by Cayce and many others because the success of the medical readings persuaded them that ANYTHING spoken while in the trance MUST BE TRUE.
- (a) The medical readings (diagnosis & prescriptions) by Satanic design were intended to get people to believe the religious readings. See Stearn POC 215-218, 230,232)
  - (b) People reasoned (as Satan had planned) that if Cayce was right about one kind of reading, then he surely must be right about the other kind. If he was right about sickness, then he must be right about religion. ( Stearn SP 7, 247, North 203-204)
  - (c) Cayce himself accepted the religious readings as valid because he had more respect for the information given through his readings than he did for his own mind. (Stearn SP 32)
- B) This is all consistent with the demonic activities of his family background and youth.
- (1) His family background and home
    - (a) His grandfather could move things with demon power. (Sugrue 14, 34, 56-57)
    - (b) Snakes were attracted to his father and followed him around.

- (Sugrue 14)
- (c) His mother could see things that happened at other places. (Sugrue 24)
- (d) A servant named Patsy told Edgar that he would see his dead grandfather again because, “you have the second sight, don’t you?” (Sugrue 36)
- (2) His early spiritism experiences
  - (a) From the time he was four years old he was visited by playmates that only he, his mother, and the neighbor girl could see. (Sugrue 37-39)
  - (b) He saw his dead grandfather.
  - (c) In 1888 a lady with wings appeared to him and granted him a wish. (Sugrue 45)
    - 1st She is the one who suggested he sleep on his speller. (Sugrue 47)
    - 2nd He prayed to her and received communication from her (Sugrue 48, 53,63)
  - (d) He rode an unbroken mule (Sugrue 63)
  - (e) He saw auras around people’s heads (Stearn SP 18-19)
- (3) This all suggests that he had been in contact with demonic spirits and was even under some kind of demonic control from his early years.
- C) After he first cured himself of loosing his voice, whenever he tried to ignore his powers and lead a normal life, his voice would begin to fade away. (Sugrue, 110,112, 115) In this way he was controlled by the demons.(North 198)

**XI) Conclusion: What can we learn from what happened to Cayce?**

- A) Evil spirits can use their powers to do good things in order to deceive Christians and lead people to hell. This is exactly what is happening in the Charismatic movement!

**14) WHO OR WHAT ARE DEMONS?**

**I) Various views held by Bible believers. Here are three main ones**

- A) They are the spirits of people once alive but now dead. (Some say they are the spirits of the wicked only) This view is also held by many non-Christians.
  - (1) This view is often the reason for ancestor worship
  - (2) Josephus (not a bible writer) thought that demons are “the spirits of the wicked that enter into men that are alive.”
  - (3) This view has no foundation in the Bible. And it contradicts Luke 15.
- B) They are children of angels and women
  - (1) This view is based on the idea that the “sons of God” in Genesis 6:2 were angels.
  - (2) Matt 22:30; Mark 12:25 and Luke 20:35-36 seem to rule this out.
  - (3) Even if angels were able to marry women, it is pure guessing to say their children were demons.
- C) They are the “angels who sinned” (2 Peter 2:4; Jude 6) This is the view taken here.

## ***II) The World of Angels in General***

- A) The nature of angels
  - (1) Angels are created beings. Col 1:16.
  - (2) They were created from nothing. As with the rest of creation.
  - (3) As created beings, they must not be worshiped. Rev 19:10; 22:8-9.
- B) Angels are limited creatures with regard to space, power, intellect, and holiness.
- C) Angels are spiritual beings
  - (1) They are different from physical or material beings. In comparison they are not material and not visible.
    - (a) This does not mean they are more like God than mankind is. They are like the human spirit which is also not material.
    - (b) All created spirit is different from the divine uncreated Spirit.
    - (c) There is a distinct spiritual dimension existing “along-side” this world, in which spirit beings exist according to their own nature. It is a created dimension which touches with ours. Angels have a form and substance suitable to their own dimension. 2 Kings 6:17.
  - (2) Because they are spirits they are personal.
- D) Angels are powerful beings. Ps 103:20; 2 Pet 2:11.
  - (1) They are more powerful than man. Man is a “little lower” than the angels (Heb 2:5-7).
  - (2) They are able to interact with our dimension with supernatural power, and perform great acts. Acts 12:7-11; Matt 28:2; 2 Kings 19:35; Dan 3:28.
- E) Angels are immortal beings.
  - (1) They are NOT immortal like God who is externally existing, and uncreated.
  - (2) They are immortal in that they will never experience physical death. In this way they are also like human spirits. (human bodies do die!) Angels and human spirits have a beginning and no end. God has neither beginning or end.

## ***III) The Number of Angels***

- A) The number of angels seems to be great, beyond comprehension. Rev 5:11; Heb 12:22; Luke 2:13-15; Matt 26:53. Deut 33:2 Ps. 68:17 There are multitudes, legions, myriads.
- B) Only two are named
  - (1) Michael. Dan 10:13,21; 12:1 Jude 9; Rev 12:7.
  - (2) Gabriel. Dan 8:16; 9:21; Luke 1:19,26

## ***IV) The Classification of Angels***

- A) Cherubim (plural) Gen 3:24; Ex 25:18; Ezek 10:1. These are powerful majestic beings that are half animal and half man.
- B) Seraphim. Isaiah 6:2,6 (means “burning ones”)
- C) “Living creatures.” Rev 4:6 Ezek 1:5
- D) Archangels (ruling angels) 1 Thess 4:16
  - (1) One is Michael. Jude 9; Dan 10:13. Maybe Satan was one since he

fighters against Michael.

- (2) This classification shows that there are ranks among angels
- (3) “Angel of Jehovah” This may at times not be a created being but a way God himself appeared in order to speak to people. Gen 31:11,13.
- (4) The terms of thrones, dominions, principalities, authorities, powers, and world rulers.
  - (a) Rom 8:38; I Cor 15:24; Eph 1:21; 3:10; 6:12; Col 1:16; 2:10,15.
  - (b) These terms MIGHT reflect the order of the original world of angels especial Col 1:16

**V) *The Purpose of Angels***

- A) Basically their purpose is to carry out God’s orders. Ps 103:20 “Angel” means messenger.
- B) They assist God in carrying out his works of special providence, revelation, redemption, and judgement. Heb 1:14.
  - (1) Revelation: Luke 1; Acts 7:53; Heb 2:2; 1 Pet 1:12.
  - (2) Providence: Heb 1:14 Acts 5:19; 12:7; Matt 18:10; 2 Kings 6:14 Luke 16:22.
  - (3) Worship: Isa 6:1 Rev 4:8; 5; 7:11.

**15) THE FALL IN THE ANGELIC REALM**

**I) *Scripture: 2 Peter 2:4; Jude 6 (Some also think these verses refer to the fall of Satan: Isa 14:12-17; Ezek 28:12-19; Luke 10:18; Rev 12:7. It is doubtful that they do, but if they do they give more information about the fall.)***

**II) *The time of this fall: probably before this world was made. The Devil has been a murderer and a sinner “from the beginning” (John 8:44; 1 John 3:8)***

**III) *The cause of the fall***

- A) Pride. (1 Tim 3:6)
- B) Rebellion against God’s rule, as reflected in his temptation of Eve; “You will be like God.” (Gen 3:5) Jude 6; They sought to escape from God’s authority.

**IV) *The result of the fall: eternal condemnation Matt 25:41,42; 2 Pet 2:4; Jude 6.***

- A) This is not necessarily being thrown out of “heaven” immediately. (Judg 9:23; 1 Sam 16:14-16, 18:10; 19:9; 1 Kings 22:19-22; 2 Chron 18:18; Job.
- B) Is this even possible? Is not “heaven” (as we think of it in the present) really the realm of angels, in which God makes himself visible to them? See Luke 10:18; Rev 12:7-9.

**V) *Who are these “angels who sinned”?***

- A) The main one and leader is Satan, the “prince of demons” (Matt 12:22; Luke 11:15)
  - (1) Names and descriptions of Satan
    - (a) “Satan” from a Hebrew word that means “adversary, opposer.”

- (b) “Devil” from a Greek word that means “slanderer or accuser.”
- (c) “Beelzebul” (Matt 10:25; 12:24) Thought to mean “lord of filth, lord of the dung hill, lord of the flies”
- (d) “the serpent” (Rev 12:9,15; 20:2; 2 Cor 11:3 compare with Gen 3:15 and Rom 16:20) This name suggests slyness, cunning, wisdom (Matt 10:16) also “dragon.”
- (e) “the Evil One” (Matt 13:19,38; John 17:15; 2 Thess 3:3; 1 John 2:13) This summarizes his character well
- (f) “Apollyon” (Rev 9:11) means “destroyer.”
- (g) “Belial” (2 Cor 6:15) means “worthless.”
- (2) Satan was likely an archangel before he sinned. See Jude 9 and Rev 12:7. He seems to be on the same level as Michael.
- (3) He has usurped rule over this fallen world.
  - (a) He is the “prince of this world” John 12:31; 14:30; 16:11.
  - (b) He is the “god of this age” 2 Cor 4:4.
  - (c) Bible passages speaking about Satan and his helpers. Matt 4:9; Acts 26:18; 2 Cor 11:14; Eph 2:2; 6:12; Col 1:13; 2 Thess 2:9; 1 Pet 5:8; 1 John 5:19.
- B) The lesser angels who sinned are now called “Demons”
  - (1) They used to be good angels of God, but now are Satan’s own angels. Matt 25:41; Rev 12:7,9; 2 Cor 12:7.
  - (2) Names and descriptions of these lesser fallen angels.
    - (a) One of their names Old Testament names meant “shadows”. Deut 32:17; Ps 106:37. They were considered gods and human sacrifices were offered to them
    - (b) Another Old Testament name meant “hairy ones, goat demons.” They were considered gods.
    - (c) In the New Testament they are called demons. These were lesser gods. “dividing, disrupting or tearing ones.”
    - (d) They are called “spirits.”
      - 1st “evil” spirits – Luke 7:21; 8:2.
      - 2nd “unclean” spirit. – Matt 10:1; 12:43.
      - 3rd Demons and evil spirits are the same. Matt 8:16; Mark 7:25-26. Luke 8:27; 10:17-20.
    - (e) May be referred to by “thrones, dominions, principalities, authorities, powers, world rulers.” Rom 8:38; 1 Cor 2:8; 15:24; Eph 1:21; 3:10; 6:12; Col 1:16; 2:10,15.
  - (3) Are there two groups of demons: one imprisoned and one free: See 2 Pet 2:4; Jude 6; Matt 8:29; Luke 8:31. (Perhaps this imagery represents the certainty of their final judgement, or the restriction of their power).

## 16) THE WORK OF SATAN & DEMONS - FALSE TEACHINGS

*I) His general goal: to defeat God’s plan and purpose in whatever way possible. “Satan” means enemy. First he is God’s enemy (Job 1:6; Matt 13:39) second he is man’s (Zech 3:1; 1 Pet 5:8). He is also the “Devil” which is the accuser. He accuses God before men (Gen 3:1-5) and men before God (Job 1:9,11; 2:4-5; Rev 12:10).*

- A) In the garden he tried to do this by corrupting mankind at its beginning, but

- God had planned for this (Gen 3:1)
- B) After that he tried to accomplish his goal by deceiving the nations of the world. But the Redeemer countered this move also. Rev. 20:3 Acts 26:18.
  - C) Then he sought to achieve his goal by subverting the Redeemer Himself. This failed completely.
    - (1) Satan used Herod to try and kill Jesus during childhood. Matt: 2:1 Rev 12:1
    - (2) He tried to tempt Jesus to abandon His mission. Matt 4:1 and following.
    - (3) Working through Judas, he brought about Jesus' death, thinking this would work. John 13:2; 1 Cor 2:8. (the Devil did not know the result of Jesus' death.)
  - D) He now seeks to ruin God's plan by preventing the salvation of each individual. 1 Peter 5:8.
    - (1) How does he, a limited creature, go about this? Through his angels, the DEMONS. Remember: Satan is not everywhere at once like God is.
    - (2) Some think Satan has divided the earth into territories, with specific demonic "rulers and powers" working in rank like an army, in charge of each.
      - (a) Satan is "prince of this world" (though it does not belong to him)
      - (b) His "angels" the demons, do seem to be organized in terms of rank. Eph 6:12; Mark 9:29. (Some more powerful than others)
      - (c) Some think specific territories are "governed" by specific demons. Dan 10:13,20,21.
      - (d) There does seem to be some truth to the idea of haunted houses.
  - E) Under God's complete control Satan will launch one last attack against the nations and especially against God's people. 1 Thess 2:3; Rev 20:7. (Loosing of Satan)

**II) *His specific method of working in the present: He attacks us on the level of our minds, wills, and bodies, working through DEMONS.***

- A) The main way Satan works: He attacks our minds through false teachings.
  - (1) His main weapon is DECEPTION
    - (a) Rev 12:9; John 8:44; 2 Cor 11:14-15; Rev 20:3, 7 and following.
    - (b) Gen 3:4; Rev 2:9; 2 Cor 4:4; Luke 8:12.
    - (c) Eph 6:11(tricks/plans); 2 Cor 2:11(schemes) 2 Tim 2:26 (snares).
  - (2) Satan and his demons are behind false teaching.
    - (a) 1 Tim 4:1 (He wants to control your thoughts)
    - (b) 1 John 4:1-3 (1 John 2:18,22; 2 Thess 2:3) These passages tell about the anti-Christ and the man of lawlessness, all under the influence of Satan.
    - (c) James 3:15. This speaks of wisdom that is demonic
    - (d) Satan is the one who made up the false religions of the world (1 Cor 10:14-22) Demons are the cause of idolatry and

ancestor worship (Lev 17:7; Deut 32:17; Ps 106:36 on; Rev 9:20).

- (e) Many modern false religions began when their leaders heard voices speaking to them from the spirit world.
  - (f) The false teachings of the non-religious world are started just as much by demons as the false religious beliefs. Col 2:8 warns us not to be taken captive by false philosophies and empty deception. Modern doctrines of demons would include communism, evolution, and no absolute truth.
  - (g) Psalms 2:2-3 paints this picture of rebellion against God and his Christ: “The king of the earth take their stand, and the rulers take counsel together against the Lord and his anointed: ‘Let us tear their fetters apart, and cast away their cords from us.’” The modern version of these Satanic rebel are: the makers sinful movies & TV, those who want to remove our good laws, those who promote traditional religion, and political leaders who openly disobey God.
- (3) Satan can empower people to work miracles to uphold false teaching. Matt 7:21 (even those who claim to be Christians) Matt 24:24; Rev 16:14; 2 Thess 2:9
- B) What can Christians do to successfully fight and defeat the world’s great deceiver?
- (1) First we must accept the fact that everyone is under attack. The Bible makes it clear that false teaching is not something that will never catch us as long as we don’t go looking for it. No! It is a tool of Satan. He throws it in our path. He chases us with it to throw it over our heads like a net or a rope. If we do not actively fight against “the schemes of the devil” (Eph 6:11) then we will become his captive.
  - (2) Second we must know the truth. In Eph 6:11-18 God tells us of the weapons and armor he has given us. Knowledge of the truth is the most basic defense. First piece to put on (Eph 6:14). Jesus says God’s Word is truth that protects us from the evil one (John 17:15-17).
  - (3) Our first defense against our spiritual enemies is to know the truth (John 8:32) of the Bible. Serious, well informed Bible study is not an option for Christian soldiers; it is basic training. Trying to stand against Satan without a knowledge of the Bible is like going to war with no bullets in your gun.
  - (4) Knowing what the Bible teaches is not enough. We must also actively believe it. (2 Thess 2:12)
  - (5) We even need more. We must love the true. (2 Thess 2:10) Must take it into our hearts, delight in it, guard it. Use it boldly in our lives and in our church.

## 17) THE WORK OF SATAN & DEMONS – TEMPTING & DEMONIZING

***1) Another main work of Satan: He attacks our wills through temptation. Satan is EVIL, and he wants to make us like himself. (John 8:44) He wants us to share his sin so we can share his condemnation; (Matt 25:41). So he puts pressure on our wills to persuade us to sin.***

- A) This is often combined with deceit. Rom 1:18 on. Sin and falsehood go

together.

- (1) One often causes the other
  - (2) Rejecting the truth or accepting a lie in itself is a sinful act of the will (suppressing the truth in unrighteousness)
- B) Often through temptation we are lead to ACT contrary to what we know to be truth. Rom 7:19.
- C) 1 John 3:8-10; John 13:2.
- D) Exactly how temptation works we are not told.
- (1) Perhaps demons do things in our unconscious mind to suggest to us to sin.
  - (2) Perhaps they can control our conscious thoughts also, bringing certain thoughts and images into our minds.
  - (3) They use our spiritual weakness.
  - (4) They encourage our sinful desires.
  - (5) Not all sin can be blamed on temptation from Satan and his demons. Much of it comes from our own evil inner nature. (Rom 7:21-24; Ja 1:14-15) and the world of men around us (Eph 2:2-3; 1 Jn 2:15-17). Yet we need to be ready for the demonic attacks also. (Eph 6:10).
- E) Our main defense is the indwelling Holy Spirit. 1 John 4:4; Eph 6:14b-18).
- F) Another big help is the power of God's Word. The "sword of the Spirit" can be used for defense. It helps us stop Satan's influence against our wills.
- (1) The question we must ask is this. How can we use the Word of God best to fight temptation: We must know, believe and love the truth of God's word. When Jesus was tempted he quoted scripture.(Matt 4:1-11) We can do the same only if we are very familiar with the Bible. Then when tempted, we can quote the Bible and picture it as a sword pointed at Satan. At the same time we must believe God's Word is truly powerful enough to defeat Satan. Remember Rev 19:15. Jesus is victorious over his enemies by the sharp sword coming out of his mouth.
  - (2) We can resist temptation only when we develop a deep love for the truth. Loving the truth is really no different from loving God himself. To love God "with all your mind"(Matt 22:37) means to love his Word and hold it dear, to want to obey in from within your heart. (Rom 6:17). To love God's truth means to eagerly embrace it, and bind it to your very life and self. This means it becomes such a vital part of you that you would rather die than go against it.
  - (3) We can grow our love for God's word by reading it and studying it. Not just to make lessons but for personal benefit. Gospels and Psalms are good for this.
  - (4) Loving God's word is a protection against temptation because it is impossible to really love the Word without at the same time hating evil (Rom 12:9) Because he loved God's Law he hated every false way and everyone who did not keep His word (Ps 119:104)
  - (5) The Gospel helps us hate evil. When we start to realize that Jesus actually suffered the equivalent of eternity in hell to literal pay my penalty – this will make me hate sin. There is real power in the blood of the lamb to take away sin AND to take away our LOVE of sin and replace it with a hatred of sin.

## ***II) Satan attacks our bodies through actual presence and control (demonization)***

- A) This is not always separate from the other two kinds of attacks
  - (1) Control of the body is often a short cut to even greater control of the mind and will
  - (2) SIN – yielding to temptation – is a big opening for demonization.
- B) Satan is given power to manipulate aspects of the physical world. Job 1:12,16 (lightning) ,19(wind); 2 Thess 2:9.
- C) Physical illness can result from Satan’s control
  - (1) Job 2:7
  - (2) Matt 9:32-33
  - (3) Matt 12:22
  - (4) Mark 9:17-27
    - (a) Mute vs 17
    - (b) Convulsions vss 18, 20, 26
    - (c) Personal injury, vs 22
    - (d) Deaf and dumb vs 25
  - (5) Luke 13:11,16 Physical deformity.
  - (6) Acts 10:38; 19:11
  - (7) Mental illness? Luke 8:26-36. Suicidal desire Mark 9:22.
  - (8) NOTE – Physical illness is certainly NOT always caused by demonic spirits. The New Testament makes the separation clear. Matt 4:24; 8:16; Mark 1:32,34.
- D) By controlling a persons brain a demon can bypass a persons own thoughts and directly produce thoughts, words, and actions of the demons using that person’s body.
- E) Our defense against this attack is Eph 6:12 on.
  - (1) Christianity
  - (2) Depending on the blood of Jesus
  - (3) Never getting involve in any demonic activity. Never going to nangas, spirit mediums and the like.

## 18) DEMONIZATION TODAY

***I) Symptoms of demonic presence in people. CAUTION: all of these symptoms are not necessarily present in a demonized person, nor is the presence of some of them necessarily a sign of demonization. Other possible causes must be considered as well.***

- A) Unusual strength. Mark 5:3-4. These are witnesses of several different men
  - (1) Kurt Koch “a sign of possession is unusual strength. The Gadarene demoniac was able to break chains and ropes that bound him. When I was in the Philippines the frail young man I had to deal with whom under normal conditions I could have easily held down sometimes needed nine grown men to hold him down when the supernatural rage struck him.”
  - (2) “The more demons the more strength. Mild cases may not have great strength.” Merrill Unger.
- B) Acts of violence. Matt 8:28
- C) Suicidal impulses. Matt 17:15.
- D) A visible conflict within the demonized person
  - (1) Kurt Koch “One meets a similar happening where doctors speak of split personalities. In the case of the Gadarene, on the one hand we see

- him coming to Jesus apparently for help, on the other hand he suddenly reacts in fear and beg him not to torment him.”
- (2) It may seem like two or more people (spirits) are living and arguing inside one person.
- E) They do not like and sometimes openly oppose the things of God.
- (1) Demonized people cry out against God.
  - (2) Koch “One lady told me she felt sick if she ever went into a Christian’s home or by a church. She even started to hate people she did not know if they got on the same bus as her. She could tell they were Christians.
  - (3) Koch “One man who divines for water told me that after he has looked for water he is unable to read his Bible because spot come in front of his eyes. If he hears someone preach the word of God he cannot concentrate and listen no matter how hard he tries.
  - (4) A demonized person screams or curses when you try and pray with them even if someone is praying for them in another room.
  - (5) They don’t like Bibles the Lord’s supper or the name of Jesus.
- F) An evil look or “wild countenance” on the face and in the eyes especially.
- (1) Large eyes and a glassy stare
  - (2) Fear and intense hatred in the eyes
  - (3) Only those with experience in dealing with demonized people should make a judgement on this symptom alone.
- G) Having supernatural knowledge and other supernatural power.
- (1) The Gadarene knew who Jesus was the second he saw him.
  - (2) Some demon possessed people even are able to name the sins of those present. Be careful though because demons often lie.
  - (3) Medium healers can tell who is sick and how to heal them. (Only to steal there soul and take them to hell)
- H) Are able to speak in voices not their own.
- (1) Voices sometimes come from their stomach.
  - (2) Women can speak in men’s voices and men in women’s.
  - (3) Totally different from natural voice of person
- I) Are able to speak in unlearned foreign languages.
- J) Strange strong sinful practices like filthy words, drunkenness and sexual immorality
- (1) Strong filthy cursing (sometimes in foreign languages)
  - (2) Over powering strange emotions “fear, worry, guilt, depression, bitterness, low-self worth, jealousy.”
  - (3) Uncontrollable behavior – immorality, lying, stealing, gluttony, attempted suicide.
    - (a) Homosexuality may be made worse by demonization
  - (4) Addictions may be made worse by demons. When the demon leaves the person is suddenly and completely delivered from the addiction.
- K) Transfer of demons from one person to another.
- L) No response to medical treatment.
- (1) Demonized people will not respond to counseling
  - (2) They may not even respond to drugs that are used to calm people down.
- M) Frightening mental images
- (1) Scary unwanted dreams

- (2) Hearing voices
- (3) Visions or hallucinations – seeing horrible being representing Satan or demons. Ensign & Howe said “In our experience every person who has heard voices of any kind has had some degree of Satanic control.”
- N) Sudden deliverance. Immediate relief from the problem when the demon leaves.
- O) How can we tell the difference between people who are mentally or physically ill and those who are demonized?
  - (1) Some symptoms will never appear in a mentally ill person that will in a demonized person. These are:
    - (a) Resisting godly things
    - (b) Change of voice
    - (c) Supernatural knowledge
    - (d) Speaking unlearned foreign languages
    - (e) Transfer of demons from a satanic source such as a n’anga, medium, or witch.
    - (f) Many people who have multiple personalities have a demon.

**II) *How does a person become demonized? (This is important to the process of deciding whether or not the person has a demon and how to get rid of it)***

- A) Idol worship. Direct rebellion against God. The person often receives the demon just as the idolater talks with the medium, worships the ancestors or take the muti prescribed by the n’anga. Many women in Africa become demonized through their honor of the spirits and traditional magic.
- B) Bad and frequent sin
  - (1) Sexual sin
  - (2) Deep anger, bitterness, rage, rebellion
  - (3) Attraction to traditional religious activity.
  - (4) Strong feelings of worthlessness, guilt, shame & rejection.
  - (5) Until the sin is stopped the demons cannot be removed or they will simply return with more.
- C) Deliberately looking for supernatural knowledge or powers that are against what God teaches
  - (1) Some deliberately seek to become n’angas and invite the spirits to enter them.
  - (2) Seeking spiritual gifts and miracles without understanding how the Holy Spirit gives them. By doing so yielding up body passively to demons.
  - (3) Kurt Koch has warned us (from his fifty years of counseling the demonically oppressed) that seeking the gifts of tongues & prophecy may lead to opening one up to invasion by an evil, counterfeiting spirit .
- D) Involvement in Satanic activity.
  - (1) Seeking to be healed by submitting yourself to someone who has demonic power is an invitation for demonization.
  - (2) People with demonic power can transfer their demons. Laying on of hands, holding hands, magic treatment may do this. The so-called gift of tongues or gift of healing can be transferred this way but they are demonic and often mistaken for the gifts of the Spirit.

- (3) Seeking to have power or knowledge from the supernatural. Getting involved in divination, magic, spiritism or combinations of these open people up to demonic invasion.
  - (a) Horoscopes and other star worship practices
  - (b) Using or accepting demonic power from ones pre-Christian days
  - (c) Practicing supernatural knowledge, levitation, mental traveling, automatic handwriting and similar practices.
  - (d) Involvement in trying to contact the dead, belief and reincarnation
  - (e) All Eastern and mystery religions. Any non-Christian religion.
  - (f) Hard rock music or other immoral destructive music groups.
- E) Voluntarily surrendering control of your mind to something or someone else.
  - (1) There is a strong likelihood that drunkenness and drug addiction also open the door to demons entering
  - (2) Hypnotism is a likely way to get demons
  - (3) Trances invite demons
- F) Transference
- G) The “law of generations”(Ex 20:5; 34:7; Jer 32:18) In this way even children can become demonized. See Mark 9:21.
  - (1) An element often overlooked by counselors (in the USA) is that of spiritual background. Children can become demonized. This is not because of their sins but because of parents who have been involved in witchcraft or other demonic behavior or in violent rebellion against God. Such ancestors may have made pacts with demon and dedicated their future children to them. So it is wise to confess the sins of your family (Neh 1:4-9 Jer 14:20)
- H) Child abuse (sexual, physical, emotional, religious)
  - (1) Many child abusers are demonized and the evil spirits attach to their lives often attach themselves to the lives of their victims.
  - (2) Children often pick up demons if they have been victims of Satanic Ritual Abuse.
- I) Curses invoked from the spirit world
  - (1) The other side of this is when a friend or relative puts a spell or charm on a child to protect them. The sad thing is that just the opposite happens.

### ***III) Once a demon enters, then what?***

- A) The person is endangered, physically and spiritually
- B) The person becomes a tool in Satan’s hands to disrupt God’s work and lead others astray.

## **19) CHRIST HAS GIVEN US POWER OVER DEMONS**

### ***I) Though demons are powerful and active, Christ’s power is greater.***

- A) Christ has defeated the Devil and broken his power.
  - (1) Gen 3:15
  - (2) Matt 12:22-29
  - (3) Matt 28:18

- (4) Luke 10:17-19
- (5) Eph 1:18-23
- (6) Col 2:15
- (7) Heb 2:14-15
- (8) 1 John 3:8
- (9) Rev 12:7-9
- (10) Rev 20:1-3.
- B) Christ shares his victory with us NOW. Rom 16:20; 1 John 4:4.
- C) The final victory is certain
- D) The “Blood Of Christ” is a sure instrument of defeat for all Satanic and demonic forces.

**II) *Part of the gospel (good news) is the offer of freedom from captivity to Satan. Anyone who wants it and seeks it can be rescued for Satan & demons NOW.***

- A) Delivering of the captives is part of the gospel. Luke 4:18.
- B) Christ has already bound the Devil; now he is in the process of “taking his goods” and “carrying of his property,” “plundering his house.” Matt 12:29
- C) The world is still Satan’s territory, but Christians are no longer “of the world (John 17:15-16) We are in Christ’s kingdom (Col 1:13)
- D) Satan fights to hold his captives, but he is powerless to stop anyone who wants to be free.
- E) Acts 26:18; Rom 16:20.
- F) It is important to train preachers and leaders on this topic.
  - (1) Christians can be demonized. This is important to know because Pentecostal and Charismatic churches grow strong and it is important to understand that the miracles happening in their church are most likely demonic. Otherwise it is a great temptation to thing we need to be Charismatic in order to bring people to Jesus.
  - (2) The demons can be cast out WITHOUT miraculous power. Many leaders have become charismatic because they think the only way to drive out demons is through miraculous charismatic power.

**III) *The most natural way to cast out demons is in conversion/baptism.***

- A) The early Christians (after the bible times) usually had a time when the new believer verbally renounced Satan and had the demons cast before they were baptized.
- B) Some consider baptism an automatic way to cast out demons since the Holy Spirit enters.
- C) Baptism is a good place and natural place to cast out demons but it is not automatic. Unless there is a truthful turning away from Satan and of all the sins and grounds for the demon being in them the demon may still have a reason to remain.

**20) THE PRACTICE OF CASTING OUT DEMONS**

**I) *Preparation for casting out by the counselor (ones casting the demon out)***

- A) These people must be serious-minded, mature, committed Christians. Have a deep, sincere faith in Jesus Christ as Savior and Lord. Be living close to

God with a clear conscience. Have the utmost trust in the power of God. (Ensign & Howe think that only men who qualify as elders in the church should attempt to cast out demons)

- B) Never work alone. Have at least one or two others to assist, as fully committed as above. At least one should be an elder or older Minister. If the person having a demon removed is a woman then another woman should help.
- C) Do not let anyone participate who does not believe that demons are real.
- D) Make sure you know it is a demon and not possibly something else (mental illness, malaria)
- E) Make sure the person having to demon cast out has gone through all of the step they should (listed below)
- F) Bring a small bottle of oil for anointing.
- G) Fast and pray.

## ***II) Steps to take for the one who has the demon.***

- A) Be a Christian, an immersed believer (except in the case of children).
- B) Fully submit to God. James 4:7. Submit to Jesus as Lord. This is the pathway to break all demonic bondage.
- C) Renounce and cancel all ancestral demons. These demons may have come from being abused by relatives involved in witchcraft or spiritism of any kind.
- D) Identify and confess all personal sins, especially major sins that can be a ground for demonic presence.
  - (1) Eph 4:26-27. James 5:16
  - (2) It is necessary to completely confess all major sins especially addictive sins. This should be out loud before an elder or some other mature Christian who can give guidance in the matter. All sins of bitterness, hatred, and resentment against others in his life must be confessed and forgiven through the blood of Jesus. Next he needs to freely forgive those who have sinned against him and ask the Father to forgive them also. He might also need to forgive himself and God because he may hold an unforgiving spirit toward himself or may blame God for His failure to act as he thought He should in various matters.
  - (3) This often requires much counseling, and the person must be totally open and honest. (This confession is not usually made to everyone involved but only to one person)
- E) Specifically turn away from and reject all such sins and evil practices.
  - (1) This will require a sincere willingness to abandon all such sins and all related things
  - (2) One must be willing to destroy all demonic/ancestral objects and trappings. This includes charms, muties, spirit cloths etc.
  - (3) Here is an example of a written turning away from Satan. "I claim the full victory my Lord Jesus Christ won on the cross for me, 'Having disarmed the powers and authorities, He made a public spectacle of them triumphing over them by the cross' (Col 2:15) His victory for me is my victory. In the name of the Lord Jesus Christ I cancel all agreement I or my ancestors ever made with Satan. I withdraw all ground Satan ever held in me. I want all demons out of me. I belong spirit, soul and body, to the Lord Jesus Christ who purchased me with His precious blood.

## 21) THE PRACTICE OF CASTING OUT DEMONS - continued

### *I) Casting out the demon*

- A) Choose a place where you can be undisturbed and will not disturb others. (Where no one will call the police)
- B) Have a serious time of prayer
  - (1) Repeat all prayers of confession and submission
  - (2) Pray for protection; pray for God's power to be at work.
  - (3) Pray for God himself to bind all demons into helplessness.
  - (4) Pray aloud with eyes open
  - (5) Prayer is very important. Strong, continuous prayer covers our meeting the demonized. The main idea of our prayer is our total dependence on the power of Lord Jesus Christ, giving Him all the glory and praise as he releases the one held captive by Satan. Complete submission to Christ and His will is repeatedly expressed.
- C) Read Scripture
  - (1) Scriptures exalting God. Ps 18:1-19; 23; 25:1-22; 31:19-24; 32; 40:1-4; 46:1-7; 59; 69:1-15; 73:21-28; 84; 89:1-10; 91; 103; 106:1-12; 116; 118:1-18; 121; 136; 139; 145; 147-150; Isa 40:21-31; 41:9-13; 44:24-28; 55; Jer 10:6-16; 17:7-14; 32:27; Hos 6:1-3; Micah 7:18-20; John 6:41-58; 8:31-36; 14:1-18; Rom 8; Eph 1:15-23; 6:10-18; Rev 5:9-14; 11:15-18; 12:7-11; 19:1-21.
  - (2) Scriptures of confession. James 5:14-18; Ps 32; 51; Job 33:16-28.
  - (3) Scriptures about Christ's victory over Satan. Ps 1; Mark 5:1-13; Phil 2:5-11; Rev 20:1-10.
  - (4) Reading scripture is very important. Demons hate the Word of God so it should be used a lot. Demons can hear the Word of God read softly even at a distance. Demons that are hiding can be brought onto the face of the demonized through Bible reading. Sometimes holding the Bible next to the person while reading it will so anger the demon that they will grab the Bible and rip it to pieces. Sing songs of praise
- D) Anoint with oil
- E) The power and the blood and the name of Jesus Christ should be mentioned and called upon all the time. When casting out a demon everything should be done in the name of Jesus Christ. Everyone (even demons) will bow at his name (Phil 2:10 & Acts 16:18). Calling on the blood of the Lord Jesus Christ is very powerful. It is the finished work of Christ on the cross that forever broke the power of Satan and his hosts (1 John 1:7; 3:8) Songs and scripture passages about the blood of Christ often have a strong effect at causing demon to submit to Christ and breaks down their resistance forcing them to leave.

### *II) Casting demons out of yourself.*

- A) Do the appropriate things from the list from the "Steps to take for the one having the demon cast out."
- B) Pray, confess, turn away from Satan, rebuke him, read the Bible aloud. Speak directly to Satan and his demons saying "Get out of my body and life."
- C) Expect to be in a long struggle (3-4 hours)

### *III) Group intercessory praying out loud*

- A) Ask God for deliverance.
- B) Continue to mix prayers of faith, confession of sin, turning back on sin.
- C) Speak directly to Satan and his demons saying “this person turns his back on you. He no longer belongs to you. Get out of his life and body now.”
- D) Expect a long battle
- E) Remember to use the authority of Jesus and the power of his name and blood.

**IV) *Directly speaking to demonic spirit***

- A) Have a lot of open-eyed prayer, song and Bible reading.
- B) Have someone softly read the Bible nearby.
- C) Trust the power of God and the power of Christ’s name and blood not yourself.
- D) Directly command the demons to be bound into helplessness and submission through the power of the blood of Christ. In the name bind all the demons together.
- E) Ask the Lord Jesus Christ to force the highest ruling demon to show himself on the face of the person and use the persons voice to speak only the whole truth and nothing but the truth.
- F) Speaking directly do the demons
  - (1) Command the demon (in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ) to appear in the face, eyes, and mouth of the person. If the demon appears a sharp change will come over the person.
  - (2) Get the names and rank of the demons present. Speak only to the highest ranking demon and bind all the others to him.
  - (3) Demand to know the grounds by which the demons claim to have the right to inhabit the body.
  - (4) Test the demons for truth, since it is his very nature to deceive. Say “Will that statement stand as truth before the true and living God?(or before Abba, Father, before the Lord God Almighty) The demon is forced to answer yes or no. This test is very reliable but is not 100%. Asking the same question again is recommended because the evil spirits are very intelligent and deceitful
  - (5) Demand the demon to confess that Jesus is his Lord and Conqueror.
  - (6) Command the demon to leave the body. Use the blood and the name of the Lord Jesus Christ frequently to reinforce the fact that this person belongs to Jesus and the demons have no right to him. Keep commanding the demons to leave the body and go to hell until the person indicates something has left him. You may want to anoint the person with oil

**V) *After the demon leaves***

- A) Pray for the Holy Spirit to fill him and protect him.
- B) Strongly encourage him to become active in the church and under the care of the elders.
- C) Persuade him to make a habit of doing the things that will cause him to grow spiritually.
- D) Tell him of the need to put on the whole armor of God (Eph 6:10))
- E) Praise God for his mighty power.