

THE NOMENCLATURE OF THE SPIRIT

in any sense whatever? Then, why translate the word *pneuma* "wind" in the first clause, but render it "Spirit" in the last? To dismiss the whole question with the bland statement, as does the *Revised Standard Version* in a footnote, that "the same Greek word means both *wind* and *spirit*" is simply begging the question. The Greek word used for wind in the New Testament is *anemos*; *pnoē* is used once, in Acts 2:2, as previously noted. In the first clause of John 3:8, we have the *only* instance in the New Testament in which *pneuma* is rendered "wind." These facts ought surely to settle this controversy—if indeed it is a controversial matter *per se*.

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QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW OF PART FIVE

1. List the names by which the Spirit designates Himself in the Old Testament Scriptures.
2. Explain what is meant by the sevenfold or perfect Spirit. In what Scripture passage is this designation found?
3. List the names by which the Spirit designates His relationship to the Father.
4. List those by which the Spirit designates His relationship to the Son.
5. List the Scripture terms which designate the Spirit's deity.
6. List the names by which the Spirit designates His spiritual attributes.
7. List the names by which the Spirit designates His own spiritual attributes.
8. Correlate the Scriptures which identify the Spirit of Yahweh, the Spirit of Christ, and the Holy Spirit as the one Eternal Spirit.
9. What problem must have been involved in the communication of God's word to man?
10. Through what divine agency was this revelation delivered?
11. What is meant by the nomenclature of the Spirit?
12. What various meanings do the terms *ruach* and *pneuma* convey to us?
13. What does the term "Spirit" signify with reference to God?
14. What distinctive meanings are suggested by the names of God, *Elohim* and *Yahweh*?
15. What is the significance of the name, "The Good Spirit of God"?
16. From what four points of view may we regard the Spirit of Christ as the Holy Spirit?
17. In what sense is the Holy Spirit "The Power of the Most High"? In what Scripture passage do we find this name? What relation to the Word is indicated in this passage?
18. Explain—as best one can—the full significance of the name "Holy Spirit."
19. What is suggested by the term *Breath* as a metaphor of the Spirit?
20. Explain Gen. 2:7 and John 20:21-23.
21. What does the metaphor *Wind* suggest with reference to the Spirit?

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22. What outward manifestations of the Spirit took place on Pentecost and what did they signify?
23. What does the *Dove* suggest as a metaphor of the Spirit?
24. What importance is indicated by this term in connection with the baptism of Jesus?
25. For what purposes was anointing used as a Jewish ceremony?
26. What does *anointing* signify, specifically, in Scripture?
27. What were the ingredients of the "holy anointing oil," and what did they signify?
28. What was the theocratic ceremony of anointing and what was its import with reference to the Messiahship?
29. What classes of public leaders were officially inducted into their respective offices by the ceremony of anointing?
30. Where do we find prophetic references in the Old Testament to the advent and ministry of God's Anointed?
31. Explain fully the meaning of the title, *Messiah* or *Christ*.
32. What are the suggested interpretations of the term, "The Oil of Gladness"? What seems to be the interpretation justified by the Scriptures themselves?
33. What is spiritual circumcision and when does it take place? What is the nature of it?
34. How does the Spiritual Life begin and what is the essential nature of it?
35. What is meant by references to oil as the source of light? From what feature of the Tabernacle and Temple does this truth have its origin?
36. What is the correlation between this metaphor and Christ Himself, the Gospel, the Church, and the Spiritual Life?
37. In what sense are the redeemed themselves *epistles of Christ*?
38. What was symbolized by the seven lamps of the Candelabrum of the Tabernacle?
39. What is designated by the terms *wholeness* and *holiness*? How is the designation *Holy Spirit* related to these terms?
40. Explain the significance of Zechariah's Vision.
41. Explain the import of the Parable of the Wise and Foolish Virgins with respect to oil as the source of light.
42. How is the meaning of this parable suggestive of man's ultimate ends and the attainment of them?
43. What do we mean by saying that holiness is a qualitative excellence? How is holiness to be actualized?
44. What is the significance of *Water* as a metaphor of the Holy Spirit?
45. Explain the meaning of "living water," in this connection; also that of the "river of water of life" (Rev. 22:1).
46. How does Isaiah describe the joys of fellowship with God under the New Covenant?
47. Explain the spiritual significance of the Smitten Rock (Exo. 17:6).
48. Explain the significance of the Ezekiel's Vision of the Healing Waters.
49. Cite the Scriptures in which water is described as a symbol of cleansing. How related metaphorically to operations of the Holy Spirit?
50. What was the Water of Purification under the Old Testament Dispensations? What difficulties do we meet in trying to correlate the Water of Purification of the Old Testament with the water of baptism of the New Testament?
51. What is designated in Scripture by the term *Seal*?

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52. Scripturally speaking, for what purposes was *sealing* employed?
52. Relate the term *sealing* to the divine sealing of Messiah and the divine sealing of the saints.
53. What was the import of the use of the Roman seal impressed on the stone that was rolled across the entrance to the Sepulchre of Christ?
54. In what special sense does *sealing* have an authoritarian character?
55. Where did the *sealing* of Christ take place? What did it imply?
56. Where does the *sealing* of God's saints take place? What does it imply?
57. How does the *sealing* of the saints take place *officially*, and where does it take place *actually*?
58. In the sealing of the saints, what may we understand to be the *wax*, and what the *design*?
59. What is the relation between the Spirit and the Word in this divine sealing?
60. In what sense is the Holy Spirit Himself the divine Seal? Cite Scriptures to prove this.
61. What is the sign of the believer's sanctification?
62. Explain, as best one can, the meaning of 2 Tim. 2:19.
63. In what sense is sealing the ratification of the New Covenant relationship?
64. Explain the statement: "The Holy Spirit is the saint's signet-ring."
65. Explain: "Holiness is the life of the Spirit which is manifested in the fruit of the Spirit." Correlate Gal. 5:22-24.
66. In what sense is the sealing of the saints a *pledge* or *earnest* on God's part?
67. What four facts are signified by the *Divine Sealing* of the saints with "the Holy Spirit of promise"?
68. What is the import of "the Finger of God" as a metaphor of the Spirit? Cf. Luke 11:20 with Matt. 12:28.
69. In what sense in Scripture is the ceremony of "the Laying on of Hands" related to the operations of the Spirit?
70. What instances do we have in the New Testament of the ceremony of the laying on of hands as indicative of ordination to a special ministry in the Church?
71. What was signified by the joint appearing, on the Day of Pentecost, of the sound of "the rushing of a mighty wind" and the "tongues like as of fire"?
72. On what grounds do we take the position that *Fire* was a metaphor of the Word? (Cf. Isa. 59:21).
73. What was the joint symbolism of the *Wind* and the *Fire* as mentioned in this instance?
74. What is the importance of distinguishing between the Holy Spirit Himself and His gifts and powers?
75. Explain what is meant by the doctrines that God IS Spirit, that God HAS Spirit, and that God GIVES Spirit.
76. What are the terms used in Scripture to indicate the various ways in which men receive the Spirit?
77. What terms are used to designate the ways in which the Spirit is said to be *in* men, to come *upon* men, etc.?
78. What terms are used to indicate the ways by which God gives the Spirit to men?
79. What Scripture establishes the truth that God gives the Spirit to men in various measures?

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80. In whom did the Spirit of God dwell constantly and fully? Cite Scriptures to support this truth.
81. Upon whom, under what circumstances, and for what purposes, was the *baptismal* measure of Spirit-power conferred, as related in the New Testament?
82. What was the *evidential* measure of Spirit-power, upon whom conferred, and for what purposes, as revealed in the New Testament?
83. To whom is the *regenerating* and *sanctifying* power of the Holy Spirit promised in the New Testament? What determines the measure of Spirit-power that the saints receive?
84. Cite Scriptures in which all three measures of Spirit-power are designated a *gift*.
85. What specifically were the *charismata*? What purpose were they to serve especially?
86. What different words apparently are used to distinguish the "distributions" of the Spirit according to *measure*, from those according to *kind*?
87. Explain, as fully as possible, what is implied in the doctrine that God gives the Spirit.
88. What is generally implied in the teaching that God *sends* Spirit?
89. What is signified in particular by the teaching that God *puts His Spirit upon* men?
90. What is signified especially by the teaching that God *pours out His Spirit on* men?
91. What is signified by the doctrine that God *supplies* the Spirit?
92. What is signified by the doctrine that God *fills* men with His Spirit?
93. In what sense is the Spirit said to *proceed from the Father*?
94. In what sense is the Spirit said to *come unto or come upon* men?
95. In what sense is the Spirit said to *fall on* men?
96. In what sense is the Spirit said to *rest upon* men?
97. In what sense is the Spirit said to *enter into* and to *dwell in* men?
98. In what sense is the Spirit said to *depart from* men?
99. What is the meaning of the term, "the seven spirits"?
100. How was this truth related to Christ in Zechariah's vision?