

uttermost part of the earth." Holy Spirit baptism was to clothe the Apostles with the powers of inspiration and demonstration; it was to render their message authoritative and infallible, and to clothe them with power to perform miracles to attest their ministry and message. It was to make them infallible witnesses of Christ and of His resurrection from the dead, not only in the Word which they were to proclaim *orally* in Jerusalem, Judea, Samaria, and all parts of the then known world; but in the *written* Word as well, by which they have witnessed of Christ and His Resurrection in all subsequent ages, even unto the uttermost part of the earth.

The Old Covenant preparation is now complete and comes to an end, as Christ ascends to the Father to be crowned King of kings and Lord of lords. The New Covenant fulfilment is at hand.

7. Questions for Review of Part Thirteen

1. Explain what is meant by a *covenant* in Biblical terms. In what sense are the Biblical Covenants to be regarded as Testaments?
2. Of what two Covenants do we find the account in the Bible? How do these Covenants differ?
3. What are the factors that constitute a Covenant?
4. What were the four aspects of the Abrahamic Promise?
5. In what sense did this Promise have a double reference?
6. How long was the Old Covenant in force? By whom—and in what Divine act—was the Old abrogated and the new ratified?
7. Explain the terms of the covenant of circumcision. What was the spiritual significance, if any, of these provisions?
8. Of what was fleshly circumcision the sign and the seal?
9. What were the two prerequisites of the covenant of circumcision?
10. When and under whose leadership was the Abrahamic Promise and Covenant enlarged into a national Covenant?
11. Where in the Old Testament do we find the specific promise of the New Covenant? How, according to the divine ordination, was the New Covenant to differ from the Old?
12. Explain what is meant by the statement that the basis of the Old Covenant was fleshly, whereas that of the New is spiritual. In what sense is the New Covenant a Covenant of Faith?
13. Explain what Jesus means in His conversation with Nicodemus by his affirmation that induction into the New Covenant was a matter of *spiritual* begetting and birth.
14. To what factors is regeneration (new birth) attributed in Scripture?
15. What is the place and purpose of Christian baptism in this phenomenon of new birth?
16. Explain what *spiritual circumcision* is, in the light of Scripture teaching. Why do we say that baptism itself is *not* spiritual circumcision.

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17. How does spiritual circumcision take place? How do faith, repentance, baptism, remission of sins, and the reception of the Spirit have to do with spiritual circumcision?
18. What are the *better promises* that are provided for mankind under the New Covenant?
19. Explain the allegory of Sarah and Hagar, as presented by the Apostle Paul, showing how it applies to the relationship between the two Covenants.
20. State the contrasts between the Covenants as stated by the same Apostle in the third chapter of Second Corinthians.
21. How does the Covenant of Law differ inherently from the Covenant of Grace and Faith?
22. In what respect, according to apostolic teaching, was the Law too weak to accomplish God's purposes for fallen man?
23. When was it that the Holy Spirit was *not yet given* and why was it so? What was the activity of the Holy Spirit, in the realm of Grace, prior to the glorification of Christ?
24. Why was it necessary for Christ to be glorified before the Dispensation of the Spirit could be ushered in? When and how was He *glorified*?
25. What was the substance of Joel's prophecy as repeated by the Apostle Peter in Acts 2:17-21? What significance has it for us?
26. When was the Holy Spirit (that is, Spirit-Power) conferred on obedient believers for the first time?
27. What did John the Baptizer promise with reference to the Administrator of Holy Spirit baptism and the baptism of fire?
28. What does the Scripture teach with respect to the baptism of fire?
29. Who, evidently, were to receive Holy Spirit baptism, in the multitudes to whom John was preaching? What, as we discover in the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth chapters of John, was the reason for the conferring of Holy Spirit baptism on those who were to go out as Apostles? What was the primary function of the apostolic ministry?
30. What is meant by the "Promise of the Paraklete?" To whom was this promise made and for what purposes, evidently?
31. Summarize the teaching of Jesus after His Resurrection (in the twentieth chapter of John, in the last chapter of Luke, and in the first chapter of Acts) concerning the coming of the Holy Spirit to them to qualify them for the Apostleship.
32. Show how this was all fulfilled on Pentecost. State briefly the events of that Pentecost, the "birthday of the church." What, then, specifically was, and is, the ministry of the Holy Spirit through the Apostles? How are they still witnessing to us this day? Why do we speak of the Apostles as the executors of our Lord's Last Will and Testament?