



Bible Doctrines I - Survey

God, the Holy Ghost

I. HIS PERSON

A. Demonstrated in His Names/Titles

1. The Spirit

- a. This is the first name by which we are introduced to the third person of the Godhead (Genesis 1:2).
- b. It is often, as in Genesis 1:2, combined with other words to form a larger title or name.

(1) Suggesting extension of or proceeding forth from

- a) The Spirit of God (Genesis 1:2; Exodus 31:3; Exodus 35:31; Numbers 24:2; 1 Samuel 10:10; 1 Samuel 11:6; 1 Samuel 19:20, 23; 2 Chronicles 15:1; 2 Chronicles 24:20; Job 27:3; Job 33:4; Ezekiel 11:24; Matthew 3:16; Matthew 12:28; Romans 8:9, 14; Romans 15:19; 1 Corinthians 2:11, 14; 1 Corinthians 3:16; 1 Corinthians 7:40; 1 Corinthians 12:3; Ephesians 4:30; 1 John 4:2)
- b) The Spirit of the LORD (Judges 3:10; Judges 6:34; Judges 11:29; Judges 13:25; Judges 14:6, 19; Judges 15:14; 1 Samuel 10:6; 1 Samuel 16:13, 14; 2 Samuel 23:2; 1 Kings 18:12; 1 Kings 22:24; 2 Kings 2:16; 2 Chronicles 18:23; 2 Chronicles 20:14; Isaiah 11:2; Isaiah 40:7, 13; Isaiah 59:19; Isaiah 63:14; Ezekiel 11:5; Ezekiel 37:1; Micah 2:7; Micah 3:8)
- c) The Spirit of the Lord (Luke 4:18; Acts 5:9; Acts 8:39; 2 Corinthians 3:17, 18)
- d) The Spirit of the Lord GOD (Isaiah 61:1)
- e) The Spirit of Christ (Romans 8:9; 1 Peter 1:11)
- f) The Spirit of His Son (Galatians 4:6)
- g) Note: Just as the identity of Christ as the Son signifies submission to the Father, the titles above each signify that the Spirit is submissive to both the Father and the Son.

(2) Suggesting association and submission

- a) Thy Spirit (Nehemiah 9:30; Psalm 104:30; Psalm 139:7; Psalm 143:10)
- b) His Spirit (Numbers 11:29; Job 26:13; Isaiah 34:16; Isaiah 48:16; Zechariah 7:12; Romans 8:11; 1 Corinthians 2:10; Ephesians 3:16; 1 John 4:13)
- c) My Spirit (Genesis 6:3; Isaiah 30:1; Isaiah 42:1; Isaiah 44:3; Isaiah 59:21; Ezekiel 36:27; Ezekiel 37:14; Ezekiel 39:29; Joel 2:28, 29; Haggai 2:5; Zechariah 4:6; Zechariah 6:8; Matthew 12:18; Acts 2:17, 18)



- (3) Suggesting character or attributes
 - a) Holy Spirit (Psalm 51:11; Isaiah 63:10, 11; Luke 11:13; Ephesians 1:13; Ephesians 4:30; 1 Thessalonians 4:8)
 - b) The Spirit of truth (John 14:17; John 15:26; John 16:13)
 - c) The spirit of holiness (Romans 1:4)
 - d) The Spirit of grace (Hebrews 10:29)
 - e) The Spirit of life (Romans 8:2; Revelation 11:11)
- (4) Suggesting essence—"the eternal Spirit" (Hebrews 9:14)
- c. Although marred by confusion at times, the heathen knew the third person of the trinity by this name.
 - (1) The Spirit of God (Genesis 41:38)
 - (2) The spirit of the holy gods (Daniel 4:8-9, 18; Daniel 5:11)
 - (3) The spirit of the gods (Daniel 5:14)
2. The Holy Ghost (Matthew 1:18, 20; Matthew 3:11; Matthew 12:31-32; Matthew 28:19; Mark 1:8; Mark 3:29; Mark 12:36; Mark 13:11; Luke 1:15, 35, 41, 67; Luke 2:25-26; Luke 3:16, 22; Luke 4:1; Luke 12:10, 12; John 1:33; John 7:39; John 14:26; John 20:22; Acts 1:2, 5, 8, 16; Acts 2:4, 33, 38; Acts 4:8, 31; Acts 5:3, 32; Acts 6:3, 5; Acts 7:51, 55; Acts 8:15, 17-19; Acts 9:17, 31; Acts 10:38, 44-45, 47; Acts 11:15-16, 24; Acts 13:2, 4, 9, 52; Acts 15:8, 28; Acts 16:6; Acts 19:2, 6; Acts 20:23, 28; Acts 21:11; Acts 28:25; Romans 5:5; Romans 9:1; Romans 14:17; Romans 15:13, 16; 1 Corinthians 2:13; 1 Corinthians 6:19; 1 Corinthians 12:3; 2 Corinthians 6:6; 2 Corinthians 13:14; 1 Thessalonians 1:5-6; 2 Timothy 1:14; Titus 3:5; Hebrews 2:4; Hebrews 3:7; Hebrews 6:4; Hebrews 9:8; Hebrews 10:15; 1 Peter 1:12; 2 Peter 1:21; 1 John 5:7; Jude 1:20)
3. The Comforter (John 14:16, 26; John 15:26; John 16:7)
4. Note: Over the years, perhaps well-meaning, but ignorant believers have hyper-divided the identity of the Spirit of God. This has occurred on two major fronts.
 - a. The desire to discount the use of ghost in the title of the Spirit of God.
 - (1) Verbally
 - a) Historically, ghost was a synonym to spirit.
 - b) This was its only meaning in Old English.
 - c) Not only do we see this meaning in the title, Holy Ghost, but also in the phrases, gave up the ghost (Genesis 25:8, 17; 35:29; Job 3:11), and, yielded up the ghost (Genesis 49:33; Matthew 27:50; Acts 5:10). The ghost is the inner spirit or soul of a person.
 - d) Although this meaning is not as commonly used today, it is the original and base meaning of the word.
 - (2) Theologically
 - a) Holy Ghost is one of the established theological names for the third person of the trinity.
 - b) Holy Ghost is used ninety times in the Bible. It was also used in historical documents, doctrinal statements, and in libraries of books.



- (3) Doctrinally
- a) Although the original meaning of ghost is spirit, the King James translators were not ignorant of the modern connotations. The word carried the meaning of a disembodied spirit of a dead person appearing among the living by the fourteenth century. It would have been well-known to the King James translators as having this meaning.
 - b) Therefore, since they also used Holy Spirit (Luke 11:13) and could have easily used that term exclusively, there must have been a distinct reason for retaining Holy Ghost.
 - i) Certainly, one of the reasons is that it was an established theological term. However, there may have been another reason.
 - ii) We think of a ghost as the spirit of a dead person that appears among the living.
 - (a) Jesus clearly taught that the Holy Ghost would come in a special way to the believers after His death and departure (John 16:7).
 - (b) The Comforter is the Holy Ghost (John 14:26). He is the “Spirit of truth” (John 15:26) who would come to the saints after Christ departed.
 - iii) Also, just as the common ghost reminds us of the one who has departed, so the Holy Ghost testifies of (John 15:26) and glorifies Christ (John 16:14).
 - iv) Although the Holy Ghost does not perfectly match the common idea of ghost today, there are some strong parallels that make the word especially insightful.
- b. The suggestion that the various names present various spirits or beings.
- (1) In math, there is a principle called *transitive property of equality*. The concept can be understood as *If $a=b$ and $b=c$, then $a=c$.*
 - (2) As it pertains to names/titles of the Holy Ghost, consider the following equations.
 - a) Spirit = Spirit of God = Spirit of Christ (Romans 8:9)
 - b) Spirit of truth = Comforter = Holy Ghost (John 14:16-17, 26; John 15:26; John 16:7, 13)
 - c) Spirit of God = Holy Ghost = Spirit (Luke 3:22; John 1:32-33)
 - d) My spirit or Spirit = Holy Ghost (Joel 2:28; Acts 2:4, 17-18)
 - e) Spirit of the LORD = Holy Ghost (2 Samuel 23:2; Mark 12:36 see Matthew 22:43-45; 2 Peter 1:21 see Acts 1:16)
 - f) Spirit of your Father = Holy Ghost (Matthew 10:20; Mark 13:11)
 - g) Spirit of the Lord GOD = spirit of the LORD = Spirit of the Lord (Isaiah 11:2; Isaiah 61:1; Luke 4:18)
 - h) Spirit = Holy Ghost (John 7:39; Acts 2:4, 11)



- i) Spirit of God = Holy Ghost (1 Corinthians 3:16; 1 Corinthians 6:19; 1 Corinthians 12:3)
- j) Spirit = holy Spirit of promise = holy Spirit of God = Spirit of his Son (2 Corinthians 1:22; Galatians 4:6; Ephesians 1:13; Ephesians 4:30)
- k) Spirit of the LORD = Spirit of God (1 Samuel 10:6, 10)
- l) Holy Ghost = Spirit of the Lord (Acts 5:3, 7-9)
- m) Spirit = spirit (1 Corinthians 2:10-14)
- (3) With this being the case, one can deduce that Spirit = Spirit of God = Spirit of Christ = Holy Ghost = Spirit of truth = Comforter = my spirit = Spirit of the LORD = Spirit of your Father = holy Spirit of promise = holy Spirit of God = Spirit of the Lord = spirit of the LORD = Spirit of the Lord GOD = Spirit of his Son.
- (4) Note: The phrase Holy Ghost is found only in the New Testament, but the Holy Ghost was present in the Old Testament (see Acts 7:51).
- (5) Note: Spirit of Christ is only mentioned in the New Testament, but was in the prophets of Old Testament times (Romans 8:9; 1 Peter 1:11).

B. Demonstrated in His Essence

1. His personhood
 - a. The Holy Ghost is identified throughout the scriptures as a person and not a mere thing, idea, or influence.
 - b. The fact that He is a person is demonstrated in the three psychological qualities of personality:
 - (1) Intellect: the ability to think (Acts 15:28)
 - (2) Emotion: the ability to feel (Isaiah 63:10; Ephesians 4:30)
 - (3) Volition: the ability to will or make decisions (Acts 13:2)
 - c. The fact that He is a person is shown in the pronouns to which He is referred (John 14:17, 26; John 15:26; John 16:13; Romans 8:27).
 - d. The fact He is a person is strengthened by actions ascribed unto Him.
 - (1) He spake (2 Samuel 23:2).
 - (2) He teaches (John 14:26).
 - (3) He testifies (John 15:26).
 - (4) He guides (John 16:13).
 - (5) He intercedes (Romans 8:26).
 - (6) He searches (1 Corinthians 2:10).
 - (7) He baptizes (1 Corinthians 12:13).
2. His equality with the Father and Son
 - a. He is directly associated with the Father and Son.
 - (1) The Branch, the Spirit of the LORD, and the LORD (Isaiah 11:1-2)
 - a) The Branch = the Son (Isaiah 11:1; Revelation 5:5)
 - b) The spirit of the LORD = the Spirit (Isaiah 11:2)
 - c) The LORD = the Father (Isaiah 11:2)



- (2) My Servant, My Spirit, and My (Isaiah 42:1)
 - a) Servant, elect, and he = the Son (Isaiah 42:1; Matthew 12:14-21)
 - b) Spirit = the Spirit (Isaiah 42:1)
 - c) My, mine, my, my = the Father (Isaiah 42:1)
- (3) The Spirit of the Lord GOD, the LORD, and Me (Isaiah 61:1; see Luke 4:18-20)
 - a) Me, me, and me = the Son (Isaiah 61:1)
 - b) The Spirit of the Lord GOD = the Spirit (Isaiah 61:1)
 - c) The LORD = the Father (Isaiah 61:1)
- (4) Jesus, the Spirit of God, and a Voice from Heaven (Matthew 3:16-17)
 - a) Jesus, him, him, and beloved Son = the Son (Matthew 3:16-17)
 - b) The Spirit of God = the Spirit (Matthew 3:16)
 - c) A voice from heaven, my, and I = the Father (Matthew 3:17)
- (5) Spirit, Lord, and LORD (Matthew 22:43-44)
 - a) Lord, and Lord = the Son (Matthew 22:43)
 - b) Spirit = the Spirit (Matthew 22:43; see Mark 12:36)
 - c) LORD = the Father (Matthew 22:44)
- (6) The Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost (Matthew 28:19)
 - a) The Son = the Son (Matthew 28:19)
 - b) The Holy Ghost = the Spirit (Matthew 28:19)
 - c) The Father = the Father (Matthew 28:19)
- (7) The Holy Ghost, the Highest, and the Son of God (Luke 1:35)
 - a) That holy thing, and the Son of God = the Son (Luke 1:35)
 - b) The Holy Ghost = the Spirit (Luke 1:35)
 - c) The Highest = the Father (Luke 1:35, see Luke 1:32)
- (8) The Holy Ghost, the Lord, and Christ (Luke 2:26)
 - a) Christ = the Son (Luke 2:26)
 - b) The Holy Ghost = the Spirit (Luke 2:26)
 - c) The Lord's = the Father (Luke 2:26; see Luke 9:20; Acts 4:26)
- (9) He, God, and the Spirit (John 3:34)
 - a) He, and him = the Son (John 3:34)
 - b) The Spirit = the Spirit (John 3:34)
 - c) God, God, and God = the Father (John 3:34)
- (10) The Comforter, the Father, and My (John 14:26)
 - a) My, and I = the Son (John 14:26)
 - b) The Comforter, Holy Ghost, and he = the Spirit (John 14:26)
 - c) The Father = the Father (John 14:26)
- (11) The Comforter, I, and the Father (John 15:26)
 - a) I, and me = the Son (John 15:26)
 - b) The Comforter, the Spirit of truth, and he = the Spirit (John 15:26)
 - c) The Father, and the Father = the Father (John 15:26)



- (12) The Spirit of truth, Me, and the Father (John 16:13-15)
 - a) Me, and mine = the Son (John 16:14)
 - b) The Spirit of truth, and he = the Spirit (John 16:13)
 - c) The Father = the Father (John 16:15)
- (13) Father, I, and the Holy Ghost (John 20:21-22)
 - a) My, me, I, and he = the Son (John 20:21-22)
 - b) Holy Ghost = the Spirit (John 20:22)
 - c) Father = the Father (John 20:21)
- (14) Jesus, God, and the Holy Ghost (Acts 2:32-33)
 - a) Jesus, and he = the Son (Acts 2:32-33)
 - b) The Holy Ghost = the Spirit (Acts 2:33)
 - c) God, God, and the Father = the Father (Acts 2:32-33)
- (15) God, Jesus, and the Holy Ghost (Acts 5:30-32)
 - a) Jesus, whom, Him, Prince, and Saviour = the Son (Acts 5:30-31)
 - b) The Holy Ghost, and whom = the Spirit (Acts 5:32)
 - c) God, his, and God = the Father (Acts 5:30-32)
- (16) Holy Ghost, Jesus, and God (Acts 7:55-56)
 - a) Jesus, and the Son of man = the Son (Acts 7:55-56)
 - b) The Holy Ghost = the Spirit (Acts 7:55)
 - c) God = the Father (Acts 7:55-56)
- (17) God, Jesus of Nazareth, and the Holy Ghost (Acts 10:38)
 - a) Jesus of Nazareth = the Son (Acts 10:38)
 - b) The Holy Ghost = the Spirit (Acts 10:38)
 - c) God = the Father (Acts 10:38)
- (18) The Holy Ghost, God, and His Own Blood (Acts 20:28)
 - a) His own blood = the Son (Acts 20:28)
 - b) The Holy Ghost = the Spirit (Acts 20:28)
 - c) God = the Father (Acts 20:28)
- (19) Spirit, God, and Christ (Romans 8:9-11)
 - a) Christ, Christ, and Jesus = the Son (Romans 8:9-11)
 - b) The Spirit = the Spirit (Romans 8:9-11)
 - c) God = the Father (Romans 8:9-11)
- (20) Jesus Christ, God, and the Holy Ghost (Romans 15:16)
 - a) Jesus Christ = the Son (Romans 15:16)
 - b) The Holy Ghost = the Spirit (Romans 15:16)
 - c) God = the Father (Romans 15:16)
- (21) The Lord Jesus Christ, the Spirit, and God (Romans 15:30)
 - a) The Lord Jesus Christ = the Son (Romans 15:30)
 - b) The Spirit = the Spirit (Romans 15:30)
 - c) God = the Father (Romans 15:30)
- (22) Christ, God, and the Spirit (2 Corinthians 1:21-22)
 - a) Christ = the Son (2 Corinthians 1:21)
 - b) The Spirit = the Spirit (2 Corinthians 1:22)
 - c) God = the Father (2 Corinthians 1:21)
- (23) Christ, the Spirit, and the Living God (2 Corinthians 3:3)
 - a) Christ = the Son (2 Corinthians 3:3)



- b) The Spirit = the Spirit (2 Corinthians 3:3)
- c) The living God = the Father (2 Corinthians 3:3)
- (24) The Lord Jesus Christ, God, and the Holy Ghost (2 Corinthians 13:14)
 - a) The Lord Jesus Christ = the Son (2 Corinthians 13:14)
 - b) The Holy Ghost = the Spirit (2 Corinthians 13:14)
 - c) God = the Father (2 Corinthians 13:14)
- (25) God, the Spirit, and the Son (Galatians 4:6)
 - a) The Son = the Son (Galatians 4:6)
 - b) The Spirit = the Spirit (Galatians 4:6)
 - c) God, and Father = the Father (Galatians 4:6)
- (26) Him, Spirit, and the Father (Ephesians 2:18-22)
 - a) Him, Jesus Christ, himself, whom = the Son (Ephesians 2:18-22)
 - b) Spirit = the Spirit (Ephesians 2:18, 22)
 - c) The Father, and God = the Father (Ephesians 2:18-22)
- (27) Christ, Spirit, and God (Hebrews 9:14)
 - a) Christ = the Son (Hebrews 9:14)
 - b) Spirit = the Spirit (Hebrews 9:14)
 - c) God = the Father (Hebrews 9:14)
- (28) God the Father, the Spirit, and Jesus Christ (1 Peter 1:2)
 - a) Jesus Christ = the Son (1 Peter 1:2)
 - b) The Spirit = the Spirit (1 Peter 1:2)
 - c) God the Father = the Father (1 Peter 1:2)
- (29) Christ, God, and the Spirit (1 Peter 3:18)
 - a) Christ = the Son (1 Peter 3:18)
 - b) The Spirit = the Spirit (1 Peter 3:18)
 - c) God = the Father (1 Peter 3:18)
- (30) The Spirit of God, Jesus Christ, and God (1 John 4:2)
 - a) Jesus Christ = the Son (1 John 4:2)
 - b) The Spirit of God = the Spirit (1 John 4:2)
 - c) God = the Father (1 John 4:2)
- (31) The Father, the Word, and the Holy Ghost (1 John 5:7)
 - a) The Word = the Son (1 John 5:7)
 - b) The Holy Ghost = the Spirit (1 John 5:7)
 - c) The Father = the Father (1 John 5:7)
- (32) Holy Ghost, God, and the Lord Jesus Christ (Jude 1:20-21)
 - a) The Lord Jesus Christ = the Son (Jude 1:21)
 - b) The Holy Ghost = the Spirit (Jude 1:20)
 - c) God = the Father (Jude 1:21)
- b. He is identified as being one with the Father and Son.
 - (1) The Spirit of the LORD and the God of Israel (2 Samuel 23:2-3)
 - a) The Spirit of the LORD (2 Samuel 23:2)
 - i) He spake.
 - ii) His word was in David's tongue.
 - b) The God of Israel (2 Samuel 23:3)
 - i) He said.
 - ii) He spake to David.



- (2) The Spirit of Truth, the Son, and the Father (John 14:15-23)
 - a) The Spirit of truth would come to the believers (John 14:15-17).
 - b) The Son would come to the believers (John 14:18).
 - c) The Father would come to the believers (John 14:23; see John 10:30).
- (3) The Holy Ghost and God (Acts 5:3-4, 9)
 - a) The Holy Ghost (Acts 5:3, 9)
 - i) They lied to the Holy Ghost (Acts 5:3).
 - ii) They tempted the Spirit of the Lord (Acts 5:9).
 - b) God (Acts 5:4)
 - i) They lied not unto men.
 - ii) But unto God
- (4) The Spirit and Christ (Romans 8:9-10)
 - a) The Spirit of God dwells in you (Romans 8:9).
 - b) Christ is in you (Romans 8:10; 2 Corinthians 13:5).
- (5) The Spirit of God and God (1 Corinthians 3:16; 1 Corinthians 6:9; 2 Corinthians 6:16)
 - a) The temple of God (1 Corinthians 3:16)
 - i) Ye are the temple of "God."
 - ii) The "Spirit of God" dwelleth in you.
 - b) The temple of the Holy Ghost (1 Corinthians 6:19)
 - i) Your body is the temple of the "Holy Ghost."
 - ii) The "Holy Ghost" is in you.
 - c) The temple of God (2 Corinthians 6:16)
 - i) Ye are the temple of the living "God."
 - ii) As "God" hath said, "I" will dwell in them.
 - d) Note: Christ dwells in your hearts by faith (Ephesians 3:17).
- (6) The Spirit and God (Ephesians 2:22)
 - a) An habitation of "God"
 - b) Through the "Spirit"
- (7) The Spirit and God (1 John 3:24)
 - a) God—"We know that he abideth in us"
 - b) The Spirit—"by the Spirit which he hath given us"
- (8) The Spirit and God (1 John 4:12-13)
 - a) God dwelleth in us (1 John 4:12)
 - b) We know this because He hath given us of His Spirit (1 John 4:13)
- (9) The Holy Ghost, the Father, and the Word (1 John 5:7)
 - a) There are three
 - b) These three are one
- (10) The Spirit and the Son
 - a) To the church of Ephesus (Revelation 2:1-7)
 - i) The Son of God (Revelation 2:1)
 - (a) The One that holdeth the seven stars in His right hand



- (b) The One who walketh in the midst of the seven golden candlesticks (Revelation 1:12-13, 16, 20)
 - ii) The Spirit (Revelation 2:7)
 - b) To the church in Smyrna (Revelation 2:8-11)
 - i) The Son of God (Revelation 2:8)
 - (a) The first and the last (Revelation 1:8, 11, 17)
 - (b) He which was dead and is alive (Revelation 1:18)
 - ii) The Spirit (Revelation 2:11)
 - c) To the church in Pergamos (Revelation 2:12-17)
 - i) The Son of God (Revelation 2:12)—He which hath the sharp sword with two edges (Revelation 1:16)
 - ii) The Spirit (Revelation 2:17)
 - d) To the church in Thyatira (Revelation 2:18-29)
 - i) The Son of God (Revelation 2:18)
 - (a) The Son of God
 - (b) Whose eyes are like unto a flame of fire (Revelation 1:14)
 - (c) Whose feet are like fine brass (Revelation 1:15)
 - ii) The Spirit (Revelation 2:29)
 - e) To the church in Sardis (Revelation 3:1-6)
 - i) The Son of God (Revelation 3:1)
 - (a) He that hath the seven Spirits of God
 - (b) He that hath the seven stars (Revelation 1:16)
 - ii) The Spirit (Revelation 3:6)
 - f) To the church in Philadelphia (Revelation 3:7-13)
 - i) The Son of God (Revelation 3:7)
 - (a) He that is holy
 - (b) He that is true (Revelation 1:5)
 - (c) He that hath the key of David (Isaiah 22:22)
 - (i) He that openeth
 - (ii) He that shutteth
 - ii) The Spirit (Revelation 3:13)
 - g) To the church of the Laodiceans (Revelation 3:14-22)
 - i) The Son of God (Revelation 3:14)
 - (a) The Amen
 - (b) The faithful and true witness (Revelation 1:5)
 - (c) The beginning of the creation of God
 - ii) The Spirit (Revelation 3:22)
 - c. He is identified as God (Acts 5:3-4; 2 Corinthians 3:17).
 - d. He could be blasphemed (Matthew 12:31; Mark 3:29; Luke 12:10).
3. His proceeding forth from the Father and Son
 - a. The Spirit proceeds from the Father (John 15:26).
 - b. The Spirit was promised of the Father (Luke 24:49; Acts 1:4; Acts 2:33)
 - c. The Spirit was sent both the Father and the Son (John 14:26; John 15:26; John 16:7).



C. Demonstrated in His Attributes

1. His greatness
 - a. He is eternal (Hebrews 9:14).
 - b. Omnipresence
 - (1) Definition: He is all-present.
 - (2) The psalmist understood that there was no place to flee from God's Spirit (Psalm 139:7).
 - (3) The Spirit of God simultaneously indwells all believers (1 Corinthians 6:19).
 - c. Omniscience
 - (1) Definition: He is all-knowing.
 - (2) The Spirit searches all things including the deep things of God (1 Corinthians 2:10-11).
 - d. Omnipotence
 - (1) Definition: He is all-powerful.
 - (2) His power to create (Job 33:4; Psalm 104:30)
 - (3) His power to transport (Ezekiel 11:1; Acts 8:39)
 - (4) His power to raise the dead (Romans 8:11)
2. His goodness
 - a. Holiness
 - (1) Seen in His name (Luke 11:13; 2 Corinthians 13:14)
 - (2) Seen in His description (Psalm 51:11; Isaiah 63:10-11; Ephesians 1:13; Ephesians 4:30; 1 Thessalonians 4:8)
 - (3) Seen in His ability to be grieved (Ephesians 4:30) or quenched (1 Thessalonians 5:19)
 - b. Truth
 - (1) Seen in His declaration (1 John 5:6)
 - (2) Seen in His description (John 14:17; John 15:26; John 16:13)
 - (3) Seen in His work (John 16:13)
 - (4) Seen in His fruit (Ephesians 5:9)
 - c. Goodness (Nehemiah 9:20; Psalm 143:10)
 - (1) Seen in His description (Nehemiah 9:20; Psalm 143:10)
 - (2) Seen in His fruit (Galatians 5:22-23; Ephesians 5:9)
 - d. Free
 - (1) Seen in His description (Psalm 51:12)
 - (2) Seen in His work or fruit (2 Corinthians 3:17; Galatians 4:6-7; Isaiah 61:1 with Luke 4:18)
 - e. Nine-fold fruit (Galatians 5:22-23); Note: Although these virtues are ascribed to the believer, they are ascribed to one who yields to the Spirit's virtues. Therefore, the virtues demonstrate an extension of the Spirit's virtues.
 - (1) Love
 - (2) Longsuffering
 - (3) Gentleness
 - (4) Goodness
 - (5) Meekness