

dealing with the people, the oil clearly represents the anointing of the Spirit. Throughout the Bible oil continues to be an important symbol of the Holy Spirit. It speaks of the real anointing, the “unction from the Holy One” (I John 2:20) which in the New Testament is extended to every believer. ¹

Water: Water cleanses something. In Ezekiel 47:1-12 we see the river of Ezekiel. Because water is often a type or symbol of the Holy Spirit, many take this as a picture of a revival stream where we move more and more out into the life of the Spirit. No doubt there are spiritual lessons to be drawn from this passage, but Ezekiel presents it as a real river bringing life to the Dead Sea and changing the wilderness (desert) of Judea into a pleasant land. This will take place in the Millennium. ²

Fire: When fire touches something it changes it. To Moses, the Holy Spirit was manifest by fire in the Burning Bush (Exodus 3:2) and a cloud by day and a fire by night (Exodus 13:21,22). The Holy Spirit was cloven tongues of fire on the day of Pentecost (Acts 2:3).

Wind: Wind moves something. Wind was a symbol used frequently in the Old Testament for the Holy Spirit. At Pentecost the Holy Spirit was a sound from heaven as rushing mighty wind (Acts 2:2).

Mantle: To Elisha the Holy Spirit was Elijah’s mantle (II Kings 2:13,14).

1- Book, What the Bible Says About the Holy Spirit, p. 42,43.

2- Book, What the Bible Says About the Holy Spirit, p. 71.

SEVENTH STUDY

FACTS ABOUT THE HOLY SPIRIT

The Holy Spirit and the Holy Ghost are one in the same, for the same original words are used for both. There are different measures of the Holy Spirit. All the prophets and saints of the Old Testament times had the Holy Spirit in them in a measure, (this does not mean the Holy Spirit was in them for “rebirth”); but these are the only ones we find mentioned: (1) Joseph (Genesis 41:38); (2) Moses (Isaiah 63:10-11); (3) Joshua (Numbers 27:18; 12-23; 20:1-13); (4) David (Psalm 51:10); (5) Ezekiel (Ezekiel 2:2; 3:24); (6) Daniel (Daniel 4:8-9,18; 5:11-14; 6:3).

The Spirit: filled, came upon, and moved many in the Old Testament days. The Spirit “Clothed Himself” around Zachariah (II Chronicles 24:20).

The Holy Spirit Can Be Taken From Men:

The Holy Spirit was departed from Saul (I Samuel 16:14); Samson (Judges 16:20).

The Holy Spirit Can Be Poured Out Upon Man:

The Holy Spirit was poured out:

(1) On the day of Pentecost and many years following this day. God promised that in the last days He would pour out His Spirit upon all flesh (Joel 2:28). The apostle Peter referred to this prophecy at the out pouring of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost (Acts 2:16-21). This was a partial fulfillment of the final outpouring of God’s Spirit on

on Israel in the last days.

(2) The Holy Spirit will be poured out During the future Great Tribulation (Joel 2:29-32; Acts 2:16-21). This final out pouring of the Holy Spirit will transform the hearts of Israel in preparation to meet their Messiah. The cosmic events noted here in Joel 2:30-32 will accompany the Day of the Lord.

(3) Some believe there will still be another “pouring out” of God’s Spirit during the Millennial Reign of Christ. They get this from Joel 2:28; Isaiah 32:15; 44:3; Ezekiel 36:26-30; 39:29; Zechariah 12:10.

Isaiah 44:3 - *For I will pour water upon him that is thirsty, and floods upon the dry ground: I will pour My Spirit upon thy seed, and My blessing upon thine offspring:*

(*They say this “pouring out” in Isaiah 44:3 refers to the Millennium when the Spirit is poured out on Israel from on high; and the land will also be restored to fruitfulness.)

TITLES APPLIED TO THE HOLY SPIRIT

Spirit of God (Genesis 1:2); Spirit of the Lord God (Isaiah 61:1); Spirit of the Father (Matthew 10:20); Spirit of Grace (Zechariah 12:10); Spirit of Truth (John 14:17); Spirit of Holiness (Romans 1:4); Spirit of Life (Romans 8:2); Spirit of Christ (Romans 8:9); Spirit of Adoption (Romans 8:15); Spirit of the Son (Galatians 4:6); Spirit of Glory (I Peter 4:14); My Spirit (Genesis 6:3); Holy Spirit (Psalm 51:11); The Comforter (John 14:16,26); Eternal Spirit (Hebrews 9:14)

THE DIETY OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

The Holy Spirit is called God (Acts 5:3,4); Joined with the Father and the Son (Matthew 28:19); II Corinthians 13:14); Eternal (Hebrews 9:14); Omnipotent (Luke 1:35); Omniscient (I Corinthians 2:10,11); Omnipresent (Psalm 139:7-13); Creator (Genesis 1:2); Sovereign (I Corinthians 12:6,11); In the New Creation (John 3:3,8); Sin against, eternal (Matthew 12:31,32).

HOLY SPIRIT SYMBOLS:

Anointing With Oil: Although Samuel was a judge and a prophet, it is not specifically stated that the Spirit moved upon him. The attention of the books of Samuel is more upon the way the Spirit anointed the kings. ¹

Symbolic of this anointing was the anointing with oil. Prophets were sometimes anointed with oil (I Kings 19:16) in order to set them apart and consecrate them for their ministry. Priests were always anointed with oil (Exodus 30:30; 40:13-15; Leviticus 8:12,30; 16:32). Kings often were: I Samuel 10:1; 16:3,13; II Samuel 5:3; I Kings 1:34; 19:15; II Kings 9:3. The oil used was a special oil, a holy oil not to be imitated, made of olive oil compounded with four spices (Exodus 30:23,24). It was used to anoint sacred vessels and furniture in the tabernacle and temple symbolizing their dedication to the service of God. But in those passages

1- Book, What the Bible Says About The Holy Spirit, p. 42.