

# Dr. Dave Mathewson, New Testament Theology, Session 24, Holy Spirit, Part 1 Resources from NotebookLM

1) Abstract, 2) Audio podcast, 3) Briefing Document, 4) Study Guide, and 5) FAQs

## 1. Abstract of Mathewson, NT Theology, Session 24, Holy Spirit, Part 1, Biblicalelearning.org, BeL

Dr. Mathewson's lecture, "The Holy Spirit, Part 1," explores the role of the Holy Spirit throughout the Old and New Testaments. The lecture begins with the resurrection of Christ, which was an important theme that demonstrated Jesus as the second Adam. Dr. Mathewson argues that the Holy Spirit is not a secondary figure but a crucial aspect of God's redemptive plan. He examines the Spirit's presence in creation and among God's people in the Old Testament, while also noting that the Spirit's role is active in the new creation, as well. The lecture then investigates the Spirit's function in the Gospels and Acts, emphasizing prophecy, empowerment, and the inauguration of a new age of salvation. Finally, he claims that the Holy Spirit signifies who the true people of God are.

**2. 21 - minute Audio Podcast Created on the basis of Dr. Mathewson, NT Theology, Session 24 – Double click icon to play in Windows media player or go to the Biblicalelearning.org [BeL] Site and click the audio podcast link there (New Testament → NT Introduction → NT Theology).**



**Mathewson\_NTThe  
ology\_Session24.mp**

### 3. Briefing Document: Mathewson, NT Theology, Session 24, Holy Spirit, Part 1

Okay, here's a briefing document summarizing the main themes and ideas from the provided excerpts of Dr. David Mathewson's lecture on New Testament Theology, Session 24, focusing on the Holy Spirit (Part 1).

#### Briefing Document: New Testament Theology, Session 24 – Holy Spirit, Part 1

##### Overview:

This lecture segment focuses on two primary themes: 1) the significance of Jesus' resurrection and its implications for believers, and 2) an introduction to the theology of the Holy Spirit in the Old and New Testaments, with emphasis on the Spirit as a sign of the arrival of the new eschatological age. The lecture emphasizes that the Holy Spirit is often underemphasized in theological discourse and seeks to establish the Spirit's crucial role throughout salvation history.

#### I. The Resurrection of Jesus Christ

- **Key Ideas:**
- **Second Adam:** Jesus' resurrection demonstrates him as the "second Adam," a "life-giving spirit" who reverses the effects of sin brought about by the first Adam (1 Corinthians 15:45).
- **Restoration of Israel:** The resurrection signifies the restoration of Israel, fulfilling God's purposes, and now extended to all people (Jews and Gentiles) united to Christ in faith, referencing Ezekiel 37.
- **Already, Not Yet:** The resurrection is both a present reality (already experienced in Christ) and a future hope (not yet fully consummated in the physical resurrection of believers). This tension is seen in texts like Romans 5 and Colossians 2. Jesus' resurrection is the "firstborn from the dead" (Colossians 1:18, Revelation 1:5) and the "first fruits" (1 Corinthians 15:20), anticipating the future resurrection of believers.
- **Guarantee of Earthly Existence:** Jesus' resurrection guarantees that our future existence will be an earthly, physical one, albeit a transformed body suited for the new creation (1 Corinthians 15). It's not merely about going to heaven but about a renewed physical existence.

- **Overcoming Death:** Jesus' resurrection demonstrates the defeat of death and offers hope for a future resurrection body. As N.T. Wright says, it's not just "life after death but life after life after death," restoring God's original plan for humanity.
- **Key Quotes:**
  - "Jesus Christ is seen as being a life-giving spirit, a second Adam who comes as a life-giving spirit to overturn the effects of the first Adam in bringing about sin."
  - "Jesus' own resurrection signifies the restoration of Israel but includes people, including Jews and Gentiles, who are united to Christ in faith."
  - "Christ has indeed been raised from the dead, the first fruits of those who have fallen asleep or those who have died." (1 Corinthians 15:20)
  - "The gospel is not about simply being saved from our sins and going to heaven to live with Jesus...But that Jesus' own resurrection...is a guarantee and demonstration of our own future existence. It is an earthly physical one."

## II. Introduction to the Holy Spirit

- **Key Ideas:**
- **Underestimated Importance:** The Holy Spirit is often relegated to a less prominent position in theological discussions, which is illegitimate.
- **Not Limited to the New Testament:** The Holy Spirit is an integral part of God's redemptive plan throughout history, not just a Christian or church phenomenon.
- **Creation and Sustaining Power:** The Holy Spirit was active in creation (Genesis 1:1-2, Psalms 33:6, 104:30) and continues to be involved in God's creative activity. "When you send your Spirit, they are created, and you renew the face of the ground." (Psalm 104:30)
- **Presence with God's People in the Old Testament:** The Holy Spirit was present with the people of God in the Old Testament, instructing and guiding them (Numbers 11:26-29, Nehemiah 9:20, Isaiah 63:9-11).
- **Promises of Renewed Presence:** The prophetic texts promise a renewed presence of the Holy Spirit in a new creation and as part of the new covenant (Isaiah 32:15-18, 44:3-5, Ezekiel 36:26-27, 37:14, Joel 2:28-32). These promises are seen as being fulfilled in the New Testament.

- **Association with the Messiah:** The coming Messiah would be empowered by the Holy Spirit (Isaiah 42:1, 61:1), as Jesus himself claimed.
- **Eschatological Sign:** Thomas Schreiner's quote is used to emphasize that the Spirit is the "eschatological sign that the new age has arrived, that the new creation has become a reality."
- **Old Testament Examples/Quotes:**
  - Genesis 1:2: "The Spirit of God was hovering over the waters."
  - Nehemiah 9:20: "You gave your good spirit to instruct them."
  - Isaiah 63:10: "They grieved his Holy Spirit."
  - Joel 2:28: "And afterward, I will pour out my Spirit on all people."
  - Isaiah 61:1: "The Spirit of the Sovereign Lord is upon me, because the Lord has anointed me."

### III. The Holy Spirit in the Gospels

- **Key Ideas:**
- **Empowering Jesus:** The Spirit's descent upon Jesus at his baptism (Matthew 3:16) empowers him for ministry and signifies the arrival of the new creation. The dove symbolizes renewal.
- **Anointing as Servant:** Jesus is anointed by the Holy Spirit as the servant of God (Luke 4:18, quoting Isaiah 61). He fulfills the texts describing the pouring out of the Spirit on God's servant (Matthew 12:17-21, quoting Isaiah 42).
- **Promise of Baptism of the Holy Spirit:** Jesus promises a baptism of the Holy Spirit (Matthew 3:11), fulfilling Old Testament prophecies of the Spirit's outpouring.
- **Enabling Speech:** The Holy Spirit enables believers to speak and recall what they are to say (Matthew 10:19-20).
- **Luke's Emphasis:** Luke's Gospel highlights the Holy Spirit's role, often including references to the Spirit where other Gospels do not.
- **Spirit of Prophecy:** The Holy Spirit is the Spirit of prophecy in Luke, inspiring people to speak and sing prophetically (Luke 1:40-46, 67-79).
- **Dispenser of the Spirit:** Jesus is the one who dispenses the Holy Spirit (Luke 11:13, 24:49), fulfilling Old Testament promises.

- **True Worship in the Spirit:** In John 4, Jesus indicates that true worship now takes place "in the Spirit".
- **New Creation and New Birth:** In John 3, Jesus states that no one can enter the kingdom of God without being "born of water and Spirit."
- **Holy Spirit as Paraclete:** The Holy Spirit is described as a paraclete (advocate, helper, counselor) in John 13-17, a substitute for Jesus who carries on his ministry after his departure (John 14:16, 16:13).
- **Gospel Examples/Quotes:**
  - Matthew 3:11: "He will baptize you with the Holy Spirit and fire."
  - Matthew 10:20: "It will not be you speaking, but the Spirit of your Father speaking through you."
  - Luke 4:18: "The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he has anointed me to proclaim good news to the poor."
  - John 3:5: "No one can enter the kingdom of God unless they are born of water and Spirit."
  - John 7:38-39: "Whoever believes in me...rivers of living water will flow from within them...By this he meant the Spirit."

#### IV. The Holy Spirit in Acts

- **Key Ideas:**
- **Fulfillment of Joel 2:** The events of Pentecost in Acts 2, where believers speak in tongues, fulfill the prophecy of Joel 2.
- **Empowerment for Bold Speech:** Believers are filled with the Holy Spirit and speak the word of God boldly (Acts 4:31).
- **Enabling Prophecy:** The Holy Spirit enables people to prophesy (Acts 11:27-30).
- **Power for Witness:** The Holy Spirit empowers believers to be witnesses (Acts 1:8).
- **Repeated Pentecost:** Pentecost is repeated in Acts 8 (Samaria), Acts 10 (Cornelius), and Acts 19 (Ephesus), demonstrating that Gentiles are also the true people of God.

- **Sign of Inclusion:** The pouring out of the Holy Spirit on Gentiles is a sign of their inclusion in the true people of God and the fulfillment of God's promises.
- **Acts Examples/Quotes:**
  - Acts 1:8: "You will receive power when the Holy Spirit comes on you."
  - Acts 2:4: "All of them were filled with the Holy Spirit and began to speak in other tongues as the Spirit enabled them."
  - Acts 2:16 (quoting Joel 2:28): "This is what was spoken by the prophet Joel: 'In the last days, God says, I will pour out my Spirit on all people.'"

#### **V. Overall Conclusion (Up to this point in the Lecture)**

The lecture argues that the Holy Spirit is a sign that the new age of salvation has dawned, empowering believers, inspiring them to speak and prophesy, and indicating who the true people of God are, fulfilling Old Testament prophecies. The lecture will continue by examining the Holy Spirit in Pauline literature and Revelation.

## **4. Study Guide: Newman, Synoptic Gospels, Session 24, Holy Spirit, Part 1**

### **New Testament Theology: The Holy Spirit, Part 1**

#### **Study Guide Outline**

This study guide provides a framework for understanding Dr. Mathewson's lecture on the Holy Spirit in New Testament Theology, focusing on the role of the Holy Spirit as presented in the Old Testament, Gospels, and the Book of Acts.

#### **I. The Resurrection of Jesus Christ**

- **A. Significance**
  - Demonstrates Jesus as the Second Adam
  - Signifies the Resurrection of Israel
  - The already but not yet tension
- **B. Implications of Jesus' Resurrection**
  - Guarantees defeat of death
  - Demonstrates a future earthly existence
  - A physical, transformed body in the new creation

#### **II. Introduction to the Holy Spirit**

- **A. Importance**
  - Often relegated to a lesser position
  - Should not be seen as just a New Testament phenomenon
  - An integral part of God's historical plan of salvation and redemption
- **B. Plan of Study**
  - Function and role of the Holy Spirit in the Old Testament
  - Development of this theme into the New Testament, starting with the Gospels and Acts
  - Role of the Holy Spirit in the Pauline literature

- References to the Holy Spirit's function and role within the book of Revelation

### **III. The Holy Spirit in the Old Testament**

- **A. Creation**
  - Genesis 1:1-2: God's Spirit involved in creation
  - Psalms 33:6: Heavens made by the word of God, hosts by the Spirit
  - Psalm 104:30: Spirit's role in creation and renewal
- **B. Presence with the People of God**
  - Numbers 11:26-29: Spirit poured out on those who prophesy
  - Nehemiah 9:20: Spirit instructs Israel in the wilderness
  - Isaiah 63:9-11: Israel grieves the Holy Spirit
- **C. Promises of Renewed Presence**
  - Ezekiel 36 and Joel 2
  - Isaiah 32:15-18: Spirit poured out inaugurating a new creation
  - Isaiah 44:3-5: Promise to pour out Spirit on offspring
  - Ezekiel 36:26-27: New heart and spirit
  - Ezekiel 37:14: Spirit brings life and restoration
  - Joel 2:28-32: Spirit poured out on all people
- **D. Connection with the Messiah**
  - Isaiah 42:1: Spirit put on the Messiah
  - Isaiah 61:1: Spirit of the Lord upon the Messiah

### **IV. The Holy Spirit in the Gospels**

- **A. Overarching Theme**
  - Thomas Schreiner: The Spirit is the eschatological sign of the new age.
- **B. Jesus' Ministry**
  - Baptism: Spirit comes down as a dove (Matthew 3:16)
  - Anointing: Jesus anointed with the Holy Spirit (Luke 4)



- Promise of Baptism of the Holy Spirit (Matthew 3:11)
- Enabling Speech: Spirit enables disciples to speak (Matthew 10:19-20)
- **C. Luke's Gospel**
- Spirit anointing Jesus at the beginning of his ministry (Luke 4:18)
- Spirit as the spirit of prophecy
- Jesus as the one who dispenses the Holy Spirit (Luke 11:13)
- Promise of being clothed with power from on high (Luke 24:49)
- **D. John's Gospel**
- True worship in the spirit (John 4)
- Spirit designates Jesus as God's chosen one (John 1:32, 3:34)
- Holy Spirit used in the context of new creation, new birth, new covenant (John 3:5, Ezekiel 36)
- The Holy Spirit described as literally a paraclete, parakletos (John 13 through 17)

## **V. The Holy Spirit in the Book of Acts**

- **A. Prophecy and Speech**
- Fulfillment of Joel 2 (Acts 2)
- Followers filled with the Holy Spirit and speaking the word boldly (Acts 4:31)
- Holy Spirit manifesting itself in the ability of people to prophesy and to speak (Acts 11:27-30)
- **B. Empowerment**
- Jesus promises power when the Holy Spirit comes (Acts 1:8)
- **C. Pentecost Repeated**
- Acts 8 (Samaria), Acts 10 (Cornelius), Acts 19 (Ephesus)
- Holy Spirit poured out as a sign that these non-Gentiles are also the true people of God

## **Quiz**

Answer each question in 2-3 sentences.

1. What does Jesus' resurrection signify in relation to the Old Testament concept of Israel?
2. According to Dr. Mathewson, why is the Holy Spirit often given less emphasis in theological studies?
3. Give two examples from the Old Testament that demonstrate the Holy Spirit's active presence with God's people.
4. How does Isaiah 32:15-18 connect the pouring out of the Holy Spirit with the concept of a new creation?
5. What is the significance of the Holy Spirit descending upon Jesus in the form of a dove during his baptism?
6. In Luke's Gospel, how does the Holy Spirit empower Jesus' ministry?
7. According to the Gospel of John, how does the Holy Spirit identify Jesus as God's chosen one?
8. How does the Gospel of John portray the Holy Spirit as a paraclete?
9. How does the book of Acts connect the events of Pentecost with the Old Testament prophecy of Joel?
10. What is the significance of the Holy Spirit being poured out on Gentiles in the book of Acts?

### **Quiz Answer Key**

1. Jesus' resurrection signifies the restoration of Israel, fulfilling God's purposes for the nation. However, this restoration now includes all people, both Jews and Gentiles, who are united to Christ in faith, participating in this resurrection.
2. The Holy Spirit is often given less emphasis because it is sometimes relegated to a lesser position in our thinking and perceived as a Christian or church phenomenon, rather than an integral part of God's historical plan of salvation and redemption. It's sometimes treated as an "add-on" to complete discussions of the Trinity.
3. Nehemiah 9:20 describes God giving His Spirit to instruct the Israelites in the wilderness, guiding them on their path. Isaiah 63:9-11 speaks of the Israelites grieving the Holy Spirit that was among them, indicating the Spirit's presence and interaction with them.

4. Isaiah 32:15-18 speaks of the Spirit being poured out on us from on high, which leads to the desert becoming a fertile field and the fertile field seeming like a forest. This imagery illustrates the transformative power of the Holy Spirit, inaugurating a new age and restoring God's people.
5. The Holy Spirit descending upon Jesus as a dove symbolizes that the new creation has arrived. It also suggests that Jesus is now being equipped and empowered for his ministry, fulfilling Old Testament promises of the Spirit coming upon the Messiah.
6. In Luke's Gospel, the Holy Spirit empowers Jesus' ministry by anointing him (Luke 4:18), enabling him to proclaim good news to the poor, freedom for prisoners, recovery of sight for the blind, and to set the oppressed free. Jesus returns to Galilee in the power of the Spirit (Luke 4:14).
7. According to John, the Holy Spirit identifies Jesus as God's chosen one by coming down upon him and remaining (John 1:32). Also, by giving the Spirit to Jesus to pour out on his people, the Holy Spirit demonstrates that Jesus is God's chosen one (John 3:34).
8. The Gospel of John portrays the Holy Spirit as a *paraclete* or advocate who comes in the absence of Jesus. The Spirit serves as a helper, counselor, and advocate who guides believers into all truth, carries on Jesus' ministry, and mediates Jesus' presence with his people.
9. The book of Acts connects the events of Pentecost with Joel's prophecy by having Peter quote Joel 2 in Acts 2. Peter explains that the outpouring of the Holy Spirit, manifested through speaking in tongues, is a direct fulfillment of God's promise to pour out his Spirit on all people, signaling the arrival of the new age of salvation.
10. The Holy Spirit is poured out on Gentiles in the book of Acts as a sign that they are included in God's covenant. The outpouring on Gentiles proves that they are also true people of God.

## Essay Questions

1. Explore the significance of Jesus' resurrection as it relates to the Old Testament prophecies and the concept of the "already but not yet" in New Testament theology.
2. Discuss the role of the Holy Spirit in the Old Testament, focusing on how the Spirit was involved in creation, present with the people of God, and promised in relation to a renewed covenant.
3. Analyze the portrayal of the Holy Spirit in the Gospel of Luke, highlighting the key themes and instances that emphasize the Spirit's importance in Jesus' ministry and the coming of the new age of salvation.
4. Compare and contrast the depiction of the Holy Spirit in the Gospels of John and Luke, focusing on distinct emphases and theological contributions of each Gospel regarding the Spirit's role.
5. Examine the significance of the repeated Pentecost experiences in the Book of Acts, and what those experiences teach us about the spreading of the gospel to the ends of the earth.

## Glossary of Key Terms

- **Second Adam:** A theological concept that Jesus Christ is the "new" or "second" Adam who reverses the effects of the sin of the first Adam and brings about life and restoration.
- **Eschatological:** Relating to the "end times" or the ultimate destiny of humanity and the world.
- **Paraclete:** A term used in the Gospel of John to describe the Holy Spirit, often translated as "advocate," "helper," or "counselor."
- **New Covenant:** A renewed relationship between God and humanity.
- **Prophecy:** A message inspired by God.
- **Pentecost:** A Jewish festival that became the occasion for the Holy Spirit to descend upon Jesus' followers in the Book of Acts.
- **Tongues:** The supernatural ability to speak in languages unknown to the speaker.
- **Anointing:** The act of setting someone apart for a special purpose or ministry, often associated with the Holy Spirit.
- **Messiah:** The "anointed one," a term used to refer to Jesus Christ as the promised savior and king.
- **Kingdom of God:** The reign of God on earth, often associated with salvation, justice, and restoration.

## **5. FAQs on Newman, Synoptic Gospels, Session 24, Holy Spirit, Part 1, Biblicalelearning.org (BeL)**

### **Frequently Asked Questions on the Holy Spirit and Resurrection in the New Testament**

#### **1. How does the resurrection of Jesus relate to the concept of the "second Adam," and what does this signify?**

The resurrection demonstrates Jesus as the second Adam, a life-giving spirit who overturns the effects of the first Adam's sin, according to 1 Corinthians 15:45. Just as the first Adam brought sin and death, the second Adam, Jesus Christ, brings life and restoration through his resurrection.

#### **2. How does Jesus' resurrection fulfill God's purposes for Israel, and how does it extend beyond Israel?**

Jesus' resurrection signifies the restoration of Israel, fulfilling prophecies like Ezekiel 37, which speaks of the resurrection of bones and flesh being brought to life by the spirit. However, this restoration isn't limited to Israel; all people, both Jews and Gentiles, who are united to Christ in faith participate in this resurrection and restoration.

#### **3. Explain the "already but not yet" tension in the context of Jesus' resurrection.**

The resurrection is part of the "already but not yet" framework. The new age of salvation has already begun with Jesus' physical resurrection, and believers are joined to Christ's resurrection in a sense (Romans 5, Colossians 2). However, the consummated resurrection, the future physical resurrection of God's people, is still to come. Jesus is described as the "firstborn from the dead" and the "first fruits," indicating more is to follow.

#### **4. What implications does Jesus' resurrection have for our future existence, particularly concerning our physical bodies?**

Jesus' resurrection guarantees that our future existence is an earthly, physical one. It demonstrates that our hope lies in a new, transformed body suited for eternal existence in God's new creation, patterned after Christ's resurrected body, which overcomes death. This isn't just about going to heaven; it's about God's plan for His people to live as physical beings in a restored physical creation.

**5. What role did the Holy Spirit play in creation and throughout the Old Testament, and why is it important to recognize this?**

The Holy Spirit was actively involved in creation (Genesis 1:2, Psalm 33:6, Psalm 104:30) and was present with God's people throughout the Old Testament (Numbers 11:26-29, Nehemiah 9:20, Isaiah 63:9-11). Recognizing this counters the common misconception that the Holy Spirit is solely a New Testament or Christian phenomenon. The Holy Spirit is an integral part of God's historical plan of salvation and redemption.

**6. How do prophetic texts in the Old Testament anticipate the renewed presence of the Holy Spirit, and what is this renewed presence associated with?**

The prophetic texts anticipate a future day when God will pour out His Spirit on His people (Isaiah 32:15-18, Isaiah 44:3-5, Ezekiel 36:26-27, Ezekiel 37:14, Joel 2:28-32). This renewed presence of the Spirit is associated with a new creation, a renewed covenant relationship between God and His people, and the restoration of God's people.

**7. How do the Gospels portray the Holy Spirit's role in Jesus' ministry, and what are some specific examples?**

The Gospels portray the Holy Spirit as empowering and anointing Jesus for His ministry. At Jesus' baptism, the Spirit descends upon Him (Matthew 3:16). Jesus Himself quotes Isaiah 61, claiming the Spirit of the Lord is upon Him (Luke 4:18). Jesus promises a baptism of the Holy Spirit (Matthew 3:11). The Spirit also enables believers to speak when arrested (Matthew 10:19-20). Luke emphasizes the Holy Spirit's role in prophecy and inspiring speech, seen in Elizabeth and Zechariah in Luke 1.

**8. How does the book of Acts portray the outpouring of the Holy Spirit, and what does this signify for the early church and for Gentiles?**

In Acts, the outpouring of the Holy Spirit signifies that the new age of salvation has dawned, fulfilling Old Testament prophecies (Acts 2, quoting Joel 2). The Spirit empowers believers for service and inspires them to speak boldly (Acts 4:31). Crucially, the Holy Spirit is poured out on Samaritans (Acts 8), Gentiles (Acts 10, Cornelius), and others, demonstrating that they, too, are the true people of God and participants in the new covenant. The Holy Spirit is a sign that the new age of salvation predicted by the prophets is now a reality and is now being fulfilled.