

Baptism and Fullness Homework #1

Name _____

1. Read the "Preface to the Second Edition" and the "Introduction," pp. 7-17.
2. What modern movement in the church led Stott to write this book?
3. List some of the positive ways God has used this movement.
4. What three principles does Stott propose as an agreed basis for discussion?
 - 1) the _____ of _____
 - 2) the _____ of _____
 - 3) the _____ of _____
5. Give evidence of the need for a deeper work of the Holy Spirit in each of these:
 - 1) The Western church

 - 2) The rapidly-growing Third World church

 - 3) Ourselves
6. What should be our common desire and duty as Christians?
7. The will of God for the people is in the _____ of _____.
8. _____ must never be the criterion of _____; _____ must always be the criterion of _____.
9. The revelation of God's purpose in Scripture should be sought primarily in its _____ rather than its _____ parts. Why?
10. What should be our motive in seeking to learn God's purpose from Scripture? What should it *not* be?
11. Questions or comments?

Baptism and Fullness Homework #2

Name _____

1. Read pp. 19-26.
2. What is the common possession of all God's children?
3. *All* who have the _____ of _____ are _____ of _____, and *all* who are _____ of _____ have the _____ of _____.
4. What point does Stott make about Romans 8 and John 14:18-26?
5. List some of the major activities of the Holy Spirit in the experience of a Christian.
6. T/F The "baptism of the Spirit" is an exclusively New Testament idea, never alluded to in the Old Testament.
7. Explain your answer to #6.
8. What were some of the activities of the Holy Spirit in the Old Testament?
9. John was called "the baptizer" because it was characteristic of his ministry to _____; Jesus is called "the baptizer" because it is characteristic of his ministry to _____.
10. What are the two major blessings of the new covenant?
11. What four expressions are used synonymously in the first two chapters of Acts?
 - 1) _____
 - 2) _____
 - 3) _____
 - 4) _____

12. In addition to our rescue from sin, guilt, wrath and death, what does our salvation include?

13. Questions or comments?

Baptism and Fullness Homework #3

Name _____

1. Read pp. 26-36.
2. Give three differences between the ministry of the Holy Spirit in the Old Testament and his ministry today.
3. How did Peter understand Joel 2:28-32?
4. Whoever receives the divine _____ inherits the divine _____. What phrase from Acts 2:38-39 makes this clear?
5. How do we know that the 3000 who were baptized in Acts 2 received the gift of the Spirit?
6. The 120 believers at the beginning of Acts 2 had to wait to receive the Holy Spirit because they could not have received the _____ before _____.
7. The norm for today must be
 - a. receiving the forgiveness of sins and the gift of the Spirit simultaneously.
 - b. receiving forgiveness of sins and the gift of the Spirit in two distinct stages.
8. What is the most likely explanation for the Samaritan believers' failure to receive the Holy Spirit immediately upon conversion in Acts 8:5-17?
 - a. The gospel was not adequately explained to them until Peter and John's visit.
 - b. The Samaritans didn't truly believe until Peter and John came to them.
 - c. The laying-on of hands is necessary for receiving the Spirit.
 - d. In order to preserve the unity of the church, God withheld the Holy Spirit from the first Samaritan believers until two leading apostles acknowledged and confirmed their conversion.
9. What evidence is there that the "believers" in Acts 19:1-7 weren't true Christian disciples prior to Paul's visit?
 - 1) They hadn't heard of _____.
 - 2) They hadn't been _____ in the name of _____.
 - 3) Apparently, they hadn't even _____ in Jesus.
10. Questions or comments?

Baptism and Fullness Homework #4

Name _____

1. Read pp. 36-46.
2. How does the New Testament use of the term “baptism of the Spirit” support the idea that all Christians receive the Spirit at the very beginning of their Christian life?
3. Water baptism is the _____ of which Spirit baptism is the _____.
4. The New Testament writers
 - a. assume that their readers have already received the Holy Spirit.
 - b. often exhort their readers to receive the Holy Spirit.
5. 1 Corinthians 12:13 says, “For by _____ Spirit we were _____ baptized into _____ body — Jews or Greeks, slaves or free — and _____ were made to drink of _____ Spirit.” What point about the experience of Christian believers is Paul underlining here?

Side note: On page 42, Stott makes a point about active vs. passive verbs. In a sentence with an active verb, the subject *does* the verb. (I threw the ball.) In a sentence with a passive verb, the verb *is done to* the subject. (The ball was thrown.)

6. Some argue that 1 Corinthians 12:13 refers to a baptism by the Holy Spirit into the body of Christ. Give two arguments against this interpretation.
7. So, according to 1 Corinthians 12:13, _____ Christians have experienced the baptism and drinking of the Holy Spirit.
8. Which of the following are emphasized in the New Testament?
 - a. our growth into maturity
 - b. encouragement to live according to the Spirit which we have received
 - c. encouragement to receive the baptism of the Spirit as a second experience
 - d. the great act which God performed when he put us in Christ
 - e. our justification, redemption and regeneration
 - f. perfection in the future when the Savior appears
 - g. ethical conduct
9. Questions or comments?

Baptism and Fullness Homework #5

Name _____

1. Read pp. 47-54.
2. When we speak of the baptism of the Spirit we are referring to a _____-_____ gift; when we speak of the fullness of the Spirit we are acknowledging that this gift needs to be _____ and _____.
3. T/F The fullness of the Spirit is an experience reserved only for those whom God calls for a specific task. Explain your answer.
4. How does Scripture indicate that it is possible for Christians who have been baptized with the Spirit to cease to be filled with the Spirit?
- 5.
5. T/F In 1 Corinthians, Paul rebukes the unspiritual Christians in Corinth and urges them to receive the baptism of the Spirit.
6. Why is speaking in tongues not reliable evidence of the Spirit's fullness?
7. To what does Jesus refer in John 7:37-39?
8. What application does this have for us?
9. Questions or comments?

Baptism and Fullness Homework #6

Name _____

1. Read pp. 54-66.
2. The chief evidence of being Spirit-filled is (moral/miraculous), and lies in the (Spirit's gifts/Spirit's fruit).
3. According to Paul in Ephesians 5:18-21, the result of the Spirit's fullness is:
 - a. a kind of spiritual inebriation
 - b. restrained and rational moral behavior
4. Four evidences of being filled with the Spirit are listed in Ephesians 5:18-21. What are they?
 - 1) _____
 - 2) _____
 - 3) _____
 - 4) _____
5. So the proofs of the Spirit's fullness involves primarily moral relationships with _____ and _____.
6. When Paul writes "be filled with the Spirit," (choose the correct answer from each pair)
 - it is a strong recommendation/it is an obligatory command
 - it is a command to all of God's people/it is a special privilege for certain Christians
 - he means that we must yield to the Holy Spirit purely passively/he intends for us to take an active part in being filled by continually coming to Jesus
 - he is describing a continuous action/he is indicating a one-time experience
7. What is the point Stott is making with the lung-capacity illustration?
8. Why do so many Christians fail to exhibit evidence of being Spirit-filled?
9. Questions or comments?

Baptism and Fullness Homework #7

Name _____

1. Read pp. 66-75.
2. In speaking of Christians who claim to have received a further experience of the Holy Spirit, Stott mentions three possible explanations for some of them on pp. 66-67. Briefly list these explanations.
 - 1) _____
 - 2) _____
 - 3) _____
3. On page 68, what three things does Stott want to emphasize about further experiences of the Holy Spirit?
 - 1) _____
 - 2) _____
 - 3) _____
4. To some extent, our experiences will vary according to our _____. The Holy Spirit respects us as _____ and does not obliterate by _____ what we already are by _____.
5. T/F One can have an experience of the Holy Spirit apart from the Father and Son.
6. Since there is such a wide variety of experiences with God, what must we be careful to avoid?
7. What is the danger in speaking of further experiences in exaggerated language and in placing too much importance in them?
8. What does Stott mean when he says that subsequent experiences are all incomplete?
9. What cautions and exhortations does Stott issue to the following groups?
 - a. Those who have not had an unusual manifestation of the Holy Spirit
 - b. Those who may have had an unusual experience
 - c. All Christians
10. Questions or comments?

Baptism and Fullness Homework #8

Name _____

1. Read pp. 76-85.
2. The fruit of the Spirit is a portrait of whom?
3. T/F The fruit of the Spirit are like the gifts of the Spirit: certain people are blessed with certain fruits, but an individual is not given all of them.
4. When Paul speaks of the “works of the flesh,” he is referring to:
 - a. the sinful, selfish deeds we do when left to our own resources
 - b. the activities which center on our physical bodies or the material world
5. What three truths emerge from Paul’s use of the metaphor “the fruit of the Spirit?”
 - 1) its origin is _____
 - 2) its growth is _____
 - 3) maturity is _____
6. “The fruit of the Spirit” refers to
 - a. that part of us we call our spirit
 - b. qualities the Holy Spirit works in us supernaturally
7. What is the best available evidence of the indwelling of the Holy Spirit?
8. The fruit of the Spirit will be produced in us when we
 - a. yield passively to the Holy Spirit
 - b. actively make choices which contribute to the right conditions for growth
9. What response would be prompted by an understanding of the gradualness of sanctification?
10. What applications does Stott urge on pp. 84-85?
11. Questions or comments?

Baptism and Fullness Homework #9

Name _____

1. Read pp. 86-94.
2. Briefly summarize in your own words the author's main point about each of the following:
 - 1) the "gift" or "baptism" of the Spirit
 - 2) the fullness of the Spirit
 - 3) the fruit of the Spirit
3. How do unity and diversity within the church relate to the work of the Holy Spirit?
4. How do the author's definitions of "spiritual gifts" (last full paragraph on p. 87) compare to your previous understanding of the term?
5. Why is it difficult to determine precisely how many different gifts there are?
6. Which of the following could legitimately be called "spiritual gifts?"
 - a. evangelism
 - b. musical composition
 - c. radio broadcasting
 - d. hospitality
 - e. giving
 - f. poetry
 - g. teaching
 - h. healing
7. What truth about God leads Stott to argue for a link between spiritual gifts and natural talents?

8. What observation about the gifts listed in Romans 12 supports the idea of a connection between spiritual gifts and natural talents?

9. How does Stott view this link? (Give an example if it's easier to explain that way.)

10. Questions or comments?

Baptism and Fullness Homework #10

Name _____

1. Read pp. 94-102.
2. Give some examples of gifts which are, apparently, not miraculous.
3. How would you respond to someone who asserts that miracles don't happen today?
4. What would you say to someone who says that everything God does is a miracle?
5. How is a healing brought about by medical treatment a divine healing?
6. What was the major purpose of Biblical miracles?
7. Around what four periods of revelation do the Biblical miracles center?
8. What attitude does Stott propose we adopt toward miraculous claims today?
9. What about Mark 16:17-18? Doesn't this passage seem to indicate that miracles should be common today?
10. In what three different senses does the word "apostle" appear to be used in the New Testament?

11. Why can there not be apostles (in the sense of the word used in 1 Corinthians 12:28,29 and Ephesians 4:11) in today's church?

12. What is the meaning of the word "prophet" as used in Scripture?

13. Why can we say that the charisma of prophecy is no longer given?

14. What is God's way of teaching in today's church?

15. Questions or comments?

Baptism and Fullness Homework #11

Name _____

1. Read pp. 102-111.
2. Why is each of the following a misuse of the word “charismatic?”
 - 1) “charismatic” Christian ministry appointed by God, as opposed to “institutional” ministry appointed by the church

 - 2) “charismatic” personalities, who possess a certain charm and genius

 - 3) the “charismatic” movement, a certain group of Christians within the church
3. What evidence is there that spiritual gifts are given to all Christians?
4. How should the knowledge that spiritual gifts are bestowed on all Christians affect the life of the church?
5. Besides spiritual gifts, to what other gift of God is the term *charisma* applied in the New Testament? How should this affect our attitude regarding the spiritual gifts God gives us?
6. T/F The bestowal of spiritual gifts is the exclusively work of the third person the Trinity, the Holy Spirit.

Baptism and Fullness Homework #12

Name _____

1. Read pp. 111-119.
2. For what purpose are spiritual gifts given? How should they be used?
3. What case does Stott make for regarding the teaching gifts as having the highest value?
4. What three points does Stott make to support the assertion that the “tongues” in Acts 2 is the same phenomenon referred to in 1 Corinthians?
5. Make an argument against private tongue-speaking.
6. Read 1 Corinthians 14. Give two points that indicate there is likely some irony or sarcasm when Paul speaks of the tongue-speaker edifying himself.
7. What, according to Ephesians 4:11, 12, is the purpose of the teaching gifts?
8. Why is there no need to choose between gifts and love?
9. _____ issues in _____, _____ uses the _____, the highest _____ is the teaching of _____, but _____ must be spoken in _____.

10. Summarize what you have learned from this book.

11. Questions or comments?