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TH602. Systematic Theology II
Assignment 8: Bird 6.1 - 6.3.5.2

Quiz Questions

1- Complete the phrase from Bird: "The Holy Spirit is eclipsed partly because evangelicals lay such a high stress on _____." (667)

A: Christology

2- Who wrote the work "On the Spirit" which defended the Spirit's divine nature?

A: Basil of Caesarea

3- What organization defines Spirit baptism as accompanied by the manifestation of tongues?

A: the WAGFSF (World Assemblies of God)

4- Circle the following word which does not represent a theory of the Spirit's Inspiration of Scripture?

Dynamic, Verbal, Community, Intuition, Ecclesiastical

A: Ecclesiastical

5- What book of the Bible is used by Bird as an example of having different textual editions and sizes depending on which fragment of ancient text is used?

A: Jeremiah

Terms

Filioque - the latin term that summarizes the Niceno-Constantinopolitan Creed that states the Holy Spirit proceeds from the Father *and the Son* (283).

Dynamic theory of Inspiration - this view ascribes to the combined work of the Spirit with the humanity of the writers in developing Scripture.

Inerrancy - according to the Chicago statement of Biblical Inerrancy, it means that "Scripture, having been given by divine inspiration, is infallible, so that, far from misleading us, it is true and reliable in all the matters it addresses. . . . Scripture in its entirety is inerrant, being free from all falsehood, fraud, or deceit" (721).

Summary

Chapters 6.1 to 6.3.5.2 discuss the doctrine of the Holy Spirit. Bird begins by exploring the biblical and theological foundations of the Holy Spirit, including the Spirit as the promise of the gospel, the liberator of humanity, and the empowerer of the gospel. Bird then turns to the person of the Holy Spirit, emphasizing the personality and purpose of the Spirit as a unique identity within the Godhead. The Holy Spirit is therefore also God and possesses all attributes and qualities of God. Bird discusses the division between the western and eastern church on the filioque controversy, concluding that "the Holy Spirit proceeds from the divine being of the triune God" (686). Bird then turns to the work of the Holy Spirit, examining the Spirit's role in regeneration, sanctification, and spiritual gifts. Bird also discusses the various views on the baptism of the Holy Spirit and the filling of the Spirit, and their relationship to conversion and Christian experience. Bird addresses the issue of the cessation of spiritual gifts and arguing for a continuationist view. He finalizes by discussing the various theories around the Spirit's role in inspiring the work of

Scripture, supporting the dynamic theory. Overall, Bird presents a comprehensive view of the Holy Spirit, highlighting the importance of the Spirit in the Christian life and emphasizing the Spirit's role in empowering believers for ministry.