

Laying The Foundation – Volume 2

by Derek Prince

— Study Note Outline —
LTF2

Five Tape Series

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Immersion In The Spirit

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I. Holy Spirit Promised Before Pentecost

A. In *all* four Gospels

1. Matthew 3:11
2. Mark 1:8
3. Luke 3:16
4. John 1:33
 - a. Lamb of God
 - b. Son of God
 - c. The One who baptizes with the Holy Spirit
5. Promise renewed by Jesus (Acts 1:4–5)

B. Fulfilled at Pentecost (Acts 2:1–4). In three phases:

1. Baptism: Immersion from above
2. Filled: each one, individually
3. Supernatural outflow: Speaking in other tongues (Matt. 12:34b)
 - a. Your heart is full when it overflows
 - b. The Holy Spirit overflows in speech

C. Described as a seal (2 Cor. 1:22; Eph. 1:14)

1. It marks you out as His possession
2. The Holy Spirit is a deposit on God's purchase of you
 - a. The seal the apostles received (Acts 2:4)
 - b. The seal which they accepted in others
 - c. They never asked for any other seal
 - d. The New Testament offers no other seal

D. Demonstrated in the house of Cornelius (Acts 10:46, 11:15)

II. A Distinct Experience From Salvation

A. The Samaritans (Acts 8:12–17)

B. The conversion of Saul (Acts 9:17–18)

C. Disciples at Ephesus (Acts 19:1–6; compare Eph. 1:13)

D. Two ways to receive:

1. Direct from God (Acts 2:1–4, 10:44–47)
2. Laying on of hands (Acts 8:14–19, 9:17, 19:6)

III. Purposes Of The Baptism

- A. To receive supernatural power from God (Acts 1:8)
 - 1. For witness and service
 - a. Romans 15:18–19
 - b. 1 Cor. 2:1–5
 - c. Hebrews 2:3–4
 - 2. To make unity of the body effective (1 Cor. 12:12–14)
- B. May be accompanied by strong emotional and physical reactions
 - 1. Abraham (Gen. 17:1–3)
 - 2. Israel (Lev. 9:24)
 - 3. Joshua (Josh. 5:14)
 - 4. Priests (2 Chron. 5:12–14)
 - 5. Jeremiah (Jer. 20:9, 23:9)
 - 6. Apostles (Acts 2:13)
 - 7. John the apostle (Rev. 1:17)
 - 8. The human body is the Spirit's temple (1 Cor. 6:19)
 - 9. The decisive member is the tongue (James 3:4–8)
 - 10. Designed to glorify God (Psalm 16:9; Acts 2:26)

IV. Seven Requirements For Receiving

- A. Repent (Acts 2:38)
- B. Be baptized (Acts 2:38)
- C. Thirst (John 7:37–38)
- D. Come to Jesus (John 7:37–38)
- E. Ask (Luke 11:13)
- F. Receive/drink (Acts 8:14–15; John 7:37)
- G. Yield/offer your members/organs of speech (Rom. 6:13)

Transmitting God's Power 4166

I. Laying On of Hands (Hebrews 6:2)

- A. Ensures continuity of life and leadership of God's people
- B. Spiritual purposes added to common human practice
 - 1. To transmit: blessings, authority, wisdom, the Holy Spirit, a spiritual gift or ministry
 - 2. To commission:
 - a. Recognize: not appoint, but recognize God's choice
 - b. Set apart: to a certain task/ministry
 - c. Endorse: give authority
 - d. Equip: transmission of spiritual authority

II. Examples From Old Testament

- A. Jacob laid hands on the sons of Joseph (Gen. 48:8–19)
 - 1. Imparted a blessing
 - 2. Determined their destiny
- B. Moses laid hands on Joshua (Num. 27:18–23; Deut. 34:9)
 - 1. Set apart
 - 2. Endorsed
 - 3. Equipped
- C. Elisha laid hands on king Joash (2 Kings 13:14–17)
 - 1. Endorsed

2. Imparted supernatural spiritual authority

III. Purposes Indicated In New Testament

- A. To impart healing to the sick
 1. To the unsaved (Mark 16:17–18; Luke 4:40–41)
 2. For church members, accompanied by anointing with oil (James 5:14–15)
- B. To impart (the gift of) the Holy Spirit
 1. The Samaritans (Acts 8:14–20)
 2. Saul of Tarsus (Acts 9:17–18)
 3. Disciples of Ephesus (Acts 19:1–6)
- C. To commission church servants/deacons (Acts 6:1–7)
 1. Transmit authority
 2. Set apart, endorse, equip
- D. To send out apostles (Acts 13:1–4, 14:26–27)
 1. Transmit authority
 2. Set apart, endorse, equip
- E. To appoint elders (Acts 14:23; 1 Tim. 5:17–22; Titus 1:5)
 1. Transmit authority
 2. Set apart, endorse, equip
- F. To impart a spiritual gift (*charisma*)
 1. Romans 1:11–12
 2. 2 Timothy 1:6
- G. By extension, to similar situations

IV. Apostleship Of Timothy (1 Thess. 1:1, 2:6)

- A. Chosen by Paul, endorsed by local elders (Acts 16:1–3)
- B. Paul and elders lay hands on him
 1. 1 Timothy 4:14
 2. 2 Timothy 1:6
- C. Accompanied by prophecy (1 Tim. 4:14)
- D. Effect on Timothy's life (1 Tim. 1:18)

V. Dangers And Safeguards

- A. Dangers (1 Tim. 5:22)
 1. Endorsing someone unfit or unworthy
 2. Spiritual “contamination”
- B. Safeguards
 1. With prayer and humility
 2. Be directed by the Holy Spirit (Rom. 8:14)
 3. Be protected by the blood of Jesus (Heb. 13:12)
 4. Empowered against evil forces (Luke 10:19)

At The End Of Time 4167

I. A New Order

- A. Out of time; into eternity
- B. Ultimate reality is spiritual and eternal (2 Cor. 4:17–18)
 1. Visible – physical – temporary
 2. Invisible – spiritual – eternal

- C. This present world order is *not* our home
 1. Hebrews 13:14
 2. 1 Corinthians 15:19
- D. The importance of biblical prophecy (2 Pet. 1:16–19)
 1. Prophetic word is the light in a dark place
 2. Prophetic word offers the sure conviction that Christ is coming again
 3. Prophecy originates with God, not man (v. 20–21)
 4. All Old Testament prophecy concerning Jesus was fulfilled *literally*, not allegorically

II. General Trend At The Close Of The Age

- A. Righteousness and wickedness mature simultaneously
 1. Isaiah 60:1–3
 2. Parable of the Tares: tares and wheat grow together until the harvest (Matt. 13:37–43)
 3. Revelation 22:10–12
- B. Tribulation before the return of Jesus
 1. Matthew 24:21–22, 29–31
 2. Corruption is irreversible
- C. Comfort for Christians (Luke 21:25–28)
- D. Church to complete her task—preaching the gospel (Matt. 24:8–14)

III. Events Following The Return Of Jesus

- A. Resurrection and judgment of true Christians
 1. The rapture (1 Thess. 4:15–17)
 2. Judgment of Christians (2 Cor. 5:10)
- B. Overthrow of antichrist and his forces (Rev. 19:19–21)
- C. Satan bound for 1,000 years (Rev. 20:1–3)
- D. Salvation and restoration of Israel (Rom. 11:25–26)
- E. Judgment of the Gentile nations, at the beginning of the millennium, based on their treatment of the Jewish people
 1. Joel 3:1–2
 2. Matt. 25:31–46
- F. Establishment of Christ’s millennial kingdom
 1. Isaiah 24:19–23
 2. Revelation 20:4
- G. Satan briefly released at the end of the millennium (Rev. 20:7–10)
- H. Final rebellion of nations (Rev. 20:8–9)
- I. Present heaven and earth pass away
 1. 2 Peter 3:7–13
 2. Revelation 21:1
- J. Resurrection and judgment of all remaining dead (Rev. 20:12–15)
- K. A new heaven and earth
 1. 2 Peter 3:13
 2. Revelation 21:1
- L. Jesus hands over kingdom to the Father (1 Cor. 15:22–28)

Resurrection Of The Body

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I. Introduction (Heb. 6:2)

- A. Resurrection: “To stand up again”
- B. Human personality consists of: (1 Thess. 5:23)
 - 1. Body
 - 2. Soul
 - 3. Spirit
 - 4. The body dies and is resurrected; spirit and soul continue to exist
- C. Departed soul/spirit in Sheol/Hades (Luke 16:22–26)
 - 1. Persistence of personality—no loss of identity
 - 2. Recognition of persons
 - 3. Recollection of life on earth
 - 4. Consciousness of present conditions
 - 5. A complete separation between righteous and unrighteous
- D. Before Jesus’ death:
 - 1. All souls passed into *Hades* (Greek)—*Sheol* (Hebrew)
 - a. The unseen world
 - b. The place of departed souls
 - 2. Two separate areas for righteous and unrighteous—the righteous in Abraham’s bosom
- E. At Jesus’ death:
 - 1. Jesus’ *spirit* was committed to the Father (Luke 23:46)
 - 2. Jesus’ *soul* descended into *Sheol/Hades* (Acts 2:31; 1 Peter 3:18–19)
 - 3. Jesus’ *body* was laid in the tomb (John 19:40–42)
- F. At Jesus’ resurrection—spirit and soul reunited with body
- G. After death and resurrection of Jesus, destiny of righteous believers changes
 - 1. Spirits of believers ascend directly to God
 - a. Stephen (Acts 7:59)
 - b. Paul (Phil. 1:23–24)
 - 2. Jesus’ death and resurrection affected the whole universe
 - 3. He released the righteous from Hades

II. Jesus’ Resurrection Guarantees Ours

- A. Resurrection compared to a birth (Col. 1:18)
 - 1. Jesus the first-born of the dead
 - 2. Jesus is the head
 - 3. The body is the church (all true believers)
 - 4. When the head is born, the body will follow
- B. His resurrection body is a pattern for ours (Phil. 3:20–21)
 - 1. Our body of humiliation will become glorious
 - 2. Changed to the likeness of His body
 - 3. Everyone who has this hope purifies himself (1 John 3:2)
- C. His resurrection body not limited by space or time
- D. Pattern of seed: continuity plus change (1 Cor. 15:35–38)
 - 1. Our body at death is planted like a seed
 - 2. Continuity: You get what you plant
 - 3. Change: The result is much different from the actual seed, i.e.: If you plant an apple seed, you get an apple tree but the result, the tree, is much different from the seed
 - 4. Jesus identified His body as the *same body* that was crucified (Luke 24:38–39; John 20:20)
- E. Five specific changes in our resurrection bodies: (1 Cor. 15:42–44, 52–53)
 - 1. Corruptible – Incorruptible

- (subject to decay)
- 2. Mortal — Immortality
(subject to death)
- 3. Dishonor — Glory
- 4. Weakness — Power
- 5. Natural — Spiritual (as opposed to soulish)
- F. Attestation of Jesus' resurrection
 1. Everything depends on this fact (1 Cor. 15:14)
 2. Primarily Old Testament Scriptures
 - a. The prophets' messages were for us, not them (1 Pet. 1:10–12)
 - b. Psalm 16:9–11
 - c. Psalm 7:20–21
 - d. Hosea 6:1–2; Eph. 2:4–6
 3. Secondarily, human witnesses

III. Importance Of Resurrection

- A. God's vindication of Jesus (Rom. 1:3–4)
- B. The basis for our justification
 1. Romans 4:25
 2. Romans 10:9–10
- C. The guarantee of Christ's power to save (Heb. 7:25)
- D. The completion of our redemption
 1. Our resurrection body is the completion of our salvation (Phil. 3:10–12)
 2. Romans 8:23
- E. The consummation of union (1 Thess. 4:17)
- F. The resurrection in three phases: (1 Cor. 15:22–24)
 1. Christ the firstfruits (Lev. 23:10–11; Matt. 27:51–53)
 2. Those who are Christ's at His coming
 - a. 1 Thessalonians 4:16–17
 - b. Revelation 20:4
 - c. (End of first resurrection—Rev. 20:5)
 3. Final general resurrection (Rev. 20:12–13)

Final Judgment 4169

I. Eternal Judgment (Heb. 6:2; Heb. 9:27)

- A. Two kinds of judgment:
 1. In history: Punishment or blessing on succeeding generations
 - a. Idolatry (Exodus 20:4–6)
 - b. Iniquity (Jer. 32:18)
 - c. Righteousness (Ps. 103:17–18)
 2. In eternity: Each individual answers for his *own* life (Ezek. 18:1–4, 20)
- B. Five principles of God's judgment: (Rom. 2:1–16)
 1. According to *truth* (v. 1–2)
 2. According to *deeds* (v. 6)
 - a. 1 Peter 1:17
 - b. Recorded in "books" (Rev. 20:2)
 3. No respect of persons—16 times in the Bible (v. 11)

4. According to measure of light (v. 12) [compare Matt. 11:20–24]
5. Includes *secret thoughts* and *motives* (v. 16)

II. Successive Scenes Of Judgment

- A. Before the judgment seat of Christ: *Christians only*
 1. 1 Peter 1:17, 4:17
 2. Romans 14:10–12
 3. 2 Corinthians 5:10
- B. Five main features of Christian judgment:
 1. Individual—each one will answer
 2. Things done in the body
 3. Only two categories: *good* or *bad*—*no neutrality*
 4. Not for condemnation
 - a. John 3:18
 - b. John 5:24
 - c. Romans 8:1
 5. For assessment of service (1 Cor 3:11–15)
 - a. Tested by fire
 - b. Not quantity; quality
- C. Three requirements to stand the fire
 1. Motive: *For God's glory* (1 Cor. 10:31)
 2. Obedience: According to God's Word (Matt. 7:21–27)
 3. Power: The Holy Spirit (Rom. 15:18–19)
- D. Patterns of judgment:
 1. Parable of the Talents (Matt. 25:14–30)
Parable of the Pounds/Minas (Luke 19:11–27)
 2. Three applications:
 - a. Not to use is to lose (Luke 19:26)
 - b. Not to do good when you can is *sin* (James 4:17)
 - c. All who did *nothing* were *totally rejected* (Matt. ch. 25)
- E. During the Great Tribulation: *Israel*
 1. God blesses Israel direct but the Gentiles through the Jews
 2. God judges the Gentiles direct but the Jews through the Gentiles
 3. Jeremiah 30:3–7
 4. Ezekiel 20:33–38
- F. Before Christ's millennial throne: *Gentile nations* (Matt. 25:31–46)
According to how they treated the brothers of Jesus (Jews):
 1. *Either* admitted into the kingdom (Matt. 25:34)
 2. *Or* condemned to everlasting punishment (Matt. 25:41, 46)
- G. Before the Great White Throne: *all remaining dead* (Rev. 20:11–15)
 1. Every life recorded in a book (v. 12)
 2. Mercy for those enrolled in Book of Life (v. 12, 15)
 3. Basis of judgment
 - a. Romans 2:6–10
 - b. Matt. 12:41–42
- H. Personal application: 1 Cor. 11:31–32