



Gifts of the Holy Spirit

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The Nine Charismata of the Holy Spirit

I: The Need for Supernatural Testimony

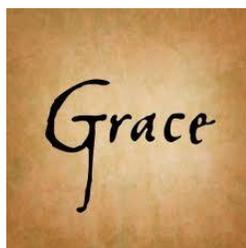
Jesus prophesied that supernatural signs would accompany the preaching of the Good News throughout the world: “Go into all the world and preach the gospel to every person...And these signs (*semeia*) will follow those who believe: In My name they will cast out demons; they will speak with new tongues; they will take up serpents; and if they drink anything deadly, it will by no means hurt them; they will lay hands on the sick, and they will recover” (Mark 16:15, 17,18).

Paul determined to use simple speech backed up with the “demonstration of the Spirit and of power (*dunamis*), that [their] faith should not be in the wisdom of men but in the power of God” (1 Cor. 2:1-5).

Paul further stressed that the supernatural, i.e., “mighty signs and wonders,” which he wrought “by the power of the Spirit of God” were necessary whenever and wherever he ministered, so that he could “fully preach the gospel of Christ” (Rom. 15:18,19). Is the Gospel *fully preached* today? The larger church is ignorant of the Spirit’s grace gifts, the *charismata*.

II: Defining *Charisma*

Paul understood grace as both “unmerited favor” and “operational power.” The Greek word for grace is *charis* (kar.ees).



He attached the common suffix *ma* to it and coined the word *charisma*. Paul followed the custom of what had been done with the word air (*pneu*) in making it wind (*pneuma*). This suffix means a portion of whatever it is attached to, or the result of whatever it is attached to, or the movement of whatever it is attached to. Thus, *charisma* (gift) is a portion of grace, the result of grace and the movement of grace. (Grace being understood here as God’s operational power.) A *charisma* is a portion of God’s operational power or functional ability which is freely given (as all grace gifts are). The plural form is *charismata*, the *ta* comparing with “s” in English.

GREEK	ENGLISH
<i>Charismata</i>	Gifts
<i>Charis</i>	Grace
<i>Charisma</i>	Gift = Portion of operational power given freely
<i>Pneu</i>	Air
<i>Pneuma</i>	Wind = Flowing or moving of air

When we understand the Gifts of the Spirit as Grace Portions activated and energized by the Spirit, our minds are renewed from seeing the *Charismata* (Gifts) as power with God which is **earned** but as portions of God’s ability which are freely given (**unearned**). Our thinking becomes, as Paul’s was, **grace based** and we understand why the Grace Giftings are freely given to all believers without regard to human merit, only to **human availability**. If we are Spirit filled believers and are available to Him we can manifest the *charismata* gifts.



III: Facts About the *Charismata* Gifts

Once bestowed a *charisma* is not revoked (Rom. 11:29), but it must be returned to God at death or the coming of Christ as one part of stewardship (1 Pet. 4:10,11). Every believer has been given a *charisma*/gift regardless if he ever manifests it (1 Cor 12:7; 1 Pet. 4:10). Although God doesn't take it back during lifetime, a Christian may neglect a *charisma* as did Timothy (1 Tim. 4:14), and have to stir it up again (2 Tim. 1:6-7). The Holy Spirit, the *Paraclete* (one called alongside to bring aid), helps a disciple in the area of the *charismata* as in all areas of Christian living. He energizes the *charismata* gifts in each believer for the common good of all (1 Cor. 12:7, 11).



III: Three Groupings with Three *Charismata* in Each Group

Revelatory Group: *Word of Wisdom, Word of Knowledge, Discerning of Spirits*

Power Group: *Faith, Gifts of Healings, Workings of Miracles*

Vocal Group: *Prophecy, Kinds of Tongues, Interpretation of Tongues*

A. Revelatory Group

These are gifts which supernaturally **reveal**, show, or unveil something. They involve making known facts of the spiritual or natural realm which are not perceptible or readily known through the natural sense faculties of sight, smell, taste, feel, or hearing. They are revealed by the Holy Spirit through the human spirit to the human mind. **Through these gifts the Holy Spirit reveals God's purposes in a meeting or an individual's life, or helps confirm something outwardly He has already spoken to a believer or church inwardly. They provide super-natural direction, assistance, and insight, and help release a person or church into a greater flow of God's Spirit**

B. Power Group

These are gifts which supernaturally **do** something. **Through these giftings the**

Holy Spirit does the mighty works of God in peoples' lives (saved and unsaved) helping promote the Kingdom of God in areas where Christ is not widely known, and strengthening believers in their faith in the power of God.

C. Vocal Group

These are gifts which supernaturally **say** something. The speaker becomes the mouthpiece of God, in a sense and only when the Spirit is inspiring him/her.

Through these gifts the Holy Spirit speaks God's heart in a meeting or an individual's life, producing edification, exhortation, and comfort. "Kinds of tongues" can release praise and worship in new levels unreached before.

"Interpretation" can be a hammer which breaks the rock in pieces (stony heart). These gifts often couple with the revelatory gifts, especially in the area of personal prophecy.

V: The Individual *Charismata*

Note the order of the listing in 1 Cor. 12:8-10. Why does Paul list them in this manner? Supernatural order. Cf. Gal. 5:22-23 and note how each fruit corresponds with each *charisma*/gift:

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. The Word of Wisdom | 1. Love |
| 2. The Word of Knowledge | 2. Joy |
| 3. Faith | 3. Peace |
| 4. Gifts of Healings | 4. Longsuffering |
| 5. Working of Miracles | 5. Gentleness |
| 6. Prophecy | 6. Goodness |
| 7. Discerning of Spirits | 7. Faithfulness |
| 8. Kinds of Tongues | 8. Meekness |
| 9. Interpretation of tongues | 9. Self-Control |

VI: Revelatory Group: *Word of Wisdom, Word of Knowledge, Discerning of Spirits*

These gifts come to believers in various ways. They operate in visions, dreams, "hearing" the voice of the Lord, and through the vocal gifts of the Holy Spirit.

The Word of Wisdom

Definition: A fragment of God's wisdom revealed in a given moment by the Spirit apart from the natural reasoning process which provides supernatural direction and guidance in accordance with God's purpose.

Examples in the Old Testament

1. The Lord's instructions to Samuel concerning Saul (1 Sam. 9:15-17)
2. Samuel's instructions to Saul (1 Sam. 10:1-16)
3. The Lord's instructions to Samuel concerning David (1 Sam. 16:1-14)
4. The Lord's directions to Elijah to go to the Brook Cherith, Zarephath (1 Kings 17:2-9)
5. Elijah's instruction to the widow of Zarephath (1 Kings 17:10-16)
6. The Lord's instruction to anoint Hazael, Jehu, and Elisha (1 Kings 19:15-17)
7. Elisha's direction to make the valley full of ditches (2 Kings 3:13-25)
8. Elisha's instruction to the prophet's widow (2 Kings 4:1-7)
9. Elisha's instruction to bring some flour and put in the deadly stew (2 Kings 4:38-41)
10. Elisha's instruction to Naaman to dip seven times in Jordan (2 Kings 5:1-19)
11. Elisha's instruction to the king of Israel on military positioning (2 Kings 6:8-12)

Examples in the Gospels

1. Joseph's dream to take Mary as his wife (Matt. 1:20)
2. Joseph's direction to name her son "Jesus" (Matt. 1:21)
3. Joseph's dream to take his wife and young child to Egypt (Matt. 2:12-15)
4. Joseph's dream to take his family back to Israel (Matt. 2:19-23)
5. Jesus' instruction to the rich young ruler (Matt. 19:21)
6. Jesus' instruction to the disciples to prepare the Passover (Matt. 26:17-19; Mark 14:12-16; Luke 22:7-13)
7. Simeon's leading to the Christ Child (Luke 2:25-35)



8. Jesus' warning to the former lame man to quit sinning (John 5:14)

Examples in Acts

1. Philip's direction to leave Samaria (Acts 8:26-29)

Philip was directed by the Holy Spirit's vision of an angel to leave Samaria. Perhaps an angelic vision was required because an inner nudge would not have been sufficient to leave a great revival and go into the desert. Note: The Ethiopian Eunuch became the first Bishop in Ethiopia and helped establish the church in that nation. Philip was temporarily directed to leave a short term ministry to multitudes and take up a long term ministry to one.

2. Ananias' direction to minister to a future apostle (Acts 9:10-19)

Ananias perceived the Lord Jesus in a Holy Spirit vision and was told where to go and to whom to minister, although he first argued with the Lord Jesus during an open vision!

3. Agabus' prediction of great famine (Acts 11:28-30)

Agabus was a proven prophet (his gift had been verified before). When he "showed by the Spirit that there was going to be a great famine...the disciples, each according to his ability, determined to send relief to the brethren dwelling in Judea."

The Word of Wisdom often concerns the future and provides direction for preparation in the covenant community. This gift instructs people as to what they should do, where they should go, how they should provide, etc.

4. The setting apart of Saul and Barnabas for apostolic ministry (Acts 13:1-5)

As five "prophets and teachers" in the

Antioch church were ministering to the Lord and fasting "the Holy Spirit said, 'Now separate to Me Barnabas and Saul for the work to which I have called them'" (v. 2). What was that work? They were already "prophets and teachers." Saul (Paul) had been separated for God's work from his mother's womb (Gal. 1:15). His ministry as a teacher and/or prophet was preparatory for his ministry as an apostle. The Holy Spirit was watching over him and noting his

advancement when he, along with Barnabas who became his apostolic helper, was signaled out for greater ministry. "Sent" (v. 3) means *apostolicized*. The Word of Wisdom was given to release the first apostles from the Antioch church.

5. *Agabus' prediction of Paul's arrest* (Acts 21:10-13)

Prophet Agabus showed exactly how and in what manner Paul's hands and feet would be bound by the Jews at Jerusalem and then that he would be turned over to the Romans. He made no application, but then submitted to the brethren who urged Paul not to go, acting on their human wisdom. Paul knew from his conversion that he was "a chosen vessel" who would stand before kings and testify to them about the Lord Jesus (Acts 9: 15-16). He understood from Agabus' word that the Holy Spirit was telling him this was the time, so that Paul could be forewarned and, thus, forearmed.

Conclusion: *The Word of Wisdom is specially revealed direction to lead a person into God's purpose. It is not natural wisdom (i.e., business wisdom), nor is it godly wisdom which a believer grows in and may ask for more of and it will be given (James 1:5-8). It is a charisma (portion of operational power) given by the Holy Spirit and is totally supernatural (above the realm of human thinking).*

The Word of Knowledge

Definition: *A fragment of God's knowledge revealed in a given moment by the Spirit apart from the natural reasoning process which provides supernatural information in accordance with God's purpose.*

Examples in the Old Testament

1. Samuel's revelation to Saul that the lost donkeys had been found (1 Sam. 9:20)
2. The Lord's revelation that Saul was hiding among the equipment (1 Sam. 10:22)
3. Samuel's understanding that Eliab was not to be anointed as king and that David was (1 Sam. 16:6-12)

4. The revelation that the Lord had preserved 7,000 true worshippers (1 Kings 19:18)
5. The revelation that Ahaziah had sent messengers to Baal (2 Kings 1:2-8)
6. The revelation that Elijah would be taken (2 Kings 2:3, 5)
7. The revelation that Gehazi had gone to Naaman to take from his treasures (2 Kings 5:22-27)

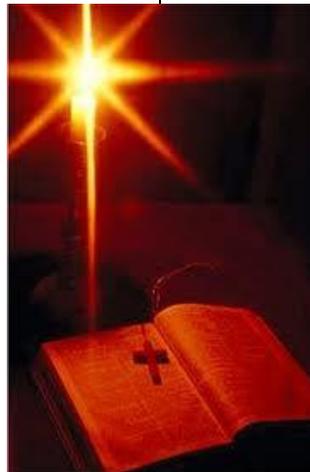
Examples in the Gospels and Acts

1. Every time Jesus knew the thoughts of people (Matt. 9:4; 12:25; Luke 5:22; 6:8)
2. Peter's revelation that Jesus is the Messiah, the Son of the living God (Matt. 16:13-17)
3. Jesus' anticipation of Peter's question about the temple tax (Matt. 17:24-27)
4. Jesus' revelation that the Samaritan woman had been married five times (John 4:18)
5. The Spirit's revelation that three men were seeking Peter (Acts 10:19)

Conclusion: *The Word of Knowledge is specially revealed facts about persons, places, or things. It is often used in the Healing Ministry in conjunction with the Gifts of Healings and Working of Miracles. It is often used in the Prophetic Ministry in conjunction with the Word of Wisdom and Discerning of Spirits conveyed through the gift of Prophecy or Interpretation of Tongues.*

Discerning of Spirits

Definition: *A supernatural ability whereby the Holy Spirit enables a person to discern the true nature of spirits, whether they are operating through individuals or make their presence in the spirit realm known by vision or sensation. This gift includes the true discerning of angelic spirits, whether they are from God or are Satan's ministers. This gift includes the discerning of the human spirit, whether it is truly of God or counterfeit. This gift includes discerning what type of demon(s) may be hindering the work of*



the Lord in an area, or tormenting an individual going through deliverance.

Examples in the Bible

1. Everywhere a person saw or heard angels was an example of this gift (Gen. 16:7-11; 21:17; 22:11,15; 31:11; Exod. 3:2; Num. 22:22-35;



Judges 2:1-4; 6:11-22; 13:1-21; 2 Sam. 24:16-17; 1 Kings 13:18; 19:5-7; 2 Kings 1:3,15; Acts 8:26; 10:7; 11:13; 12:7-11; 27:23)

2. Elisha prayed that his servant's eyes would open (2 Kings

7:13-17)

3. Jesus discerned Nathanael's heart upon first meeting him (John 1:43-51)
4. Jesus discerned the hearts of the worshippers in Jerusalem and refused to reveal Himself to them (John 2:23-25)
5. Jesus generally discerned every man He encountered (John 2:24-25)
6. Peter's discerned that Satan had filled Ananias' wicked heart (Acts 5:1-11)
7. Paul discerned that Elymas' heart was full of deceit and fraud (Acts 13:8-11)

Conclusion: The Discerning of Spirits is often used with the other Revelatory Gifts and is sometimes combined with the Vocal Gifts. Its purpose is to discern the true nature of a person's heart, the type of evil spirits one is tormented by, and/or the presence and working of angels.

VII: Power Group: Faith, Gifts of Healings, Working of Miracles

These gifts flow through supernatural *dunamis* anointings of the Spirit. They supernaturally do or perform great things to advance the Kingdom of God.

Faith

Definition: The gift of faith is the supernatural impartation of the very faith of God enabling a person to do His works.

It is far above that person's



"measure of faith" (Rom. 12:3) and differs from the faith a believer begins growing in from salvation onwards (Gal. 5:23; 2 Thess. 1:3). This is a charisma (portion of operational power) which is far above and beyond the faith

the just live by. It is the exercise of God's very faith which He demonstrated when He created the worlds. It is used in the realm of nature, the raising of the dead, and creative miracles.

Examples in the Old Testament

1. Moses wrought his signs and wonders prior to the Exodus (Exod. 34:10-12)
2. Joshua commanded the sun to not go down (Josh. 10:12-13)
3. Gideon blew his trumpet and Israel gathered to him (Judges 6:34)
4. Elijah declared there would not be dew nor rain but by his word (1 Kings 17:1)
5. Elijah called down fire on Mt. Carmel. He did it by a special word God gave him releasing extraordinary faith (1 Kings 18:36)
6. Elisha struck the Jordan with Elijah's mantle (2 Kings 2:12-15)
7. Elisha made the ax-head swim (2 Kings 6:1-7)

Examples in the Gospels

1. **Jesus' miracles over nature:** (His three water miracles) Jesus turned water into wine (John 2:1-11); stilled the storm (Matt. 8:23-27; Mark 5:35-41; Luke 8:22-25); and walked on water (Matt. 14:22-33). Jesus cursed the fig tree and it immediately withered (Matt. 21:18-19; Mark 11:12-24)
2. **Jesus' miracles over death:** (His three resuscitations) Jesus raised the widow's son (Luke 7:11-16); He raised the young girl (Matt. 9:18-26; Mark 5:21-43; Luke 8:40-56); He raised Lazarus (John 11)
3. **Jesus' miracles of provision:** (His three food provisions) He fed the multitude of 4,000 Gentiles (Matt 15:32-39; Mark 8:1-10); He fed the multitude of 5,000 Jews (Matt. 14:13-21; Mark 6:31-44; Luke 9:11-17; John 6:1-13); He fed his disciples on the seashore (John 21:1-14)

Note: In each of the above examples, the

gift of faith operated in conjunction with the working of miracles. Did you notice that His miracles ran in triplets? This was a Jewish way of saying something was permanent and unchanging.

Examples in Acts

1. The lame man's healing at the Beautiful Gate (Acts 3:1-11) *Note:* Peter was given unusual faith at that precise moment which worked with the gift of Working of Miracles.
2. Peter raised Aeneas (Acts 9:32-35)
3. Paul pronounced blindness on Elymas (Acts 13:11)
4. This gift was given the lame man at Lystra which when Paul saw he had it, told him to get up (Acts 14:6-10).
5. Extraordinary faith was given to Paul to enable him to send out handkerchiefs and aprons from his body which effected "unusual miracles" (Acts 19:11-12).
6. Paul shook off a venomous serpent with calmness and suffered no ill effects (Acts 28:1-6)



Gifts of Healings

Definition: Portions of grace producing physical healings, the gifts of healing are distributions of divine operational power enabling a person to minister effectively to the sick in Christ's name.

The Greek is *charismata iama* (portions of grace, i.e., operational power given freely producing physical healings). Paul is emphasizing that New Testament healing is grace based, as are all the gifts of the Holy Spirit, and that divine healing is not earned on the basis of personal merit, but is one of the many demonstrations of **God's Riches At Christ's Expense (G.R.A.C.E.)**. The word *iama* (pronounced: ee.ah.mah) refers to physical healing and is the OT equivalent of the Hebrew word *rapha* (heal, healed, healer; to mend by stitching).

Examples in the Bible

1. When Abimelech and his household were healed of barrenness (Gen. 20:17-18)

2. The bitter waters were sweetened and the Healing Covenant was established (Exod. 15:22-26)
3. Hezekiah was healed of his near fatal disease (Isa. 38:1-9)
4. Multitudes supernaturally recovered from every known sickness and disease (Matt. 4:23-24; Luke 4:40-41)
5. Peter's mother-in-law was supernaturally healed of a high fever (Matt. 8:14,15; Mark 1:29-31; Luke 4:38-39)

Workings of Miracles

Definition: The divine energizing of supernatural works. This gift can be used in conjunction with Gifts of Healings when the healing is visible and instantaneous. It can be used to affect weather, multiply food, raise the dead, and cast out demons. It is always something outward, visibly seen or heard, and completely supernatural in origin.

Examples in the Bible

1. See examples of the Gift of Faith above which resulted in outward, visible miracles (see above)
2. The leper was instantly cleansed (Matt. 8:1-4; Mark 1:40-45; Luke 5:12-16)
3. The paralytic was instantly healed (Matt. 9:1-8; Mark 2:1-12; Luke 5:17-26)
4. Demons were cast out (Mark 9:38-39; Acts 8:1-5)

VIII: Vocal Group: Kinds of Tongues, Interpretation of Tongues, Prophecy

These gifts flow through the utterance of believers inspired by the Spirit. **Tongues** is inspired unintelligible speech; **Interpretation** and **Prophecy** are inspired intelligible speech.

Kinds of Tongues

Definition: Tongues is the inspired utterance in an unstudied, unlearned language of men or of angels. The phrase "kinds of" preceding it reveals different purposes of tongues speaking (glossalalia).

A. THREE MAJOR PURPOSES OF TONGUES SPEAKING (Sign, Evidence, Gift)

1. *The "sign" of tongues*
 - a. Tongues are given for a supernatural sign for unbelievers, 1 Cor. 14:21-22 (see also Isa. 28:11-12).
 - b. The sign was fulfilled once in Scripture (Acts 2:5-13) and used to draw attention to the 120 so Peter could preach salvation to them in Aramaic resulting in 3,000 saved (vs. 14-41).
2. *The "evidence" of tongues*
 - a. "Out of the mouths of two or three witnesses every word may be established" (2 Cor. 13:1).
 - b. This "word" or teaching has three witnesses in Acts and two others implied (Acts 2:4; 10:44-46; 19:6-7).
 - c. This personal use of tongues is not only an evidence of the Spirit's filling, but is a personal devotional tool Paul (and many others) have used to build themselves up in the spirit (1 Cor. 14:4,14-19).
3. *The "gift" of tongues*
 - a. This is a gift set in the church which not all Holy Spirit baptized believers possess (1 Cor. 12:28-30).
 - b. This gift is a public message to the church which must be interpreted so the church can receive edification (1 Cor. 14:5).



B. THERE ARE KINDS OF TONGUES IN THE GIFT OF TONGUES

1. *Paul identified four purposes of the gift of tongues in the church (1 Cor. 14:6).*
 - a. Revelation
 - b. Knowledge
 - c. Prophesying
 - d. Teaching

Interpretation of Tongues

Definition: *The gift of Interpretation of Tongues is the supernatural ability given by the Holy Spirit to make known and understood in the learned language what has*

been spoken in the unlearned language of Tongues.

A. THE INTERPRETATION OF TONGUES IS NECESSARY OR HELPFUL WHEN-EVER....

1. *The gift of Interpretation is necessary when there is public tongues speaking.*
 - a. Otherwise no one can say "amen" to what has been said in tongues (1 Cor. 14:16).
 - b. If there is no interpreter present there is to be no public tongues, except quietly "speaking to God" (cf. 1 Cor. 14:2, 28).
 - c. If a believer speaks loudly in tongues so that everyone notices, s/he must interpret what is said if no one else does (**1 Cor. 14:13**).
2. *The gift of Interpretation is helpful when there is private tongues speaking.*
 - a. 1 Cor. 14:13-15 includes an obvious devotional slant. Paul is speaking of private tongues prayer and therefore private tongues interpretation.
 - b. Since praying in tongues is praying *mysterion* (mysteries, i.e., divine secrets or hidden truths), it is only logical to assume the Holy Spirit would like us to interpret what we have prayed, or else give the impression upon our minds of what we have prayed.

Prophecy (noun)

Prophecy (verb)

The Greek word is *propheteuo* (prof-ate-yoo'-o) and means "to prophesy, or speak on behalf of another (God) by divine inspiration." It also means "to utter forth, declare, a thing which can only be known by divine revelation." When tied in with its Hebrew counterpart (*naba*) it means "to bubble up," hence, "to break forth under sudden impulse in the divine counsels."

Prophecy is inspired intelligent speech making known the mind or will of God for direction, guidance, edification, exhortation, and comfort. **It is the only one of the nine**

gifts of the Holy Spirit which can edify the whole church in one occurrence (1 Cor. 14:4). This may explain why Paul exhorted the saints to covet this gift, in particular (1 Cor. 14:1 “but especially that you may prophesy”). Prophecy teaches the mind of the Spirit, rather than particular doctrine (which is reserved for the functions that involve preaching and teaching the Word). “For you may all prophesy, one by one, *that all may learn*, and all may be comforted” (1 Cor. 14:31).

Prophecy is to be judged (*diakrino*, dee-ak-ree’ -no). The Greek word means “to judge, discern, to separate, discriminate, to try.” The judging is to be done by those who hear and receive the prophecy, not by the one giving it. If others receive revelation of the prophetic utterance, the one(s) who prophesied are to “hold their peace” and let the ruling of the brethren take preeminence (1 Cor. 14:29-30). Thus, **prophecy in the church is never on a par with the Word of God** as we are nowhere told to judge the Scriptures, but to believe and obey them. The Holy Spirit is infallible; the vessels He uses are not. Prophecy has been frequently misused by those who want to manipulate and control others to see things their way, to marry certain people, to decide doctrine, etc., and has caused harm by its abuse.

The Anointing of the Holy Spirit

Definition: *A sacred application, deposit, or tangible touch of the Holy Spirit upon the inner man of a believer equipping him/her to do the supernatural functions of New Testament ministry, i.e., “a special touch for a specific task.”*

The Hebrew word *mishchah* (meesh-khaw’) and the Greek word *chrisma* (khris’-mah) mean the same thing: “to rub or smear with oil for a sacred purpose.”

The Hebrew word *mishchah* (anointing) is the root word for *mashiach* (anointed one, messiah, deliverer). There are about 40 “messiahs” (deliverers) in the Hebrew Bible. The designation *ha mashiach* (the Anointed One, Messiah) was prophetic of the coming

Deliverer (*Yeshua ha’ Mashiach*, Jesus the Messiah, or Jesus Christ). The Greek translation of *mashiach* (Messiah) was *Christos* (Anointed One, Messiah, the One smeared with Oil).

The term “Christian” is the Greek word *christia-nos* (khris-tee-an-os’) and means “little anointed one” or “little Christ.” It first appears in Acts 11:26 where we are told the early disciples were given this title, evidently as a term of derision from unbelievers in Antioch. They proudly took the title as a compliment! A Christian literally is **a little anointed one**, doing what Jesus did!

Two different aspects of the anointing: *the fellowship anointing is internal and permanent* and teaches a believer what is true from what is false (1 John 2:20,27). *Ministry anointings are external* in operation and are **temporary** (they lift off, or dissipate, after ministry).

There are different anointings, but the same Spirit. Prophetic anointing differs from miracle anointing which, in turn, differs from revelatory anointing, and so forth, but the same Helper is at work through them all and often blends them in one operation.



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