

THE SEVEN BAPTISMS AS TAUGHT IN THE SCRIPTURES

I. THE DOCTRINE OF BAPTISM IN THE BIBLE

A. DEFINING THE WORD 'BAPTISM'

1. The word '*baptize*' comes from the Greek '*baptizo*,' which means to _____.
2. '*Baptize*' is a _____, not a translation, of the Greek word '*baptizo*.'

B. OBSERVING THE USE OF 'BAPTISM' IN THE BIBLE

1. The various words for baptism (*baptize, baptism, etc.*) are found _____ times in the N.T.
2. Of these occurrences, only a _____ can be clearly shown to represent water baptism.

II. THE 'DRY' BAPTISMS IN THE BIBLE

A. THE BAPTISM OF MOSES

1. The Israelites were baptized with Moses in the _____ and _____. (1 Cor. 10:1-4)
2. The subject of this baptism was the nation of _____.
3. The sphere of this baptism was the _____ and the _____.
4. The result of this baptism was that the Israelites were identified with _____ and the _____.

B. THE BAPTISM OF THE CUP

1. Christ spoke of the baptism of the cup of His _____. (Matt. 20:22; Luke 12:50)
2. The subject of this baptism was _____.
3. The sphere of this baptism was the _____ of Christ.
4. The result of this baptism was that Christ was identified with the _____ of mankind.

C. THE BAPTISM BY THE HOLY SPIRIT

1. Since the day of Pentecost, _____ have been baptized by the Holy Spirit. (Acts 1:5; Rom. 6:3-4; 1 Cor. 12:13; Eph. 4:5; Gal. 3:26-28)
2. The subject of this baptism are all _____ “_____.”
3. The sphere of this baptism is the _____ of Christ.
4. The result of this baptism is that believers are identified with _____ as His _____.

D. THE BAPTISM OF FIRE

1. John the Baptist predicted that unbelievers will be baptized with fire, which represents God’s _____. (Matt. 3:10-12; 13:25ff; Luke 3:16b)
2. The subjects of this baptism will be all _____.
3. The sphere of this baptism will be _____ of judgment.
4. The result of this baptism will be that unbelievers will be identified with the _____ of God.

III. THE ‘WET’ BAPTISMS IN THE BIBLE

A. THE BAPTISM OF JOHN

1. John the Baptist baptized people with water to signify _____ identification with his _____. (Matt. 3:1-11; John 1:25-33; Acts 19:2-4)
2. The subjects of this baptism were _____ and _____ disciples.
3. The sphere of this baptism was the _____ of God.
4. The result of this baptism was identification with the _____ message of repentance.

B. THE BAPTISM OF JESUS

1. Jesus Christ was baptized with water to signify identification with His _____
_____. (Matt. 3:13-17)
2. The subject of this baptism was _____.
3. The sphere of this baptism was the _____ of the Father.
4. The result of this baptism was that the Christ was identified with the repentant _____
and a national manifestation of _____ to Israel.

C. THE BAPTISM OF BELIEVERS

1. Believers in the Age of Grace are baptized in water to proclaim _____ and
identification with _____. (Matt. 28:19,20; Acts 2:41; 8:26-40; 10:47, 48; 18:8)
2. The subject of this baptism is _____ - _____.
3. The sphere of this baptism is _____ identification with Christ.
4. The result of this baptism is public proclamation of _____ and
_____ with Christ.

* What does all of this mean to you?