



## **WELCOME!**

We are glad you are joining us.

**May 4, 2025**

Worship Team led by David Dillon

Message by Karl Helvig

**Text: Romans 8:9-11**

**Same Spirit**

**The lens through which we see the world.**

### **Death**

*νεκρός nekros:*

Adj: dead, lifeless, subject to death, mortal,

Noun: a dead body, a corpse.

**The Spirit: Life and \_\_\_\_\_**

**Righteousness: God's commitment to make all things right.**

**Spirit: πνεῦμα *pneuma***

**Spirit, \_\_\_\_\_, breath**

In, By, With, In us

Baptized, Indwelt, Filled

\_\_\_\_\_, Live by, Pray in

Deposit, Seal, Pledge.

Speaking, Singing, Giving Thanks, \_\_\_\_\_

Joy, Peace, Hope

**The \_\_\_\_\_ is a lens through which we can interpret and respond to the world.**

### **The Lens of Sin and Death**

Compassion Fatigue

\_\_\_\_\_ Fatigue.

Cynicism.

Tribalism.

**Discouragement and Despair.**

## The Lens of Life in the Spirit

Freedom.

\_\_\_\_\_.

Transformation.

Flourishing.

### YOUR MOVE

Develop a Holy Spirit Curiosity.

Curiosity:

A desire to \_\_\_\_\_.

An interest leading to inquiry.

Associated with a commitment to \_\_\_\_\_ and a willingness to ask \_\_\_\_\_.

**Original Word:** πνεῦμα

**Definition:** Spirit, wind, breath

**Meaning:** wind, breath, spirit.

**Word Origin:** Derived from the root verb πνέω (pneō), meaning "to breathe" or "to blow."

**Corresponding Greek / Hebrew Entries:** - **H7307 - רוּחַ (ruach):** Often translated as "spirit," "wind," or "breath," similar to "pneuma" in Greek.

**Usage:** The term "pneuma" is used in the New Testament to denote various concepts related to spirit and breath. It can refer to the Holy Spirit, the third person of the Trinity, as well as the human spirit, demonic spirits, or even the general concept of wind or breath. In a theological context, "pneuma" often signifies the immaterial, life-giving force or presence of God. It is a key term in discussions of spiritual life, regeneration, and divine inspiration.

**Cultural and Historical Background:** In the Greco-Roman world, "pneuma" was understood as a vital force or essence, often associated with life and consciousness. In Jewish thought, the concept of spirit (ruach in Hebrew) was integral to understanding God's interaction with the world, particularly in creation and prophecy. The New Testament writers, influenced by both Jewish and Hellenistic thought, used "pneuma" to articulate the presence and work of God in the life of believers and the church.

**Biblical Examples of the Holy Spirit** (august, full of majesty, adorable, utterly opposed to all impurity): [Matthew 1:18, 20](#); [Matthew 3:11](#); [Matthew 12:32](#); [Matthew 28:19](#); [Mark 1:8](#); [Mark 3:29](#); [Mark 12:36](#); [Mark 13:11](#); [Luke 1:15, 35](#); [Luke 2:25, 26](#); [Luke 3:16, 22](#); [Luke 4:1](#); [Luke 11:13](#); [Luke 12:10, 12](#); [John 1:33](#); [John 7:39](#); [John 14:26](#); [John 20:22](#); [Acts 1:2, 5, 8, 16](#); [Acts 2:33, 38](#); [Acts 4:25](#) , , ; [Romans 9:1](#); [Romans 14:17](#); [Romans 15:13, 16, 19](#) ; [1 Corinthians 6:19](#); [1 Corinthians 12:3](#); [2 Corinthians 6:6](#); [2 Corinthians 13:13 \(14\)](#); [Ephesians 1:13](#); [1 Thessalonians 1:5, 6](#); [2 Timothy 1:14](#); [Titus 3:5](#); [Hebrews 2:4](#); [Hebrews 6:4](#); [Hebrews 9:8](#); [1 John 5:7](#); [Jude 1:20](#);