

## Another Advocate – John 14:16

### Time Travel

What time in history would you have liked to live in? Why that time?

John chapters 13-17 are known as Jesus' "farewell discourse" and happens during the last supper – on the night that Jesus was betrayed, the night before the c\_\_\_\_\_

### Words of Comfort?

Where is Jesus going and why? (John 14:2)

What will happen when Jesus leaves? (John 15:20-21, John 16:2)

"They will \_\_\_\_\_"

We didn't read it – but look at the end of 16:2. Why does it say that it is good that Jesus is going?

🤔 THINK "Do not let your hearts be troubled" is easy to say, but hard to believe. It would be easier in many ways to have Jesus with us each day. If you could bring Jesus with you to one place regularly, where would it be? What difference would he make?

👁️ LOOK IT UP -> What does Jesus say in John 20:29 about not seeing and yet believing? Then look at 20:30-31...why did John write this gospel?

### Where does God dwell?

Some important times in history recorded in the Bible

- The G\_\_\_\_\_ of E\_\_\_\_\_
- The B\_\_\_\_\_ B\_\_\_\_\_
- The Great E\_\_\_\_\_
- The Ta\_\_\_\_\_
- The T\_\_\_\_\_ in J\_\_\_\_\_

God is with his people – but it's never "permanent". Because he is H\_\_\_\_\_ and we are s\_\_\_\_\_.

🤔 What kind of barriers were put in place in the Old Testament to being in God's presence?

## What about his Spirit?

When someone comes to faith they are changed (or “regenerated”). In the Old Testament time this is often described as c\_\_\_\_\_ of the h\_\_\_\_\_ (👁️ Deuteronomy 30:6). In the new testament time it’s sometimes call being b\_\_\_\_\_ a\_\_\_\_\_ (👁️ John 3:3-7). Salvation is always a work of the Spirit, by faith and in the promises of God.

What groups of people experienced the power of the Holy Spirit in the Old Testament?

Why did God give his Spirit to these people in particular?

## Jesus Comes

👁️ **John 1:14** What word here is the same word used for “tabernacle”? Why did John use this word?

👁️ 😞 **John 1:32 & 3:34** It’s a strange phrase “Spirit without measure”. John the Baptist (not the apostle John who wrote this gospel!) is the last of the great Old Testament prophets. So how does knowing that help us understand what John the Baptist is saying? (3:35 helps!)

Jesus has the Spirit without measure. He is now the meeting place between h\_\_\_\_\_ and e\_\_\_\_\_, he is the t\_\_\_\_\_ of G\_\_\_\_\_.

## Indwelling of God in his people

John 7:39 – what must happen first, before the Spirit is given?

John 14:17 – the Spirit is present in two ways:

1. “spirit *lives with* you” refers to the Spirit being amongst them because of J\_\_\_\_\_
2. “spirit *will be* in you” is looking to the near f\_\_\_\_\_

John 20:21-22 – finally! Jesus says “R\_\_\_\_\_ the Holy Spirit”.

😞 If the Spirit has been given to indwell the disciples at this point – how does that help us understand phrases like the baptism of the Spirit, the filling of the Spirit and being filled with the Spirit in the book of Acts and the rest of the New Testament? (it’s a big topic...but always remember that if you’re a Christian you always have the Spirit in you)

## Spirit Lives in Us

📖 Ephesians 2:19-22 -> talks about *one* temple 📖 1 Corinthians 6:19-20 -> talks about *temples* (plural)

Why should we think of both there being one temple where God now dwells, and at the same time many temples where God dwells?

Spirit of Truth

John 14:15, 21 -> L\_\_\_\_\_ and O\_\_\_\_\_ go together.

The Spirit is “another advocate” (or helper). He helps us in at least two ways:

1. The Spirit l\_\_\_\_\_ in us
2. The Spirit reminds us of t\_\_\_\_\_ (👁️ 14:26, 17:20)

So – back to the first question. What time in history would you have liked to live in?