Functions Of Spirit, Soul And Body
1075

I. Introduction
A. 1 Cor. 6:19—The believer’s body becomes the temple of God the Holy Spirit.
B. Prov. 20:27—The believer’s spirit (like a lamp), filled with the oil of the Holy Spirit, receives and gives light.
D. Functions of the three parts:
   1. The spirit: God conscious
   2. The soul: self conscious
   3. The body: world conscious
E. Functions of the spirit: worship, fellowship, revelation
   1. John 4:23–24—True worshipers worship in spirit
   2. 1 Cor. 14:2, 14—Believer’s spirit shares God’s secrets (fellowship)
   3. 1 Cor. 2:9–12—God’s Spirit gives revelation to believer’s spirit
F. Functions of the soul: will, emotions, reason
   1. The spirit is regenerated
   2. The soul is saved
G. Functions of the body:
   1. A vessel for spirit and soul (compare 1 Thess. 4:4)
   2. An instrument to fulfill the will of spirit and soul (compare Rom. 6:19)
H. Example of related experience in the three parts:
   1. Body: Physical pleasure
   2. Soul: Happiness (depends on circumstances)
   3. Spirit: Joy (depends only on God)
I. Scriptural examples of joy: Hab. 3:17–18; Acts 13:52; Rom. 5:11
I. Introduction

A. God’s plan for control and direction of the believer:
   1. God’s Spirit \(\rightarrow\) believer’s spirit \(\rightarrow\) soul \(\rightarrow\) body
      a. Rom. 1:9—I serve God in my spirit. All service acceptable to God is initiated in the spirit (not the soul)
      b. Heb. 4:12—Only God’s Word enables us to distinguish spirit from soul

B. Use of Greek word \(\text{psuchekos}\) = “soulish” (translated in KJV either “natural” or “sensual”):
   1. Used six times in New Testament: 1 Cor. 2:14; 1 Cor. 15:44(2); 1 Cor. 15:46; James 3:15; Jude 19
   2. Always contrasted with \(\text{pneumatikos}\) = “Spiritual”
      a. 1 Cor. 15:44, 46—Before resurrection, a “soulish” body, with flesh, bones and blood.
      b. After resurrection, a “spiritual” body, with flesh and bones, but no blood (?) (see Luke 24:39; Heb. 9:11,12)
   3. In the other three passages \(\text{psuchekos}\) is used in a bad sense, indicating activity of soul not under control of spirit (i.e., rebellion):
      b. James 3:15—Wisdom not from above: earthly, soulish, demonic
      c. James 3:8–18—Out of the same believer: Blessing and cursing
         (1) Two kinds of tree = Nature:
             (a) Eph. 4:22–24—The “old man” is a corrupt tree; the “new man” is a good tree.
             (b) Matt. 7:16–20—Every tree is known by the fruit it produces.
         (2) Two kinds of fountain = Spirit:
             (a) “Sweet” water = Holy Spirit
             (b) “Salt” water = evil spirit (demon)
         (3) Two kinds of wisdom:
             (a) From above: Distinctive marks: pure, peaceable, gentle, easy to be intreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality, without hypocrisy.
             (b) Not from above: Distinctive marks: envy; strife; boastfulness; lying; confusion (compare 1 Cor. 14:33).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>True revelation and direction</th>
<th>False revelation and direction</th>
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<tr>
<td>Holy Spirit</td>
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d. 1 Cor. 2:7, 14–15—The “spiritual” man receives the “hidden wisdom,” the “soulish” man cannot receive it. Marks of the hidden wisdom:

1. v. 1–3—Not with human oratory or wisdom. The only doorway: Christ crucified (compare John 10:9; Eph. 2:18).
2. v. 4–5—Human weakness supernaturally attested and empowered by the Holy Spirit (compare Rom. 15:18–19; 2 Cor. 12:9–10; Heb. 11:4).
3. v. 6—Requires spiritual maturity (compare Col. 1:27–29).
4. v. 7—in the “hidden” area, i.e. the spirit: Requires truth, purity, meekness, quietness (compare Ps. 51:6; 1 Peter 3:4; Matt. 5:8).
5. v. 8—Reveals Jesus as “Lord of glory” (compare John 16:13–15).
6. v. 9—Not by the senses, the reason, or the imagination (i.e. not by the “soul”).
7. v. 10–11—By the Holy Spirit to the believer’s spirit.
8. v. 12—Reveals our inheritance in Christ (compare Col. 1:12; 2 Peter 1:2–4).
10. v. 16—The “mind of Christ” imparted by the Holy Spirit (compare Phil. 2:5–11). The way up is the way down. Key word: humility. Imparted to “us” collectively (compare Eph. 3:18–19).

The Tabernacle: A Pattern Of Spirit, Soul And Body

I. Heb. 9:1–8

The Mosaic tabernacle and priesthood are inspired patterns that illustrate the deepest truths of Christian experience.

II. Heb. 10:1920

A. Under the new covenant, Jesus Christ, as high priest after the order of Melchizedek, has provided direct access for every believer into God’s immediate presence.

see Sketch Plan Of Tabernacle overleaf

B. Tabernacle Features:

1. Gold = Divinity: Pure gold = divine nature; beaten gold = divine workmanship
2. Silver = Redemption
3. Brass = Judgment or divine examination
4. Wood = Humility
5. Blue = Heavenly
6. Purple = Suffering and royalty
7. Scarlet = Manliness and sacrifice (Purple = blending of blue and scarlet, i.e. divine and human nature)
8. Badger’s skins = Unattractive outward covering (i.e. incarnation)
9. Rams’ skins dyed red = Sacrificial covering
10. Goats’ skins = Carnality covered by the sacrifice
11. Oil = The Holy Spirit
12. Fine linen = Purity, righteousness
13. The blood = The blood of Jesus Christ
14. Leaven = Corruption
15. Shekel & talent = Weight or character
16. The offerings = Various aspects of Jesus Christ, the perfect sacrifice
17. The first veil = Entrance amongst God’s people, Jesus the way
18. The brazen altar = The cross
19. The laver = The Word of God as a cleansing agent
20. The second veil = Entrance into the sanctuary; Jesus the truth
21. The candlestick = The Church as the light of the world, only source of spiritual truth
22. The shewbread = Christ as the bread of life
23. The altar of incense = Pure spiritual worship
24. The third veil = Direct access into the presence of God through the torn flesh of Jesus; Jesus the life
25. The ark = Christ
26. Two tables of stone = God’s law written in the heart
27. Pot of manna = Fellowship with God
28. Rod that budded = Revelation, authority
29. The two cherubim = Worship, fellowship

Scriptural source: Exodus chapter 25–31, 35–40 (compare Hebrews chapters 8–10)

Sketch Plan Of Tabernacle

Measurements in cubits

1 cubit = Arm from elbow to fingertip

A = Brazen Altar (Ex. 27:1–8)
B = Brazen Laver (Ex. 30:18–21)
C = Table of Shewbread (Ex. 25:23–30)
D = Lampstand (Ex. 25:31–39)
E = Altar of Incense (Ex. 30:1–10)
F = Ark (Ex. 25:10–22)
I. Introduction
   A. Gen. 2:7—Man’s body was originally created by the inbreathed Spirit of God (compare Job 10:8–12; 32:8).
   B. Ps. 139:13–16—The physical material was prepared beforehand in the earth. Every part was foreordained and numbered (compare Luke 12:7).
   C. 1 Cor. 6:1–20—Man’s body was intended to be a temple for God’s Spirit (compare Acts 7:48).
      1. Through Christ’s death on the cross, redemption was provided for both spirit and body (compare 1 Pet. 1:18–19).
      2. Both spirit and body are to be used for God’s glory.
   D. Matt. 8:17—Deliverance from sickness is included in Christ’s redemption (compare 1 Pet. 2:24).

II. Redemption Will Be Worked Out In Two Phases
   A. In this life:
      1. Rom. 12:1—Each believer should lay his body on God’s altar as a “living” sacrifice.
      2. Rom. 6:12–13, 19—Each member should be yielded to God as an instrument of righteousness.
      3. 1 Thess. 4:3–4, 5:23—The body is a sacred vessel. Spirit, soul and body alike should be sanctified and preserved blameless until Christ’s coming.
      4. Prov. 4:20–22—God’s Word provides life and health, both spiritual and physical.
      5. Rom. 8:11—God’s Spirit imparts resurrection life.
      6. 2 Cor. 4:10–11—The result is resurrection life in a mortal body.
   B. At the resurrection:
      1. Rom. 8:18–23—The final phase of redemption will take place at resurrection, or translation.
      2. 1 Cor. 15:42–54—The believer’s body will undergo five instantaneous changes:
         a. From corruption to incorruption
         b. From dishonor to glory
         c. From weakness to power
         d. From “soulish” to “spiritual”
         e. From mortal to immortal
      3. Phil. 3:20–21—At present we have “a body of humiliation,” but at resurrection we shall have “a body of glory,” like Christ’s own resurrected body.

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