

D2 Phase 5 — Part 2

Doctrinal Studies



The Seven Baptisms

Introduction

THE SEVEN BAPTISMS			
ADMINISTRATOR	AGENT	PARTICIPANT	SCRIPTURE
1. Moses	The Cloud & Sea	Israel	1 Cor 10:1-4
2. God	Death on the Cross	Christ	Matt 20:20-23
3. John	Water	The Repentant	Matt 3:11
4. Peter	Holy Spirit & Water	The Repentant	Acts 2:4,16-18; 10:44; Joel 2
5. Church	Water	Believers	Acts 16:33
6. Christ	Fire	Unbelievers	Matt 3:12; 2 Thes 1:8
7. Holy Spirit	Christ's Body	Church Saint	Eph 4:5; 1 Cor 12:13

I. The significance of the subject of baptism in the Bible

A. Baptism is a controversial subject

B. The proper method (immersion) can be seen by studying the seven Baptisms

C. Heb 6:1-2 “Baptisms” (plural), yet Eph 4:1-5 “one” Baptism

II. The distinctives of Baptists

Five General Distinctives

• Biblical authority

• Eternal security of the believer

• Autonomy (independent governance) of the local church

• Separation of church and state

• No emphasis on water baptism for salvation

III. The history and heritage of Baptists

A. The name is derived from a contraction of Anabaptist (meaning “one who baptizes again”) given to certain groups at the end of the Dark Ages

B. It was a name assigned to them by their persecutors, because they baptized adults when they converted and declared their faith in Christ, even if they had already been baptized as an infant in the State Church

C. Baptists have ties to Pietists, Moravians, Mennonites, and other “splinter groups”

D. We are not Protestants

Notes:

The Seven Baptisms

I. The baptism of Israel by Moses, 1 Cor 10:1-2

A. Significant points:

B. The critical issue regarding the baptism of Moses is that it points to the true spiritual baptism by relating the nation of Israel to the church, 1 Cor 10:3-6, Acts 7:37-38

EXODUS

- Ch. 1 – Pharaoh the Oppressor – Israel in bondage to Egypt (a type of the world)
- Ch. 2-11 – Moses the Deliverer – (a type of Christ)
 - God calls Moses, 3-4
 - Moses confronts Pharaoh, 5-6
 - Pharaoh vs. Moses, 7-11
- Ch. 12 – Killing the Lamb for redemption (Christ is the Lamb of God)
- Ch. 13 – Consecrating the firstborn for sanctification – set apart as owned by God
- Ch. 14 – Crossing the Red Sea for baptism, Exod 14: 22
- Ch. 15 – Singing a New Song for a new life journey

II. The Baptism of Christ’s Death, Matt 20:20-23 (or of the Cross, or of Suffering)

A. Significant points:

1. This cannot be water baptism, Luke 12:50

2. The “cup” is defined by cross-references as the wrath of God, Psa 11:5-6, 75:8, Rev 14:10, 16:19, Isa 51:17,22, John 18:11

B. Old testament typology explains this baptism, Matt 12:40, Jonah 2:1-6, Psa 69:1-2,15, Gen 1:2, Psa 36:6, 104:6

C. This baptism points to the one true spiritual baptism by means of the death, burial and resurrection of Christ, Rom 6:1-5

III. The baptism of John the Baptist (Baptism of repentance), Matt 3:11

A. The purpose of John’s baptism, John 1:31, Acts 13:23-24, Mark 1:2-3

IV. The baptism for the remission of sins preached AFTER the resurrection (Baptism of Peter), Acts 2:37-38

A. Significant points, Luke 3:10-14

B. Peter’s baptism of repentance points to the true spiritual baptism again by preparing the nation of Israel to receive their king, Acts 2:39-40, Dan 9:7, Mark 1:4-5

V. Gentile water baptism, Acts 10:44-48

A. Significant points: Acts 7, Acts 10:1-2, Acts 10:34-35,43; Acts 2:44-47, Acts 2:38

B. The baptism of Gentiles points to spiritual baptism as a picture or figure of the death, burial and resurrection of Jesus Christ, 1 Pet 3:21, Matt 28:18-19, Acts 10:48,

VII. The Baptism of the Holy Ghost, 1 Cor 12:12-13

A. Significant points: 1 Cor 12:18,27; 1 Cor 6:16-17, Eph 5:25-27

B. This is the one true baptism of Ephesians 4:4-5, Col 2:10-12, Col 3:9-10;
Eph 4:20-24

Notes:
