Romans Series
Lesson #129
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The Epistle to the ROMANS

Spiritual Gift Introduction Romans 12:3–4



ὑπερφρονέω
huperphroneō
pres act infin
"to despise; to hold
too high a self-opinion,
to overthink"

φρονέω phroneō pres act infin "to be wise, to think"

φρονέω phroneō pres act infin to be wise, to think

σωφρονέω sōphroneō pres act infin to be in a right mind, reasonable, objective, self-controlled, prudent

Rom. 12:4, "For as we have many members in one body, and all members have not the same office:

Rom. 12:5, "So we, being many, are one body in Christ, and every one members one of another."

The Doctrine of Spiritual Gifts: An Introduction

1. Spiritual gift, a definition

Spiritual gift

A talent, ability, or aptitude sovereignly bestowed on every believer in the Church Age by the Holy Spirit at the moment of salvation for performing a particular service in and for the Body of Christ (Rom. 12:6–8; 1 Cor. 12; Eph. 4:11; Heb. 2:4).

2. Biblical terminology

πνευματικῶν, *Pneumatikon*, emphasizes the source and nature of the gift, that it relates to the spiritual life of the believer

χάρισμα, Charisma, emphasizes the grace nature of the gifts. The gifts are not based on any merit in the believer. In some believers the spiritual gift may enhance some natural ability, talent or inclination; in others it may not.

μερισμός: a division, separation, or a distribution or apportionment.

Heb 2:4, "God also bearing witness both with signs and wonders, with various miracles, and gifts [merismos, 'divisions'] of the Holy Spirit, according to His own will?"

3. Spiritual gifts are unique to the Church Age. No gifts were given prior to the day of Pentecost and no spiritual gifts are given after the Rapture of the Church.