

**Faith-Rest: The Spiritual Life of Israel; Abram, Gen 15:6; 22:1-19; Enduement Given to a Few: Writers of Scripture, Joseph, 70 Elders, Bezalel, Judges**

- 36) The faith-rest life was the way Old Testament saints demonstrated their confidence in the promises of God. Abraham is a classic illustration of this. He was justified for *salvation* by expressing faith alone in Christ alone, recorded in:

**Genesis 15:6 - And he [ Abram ] already had been caused to believe [ אָמַן 'aman: Hiphil causative perfect tense: he was caused to believe (by hearing the gospel he believed and was saved) in the past (while living in Ur), with results that go on forever (eternal life) ] in God [ יְהוָה Yehowah: Jesus Christ ]. And He kept on crediting [ חָשַׁב chashav: Qal imperfect ] it [ faith alone in Christ alone ] to him for righteousness [ imputation of divine righteousness ].**

NOTE: Hiphil causative perfect tense of אָמַן 'aman, “had been caused”: God the Holy Spirit is responsible for revealing gospel information to anyone, anywhere, anytime, that expresses positive volition at God-consciousness. It is the gospel that causes those who respond to believe in Christ for salvation and eternal life.

- 37) He was justified in his *spiritual life* by faith in God’s promises which gave him the confidence to make decisions on a higher level than human viewpoint could consider. An example is his willingness to sacrifice Isaac, recorded in Genesis 22:1-19.
- 38) The faith-rest technique in the Church Age requires the filling of the Holy Spirit. The filling ministry of the Spirit is a mystery doctrine and its availability to the believer is unique to the dispensation.

NOTE: God speaks to believers in the Church Age through the completed canon of Scripture. Divine revelation through dreams and visions is not a part of the spiritual life of the Church Age believer. These terms are never used in the New Testament Epistles with the lone exception of 2 Corinthians 12:1 where Paul speculates if his instruction in theology was through a dream or personal instruction from the Lord.

Uses in Matthew, Luke, and Revelation all fall outside the Church Age and are not applicable to New Testament application. Uses in the Acts of the Apostles have to do with pre-canon circumstances. There are absolutely no uses of the terms “dreams” and “visions” in the Epistles that certify they are still active methods of communication from God to man in the Church Age. To argue that they nonetheless remain active is to do so from silence which results in eisegesis since exegesis is impossible. This is called “making stuff up.”

- 39) Whereas in the Church Age the filling of the Holy Spirit is available to 100 percent of believers, this was not true in the Old Testament, in fact only a small handful of individuals ever possessed the power of the Holy Spirit and it was usually a temporary enablement to accomplish a specific objective.
- 40) The enabling power of the Holy Spirit to an individual in the Old Testament is called enduement. Its availability was decided by God and was only granted to certain Jews. Its maintenance did not necessarily require the believer to stay current on rebound.
- 41) Enduement was divine power given to certain men in order to provide wisdom, doctrine, leadership, administration, prophecy, and supernatural direction to writers of Scripture.

- 42) It is interesting to see who had the enduement of the Holy Spirit made available to them. As we note those who did, keep in mind how famous most of them are and then consider that you have more power available to you than any of these men.

1. **Writers of Scripture:**

**The Torah:** תּוֹרָה \ *Torah*\: from *horah*, the Hiphil of *arah*. The root meaning is “to throw”; hence in the Hiphil the word means “to point out” (as by throwing out the hand), and so “to direct”; and *torah* is “direction” ... the Divine law [ISBE, 3:1852].

The Torah is also referred to as the Pentateuch, literally the five books, and includes Genesis through Deuteronomy. Its human author was Moses who wrote under the enduement of the Holy Spirit.

**NOTE:** Pentateuch is Greek for Torah. It is a compound of *πεντά* *penta*: five, and *τευχος*, *teuchos*: (1) implements of war, (2) a warrior’s whole armor, (3) vessels of any kind, and (4) a case for holding papyrus rolls. The latter is applicable here and together *pentateuchos* means “the five scrolls” or as we would say today, “the five books.” The ancient scrolls of the Torah were kept in sheaths or cases for protection and in the second century A.D. this term was applied to them.

Documentation of Moses’ enduement is found in Numbers 11:17, 25.

Moses under enduement of the Holy Spirit provides a perfect history of the creation of the universe, the creation of mankind, the history of the Messianic line from Adam to Noah, from Shem to Abraham, and from Isaac to Jacob; the emergence of the Israelites from a family, to a tribe, and to a nation, and the giving of the Law.

**The Prophets:** נְבִיאִים \ *Nevi'im*\: These were the writers of the prophetic books and are separated into two groups: (1) The “former” prophets, or those who wrote Joshua, Judges, Samuel, and Kings, and (2) the “latter” prophets which is also divided into two categories (a) the “major” prophets who wrote Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Ezekiel, and (b) the “minor” prophets who wrote Hosea \ הוֹשֵׁעַ *hō-shā’-a*\, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi.

**The Writings:** כְּתוּבִים \ *Kethuvim*\: the writers of these books have three categories, (1) Poetic: Psalms, Proverbs, and Job, (2) the Megilloth \ *me-gil’-ōth*\, or the Five Books. Each is read at a particular feast day during the Jewish calendar year: (a) Song of Solomon at Passover, (b) Ruth at Shavuoth \ *sha-vü’-ōth*\ or Pentecost, (c) Lamentations at Tisha b’Av \ *ti’-shā bāv*\, or the Feast of the Fifth Month, commemorating the fall of Solomon’s Temple in 586 B.C., (d) Ecclesiastes at Tabernacles, and (e) Esther at Purim \ *poor’-im*\, or the Feast of Lots, commemorating the deliverance of the Jews from an attempted Persian massacre in c. 479 B.C., and (3) Historical: Daniel, Ezra-Nehemiah, and Chronicles.

2. **Joseph:** When in Egypt he was endued with the Holy Spirit for wisdom and leadership as the Pharaoh’s prime minister. It enabled him to protect his family and preserve the patriarchs of Israel. Genesis 41:38ff.

3. **The Seventy Elders, or the *Shotterim* שֹׁטְרִים \shōt-te-rēm\:** were endued with the Holy Spirit for leadership and administration over Israel. Numbers 11:17, 25.  
  
These seventy were heads of the various families among the twelve tribes. They were endued to share with Moses the responsibility of addressing the affairs of the Israelites. Their principle functions were to judge disputes and to dispense justice.
4. **Bezalel \bez'a-lel\:** was endued with the Holy Spirit and given wisdom in understanding, knowledge, and all kinds of craftsmanship. He was the construction supervisor for the tabernacle and its furnishings and the wardrobe for the priesthood. Under him was Oholiab \o-hō'-li-ab\ who functioned as an artisan skilled by divine gift as an engraver, embroiderer, and designer. Assisting these two were a number of skillful artisans in designing, constructing, and completing the tabernacle in the wilderness.
5. **Certain Judges:** In the period of the judges certain ones were empowered by enduement: (1) Othniel \oth'-ni-el \ (Judges 3:10), (2) Gideon (6:34), (3) Jephthah \jef'-tha\ (11:29), and (4) Samson (13:25, 14:6; 15:4).