

## **“THE DOCTRINE OF BAPTISMS”**

### **INTRODUCTION**

**A. Ephesians 4:4-6**

We are assured that there is but one baptism, that is one baptism which is currently effective, just one available to us for salvation.

**B. Hebrews 6:1-3**

Yet, among *“the elementary principles of Christ”* is *“the doctrine of baptisms.”*

**C. What are the baptisms of the Bible?**

### **I. BAPTISM OF MOSES**

**A. 1<sup>st</sup> Corinthians 10:1-2**

There were people who were baptized of Moses in the sea.

**B. Exodus 14:13-31**

This took place when Moses led Israel from Egypt, across a sea, in which the waters were on either side of them and a cloud covered them, such that they were surrounded by, and in a sense, baptized in the sea.

### **II. BAPTISM OF SUFFERING**

**A. Luke 12:50**

This baptism was a source of stress for the Lord.

**B. Matthew 20:20-23; Mark 10:37-40**

He also referred to it as a cup that He would drink.

**C. Matthew 26:39, 42**

Jesus would prefer to have avoided drinking it, but He knew this cup was necessary.

**D. John 18:3-11**

Christ recognized His inevitable suffering as that cup which the Father had given Him.

- E. This is called a baptism in the sense that its subjects would be completely overwhelmed, covered up, and submerged in suffering, humiliation, and ultimately death.

### III. BAPTISM OF JOHN

- A. **Matthew 3:13-15**

Submitting to this baptism was necessary for the fulfillment of all righteousness.

- B. **Luke 7:29-30**

To refuse this baptism was to reject the very will of God.

- C. **Mark 1:8**

Nevertheless, as this baptism was taught, it anticipated something better.

- D. **Luke 1:13-17**

All the work of John was designed to lead people to the Christ.

- E. **Acts 18:24-26; 19:1-5**

Those who still taught the baptism of John, and had not submitted to baptism into Christ, required correction and further instruction.

### IV. BAPTISM OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

- A. **Mark 1:7-8**

John said that Jesus would be the one to perform this baptism.

- B. **Acts 1:1-8**

It was promised to no one but the apostles.

- 1. **John 14:26; 16:13**

Its purpose was to guide them into all truth.

- 2. **Acts 2:1-4**

The promise of this baptism was fulfilled at Pentecost.

- C. **Acts 10:44-47; 11:15-18**

The first Gentile converts received this baptism, too. Its purpose was to prove that salvation had come to the Gentiles. Still, water baptism was required of these.

- D. This baptism had very distinct purposes the only two occasions that we know it was performed, neither of which are now fitting for us.

## V. BAPTISM OF FIRE

### A. **Matthew 3:11-12**

The baptism of fire is described as an event in which Christ will separate the wheat from the chaff and burn the latter in unquenchable fire.

### B. **Matthew 13:24-30, 36-43**

This fiery baptism involves wailing and the gnashing of teeth and will occur at the end of the age.

#### 1. **2<sup>nd</sup> Thessalonians 1:7-9**

#### 2. **Revelation 20:10-15**

- C. Since this baptism is scheduled for the end of the age, it is not the one baptism now valid.

## VI. BAPTISM IN CHRIST

### A. **Galatians 3:26-27; Romans 6:3-4**

There is also a baptism which puts one into Christ and into His death.

### B. **Mark 16:15-16; 1<sup>st</sup> Peter 3:21**

This baptism brings about salvation.

### C. **Acts 2:38; 22:16**

This baptism removes sin.

### D. **Acts 2:41, 47; 1<sup>st</sup> Corinthians 12:13**

This baptism provides access into Christ's body, His church.

- E. This must be the one baptism that matters!