

3. 바울신학 중심의 성령론 정리

1. 서론: 바울신학에서 성령의 중심성(Pneumatology from a Pauline Perspective)

1. Introduction: The Central Role of the Holy Spirit in Pauline Theology

1) 바울에게 성령은 그리스도인의 정체성과 삶의 핵심 요소임

For Paul, the Holy Spirit is central to the identity and life of the believer.

2) 성령은 복음과 구원의 적용, 교회의 형성, 성도의 성화에 핵심적 역할을 함

The Spirit is vital in the application of salvation, formation of the church, and sanctification of believers.

2. 성령과 구원 (The Spirit and Salvation)

1) 중생(Regeneration):

성령은 믿는 자에게 생명을 주심 (롬 8:2, 딤후 3:5)

The Spirit gives life to believers (Rom 8:2; Titus 3:5).

2) 인침(Seal):

성령은 하나님의 소유임을 보증함 (엡 1:13-14)

The Spirit seals believers as God's possession (Eph 1:13-14).

3) 보증(Guarantee):

성령은 구원의 완성을 약속하는 보증 (고후 1:22, 5:5)

The Spirit is the guarantee of the future inheritance (2 Cor 1:22; 5:5).

3. 성령과 그리스도인의 삶 (The Spirit and the Christian Life)

1) 인도하심(Leading):

성령은 성도를 하나님의 뜻으로 인도 (롬 8:14)

The Spirit leads the believer in the will of God (Rom 8:14).

2) 성화(Sanctification):

성령은 죄의 권세를 이기고 의로운 삶을 가능케 함 (갈 5:16-25)

The Spirit enables believers to overcome sin and live righteously (Gal 5:16-25).

3) 자유(Freedom):

성령은 율법에서의 자유를 주심 (고후 3:17)

The Spirit brings freedom from the law (2 Cor 3:17).

4. 성령과 교회 공동체 (The Spirit and the Church Community)

1) 한 성령안에 하나됨(고전12:13):

유대인과 헬라인, 종과 자유인이 하나가 됨

In one Spirit, all are baptized into one body (1 Cor 12:13).

2) 은사(Gifts):

성령은 각 성도에게 다양한 은사를 나눠주심 (롬 12:6-8, 고전 12장)

The Spirit distributes various gifts for the building up of the church.

3) 성령의 열매(Fruit):

성령의 내적 역사는 성도의 인격적 변화로 나타남 (갈 5:22-23)

The inner work of the Spirit produces personal transformation (Gal 5:22-23).

5. 성령과 종말론 (The Spirit and Eschatology)

1) 첫 열매(Firstfruits):

성령은 장차 올 하나님의 나라에 대한 미리 맛봄 (롬 8:23)

The Spirit is the firstfruits of the coming kingdom (Rom 8:23).

2) 영광의 소망(Hope of Glory):

성령은 장래의 영광을 소망하게 함 (롬 5:5, 고후 5:5)

The Spirit causes believers to long for the full redemption (Rom 5:5).

6. 바울의 성령론의 특징 (Distinctives of Pauline Pneumatology)

구분	내용 (Korean)	내용 (English)
그리스도 중심성	성령은 예수 그리스도를 증언하고 높이심	The Spirit testifies and glorifies Christ
공동체 지향성	성령은 교회를 세우는 사역에 중점	The Spirit's work is directed toward building the church
윤리적 성격	성령은 거룩한 삶을 실현케 함	The Spirit enables holy living
종말론적 긴장	현재와 장래 사이의 구원의 긴장을 성령이 유지	The Spirit sustains the "already-not yet" tension of salvation

7. 결론 (Conclusion)

1) 바울의 성령론은 단순한 신비 체험이 아닌, 복음과 구원의 핵심, 공동체의 형성과 윤리적 삶의 실제적 동력이다.

Paul's doctrine of the Holy Spirit is not mystical escapism, but a powerful theological engine for gospel living, communal identity, and eschatological hope.

3) Pneumatology from a Pauline Theological Perspective

1. Introduction: The Central Role of the Holy Spirit in Pauline Theology

- 1) For Paul, the Holy Spirit is central to the identity and life of the believer.
 - 2) The Spirit plays a crucial role in the application of the gospel and salvation, the formation of the church, and the sanctification of the saints.
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2. The Spirit and Salvation

1) Regeneration:

The Spirit gives life to those who believe (Romans 8:2; Titus 3:5).

2) Sealing:

The Spirit seals believers, marking them as God's possession (Eph 1:13–14).

3) Guarantee:

The Spirit is the guarantee of the future inheritance and the fulfillment of salvation (2 Corinthians 1:22; 5:5).

3. The Spirit and the Christian Life

1) Leading:

The Spirit leads believers in the will of God (Romans 8:14).

2) Sanctification:

The Spirit enables believers to overcome the power of sin and live a righteous life (Galatians 5:16–25).

3) Freedom:

The Spirit brings freedom from the law (2 Corinthians 3:17).

4. The Spirit and the Church Community

1) Unity in One Spirit (1 Corinthians 12:13):

Jews and Gentiles, slaves and free are baptized into one body.

2) Spiritual Gifts:

The Spirit distributes diverse gifts to each believer for the building up of the church (Romans 12:6–8; 1 Corinthians 12).

3) Fruit of the Spirit:

The inward work of the Spirit results in personal transformation (Galatians 5:22–23).

5. The Spirit and Eschatology

1) Firstfruits:

The Spirit is a foretaste of the coming Kingdom of God (Rom 8:23)

2) Hope of Glory:

The Spirit enables believers to hope for future glory and full redemption (Romans 5:5; 2 Corinthians 5:5).

6. Distinctives of Pauline Pneumatology

Category	Description
Christ-Centered	The Spirit testifies to and glorifies Christ
Community-Oriented	The Spirit's work is directed toward building the church
Ethical in Nature	The Spirit empowers believers for holy living
Eschatological Tension	The Spirit sustains the “already-not yet” tension of salvation

7. Conclusion

Paul’s doctrine of the Holy Spirit is not about mystical experiences but serves as a powerful theological engine for gospel living, the formation of a new community in Christ, ethical transformation, and hope for the coming glory.