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GROUP STUDY GUIDE

Walking in the Spirit

Use with the full teaching and a Bible. Watch or read first, complete the questions, then discuss and apply. For family or homeschool use, an adult may choose a shorter section and accept spoken answers.

The summary is a reading aid. Test the teaching's explanations against the cited passages. Keep the answer key and facilitator notes separate when distributing learner pages.

[Open the teaching](#)

Teaching summary

This teaching examines what it means to walk in the Spirit by beginning with the premise that the Spirit cannot contradict Scripture. It argues that the writings commonly called the New Testament must be understood in agreement with what had already been established in the Old Testament. Second Timothy 3:16 is used to emphasize that all Scripture is useful for teaching, correcting, and training in righteousness, while Acts 2 is presented as an example of Peter validating the events of Pentecost through the prophet Joel. The teaching therefore urges believers to test their understanding of the Spirit against the foundational Scriptures.

The teaching then considers Yeshua's words in John 14:26, where the Holy Spirit is said to teach all things and remind the disciples of everything Yeshua had said. John 17:14 is used to show that Yeshua gave his disciples the Father's word, and Mark 7:8-13 is cited to show that Yeshua called the commands given through Moses the word of God. From these passages, the teaching concludes that the Spirit's work of reminding believers of Yeshua's teaching includes bringing God's law to mind. Jeremiah 31:31-33 and Ezekiel 36:26-28 are then connected to this conclusion because the new covenant is described as God's law being written on the heart and his Spirit moving his people to follow his decrees and keep his laws.

Romans 7 and 8 are used to distinguish God's law from the law of sin and death. The teaching argues that Romans 7:6 does not mean believers are released from God's law; rather, they have died to sin and are released from what bound them. First John 3:4 defines sin as lawlessness, while Psalm 19:7, Psalm 119:7, and Deuteronomy 28 are used to show that God's law is perfect, righteous, and associated with blessing when obeyed. Romans 7:12 likewise describes the Law and the commandment as holy, righteous, and good. In this framework, the Law reveals sin so that a person may die to sin and walk in the ways of Yeshua.

The lesson also explains the difference between serving in the newness of the Spirit and merely approaching the written letter. The Spirit does not discard what was written; he helps believers understand the meaning, purpose, and intended application of God's Word. Yeshua's Sabbath healing in Luke 13:10-17 and his teaching in Matthew 5 are used as examples of looking beyond a bare literal reading to the intent of the commandments. Romans 7:7-12 is then used to show that the Law exposes sin, and John 15:22 and John 16:8 are connected to the idea that once sin is revealed, a person is accountable to respond. Because sin is lawlessness, the Spirit's conviction of sin is presented as part of his work of leading believers into obedience.

The teaching further considers the power associated with the Holy Spirit in Acts 1:8. It suggests a connection between that power and the wisdom and knowledge described in Proverbs 24:5. Yeshua's temptation in the wilderness is presented as a pattern: he answered temptation with Scripture and afterward returned to Galilee in the power of the Spirit (Luke 4:1-14). This proposed connection is not a formula for obtaining miracles. The teaching also stresses Galatians 3:5: YHWH gives the Spirit through faith, and faith in his Word produces obedient action.

Finally, the teaching explains that a person does not need complete knowledge of the Law before the Spirit can work through them. Believers grow in understanding and are accountable to the knowledge given to them; obedience to what has been revealed allows continued growth, while rejecting what the Spirit shows may be understood as grieving the Spirit. Ephesians 4:30, 1 Corinthians 2:14, Romans 7:14, and Romans 8:7 are used to contrast receiving spiritual truth with resisting God's law. The teaching closes by returning to Ezekiel 36:26-28 and its central conclusion: walking in the Spirit is walking according to God's law, because the Spirit brings that Word to mind and moves God's people toward obedience.

Summary points

- The Spirit cannot contradict Scripture, so interpretations of the New Testament must agree with the foundational Scriptures.
- John 14:26 says the Holy Spirit teaches and reminds believers of what Yeshua taught.
- Yeshua gave his disciples the Father's word and identified the commands given through Moses as the word of God.
- Jeremiah 31 and Ezekiel 36 connect the new covenant and the Spirit with God's law being written on the heart and obeyed.
- Romans 7-8 distinguish God's law from the law of sin and death; the teaching says believers are released from sin, not from God's law.
- God's law is described as perfect, righteous, holy, and good, and the Law reveals sin so that a person may die to sin.
- Serving in the newness of the Spirit means understanding and applying the meaning and purpose of the written Word, not merely reading the letter.
- The Spirit's conviction of sin is connected to the biblical definition of sin as lawlessness.
- The knowledge and wisdom the Spirit gives are presented as power for overcoming, while faith in the Word produces obedient action.
- Believers are accountable to the truth revealed to them, and the teaching concludes that walking in the Spirit is walking according to God's law.

Fill in the blank

Use the teaching and the cited Bible passages. Equivalent wording is welcome when it expresses the same meaning.

Basic

1. In John 14:26, Yeshua tells his disciples that the Holy Spirit will remind them of everything _____ said to them.
2. In Mark 7:8-13, Yeshua identifies the commands given through Moses as the _____ of God.
3. Jeremiah 31 says that in the new covenant YHWH will put his _____ in his people's minds and write it on their hearts.
4. Ezekiel 36 says YHWH will put his Spirit in his people and move them to follow his decrees and keep his _____.
5. According to 1 John 3:4, sin is _____.
6. The teaching concludes that walking in the Spirit is walking according to God's _____.

Challenging

1. The teaching explains Romans 7:6 as release from the law of _____, not from God's law.
2. Romans 7:12 describes the Law and the commandment as holy, righteous, and _____.
3. Matthew 5 is described as Yeshua expounding on the 'spirit of the law,' meaning the _____ of each commandment.
4. Romans 7:14 is cited to establish that the law is _____.
5. Proverbs 24:5 says a wise man has great _____, and a man of knowledge increases strength.
6. The teaching says faith in the Word produces _____, which in turn produces the power.

Group discussion

Discuss with respect, support answers from the passages, and allow time to think. Use the lines for brief notes or a notebook for longer responses.

1. Why does the teaching begin with the principle that the Spirit cannot contradict Scripture, and how do 2 Timothy 3:16 and Acts 2 support that approach?

2. How do John 14:26, John 17:14, and Mark 7:8-13 build the teaching's conclusion about what the Spirit brings to believers' minds?

3. How do Jeremiah 31:31-34, Ezekiel 36:26-28, and Romans 8:4-9 connect the new covenant, the Spirit, and obedience to YHWH's law? How does this help us understand Spirit-enabled obedience?

4. Why does the teaching distinguish God's law from the law of sin and death in Romans 7-8, and how does that distinction affect the meaning of being 'released from the Law' in Romans 7:6?

5. What do the examples from Luke 13 and Matthew 5 teach about the difference between serving in newness of the Spirit and approaching only the written letter?

6. According to the teaching, how do faith, obedience, knowledge, wisdom, and the power of the Spirit work together, and how should a believer respond as the Spirit reveals more of God's Word?

Answer key

For the leader or parent. Answers follow the teaching; references help you check the wording and context. Accept equivalent wording where appropriate.

Basic

1. Yeshua (also: Jesus)

John 14:26

2. word

Mark 7:8-13

3. law

Jeremiah 31:33

4. laws (also: statutes, rules, ordinances)

Ezekiel 36:27

5. lawlessness

1 John 3:4

6. law

Teaching conclusion; Ezekiel 36:26-28

Challenging

1. sin and death

Teaching on Romans 7:6; Romans 6:10-12; 8:2

2. good

Romans 7:12

3. intent (also: purpose)

Teaching on Matthew 5

4. spiritual

Romans 7:14

5. power (also: strength)

Proverbs 24:5

6. obedience

Teaching on Galatians 3:5

Facilitator notes

These are suggested directions for discussion, not a required script or a test of identical wording. Invite participants to explain the passage and consider a faithful practical response.

1. The Spirit's work agrees with YHWH's revelation. The lesson appeals to the usefulness of all Scripture and to Peter's use of Joel to explain Pentecost. Invite participants to test the teaching's claims in the full biblical context.

2 Timothy 3:16; Acts 2:16-21

2. The promise originally addresses Yeshua's disciples. He gave them the Father's word; Mark 7 identifies Mosaic commands as YHWH's word. The teaching applies this connection to the Spirit's work of reminding and guiding believers.

John 14:26; 17:14; Mark 7:8-13

3. Jeremiah promises forgiveness and Torah written within; Ezekiel joins a new heart and the Spirit with obedience. Romans contrasts fleshly hostility to YHWH's law with life in the Spirit. This is transformed, Spirit-enabled faithfulness, not self-salvation.

Jeremiah 31:31-34; Ezekiel 36:26-28; Romans 8:4-9

4. The lesson reads release as freedom from sin and death rather than permission to reject YHWH's instruction. Preserve this as its contextual interpretation. Other passages use law in different ways; one gloss should not be imposed on every occurrence.

Romans 6:10-12; 7:6-12; 8:1-4

5. Yeshua's Sabbath healing embodies mercy, and Matthew 5 addresses the reach and purpose of the commandments. The lesson calls for faithful application of the written Word with understanding, rather than using an appeal to its spirit to ignore it.

Luke 13:10-17; Matthew 5; Romans 7:6

6. The lesson connects trust in the Word, obedient action, wisdom, and growth. It does not require complete knowledge before the Spirit can work. Its suggested connection to power should not become a promise that a particular performance guarantees miracles.

Acts 1:8; Proverbs 24:5; Luke 4:1-14; Galatians 3:5

Put it into practice

Choose one response to the passages you studied. What will you do, and when will you revisit it? Share only what you are comfortable sharing.
