I. God is uniquely one, yet He is triune—the Father, the Son, and the Spirit—Gal. 3:20; 4:4, 6:
   A. In the essential Trinity the Father, the Son, and the Spirit coexist and coinhere at the same time and in the same way with no succession; in the economical Trinity the Father, the Son, and the Spirit work in three successive stages in the process of God's economy—Matt. 28:19; Eph. 1:4-5, 7, 13; John 5:43; 14:26.
   B. For the accomplishment of His economy, the Father first sent forth the Son to redeem us, and then the Father sent forth the Spirit of the Son to impart His life into us that we might become His sons in reality—Gal. 4:4, 6:
      1. The first One sent the second One and was still one with the second One.
      2. The first One sent the third One, and the third One was still one with the second One and the first One; this is the oneness in the Godhead.
      3. There is also a distinction among the three; all the beauties and excellencies exhibited by the Divine Trinity come from this distinction—Matt. 28:19.

II. In order to understand what the Christian life is, we need to see a vision of the all-inclusive indwelling Spirit as the consummation of the processed and consummated Triune God—John 7:39; Gal. 3:14; Phil. 1:19:
   A. The Spirit is the Triune God after He has passed through the processes of incarnation, human living, crucifixion, and resurrection—John 7:39:
      1. The process through which the Triune God passed to become the Spirit is an economical, not essential, matter—1:14; Heb. 9:14; 1 Cor. 15:45b:
         a. With God, change can never be essential; it can only be economical.
         b. In His economy God has changed in the sense of being processed; although God has changed in His economy, He has not changed in His essence.
      2. Processed refers to the steps through which the Triune God has passed in the divine economy, consummated indicates that the process has been completed, and the consummated Spirit implies that the Spirit of God has been processed and has become the consummated Spirit—John 7:39.
      3. The consummated Spirit is the compound of the Triune God, the man Jesus, His human living, His death, and His resurrection—v. 39; Acts 16:7; Rom. 8:10-11; Phil. 1:19.
   B. Before the Lord Jesus was crucified and resurrected, the consummated Spirit was “not yet”—John 7:39.
1. The Spirit of God was there from the beginning (Gen. 1:2), but the Spirit as “the Spirit of Christ” (Rom. 8:9), “the Spirit of Jesus Christ” (Phil. 1:19), was “not yet” at the time of John 7:39, because the Lord was not yet glorified.

2. The Lord Jesus was glorified when He was resurrected, and through this glorification the Spirit of God became the Spirit of the incarnated, crucified, and resurrected Jesus Christ—Luke 24:26; Phil. 1:19.

3. The last Adam, who was Christ in the flesh, became the life-giving Spirit in resurrection; since then, the Spirit of Jesus Christ has both divine and human elements, including the reality of the incarnation, crucifixion, and resurrection of Christ—1 Cor. 15:45b; Acts 16:7; Rom. 8:9.

III. The consummated Spirit was breathed as the holy breath into the disciples by the Son in resurrection—John 20:22:

A. The Gospel of John reveals that Christ became flesh to be the Lamb of God and that in resurrection He became the life-giving Spirit; thus, in His resurrection He breathed Himself as the consummated Spirit into the disciples—1:29; 20:22:


2. Through death and resurrection Christ was transfigured into the Spirit—7:39.

3. It is as the Spirit that He was breathed into His disciples, that He can live in the disciples and they can live by Him and with Him, and that He can abide in them and they can abide in Him—20:22; 14:19-20; 15:4-5.

4. The Christ who breathed Himself into the disciples is the life-giving Spirit—1 Cor. 15:45b.

5. By breathing the Spirit into the disciples, the Lord Jesus imparted Himself into them as life and everything.

6. The Holy Spirit in John 20:22 is actually the resurrected Christ Himself, because this Spirit is His breath; therefore, the Spirit is the breath of the Son.

B. The Lord is the Spirit who gives life, and this Spirit is our breath—2 Cor. 3:6, 17; John 20:22:

1. The Word, who was God, became flesh to be the Lamb of God, and in resurrection He became the holy breath for us to breathe in—1:29; 20:22.

2. Now we have Christ as the Word, the Lamb, the tree, and the breath: the Word is for expression, the Lamb is for redemption, the tree is for the impartation of life, and the breath is for our living—1:1, 29; 10:10b; 14:19.

C. The consummated Spirit as the breath is everything to us in living the Christian life; only the breath, the Spirit, can be a Christian—Gal. 3:2-3, 14; Phil. 1:19.

IV. The Christian life is the believers’ living of the processed and consummated Triune God as the all-inclusive indwelling Spirit—Gal. 3:14; 5:16, 18, 25; 6:8:

A. The Triune God has been processed to be the consummated Spirit to live in us, the believers in Christ—John 7:39; Gal. 3:14; 6:18.

B. To live the Christian life is to live the processed Triune God as the consummated Spirit—Phil. 1:19-21a.

C. The normal Christian life depends upon our knowing and experiencing the all-inclusive indwelling Spirit—John 7:39; Gal. 3:14.

D. The proper Christian life is a life of receiving the Spirit continually—vv. 2, 5.