Sanctification

- Review Biblical foundations
 - Schools of thought
 - Common and distinguishing principles
 - Review

Sanctification

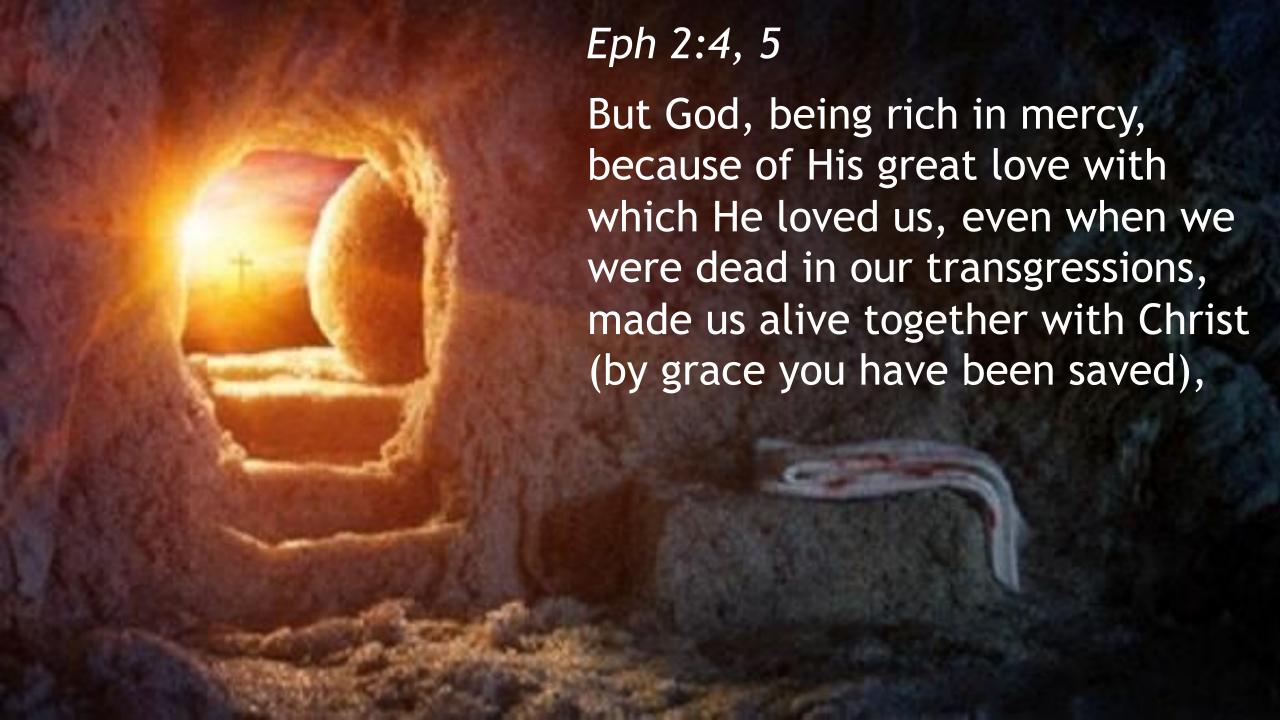
- to set apart FROM that which is common or unclean
 TO God and holiness.
- A related word is consecrate.
- The OT uses the word to describe primarily things.
- The NT uses the word to describe primarily people.

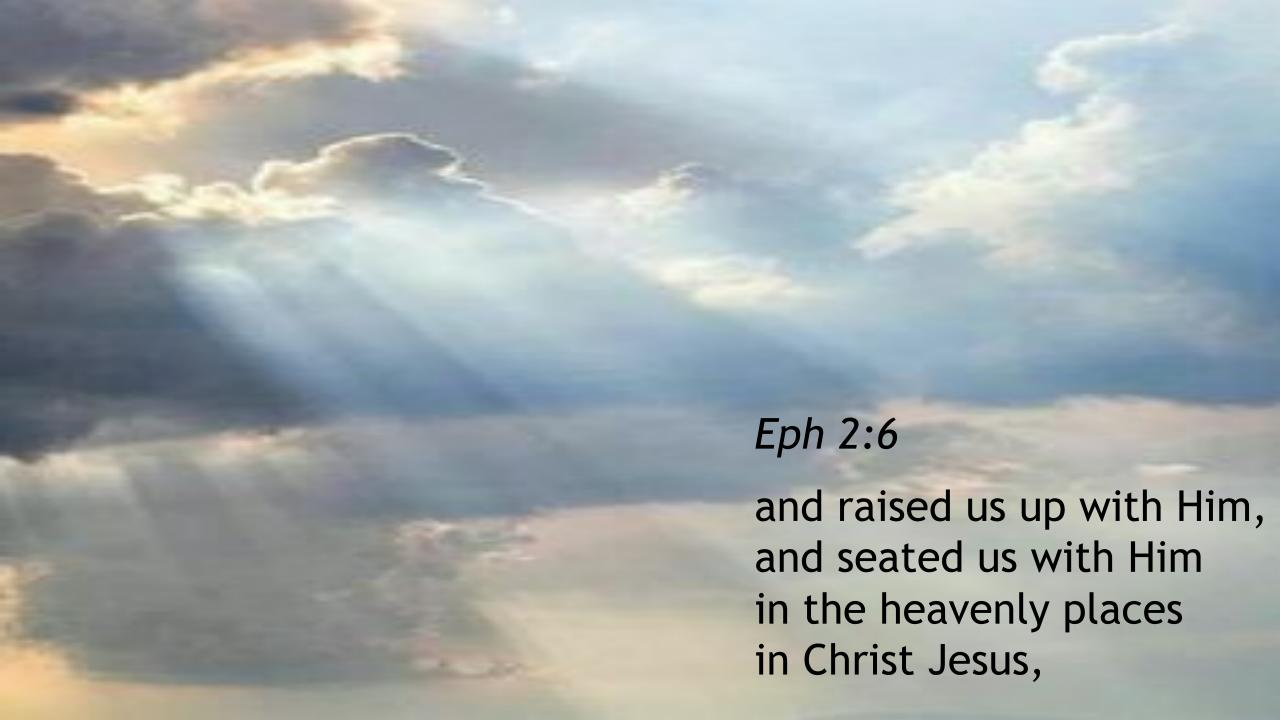


Eph 2:1, 2

And you were dead in your trespasses and sins, in which you formerly walked according to the course of this world, according to the prince of the power of the air, of the spirit that is now working in the sons of disobedience.











Hebrews 10:14

For by one offering He has perfected for all time those who are being sanctified.



Sanctification - 3 types

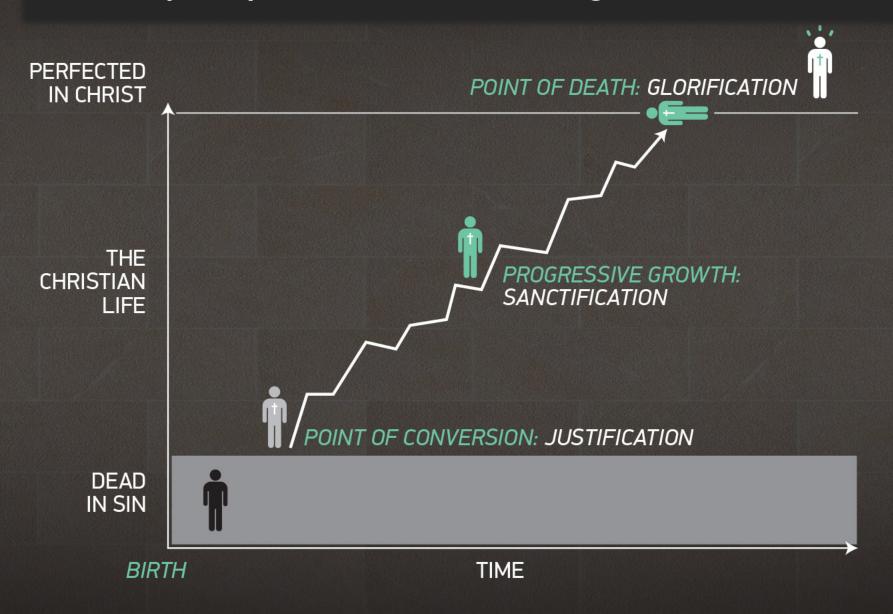
- POSITIONAL Past tense; (Eph 2:6) a.k.a. Initial or Definitive Sanctification; saved from the PENALTY of sin.
- PROGRESSIVE Present tense; (Heb 10:14) a.k.a. Practical Sanctification; saved from the POWER of sin.
- PERFECT Future tense; (Heb 12:23) a.k.a. Perfected Sanctification or Glorification; saved from the PRESENCE of sin.

Sanctification

- This class focuses on Progressive Sanctification which is the usual and more commonly understood meaning of sanctification.
- Sanctification is intimately connected to justification
 BUT
 is <u>not</u> the same as justification AND
 is distinct from justification.



Man's perspective of the stages of salvation



JUSTIFICATION

SANCTIFICATION

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Justification is the work of the Godhead in which God declares the sinner righteous on the basis of faith alone in Christ alone.

The immediate and one-time result of regeneration and the believer's repentance and faith in Christ

It is wholly God's work of grace.

It involves the believer's position in Christ.

It is fully realized at the time of regeneration.

It concerns Christ's imputed righteousness to the believer.

It is by faith in Christ.

It is not a result of good deeds done in righteousness.

It is not a reward for deeds done to please God.

Synergistic

Sanctification is the co-operative working of God the Holy Spirit and the believer resulting in the believer's progressively greater Christlikeness.

The ongoing continual lifetime striving of the believer against indwelling sin and to obey more fully God's Word.

It is God's grace working through the believer's obedience.

It involves the believer's practice in Christ.

It is fully realized at the time of death or rapture.

It concerns the believer's growing in righteousness.

It results in faithfulness to Christ.

It produces good deeds done in righteousness.

It will be rewarded for deeds done that please God.

It is the fruit of salvation.

It is at the root of salvation.



Justification:

Forensic
Declaration of
Righteousness
which changes the
believer's
relationship to the
law of sin and death

Definitive Sanctification:

Righteousness is imputed unto us our sin is transferred to Him

Progressive Sanctification:

Active process of obedient faith which the Holy Spirit works in us which transforms us over time which results in greater holiness



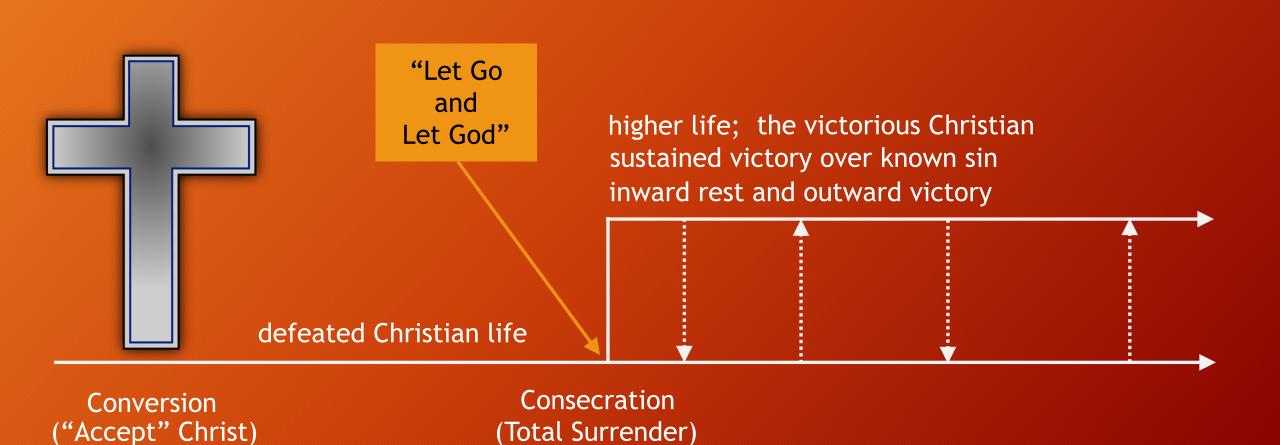
Wesleyian View of Sanctification - 1700s

(Faith in Christ)



(Faith in Holy Spirit)

Higher Life/Keswick View of Sanctification - 1800s



Pentecostal View of Sanctification - 1900s



sanctification for holiness; victorious Christian life;

initial evidence: mono-syllabic babble; erroneously referred to as speaking in tongues

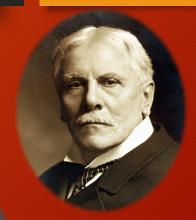
"entire sanctification"

Carnal Christian View of Sanctification

C.I. Scofield - Scofield Reference Bible

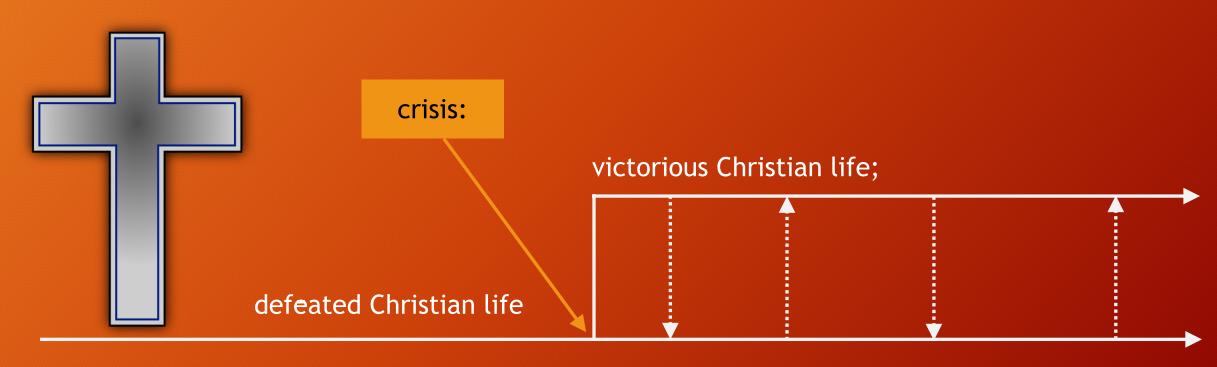
Lewis Sperry Chafer - Co-Founder DTS

Bill Bright - Campus Crusade for Christ





Carnal Christian View of Sanctification



1st work of grace Jesus as Savior

2nd work of grace Jesus as Lord

Reformed View of Sanctification



Regeneration / Conversion Jesus as Savior and Lord

Points of Agreement

- All five positions recognize the call and need for Christian sanctification.
- All five positions recognize the Christian has a role and responsibility in his/her sanctification.
- All five positions recognize the Holy Spirit has a role and responsibility in the sanctification of the Christian.

Points of Divergence

- There is disagreement as to what Christian sanctification actually is and when it begins.
- There is disagreement as to what are the Christian's responsibility and role in his/her sanctification.
- There is disagreement as to what the Holy Spirit's role is in the Christian's sanctification.

² Grace and peace be multiplied to you in the knowledge of God and of Jesus our Lord; 3 seein that His divine power has granted to us everything pertaining to life and godliness, through the true knowledge of Him who called us by His own glo and excellence. ⁴ For by these He has granted to us His precious and magnificent promises, so that by them you may become partakers of the divine nature, having escaped the corruption that is in the world by lust.

⁵ Now for this very reason also, applying al diligence, in your faith supply moral excellence and in your moral excellence, knowledge, 6 and in your knowledge, self-control, and in your selfcontrol, perseverance, and in your perseverance godliness, ⁷ and in your godliness, brotherly kindness, and in your brotherly kindness, love.

⁸ For if these qualities are yours and are increasing, they render you neither useless not unfruitful in the true knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ. ⁹ For he who lacks these qualities is blind or short-sighted, having forgotten his purification from his former sins. 10 Therefore, brethren, be a the more diligent to make certain about His calling and choosing you; for as long as you practice these things, you will never stumble; ¹¹ for in this way the entrance into the eternal kingdom of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ will be abundantly supplied to you.

18 grow in the grace knowledge of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ.

