

Defining Sanctification (Webster 1828)

Sanctification:

- the act of consecrating, or of setting apart for a sacred _____: consecration
- the act of sanctifying or making _____; or the state of being sanctified or made holy; the act of God's grace by which the _____ of men are purified or alienated from sin and the world and exalted to a supreme love to God; also the state of being thus purified or sanctified

Sanctify:

- to cleanse, _____ or make holy.
- to separate, set apart or appoint to a holy, sacred or religious use
- to make holy or free from sin; to cleanse from moral corruption and pollution; to make fit for the _____ of God and the society and employment of heaven.

F.G. Smith on Sanctification

1. A consecrating, or setting apart to a holy or religious use - a mere legal or ceremonial holiness
2. A definite cleansing and purification of the heart and affections of men - a moral work

Old Testament Usage of the Term

- A legal usage of the term, or a setting apart to a religious use
- Full salvation could not be wrought
- Moral change was not under consideration

Scriptural Examples

Exodus 40:9

- The _____ was sanctified

Exodus 40:10

- The _____ was sanctified

Exodus 40:11

- The _____ was sanctified

Exodus 19:23

- The _____ was sanctified

These objects are incapable of _____ change, but could be consecrated for religious use.

- All Israel was sanctified (Exodus 19:10,14)

The Sanctification of the people in the OT refers only to _____, not to any moral change (Lev. 27:14-22).

New Testament Usage of the Term

- Includes the other signification - a purging or cleansing of the moral _____ of man.
- Sanctification applies to all religious consecration and to all moral _____, irrespective of degree
- In the types all sacrifices are to have “sanctified to the purifying of the _____” (Hebrews 9:13).
 - The Bible teaches two degrees of holiness, therefore there must be two degrees of sanctification
 - “Sanctification” in its broad sense, covers the whole of the Christian experience, irrespective of degree
- The term is also used in a specific sense, referring to a _____ work of divine grace wrought in the heart of the Christian believer - a work known as holiness perfected or _____ sanctification.

“And the very God of peace sanctify you wholly; and I pray God your whole spirit and soul and body be preserved blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ.”
I Thessalonians 5:23

Sanctification is A Bible Doctrine

- Full salvation is through _____
of the Spirit

“But we are bound to give thanks alway to God for you, brethren beloved of the Lord, because God hath from the beginning chosen you to salvation through sanctification of the Spirit and belief of the truth.” II Thessalonians 2:13

- Christ _____ for his believers to be sanctified

“Sanctify them through thy truth: thy word is truth. John 17:17

- He gave his _____ to accomplish the work of sanctification.

“Wherefore Jesus also, that he might sanctify the people with his own blood, suffered without the gate” Hebrews 13:12

- His people are to be sanctified.

“Christ also loved the church, and gave himself for it: that he might sanctify and cleanse it.” Ephesians 5:25,26

- The apostles _____ Sanctification

“Elect according to the foreknowledge of God the Father, through sanctification of the Spirit, unto obedience and sprinkling of the blood of Jesus Christ: Grace unto you, and peace, be multiplied.” I Peter 1:2

“The very God of peace sanctify you wholly; and I pray God your whole spirit, and soul, and body be preserved blameless unto the coming of Lord Jesus Christ.”
Thessalonians 5:23,24

“If a man therefore purge himself from these, he shall be a vessel unto honour, sanctified, and meet for the master's use, and prepared unto every good work.” Timothy 2:21

Sanctification is Only for the Justified

The work of sanctification is only reserved for those who have been _____. One must have already obtained deliverance from actual sin.

- Christ prayed for them that was given unto him to be sanctified.
 - “I pray for them: I pray not for the world, but for them which thou hast given me; for they are thine.” (John 17:9)
 - “Sanctify them through thy truth: thy word is truth.” (John 17:17)
 - “To open their eyes, and to turn them from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God, that they may receive forgiveness of sins, and inheritance among them which are sanctified by faith that is in me.” (Acts 26:18)

A Second Work of Grace

- Sin exists in two forms: _____ and Inherent
- Inherent, a disposition to wrong received through _____ generation
 - Not responsible for inherited sin
- Actual, _____ acts of wrong which we commit after reaching the age when we have knowledge of right or wrong

Actual Sin

- Wholly responsible for our own sinful acts committed later
- _____ can only be applied to our own individual acts of wrong

- Forgiveness and _____
are of necessity limited to that ground
- All men are guilty of actual transgression
“All have sinned and come short of the glory of God.”
Romans 3:23
“They are estranged from the womb: they go astray as soon as they be born, speaking lies.” -Psalm 58:3
“Behold I was shapen in iniquity; and in sin did my mother conceive me” Psalm 51:5
“We were all by nature the children of wrath.”
Ephesians 2:3

Two Degrees of Sin

1. When we are _____ into the world, though we are perfectly innocent, we are one degree below the line of perfect holiness, since we possess the _____ of sin.
2. When we reach the age of moral responsibility and take upon ourselves a sinful life, we are another degree lower.
3. By necessity there must be _____ steps back to full salvation.
4. “Except ye be converted, and become as little children...” -Matthew 18:3
 - i. Refers to the innocence and _____ of a child but also implies a moral restoration of the individual
 - ii. The person who has been converted has _____ the moral condition of innocence from which he departed at the age of accountability (Rom 7:9)
 - iii. The infant is one degree below the plane of perfect holiness. So also is the converted person a “babe” in Christ (I Peter 2:2, Hebrews 5:13) and is

exhorted to go on to _____,
“perfecting holiness in the fear of God” (II Cor. 7:1,
Hebrews 10:14)

“He who denies that there is a definite moral change to be experienced after conversion, simply publishes the fact that he never attained it himself; and stultifies himself as much in the minds of all who have, as he who denies the experience of pardon does, in the estimation of all who have that experience.”
D.S. Warner

How the Second Work is Established

1. Regeneration plants in us a new and _____ nature
2. Entire sanctification _____ and removes the old nature, and
3. From these two facts, it necessarily follows, that, during the interval between the accomplishment of those two changes, man is a subject of two opposite moral elements. He has in him both a good and bad nature.
4. He is not subject to two kingdoms, for the indwelling evil is merely a subjugated foe.

The Dual State

- In the 7th chapter of Romans, Paul is portraying the _____ state of a young believer in Christ.

- Implanted grace is _____ by indwelling carnality; and this inner foe, sometimes, through our weakness causes us to do that which our newborn nature “allows not,” and actually “hates.”

Romans 5

- Paul sets forth the superabundance of saving grace, over all sin, and the two successive salvations

Romans 6

- He argues the inconsistency of _____ in sin, since grace makes provision for freedom from sin.

Romans 7

- The Apostle illustrates the extent of the law by the marriage obligations.
- As the latter terminates in death of the companion, so total emancipation from the _____ is only effected by death to sin.

Romans 8:2

“The law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus hath made me free from the law of sin and death”

Bible Proofs of the Second Work of Grace by D.S. Warner

- Two moral _____ with their respective laws, Paul holds up in a mirror in the 7th chapter of Romans
- Such is a dual or conflicting state
- He confirms this truth in 7:25
- In 8:2 the dual state was ended, being wholly brought under the law of _____

Establishing the Second Work of Grace

1. The total destruction of the “body of sin” - not pardoned but _____.

- a. “Put off concerning the former _____ the old man, which is corrupt according to the deceitful lusts” - Ephesians 4:22
- b. When Christ is in you, the body of _____ is dead and the Spirit has life within you (Romans 8:10)
- c. The members of your body no more perform the work of sin, than the body of a dead man does the functions of natural life.
- d. This marks the end of the civil war in the believer’s heart. This also marks an entirely _____ state of existence, altogether unknown in the dual state or mere justification.
- e. The first component of sanctification is the destruction of the body of sin

2. The infilling of the _____

- a. Romans 8:11, “But if the Spirit of him that raised up Jesus from the dead dwell in you, he that raised up Christ from the dead shall also quicken your mortal bodies by His Spirit that dwelleth in you
- b. “Now the God of hope _____ you with all joy and peace in believing, that ye may abound in hope through the power of the Holy Ghost.” Romans 15:13
- c. “Now to him that is of _____ to establish you according to my Gospel and the preaching of Jesus” Romans 16:26
 - i. The establishing gift that Paul longed to come and impart to these brethren is the

crowning “blessing of the Gospel” and is
inwrought by the power of God, through
the “preaching of Jesus Christ,” our
perfect Savior. And, having been
preceded by justification, it is a
_____ grace. It is the “also”
grace, after justification “wherein we
stand.” - 5:1-2

d. Acts 2:4, “And they were all filled with the Holy
Ghost”

e. John 14:16, “And I will pray the Father, and he
shall give you another _____, that he
may abide with you for ever;”

Summary

1. Sanctification is defined by a consecration and a
cleansing.
2. Usage in the Old Testament did not refer to a moral
change.
3. The New Testament refers to a purging or cleansing of
the moral nature of man.
4. Sanctification is a Bible doctrine.
5. Only those who are justified are eligible.
6. Sanctification is a second work of grace.
7. Two degrees of sin.
8. How the second work of grace is established.