

Sanctification

1 Corinthians 1:1-3, 26-31; 1 Thessalonians 4:1-8

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Strange things sometimes happen when Christians _____ the Scriptures concerning sanctification. _____ holiness unto the Lord is a wonderful _____, but it is not to be confused with _____ righteousness. Sanctification does _____ refer to improvement in practical holiness. It also does not _____ at state of holiness in which it is impossible for the child of God to sin.

A. Definition of Sanctification

1. The basic usage of the word means “to set _____”.
 - a. It does not mean to “_____ holy”, “_____ holy”, or “_____ in holiness.”
 - b. Three _____ words used interchangeably
 - (1). Sanctification – John 17:18-19
 - (a). Jesus was set apart by the _____ to do a work.
 - (b). Because He had been set apart, He set _____ apart in perfect _____ to fulfill the Father’s will.
 - (c). The _____ were set apart to be His representatives.
 - (2). Holy – “to be set apart from what is _____”
 - (a). The _____ word is related to “sanctification”.
 - (b). Hebrews 7:26 explains the holiness of Jesus.
 - (3). Saint – 1 Corinthians 1:2
 - (a). Comes from the same _____ word as “holy”
 - (b). “One who has been set apart _____ God”
 - c. Three _____ of the believer’s sanctification
 - a. _____ – 1 Corinthians 6:9-10
 - b. _____ – Romans 12:1; Romans 6:13-16

- (1). “Present” and “yield” are the _____ Greek word.
 - (2). Present yourself to the control of the Holy Spirit.
 - (3). The result is _____ from sin in your daily life.
- c. Ultimate – 1 John 3:2; Jude 25
- (1). It is the work of the _____ God!
 - (2). God planned it and _____ it!

B. Wrapping Up Sanctification

1. We were sanctified _____ Christ Jesus. 1 Corinthians 1:2, 30
2. We are sanctified _____ the Word of God. John 17:17; Ephesians 5:26
3. We are sanctified by the _____ of Christ. Hebrews 13:12
4. We are sanctified by _____. Acts 26:18