Be Sanctified

I Thess. 5:23-24

A. Sanctification means "set-apart"

1. Old Testament "Kadash" = to separate or set apart. To make or declare something or someone to be distinct from that which is common; this word has both positive and negative aspects.

NEGATIVELY: To be removed [set away] from that which is profane.

POSITIVELY: To be dedicated to [set unto] that which is of God. In other words, sanctification is a setting apart from ordinary usage for a special purpose or function--in particular, for God.
Examples:

--the firstborn (Ex. 13:2; Num. 8:17)
--the priestly office (Ex. 28:41)
--Israel as a nation (Ez. 37:28)
--Jeremiah before birth (Jer. 1:5)
--Mount Sinai (Ex. 19:23)
--the Sabbath day (Gen. 2:3; Dt. 5:12)
--the Tabernacle and its vessels (Ex. 30:29)
--the Temple (II Chron. 7:16)
--the Cities of Refuge (Josh. 20:7)
--the transcendent, sovereign LORD (Ez. 36:23; 38:23)
--the Bible (Rom. 1:2)

2. New Testament "hagiazo" - To separate or set apart (same as the Hebrew "kadash")

a. The verb "sanctify" ("hagiazo") is related to:

--the noun form "hagiasmos" meaning holiness (Rom. 6:19; I Th. 4:7)
--the adjective form "hagios" meaning holy (I Pet. 1:15) and saint (Eph. 4:12)

b. The words "holy," "saint," and "sanctified" all have the same meaning -"set apart"

Peter said it best: "But ye are a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, an holy nation, a peculiar people; that ye should shew

forth the praises of Him who hath called you out of darkness into His marvelous light" (I Pet. 2:9).

--This is sanctification!

B. Sanctification involves three phases.

It is important to note that justification and regeneration occur immediately (once and for all) at the moment of salvation. Sanctification, however, is described as both a past once-and-for-all act of God, a present continual process throughout the believer's life, and finally in the future--a completely finished work of God.

Example: II Cor. 1:10 -

1)	God "delivered us"	(past tense)
2)	God "doth deliver"	(present tense)
3)	"He will yet deliver"	(future tense)

The Bible reveals three distinguishable phases of sanctification. Sanctification in three tenses:

1. PAST - Positional Sanctification (I Cor. 1:2, 6:11)

We have been set apart:

a. From the penalty of sin (Heb. 10;14)

b. At the moment of salvation

c. By the death of Christ (Eph. 5:25, 26)

d. Through our faith in Christ (Acts 26:18)

2. PRESENT - Progressive Sanctification (I Th. 4:3; I Pet. 1:14, 15)

We are being set apart:

a. From the controlling, dominating power of sin (I Th. 5:23)

b. As we grow spiritually (II Cor. 7:1)

c. By the cleansing of the Word of God (Jn. 17:17, 19)

d. Through our obedience to Christ (Rom. 6:19; 12:1)

3. FUTURE - Perfect Sanctification (I Th. 3:12-14; II Th. 2:13)

We will be set apart:

a. From the presence of sin

b. When we are eternally transformed (I Cor. 15:51-54)

c. By the Rapture and Resurrection at Christ's second coming (I Thes. 3:12-14)

d. Through our marriage (union) to Christ (Heb. 2:10-11)

C. Important truths about sanctification

1. Sanctification is a work of God alone (Jude 1; Rom. 15:16; II Th. 2:13; I Th. 5:23)

2. Sanctification does not means sinless perfection in this life (Rom. 6-7)

3. Sanctification is not legalism. It is not accomplished by a mere rigid conformity to external rules.

a. Legalism reverses God's order. God says: "Do this, because you are holy"; legalism says: "I am holy because I do this"

b. Sanctification is first internal and spiritual (a work of God) which will manifest itself externally and visibly (works of the Christian)

c. The root of sanctification is a holy heart (II Chron. 29:34). The fruit of sanctification is a holy life of obedience (I Pet. 1:2).

4. Sanctification is God's work of setting apart the total man (I Th. 5:23)

--Spirit (our power to know and communicate with God)
--Soul (our life with its ability to think, feel, and do)
--Body (our material vessel that responds to the impulses of the soul)

5. Sanctification has as its goal that we would be suitable

vessels for God to use

"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." (II Tim. 2:21)

Holiness and Separation

God's holiness is the foundation (basis) for the doctrine of biblical separation. (Deuteronomy 32:4; Is.6:3; I Pet.1:16)

1) Moral Separation = Separating from practices which violate God's Holy Word (Rom.12:2; I Thess.5:22).
2) Personal Separation = Separating from people who violate God's Holy Word (Titus 3:10; II Th.3:6; I Cor.5:11)
3) Ecclesiastical Separation =Separating from churches which violate God's Holy Word (I Cor.3:17; II Cor.6:14-18).

It is important to note that separation is not merely a negative setting apart from sin, but it is positively a setting apart for God.

PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF GOD'S HOLINESS

"Be ye holy, for I am holy" (I Pet.1:16)

Don't think for a minute that sin is ever justified before the eyes of a holy God!
Don't come to God on your terms but on HIS! Don't make the mistake of thinking that God's ways & standards are like that of the world (Psalm 50:21)

Because God is HOLY:

1) You can't be saved on your own terms (God accepts nothing but the sacrifice of His dear Son (Heb.9:22; Acts 4:12)

2) You can't pray on your own terms

3) You can't worship on your own terms (Lev.10:3; Ps.99:5)

4) You can't serve on your own terms (Psalm 2:11)

5) You can't please God on your own terms (Heb.11:6; I Sam.15:17,22,23)

6) You can't give yourself to God on your own terms (Rom.12:1,2)

As a general guide as to whether or not a practice would match God's Standard, ask yourself the question: "Is it HOLY?"

It should be our daily prayer:
"Lord, set me apart from anything that is unclean in your sight (I Thess.5:23)
so that I may please you and serve you acceptably"(II Tim.2:21)

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A. Sanctification means "_____"

B. Sanctification involves _____.

The Bible reveals three distinguishable phases of sanctification. Sanctification in three tenses:

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We have been set apart:

a. From the _____ of sin (Heb. 10;14)
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c. By the _____ (Eph. 5:25, 26)
d. Through our _____ in Christ (Acts 26:18)

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We are being set apart:

a. From the controlling, dominating _____ of sin (I Th. 5:23)
b. As we _____ spiritually (II Cor. 7:1)
c. By the cleansing of the _____ of God (Jn. 17:17, 19)
d. Through our _____ to Christ (Rom. 6:19; 12:1)

3. FUTURE - _____ Sanctification (I Th. 3:12-14; II Th. 2:13)

We will be set apart:

a. From the _____ of sin
b. When we are eternally_____ (I Cor. 15:51-54)

c. By the _____ and _____ at Christ's second coming (I Thes. 3:12-14)

d. Through our _____ (union) to Christ (Heb. 2:10-11)

C. Important truths about sanctification

1. Sanctification is a work of _____ alone (Jude 1; Rom. 15:16; II Th. 2:13; I Th. 5:23)

2. Sanctification does _____ mean sinless _ in this life (Rom. 6-7)

3. Sanctification is _____ _____. It is not accomplished by a mere rigid conformity to external rules.

4. Sanctification is God's work of setting apart the (I Th. 5:23)

5. Sanctification has as its goal that we would be suitable for God to _____ (II Tim. 2:21)

Holiness and Separation

God's holiness is the foundation (basis) for the doctrine of biblical separation. (Deuteronomy 32:4; Is.6:3; I Pet.1:16)

1) _____ Separation = Separating from _____ which violate God's Holy Word (Rom.12:2; I Thess.5:22).
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Don't make the mistake of thinking that God's ways & standards are like that of the world (Psalm 50:21)

Because God is HOLY:

1) You can't be _____ on your own terms (God accepts nothing but the sacrifice of His dear Son (Heb.9:22; Acts 4:12)

2) You can't _____ on your own terms

3) You can't _____ on your own terms (Lev.10:3; Ps.99:5)

4) You can't _____ on your own terms (Psalm 2:11)

5) You can't _____ God on your own terms (Heb.11:6; I Sam.15:17,22,23)

6) You can't _____ to God on your own terms (Rom.12:1,2)

As a general guide as to whether or not a practice would match God's Standard, ask yourself the question: "Is it HOLY?"

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