



DEFINITIONS

Justification: To be declared _____ (in Christ)

Sanctification: To be _____ as holy (to be made holy)

Glorification: To be made _____ righteous (entirely without sin)

THREE STAGES OF SALVATION

1. _____ (Positional Sanctification) — 1 Corinthians 6:11

When a lost sinner repents and places his faith in Jesus Christ, God justifies him. This instantaneous act of God saves the sinner from sin's _____ by declaring him righteous. Justification does not make him righteous; it simply pronounces him to be “not guilty” before God on account of Jesus’ actions, which are credited to him (“I was saved”).

2. _____ (Progressive Sanctification) — 1 Peter 1:15-16

Once a person believes in Christ and God justifies him, that person begins a lifelong process called progressive sanctification. In that process, a Christian is being set apart as holy *from* the world and *to* God as he is saved from sin's _____. Whereas in justification a person is *declared* righteous, in sanctification a person is actually *made* righteous progressively as he grows in spiritual maturity and likeness to Christ (“I am being saved”).

3. _____ (Perfect Sanctification) — Philippians 1:6

One day, Christ will return and glorify those who belong to Him through faith in Christ. In glorification, God will completely remove sin from the lives of His saints so that they will stand faultless before Him in glory forever. Having the sin nature eradicated from their lives, Christians will be saved ultimately from sin's _____. The process of salvation will be completed since all believers will be conformed to the image of Christ (“I will be saved”).

THREE PHASES OF SALVATION

Phase of Salvation	Time in Believer's Life	Effect on Condition	Deliverance from Sin
Justification	Past (I was saved)	Regenerated Spirit	Penalty of Sin Removed
Sanctification	Present (I am being saved)	Renewed Mind	Power of Sin Removed
Glorification	Future (I will be saved)	Resurrected Body	Presence of Sin Removed

PROGRESSIVE SANCTIFICATION

Being filled with the Spirit and walking in the Spirit express the ongoing reality of sanctification, which is the _____ work of God and Christians by which ongoing transformation into greater Christlikeness occurs. Unlike justification and glorification, which are monergistic (God alone works), sanctification is synergistic (Philippians 2:12-13).

The Holy Spirit's role in sanctification includes His conviction of sin, exposure of hidden faults, comfort in times of trouble, rebuke in periods of spiritual stagnation, empowerment to overcome temptation, and development of a willingness and effort to accomplish God's will.

One particular aspect of the Spirit's work in sanctification is His _____ for believers. In the midst of sufferings, trials, and temptations, Christians stumble in not knowing how and what to pray for. The Spirit, however, prays on our behalf (Romans 8:26-27).

The human role in sanctification has both an active and a passive element. Christians exercise their active role by reading Spirit-inspired Scripture, praying in the Spirit, and _____ sin by the Spirit. Christians implement their passive role by yielding to the Spirit, being filled by the Spirit, and walking the path on which He leads (Romans 6:19; Galatians 5:16; Ephesians 5:18).

The Holy Spirit uses a variety of tools to accomplish sanctification, including His Word (John 17:17), prayer (Mark 14:38), _____ (James 1:2-4), and other believers (Proverbs 27:17).

The Spirit's sanctifying work expresses itself by bridling the human proclivity to sin. In conjunction with the Word of God, the Spirit prompts believers to limit their thoughts, words, feelings, impulses, and activities as these realities move toward _____ expression.

Scripture indicates an objective biblical _____ for sanctification: that you become more like Jesus. This is expressed as "having the mind of Christ" and "being conformed to the image of Christ" so that you are "useful" for Christ (Philippians 2:5; Romans 8:29; 2 Timothy 2:21).

Sanctification works from the inside out, not the outside in. While it is essential that you develop standards of Christian conduct, you must never equate outward standards with holiness. God repeatedly states in Scripture that He desires a godly heart, not merely right conduct. Sanctification is a change in _____, not just appearance (2 Corinthians 3:18).

Since sanctification is a process, believers are responsible to continue growing more like Christ, regardless of how _____ they have Christians. There is no room for stagnancy.

The tendency of many Christians is to expect progressive sanctification from themselves, but immediate sanctification from everyone else. The sins that frustrate us most in the lives of others are often the very sins that we excuse in our own lives. We must exhibit _____ and grace toward others, allowing the Lord to work in them. Failure need not be final!

Complete sanctification will not be accomplished in this _____. Although you are commanded to strive for holiness, do not be so arrogant as to claim to have achieved it (1 John 1:8, 10; 3:2).