

JUSTIFICATION VERSUS SANCTIFICATION BEFORE GOD AND MAN

I. DEFINING THE TERMS JUSTIFICATION AND SANCTIFICATION

A. DEFINING JUSTIFICATION

1. "Justification" is a legal term, which speaks of a _____ in a courtroom.
2. The noun "justification" is from the Greek δικαιοσις (*dikaiosis*) and refers to the act of _____ one righteous.
3. The noun "righteousness" is from the Greek δικαιοσύνη (*dikaiosuna*) and refers to the quality of being _____ or _____ pure.
 - How can man be right with God when man is a sinner?
 - By God putting the righteousness of Christ to his account through faith → declaring him _____ before God.
4. The adjective "just" or "righteous" is from the Greek δικαίος (*dikaios*) and describes something or someone that is _____ or _____ pure.
5. The verb "justify" is from the Greek δικαιοῶ (*dikaioo*) and means "to declare _____ in the legal sense."

B. DEFINING SANCTIFICATION

1. "Sanctification" is related to several Greek words which carry the idea of being "_____."
2. The noun "sanctification" is from the Greek ἁγιασμός (*hagiasmōs*) refers to the work of God in _____ someone or something unto Himself.
3. The adjective "holy" or "saint" is from the Greek ἅγιος *hagios* and means "that which is _____."
4. The verb "sanctify" is from the Greek ἁγιάζω *hagiazō* and means "to _____."

II. DEFINING THE TRUTHS OF JUSTIFICATION AND SANCTIFICATION

A. THE TRUTH OF JUSTIFICATION

1. Justification is an act of _____. (Job 25:4, Isaiah 64:6, Romans 3:10, 26; 8:30, 33)
2. Justification is by _____. (Romans 3:24)

3. Justification is through the _____ - _____ of Christ. (Romans 3:24-26; 5:9)

4. Justification is by _____ in Jesus Christ. (Romans 3:28; 4:5; 5:1; Galatians 2:16)

B. THE TRUTH OF SANCTIFICATION

1. There is a _____ aspect to sanctification. (1 Corinthians 1:30; 6:11; 2 Thessalonians 2:13)

2. Every believer in Christ is called a _____. (Romans 1:7; 1 Corinthians 1:2)

3. There is a _____ aspect to sanctification. (2 Corinthians 7:1; 1 Thessalonians 4:3,4; 2 Timothy 2:21)

4. It is God's will that every believer become more _____, as God is holy. (1 Peter 1:15,16; 2 Peter 3:11)

C. COMPARING JUSTIFICATION AND SANCTIFICATION

JUSTIFICATION	SANCTIFICATION
1. At justification, God _____ righteous the believing sinner. (Romans 4:1-3)	1. In sanctification, God _____ righteous the yielded-dependent believer who responds to God's Word. (John 17:17)
2. At justification, God _____ righteousness to the believer's standing before God. (Romans 4:4-8)	2. In sanctification, God _____ righteousness to the believer's state practically. (Titus 2:11-12)
3. Justification happens _____ the believing sinner.	3. Sanctification occurs _____ the responsive believer.
4. Justification is a one-time event at a _____ when a sinner believes in Christ. (Galatians 2:16)	4. Sanctification is to be an _____ as the believer walks by faith under the Spirit's control. (1 Peter 1:15,16)
5. Justification involves salvation from sin's _____.	5. Sanctification involves salvation from sin's _____ practically.
6. Justification changes a believer's _____.	6. Sanctification changes a believer's _____.
7. Justification is solely by God's _____.	7. Sanctification is solely by God's _____.