

Sanctification

Positional Sanctification - we are made _____ through the sacrifice of Christ.

Progression Sanctification - a work of where God _____ with believers to make us more and more free from sin and like Christ in our actual lives.

1. Differences between justification and sanctification

- Justification is a _____ standing / Sanctification is an _____ condition
- Justification is _____ for all time / Sanctification is _____ throughout life
- Justification is entirely _____ work / Sanctification is a work of God and _____
- Justification is _____ in this life / Sanctification is _____ perfect in this life
- Justification is the _____ in all Christians / Sanctification is _____ in some than in others

2. Three stages of sanctification

- A. Sanctification begins at _____ ([Romans 6:11, 14](#))
- B. Sanctification _____ throughout life ([2 Corinthians 3:18](#); [Hebrews 12:1](#))
- C. Sanctification is _____ at death or when Jesus returns ([Philippians 3:21](#); [1 Thessalonians 5:23](#))

3. Sanctification is never completed in this life.

- A. The Scriptures do not teach that when God gives a command, he also gives the ability to _____ it in every case.
- B. There is an expectation that believers still need _____.
- C. We should emphasize that sanctification should never stop _____ in this life.

4. God and believers _____ in sanctification.

- A. God's _____ in sanctification ([1 Thessalonians 5:23](#); [Galatians 5:22-23](#))
- B. Our _____ in sanctification ([Romans 12:1](#); [Romans 8:3](#); [Philippians 2:12-13](#))

Discussion Questions

1. In what ways does positional sanctification through Christ's sacrifice provide assurance to believers, and how might this truth impact our daily battles against sin from an evangelical perspective?
2. Reflecting on [Romans 6:11](#) and 14, how can we as Christians practically "consider ourselves dead to sin" in our everyday lives, and what role does grace play in breaking sin's dominion over us?
3. Drawing from [2 Corinthians 3:18](#), how does "beholding the glory of the Lord" through Scripture, prayer, and worship contribute to our progressive transformation into Christ's image throughout our Christian journey?
4. [Hebrews 12:1](#) encourages us to lay aside weights and sins that cling closely. What are some common "weights" in modern evangelical life that might hinder our sanctification, and how can we run the race with endurance as a community?
5. Considering [Philippians 3:21](#) and [1 Thessalonians 5:23](#), how does the hope of complete sanctification at death or Christ's return motivate us to persevere in holiness now, even amid setbacks?
6. Addressing the idea of sinless perfectionism in passages like [Matthew 5:48](#) and [1 John 3:6](#), why do evangelicals reject the notion of achieving perfection in this life, and how does this shape our approach to ongoing repentance?
7. In light of [1 John 1:8-9](#), how does the evangelical emphasis on confessing sins as believers foster humility and growth in sanctification, rather than leading to despair over our imperfections?