

# The Christian's Necessary Pursuit of Holiness (Sanctification)

## Part 1

### Romans 6.1-14

#### Introduction

1. Universality of sin (1:18-3:20)
2. Justification by faith (3:21-4:25)
  - Remember what the word **'justify'** means:
    1. Justification is a Legal term (Acts 13:39; Rom.5:1,9; 8:30-33; 1Cor.6:11; Gal.6:11)  
It is a word connected with the law courts
    2. Justification is a Declaration:  
The Judge declares a person righteous (all their sin is forgiven) (Lk.18:14)
    3. Justification is given by the Ultimate Judge—God (Rom.3:21-24)  
There is no higher court. The judgment cannot be appealed or reversed
    4. Justification is given in terms of the Ultimate Judgment: (Rom.8:33-34a)  
The justified are eternally secure
    5. Justification is pronounced at the start of the Christian life (Rom.4:3)
    6. Justification means an instantaneous and complete change of status  
It is not a process—a person cannot be more or less justified (Rom.4:3,5,7)
    7. Justification is pronounced by God only once (not repeatedly); and the pronouncement covers all time and eternity (Rom.4:3; 8:30)  
All past, present and future sins are covered in our being justified
    8. Justification is God's consistent, and only way, in which He deals with sinful people in the OT and the NT (Rom.3:25-26; 4:1ff)  
The way in which people are saved in the OT and the NT is identical
    9. Justification is received apart from any work on the part of any human being. It is God's gift (Rom.3:24; Eph.2:8)  
It is 100% grace—the grace of God—the free unmerited favour of God to the undeserving
    10. Justification is by faith alone in Christ alone (Rom.3:22,26,27,28,30)
    11. Justification is through Christ our Representative (Rom.3:23b-24; 5:12-21)
    12. Justification is based on Jesus having kept the law of God perfectly, and His fully bearing the punishment for all our sin (Rom.3:24-26)
3. The blessings of justification—peace, hope and eternal salvation (5:1-11)
4. Representation: We are either “in Adam,” or, “in Christ” (5:12-21)

#### 1. Romans 6: Sanctification (Laying some foundations)

1. The basic meaning is to be “set apart”
2. Sanctification is used in two senses in the NT
  1. An individual is “set apart” from the world through being saved (justified) (1Cor.1:2)
  2. The Christian is called to live a life of being “set apart” from the world
    1. Christ prayed that the Father would sanctify (“set apart”) His people (Jn.17:17)
    2. Christians are responsible for becoming more sanctified (“set apart”) through the means of grace (2Cor.7:1) (ESV)

### **3. Differences between justification and sanctification (Grudem)**

<b>Justification</b> .....	<b>Sanctification</b>
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The Father declares people justified.....	The Spirit sanctifies the Christian
External legal declaration by God.....	An internal working of the Spirit in our lives
Once for all time event.....	Continuous throughout life
Entirely God's work (grace).....	The Christian cooperates with the Spirit (grace)
Declared perfect, based on Christ's work.....	Never perfect in this life
All Christians equally justified.....	Greater holiness in some than in others

### **4. An illustration of justification and its necessary link with sanctification**

#### **1. That there is an inseparable link between justification and sanctification**

#### **2. The believer has entered a new realm of existence**

#### **2. Romans 6 can be divided into two sections (Rom.6:1-14 and Rom.6:15-23)**

#### **3. Romans 6 is based on Paul's discussion on "representation" in Rom.5:12-21 (5:18-19)**

##### **1. Adam: The head and representative of the human race (5:18a,15,17,19a)**

##### **2. Jesus Christ, the head and representative of the elect (5:18b,19b; Jn.17:2,6; Eph. 1:4)**

#### **4. Rom.6:1-14 (which begins with a question)**

##### **1. The question (Rom.6:1)**

##### **2. In Rom.5:20b, Paul stated,**

##### **1. God loves to show His grace.**

##### **2. The principle of abused grace that lurks in the heart of every Christian**

##### **3. Paul's answer (6:2a)**

### **Conclusion**