

New Testament Volume 21: Romans, Part 3

SANCTIFICATION

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Lesson 1 SAMUEL IS SANCTIFIED

NOTE TO THE TEACHER

In the book of Romans, the Apostle Paul discusses condemnation, justification, and sanctification in this order. The believer in Christ is washed in the precious blood of the Lord Jesus Christ, justified and sanctified all at once. Every condemned sinner who places his trust in the Saviour is cleansed from sin, declared righteous, and set apart by God for God–all because of the death and resurrection of Christ the Lord. (See 1 Corinthians 6:11; Hebrews 10:10.) God's work in the trusting believer is perfect, complete, and immediate.

Sanctification has another aspect, however. Because the believer in Christ has been set apart, he is to be set apart increasingly in his daily life (1 Peter 1:16). All the New Testament exhortations concerning spiritual growth have to

Scripture to be studied: 1 Samuel 1:1-4:18; Romans 5:12-8:39

The *aim* of the lesson: To teach that those who truly believe in Christ are set apart by God for Himself.

What your students should *know:* God wants believers to serve Him.

What your students should feel: A desire to serve God.

What your students should *do:* Determine how they can serve the Lord this week.

Lesson outline (for the teacher's and students' notebooks):

- 1. Samuel, before birth, is set apart for the Lord (1 Samuel 1:1–2:11).
- 2. Though set apart for the Lord, Eli and his sons sin (1 Samuel 2:12-36).
- 3. God chooses Samuel for His service (1 Samuel 3:1-21).
- 4. Eli and his sons are judged by God (1 Samuel 4:1-18).

The verse to be memorized:

Ye are washed . . . *ye are sanctified* . . . *ye are justified in the name of the Lord Jesus, and by the Spirit of our God.* (1 Corinthians 6:11a)

THE LESSON

In the first three chapters of Romans, we learn that God condemns the world. That is, He declares all are sinners; He proves

do with this progressive sanctification. The Christian is to set himself apart for God, growing continually in the image of His Son (Romans 8:29; Ephesians 4:14-15).

There is still another feature of sanctification. The believer will not be fully, perfectly set apart to God until he sees Christ and becomes as He is. (See 1 John 3:1-3.) This future sanctification awaits the Christian's complete glorification with a resurrection body. (See Ephesians 5:26-27; Jude 24-25.)

Some who have been set apart by Him do not live for Him. This, then, is a family matter. As disobedient children must be punished, so God disciplines His sanctified children who do not live to honor His Son.

that all are guilty; and He pronounces the eternal death sentence on all. This *condemnation* is bad news. However, the good news of Romans 4 and 5, is this: All who place their trust in God's Son, the Lord Jesus Christ, are justified. God, the righteous One, sees each believer in Christ. And because all God's righteousness is put to the believer's account, God announces him righteous. This is *justification*.

In the next section of Romans we learn that justified believers are also *sanctified*. That is the subject we will studying in this volume. Please write the following in your notebook:

Sanctification Romans 5:21–8:39

"Sanctify" means to set apart. In English, the word often translated "sanctify" is translated at other times "holy," "hallowed," or "saint." *People* are spoken of as *saints* or *sanctified* or *holy*. *Things* and *places* are said to be *sanctified* or *holy*. When any one of these words (*saint, sanctify, hallow, holy*) is used, it means that the people or things are set apart for God.

God Himself–who condemns and justifies–is the One who sanctifies. (See Psalm 4:3.)

In this lesson we shall learn of four who were set apart– sanctified–by God. But each lived differently. Listen carefully!