

Romans Series

Lesson #65

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Dean Bible Ministries

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The Epistle to the ROMANS

Spirituality, Sanctification, and Life!!!

Romans 6:1 (overview)



What is spirituality?

What does it mean to be spiritually alive?

Or, to have a spiritual life?

How do we acquire a spiritual life?

How is that spiritual life matured?

What are the goals, nourishment, means, methods of spirituality?

Death in the Bible

- 1. Spiritual Death – Eph. 2:1; Rom. 5:12, 6:23; 1 Cor. 15:22**
- 2. Physical Death – Matthew 8:22; 2 Corinthians 5:1–8; Romans 8:38, 39; Philippians 1:21**
- 3. Second Death – Heb. 9:27; Rev. 20:12–15**
- 4. Operational Death – James 2:26**
- 5. Positional Death – Romans 6; Col. 2:12, 20, 3:3**
- 6. Temporal Death – Rom. 8:6–13; Eph. 5:14**
- 7. Sexual Death – Rom. 4:16–21**

Rom. 5:20, “Moreover the law entered that the offense might abound. But where sin abounded, grace abounded much more,”

Rom. 5:21, “so that as sin reigned in death, even so grace might reign through righteousness to eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord.”

Life in the Bible

1. **Physical Life (Matt. 6:25a)**
2. **Spiritual life (Matt. 6:27)**
3. **Eternal Life, i.e., life without end. A *quantitative* view of life.**
4. **Eternal Life, the abundant life, a *qualitative* emphasis on life.**
5. **Positional Life (Romans 6; Col. 2:12, 20, 3:3)**

Life in the Bible

1. **ψυχή *psuchē* “soul, self, inner life, or as a metaphor for the individual’s life”**
2. **ἡλικίαν *hēlikian* time of life, life span, height (Matt. 6:27)**
3. **ζωή *zōē* general word for life, that which is animated as opposed to that which is mechanical, for human and animal living, way of life**
4. **βίος *bios*, life; rare in the New Testament; used of a way of life, manner of life, or basis for life, i.e., one’s living.**

Key Terms for the Spiritual Life

- 1. Life, 3× in Rom. 6; 8× in Rom. 6–8**
- 2. Death, 7× in Rom. 6; 14× in Rom. 6–8**
- 3. Holiness or sanctification, 2× in Rom. 6; 3× in Rom. 6–9**
- 4. Righteousness, 5× in Rom. 6; 6× in Rom. 6–8**

1. Hebrew: *Qaddash*

A verb meaning to be set apart, to be holy, to show oneself holy, to be treated as holy, to consecrate, to treat as holy, to dedicate, to be made holy, to declare holy or consecrated, to behave, to act holy, to dedicate oneself. The verb, in the simple stem, declares the act of setting apart, being holy (i.e., withdrawing someone or something from profane or ordinary use).

2. Greek: *hagiazō*, verb, 28 times in the New Testament;

“of things: set them aside or make them suitable for ritual purposes; consecrate, dedicate, sanctify; to treat as holy; to set apart to the service of God”

***hagiasmos* noun, 10 times in the New Testament:
“holiness, consecration, sanctification,” used for a
process, but often its result, the state of being made
holy.**

***hagiosune*, noun, used 3 times in the New Testament:**

-sune indicates a quality or attribute, thus someone who possesses the attribute of holiness, sanctification, (Rom. 1:4; 2 Cor. 7:1; 1 Thess. 3:13). Rom. 1:4 shows that this is in contrast to a life of the flesh (1:3).

***hagiotes*, noun, 2 Cor. 1:2; Heb. 12:10; sanctity**

***hagios*, adjective, 233 times; it is used to modify *pneuma* (spirit) 94 times and is used to refer to believers as saints 61 times.**

***Hosios*, adjective, pure, holy, pious, 8 times.**

***Eusebeia*, used 15× in the New Testament;
godliness,**

**LN: “behavior reflecting correct religious
beliefs and attitudes—thus the believer’s
spiritual life.”**

Introduction to Sanctification, Spiritual Growth, i.e., the Spiritual Life

1. Sanctification is used of three different stages in the believer's spiritual life, but the primary way we will use it in this section is to refer to the second stage, experiential or progressive sanctification which is the believer's spiritual life.

THREE STAGES OF SALVATION

PHASE ONE

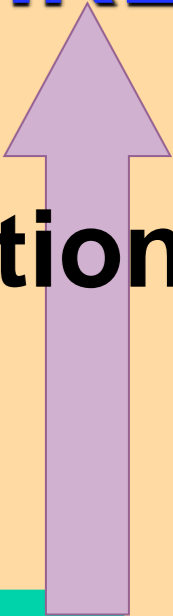


Justification

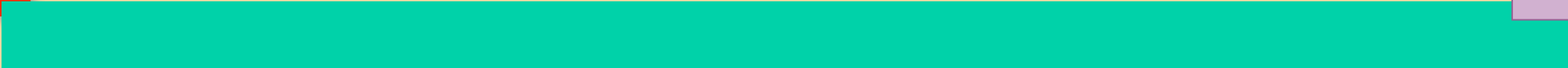
PHASE TWO

Spiritual Life

PHASE THREE



Glorification



Positional Sanctification

Progressive Sanctification

Ultimate Sanctification

Freed from Penalty of Sin

Freed from Power of Sin

Freed from Presence of Sin

2. Sanctification is the technical term used to describe the spiritual life which is the process of the believer's growth from spiritual infancy to spiritual maturity. As the believer matures, the more and more of his life is set apart to the service of God.

3. Often spirituality or sanctification is confused with a closely associated idea, morality or ethical living.

Morality is a system of right or wrong based on a number of different factors including cultural, social, and religious ideals.

Ethical systems may differ in some respects from culture to culture, but for the most part all ethical systems agree on certain basics, such as condemnation of murder, adultery, false witness.

4. The highest ethical code is that revealed in the Mosaic Covenant which was to govern the nation Israel as comprised of believer and unbeliever alike.

5. Thus morality in its highest form is designed as a system of ethics for believer and unbeliever alike to provide stability in government, society, and to protect freedom, property, and life.

6. If an unbeliever can produce a moral life than it is not based on the Holy Spirit. Point: Anything an unbeliever can do is therefore not part of the spiritual life.

Gal. 5:16, “I say then: Walk in the Spirit, and you shall not fulfill the lust of the flesh.

Gal. 5:17, “For the flesh lusts against the Spirit, and the Spirit against the flesh; and these are contrary to one another, so that you do not do the things that you wish.

Gal. 5:18, “But if you are led by the Spirit, you are not under the law.”

7. The Christian view of the spiritual life is a system of ethics and virtue based on the work of God the Holy Spirit and uniquely dependent upon Him.

8. Arrogance distorts morality into a system of works designed to impress God or gain divine approval.

9. Biblical Spirituality is grounded upon the realization that Christ has done everything for us and on the basis of received, imputed, or credited righteousness, under the filling, walking, leading ministry of God the Holy Spirit the believer advances to spiritual maturity.

10. Therefore we must distinguish between systems of good works, high ethics, and morality which can be performed by any unbeliever and biblical spirituality.

Anyone can be moral, but only a Christian can be spiritual.