

Sermon Notes

Jesus Walks Among the Lampstands

“Closing Thoughts – Part B”

- I. Review of harsh tones of Christ in series.
 - A. The gentleness of Christ was not as apparent in these remarks as in most of the gospel record.
 1. Rev. 2:5; 2:12,16; 3:22-23a; 3:16-17
 - B. Various human personalities process these things differently.
 1. Sermons of Revelation are distributed to the church, not the world.
 2. Professors, people who comprise the visible church, may be divided into two categories.
 - a. Professors – Say they believe (unconverted).
 - b. Possessors – Believers (converted).
 - C. Last week’s emphasis.
 1. Those who profess but still are not converted.
 2. Today’s focus – Sanctification in the believer.
- II. First – Understand Justification.
 - A. Shorter catechism.
 1. Q33.
 - a. Key texts: Rom. 3:19-25; Rom 5:17-18
 2. “Justification is a legal act of God whereby God declares the

sinner righteous on the basis of the perfected R_____ of Jesus Christ,” – Louis Berkoff, died in 1957. He was the beloved Systematics Theology professor of Calvin Seminary for 38 years.

- a. No one is almost or partially pardoned.
Pardon is complete.

B. Elements of Justification.

1. The Negative Element – The forgiveness of sins is on the sole basis of the imputed righteousness of Christ.
 - a. The pardon extends to all sins p_____, p_____ and f_____ and includes the removal of guilt.
 1. Romans 8:1,32-35; Heb. 10:11-18.
 - b. The finality of forgiveness and removal of guilt may seem contradictory to other texts such as: Matt. 6:12, Ps 32:5, 130:3-4.
 1. The explanation. – The consequence of guilt within the believer is still present, though condemnation from it has already been removed, and naturally urges the believer to confess His sin and seek forgiveness.
2. The Positive Element – Two parts.
 - a. Adopted as c_____
 1. John 1:12-13; Rom 8:15-16; Eph. 1:4-5; Gal 4:5-6
 - b. Title to e_____ l_____
 1. Romans 8:7; I Peter 1:4

III. Sanctification.

A. Closely linked to holiness.

1. Hebrew word and main meaning of the New Testament term.

a. *Quadosh*

b. *Hagiazo*

B. Characteristics of Sanctification.

1. God is the author, but man is not entirely passive in the process.

a. II Cor. 7:1; Col 3:5-10; I Pet 1:22

2. Distinctives of Sanctification.

a. Note extreme between moralism and antinomianism.

b. Wesleyan view – connections to Kenwick, Methodist, and Pentecostal tradition.

1. Believer can attain high levels of sanctification sometimes known as f_____ s_____.

3. The question is over how sanctified one might become in this life.

a. The answer lies in the difference between “o_____” and “c_____”.

1. Michael Horton.

b. Admonition from the Apostle John – I John 1:8 – 2:2

4. Reformed View.

a. Sanctification is not like Justification, a legal act of God, but a moral and re-creative activity, by which the sinner is r_____ in his i_____ b_____ and made to conform ever-i_____ to the image of God.

b. It is a lengthy process – but may be short due to early physical death.

1. Soul at death.

2. Body at resurrection.

3. Texts: Phil 3:2; Heb. 12:23; Rev. 14:5; Rev. 21:27

5. The three uses of the Moral Law.

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

1. The Law is no longer an enforcement officer – Calvin (There is no curse.)

IV. A Biblical illustration.

A. Pigs, prodigal and progression.

1. We may return, but there is _____ for us there now.