

THE DOCTRINE OF SANCTIFICATION



Arthur W. Pink (1886-1952)

DS1 Study Guide

Name: _____ Student ID: _____ Date: _____

Instructions for this course

The reading material for this course is the separate book *The Doctrine of Sanctification* by Arthur W. Pink.

Before each lesson: pray for God to give a teachable heart and understanding.
Begin the lesson by reading the related section in the book provided.



Answer the questions for the corresponding lesson in this study guide.

Use the required answer sheet format, putting your name and course information on each sheet (sample after the Table of Contents). Use any standard note paper (or the answer booklets if provided).

Skip a line between answers.

Always use your own words in your answers.

Try to be as clear and concise as possible.

Please do not rush! Meditate on what God wants you to learn.

Don't go to the next question until completing the current one.

If, and only if, you are taking the course as **correspondence study** (with written feedback from others):

After completing lessons 1 to 5 send the completed answer sheets to your course coordinator. Send again when finished with lessons 6 to 10.

Only mail your answers sheets, not other materials.

All sent answers are handled confidentially.

Label the envelope's lower left with: student ID, course, and lesson numbers.



Four months are allotted for course completion.

Extensions may be granted upon request.



Your answer sheets are returned to you after review.

Keep all materials and returned answers together for future reference.

DOCTRINE OF SANCTIFICATION

Study Guide, Course DS1

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Sample Answer Sheet

Your name Student ID DS1
Course Lesson Date
number number

Question Answer

skip a line between questions

Each chapter in *The Doctrine of Sanctification* was originally published as a monthly article in *Studies in the Scriptures* from 1935 to 1937. *Studies* was published by A. W. Pink as a monthly 28 page expository digest from 1922 to 1953, mailed to whomever desired the deeper truths of God. Each issue contained continuing serialized articles on six to eight subjects. Chapel Library maintains the 1932-1953 issues in print and for download.

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DOCTRINE OF SANCTIFICATION

Study Guide, Course DS1

This Study Guide is based on the book *The Doctrine of Sanctification* by A. W. Pink.

Please answer the questions from the information given in the book. Each chapter in the book corresponds to a lesson you are doing. For example, the information you need to answer the questions from Lesson One in this study guide is found in chapter one in the book.

Some chapters have multiple parts, each of which is as long as an individual chapter with only one part. Before you begin the questions for a particular part of a chapter (for those chapters with multiple parts), please read that part of the chapter in its entirety for the part of the lesson you are taking.

For those lessons with multiple parts, it is suggested to do only one part at a sitting. Each part stands alone, dealing with a different aspect of the lesson's overall theme. Most parts have 10 to 20 questions; therefore you can think of each part as a lesson in itself.

Please read slowly enough so you understand what you read, and, most importantly, please pray before each lesson, asking the LORD for wisdom to apply what you learn to your life—and to enable you to love Him with all your mind, heart, soul, and strength...for this is the first commandment (Mark 12:30).

Most questions simply ask for your response to the information in the text, and are intended to support a basic understanding of what is presented. *For these you should use your own words to describe what the author has said in the text, and not quote from the text itself.*

Some questions are labeled *Making It Personal*. These go much deeper to ask you to think through principles and to search out your own heart for practical application. Please make your best effort to answer these, but please also realize there are no right or wrong answers. We are looking only for your sincere best effort.

Very Important Note: We ask you to always use your own words in your answers. The answers to the Response questions are found in the textbook, but please do not merely quote the book for your answer. Rather, read what the text says, think about the meaning of what it says, and summarize its meaning in your own words for your answer. In this way, you will learn much more than simply a “search, find, quote” method for answering the questions.

Lesson 1 Introduction

Please read chapter 1 in the book entirely before answering any questions. Always use your own words in your answers, in order to indicate your understanding of what you have read.

Overview (first section)

1. Regarding the doctrine of justification,
 - a. What is a “surety”?
 - b. What did God’s Surety do?
 - c. What do we deserve apart from this Surety?
 - d. *Making It Personal* Do you agree that we deserve this? Why?
 - e. What is “justification”?
 - f. How can a just and holy God not punish guilty lawbreakers?
2. How do true Christians attain righteousness without doing good works?

Sanctification is important

3. How valuable is sanctification?
4. Why is sanctification said to be the “aim” of God’s dealing with man?
5. How is sanctification the *great promise* of the covenant made to Christ for His people?

Sanctification is supernatural

6. Why is sanctification supernatural?
7. In your own words, write the reference and key point for each of the following Scriptures.
 - a. 1 Corinthians 2:11
 - b. 1 Corinthians 2:9-10

Note: By key point we mean: “key”—the phrase in the verse that relates to the topic at hand; “point”—do not merely rewrite the printed words; rather, tell in your own words what the text means, the basic meaning behind the words (i.e., a paraphrase).

8. Why do so many think sanctification consists of abstinence from human comforts?

Lesson 2 Sanctification: Its Meaning

Please read chapter 2 in the book entirely before answering the questions. Remember, always use your own words, in order to indicate your understanding of what you have read.

Justification and sanctification

1. What are the two principle effects that sin produces?
2.
 - a. What two things are required for a creature to dwell with God in heaven?
 - b. How are these two things acquired?
 - c. What is the key point of 1 John 1:9?
Remember “key point” is the phrase in the verse that relates to the topic at hand, in your own words.
3. How are justification and sanctification distinct?

4. How do justification and sanctification differ?

Definition of sanctification

5. a. Why do some argue that *sanctification* only means “to be set apart,” and has no moral force regarding personal purity?
b. Why is this error?

Its meaning in Scripture

6. What do each of the following passages tell us about the moral quality of sanctification?
 - a. Romans 7:12
 - b. Titus 1:8
 - c. Romans 6:19
7. What do each of the following passages tell us about the moral quality of sanctification?
 - a. 1 Corinthians 7:14
 - b. 2 Timothy 2:21
 - c. Ephesians 5:26-27
 - d. Hebrews 9:13
8. a. What does “to sanctify” mean in a great majority of instances?
b. What three things are designated by the term as applied to Christians? *Use the numbers “1” to “3” to mark your answer.*
c. Why are these three said to be “three parts of one whole”?

Lesson 3 Sanctification: Its Necessity

Chapter 3 combines two articles from the original Studies in the Scriptures; the lesson is therefore longer than others. It is suggested to do each part in a different sitting in order to have time to meditate on what you are learning.

Remember, always use your own words, in order to indicate your understanding of what you have read.

Its Necessity, Part One

Please read this part in the book entirely before answering the questions for this part.

Introduction

1. a. Why do we naturally hate holiness?
b. What Scriptures bear this out?
2. a. Why will God not call to Himself those who are corrupt?
b. Write the key point of Psalm 5:4.
3. a. What two things did we lose by our fall in Adam?
Use the numbers “1” and “2” to mark the two parts of your answer.
b. What two needs arise from these?
Use the numbers “1” and “2” to mark the two parts of your answer.

4. a. What are most people satisfied with instead?
b. Why?
c. Write the key point of Proverbs 30:12.
5. Of what three things does personal holiness consist?
Use letters "a" through "c" to mark the three parts of your answer.
6. Describe the relation between evangelical holiness and love?
7. *Making It Personal* "Personal holiness is equally imperative as the forgiveness of sins in order to eternal bliss" (i.e., in order to be happy in heaven). Do you agree or disagree? Why or why not?

If we are justified, we will desire to be sanctified

8. Describe two errors people make regarding how obedience to God's commands (i.e., doing good works) relates to salvation from sin (i.e., regeneration, being born-again).

Use letters "a" and "b" to mark the two parts of your answer.

Note: "Justification" means being declared right with God when He grants salvation. "Sanctification" is walking with Jesus, being set apart from a sinful lifestyle and becoming inwardly pure in God's eyes.

9. If we are not saved from sin by good works, how then do good works (i.e., holiness) relate to salvation?
10. "They would be free from the *punishments* due to sin, but they love their lusts so well that they hate holiness and desire not to be saved from the *service* of sin."
a. How should we oppose this error?

Making It Personal

- b. Do you agree with this? Why or why not?
- c. Have you experienced this point of view in your own life?
11. In your own words, write the reference and key point for each of the following Scriptures.
 - a. Matthew 12:33
 - b. Revelation 21:27
 - c. Hebrew 12:14
 - d. John 13:8
 - e. Psalm 51:10

Its Necessity, Part Two

Please read this part in the book entirely before answering the questions for this part.

Our personal holiness is required by the very nature of God (1)

12. Why is holiness the perfection of all God's glorious attributes?
13. a. What is the fundamental reason for the necessity of holiness in us?
b. Why is this so?
c. Of all the verses mentioned to substantiate this, which one stands out to you as most important? Write the reference, the key point, and explain why you chose it.

14. "There is no other alternative: we must leave either our sins or our God."
 - a. Why?
 - b. *Making It Personal* Do you agree? Why or why not?
15. "It is the very height of folly for any to think that they shall love hereafter what now they hate."
 - a. Explain the author's meaning in this statement.
 - b. Why is it true?
 - c. Why is it significant?
16. *Making It Personal* How would you answer someone who says, "We may live in sin because grace has abounded"?
Also mention Romans 6:1-2 in your answer.

Our personal holiness is required by the commands of God (2)

17. As it relates to holiness, what is the difference between the Covenant of Works and the Covenant of Grace?
(Also see footnotes 13 and 27 in the textbook if needed.)
18. What three things are required by the gospel-commands for universal holiness?
Use letters "a" through "c" to mark the three parts of your answer.

Our personal holiness is required by the mediation of Christ (3)

19. a. What does Christ do in each of His three offices to restore us from sin? *Use the numbers "1" to "3" to mark your answer.*
 b. What is the master deception of Satan?
20. *Making It Personal* The author asks a number of questions. Please read them through and give a general answer about where you stand to them:
 "Has His blood cleansed me? Have I been made holy thereby? Have I been redeemed out of the world by it? Am I by it dedicated to God and His service? Have I effectually learned of Him to "deny ungodliness and worldly lusts, and to live soberly, righteously, and godly, in this present world" (Ti 2:12)? Has He instructed me unto *sincerity* in all my ways, in all my dealings with God and men? Does He *actually* rule in me and over me? Has He delivered me from the power of Satan and caused me to take *His* yoke upon me? Has His sceptre broken the dominion of sin in me? Am I a loyal subject of His kingdom?"

Our personal holiness is required in order to the glory of Christ (4)

21. First Corinthians 6:19-20 tells us, "Ye are bought with a price: therefore *glorify God in your body, and in your spirit*, which are God's." How are we to do this?
22. a. What is the Christian called to follow?
 b. What is the most effective reproach cast on Christ's name?

Lesson 4 Sanctification: Its Problem

Please read chapter 4 in the book entirely before answering the questions. Remember, always use your own words, in order to indicate your understanding of what you have read.

The problem is with us, not with God

1. The problem is stated as, “how one who is a moral leper can be fit for worship in the Sanctuary of God.”

(Leprosy was extremely contagious and required the leper a) to maintain a strict separation and b) never to enter the Temple area.)

Does this problem relate to our need to be forgiven for the just penalty of our sins, or to our internal sin nature? Why?

We need to be pure in God’s eyes, and yet we are vile

2. What is the very real problem that sanctification raises? Why?
3. What is the question that forces itself upon us?
4. Scripture says, “Follow...holiness, without which no man shall see the Lord” (Heb 12:14). But man has “all together become filthy” (Psa 14:3). According to these verses, what is the problem for us?

All men are vile

5. In your own words, write the reference and key point for each of the following Scriptures.
 - a. Mark 7:23
 - b. Psalm 51:5
 - c. Job 40:4
 - d. Isaiah 6:5
 - e. Isaiah 64:6
6. What power do we have to make ourselves holy? Why?
7. *Making It Personal* “The whole of [man’s] faculties are so depraved, that they...[cannot] do anything truly good and acceptable unto God.” Do you agree with this? Why or why not?

The error of conforming only our outward conduct

8. What is a common error that the unregenerate seek?
9. Why must we be “born again” (Joh 3:7)?
10. a. What is meant by “in the flesh” (Rom 8:8)?
b. What is its consequence upon man’s abilities?

Summary

11. What are the elements that enter into the problem of sanctification?

Lesson 5 Sanctification: Its Solution

Chapter 5 combines two articles from the original *Studies in the Scriptures*; the lesson is therefore longer than others. It is suggested to do each part in a different sitting in order to have time to meditate on what you are learning.

Remember, always use your own words, in order to indicate your understanding of what you have read.

Its Solution, Part One

Please read this part in the book entirely before answering the questions for this part.

The mystery for the unregenerate

1. What is the mystery for the unregenerate?
2.
 - a. Why must our inner motives be pure for our outward actions to be acceptable to God?
 - b. What is the essence of what our inner motives must be?
3. Why are the best acts of the unregenerate unacceptable to God?
4. Are we responsible for our inability to be acceptable to God? Why or why not?
5.
 - a. Why are we “justly condemned”?
 - b. Though the natural man is unable to work grace in his own heart, what *is* he able to do instead?

Notice footnote 9: the means of grace. These include prayer, reading the Word, attending worship services, hearing the Word preached, associating with believers, and family worship.

- c. If so able, why does he not do it?
 - d. *Making It Personal* What means of grace do you regularly participate in? Why not others?
6. If men were sincere when complaining of their inability to repent, believe, or cease from sin, what would they do? Why?

The solution to the mystery

7.
 - a. What requirement did Christ meet for satisfying God’s holy Law?
Consider Hebrews 7:26 in your answer.
 - b. What two things were necessary to meet that requirement?
Use numbers (1) and (2) to mark the two parts of your answer.
 - c. How did Christ meet the first of these two things?
 - d. How did Christ meet the second of these two things?

The solution in Christ

8.
 - a. In addition to the judicial side, what additional requirement was needed in order to satisfy the heart of God?
 - b. How is this requirement met?
 - c. What is the result of this requirement’s being met?
 - d. What is the consequence in the lives of believers?

Its Solution, Part Two

Please read this part in the book entirely before answering the questions for this part.

The problem for the regenerate

9. What is the problem for the regenerate?

The solution for the regenerate

10. a. What is the (legal) solution for the regenerate?
b. How is it accomplished?

The Everlasting Covenant is the covenant “made from all of eternity and put into operation at the fall of man, to bring salvation from sin and its penalty. It is generally subdivided...into the covenant of redemption, made between the Father and the Son [whereby the Son agreed to redeem God’s elect children], and the covenant of grace, made between God and His elect” whereby God agreed to give His elect children new hearts that they might believe.

—Dictionary of Theological Terms, Alan Cairns
(Ambassador Emerald International, Third Edition, 2002; 112)

Our state must be made to accord with our standing

11. In addition to a perfect legal standing, what else must be done for the regenerate?
12. a. How does the author explain why the believer, who has a new heart, still struggles with sin and awareness of his sinfulness?
b. How do some erroneously explain this?
c. What problem could this explanation cause?

The author holds that the believer has two natures—the old sin nature that hates God and loves sin, and the new nature of the new heart that loves God and hates sin. There are several theological views regarding the regenerate believer, that he has:

1) one new nature, the “old man” being “dead” (Rom 6:6-8), and our struggle with sin stemming from our weakness (lack of maturity) in this body, the flesh being crucified (Gal 5:24) (the struggle in Romans 7 being interpreted in this view as applying to the lost man before conversion);

2) two natures (the author’s view), the struggle with sin stemming from the battle between the two natures, the flesh and the spirit (Romans 7 understood as the on-going struggle of the regenerate man with sin); or

3) one new nature, where the old nature is dead but its habits remain, the struggle with sin stemming from fleshly appetites that are not yet mortified (Col 3:5; Gal 5:17) (Romans 7 understood as the on-going struggle of the regenerate man with sin, as in 2. above).

The pollution of sin

13. Briefly describe the pollution of sin.
14. How are we taught the guilt and filth of sin?
15. a. What always accompanies true conviction of sin?
b. *Making It Personal* Have you experienced this? Why or why not?
16. As we grow to walk more closely with God, what do we see?
17. Of what are the truly sanctified most sensible?

A pure heart

18. a. When we seek to understand a pure heart, what two errors could we fall into? *Use letters (1) and (2) to mark the two parts of your answer.*
 - b. *Making It Personal* Have you ever fallen into either of these errors? How?
19. What is a “pure heart”?
 - a. What has a pure heart experienced according to Titus 3:5?
 - b. What has a pure heart experienced according to Hebrews 10:22?
 - c. How is one’s heart purified according to Acts 15:9?
20. a. All Christians have “pure” hearts, but not all have “clean” hearts. When sin enters in, what happens?
 - b. How is this remedied?

***If you are taking this course by
correspondence, please send in
your answer sheets for Lessons
1 to 5 now for review.***

Lesson 6 Sanctification: Its Nature

Chapter 6 combines three articles from the original Studies in the Scriptures; the lesson is therefore longer than others. It is suggested to do each part in a different sitting in order to have time to meditate on what you are learning.

Remember, always use your own words, in order to indicate your understanding of what you have read.

Its Nature, Part One

Please read this part in the book entirely before answering the questions for this part.

What it is not

1. a. What is the first area that is not scriptural sanctification?
 - b. Why is this an error? *Use Romans 8:17 in your answer.*
2. a. What is the second area that is not scriptural sanctification?
 - b. Why is this an error? *In your answer, refer to the most fitting Scripture from the three in the text.*
3. a. What is the third area that is not scriptural sanctification?
 - b. Why is this an error?
In your answer, refer to the most fitting Scripture in the text.
4. a. What is the fourth area that is not scriptural sanctification?
 - b. Why is this an error? *Use James 2:17-26 in your answer.*

What is connoted (suggested) by the holiness of God? (1)

5. a. Summarize Charnock's definition of the holiness of God.
- b. What aspect does Pink add to it?

What was it that Adam had lost? (2)

6. a. What was it that Adam lost at the Fall?
- b. What is it that Christ restores to His people?

What is sin? (3)

7. a. What is meant by "Sin is the transgression of the law" (1Jo 3:4)?
- b. What does sin reveal?
8. a. What deception is the devil still employing?
- b. How should the Christian respond?
9. a. Summarize what the author says sin is.
- b. In light of this, summarize what the author says sanctification is.

Sanctification is an integral part of salvation (4)

10. Why might only a small minority of professing Christians really be experimentally¹ acquainted with "so great salvation" (Heb 2:3)?
11. a. Of what does salvation from the power of sin consist?
- b. What is its connection to holiness?

Its Nature, Part Two

Please read this part in the book entirely before answering the questions for this part.

The threefold signification of the term "to sanctify"

"Set apart" (1)

12. Describe the meaning of "to set apart" in Hebrews 10:10.
13. Describe the meaning of "to set apart" in 2 Thessalonians 2:13.

"Cleansing" (2)

14. In your own words, write the reference and key point for each of the following Scriptures.
 - a. 2 Corinthians 5:15
 - b. Titus 2:14
 - c. 1 Peter 2:24
15. What was Christ's twofold purpose in all that He did and suffered?
16. Christ's work on the cross has produced a threefold cleansing. Briefly describe each aspect.
 - a. Judicial
 - b. Personal
 - c. Experimental

"Adorning" (3)

17. How is this "adorning" accomplished?

¹ **experimentally** – through personal experience of something; experientially.

18. a. Of what does sanctification consist?
b. What two things does sanctification cause the heart to make?
Use numbers (1) and (2) to mark the two parts of your answer.
19. a. When calamities drive the unsanctified toward God, what is the reason?
b. Explain your answer.

A change of heart

20. What is subjective sanctification?
21. Use the analogy of metals cast into a mold to describe sanctification.
22. Describe “disinterested” love and its opposite.

Outward conduct displays inward purity

23. What is the “ultimate aspect of the nature of our sanctification”?
24. Describe “practical sanctification” from the quotation by Manton.

1 Thessalonians 5:23

25. Briefly explain the two things implied in this verse.
Use letters “a” and “b” to mark the two parts of your answer.

Its Nature, Part Three

Please read this part in the book entirely before answering the questions for this part.

Three aspects

26. Briefly describe sanctification as used in each of its three tenses.
27. Why is the “sanctified soul” far from being satisfied with his experimental holiness?

Regeneration and sanctification (1)

28. Contrast absolute sanctification with progressive sanctification.
29. How are regeneration and progressive sanctification like an infant and an adult?
30. a. Describe “one of the chief defects of modern teaching.”
b. *Making It Personal* Do you agree? Why or why not?

Justification and sanctification (2)

31. What are two errors that can arise from the apostle Paul’s discussing sanctification in Romans 6-8 *after* dealing with justification in chapters 3-5?
Use letters “a” and “b” to mark the two parts of your answer.
32. Describe the connection among regeneration, justification, and sanctification.

Purification and sanctification (3)

33. Compare and contrast purification and sanctification.

Lesson 7 Sanctification: Its Author

Please read chapter 7 in the book entirely before answering the questions. Remember, always use your own words, in order to indicate your understanding of what you have read.

The Triune God

1. What is meant by saying that the author of our sanctification is the Triune God?
2. How is God the Father the originator of our sanctification?

God the Father

3. What does the order of the three statements in Jude 1 communicate to us about our sanctification?
4. Describe the particular action of God the Father in our sanctification.
5. To “sanctify” can mean a) to set apart, b) to cleanse, or c) to adorn. Which of these is meant by “sanctified by God the Father” in Jude 1? Explain your answer.
6. How does John 17:23 help us to understand the result of our being “sanctified by God the Father”?

Lesson 8 Sanctification: Its Procurer

Chapter 8 combines three articles from the original *Studies in the Scriptures*; the lesson is therefore longer than others. It is suggested to do each part in a different sitting in order to have time to meditate on what you are learning. Remember, always use your own words, in order to indicate your understanding of what you have read.

Its Procurer, Part One

Please read this part in the book entirely before answering the questions for this part.

1. Describe the “objective” side of sanctification.
2. *Making It Personal* There are two chief aspects to our sin and Christ’s sacrifice:

	<u>positionally</u>	<u>practically</u>
Our sin brings:	guilt	defilement
	condemnation	alienation

Christ brings:	justification	set apart from the world
	pardon	cleansing

Prior to this course, what did you understand sanctification to be?

3. a. What is the “agonizing inquiry” and “burning question” the author poses?
b. *Making It Personal* Have you asked yourself this question in the past? If so, how did you answer it then?

Christ in Hebrews

4. a. To which “court” of God is sanctification related?
b. Why?

5. a. To which “court” of God is justification related?
b. Why?
6. Why must the claims of *both* courts be fully met before any of our service or worship can be accepted by God?
7. Why must his sanctification be complete and perfect before a believer can acceptably worship God?
8. In your own words, write the reference and key point for each of the following Scriptures.
 - a. Hebrews 10:10
 - b. Hebrews 10:14
9. a. Since Christ is God and without sin, what did He mean by “I sanctify myself” in John 17:19?
b. What is meant by “that they also might be sanctified through the truth”? (Who are “they,” what is “be sanctified,” what is “through the truth”?)
10. Why is it that we have “boldness to enter into the holiest” (Heb 10:19)?

Christ in 1 Corinthians 1:30

11. In 1 Corinthians 1:30, Christ is said to be “our sanctification” in the same way that He is our wisdom, righteousness, and redemption. What do we learn about sanctification from this?

Its Procurer, Part Two

Please read this part in the book entirely before answering the questions for this part.

The believer’s sanctification from several points of view

12. Describe the four distinct points of view of sanctification.
Use letters “a” through “d” to mark the four parts of your answer.
13. a. For each of the four, list their status: whether they are complete (fully accomplished) or incomplete (still in progress).
Use letters “a” through “d” to mark the four parts of your answer.
b. What impact does the status of the fourth have on the status of the other three?
14. In your own words, write the reference and key point for Hebrews 10:10.

The Westminster Larger Catechism

15. What is the first observation the author submits regarding the catechism’s definition of sanctification? Briefly explain why this is incomplete?
16. What impact might this error have upon a believer’s assurance?
17. What is the problem the author points out in his second observation regarding the catechism’s definition of sanctification?

Note: By “more and more die unto sin,” the catechism writers referred to “practical,” “subjective” sanctification, which the author has explained earlier. It is the process whereby the believer progressively notices deeper levels of sin as he matures in his knowledge of the Bible and himself. These deeper levels are simply beyond our awareness when we are less spiritually mature. It is like peeling back the layers of an onion: at any point in time, we may give 100% of our lives to Christ, but it is only 100% of that of which we are aware. As time progresses, the Lord is faithful to expose deeper

layers of sin, often through trials. When we become aware of them, we confess, repent of, and mortify them.

Mr. Pink reacts to “more and more die unto sin” because it implies that we are more and more free from sinning, and therefore are moving toward perfection. This can lead to the sins of complacency and presumption. These are errors that Mr. Pink not only noticed before most others, but devoted his ministry to warning about and correcting.

The phrase “more and more die unto sin” is in itself valid when we understand it in the correct context. The Westminster divines were describing the process of progressive sanctification (the fourth point of view at the beginning of *Its Procurer, Part Two*), without adding all the deserved cautions that they would if their purpose were to be more complete (as is the author’s in this book). We do “more and more die unto sin,” AND we more and more struggle with deeper levels of sin. The first does not mean the absence of the second.

The Baptist Confession of Faith

18. This confession speaks of “some remnants of corruption.” How might this be misleading?

This confession (Philadelphia, 1742) was originally drafted by Particular Baptists in London in 1677 and based upon the Westminster Confession of Faith of 1647. It was slightly revised and published as the London Baptist Confession of Faith in 1689, sometimes known as the Second London Confession of Faith. This Baptist confession is still in use by many conservative Baptist churches around the world.²

The Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England

19. a. Describe the “real dilemma” the author presents.
b. What is its solution?

The Word of God

20. What two things has Christ’s sacrifice accomplished?

Use letters “a” and “b” to mark the two parts of your answer.

21. a. By what right does the feeblest believer approach the throne of God?
b. Why is this significant?

22. Describe the holiness we have now in Christ.

Its Procurer, Part Three

Please read this part in the book entirely before answering the questions for this part.

“Dying to sin”

23. What is the error addressed in this section, advocated by those whom the author describes as “charlatans” and “quacks”?

24. a. Why is it an error?
b. How do they view the relationship between justification and sanctification?

This error originated in the mid-1800s and was popularized by the Keswick Convention, held annually in Keswick, England, for many years.

25. a. How is “present your bodies a living sacrifice” (Rom 12:1) misinterpreted?
b. What is the proper interpretation?

² Available from CHAPEL LIBRARY; MZBI course also available.

Exodus 28:36-38

26. What do we learn about our holiness from this passage?

Christ is our perfect holiness

27. What is the answer to the question: “How can a moral leper be fitted for the presence of God?”

28. List the five ways the New Testament tells us that Christ is our perfect holiness.

Use letters “a” through “e” to mark the five parts of your answer.

29. What truths (related to our study) can we only learn in God’s Word?

30. What are the three ways that Christ’s blood “cleanseth us from all sin” in 1 John 1:7?

Use letters “a” through “c” to mark the three parts of your answer.

31. The author says, “there is such a thing as a growth in the knowledge of sanctification.” After advocating a completed objective sanctification that has made us as holy as Christ in God’s eyes, what does he mean by this?

Lesson 9 Sanctification: Its Securer

Chapter 9 combines two articles from the original Studies in the Scriptures; the lesson is therefore longer than others. It is suggested to do each part in a different sitting in order to have time to meditate on what you are learning.

Remember, always use your own words, in order to indicate your understanding of what you have read.

Its Securer, Part One

Please read this part in the book entirely before answering the questions for this part.

Each Person of the Trinity has His role

1. Why did God ordain that each should have a role?
2. Summarize the role of each Person of the Trinity in our sanctification.
3.
 - a. List the three meanings of *sanctification* as used in Scripture.
 - b. Briefly explain the correlation between the different roles of the Trinity in “making holy” and the three meanings of *sanctification*.
4. Describe the author’s comments on each of the following as it relates to the believer’s sanctification.
 - a. Source
 - b. Substance
 - c. Securer
5. Why is it necessary that a Christian’s “state” (condition) must be changed when his “standing” (position) before God is changed.

6. a. In what way is the Christian's glorious justification still just a means to an even more glorious end?
- b. What is the significant connection that each of the verses mentioned brings out? (*John 10:10; Titus 2:14; 2 Peter 1:4; 1 John 3:1*)
7. Why must believers be given the place of sons, and not just restored to be servants (as was Adam)?

Sanctification by the Spirit

8. What are the key elements in John Owen's brief definition of sanctification?
9. What are the key elements in S.E. Pierce's definition of sanctification?
10. What are the key elements in the author's definition of sanctification?
 - a. Positional
 - b. Relative
 - c. Personal
 - d. Experimental

"Experimental" means through personal experience; experiential.
11. *Making It Personal* Of these four parts of sanctification (positional, relative, personal, experimental), which do you think is most important? *Include a Scripture reference and quote its key phrase in support of your answer.*

United to Christ by the Spirit

12. Why is our union with Christ "the grand hinge upon which everything turns"?
13. Describe what it means to be "united with Christ"?
14. a. What two things did all men receive from the first Adam?
- b. What two things do believers receive from the last Adam?
- c. What is the result of this last receiving?
15. Why must our state and standing both be holy in order for God to receive us?
16. In what sense can no attainments in holy living add one iota to a Christians' holiness?
17. How is the believer's relation to his fellow men changed?
18. What makes someone "personally holy"?

Its Securer, Part Two

Please read this part in the book entirely before answering the questions for this part.

The indwelling of the Spirit

19. How is it possible for the Holy Spirit, Who is so perfectly holy, to dwell within those who are so unholy?
20. Why is the indwelling of the Holy Spirit not beyond our imagination? *Compare the advent of Christ with that of the Spirit in your answer.*

Experimental sanctification: "Washing of regeneration"

21. What is comprehended in this "washing"? (*Titus 3:5*)

22. What four things result after the new birth?
Use letters "a" through "d" to mark the four parts of your answer.
23. What flows from the "renewing of the Holy Spirit"?

Summary

24. Briefly, summarize the key points of "that which has been before us" in the last few lessons.

Experimental sanctification: Creation of the holy nature within us

25. a. Describe what this holy nature is not.
b. Describe what this holy nature is.
26. How does the creation of a holy nature in us *adorn* the dwelling place of the Holy Spirit?
27. At their justification,
a. What do believers obtain?
b. What is worked upon them?
28. In your own words, write the reference and key point for each of these Scriptures:
a. Acts 26:18
b. 2 Corinthians 4:6
29. In what way does the principle of holiness (imparted to the believer by the Holy Spirit) consist of
a. Spiritual *light*?
b. Spiritual *life*?
c. Spiritual *love*?
Add to your answer for each of the above, what human faculty each of them affects?

Experimental sanctification: Conformity to the divine Law

30. Contrast sin and holiness as they relate to God's Law and love.
31. Why is obedience to the Law impossible for the unsaved?
Use the key points from John 5:42, Deuteronomy 32:6, and Romans 8:8 and 13:10 in your answer.
32. What is the grand promise of the new covenant?
Use the key points from Hebrews 8:10 and Ezekiel 36:27 in your answer.
33. "Any work to be pleasing to Christ must proceed from" three things. What are they?
Use letters "a" through "c" to mark the three parts of your answer.
34. Describe the blessed operation of the Trinity toward believers regarding the Law.
35. Distinguish between the Holy Spirit and the principle of holiness He implants in the believer at regeneration.
36. Why is the Holy Spirit's *continued* work of sanctification necessary?

Lesson 10 Sanctification: Its Rule

Chapter 10 combines four articles from the original Studies in the Scriptures; the lesson is therefore longer than others. It is suggested to do each part in a different sitting in order to have time to meditate on what you are learning.

Always use your own words in your answers, in order to indicate your understanding of what you have read.

Its Rule, Part One

Please read this part in the book entirely before answering the questions for this part.

The divine Law reflects God's holiness

1.
 - a. According to 1 John 3:4, what is sin?
 - b. If this is true of sin, what must be true of holiness?
2. Where do both holiness and sin have their root? Why is this so?
3.
 - a. What type of love is reflected in all sin?
 - b. What type of love is reflected in all holiness?
4. What do each of the following do in respect to the Law of God:
 - a. Sin
 - b. Love
5. Why does man need both a Redeemer and a Sanctifier?
6. In your own words, write the reference and key point for each of the following Scriptures.
 - a. 1 Thessalonians 1:10
 - b. Ephesians 5:26
7.
 - a. What does the Law require of us?
 - b. What is the reason that this is required?
 - c. What is the measure of this duty?
8.
 - a. What makes the Law an unalterable "Rule of Righteousness"?
 - b. What is there about the Law that would cast reproach upon God's perfections if it were to be repealed?
9. What two things would follow from God's repealing the Moral Law?
10. To what three things are Satan's efforts directed regarding the Law?
Use letters "a" through "c" to mark the three parts of your answer.

How could the Law be repealed?

11. Making It Personal
 - a. Do you believe that ending the Law would bring lawless liberty and impious license? Why or why not?
 - b. How could God's honor be upheld if the Law were repealed that required us to love Him with all our hearts?
 - c. Should God relinquish His rights and allow His creatures to despise Him and sin with impunity?

The fulfilling of the Law

12. In your own words (as always), write the reference and key point for Matthew 5:17-19.
13.
 - a. For what were the Pharisees condemned?
 - b. List several examples of their deserving this condemnation.
 - c. What was Christ's response to these beliefs of theirs?
14. Regarding the Law, what did Christ come into the world to do?
15. List the four ways that Christ met the demands of the Law.
Use letters "a" through "d" to mark the four parts of your answer.
16. If the Law were to be repealed, would Christ's death have been necessary?
17. How could God uphold His Law and also pardon guilty sinners whom the Law condemned to die?
18. In your own words, write the reference and key point for each of the following Scriptures.
 - a. Galatians 3:10, 13
 - b. 2 Corinthians 5:21

Summary

19. Describe how each of the Persons of the Trinity honors the Law.
 - a. Father
 - b. Son
 - c. Holy Spirit
20. What are the four results of this honoring of the Law?
21. Why is it not possible to believe that Christ came to meet the demands of the Law, and yet insist that believers are free from the Law as a result?
22. Why does Christ's death bind His people more strongly to keep the Law?

Its Rule, Part Two

Please read this part in the book entirely before answering the questions for this part.

23. In your own words, write the reference and key point for each of the following Scriptures.
 - a. Romans 8:3-4
 - b. Luke 1:74-75
 - c. Titus 2:14
 - d. 1 Peter 2:24
24. In your own words, write the reference and key point for each of the following Scriptures.
 - a. 1 Samuel 16:7
 - b. Proverbs 23:26
 - c. Deuteronomy 4:9
 - d. Joel 2:12-13
 - e. Psalm 51:6
 - f. Psalm 139:23-24
 - g. Deuteronomy 6:5

How God recovers His people unto a conformity to the Law

The knowledge of God (1)

25. Can a person love someone whom they do not know? Why or why not?
26. a. Describe the affection for God of those who are without Christ.
b. Why is this so?
c. *Making It Personal* Is this true of you at this time (the level of knowledge of God, and the affections for Him)?
27. Of what does true knowledge of God consist?

A high esteem for God (2)

28. Of what does high esteem for God consist?
29. Why does it perfectly become the Almighty to *demand* honor to Himself?
30. List the things we begin to perceive and sense when we have a right esteem for God.

A deep desire for God's glory (3)

31. a. What does love for God bring us to do?
b. Why?
32. Contrast what self-love seeks with what true love for God seeks.
33. a. What results from disinterested affection for God?
b. Why?
34. What constitutes fulfilling the Law versus rebelling against God?

Delighting ourselves in God (4)

35. What causes us to be attracted to God?
36. a. What springs from delighting in God?
b. List the things in which each of four different types of people find contentment.
c. *Making It Personal* Which type best describes you?
37. What is the only right kind of love for God?
38. In your own words, write the reference and key point for 1 John 2:3-5.

How Christ conforms to the Law

39. How does Christ conform His people to the Law?
40. Trace the five steps in the logical development of the regenerating work of the Holy Spirit, backwards from effect to cause.

Its Rule, Part Three

Please read this part in the book entirely before answering the questions for this part.

The extent of this sanctifying work in the present life

41. a. Of what does saving conversion consist?
b. Of what does conformity to the Law consist?

42. a. In recovering the sinner to God, what does Christ by His Spirit do with regard to the Law?
 b. What four things does this cause the sinner to see and feel?
Use the numbers "1" through "4" to mark your answer.
43. Write the reference and key points for Romans 7:8-9.
Notice: there are more than one key points!
44. What does the soul understand when it perceives that the "law is spiritual"?
45. Describe the relationship among the following: a) the justice of the Law, b) the evil of sin, c) the riches of God's grace.
46. What moves the sinner to return home to God?
47. After conversion, how is the believer's heart kept humble?

The relation of the gospel to the Law

48. Does the grace of the gospel counterbalance a severe and cruel Law? Why or why not?
49. How do the Law and the Spirit prepare the heart for the gospel?
50. What does the gospel do in relation to the Law's being our Rule of sanctification?
51. Is the Law opposed to the gospel? Why or why not?
52. How do God's grace and Law complement each other?
53. How does the glory of the Lord shine forth,
 a. In the Law?
 b. In the gospel?
54. Briefly explain each of the following.
 a. "The gospel calls us to repent."
 b. "The gospel calls us to believe."
 c. "The gospel calls us to obey."
 d. *Making It Personal* To what degree do you agree with these three truths? Why?

Summary

55. Explain the analogy of wayward orphan children adopted into a good man's own family, as it relates to the sanctifying work of the Spirit.

Its Rule, Part Four

Please read this part in the book entirely before answering the questions for this part.

56. Why must believers, who love God, also love the Law?

The inner conflict

57. What serious difficulty regarding the Law presents itself to the believer who has an honest heart?
58. a. Why does this cause some to be seriously disturbed?
 b. *Making It Personal* Has this ever been true of you?

Evidence of conversion (1)

59. In what way is the realization of this godly sorrow good?
60. What are two opposing principles in every Christian?

Corruptions clearly seen (2)

61. a. What causes a Christian more clearly to see his corruptions?
b. Why?
62. Contrast the ungodly and the godly when giving an account of themselves.
63. Why is the word *walk* so important in Romans 8:1?
64. What is the explanation given as to why God allows the propensity to sin to remain in the Christian?

Tests (3)

65. a. Describe the first test for assurance of conversion.
b. *Making It Personal* How do you respond to this test personally?
66. a. Describe the second test for assurance of conversion.
b. *Making It Personal* How do you respond to this test personally?
67. a. Describe the third test for assurance of conversion.
b. *Making It Personal* How do you respond to this test personally?

Continued conflict

68. Describe the warfare that all Christians experience in their pursuit of the holiness that the gospel requires. Use 1 Peter 5:8-9, 2:11; Ephesians 6:13; and 1 John 5:4 in your answer.
69. According to John Owen, what most promotes the interest of hell?

Summary

70. a. What is absolutely necessary to peace of mind and joy of soul?
b. Why?
71. From all that you have studied in this course, write a short description for each of the following.
 - a. Why holiness is important
 - b. The three aspects of biblical holiness
 - c. Positional holiness, and how the believer comes to it
 - d. Practical holiness, and how the believer comes to it
 - e. How the Holy Spirit can indwell unholy men
 - f. The relation of the Law and holiness to the believer
72. *Making It Personal* To what degree do you agree with each of the following statements?
For each answer: explain why, list a Scripture reference, and quote its key phrase.
 - a. The unsaved person can do nothing that pleases God.
 - b. The saved person will desire to obey God's laws.
 - c. The Holy Spirit gives a person the power to obey God when He saves him.

73. *Making It Personal*

- a. What are the main lessons you have learned during this course?
 - b. How valuable has this course been to you?
 - c. What will you do differently?
-

Thank you for taking this course, Part One of the classic book The Doctrine of Sanctification by A. W. Pink. Part Two (course DS2) covers the remaining chapters in the book, 11-16, including topics that focus on practical sanctification: the daily outworking of holiness in our lives. Please request course DS2 at this time. Save the paperback, as it is used also for the next course

Now that you have completed this course, it is important to put into practice the new insights which the Lord has given you during your study. Spend some quiet time to think through the course, perhaps in re-reading the main headings and your notes.

Because we all tend to forget what we do not review, we suggest to review these main lessons daily for the next week, and at least once per week for the following month. In this way the key spiritual principles can begin to become a part of your life and practice.

Detailed Course Instructions

1. Procedure for Taking the Course

- a. The reading material for this course consists of the reading text printed at the beginning of each lesson of this study guide.
- b. Before beginning to read, please pray for God's enabling to learn spiritually.
- c. Before you begin a lesson, please read the reading text completely.
- d. After reading the text, answer the related questions in this study guide. The lessons in this course are "open book," which often enhances learning by removing unnecessary pressure. In addition, some questions ask for a personal response, where the answer will not be found in the reading material. In this case, we ask only for your honesty and best effort.
- e. The questions are designed to be carefully thought through. Several of the questions are sensitive; they have to do with your heart attitudes. So please do not rush, or you will be defeating the purpose of the course! Answer all of the questions as honestly as you can. The answers are confidential.
- f. Do not go to the next question until you have answered the previous one.

2. Answer pages

Try to be concise and as clear as possible in your answers. Please write or type your answers on regular 8.5 x 11 inch (A4 metric) paper, or on the preprinted answer sheets if provided. Please write clearly and neatly, and if possible print. Note each page with Lesson #, each answer with Question #, and skip a line between questions

3. Supplies

Paper, pen, and Bible are needed to complete your assignments. The King James Version is quoted, but you may use another version if you do not have a KJV.

4. Completion of Assignments

- a. If taking this course with a local coordinator, please follow their instructions.
- b. If you are taking this course as **individual independent study** (non-graded), save your answer sheets for future reference. (Skip the below instructions 5 & 6).

5. Only if Correspondent Study

- a. Four months are allotted for the completion of this course. You may be granted an extension by contacting your course coordinator.
- b. Mail your answer sheets to your course coordinator after completing Lessons 1 to 5, and again after Lessons 6 to 10. Only mail the answer sheets, not the questions. They will be graded and returned to you by regular mail as soon as possible. Please make sure you write your **name, student ID, course title, and lesson number** on each answer sheet. Please see the sample page after the Table of Contents at front. Headings should be in the following format:

Your name student ID course DS1 lesson number

6. Written Feedback (only if correspondent study)

Spiritual success is not measured by high grades, but by growth in Christ-likeness to God's glory. Therefore, the motivation in taking this course is to see God change your life. There are no letter or number grades such as "A" or "100" to be earned. The grader will offer comments or suggestions from Scripture in response to your answers. Some answers have no comments because the answer is correct or personal.