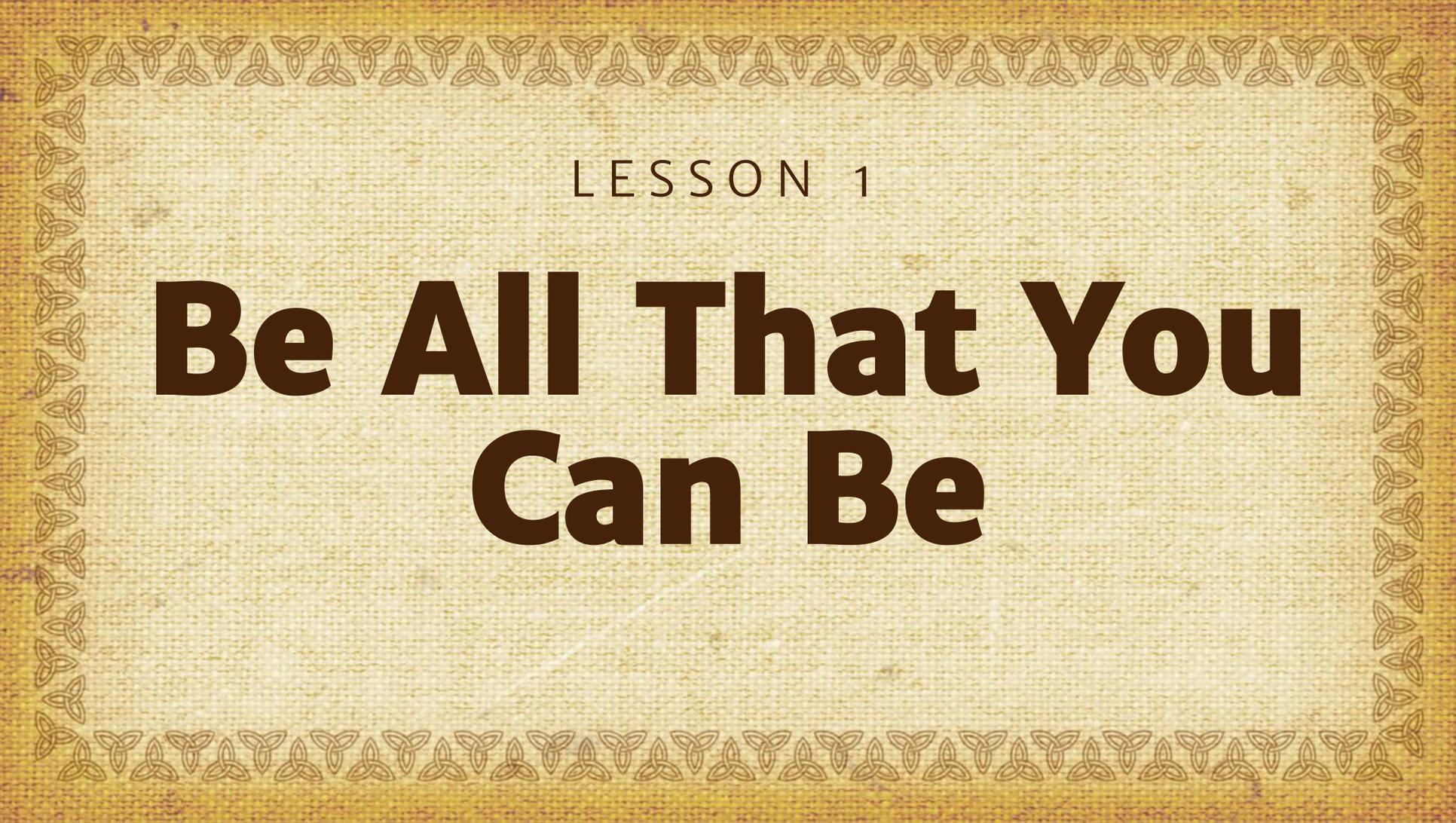


WHOLLY
HOLY



LESSON 1

**Be All That You
Can Be**

Understanding Sin

- **Sin is . . .**
 - Anything that violates the character of God.
 - All that is contrary to what God is, the way God thinks, and what God wants.

Understanding Holiness

- What is God's most basic attribute?
 - Holiness

The Importance of Holiness

- Holiness is the only attribute of God to which an entire book in the Bible is devoted.

The Importance of Holiness

- **Purpose of Leviticus**
 - To teach God's people to be holy before the Lord.
 - God tells Israel 16 times to be holy because He is holy

The Importance of Holiness

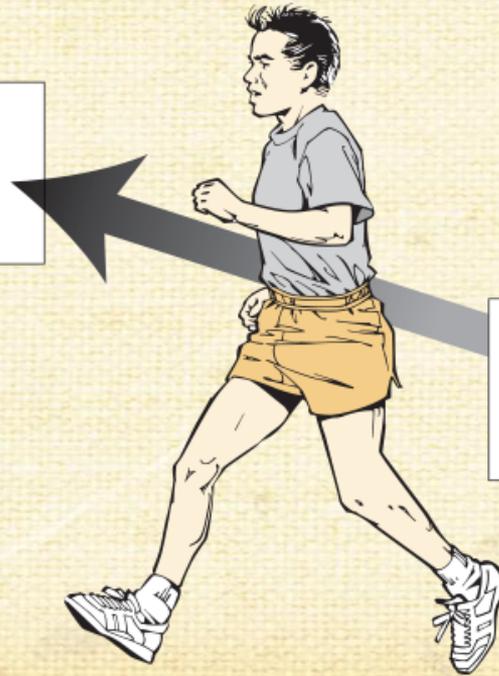
- Holiness is the only attribute for which the heavenly creatures praise Him in triplicate (Is. 6:3; Rev. 4:8).
- Holiness is the one attribute of God that speaks most directly to His deity.

The Meaning of Holiness

- OT Hebrew word—*qodesh*
- NT Greek word—*hagios*
- Holiness is: separation (or being set apart) for a particular purpose

Two Aspects of Separation (1 Thess. 1:9)

To God



From evil

The “Tenses” of Holiness

Time	Type	Applied to Believers	How We Get It	When We Get It	Duration
Past	Positional	What we are	By grace through faith	The instant we are saved	Eternal
Present	Practical/pr ogressive	What we are becoming	By groaning and growing	From salvation to death	Momentary

The “Tenses” of Holiness

Time	Type	Applied to Believers	How We Get It	When We Get It	Duration
Future	Perfected/prospective	What we will be	By going to heaven	At death	Forever

Positional Sanctification

- We are sons of God (1 John 3:1)
- We are the temple of God (1 Cor. 6:19–20)
- We are saints of God (1 Cor. 1:2)

Practical/Progressive Sanctification

- **We are perfect, but don't act perfectly (Heb. 10:14).**
- **We are the Spirit's temple and should glorify God in our actions (1 Cor. 6:19–20).**

What Does This Mean?

- We are to grow continually (2 Pet. 3:18).
- We are to increase and abound (1 Thess. 3:12; 4:1, 10).
- We need pastors and teachers (Eph. 4:11–15).

What Does This Mean?

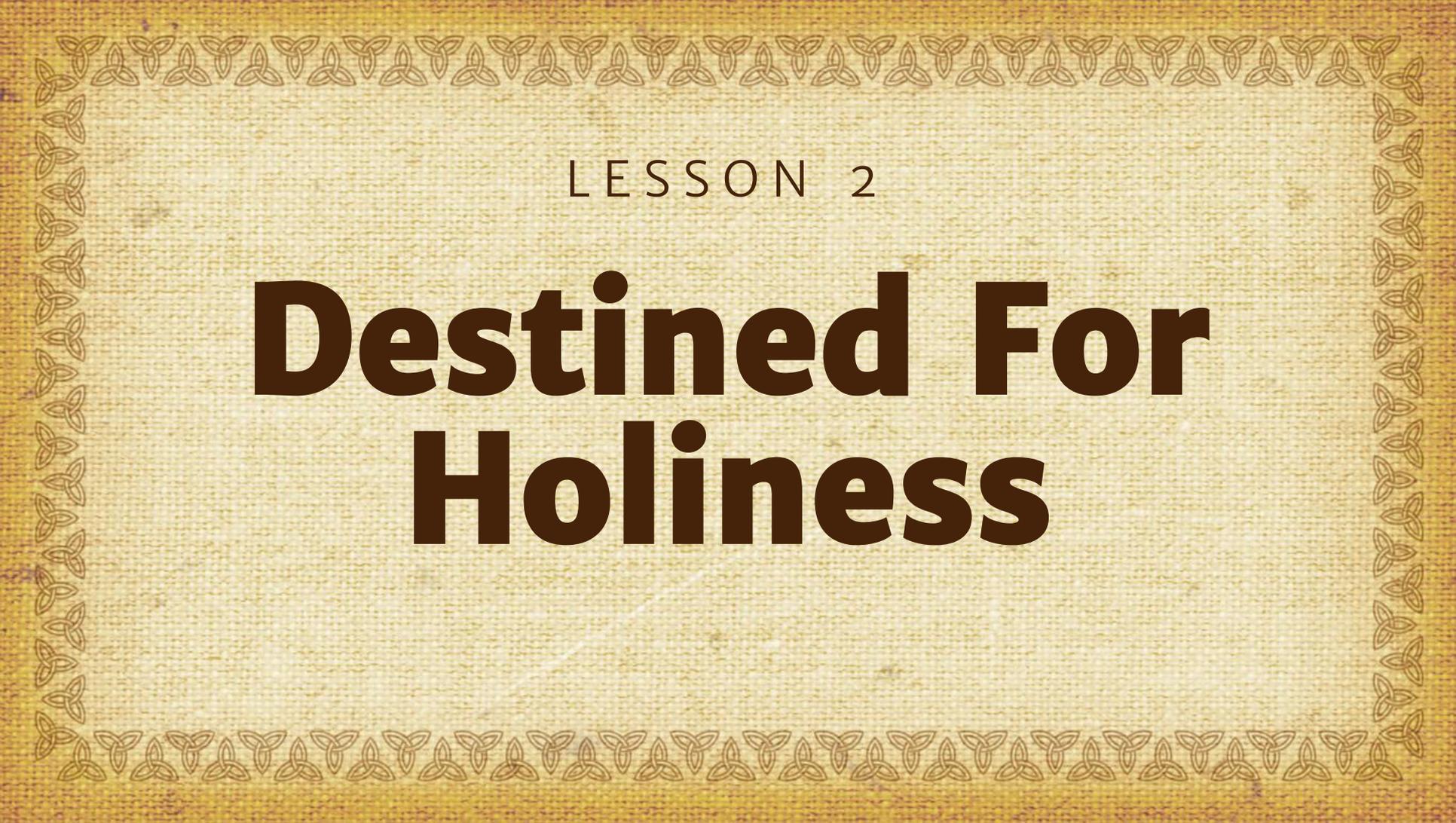
- The Christian life is a constant struggle to be all that we can be and to become all that we already are (Phil.3:12–14).

Perfected/Prospective Sanctification

- **We should strive to be all that we can be.**



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LESSON 2

Destined For Holiness

God Is Holy

- Exodus 15:11—God is glorious in holiness.
- Psalm 99:3—His name is holy.
- Isaiah 1:4—He is the Holy One of Israel.

God Is Holy

- Hosea 11:9—His holiness proves He is God.
- Psalm 89:35—God swears by His holiness.

Two Important Truths About God's Holiness

- He is above all things (Ps. 99:2–9).
- He is morally perfect.
 - He cannot look upon sin (Hab. 1:13).

Two Important Truths About God's Holiness

- He cannot lie (Titus 1:2).
- Only the pure can come before Him (Ps. 24:3–4).
- He is righteous in all His ways and holy in all His works (Ps. 145:17).

God Designed Us to Be Holy

- We have a life endowment for holiness (Matt. 25:14–30; Luke 19:12–27).
- Believers are chosen by God to be holy (Eph. 1:4).
- Believers are created to do good works (Eph. 2:10).

God Designed Us to Be Holy

- All that Christ has done and is doing is designed to make us holy (Eph. 5:25–27).
- God has given us all the resources we need to be holy (2 Pet. 1:3).

God Designed Us to Be Holy

- God commands us to be holy
(1 Pet. 1:14–16)
- Living a holy life is God's will
(1 Thess. 4:3).
- Living a holy life means growth and change.

Ways God Commands Us To Grow

- In all things (Eph. 4:15)
- In love (1 Thess. 3:12)

Ways God Commands Us To Grow

- In your knowledge of the Word
(1 Pet. 2:2)
- In grace and knowledge of the
Lord Jesus Christ (2 Pet. 3:18)



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LESSON 3

Separation from Sin

Two Sides to Sanctification

- Separation to God
- Separation from evil.

Separation from Sin

- Separation from all sin is commanded by God.

The Commands

- **Consider yourselves dead to sin.**
- **Do not let sin reign.**
- **Do not yield yourself to be used as a tool of unrighteousness.**
- **Yield yourself to God.**

The Commands

- Do not let sins be named among you.
- Put to death the part of you that desires to sin.
- Put off personal sins.
- Do not lie to others.

Separation from Specific Sins

- 2 Corinthians 7:1—Defilement of the flesh and spirit
- Ephesians 5:3–4—Sexual immorality, impurity, covetousness, filthiness, foolish talking, jesting

Separation from Specific Sins

- Colossians 3:5–7—Sexual immorality, impurity, sinful passions, evil desire, covetousness
- Colossians 3:8–9—Anger, wrath, malice, slander, filthy communication, lying

Sins on God's “Most Wanted” List

- Defilement of the flesh and spirit (2 Cor. 7:1)
 - Filthiness of the flesh refers to sins of attitude.
 - Filthiness of the spirit refers to sins of atmosphere.

Sins on God's “Most Wanted” List

- Sexual immorality—A lack of self-control
- Impurity—Indecent gestures and language
- Filthiness—Disgraceful talk

Sins on God's “Most Wanted” List

- **Jesting—Immoral jokes**
- **Sinful passions (Col. 3:5) and evil desire—Sexual passion and mental lusting**
- **Slander (or blasphemy)—Defaming others**

Separation from Sin

- Can Be Both External and Internal
- Of the previous list of sins, how many are internal in nature?
 - 6

Separation From Sin Requires Effort.

- It requires correct thinking (Rom. 6:11).
- It requires yielding (Rom. 6:12–13).
- It requires putting to death (Col. 3:5).

Separation From Sin Requires Effort.

- It requires putting off and putting on (Col. 3:8, 10).
- It requires cleansing and confessing (2 Cor. 7:1; 1 John 1:9).

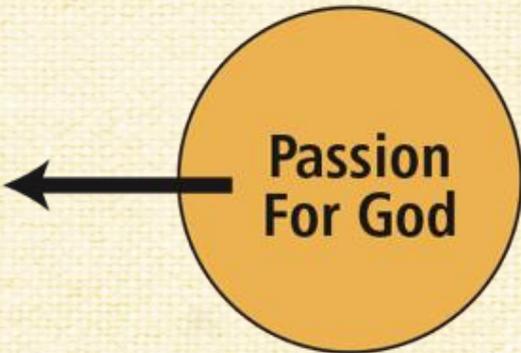
Separation From Sin Is Possible for a Christian.

- **God has given us all the resources we need for victory (1 Cor. 10:13).**
 - The Word of God (Ps. 119:9, 11)
 - The Holy Spirit (Rom. 8:13; Gal. 5:16, 22; Eph. 3:16)
 - Prayer (Eph. 6:18)

Spiritual Separation

Origin

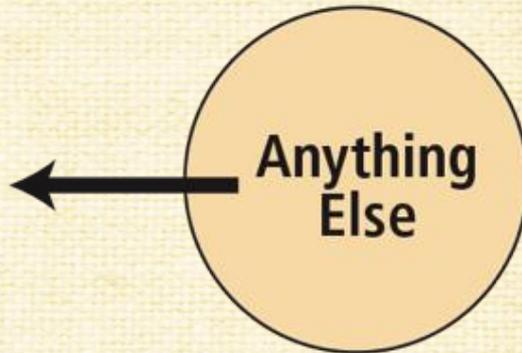
**Separation
From Evil**



Fleshly Separation

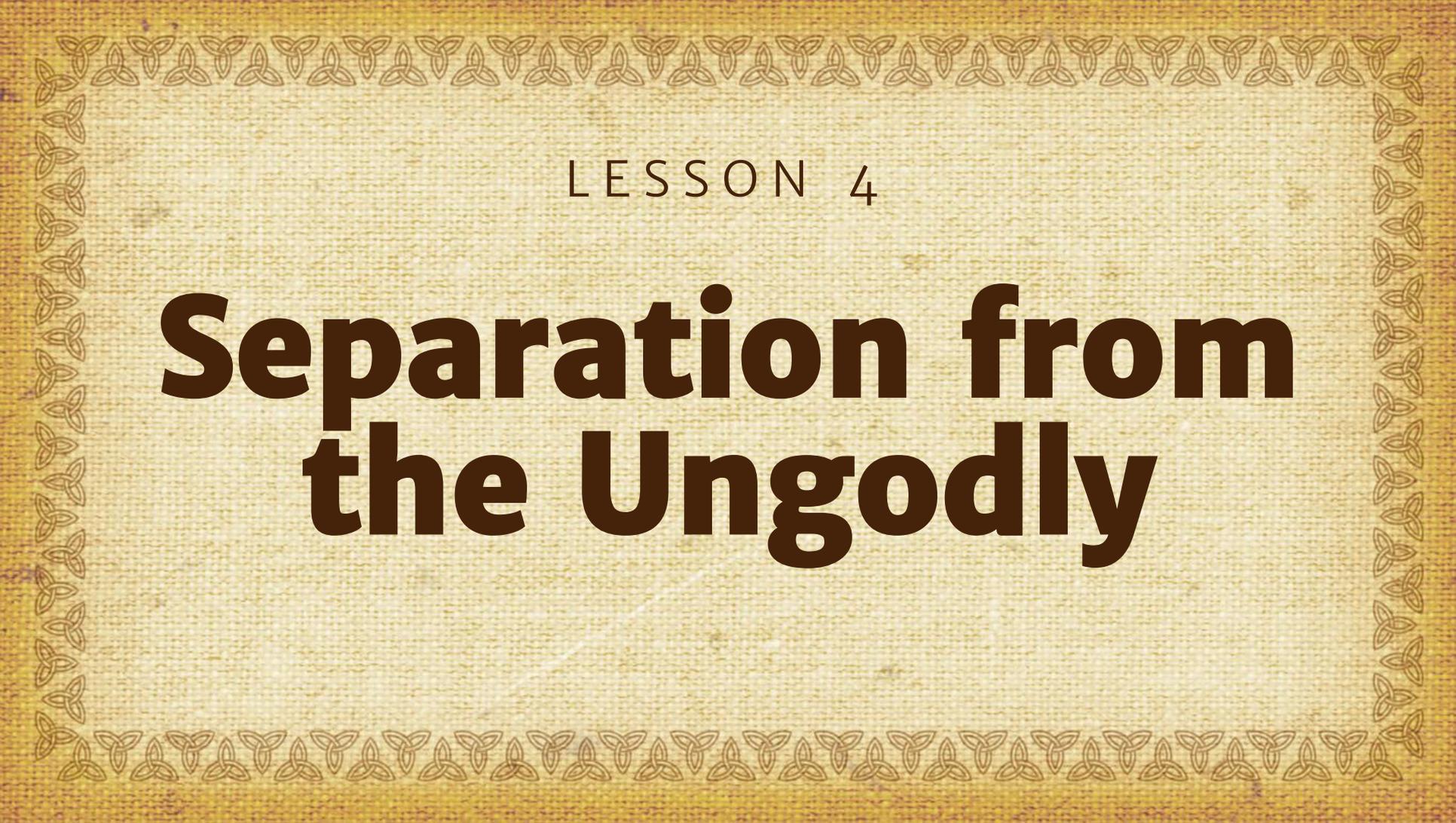
Origin

**Separation
From Evil**





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A decorative border consisting of a repeating pattern of interlocking knot-like shapes, possibly Celtic or Norse in origin, rendered in a light brown or tan color. The border frames the central text on all four sides.

LESSON 4

Separation from the Ungodly

How to Respond to Disobedient Christians

- We should pray for them (1 John 5:16).
- We should counsel them (Matt. 18:15; Gal. 6:1).

How to Respond to Disobedient Christians

- **Four Steps**
 - Confronting them with their sin
 - Showing them what God's Word says about their sin
 - Offering to help them overcome their sin
 - Praying with them about their sin

How to Respond to Disobedient Christians

- We must seek to restore them (Gal. 6:1; 2 Thess. 3:14–15).
- Counsel intended for restoration, not revenge.

Restoration

To perfect or make
complete

Admonish

To warn or exhort

How to Respond to Disobedient Christians

- We may have to break associations with them (2 Thess. 3:6, 14).
- We must accept them when they repent (2 Cor. 2:5–11).

How to Respond to False Teachers

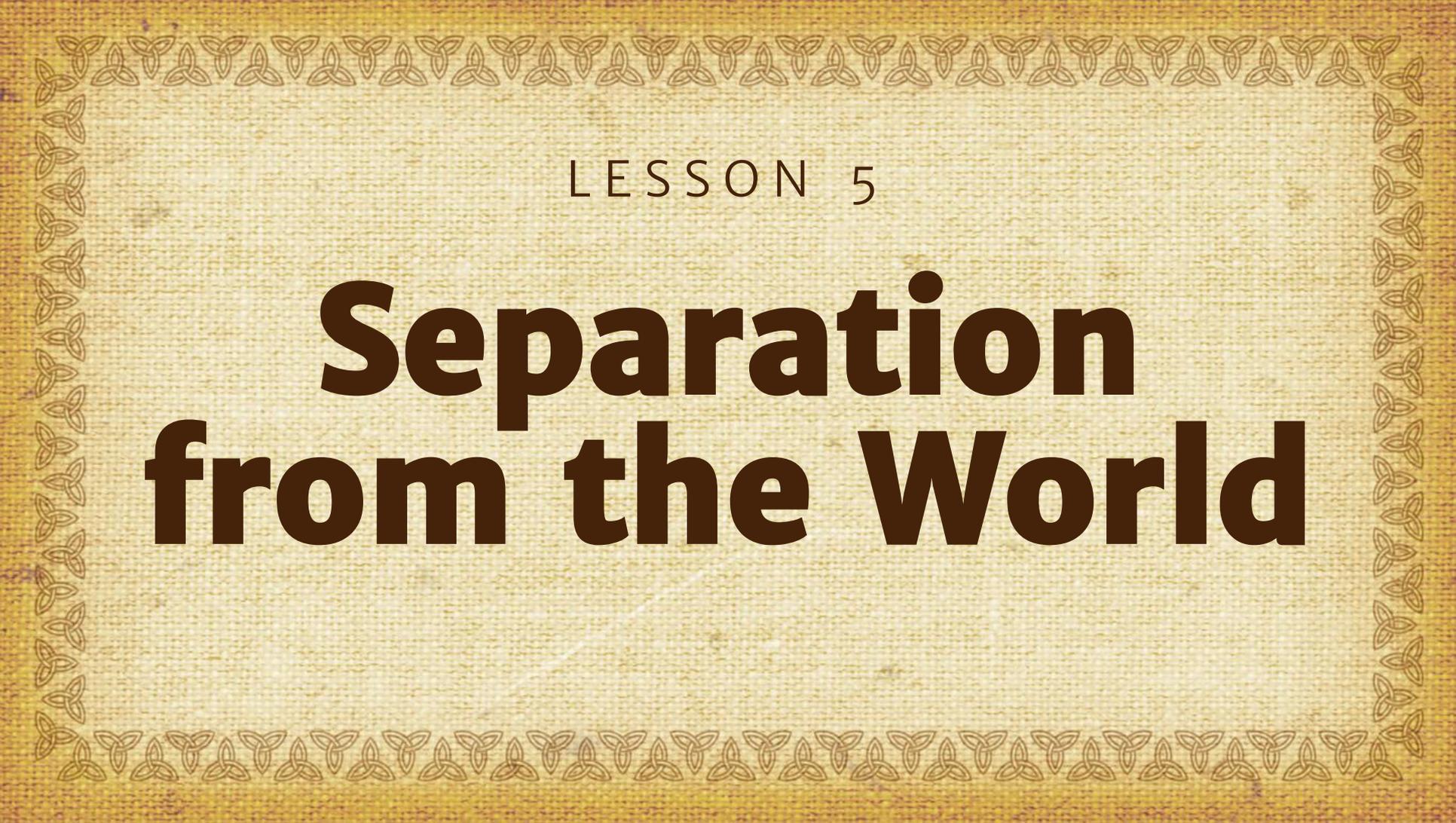
- Mark them (Rom. 16:17).
- Avoid them (Rom. 16:17c; Titus 3:9–11; 2 John 7–11).
 - The divisive teacher (Rom. 16:17)
 - The deceptive teacher (2 John 7–11)

How to Respond to False Teachers

- Warn others against them
(Acts 20:28–31).



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LESSON 5

Separation from the World

Defining Purity

- Synonym for holiness: purity
- The word “pure” means single.

What Is Worldliness?

- Worldliness is living for this world.
- It is getting so caught up in pleasures and treasures of the here and now that we neglect the Lord.

What Is Worldliness?

- Worldliness is really an attitude that results in an action.
- Worldliness = double-mindedness

What Does God Say About Worldliness?

- Worldliness replaces love for the Lord (1 John 2:15).
- Worldliness chokes the Word and destroys fruit (Matt. 13:22).

What Does God Say About Worldliness?

- Worldliness binds (Gal. 4:3).
- Worldliness disregards the future (1 John 2:17).

What Does God Say About Worldliness?

- Worldliness is spiritual immorality (James 4:4).
- Worldliness pollutes a Christian (James 1:27; 2 Pet. 2:20–22).

How Do We Prevent Worldliness?

- By guarding our focus
(Prov. 4:23–27)
- By making wise use of our time
(Eph. 5:15–16)
- By filling our minds with God
(Rom. 12:1–2)



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LESSON 6

Separation to the Lord

Why We Should Thirst for God

- He is all-sufficient. He is the source of all . . .
 - Joy (Hab. 3:18).
 - Peace (Is. 26:3).
 - Godly wisdom (Eccl. 2:26; James 1:5).

Why We Should Thirst for God

- Answered prayer (John 15:16; 16:23).
- Spiritual fruit (Gal. 5:22).
- Spiritual power and strength (John 15:5).
- Eternal life (John 3:15–16).

Why We Should Thirst for God

- He is all-surpassing. He exceeds all in . . .
 - Majesty (1 Chron. 29:11; Ps. 104:1)
 - Brilliance
(Ps. 104:2; 1 Tim. 6:16; Rev. 1:13–16)

Why We Should Thirst for God

- Wisdom (Rom. 11:33; 1 Cor. 1:25)
- Lovingkindness (or faithful love)
(Ps. 36:7; Jer. 32:18)

How We Show Our Thirst for God

- We show our passion for God by surrendering . . .
 - Our bodies—to serve Him (Rom. 12:1)
 - Our minds—to know Him (Phil. 3:10)
 - Our hearts—to love Him (Ps. 18:1)

How We Show Our Thirst for God

- Our wills—to obey Him (Deut. 32:46)
- Our souls—to worship Him
(1 Chron. 16:29; Ps. 29:2)
- Our possessions—to work for Him
(Acts 2:45)
- Our lives—to glorify Him (Eph. 1:12)

A Heart Check-Up (Ps. 42)

- **Do you desire to know God more than anything else?**
- **Do you want to be where God is?**
- **Do you get upset when God is mocked?**

A Heart Check-Up (Ps. 42)

- **Do you enthusiastically live for God?**
- **Does your faith outlast difficult times?**

A Heart Check-Up (Ps. 42)

- **Do you have recent memories of time spent with God?**
- **How do you view bad events in life?**



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LESSON 7

Separation To the Praise & Glory of the Lord

Christ Excels All . . .	How Christ Excels All
In His pre-existence.	He <u>lived before</u> He was born.
In His birth.	He was <u>virgin born</u> .
In His life.	He <u>never sinned</u> .
In His speech.	His speech was <u>perfect</u> .

Christ Excels All . . .	How Christ Excels All
In His death.	He <u>dismissed</u> His life from His body. His death was <u>effectual</u> .
In His resurrection.	He <u>rose again</u> by His own power.
In His present work.	He is <u>answering our prayers</u> , <u>preparing a place</u> for us, and <u>defending</u> us from Satan.
In His Second Coming.	He is <u>coming back</u> .

Why God Made Us

- God made man for one reason—to glorify Him (Is. 43:7).

Why God Saved Us

- God saved man to glorify Him
once more
(Eph. 1:5–7, 12, and 14).

Our Righteous Response

- Set apart our bodies—to serve Him (Rom. 12:1)
- Set apart our minds—to know Him (Phil. 3:10)
- Set apart our hearts—to love Him (Ps. 18:1)

Our Righteous Response

- Set apart our wills—to obey Him
(Deut. 32:46)
- Set apart our souls—to worship Him (1 Chron. 16:29; Ps. 29:2)

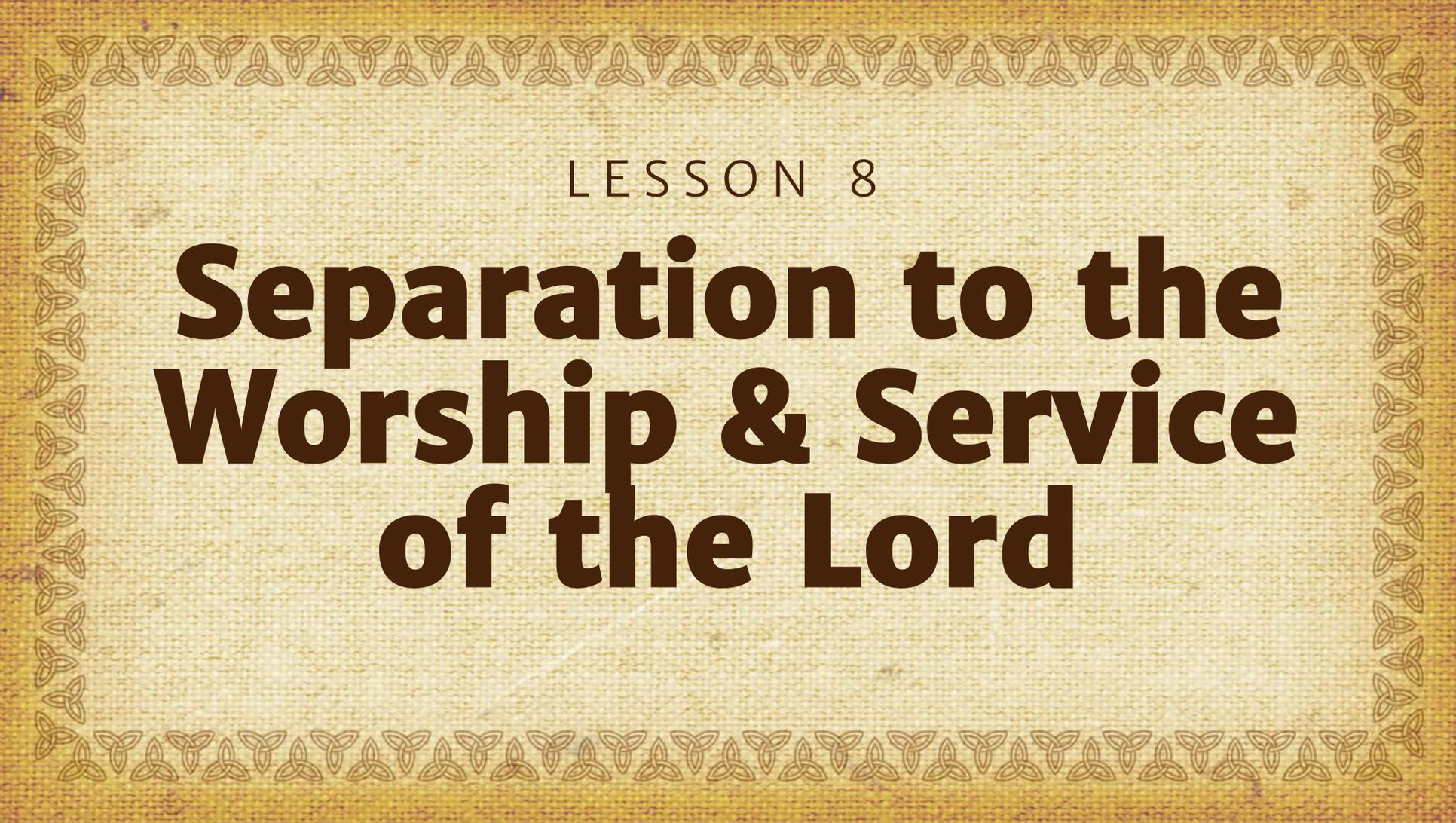
Our Righteous Response

- Set apart our possessions—to work for Him (Acts 2:45)
- Set apart our lives—to glorify Him (Eph. 1:12)

Jesus, the Christ	History's Great Leaders
His tomb: empty!	Their tombs: full of bones
His kingdom: universal, eternal	Their kingdoms: small, decaying



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LESSON 8

Separation to the Worship & Service of the Lord

Two Kinds of Separation

	Carnal Separation	Biblical Separation
Motives	<u>Pride, peer pressure,</u> <u>selfishness</u>	<u>A passion for God</u>
Attitudes	<u>Self-righteous,</u> <u>mean-spiritedness,</u> <u>harshness</u>	<u>Gentleness,</u> <u>brokenness, firmness</u>
Purpose		1 Thessalonians 1:9

Understanding Service (Rom. 12:1–2)

- Godly service is motivated by the mercies of God.

Six Motivational Mercies of Romans 1–11

Romans 4–5	<u>Justification</u> (“made innocent”)
Romans 6–8	Freedom from the <u>penalty</u> and <u>power</u> of sin
Romans 8:1–2; 31–39	<u>Assurance</u> of salvation

Six Motivational Mercies of Romans 1–11

Romans 8:17	<u>An inheritance</u> with Christ
Romans 8:26	The <u>Spirit</u> to help us
Romans 9–11	The Gentiles were given an <u>opportunity</u> to be <u>saved</u> .

Understanding Service (Rom. 12:1–2)

- **Godly service is a form of worship.**

Understanding Worship

What Worship Is	How We Worship the Lord
Worship is <u>recognizing</u> “worth-ship.”	We recognize Christ is worthy of our worship.
Worship is <u>expressing</u> “worth-ship.”	We express the “worth-ship” of Christ. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• To the Lord• To others• Publicly and privately

Understanding Worship

What Worship Is	How We Worship the Lord
Worship is <u>serving</u> the one worshipped.	We serve Him because He is worthy.
Worship is guarding or protecting the <u>reputation</u> of the one worshipped.	We guard and protect His name and reputation.

Understanding Worship

What Worship Is	How We Worship the Lord
We worship Him in <u>all</u> we do.	1 Corinthians 10:31

Final Analysis

- **True holiness or separation is motivated by a fierce passion for God that results in sacrificial service to Him.**



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