
DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. Since Christians are *holy*, shouldn't it also be true that they are *sinless*? Explain your answer.

2. Explain the meaning of the statement:
You must be holy before you can be holy.

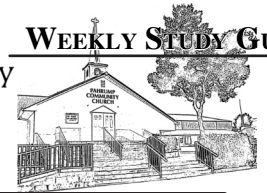
3. Compare the place of *faith* and *works* as related to *holiness*.

PERSONAL APPLICATION

1. Where should you focus on becoming more holy this week?

2. What specific steps will you take?

If you have never been *born again*, contact Pastor Keith or a trusted Christian friend this week to find out how.



God Expects You to be Holy

Introduction: TITUS 1:7-9

Holiness:

1) to be _____ for God's _____.

2) to _____ before God.

I. God will _____ everything you need
to _____ a _____.

A. You are _____ a _____ to _____. ROMANS 7:14-20

B. Jesus _____ entered
the _____ of _____. HEBREWS 4:15; ROMANS 4:25; 6:9-10

C. God's provision for holy living
is to be _____. ROMANS 6:5-7

D. When you are united with Christ,
the _____ you.
JOHN 14:16-17; EPHESIANS 3:16

E. You must _____ before you can _____.
1 CORINTHIANS 6:11

II. You _____ to _____
God's _____ for holy living.

A. Holy living does not _____
through _____. 1 TIMOTHY 4:7-10

B. Holy living requires _____ the _____
God has _____.

1. _____ to _____ choices. ROMANS 8:13

2. _____ the _____ of God.
COLOSSIANS 3:1

3. _____ a _____. PHILIPPIANS 2:12-13

4. _____ sin's _____. ROMANS 6:6

5. Holiness of life is a _____
—God's _____, your _____.

2. What is the difference between *holy* as it applies to people
(eg. TITUS 1:8) compared to how it applies to places
(eg. JOSHUA 5:15) or things (eg. EXODUS 20:8)?

3. Explain the meaning of 2 CORINTHIANS 7:1
as it applies to the principle of *holiness*.

4. Explain the meaning of 2 TIMOTHY 2:20-21
as it applies to the principle of *holiness*.

STUDY QUESTIONS

1. Using the two senses of *holiness* (*positional* and *practical*),
give two dictionary definitions for the term *holy*.