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| **Justification** | **Sanctification** |
| Justification declares the sinner righteous. | Sanctification makes the sinner righteous. |
| Justification is a once-and-for-all act. | Sanctification is a continuous work. |
| Justification causes salvation. | Sanctification is the result of salvation. |
| Justification deals with the Christian's standing before God. | Sanctification deals with the Christian's experience in life. |
| Justification is objective. | Sanctification is subjective. |
| Justification removes the guilt and penalty of sin. | Sanctification removes the growth and power of sin. |
| Justification changes a person's position before God. | Sanctification changes a person's nature and character. |
| Justification, again, changes a person's position before God. | Sanctification changes a person's disposition in relation to God. |
| Justification deals with the imputation of righteousness. | Sanctification deals with the impartation of righteousness. |
| Justification is for the sinner. | Sanctification is in the saint. |

Justification and sanctification are not the same, but they cannot be separated. Sanctification is a necessary step that proceeds from union with Christ. Thus, every person who is justified must experience some sanctification. Every person who has been delivered from the penalty of sin also must be delivered from the power of sin:

"Christ came to save us from our sins, not in our sins. Though men seek to pervert the gospel, the Christian must not be drawn aside to any position other than that which demands holiness and which leads to holiness." (Donald Gray Barnhouse, *Romans*, p. 10).