Thrist over Ass:
Paus's Letter to
the Cososians

"Putting Sin to Death,"
Part 2

Colossians 3:5–11



## THE NATURE OF PROGRESSIVE SANCTIFICATION



Separation from sin

Mortification
("Put off")
Colossians 3:5–11

Consecration to God

Vivification ("Put on")

Colossians 3:12–17

### COLOSSIANS 3:5-11

"Therefore consider the members of your earthly body as dead to immorality, impurity, passion, evil desire, and greed, which amounts to idolatry. For it is because of these things that the wrath of God will come upon the sons of disobedience, and in them you also once walked, when you were living in them. But now you also, put them all aside anger, wrath, II malice, slander, and abusive speech from your mouth. Do not lie to one another, since you laid aside the old self with its evil practices, and have put on the new self who is being renewed to a true knowledge according to the image of the One who created him — a renewal in which there is no distinction between Greek and Jew, circumcised and uncircumcised, barbarian, Scythian, slave and freeman, but Christ is all, and in all."

### **OUTLINE OF COLOSSIANS 3:5-11**

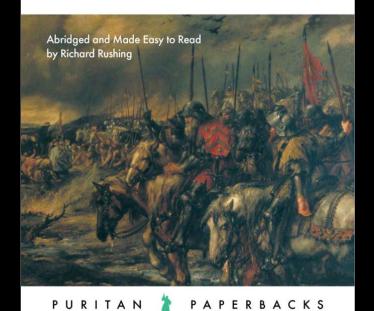
- Mortify Your Immoral Habits (vv. 5–7)
- II. Discard Your Hateful Expressions (v. 8)
- III. Forsake Your Deceitful Speech (vv. 9–11)



- Paul's list of sins to *mortify* or to *put off* is not exhaustive but paradigmatic.
- Yet, these three categories of sin do tend to be the most characteristic of fallen humanity—and the most destructive.

# The Mortification of Sin

John Owen



"Every unmortified sin will certainly do two things; first, it will weaken the soul, and deprive it of its vigor; secondly, it will darken the soul, and deprive it of its comfort and peace."

—John Owen, The Mortification of Sin, 48–49

## I. Mortify Your Immoral Habits (3:5-7)

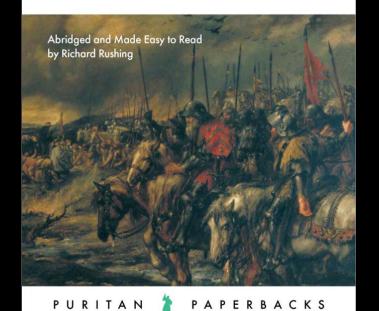
Therefore consider the members of your earthly body as dead to immorality, impurity, passion, evil desire, and greed, which amounts to idolatry. For it is because of these things that the wrath of God will come upon the sons of disobedience, and in them you also once walked, when you were living in them."

### A. The Basis of the Command (v. 5a)

- **"Therefore"** this next paragraph (vv. 5–11) with its three imperatives is the logical *outcome* of the previous section (vv. 1–4).
- Theology is always practical, but the indicative → imperative sequence is crucial to understand.

# The Mortification of Sin

John Owen



"Mortification from a self-strength, carried on by ways of self-invention, unto the end of a self-righteousness, is the soul and substance of all false religion in the world."

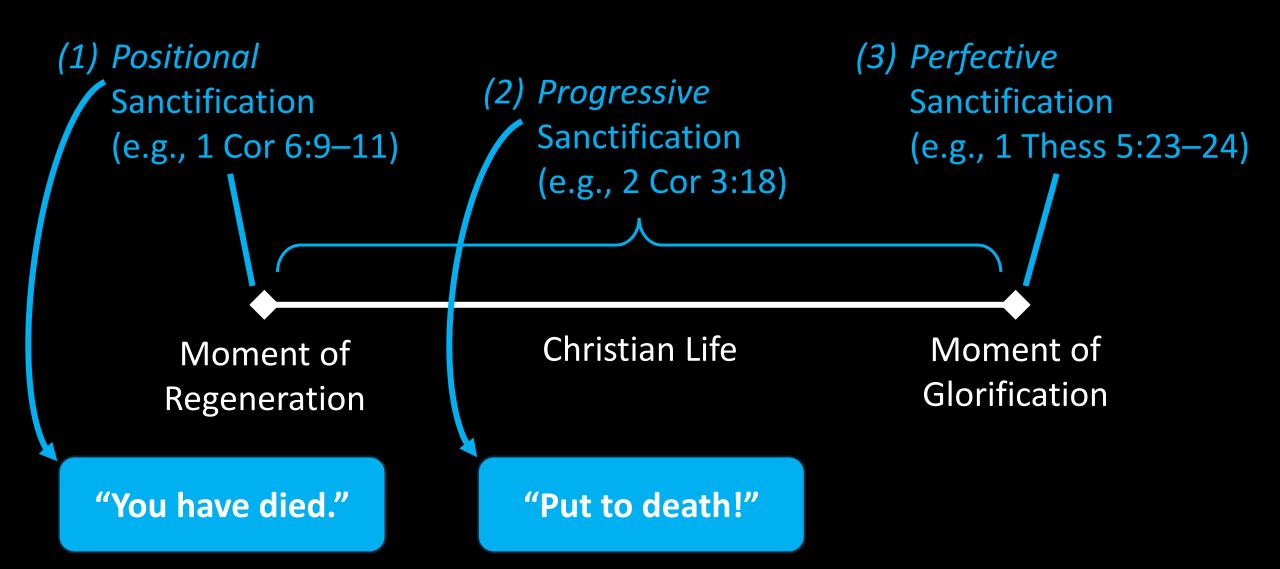
—John Owen, *The Mortification of Sin*, 22

#### B. The Substance of the Command (v. 5a)

- "Consider as dead" literally, "put to death" (ESV); "to deaden or cause to cease completely"; the word from which we get necrosis.
  - The term indicates the ruthlessness with which we are to act.
- "the members of your earthly body" not in the literal sense (which leads to asceticism—see 2:20–23), but in the figurative sense—put to death the corrupted elements of the sinful flesh that yearn for sin.

- **Question**: But is this not a contradiction? Paul already stated that believers "have died"!
  - Colossians 2:20 "If you have died with Christ to the elementary principles of the world, why, as if you were living in the world, do you submit yourself to decrees . . ."
  - Colossians 3:3 "For you have died and your life is hidden with Christ in God."
- <u>Answer:</u> The believer exists in two realities—(1) the reality of his positional sanctification ("dead to sin" // "complete in Christ"); and (2) the reality of his progressive sanctification ("put to death . . .").
- Believers have been definitively set apart from sin's bondage, but they
  are not yet free from its presence—even in their own bodies.

### THE THREE STAGES OF SANCTIFICATION



#### C. The Focus of the Command (v. 5b)

- Paul lists five sexual sins, beginning with the most overt and ending with the most secret; acted upon or imagined, they are sinful.
- 1) "Immorality" a broad term covering a wide spectrum of overt forms of sexual sin; all activity outside of heterosexual, monogamous marriage—fornication, adultery, homosexuality, etc. (see 1 Cor 6:18; 1 Thess 4:3).

- 2) "Impurity" another broad term like the first but emphasizing the *vile* nature of this sin more than its particular expression (see Rom 1:24).
- **3)** "Passion" a less overt term; the internal drive that leads to the external activity (see Rom 1:26).
- **4) "Evil desire"** a term like the previous, but perhaps even more internal and invisible; "lust"—the desire for the forbidden (see Matt 5:28).

**5)** "Greed" – literally, "to have more"; the state of never being satisfied, of always yearning for more; evident esp. in sexual sin (see Eph 4:19; 5:3).

"Idolatry" – the worship of false gods; the definition of "greed."

"Covetousness is idolatry because it involves the setting of one's affections on earthly things and not on things above, and therefore the putting of some other object of desire in the place which God should occupy in his people's hearts" (F. F. Bruce).

"But immorality or any impurity or greed must not even be named among you, as is proper among saints ['sanctified ones'] . . . . For this you know with certainty, that no immoral or impure person or covetous man, who is an idolater, has an inheritance in the kingdom of Christ and God."

-Ephesians 5:3, 5

"No sin that a person commits has more built-in pitfalls, problems and destructiveness than sexual sin. It has broken more marriages, shattered more homes, caused more heartache and disease, and destroyed more lives than alcohol and drugs combined. It causes lying, stealing, cheating and killing, as well as bitterness, hatred, slander, gossip and unforgiveness."

—John MacArthur, First Corinthians, 147



## **Application**



- ✓ You can only fight sin successfully if you are already in Christ (Col 3:1–4).
- ✓ Your fight against sin—and the sins listed in 3:5 in particular—is to be *ruthless*. It involves *putting to death!*
- ✓ Sexual sin is not only defined by outward actions, but also by inward desires (Matt 5:28); its mortification must take aim at both.