

Part 5. The Holy Spirit

Lesson 6: Consecrating Ourselves to God – A Fully Surrendered Life

Lesson Summary

Consecration is the believer's intentional response to salvation: daily surrendering our lives fully to God (Rom. 12:1; Eph. 1:13–14). To consecrate means to be “set apart” for holy use—positional at salvation and practical in daily obedience. Through Christ, consecration is lived out in prayer, repentance, commitment to God's Word, worship, obedience, service, sacrifice, growth, devotion, and trust (Heb. 4:16; John 17:17; Luke 9:23). True consecration invites the refining work of the Holy Spirit, who disciplines through conviction, guidance, transformation, empowerment, and encouragement (John 16:8; Gal. 5:22–23). The Word, both Logos and Rhema, is His chief instrument, exposing motives and training us in righteousness (Eph. 6:17; Heb. 4:12). To resist His discipline is to hinder growth, but yielding produces holiness and peace (Heb. 12:11). Consecration is not perfection but a lifestyle of surrender, where the Spirit transforms us into vessels of God's glory (John 10:10).

Key Takeaways

- **Consecration = Surrender:** A life set apart for God's will (Rom. 12:1; Eph. 1:13–14).
- **Not one-time but daily:** An ongoing lifestyle of devotion (Luke 9:23).
- **Ten practices of consecration:** Prayer, repentance, Word, worship, obedience, service, sacrifice, growth, devotion, trust (Heb. 4:16; John 17:17; Rom. 12:1–2).
- **Spirit's discipline:** Convicts, guides, transforms, empowers, comforts (John 16:8; Gal. 5:22–23).
- **Word's role:** Logos = written truth; Rhema = timely application (Eph. 6:17; Heb. 4:12).
- **Warning:** Resisting the Spirit hinders growth; yielding produces peace and holiness (Heb. 12:11; Ps. 139:23–24).
- **Final aim:** Maturity comes when consecration and Spirit's discipline work together (Rom. 8:29).

Questions & Answers

1. **Q:** What does consecration mean?
A: To be set apart for God's holy use, positionally at salvation and practically in daily obedience (Rom. 12:1).
2. **Q:** How do we consecrate ourselves daily?
A: Through prayer, repentance, Word, worship, obedience, service, sacrifice, growth, devotion, and trust (Heb. 4:16; John 17:17).
3. **Q:** What happens when we consecrate ourselves?
A: The Spirit disciplines, refines, and transforms us into Christ's likeness (Heb. 12:10–11).
4. **Q:** What is the difference between consecration and perfection?
A: Consecration is surrender, not sinlessness—it is God's Spirit who sanctifies (Phil. 2:13).
5. **Q:** How does the Spirit discipline a consecrated life?
A: By conviction, guidance, transformation, empowerment, and encouragement (John 16:8; Gal. 5:22–23).
6. **Q:** How do Logos and Rhema work in consecration?
A: Logos is the written Word; Rhema is its Spirit-applied truth (Eph. 6:17; Heb. 4:12).

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7. **Q:** What warning does Scripture give about resisting the Spirit?

A: It hinders growth and blinds the heart, but surrender produces peace and righteousness (Heb. 12:11; Ps. 139:23–24).

“Consecration is not perfection but surrender—daily yielding to the Spirit who sanctifies, disciplines, and transforms us into vessels of God’s glory.”