

## 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 whole 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 expressed** through 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 works 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 lifelong posture of surrender, where the Spirit continually 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).

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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).

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.”**