Annotated Bibliography-Sanctification


The author reflects upon his 23 years as a pastoral minister. He concludes that the parishioners’ greatest fears seem to be that we are stuck with ourselves. He does say that marketing programs have consumers believing that their product is the one that will help people improve their lives. To prove his point he lists a number of book titles from the New York Times Best Seller list. Many of these books are self-help books that promise to help improve the lives of the readers. The author tries to inform the reader that everything that we really want and need in life is provided by Jesus Christ and God the Father.


According to the author, the first five centuries after Christ could be categorized as Catholicizing tendencies, institutionalizing, expansion, and legal recognition. According to the author, these same five centuries defined theological orthodoxy by hammering out the issues on the anvil of conciliar debate. The author notes that the Apostles’ Creed makes no statement about salvation. This article then focuses on various church related matters up to the 16th century.


The author focuses on two main themes with respect to the ability to discuss religion and spirituality. First are the multiple meanings of the term sanctification and second dealing with people’s implicit beliefs about God. The author focuses on the subject of sanctification and believes that sanctification refers to the process of transformation.


The author believes that a number of problems are associated with the subject of sanctification. These related problems include individualism, Pelagianism, and detachment from the concerns of the world. The author believes that sanctification provides a strong counterpoint to the doctrine of justification. The subject of sanctification must surmount three obstacles. These three obstacles include elitist attitudes of the righteous; the terms justified and sinner are counter-productive; and there is too much fear of hell as a motivator rather than of love.

This is an article on justification and sanctification from a Lutheran perspective. The author notes that a lot has already been written on these two topics. The author joked that Solomon, when he wrote Ecclesiastes, must have had the subject justification and sanctification when he wrote that of the making of many books there is no end. So instead of writing a book, the author has only written an article on the subject of justification and sanctification.


The author asks a very important question. Why is there no condemnation for those who are in Christ? The first answer that comes to mind is that Christ died for the believer’s sins. Justification through the substitution of Christ for the believer is one of the first beliefs taught to new believers. According to the author, it is not the death of Christ that gives believer no condemnation, but the transforming power of the Holy Spirit that makes it so that there is no condemnation.


This paper discussed research conducted by the authors. They wanted to know if the way students perceived their bodies, say in a religious sense, had an affect on their outlook and lifestyle. They compared the construct of sanctification as it relates to the perception students had about their body. For example the researchers wanted to know whether how the sample students viewed their bodies (body is the temple of God) had an affect on their lifestyle such as eating habits. Researchers found that the higher the person’s religious view of their body the more they took care of their physical bodies. Thus those who had high religious view of their bodies drank less, exercised more, and took better care of themselves.


This research paper examined the intersection between spirituality and premarital sexuality. The researchers studied whether the student’s view of the sanctification of their bodies affected their beliefs about pre-marital sex. Greater sanctification was related to the student’s satisfaction. The researchers found that the greater the student’s sanctification of their bodies, the greater was their satisfaction. Thus, the researchers
found that the greater was their sanctification of sex, the more they could correlate the student’s perception about pre-marital sex. The authors concluded that sanctification was a useful tool for evaluating the connection between a person’s sexuality and spirituality.


This is a theory paper on the subject of how Sacred matters such as sanctification has a vital role in the psychology of religion. The authors believe that people can analyze any aspect of their lives as having divine character and significance. The authors believe that people can sanctify objects based on their religious experiences. They further discuss the subject of sanctification as it relates to human functioning: how and what people do with their religious time. The authors believe that people will go to great lengths to protect what they perceive to be sacred.


The author states that not only is there resurgence in spirituality among the general population, there is also a renewal of spirituality among those who are religious. The author is concerned that religious leaders may not do their part to help those who are re-examining their religious lives. The author intends to focus his attention on the doctrine of sanctification.


This article focuses on the Book of Ezekiel. It is the author’s contention that this book is replete with the vocabulary of the holy and profane along with the history of Israel. It is the express purpose of the author to examine the relationship between these two factors.