

Sunday, April 18, 2021—Colossians 3:9-10 Seeing That Ye Have Put Off & Put On

Introduction/Review

- Colossians 3:5, 8-9—all of the thoughts, attitudes, and actions identified in these verses are related to your former conversation in Adam i.e., they were part of your old man that was crucified and put to death with Christ.
- These thoughts, attitudes, and actions became our coping mechanisms and ways of dealing with life. They did not just go away the moment we got saved. Because our old man was crucified with Christ, we are not dead to these thoughts, attitudes, and actions they do not compromise who you are in Christ. These things no longer have dominion over us. Colossians 3 is speaking of us practically reckoning and yielding to the Spirit with respect to the former conversation.

Colossians 3:9

- **Lie not one to another, seeing that ye have put off the old man with his deeds;**
- We missed this last week but the phrase “lie not” constitutes yet another imperative command in this chapter. All told that brings our list of imperatives in Colossians 3 to five such commands.
 - Col. 3:1—“seek”
 - Col. 3:2—“set”
 - Col. 3:5—“mortify”
 - Col. 3:8—“put off”
 - Col. 3:9—“lie not”
- **seeing that ye have put off**—the portion of verse nine rendered “see that you have put off” is a translation of a single Greek verb. The English word “[seeing](#)” does not just meaning the act of seeing with one’s eyes it can also mean “knowing” or “understanding,” according to Noah Webster’s *American Dictionary of the English Language*.
- This verb occurs one other place in the New Testament. In Colossians 2:15 it is translated as “spoiled” by the King James translators. The Greek verb carries the following meanings:
 - wholly put off from one's self A) denoting separation from what is put off
 - wholly to strip off for one's self (for one's own advantage)
 - despoil, disarm

- The verb rendered “have put off” is an aorist participle in Greek and therefore refers to something that took place prior to Paul’s command. Thus, we have the past tense in English “seeing that you have put off.” The action the verb is referring to already happened at a point in time in the past. In other words, because the Colossians had died with Christ (Col. 3:3) and because their old man had been crucified with Christ (Rom. 6:6); Paul commands them to “lie not one to another.” Lying is behavior that is indicative of the “old man” whom the Colossians had already “put off.”
- Colossians 3:5, 8—our ability to “mortify” of members and “put off” concerning these thoughts, attitudes, and actions is based upon the fact that we have already “put off the old man with his deeds.”
- **the old man with his deeds**—the English expression “old man” is coming from two different Greek words.
 - *Palaios*—“old” i.e., ancient or no longer new, worn by use, the worse for wear, old
 - *Anthrōpos*—“man” i.e., a human being, whether male or female
- Romans 6:6
- Ephesians 4:22—in the verse Paul commands the Ephesians to “put off concerning the former conversation the old man.” This verse tends to trip people up. Is the “old man” already crucified (Rom. 6:6) and “put off” (Col. 3:9) or do we need to do that daily via our actions and choices as Eph. 4:22 seems to imply?
- Eph. 4:22 is talking about the practical application of positional truth. Paul is instructing to Ephesians to “yield” in their lives to the truth of who God has made them in Christ.
 - Romans 6:6—“know”
 - Romans 6:11—“reckon”
 - Romans 6:12—“yield”
- Colossians 3:9—the Colossians had already “put off the old man with his deeds.” The phrase “with his deeds” indicates that the “old man” represented a given way of life, a sinful lifestyle of which lying, and deception were a part.
 - Ephesians 4:22—“the former conversation . . . which was corrupt according to deceitful lusts.”
- Colossians 3:9—believers should put away lying because they have already “put off the old man with his deeds.” Paul never command or instructed anyone to live morally unless that person had

first been identified with Christ in his death, burial, and resurrection through which their “old man” had been crucified.

Colossians 3:10

- **And have put on the new man, which is renewed in knowledge after the image of him that created him:**
- **And have put on the new man**—notice that the grammar is exactly the same as in verse 9. The believers in Colossi had already at a point in time in the past put on the “new man.”
 - II Corinthians 5:17
 - Romans 6:4
- Ephesians 4:24—creates confusion because it seems to indicate that one might not have fully “put on” the new man. The point here is not to say that you have “two natures” but that believers need to practically reckon and yield to new positional reality of who they are in Christ.