

## **“Eternal, Eternity, Everlasting”**

**(Webster’s Dictionary)**

### **1. “Eternal”**

- a. Without beginning or end; exist through all time; everlasting.**
- b. Of eternity**
- c. Forever the same; always true or valid; unchanging.**
- d. Always going on; never stopping; perpetual.**
- e. Seeming never to stop; happening very often; Theo. - outside or beyond time or timeless relationships**

### **2. “Eternity”**

- a. The quality, state, or fact of being eternal, eternal existence or duration; continuance without end.**
- b. Infinite time; time without beginning or end.**
- c. A long period of time that seems endless.**
- d. The endless time after death.**

### **3. “Everlasting”**

- a. Never coming to an end; lasting forever; eternal.**
- b. Going on for a long time; lasting indefinitely, durable.**
- c. Going on too long or happening too often, seeming never to stop.**

## **“Eternal, Eternity, Everlasting”**

### **(Unger’s Bible Dictionary)**

1. **“eternal”** – describes duration... Greek *aionios*, ahee-o-nee-os (166)
  - i. It is used of that which in nature is endless; e.g.
    - Of God (Romans 16:26)
    - His power (1 Tim. 6:16)
    - His glory (1 Peter 5:10)
    - The Holy Spirit (Hebrews 9:14)
    - Redemption (Hebrews 9:12)
    - Salvation (Hebrews 5:9)
    - Life in Christ (John 3:16)
    - The resurrection body (2 Cor. 5:1)
    - The future rule of Christ (2 Peter 1:11)
    - Which is declared to be without end (Luke 1:33)
    - Of sin that never has forgiveness (Mark 3:29)
    - THE JUDGEMENT OF God ((Hebrews 6:2)
    - The punishment referred to in 2 Thess. 1:9 is not temporary, but final, and accordingly, the phraseology shows that its purpose is not remedial but retributive.
2. **“eternity”** – duration... Hebrew *ad, ad* = duration – perpetuity (5703)
  - i. This is an essential attribute of God. The thought of this divine attribute is necessarily included in that of God’s absolutely independent existence. The eternity of God is declared in many places in the scriptures: (Psalms. 90:2; 102:26-28; Isa. 44:6,47:15;1 Tim. 6:16; 2 Peter 3:8; Rev. 1:4).
3. **“everlasting”** – duration.... Greek *aionios*, ahee – onee – os (166)

## Scriptures (45x)

"eternal life" (26x)

Matthew 19:6

Mark 10:17

Mark 10:30

Luke 10:25

Luke 18:18

John 3:15

John 5:39

John 6:54

John 6:68

John 10:28

John 17:2

Acts 13:48

Romans 2:7

Romans 5:21

Romans 6:23

1 Timothy 6:12

1 Timothy 6:19

Titus 1:2

Titus 3:7

1 John 1:2

1 John 2:25

1 John 3:15

1 John 5:11

1 John 5:13

1 John 5:20

Jude 21

"life eternal" (4x)

Matthew 25:46

John 4:36

John 12:25

John 17:3

"everlasting life" (9x)

Matthew 19:29

John 3:16

John 3:36

John 4:14

John 5:24

John 6:27

John 6:40

John 6:47

Acts 13:46

"life everlasting" (4x)

Luke 18:30

John 12:50

Galatians 6:8

1 Timothy 1:16

"eternal redemption" (1x)

Hebrews 9:12

"eternal salvation" (1)

Hebrews 5:9

### “Assurance of Salvation”

1. Forgiveness of sin only comes by the shedding of blood.
  - O.T. – (Lev. 17:11) only covered sin; had to be repeated often.
  - N.T – (Heb. 9:22) took away sin, never needed repeating.
2. Scriptures to support and interpret scripture: O.T. – sacrifices, goats and calves had to be offered often, the work of the priests was never finished so the priests never sat down. N.T. – sacrifice, Christ’s own body and blood, was offered once, his work was finished. (John 19:30; 17:4), and He sat down. (Hebrews 1:3), (a) Heb. 7:22-27; (b) Heb. 9:12, 24-28; (c) Heb. 10:10-18,26; 1 Peter 3:18.
3. Therefore, if you have been convicted of your sins, confessed with your mouth, and believed in the death, burial, and resurrection of Jesus Christ with your heart you are saved – born-again from above. The “new birth” is a one-time action, never needed repeating. (1 John 5:11-13). Scripture to support:
  - When you were saved you were bought, purchased by the blood of Christ. (1 Cor. 6:19,20; Acts 20:28) (Hebrews 9:12)
  - As the purchased possession of God He put a seal on you until the completion of your redemption – your soul has been redeemed - but your body has not been redeemed yet, but will be. (Eph. 1:13-14,30; Romans 8:23; Phil. 1:6)
  - Once you have been sealed by the Holy Spirit you are safe, secure from that moment throughout eternity:

(1) God saved us to the uttermost (finally and completely in all ways) Heb. 7:25

(2) We are kept by the power of God (1 Peter 1:5) (2 Tim. 1:12)

(3) We are in Christ and no one can take you out of His hand, or the Father’s hand (John 10:22-29)

(4) Jesus receives all that come to Him, and He will not cast you out nor lose you. (John 6:37,39,40,44,47)

(5) Nothing can separate you from God (Romans 8:35-39)

## **“LOSE”**

### **“Fellowship” – not “Salvation”**

4. In order for you to lose your salvation you would have to deny the scriptures quoted above; God does not change and His word is forever: (1) settled in heaven (Psalms 119:89) (2) will stand forever (Isa. 40:8), & (3) endureth forever (1 Peter 1:25) Does not change – God (Mal. 3:6); Christ (Hebrews 13:8)
5. When a Christian sins he does not lose his salvation but he does lose his “fellowship” with the Father, with His Son Jesus Christ, and with the saints – the church body. (1 John 1:4 = 2:2) Sin as a life style (1 John 3:4-10)
6. When you were saved (born again) you became a “son” (His child) of God. (John 1:12). This position will never change. As a child of God, when you do sin, God will not cast you out or disown you, but He will chastize - punish you as any loving father would, but you are still His child. (Heb. 12:5-11) (a) God only chastens those who are His children (Heb. 12:6-7) (b) God does not chastize someone else’s child (Heb. 12:8) (c) You are either God’s child (John 1:12) or the Devil’s child (John 8:44; 1 John 3:10)
7. That’s why God said “Examine yourselves”, whether ye be in the faith (2 Cor. 13:5). Whose child are you? (e.g. 1 Cor. 11:28)
8. Everybody that associates with Christianity are not truly Christians: (1) Judas Ischariott (John 6:70; 13:10), (2) many will depart proving that they were not really of us (1 John 2:19)

**Note** Two biblical examples of eternal security are found in the life of king David (2 Sam. 12) & in the parable of the Prodigal Son (Luke 15:11-32)

As the scriptures clearly teaches, you do not lose your salvation but you do suffer the consequences of your sins because the chastising hand of God will deal bitterly with you; possibly even by means of death (1 Cor. 11:30,31)

Your sins will be dealt with in this life. The judgement to come is for “works” not “sins” (1 Cor. 3:12-15; 2 Cor. 5:10)

