



The Absurdity of Rejecting Eternal Security



If a man could lose his salvation, the following would have to happen....

1. He would have to perish, which Christ said could never happen (John 10:28).
2. Christ would have to cast him out, which He promised never to do (John 6:37).
3. Christ would have to leave him, which He said He would never do (Heb. 13:5).
4. God would have to break the salvation "chain" of Romans 8:29-30 which clearly declares that every justified person will be glorified (that is, will enjoy final salvation).
5. The Holy Spirit would have to leave him, which is impossible since he is sealed unto the day of redemption (Eph. 4:30).
6. He would have to be unsanctified (1 Cor. 1:2; 6:11).
7. He would have to be unwashed (1 Cor. 6:11).
8. He would have to be unjustified (1 Cor. 6:11).
9. He would have to be unredeemed (Tit. 2:14; 1 Pet. 1:18-19).
10. He would have to be unsealed (Eph. 1:13-14).
11. He would have to be unbaptized and somehow removed from the body of Christ (1 Cor. 12:13).
12. He would have to be excommunicated from the body of Christ so that he is no longer a member of His body, of His flesh and of His bones (Eph. 5:30).
13. He would have to become un-chosen (Eph. 1:4).
14. He would have to forfeit the gift of eternal life (John 10:28).
15. He would have to cease being a sheep in Christ's flock (John 10:27-28).
16. God would have to break His promise of Philip-
pians 1:6 and not complete the great work which He began in him when he believed.
17. He who had passed from death unto life would then have to pass from life unto death (John 5:24).
18. He would have to come into judgment, even though God promised him this would never happen (John 5:24; Rom. 8:1).
19. He would have to die spiritually, even though Christ promised him this would never happen (John 11:26).
20. He would have to be plucked out of God's hand which Christ promised would never happen (John 10:28-29).
21. He would have to prevent God from accom-
plishing His will (John 6:40) and Christ would have to break His promise to raise him up at the last day (John 6:40).
22. God would have to disown him as His child (John 1:12; 1 John 3:1).
23. God would have to break His promise of 1 Co-
rinthians 11:32 (that the believer will be chastened as a child but not judged with the world).
24. He, who was once a child of the devil but who became a child of God, would have to then go back to being a child of the devil, a transition which is never contemplated in Scripture (compare 1 John 3:10).
25. He who was born into God's family would some-
how have to become unborn, a Biblical absurdity (John 1:13).
26. The Holy Spirit would have to leave him, even though Christ promised the Spirit would abide with him forever (John 14:16).
27. God's power would have to fail and God would have to be unsuccessful at keeping the believer safe all the way to his final salvation (1 Peter 1:5).
28. Something would have to separate him from the love of God, which God promised would never happen (Rom. 8:35-39).
29. God would have to be against him, even though God said that He is for him (Rom. 8:31-34).
30. Christ would have to stop interceding for him (Heb. 7:25; Rom. 8:34 and compare Luke 22:32).
31. Christ would have to stop being his Advocate (1 John 2:1).
32. Christ's prayer and promise that God would keep His believers would have to fail (John 17:11).
33. Christ would have to break His promise that He

Note: These are in no particular order.

- will be with him in heaven (John 14:1-3; 17:24).
34. Christ's promise that all things will work together for good would have to fail (Rom. 8:28).
 35. God's great purpose to conform him to the image of His Son would have to fail (Rom. 8:28-29).
 36. God would have to remember His sins and iniquities once more, something He promised never to do (Heb. 8:12; 10:17).
 37. God would have to allow him to experience the second death (the lake of fire), something which Christ promised would never happen (Rev. 2:11).
 38. God would have to allow his name to be blotted out of the book of life, something which Christ promised would never happen (Rev. 3:5).
 39. God would have to break His promise to never impute sin to the one who is justified (Rom. 4:8).
 40. He who was blessed by God by faith (Eph. 1:3) would have to be removed from the place of blessing and be under God's curse (1 Cor. 16:22).
 41. The child of God would have to become a child of wrath (Eph. 2:3).
 42. He who was quickened would have to be deadened (Eph. 2:1,5).
 43. He who was healed would have to become unhealed (1 Pet. 2:24).
 44. He who was reconciled to God would have to become at enmity with God once again (2 Cor. 5:18-19; Col. 1:20).
 45. He who was made nigh by the blood of Christ would have to become alienated from Him (Eph. 2:13).
 46. He who was delivered from so great a death would have to be given back over to so great a death (2 Cor. 1:10).
 47. He who became an heir of God would have to be disinherited (Rom. 8:17; Tit. 3:7).
 48. He who became rich would have to become spiritually poor once again (2 Cor. 8:9).
 49. He who became a new creature would have to become uncreated (2 Cor. 5:17; Eph. 2:10).
 50. He who was seated in heavenly places would have to lose his seat (Eph. 2:6).
 51. He who was positioned in Christ (2 Cor. 5:17) would have to lose his position.
 52. He who was called unto eternal glory would have to be uncalled (2 Pet. 5:10).
 53. He who was a stone in God's building would have to be removed from that structure (Eph. 2:20-22; 1 Pet. 2:5).
 54. Christ would have to lose part of His bride (Eph. 5:27).
 55. He would have to be un-identified with Christ in His death and resurrection (Romans 6).
 56. He would have to lose his citizenship in heaven (Phil. 3:20).
 57. He would have to be un-preserved (Jude 1).
 58. God, who promised to keep him from falling would have to allow him to fall and fail to present him faultless (Jude 24).
 59. His reservation in heaven (an inheritance "reserved in heaven") would have to fail or become invalid (1 Peter 1:4).
 60. God would have to reverse or strip him of his status as being part of chosen race, a kingly priesthood, a holy nation, a people for a possession of His, and throw him back into darkness and out of His wonderful light (1 Peter 2:9).
 61. He would have to be snuffed out as a child of light in the Lord (Eph. 5:8).
 62. The Father would have to undo His work of making him fit for sharing the portion of the saints in light, and untranslate him out of the kingdom of the Son of his love, and deliver him back into the authority of darkness (Col. 1:12-13).
 63. Christ would have to shut his eyes closed again, turn him back into darkness and the power of Satan, unforgive his sins, take back the inheritance He gave him, and un-sanctifying him (Acts 26:18).

Conclusion

The true believer is safe and secure in Christ forever. The only other alternative is to say that God is guilty of breaking His Word repeatedly. ***God forbid!*** Keep in mind, however, that the doctrine of eternal security does not give a person a license to sin. All of these statement and promises apply only to those who are in the family of God (regenerated) and true members of the body of Christ. Christ's sheep are safe forever (John 10:28), but those who do not hear His voice and who do not follow Him are giving evidence that they do not really know the Shepherd (John 10:27).

"The Lord knoweth them that are His. And, Let everyone that nameth the name of Christ depart from iniquity" (2 Tim. 2:19).

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