

WORDS WE “-tion”

The Security of Our Destiny

2 Timothy 3:16-17

WORDS THAT DESCRIBE THE ASSURANCE OF OUR DESTINY:

I. _____

A. The Scriptural usage of the word:

1. Preservation in the Old Testament deals largely with the protection of the _____.

2. Preservation in the New Testament deals largely with the protection of the _____.

B. Principles of preservation:

1. We are preserved in _____ until we stand before Christ.

1 Th. 5:23

2. We are preserved unto _____.

2 Ti. 4:18; 1 Pe. 1:3-4

* _____ theology is one of the few that teaches the _____ of the _____.

C. Scriptural evidence for eternal security:

1. Biblical wording insists that the future _____ of the believer is one without _____
— _____.

2. The eternal nature of the believer's future is directly linked to the new _____ which is acquired by _____ alone in _____ alone.

Jn. 3:1-16; 3:36; 5:25

3. The new birth and subsequent eternal life are made available by the _____ of _____.

Jn. 1:12-13; Ja. 1:18

4. Eternal life is made possible by the _____ of _____.

Jn. 10:27-30; Ro. 8:38-39

5. Eternal life is made secure by the _____ of the _____.

Ep. 1:13-14; 4:30

6. Eternal life is made permanent by the _____ of _____.

He. 7:25; Jude 1:1

D. Objections to eternal security:

1. Eternal security provides _____ believers with a _____ to _____.
Ro. 6:1-2, 15; Ga. 5:13

2. _____ lost his _____.
Jn. 6:64, 70-71; 17:12

3. _____ indicates that it is possible to lose one's salvation.

4. Doesn't _____ disqualify a person from eternal life?
Jn. 10:27-29; Ro. 8:38-39

5. What if I _____ the _____
_____?
Mr. 3:20-30

Notice: If _____ cannot _____ us, then _____ cannot _____ us. We are preserved through the _____ of _____.
Jn. 10:27-29; Ro. 8:38-39

* It is important to keep in mind that _____ and _____ are not the same thing!