John 10:26-30 "Eternally Secure in Christ"

Five Causes of Lack of Assurance of Salvation

Unsaved

· Satan (spiritual warfare)

Unbelief

False teaching

Sin

True believers have an "I know so" salvation, not an "I'm not sure," or "ask me how I'm feeling tomorrow," or "I'll find out after I die." You don't need to be stuck with a "I hope so" salvation. You can have an "I know so" salvation.

1) JESUS KNOWS EACH ONE

of His sheep personally (vv. 26-27).

- When you believe in Jesus the Messiah as your Lord, you become part of His sheepfold (v. 26), which pictures, He is now responsible to care for you. He is your Shepherd, your provider and protector.
- As believers, we hear His voice, in other words, we believe in Him and obey Him. We are responsive to His will (v. 27a).
- Jesus takes personable responsibility to care for each one (v. 27b).
 - Knowing indicates a personal relationship, a friendship (v. 27b).
- If you are a follower of Jesus, you will follow Him. True sheep are disciples.
 Disciples follow (v. 27c).

you think God the Father is Almighty. If He's not, then you could lose your salvation. If He is Almighty, you cannot.

c) No one can touch believers' souls because of Jesus and the Father's purpose (v. 30).

- God the Father and Jesus are united in nature, essence, and purpose.
- They both protect their sheep, as does the Spirit (see chart below).

2) JESUS PROVIDES ETERNAL LIFE TO EACH ONE

of His sheep graciously (v. 28a).

- Eternal life is knowing Jesus (17:3) and living with Him forever (14:3), never dying again.
- Eternal security is contingent on the character (person) of Jesus. At its
 core, whether you believe in eternal security or not is determined by
 whether you think Jesus is a liar. If He's a liar, then you could lose your
 salvation. If He's not, you cannot.

3) JESUS PROTECTS EACH ONE of His sheep powerfully (vv. 28b-30).

a) No one can touch believers' souls because of Jesus' protection (v. 28b).

- "Snatch" (v. 28b) is used in the N.T. of "stealing by force."
- Eternal security is contingent on the protection of Jesus. At its core, whether you believe in eternal security or not is determined by whether you think Jesus is Almighty. If He's not, then you could lose your salvation. If He is Almighty, you cannot.
- If someone who is genuinely saved can lose it, what does that say about Jesus' character? And what does that say about Jesus' work on the cross? It was insufficient. Or His present intercession as our High Priest is insufficient.

b) No one can touch believers' souls because of Jesus' Father's power (v. 29).

- God the Father gave us as a gift to His Son (v. 29a).
 - "Has given" is phrased in such a way that it indicates that God the Father gave us to Jesus (put us in His sheepfold), and we are still there.
- God the Father is greater than all things (v. 29b).
- God the Father is greater than all people (v. 29c).
- Eternal security is contingent on the power of God the Father. At its core, whether you believe in eternal security or not is determined by whether

LIFE LESSON:

If you are born again, your eternal security rests on the person, power, and protection of your Shepherd.

OUR SECURITY IN THE TRINITY

 God the Father
 John 10:29; Rom. 8:38-39; 1 Pet. 1:3-5

 God the Son
 John 6:38-40; John 10:27-28; Rom. 8:35

 God the Holy Spirit
 Rom. 8:16-17; Eph. 1:13-14; 1 John 4:13

OTHER VERSES ON ETERNAL SECURITY:

John 1:12
 John 3:36
 John 5:24
 Rom. 8:1, 30
 Phil. 1:6
 Heb. 13:5-6
 1 John 4:15
 1 John 5:13

HELPFUL INSIGHTS:

- Randy Pike: "As sure as no good work can save us, so no bad work
 can cancel eternal life in Christ....If good works keep one saved, we
 wonder how many of them it takes. If bad works cause us to lose
 our redemption, we wonder how many it takes."
- Paul Enns: "The key issue in the discussion of the believer's security concerns the issue of who does the saving. If man is responsible for securing his salvation, then he can be lost; if God secures the person's salvation, then the person is forever sure."²
- 1. Selah! A Harmony Commentary on the Gospels, 565.
- 2. The Moody Handbook of Theology, revised ed., 353.