No Revolving Door *Hebrews 6:5*

Nutshell: There is a real experience of Christ's presence that does not result in eternal life. Do not shame the living Christ.

I. Context: 3 pairs of foundational doctrines to build from.

II. Text

- Heb 6:4 For *it is* **IMPOSSIBLE** *with* those **①** once having been given light, and **②** having <u>enjoyed the taste of</u> the *free* gift from Heaven, and **③** having become partakers of *the* Holy Spirit,
- 5 and 4 having <u>enjoyed the taste of the</u> beneficial Utterance from God, as well as 5 the powers of a Coming Age,
- 6 then **falling away**, it is impossible **TO RESTORE** them again to repentance- they re-crucifying for themselves the Son of God and making *Him* a public example.

Literal Standard Version with modifications

The next four outline items, III. - VI., are based on the 4 uses of Scripture listed in 2 Tim 3:16 AND the 3 depictions of preaching in 2 Tim 4:2.

III. Teaching

A. Outline of Hebrews to this point:

The Preeminence of the Son

Authority: God has at last spoken In **Son** (\mathscr{P}_{rephet}), \leftarrow follow this font His express image, 1:1-3a

Theme: The SON purified us from sin (Priest), then sat in authority (King), 1:3b

- I. <u>Supreme</u> **over** the angels, Inheritor by ordeal, 1:4-14 Therefore hear Him, 2:1-4
- II. Supreme as man, 2:5-9

Psalm 8- Since man must inherit, 2:5-8a but man failed, 2:8b, **Christ** became man, 2:9a

Theme reprise: crowned with glory and honor (King), 2:9b to taste the death of "each one" of His own (Priest), 2:9c to bond with them and help them, 2:10-18 freeing them from bondage to Satan and fear, 2:14-15

Therefore, think hard on Jesus, 3:1

III. A <u>better</u> stewardship than Moses, 3:1-6
Therefore hear Him, unhardening our hearts, (Prophet)
Ps 95- for Moses' folk didn't inherit God's rest, 3:7-19
IV. A better Rest than Joshua, 4:1-11

Therefore, fear (4:1a), lest we also miss God's rest
Ps 95- David invited his generation into that same rest of
Creation, a type of Salvation, 4:1b-8

Christ's Salvation has become the final *Sabbatismos*, 4:9-10, which we must EXERT ourselves to enter, 4:11

For the Word penetrates, exposing us before God, 4:12-13

Theme reprise: Having the highest high priest (Priest), the Son of God (King),

Let us hold to our confession of Him (Prophet), 4:14 especially since He felt all our temptations +, 4:15

V. A better priesthood than Aaron, 4:14-10:18

- VI. Exhortations based on Christ's supremacies, 10:19-13:21 VII. Concluding remarks, 13:22-25
- B. "Let us approach" (Προσερχώμεθα) in 4:16 and 10:22 brackets section V. above, telling us that Jesus' priesthood is <u>so</u> we will approach <u>God</u>. Prayerlessness, then, dismisses Jesus' priesthood.

Kid-speak: Jesus died so we could come right to God. What do we call it when we come and talk to God? Prayer.

- C. 5:1-10, OT priests from Aaron; Christ from Melchizedek
 - 1. 5:11-14, The Hebrews were too babyish to learn of $\mathbb{R}\mathcal{M}$
- D. Because if we don't have and build on those \, we'll lose the whole thing with no chance of getting back! 6:4-8
- E. Today, we'll consider the final two of the five traits of people who come to Christ only to fall away. They also experience the

taste of God's beneficial Pronouncement and the taste of the strengths associated with an Age to Come.

Outline: Hebrews 6:5

- I. There are those who come to Christ who, <u>falling away</u>, are locked away from repentance. God will not dishonor His Son, 6:6.
- II. These apostates (those who "lose standing") received God's light, tasted the free gift from Heaven, and partook of the Spirit, 6:4.
- III. They also tasted God's good speech, 6:5.
- IV. And the powers of God's future kingdom.
- V. Yet they turn aside, 6:6.
 - F. The key phrase of 6:4-6 is "impossible... to restore to repentance."
 - 1. What? I thought God took back *anybody*, *anytime*, under *any* conditions!
 - 2. Clearly, not so
 - 3. Per Heb 6:4-6, there is some segment of earth's population in every generation who has professed faith in Christ, then fallen away, who *can't* come back to Christ afterwards
 - a. Man, of course, is unable to bring himself to repentance in the first place. God does that, Acts 11:18
 - ♦ b. God, then, is the one who effectively cuts these people off, simply withholding renewed repentance
 - c. (It's *not* that they *want* to repent and He refuses them. He simply leaves them in their natural impenitence.)

Kid-speak: Are there people in the world who used to love Jesus who don't love Him anymore? Yes. Do we want to be one of those?

- 4. Why would God do that? Look at 6:6. "They re-crucify the Son of God for themselves," shaming Him. The Father simply won't tolerate that.
 - 5. Couldn't He have invented a workaround to that?
 - a. Not without having devised the Cross itself differently
 - b. The Cross represents an open invitation
 - c. It also represents a total investment by the Father and the Spirit in the Son's work
 - d. The Father & Spirit will only honor man's acceptance of

the Son's offer wherein it continues to honor the Cross

- 6. Where are those people now? That's another question.
 - a. Clearly, the Hebrews were in danger of it
 - b. So redefining the Cross as a *partial* reality with the <u>OT</u> <u>ceremonial law as its *supplemental* reality</u> is deadly. See Heb 7 10.
 - i. Go back and treat the ceremonial law as substance *rather than* shadow, and you have turned <u>Christ</u> from substance *into* shadow. It's that simple.
 - ii. A whole book of the Bible being dedicated to it tells us that it will be a generation-to-generation problem
 - iii. Church history tells us the same thing. A huge segment of professing Christendom just can't keep their hands off those good ol' ceremonial symbols! (Ooo! Nice, big hats like Aaron! Love that incense!)
- G. The main characteristic of the people under question
 - 1. They "fall away"
 - 2. Meaning, in the Hebrews' case, they "fell back into" trust in OT symbols as realities
- H. Their first 3 characteristics (last time)
 - 1. They "were once given light"
 - a. But this is true of *all* men, <u>Jn 1:9</u>
 - b. So those who fall away don't stand out yet

Kid-speak: Who is "the Light of the world"? Jesus! Does His light shine on everybody? Yes. Does everybody like it? No.

- 2. They "tasted the free gift from Heaven"
 - a. They agreed with their need of God's grace
 - b. Now they stand out from the general populace!
- 3. They "became partakers of the Holy Spirit"
 - a. The Spirt convicts all men (Jn 16:1-11), and these came to *agreement* with His convictions
 - b. *But* they were not "washed," "sanctified," "justified," "indwelt," or "sealed," 1 Cor 6:11; Jn 14:17; Eph 1:13
- I. These 3 characteristics \(\gamma\) are also true, of course, for the elect, but the elect persevere in them with a regenerated soul

J. Description #4

1. "And having enjoyed the taste of *the* beneficial Utterance from God"

- a. "Having enjoyed the taste of," the same word in the same form from the previous v, there concerning "the free gift from Heaven"
- b. "Taste" indicates a real experience
- c. But it does not automatically connote ingestion. Here we infer non-ingestion.
- d. "Having enjoyed" is from "taste" being in the middle voice, of active, personal involvement
- 2. "Beneficial" is *kalos*, the Gk word for "good" that means "harmonious," "valuable," "virtuous"
 - a. Speaking, then, of the Word's good affects
 - b. These people come into the enjoyment of the Word that arises from eye-opening agreement with it
 - c. But, again, not denoting permanent enjoyment here
- 3. "Utterance," Gk., hréma, not logos.
 - a. Of the 68x *hréma* occurs, almost all are references to words spoken in conversation
 - b. About 15x is *hréma* a fairly clear reference to Scriptures
 - c. When referring to God's Word, *hréma* emphasizes the *activity* of God speaking; therefore, our verse is emphasizing the listener's *real experience* of God communicating. He listens to God real time.
 - d. God spoke to him, we could say

Kid-speak: Where do we hear God talking? In the Bible. Do we hear it out loud? No. But is it still real talking? Yes.

- e. But remember, we can say that about every man, Ps 19:2, though the heavens' speech is without specific words, Ps 19:3; Eccl 3:11; Rom 2:15.
- f. But this man rises to a different realm, having gone from purposely ignoring to purposely paying attention to God
- g. Since the man being described is ultimately locked away from repentance, we could say that his listening to God is a sort of *interim* state that was **unfulfilled**
- h. He was *on his way* to knowing God but decided against it *or* settled for a counterfeit hybrid
- 4. If you witness to someone persuasively and they confess some level of desire for what you're testifying, their state is similar to this
 - a. Only this person crosses the threshold and goes into a

- prolonged acceptance
- b. He's one of the two temporary plants in the <u>Parable of the Soils</u>. He received the Word with joy.
- 5. Remember, this should describe <u>you</u> as well, only you have gone on to a **settled** pattern of *ingesting* God's words
 - a. And those communications should keep tasting better and better, Rev 10:10,
 - b. and worse and worse, Rev 10:10, as our spirits deepen

K. Description #5

- 1. "As well as [having experienced the taste of] the powers of a Coming Age"
 - a. "Having experienced/enjoyed the taste of", understood by ellipsis here from Description #4
 - b. Added to tasting God's virtuous Pronouncement, these folk also taste "the powers of a Coming Age"
 - c. These two "tastes" are added to "tasting the free gift from Heaven," Description #2
 - d. 3 "tastes" out of 5 descriptions, emphasizing the reality of their engagement with Spiritual realities.
- 2. "Powers," Gk., *dunamis*, "force," "ability," one of the main NT words for miracles.
 - a. Combined with "Coming Age," our word "powers" might sound a little like Super Powers.
 - b. Indeed, we've already seen *dunamis* as miracles in Heb 2:4. We saw it as God's strength/might in 1:3.
- 3. The point seems to be the <u>imposition of God's forceful</u> works in our midst. They felt it firsthand.
- 4. Perhaps they were even healed of a physical ailment

Kid-speak: Is our body going to be different in God's new kingdom? Yes. Will it ever get sick or tired? No. Where will it get that power? The Cross.

5. "A Coming Age"

- a. "Age" and "coming" are also together in Matt 12:32 and Eph 1:21, both contrasting this age to the future one
- b. "Coming," meaning "about to," is a prevalent word for the prophesied future, Lk3:7; Rom8:18; 1 Cor3:22; 1 Tim4:8
- c. Heb 2:5 spoke of a coming "realm"; 9:11 speaks of coming "good things"; 13:14 tells of our coming "city"
- 6. This book mainly about Christ's priesthood points much to

the future!

- a. He came to rectify what was ugly in our past
- b. But the nature of His sacrifice is to establish a regally beautiful future *prospect*
- 7. These people who fall away will have had direct experience in the enablements God will give in His future world
 - a. Of course, this means that the elect experience them as well
 - b. Christ has inaugurated the <u>Final Age</u>. It's not here yet, just like Christ Himself, but its power has already been authorized and is at work in us, Eph 3:20.

Kid-speak: In God's new kingdom, what's the biggest change that will happen to us? We won't even want to do bad anymore. Does God give us power right now to not do bad? Yes.

L. Lessons

- 1. God's generosity
 - a. He's not holding out on what makes the Christian life real and amazing
 - i. Some (many?) who fall away had as deep a dive into a new world as can be humanly experienced now!
 - ii. It' really as though God were reopening the Garden of Eden in full bloom, but with a 'no expiration date' tag!
 - b. Do we relate to God's gifts as *that* generous?
- 2. Man's pure self-centeredness
 - a. The reason apostates turn away from the best imaginable gifts is our age-old preference for one-upmanship
 - i. "God knows that when you partake, you'll be like Him"
 - ii. Man heartily echoes that accusation century by century
 - b. Yet God says, "Here, partake of My renewed offer of fellowship," while men in droves keep retorting, "No, we were right not to trust You."

Kid-speak: If the stuff God gives us is so good, why don't people want it? They don't like God telling them what to do.

- 3. The word "once" in 6:4 corresponds to Paul's co-key word of his Ps 95 sermonette: "Today," 3:7, 15; 4:7 (other key: "rest")
 - a. We live with an expiration date. Everything done by then is unamendable. All done before then is consequential.

- b. Our lives are decided by points along the line. Conscious intersections with God are the most important.
- c. We're meant to come all the way to God. *He's* not stopping us; He's inviting us. His Cross-purchased wares are open for tasting.
- i. But not in-and-out, in-and-out, etc.
- ♦ ii. The closer we get, the more consequential our meeting
 - iii. Subsequently, we are warned
 - iv. The warnings are what strengthen the elect to "keep themselves in the love of God," Jude 1:21
- IV. For the Walking Wounded (1 Thess 5:14, "Upholdthe strengthless")

 The "taste" of our own weakness is powerful, but it only takes a 'teaspoon' of a real taste of the Cross to counteract a truckload of the power of the flesh.
- V. Conviction (2 Tim 4:2, "Convince, rebuke"): What have I done wrong? How have I lost righteousness?

 Do I like the taste of Scriptures?
- VI. Correction/ Realignment (2 Tim 4:2, "Exhort/encourage"):

 How will I correct my error? How will I regain uprightness?

 Have I tasted the power of my coming, complete blamelessness?
- VII. Schooling in Righteousness: How do I take this on the road? Lord, grow me to taste, swallow, and enjoy.
- Wrap-up: There is a real experience of Christ's presence that does *not* result in eternal life. The Father says, "This is My Son," Lk 9:35; 2 Pet 1:17. The *Father* has a **mind to the Son**. When *we* have a **mind to the Son**, our minds are together. If we then depart from the Son, it goes beyond grieving or quenching the Spirit.

There is staying power in a child of God, Col 1:11. We must walk in that power. We must therefore *seek* that power of perseverance/ endurance.