

Bible study

FROM TEMPORAL LIFE TO ETERNAL LIFE

The gift of God in Christ Jesus

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Biblia Reina-Valera 1960
Nuevo Testamento interlineal griego-español
Francisco Lacueva

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Purpose and scope

This study gathers the biblical foundations of eternal life in Christ Jesus. Its central claim is that salvation comes from God's grace, is received through faith, and rests on the Lord's death and resurrection. Christian hope includes life with him, bodily resurrection, and the new creation.

It also serves readers who do not have a Bible at hand. Every direct and complementary passage includes a summary. These summaries support understanding, but they do not replace full reading and are not presented as direct quotations.

The exposition follows twelve concepts connected with the infographic. Each distinguishes a brief excerpt, contextual explanation, doctrinal connection, and pastoral application. The classification describes how texts function in this study; it does not assign different levels of biblical authority.

Believers' security is explained through Christ's work and promises. The study does not equate grace with moral indifference or obedience with purchasing forgiveness. Where interpretations differ, it identifies its adopted reading and avoids attributing precision to a passage that it does not supply.

Brief excerpts are editorial translations from the Spanish RVR1960 base, not quotations from a named English Bible version.

Central passages and reading method

Romans 6:23. Organizes the central contrast between sin's outcome and eternal life as God's gift in Christ.

John 5:24; 10:27-29. Ground believers' present life and confidence in the Savior's care.

1 Corinthians 15:1-4, 42-54. Connects the gospel with Christ's death and resurrection and believers' future transformation.

Ephesians 2:1-10. Brings together humanity's condition under sin, God's merciful initiative, and the place of good works.

Revelation 20:11-15; 21:1-4. Distinguishes final judgment from the new creation and the promise of living with God.

Read the direct texts first; they describe the concept or event. Then read the complementary texts, which develop its scope, characteristics, or promises. Continue with the explanation and doctrinal connection. Applications are pastoral guidance drawn from that reading; they are not new commandments.

01 Temporal life and wisdom

Brief biblical excerpt: *“our days” · Psalm 90:12*

Direct texts

Psalm 90:10-12. Moses acknowledges the brevity and toil of life and asks God for wisdom to live out our days.

James 4:13-15. Human plans depend on a fragile life; believers acknowledge the Lord’s will.

Complementary texts

Genesis 2:7. Human life comes from God’s creative act; the human being becomes a living creature.

Ecclesiastes 3:1-11. Human experience has seasons and limits. Our desire to understand eternity does not enable us to grasp all that God does.

Textual explanation. Psalm 90 is a prayer in the face of frailty and sin, rather than a chart prescribing each person’s lifespan. James challenges the self-sufficiency of people who plan their future as though they could guarantee it.

Doctrinal connection. Life received from God has value even when it is brief. The body’s mortality does not by itself establish our eternal destiny; other passages must address that question. Ecclesiastes 3:11 alone does not teach the soul’s natural immortality.

Application. Attend to your responsibilities without assuming that you control tomorrow. Asking for wisdom includes caring for others, giving thanks, and seeking God in the present.

02 Sin and the universal need for salvation

Brief biblical excerpt: *“all have sinned” · Romans 3:23*

Direct texts

Romans 3:9-24. Paul gathers scriptural testimony: Jews and Gentiles are under sin and need justification as a gift.

Ecclesiastes 7:20. No one always does good without sinning; this observation rules out claims of sinless perfection.

Complementary texts

Romans 5:12. Sin and death affect humanity; Paul explains this condition in connection with Adam.

Ezekiel 18:1-4, 20-23. God rejects an excuse that places all blame on ancestors, affirms personal responsibility, and calls people to turn to him.

Textual explanation. Romans 3 leads to the revelation of God’s righteousness through faith. Its purpose is not to divide sinners into respectable and contemptible groups. Ezekiel 18 addresses moral responsibility within Israel’s situation.

Doctrinal connection. The need for salvation is universal, although people’s actions and their social consequences differ. Ezekiel’s reference to the soul that sins identifies the responsible person; it is not, by itself, a complete account of the state after death.

Application. Acknowledging sin allows us to stop comparing ourselves with others. Approach God honestly and seek to repair the harm you have caused, without treating that repair as the price of salvation.

03 Physical death and being dead in sin

Brief biblical excerpt: *“wages of sin” · Romans 6:23*

Direct texts

Romans 6:20-23. Paul contrasts the outcome of serving sin with the gift of eternal life received in Christ.

Ephesians 2:1-5. Physically living people are described as dead in trespasses; in mercy God makes them alive with Christ.

Complementary texts

Genesis 3:19. The sentence pronounced on Adam includes the body’s return to dust.

James 2:26. The separation of spirit and body illustrates physical death in an argument about faith and works.

Textual explanation. Death does not carry exactly the same meaning in every passage. Ephesians describes a present condition under sin; Genesis refers to the end of bodily life. Romans presents the decisive contrast between sin and grace.

Doctrinal connection. Physical death, the spiritual condition under sin, and the second death at final judgment must be distinguished. They are not interchangeable expressions. Eternal life is also more than continued existence: it is life in the Son and fellowship with God (John 17:3).

Application. Faith does not require us to deny aging, illness, or grief. Bring these experiences before God and hear the announcement of his mercy, which reaches those who cannot give themselves life.

04 Death and the presence of Christ

Brief biblical excerpt: *“after this the judgment” · Hebrews 9:27*

Direct texts

Hebrews 9:24-28. Death and judgment underline life’s seriousness; the argument centers on Christ’s once-for-all offering.

Philippians 1:21-24. Paul regards death as being with Christ, although he desires to remain and serve the community.

Complementary texts

Luke 23:39-43. Jesus promises the criminal who trusts him that he will be with him in paradise.

2 Corinthians 5:1-8. Paul looks forward to life with the Lord and longs for the fullness of existence God prepares.

Textual explanation. Hebrews compares human death with Christ’s unrepeatable offering. It is not a rule intended to deny biblical exceptions or the transformation of living believers announced in 1 Corinthians 15:51-52.

Doctrinal connection. This study reads Philippians 1 and Luke 23 as grounds for expecting conscious fellowship with Christ after death. This interpretation must be distinguished from future bodily resurrection. The imagery of sleep emphasizes death’s temporary character for believers; other Christian interpretations of the intermediate state exist.

Application. Christian comfort allows us to weep without despair. We do not need to invent descriptions of the afterlife or claim experiences of the deceased that Scripture does not disclose.

05 God's love and the sending of the Son

Brief biblical excerpt: *"God so loved" · John 3:16*

Direct texts

John 3:14-18. God gives the Son so that those who believe may receive life; the passage also addresses unbelief and judgment.

Romans 5:6-8. Christ died for sinners when they were helpless; his death reveals God's love before any human merit.

Complementary texts

1 John 4:9-10. Love is revealed in the sending of the Son, who deals with our sin.

Titus 3:4-7. Salvation comes from divine kindness and mercy, not from righteous deeds we have performed.

Textual explanation. John 3 connects God's love with the giving of his Son and the response of faith. The invitation is open, but the context does not support the conclusion that everyone already enjoys salvation apart from Christ.

Doctrinal connection. Grace begins with God's initiative. His love does not mean ignoring evil; the cross reveals that God confronts it and offers reconciliation. Justice and mercy do not exclude one another in Christ's work.

Application. Those who feel unworthy can hear this news without pretending to have merit. Pastoral care directs them to Christ rather than requiring them to become acceptable before approaching him.

06 Christ's death for our sins

Brief biblical excerpt: *“for our sins” · 1 Corinthians 15:3*

Direct texts

1 Corinthians 15:1-4. The received gospel announces that Christ died for our sins, was buried, and rose in accordance with the Scriptures.

Hebrews 10:10-14. Christ's self-offering occurs once for all; its effectiveness differs from the repetition of earlier sacrifices.

Complementary texts

Isaiah 53:4-6. The servant bears the suffering and guilt of others; Christian interpretation connects this figure with Jesus' self-giving.

Colossians 2:13-14. God forgives trespasses and removes the record of debt that stood against us through the cross.

Textual explanation. Paul identifies events and their meaning: death for sins, burial, and resurrection. Hebrews relates Christ's sacrifice to earlier worship. Colossians announces forgiveness; it does not teach that every moral distinction has disappeared.

Doctrinal connection. Salvation rests on Christ's sufficient work. Believers do not add personal atoning sacrifices or purchase forgiveness through suffering. The effectiveness of Christ's offering must be read alongside the sanctification and confident access to God developed in Hebrews.

Application. When guilt returns, consider whether there is sin to confess and harm to repair. Do not confuse that responsibility with an obligation to complete Christ's atonement.

07 The resurrection and Christ's victory

Brief biblical excerpt: *“rose on the third day” · 1 Corinthians 15:4*

Direct texts

1 Corinthians 15:4-8, 12-20. Paul names appearances of the risen Christ and argues that faith would lack its foundation without resurrection.

Romans 4:24-25. Faith looks to the God who raised Jesus; his death and resurrection are connected with our justification.

Complementary texts

Luke 24:36-43. The risen Jesus appears to his disciples, shows his wounds, and eats before them.

Romans 6:9-11. Death no longer rules over Christ; believers understand their lives in relation to him.

Textual explanation. The argument in 1 Corinthians 15 answers people who denied the resurrection of the dead. Paul is not offering a metaphor for optimism; he affirms an event on which the community's hope depends.

Doctrinal connection. The cross and resurrection belong to the same gospel. Eternal life rests on the living Lord, not merely on the strength of his memory. Christ's resurrection is the firstfruits; believers' transformation still awaits its future fulfillment.

Application. Christian hope can sustain us amid failure and grief without denying present pain. Confessing the risen Lord encourages perseverance in service that, according to 1 Corinthians 15:58, is not in vain.

08 Repentance and faith in the gospel

Brief biblical excerpt: *“repent and believe” · Mark 1:15*

Direct texts

Mark 1:14-15. Jesus announces the arrival of the kingdom and calls people to respond with repentance and faith in the gospel.

Acts 20:20-21. Paul summarizes his public and personal witness as repentance toward God and faith in Jesus Christ.

Complementary texts

Acts 16:30-34. The response to the jailer directs his trust to the Lord Jesus; the proclamation of the word reaches his household.

Romans 10:9-13. Paul connects heartfelt faith, confession of Jesus as Lord, and trusting invocation of his name.

Textual explanation. Repentance and faith describe a response to God rather than two independent procedures. Acts 16 does not promise automatic household salvation based on one person’s decision: the word was proclaimed to everyone present.

Doctrinal connection. Repentance includes acknowledging sin and turning to God; believing means trusting Christ and his gospel. Scripture sets no minimum quantity of tears, knowledge, or moral achievement. Neither is faith reduced to reciting words without trusting the Savior.

Application. Honestly express your need and trust in Christ to God. Prayer may express faith, but its exact wording does not save. Seek a community that teaches Scripture and welcomes your questions.

09 Grace and justification by faith

Brief biblical excerpt: *“saved by grace” · Ephesians 2:8*

Direct texts

Ephesians 2:8-10. Salvation comes by grace through faith; works do not produce it, but belong to the new life.

Romans 3:24-28. God justifies freely through redemption in Christ; boasting is excluded, and faith is distinguished from works of the law.

Complementary texts

Romans 4:4-5. Paul contrasts wages and gift to explain the faith of someone who trusts God to justify the ungodly.

James 2:14-18. A supposed faith that abandons a needy person is challenged; works display the reality of professed faith.

Textual explanation. Ephesians 2:10 follows verses 8 and 9: being created for good works is different from being saved by them. James confronts an empty profession; his question does not turn service to others into a purchase of divine acceptance.

Doctrinal connection. Justification expresses the believer's acceptance through Christ's work; sanctification describes life being transformed in relationship with God. This study distinguishes salvation's foundation from its fruit. Grace does not remove responsibility or make obedience irrelevant.

Application. Serve gratefully rather than accumulating merit before God. If your actions contradict your profession, receive correction, acknowledge the harm, and seek help to change.

10 Eternal life and security in Christ

Brief biblical excerpt: *“has eternal life” · John 5:24*

Direct texts

John 5:24. Jesus promises present life and passage from death to life to those who hear his word and believe the Father who sent him.

John 10:27-29. The sheep hear and follow Jesus; he gives them eternal life and says no one will snatch them from his hand.

Complementary texts

Ephesians 1:13-14; 4:30. Believers are sealed with the Spirit as the guarantee of their inheritance and are urged not to grieve him.

Romans 8:31-39. Paul grounds confidence in Christ’s self-giving and affirms that nothing can separate his people from his love.

Textual explanation. John 5:24 announces a present reality, not only a possibility after death. Lacueva’s interlinear was checked for the Spanish equivalent *ha pasado* on printed page 377; that observation does not replace the context.

Doctrinal connection. Security rests in the Savior’s faithfulness. This study affirms Christ’s preservation of believers and distinguishes that assurance from indifferent presumption. Biblical warnings call for perseverance and examination of professed faith, rather than treating sin as harmless.

Application. When fear comes, return to Christ’s promises without making your emotions the final test. Confess sin, accept correction, and seek pastoral support without measuring your acceptance each day by your performance.

11 Resurrection and the transformed body

Brief biblical excerpt: *“the resurrection and the life” · John 11:25*

Direct texts

John 11:21-27. Speaking to Martha amid grief over Lazarus, Jesus identifies himself as the resurrection and the life.

1 Corinthians 15:42-54. Resurrection transforms what is perishable and mortal; living believers will also be transformed.

Complementary texts

1 Thessalonians 4:13-18. The dead in Christ rise; living believers are gathered with them to remain with the Lord forever.

Philippians 3:20-21. Heavenly hope includes the transformation of the body by Jesus Christ's power.

Textual explanation. Lazarus's restoration to earthly life is a sign pointing to Jesus, but it is not yet the imperishable resurrection described in 1 Corinthians 15. The final promise is not the endless continuation of our present frailty.

Doctrinal connection. The body matters in Christian hope. Being with Christ after death and bodily resurrection are related but distinct. The catching up in 1 Thessalonians 4 gathers believers to the Lord; this passage alone does not settle its entire chronological relationship to other prophetic events.

Application. Grief can express love and faith at the same time. Offer comfort through the promised resurrection and the Lord's presence; avoid setting dates or adding details the passage does not provide.

12 Final judgment and the new creation

Brief biblical excerpt: *“the second death” · Revelation 20:14*

Direct texts

Revelation 20:11-15. The dead stand before the throne; the books and the book of life reveal judgment’s seriousness. The lake of fire is the second death.

Revelation 21:1-4. God renews creation’s conditions and dwells with his people; death, mourning, and pain cease.

Complementary texts

John 5:28-29. Jesus announces a resurrection of life and a resurrection of judgment.

2 Peter 3:10-13. The hope of new heavens and a new earth, where righteousness dwells, encourages holy and hopeful living.

Textual explanation. Revelation 20 and 21 distinguish judgment from new creation. The second death is the lake of fire, rather than the name of the entire judicial scene. Apocalyptic imagery should be read in context without turning every detail into a physical map.

Doctrinal connection. This study affirms the reality of judgment and eternal life in Christ. Christians disagree about some aspects of final punishment; this account does not settle that debate through an etymology. Final hope includes God’s presence and renewed creation, not simply endless existence.

Application. Take the warning seriously and proclaim Christ without manipulating people through fear. The promise of a world without death strengthens patience, justice, and care for others in the present life.

Frequently raised objections I

Why do believers die if they have eternal life

John 5:24 affirms present life; John 11:25 acknowledges that believers may die. The promise does not remove bodily mortality today. First Corinthians 15:42-54 places imperishability in the resurrection. Physical death therefore does not disprove Christ's faithfulness and should not automatically be interpreted as a lack of faith.

Is existence after death the same as eternal life

No. John 17:3 connects eternal life with knowing the Father and the Son; 1 John 5:11-12 locates it in the Son. Revelation 20 shows that continued existence is not equivalent to enjoying the promised life. The doctrinal distinction rests on these contexts rather than an invented definition of soul.

Does salvation by grace make works unnecessary

Ephesians 2:8-10 distinguishes origin and result: works do not produce salvation, but new life is directed toward them. James 2:14-18 challenges a profession that abandons people in need. Together these texts rule out using grace to excuse indifference and works to purchase divine favor.

Frequently raised objections II

How should the warnings in Hebrews be read

Hebrews 3:12-14 and 6:4-12 give serious warnings to a community connected with the gospel. Christians disagree about the condition of the people described and the possibility of apostasy. This study reads them as genuine calls to perseverance and examination of professed faith, alongside John 10:27-29. It does not present this harmonization as the only existing interpretation.

Does repentance require perfection before faith

Mark 1:15 and Acts 20:21 join repentance and faith as a response to God. They prescribe no period of sinlessness before receiving Christ. Conversion involves turning to God; growth continues throughout Christian life. First John 1:8-9 rejects claims to sinlessness and calls for confession.

Can a date be set for the resurrection

First Thessalonians 4:13-18 offers comfort and announces gathering with the Lord, but gives no date. Prophetic chronology requires further study of several passages. This work neither calculates dates nor turns the infographic's outline into an exhaustive description of the intermediate state or every judgment's sequence.

Conclusion

Human life is limited and affected by sin. The gospel's answer is found in Jesus Christ: he died for our sins and rose again. In him God offers eternal life as a gift of grace, received through faith.

Hope has both present and future dimensions. Believers receive life and security in Christ now while still awaiting bodily transformation and the fullness of the new creation. These promises allow us to face grief without denying its pain and to live responsibly without turning obedience into currency for salvation.

The pastoral invitation is straightforward: acknowledge your need, turn to God, and trust Christ. Examine Scripture, allow it to correct your assumptions, and seek a community that supports your growth. Assurance of salvation should lead toward gratitude, love, and patience.

For conversation or study: How does physical death differ from being dead in sin? What grounds Christian assurance? Why are good works fruit rather than payment? What does the promise of resurrection add to the hope of being with Christ?

Bibliography and consultation notes

Bible. Reina-Valera, 1960 revision. Biblical base for references and brief quotations in the Spanish edition. This English edition translates the explanatory prose and brief excerpts editorially; it does not claim to quote a named English Bible version.

Lacueva, Francisco. Nuevo Testamento interlineal griego-español. Editorial CLIE, ©1984. Digital copy supplied by the compiler; its legal page records a 1990 deposit. The title page, publishing information, and John 5:24 on printed page 377, PDF page 383, were consulted.

Consultation scope: the Spanish equivalent *ha pasado* was verified in John 5:24. The study's narrative is not attributed to Lacueva, and no unverified etymologies or grammatical analyses are offered. The interlinear is a reference tool rather than a substitute for contextual reading.

Editorial materials: the supplied English infographic and compiler's profile. The infographic is preserved as an appendix before the profile. Its images are illustrative, and its text consists of summaries rather than direct quotations.

Chapter 12 develops the precise distinction between final judgment and second death: Revelation 20:14 identifies the lake of fire as the second death. References allow readers to check the argument in context.

Infographic appendix

From temporal life to eternal life

The gift of God in Christ Jesus

01 Our life is limited



Psalm 90:10-12

The years pass; the psalmist asks God for wisdom to number our days.

Live each day in dependence on God.

02 We have all sinned



Ecclesiastes 7:20; Romans 3:23

No one always does what is right; all have sinned and fall short of God's glory.

Every person needs salvation.

03 The consequence of sin



Romans 6:23; Ephesians 2:1

Sin leads to death; Paul describes those who need new life as dead in their sins.

Our condition calls for God's intervention.

04 Death and judgment



Hebrews 9:27

Human beings die once and then face God's judgment.

We are accountable to our Creator.

05 God loved us



John 3:16

God gave his Son so that everyone who believes in him may have eternal life.

Salvation begins with God's love.

06 Christ died for us



1 Corinthians 15:3-4

Christ died for our sins and was buried, in accordance with the Scriptures.

His sacrifice is the foundation of the gospel.

07 Christ rose from the dead



1 Corinthians 15:4, 20

Jesus rose on the third day; his victory anticipates the resurrection of his people.

Our hope rests in the living Christ.

08 Repentance and faith



Mark 1:15; Acts 20:21

Jesus calls people to repent and believe; Paul proclaims faith in the Lord Jesus Christ.

Turn to God and trust in Christ.

09 Salvation by grace



Ephesians 2:8-10

Salvation is received by grace through faith; good works follow as its fruit.

Works cannot purchase God's gift.

10 Eternal life in Christ



John 5:24; 10:27-28

Those who hear and believe pass from death to life; Jesus gives his sheep eternal life.

The believer's security rests in Christ.

11 The promised resurrection



John 11:25-26; Phillipians 3:20-21

Jesus is the resurrection and the life; he will transform the bodies of his people.

Physical death does not end Christian hope.

12 Our eternal destiny



Revelation 20:11-15; 21:1-4

Final judgment reveals God's justice. The lake of fire is the second death; God will dwell with his people.

Death and pain will be absent from the new creation.

Eternal life is God's gift in Christ Jesus · Romans 6:23

Explanatory summaries of the passages, not direct Bible quotations. English adaptation of the Spanish outline.

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Compiler's professional profile



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