

Session 16: Terms Related to Our Response to the Gospel: Acts 20:20-21

Repentance and faith:

Part 1: The need for clarity:

- **We need clarity about the preaching of the law:**
- **We need clarity about the content of the gospel:**
- **We need clarity on the way we appeal to people who need to be saved:**
 - **Popular appeals not found in scripture:**
 - Give your life to Christ
 - Surrender to Christ
 - Make Him your Lord and Master
 - Ask Jesus into your heart
 - Pray a sinner's prayer
 - **The consistent preaching of Christ and the Apostles:**
 - Repent
 - Believe

- **Implication:** A proper response to the gospel has both a negative and a positive side to it.

Part 2: The importance of repentance and faith:

- **The preaching of John:**
 - **Matthew 3:1-2**
 - **Matthew 3:8**
- **The Preaching of Christ:**
 - **Mark 1:14-15**
 - **Matthew 4:17**
- **The preaching of the apostles:**
 - **Acts 20:20-21**
 - **Acts 17:30**

Part 3: Repentance:

- **Terms used:**
 - **Verb:** מַתָּנוּ
 - **Verb:** μετανοέω
 - **Noun:** μετάνοια
- **Old Testament Examples:**
 - **Genesis 6:6**
 - **Exodus 32:14**

- **Jonah 3:10**
- **New Testament Examples:**
 - **Matthew 11:21**
 - **Matthew 12:41**
 - **2 Corinthians 7:10**
- **Basic Breakdown of the concept:**
 - It is fundamentally a change of one's mind.
 - There is an emotional aspect to the term because the mind and the emotions are not disconnected from one another.
 - There is a turning aspect to the term.
 - There is a volitional aspect to the term.
- **Specifics:** Repentance describes the change in thinking that takes place at the heart level freeing and compelling a sinner to place their faith in Christ alone.
 - False views of self
 - False views of God's justice

- False views of the nature of salvation.
- False views of Christ
- **A Key Passage: John 16:8**
 - Sin
 - Righteousness
 - Judgment

Part 4: Faith:

- **Terms Used:**
 - **Faith as a noun:** πίστις
 - **Believe as a verb:** πιστεύω
 - **Hope as a verb:** ἐλπίζω
 - **Trust: Noun:** πεποίθησις
- **NT examples:**
 - **Romans 4:3**
 - **Acts 16:30-31**
 - **Romans 10:9-10**
 - **Romans 3:28**
 - **Ephesians 2:8-9**
- **Basic Breakdown of the concept:**
 - Faith has an object.

- It is a response of the will to facts that have been presented to persuade.
- There will be an element of uncertainty.
- **Specifics:**
 - **Mind:** It has an intellectual side
 - We need to know the fact of the gospel.
 - **Emotions:** It has an affectional side
 - These facts need to move us at the heart level.
 - **Will:** It has a volitional side
 - We must choose to trust in those facts.
- **A Key Passage: Hebrews 11:1**
 - **Faith is a combination of several elements:**
 - **Substance:** It has an object
 - ὑπόστασις: **Hebrews 1:3**
 - **Hoped for:** It has a sense of unrealized anticipation.
 - ἐλπίζω:

- **Romans 8:25**
- **1 Corinthians 15:19**
- **Evidence:** It requires a commitment but not without a measure of conviction.
 - ἔλεγχον: **2 Timothy 3:16**

Part 5: Putting it all together:

- **The Spirit leads us to repentance through the preaching of the law:**
 - **Romans 2:4**
 - **Romans 3:19-20**
- **The Spirit brings us to faith through the preaching of the gospel:**
 - **Romans 10:14, 17**
 - **2 Corinthians 4:5-7**