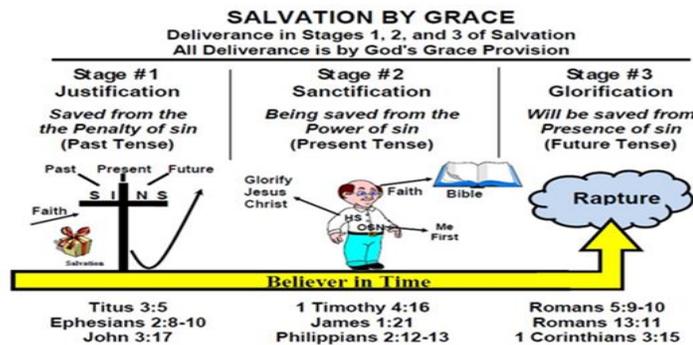


UNDERSTANDING REPENTANCE IN ALL 3 TENSES OF SALVATION



The Wrong Responses to the Gospel ... Faith in Christ PLUS ... REPENT / FEEL SORRY / TURN from your sins.

- a. The OT words “repent / repentance” {nacham}, as well as the NT words {metanoeo - verb, metanoia - noun} actually mean _____ and are translated “repented” {KJV}, “relented” {NKJV}, and “changed His mind” in the OT in some English translations. {Jonah 3:9, 10, 4:2; Amos 7:3, 6} “Repent” cannot mean ‘sorrow for sin’ when it relates to God AS God has no sin but it does involve a _____. When God “repented”, He changed His mind / response because man _____ or response and thus God can then bless instead of judge. (Jonah 3 & 4) This reminds us that God is _____ to those who seek & respond to Him.

“In the King James Version, the word repent occurs forty-six times in the Old Testament. Thirty-seven of these times, God is the one repenting (or not repenting). If repentance meant sorrow for sin, God would be a sinner”. G. Michael Cocoris, *Evangelism: A Biblical Approach*, (Moody Press, Chicago, IL), pg. 68-69.

Dr Charles Bing writes: The term ‘shub’ was used 1056 times in the Hebrew text. None of those occurrences is translated metanoeo in the Greek Old Testament. Not one. This is inexplicable if the translators of the LXX felt that metanoeo was a good translation for shub. {*Lordship Salvation*, pg. 68}

When carefully observed in the NT, “metanoia / metanoeo” is **clearly distinguished from “sorrow”** {puneo} and **“regret”** {metamellomai – Matt. 27:3-5} **and continues to mean** _____. It is important to remember that sorrow can _____ repentance, _____ repentance, or _____ repentance, but sorrow is _____ repentance and can occur without any _____ element involved. Why is there such a misunderstanding & mistranslation of these words? 4 factors ...

- Factor #1: the apostasy of the “Church” - over time the professing church shifted theologically from salvation by grace to religious works such as sorrow and turning from sin for salvation.
- Factor #2: the reliance on the Latin Vulgate - instead of the Koine Greek of the NT.
- Factor #3: the tendency to force one’s theology into the text {eisegesis}
- Factor #4: no translation team has been willing to change 100s of years of “tradition”.

- b. **You must remember to carefully examine the _____ of each usage of “repentance”** to determine _____ is to change his mind and about _____. {2 Cor. 12:19-21}

- Rightly dividing 1 John:

c. REPENTANCE ...

- (1) **is not necessarily connected with your** _____ - context determines *who* is to repent and *what* the object of repentance is, and while sometimes believers are told to ‘repent from their sins’, unbelievers are not required to do so for salvation}
- (2) **does not mean** _____ {though it might lead to or accompany salvation}.
- (3) **does not mean** _____ – for God not turn from His sins when He repented. {He had none!}
- (4) **does not mean a** _____ {though that may or may not be the fruit of it – Luke 17:3-4}

d. Repentance and faith are closely related in many contexts but are they are _____ **synonymous** {Acts 20:21; Heb. 6:1} While repentance is **INHERENT in** _____, faith in Christ is **not always inherent in** _____ - **depending on the context** – as you may change your mind and still not trust in Christ. {2 Cor. 7:8-10; Matt. 12:41, Jonah 3:5; Acts 10:43, 11:17-18}

- What ultimately condemns a sinner? Is it the lack of repenting or turning from sin? {John 3:18}
- Repentance, like “believe”, is repeatedly found in the _____ because we have a _____ in repentance or changing our minds.

e. There is repentance:

- (1) **needed** _____ **salvation / justification for unbelievers.** {Acts 17:30-34}
- (2) **needed** _____ **salvation / justification for those who choose to trust in Jesus Christ alone to save them.** {Luke 13:3, 5, 24:46-49; John 20:30-31; Acts 9:1-6, 10:43, 11:17-18}
- (3) **needed** _____ **salvation / justification for believers regarding sin, human viewpoint, false teaching etc. as part of daily fellowship with God and ongoing spiritual growth & transformation.** {2 Cor. 7:8-10, 12:20-21; 2 Tim. 2:24-25; Heb. 6:6; Rev. 2:5, 3:3, 19-20}

f. The Bible does NOT teach that a sinner must “Repent from their Sins” to be saved from Hell ...

- (1) Because the phrase “repent from your sins” is _____ found in the New Testament.
- (2) Because this would require an unbeliever to _____ something for salvation.
- (3) Because this would rob a person of the absolute assurance of their salvation as he / she would never know _____ he / she had fully repented of all sins.
- (4) Because this would take the spotlight of the Gospel _____ Jesus Christ and place it upon _____.
- (5) Because the sin problem has already been settled once and for all when Christ died on the cross and the condition for salvation is _____.

Clarification: While sinners need to recognize the holiness of God & the reality & punishment of sin to see their need of salvation, the issue at salvation / justification is not “repenting of my sins” {though we have many} but the _____ about the SAVIOR who died for your sins to _____ in His finished work ALONE {Lk. 13:1-5; John 3:14-18; book of John, Romans, Galatians; 2 Pet. 3:9}. However, repentance ‘from sin’ and other Christian life issues does have a place _____ salvation / justification in the believer’s life as part of the practical _____ process. (Psalm 32:1-5; 2 Cor. 7:8-11; 12:20-21; Rev. 2:5)