

Repentance (Acts 20:21)

One of the first lessons to consider in discipleship are the importance of two subjects that are instrumental in the first step of discipleship—salvation. There is much confusion concerning repentance and faith, therefore understanding them is vital to grow as a believer and to help others know what needs to take place for salvation.

- I. What Repentance is not...
 - A. It is not _____.
 - B. It is not _____.
 - C. It not simple _____ for wrong actions.
 - D. It is not just _____ in Jesus.

- II. What Repentance is...
 - A. The Greek word *metanoéō* means to exercise the mind differently or afterward. The word means to change one's mind about something.
 - B. Repentance is not only related to salvation. _____ repented many times (Gen. 6:6; Ex. 32:14; Jud. 2:18; II Sam. 24:16; I Chron. 21:15; Jer. 26:19).
 - C. Repentance in salvation is changing our mind about God, "*Repentance toward God...*" (Acts 20:19a).

D. Repentance is choosing to _____ to the _____ desiring to understand what God wants us to know (John 3:18–21).

E. Repentance is acknowledging our _____ about who God is.

- It is vital that there is an agreement with God about who He is. Many have no idea who God is. He is holy, righteous and just in His judgments. Sinful man has always sought to define God based upon their lusts (II Tim. 4:2). Repentance toward God is accepting God for who He revealed Himself to be from the Scriptures.

1. _____ sought to exalt himself above God (Isa. 14:12–14).
2. Man exalted themselves above God from the beginning in _____ (Gen. 11:1–9).
3. Man, worships _____ in place of God (Rom. 1:19–25).
4. Man creates _____ reflecting their idea of who God is (Gen. 31:19).
5. Man's _____ digressed with a high view of self and a low view of God (Gen. 18:20; Rom 1:26).
6. God gave _____ concerning worshipping and serving images (Ex. 20:3–6).

7. Repentance included turning away from _____ to God (Lev. 19:4; Ezek. 14:6–8; I Thess. 1:9).
8. Paul preached to the people of _____ that God commanded them to repent (Acts 17:30).
9. There are also idols of the _____ that need to be repented of (Ezek. 14:3–7).

F. Important truths about God.

1. He is omnipotent—all powerful
2. He is omniscient—all knowing
3. He is omnipresent—always present
4. He is immutable—unchanging
5. He is Holy—free from all defilement
6. He is just—he is righteous in all his judgments
7. He is love—He cares and wants the best for us and therefore He extends mercy.

G. Repentance is a changing our mind about ourselves in relation to God.

- Jesus preached repentance (Matt. 4:17; Mark 1:15; Luke 13:3, 5; Rev. 2:5, 16, 21, 22; 3:3, 19). The beatitudes are showing the attitudes of one that has truly repented toward God and man.
1. After we get a true view of God, we see ourselves for who we truly are. This begins a process of _____ to God (Isa. 6:1–8).

- In our explanation to people concerning salvation, we must help them understand who God is and the humility involved in acknowledging our sinfulness. The higher God is perceived to be, the lower we will become in our eyes. When we bring ourselves low in the sight of God, we receive God's grace (Ja. 4:6; I Peter 5:5).
- a. Repentance is admitting our _____ and lack of righteousness toward God (Rom. 3:23).
 - God's Law was given to make our sin "exceeding sinful (Rom. 7:13).
 - b. Repentance toward God is acknowledging God is _____ in sentencing sinners to death (Rom. 6:23).
 - c. The pinnacle of this surrender is desiring _____ righteousness. This can only be found in Christ (Rom 3:19–36; 4:6; 10:1–3; I Cor 1:30; II Cor. 5:21; Phil 3:9; Gal 3:21–22).
 - God's Law leads us to Jesus Christ, the one that fulfilled it perfectly (Gal 3:24–25; Matt 3:15; 5:17; Rom. 10:4; Gal 3:13).
 - d. The act of justification is how God _____ righteousness to a sinner when faith is placed in Jesus Christ (Rom. 3:26; 4:6, 11, 21–25).

**Attitudes Toward God and Man
(Matthew 5:3–12)**

Faith Towards the Lord Jesus Christ



