Dr. Jim McGowan

Are Repentance & Confession

"Requirements" for Salvation? – Part 1 09-27-2023



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Outline

- I. Introduction Minirth Quote
 - A. 3 Theological And Doctrinal Errors
 - 1. "Repentance" Means Much More Than "To Change The Mind."
 - 2. Repentance and belief" are separate acts!
 - 3. Failing to recognize and maintain clear dispensational distinctions!
 - B. What About Confession of Christ and/or Confession of Sin?
 - C. What Is The Distinction Between A Requirement For Salvation And A Result Of Salvation?

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THE PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF LORDSHIP SALVATION FRANK B. MINIRTH

Untold psychological damage is done when an individual feels he is accepted on a conditional basis. This may be expressed in a contradictory message, such as "I love you, but you must..."

It produces a paradox that makes choice impossible. It is a "double-bind" message to combine grace with merit. This message asks a person to do two conflicting things. By definition, grace is God's unmerited favor, a free gift (eternal life—Rom 6:23). This means that one cannot earn grace because this, would contradict the definition. Thus, when a minister or priest asks someone to do something for the grace of God, he has just presented the individual with an impossible choice. If the individual chooses grace, he cannot do anything for it. Yet, the minister has told him that he must do something. The person cannot

Journal of the Grace Evangelical Society, Autumn 1993—Volume 6:11 https://faithalone.org/journal/1993ii/J11-93c.htm 5/10

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1. The Theological And Doctrinal Error That "Repentance" Means Much More Than "To Change The Mind." 7 This is a basic tenet for both Reformed Theologians and Lordship advocates. According to this view, one is saved by repenting which always means a turning from sin. Some illustrative quotes from the Lordship camp: The necessary element in salvatory repentance is a true recognition of one's evil state and a decided resolve to forsake sin and thrust oneself at Christ's mercy. (emphasis mine). Ken Gentry, "The Great Option," BaptistReformation Review 5:60. 8 Some illustrative quotes from the Lordship camp: (cont'd) Repentance is related to the issue of sin, which also includes unbelief in Christ (emphasis his). Marc Mueller, "The Lordship Syllabus," 21. The primary New Testament word, μετανοέω, "always speaks of a change of purpose, and specifically a turning from sin" (emphasis his). John MacArthur Jr., The Gospel According to Jesus, 178.

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	Some illustrative quotes from the Lordship camp: (cont'd)	
	"Repentance is a supernatural and inward revelation from God, giving a deep consciousness of what I am in His sight, which causes me to loathe and condemn myself, resulting in a bitter sorrow for sin, a holy horror and hatred for sin, and a turning away from or forsaking of sin."	
	(emphasis mine).	
	W. Pink, The Doctrine of Salvation (Grand Rapids: Baker Book House, 1975), 58.	
	As stated, these definitions make turning away from sin an <i>essential</i> and <i>necessary</i> component of repentance and ultimately of salvation.	
	BUT IS THIS LEXICALLY ACCURATE?	
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	The key question that must be addressed is; Is the word repentance (to	
	repent) correctly defined as – "a turning from sin?" A brief look at two of the most authoritative Greek Resources indicate that indeed, this is NOT the case!	
	A Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament and Other Early Christian	
	Literature (BAGD) indicates that the Greek word "μετανοέω" is used:	
	to translate the English verb "repent" and means "to change the mind." (see BAGD, s.v. "μετανοέω," 513.). Moreover, this is a compound verb made up of the preposition μετα, "after", (BAGD pg. 636) and the verb,	
	νοέω, "to grasp or comprehend something on the basis of careful thought, to perceive, think" (BAGD pg. 674). Thus, "to perceive afterwards," or "to change the mind."	-
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	are repentance and comession requirements for salvations	
	Additionally, the <i>Theological Dictionary of the New Testament</i> states:	
	In pre-biblical and extra-biblical usage μετανοέω and μετάνοια are not firmly related to any specific concepts. At the first stage they bear the intellectual sense of "subsequent knowledge." With further	
	development both verb and noun then come to mean "change of mind." The change of oninion or decision the alteration in mood or feeling	
	The change of opinion or decision, the alteration in mood or feeling, which finds expression in the terms, is not in any sense ethical. It may be for the bad as well as for the good	

Theological Dictionary of the New Testament states: (cont'd)

For the Greeks μετάνοια never suggests an alteration in the total moral attitude, a profound change in life's direction, a conversion which affects the whole conduct... (bold mine)

Johannes Behm and E. Würthwein, "μετανοέω, μετάνοια" in TDNT, 4 (1967): 979.

That the Greek word "μετανοέω" means "to change the mind" is the consistent judgment of all lexicographers!

So why is there a problem?

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The problem arises from the fact that Lordship Theology (a distinctly Reformed structure), presupposes a theological construct which in turn dictates to the text! (eisegesis) For example, notice John MacArthur's response when asked about his "personal theology":

"I was raised in a dispensational environment; there's no question... But, as I got into seminary, I began to test some of those things. I have been perhaps aptly designated as a *leaky dispensationalist*.... Here's my dispensationalism — I'll give it to you in one sentence: there's a difference between the Church and Israel — period!... At the same time in seminary, I began to be exposed to reading Reformed theologians . . .

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... And over the years of exegeting the scripture, it has again yielded to me a Reformed theology... I was convinced of it (Reformed theology) when I started and I'm more convinced of it now as I've gone through the text. I was convinced of it when I started because I read so many noble men who have held that view (Reformed Theology). It was more at that point hero worship, and now it's become my own." (bold mine)

Transcribed from tape, #GC 70-15, entitled "Bible Questions and Answers." A copy of the tape can be obtained by writing, Word of Grace, P.O. Box 4000, Panorama City, CA 91412. Copyright 1994 by John MacArthur Jr., All Rights Reserved.

I want to make it very clear that my point here is to demonstrate how John MacArthur, who claims to be a dispensationalist, has arrived at his position on Lordship salvation.

It is not my intention to attack John MacArthur personally nor should my remarks be construed as a comprehensive disapproval of his ministry or teachings on other doctrinal matters, it is not.

However, given the eternal ramifications of at minimum, a misleading Gospel presentation and at worst, a perversion of the Gospel presentation, his teaching on the matter of Lordship Salvation must be denounced.

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But Richard C. Trench deals a fatal blow to this idea of a "greater meaning" demonstrating that these added concepts have been forced upon the text. He states:

"It is only after μετάνοια has been taken up into the uses of Scripture...that it comes preiminantly to mean a change of mind, (with the added idea of) taking a wiser view of the past, ...a regret for the ill done in the past, and out of all this a change of life for the better; ... This is all imported into, does not etymologically nor yet by primary usage lie in, the word" (bold mine)

Richard C. Trench, Synonyms of the New Testament, pg. 242

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Did you get that? This so-called "greater meaning" for μετανοέω came into the picture only after certain theologians "added to" its legitimate, received definition!

THE INTERPRETER MAKES THE SCRIPTURE SAY WHAT HE WANTS IT TO SAY.

THE INTERPRETER SCRIPTURE SAY WHAT GOD HAS TO SAY.

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Conclusion:

Both the Non-Lordship and the Lordship camps agree that the Bible, specifically the New Testament, teaches that repentance is necessary for salvation. However, the Lordship view that repentance <u>always</u> involves sin and that repentance <u>is turning from sins</u> or <u>the resolve to turn from sins</u> is not supported from the lexical and biblical evidence.

On the other hand, the Non-Lordship view holds that *repentance is a change of mind, attitude, and disposition* which implies and normally leads to an outward change in life and conduct, though *the latter is not essential* to the term itself. *The focus of repentance <u>must be determined by the context.</u> In regards to salvation, repentance is implied in the call <u>to believe</u> in Christ.*

THE LORDSHIP CAMP'S ARGUMENT FOR A SO-CALLED GREATER MEANING FOR μετανοέω

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2. The <u>Theological</u> And <u>Doctrinal</u> Error That "Repentance And Belief" Are Separate Acts!

Lordship advocates consistently declare that repentance and faith are two distinct and necessary requirements for salvation. Note for example this statement made by a prominent Reformed Theologian:

The demand is for repentance as well as faith. It is not enough to believe that only through Christ and His death are sinners justified and accepted.... Knowledge of the gospel, and orthodox belief of it, is no substitute for repentance.... Where there is ... no realistic recognition of the real claims that Christ makes, there can be no repentance, and therefore no salvation. (bold mine)

J. I. Packer, Evangelism and the Sovereignty of God (Downers Grove, Ill: InterVaristy, 1961), 72-73

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According to Lordship Theology, these, "real claims that Christ makes" refers to a repentance which is a commitment to, or at least a sincere willingness to:

- Obey Christ's commands
- Take up one's cross
- Forsake sin, etc.,

The failure of one witnessing, to declare these *precursors* in a gospel presentation, and a failure on the part of the sinner to willingly *commit* to them, means that the sinner <u>CAN NOT</u> be saved!

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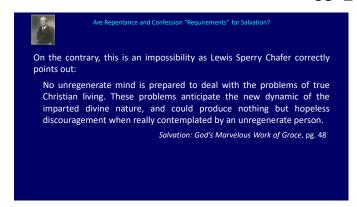
The question that must be laid at the feet of Lordship proponents is: How can one who is unregenerate, dead in trespasses and sins (Eph. 2:1,5), and blinded by the god of this world (2 Cor. 4:4), possibly make such a commitment?!

Ephesians 2:1–5

And you were dead in your trespasses and sins,... 5
even when we were dead in our transgressions,...

2 Corinthians 4:4

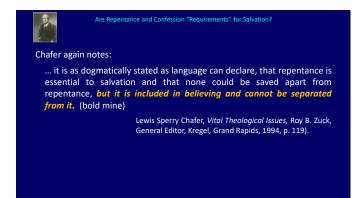
...in whose case the god of this world has blinded the minds of the unbelieving so that they might not see the light of the gospel of the glory of Christ, who is the image of God.



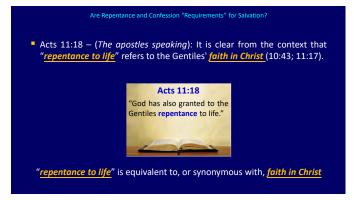
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In contrast to the teachings of Lordship Theology that "repentance and belief" are separate acts, it must be recognized that when the words "believe and repent" are found together, they are never used in a manner that would suggest two separate requirements for salvation. On the contrary, when salvation from eternal condemnation is in view, repent (a change of mind) and believe are in essence used as synonyms.

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A few examples where repentance is equivalent to belief in the person and work of Christ, include:		
faith (or salvation th	raking) - Here repentance is evidently a synonym for a syn	
	Luke 5:32	
	"I have not come to call the	
	righteous, but sinners, to	
	repentance." (cf. Mark 1:15)	





2 Peter 3:9 – Here one clearly sees the convergence of repentance and faith. Men will perish unless they come to faith in Christ, but men will not come to faith in Christ unless there is a change of attitude (mind) about Him and His promises.

2 Peter 3:9

"The Lord...is not willing that any should perish but that all should come to repentance."

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Conclusion:

Clearly, in passages where salvation is in view, "to repent" is equivalent in meaning with, "to believe or trust in" and always involves, "a change of mind" from any form of self-trust in human works, (good deeds, religious tradition, etc.) to trust in the finished work of Christ which alone has the power to save us.

Simply stated, "to repent" means a turning from self-trust to trust (belief) in Christ.

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CONCLUSION

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Recommended Reading :
Various Articles from The Biblical Studies Foundation - www.bible.org
Lordship Salvation: An Evaluation and Response – Charles Bing
True Evangelism: Winning Souls Through Prayer – Lewis Sperry Chafer
Salvation: God's Marvelous Work of Grace – Lewis Sperry Chafer
Systematic Theology: 8 Vols in 4 - Lewis Sperry Chafer
So Great Salvation: What It Means to Believe In Jesus Christ – Charles Ryrie
Balancing the Christian Life – Charles Ryrie
The Gospel Under Siege – Zane Hodges
Absolutely Free – Zane Hodges
See also:
• www.bible.org
www.gracelife.org
www.faithalone.org
<u>www.middletownbiblechurch.org</u>