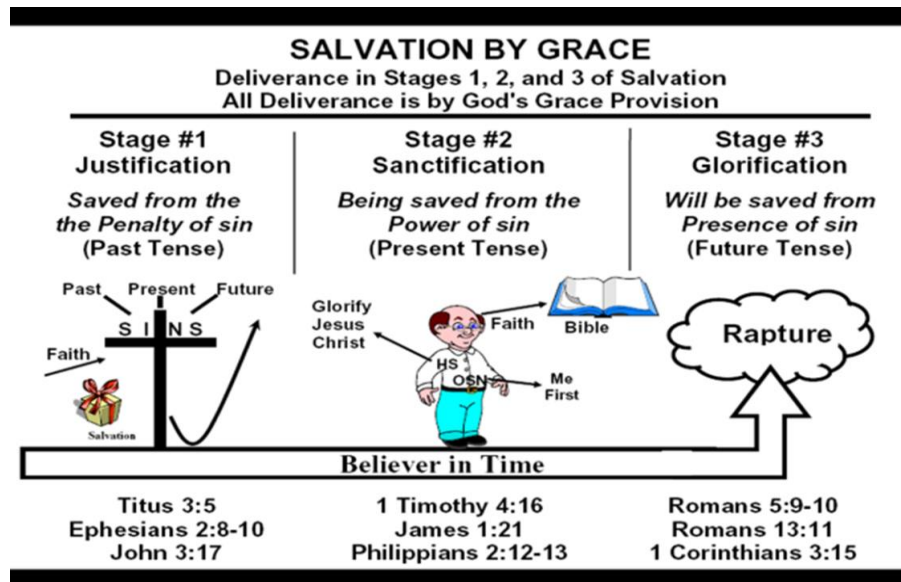


DO YOU NEED TO CHANGE YOUR MIND ABOUT “REPENTANCE”? 1

1. Is the subject of “repentance” a significant subject or issue in the Scriptures?
2. What exactly do the words “repent” or “repentance” actually mean in the Hebrew & Greek text?
 - OT Hebrew words –
 - NT Greek words –
 - OT Greek Septuagint -
 - Does God ever “repent”? If so, what does it mean?
3. How do these words differ from the NT term for “turn” {epistrepho}? Like so many words, the context determines _____ turns – to or from _____? {2 Cor. 3:16}
4. How is “*metanoeo* {verb form} / *metanoia* {noun form}” different than the Greek words “*metamellomai*” {Matthew 27:3-5} or “*lupeo*”? {2 Cor. 7:8-10}

8 For even if I made you _____ {lupeo} with my letter, I do not _____ {metamellomia – like Judas, Mt. 27:3} it; though I did **regret** it {metamellomia} . For I perceive that the same epistle made you **sorry** {lupeo}, though only for a while. 9 Now I rejoice, not that you were made **sorry** {lupeo}, but that your **sorrow** {lupeo} _____ {eis – resulted in} _____ {metanoia – a change of mind}. For you were made **sorry** in a godly manner that you might suffer loss from us in nothing. For **godly sorrow** _____ **repentance** {metanoia} leading to {eis} _____ {2nd tense; these believers were in Christ}, not to be **regretted** {ametameletos – no regret or sorrow}; but the **sorrow** {lupe} of the world produces death. In this context? Who is to repent and what salvation does Paul have in mind?



5. Why are the original
Hebrew and Greek words for “repentance” so often mistranslated in our English Bibles? 4
factors:
6. What does “repentance” NOT mean? Repentance ...
- is not necessarily connected with your “_____”** {context determines 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}
 - does not mean ‘_____’** {though it might lead to or accompany salvation}. It is important to remember that sorrow can **PRECEDE** repentance, **ACCOMPANY** repentance, or **FOLLOW** repentance, but sorrow is **NOT** repentance which requires no **EMOTIONAL** element involved.
 - does not mean ‘_____’** – for did God turn from His sins when He repented?
 - does not mean a _____** {though a behavior change may or may not be the fruit of it – Luke 17:3-4}
7. What must be considered in understanding the correct meaning of “repentance” in any passage? The _____. You must always consider “_____ is to change his/their mind and about _____?”
8. What is the relationship of “faith” and “repentance”? Are they the same thing? Repentance and faith are closely related in many contexts, but they are _____ synonymous. {Acts 20:21; Heb. 6:1}

While repentance is _____, faith in Christ is _____ always inherent in _____ - depending on the context. {Matt. 12:41, Jonah 3:5; John 3 & 4; John 20:30-31; Acts 10:43, 11:17-18}