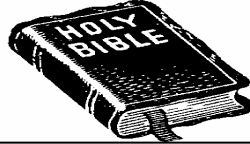


CLASS

LESSON NUMBER

49 A

THOUGHT PROVOKING BIBLE STUDIES



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REPENTANCE & RESTITUTION—LESSON 2

We learned in TPBS Lesson # 48 that repentance is a change of attitude, not of behavior. True repentance initiates change in conduct but it is absolutely a mental activity. We noted that the word “repent” or “repentance” can be used in different senses (ie: to indicate sorrow or regret, an attitude change with regard to sin). We found that God requires every accountable human to be penitent. We learned the difference between godly sorrow and the sorrow of the world.

- Repentance = A New Heart** (Ezek 18:31) “Cast away from you all your _____, whereby ye have transgressed; and make you a _____ and a _____: for why will ye die, O house of Israel?” What is meant by “a new heart”?
- True Repentance Leads One To Godliness** (Micah 6:8) “What doth the LORD _____ of thee, but to do _____, and to love _____, and to walk _____ with thy God?” What does require imply?
- God Absolutely Requires Repentance** (Lk 13:3, 5) “I tell you, Nay: but, _____ ye repent, ye shall all likewise _____.” People have always been possessed with the notion that terrible things happen to those guilty of horrible sins. This notion is as prevalent in today’s society as it was in numerous biblical accounts. This is presumptuous thinking. (1 Tim 5:24) “Some men’s sins are _____ beforehand, going before to judgment; and some men they _____.” Whether our sins are publicly known or not, we must _____ of _____ sins we commit to satisfy God.
- Repentance & Restitution** (a) It is a change of attitude. (b) Restitution is the act of returning what has wrongfully been taken, replacing what has been lost or damaged. Many fail to understand that restitution for sin is not always possible. Some make restitution a condition intrinsically tied to repentance. God always demands repentance. Restitution is not always possible therefore the two cannot be unconditionally linked. We focus on restitution because a study of repentance would be incomplete without it. Space prohibits a comprehensive examination.
- Consider Three Hypothetical Examples & Answer “Yes” or “No”** (a) If a man steals a shotgun, can he potentially make restitution? _____ (b) Can he make restitution if he murders someone? _____ (c) May a young woman bear a child out of wedlock and keep the child? _____
- Restitution in the OT vs the NT** (Mt 5:38-39) “Ye have heard that it _____, An eye for an _____, and a tooth for a _____: But I say unto you, That ye _____ evil: but whosoever shall _____ thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the _____ also.” When Jesus speaks of what “hath been said,” what does he mean? _____
- Under OT Law** Compensation to the victim was required. This was linked to the burnt, grain, peace, sin, and guilt offerings of the basic sacrificial system of Israel. The Law of Moses was a dual law, both civil and spiritual. By comparison, the law of Christ is only spiritual. We are to obey (Rom 13:1-5) _____ authorities (V5) “not only for _____, but also for conscience _____.”