

Introduction

Review

Believing (cf. John 3:16; 5:24) is for time and eternity

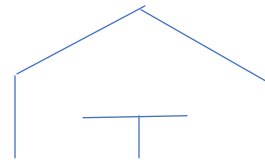
Repentance is primarily for time; not for eternity (It neither give lifes nor spares from lake of fire)

Repentance by believers who spent time “in the far country” (Luke 15; Revelation 2–3)

By contrast, confession of sin is sufficient by itself for short-term sin (1 John 1:9)

Revelation 3:19-20 speaks of repentance; it is not a salvation passage:

1. Jesus refers to the Laodiceans as a church (a gathering of believers)
2. In 3:19 the word for chasten refers to training of a child (e.g., a child of God)
3. “I will come in to him,” not “I will come into him.”



Israel’s national repentance

Deuteronomy 30

Matthew 3:2; Matthew 4:12, 17

Timeline

Prior to John’s Imprisonment

A John preached _____

B Jesus preached _____

After John’s Imprisonment

C. Jesus preached _____ to the nation
And _____ to individuals.

C. Repentance to be preached by apostles everywhere (Luke 24:47)

Matthew 11:20-24 as a transition to repentance of Gentile people-groups

Tyre and Sidon (Matthew 11:21, referring to Ezekiel 26–28 judgment on the cities)

Sodom (Matthew 11:23, referring to Genesis 19 judgment on Sodom, etc.)

Jonah and Nineveh

Acts 17:30

Acts 20:21 Repentance toward God and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ

Revelation 9:20-21 (Sixth Trumpet)

Revelation 16:9, 11 (Fourth and Fifth Bowls)

Conclusion

Believing is _____

Israel's national repentance _____

Repentance by Gentile nations _____

Repentance by individual believers _____