

Systematic Theology session 47  
Redeemed, Part 16

- The *ordo salutis* (order of salvation):
  - 0: Election
  - 1a: Effectual call
  - 1b: Regeneration
  - 2a: Repentance unto life
  - 2b: Faith in Jesus Christ
  - 3a: Justification
  - 3b: Definitive sanctification
  - 3c: Adoption
  - 4a: Progressive sanctification
  - 4b: Perseverance in holiness
- The aspects of conversion as saving faith and repentance unto life.
  - Geerhardus Vos on conversion: “It is that act of God by which He turns the regenerate man in his consciousness to Himself in repentance and faith.”
  - Repentance and faith as both the duties of man and the gifts of God (John 6:28-29; Genesis 17:1-2; Mark 1:14-15).
  - It is the power of God that make saving faith and repentance unto life possible in the elect, and certain in the elect (Ezekiel 36:26-27).
- The definition of repentance unto life:
  - The Westminster Shorter Catechism: “Repentance unto life is a saving grace, whereby a sinner, out of a true sense of his sin, and apprehension of the mercy of God in Christ, does, with grief and hatred of his sin, turn from it unto God, with full purpose of, and endeavor after, new obedience.”
  - Repentance unto life as a gracious gift of God.
  - Repentance unto life and saving faith as “interdependent graces,” the “first breath after the new birth” (Acts 20:21; Hebrews 6:1; Mark 1:15; Acts 19:4).
- Repentance unto life as a conscious action involving the renewed mind, will, and affections.
  - Repentance as the renewed mind intellectually grasping past sin and guilt, with a change of mind (*metanoia*) (Ephesians 2:1-3).
  - Repentance as the renewed will, with a change in purpose, a turning from sin, and a turning toward God (Acts 2:36-41).
  - Repentance as the renewed affections; our love begins to turn from love of sin to love of righteousness (Psalm 33:5).
- The example of repentance in Zacchaeus (Luke 19:2-10).
- The difference between repentance unto life and fleshly repentance as the difference between godly sorrow and superficial regret (2 Corinthians 7:9-11).
  - The negative aspect of repentance unto life in seeing our past sin the way we should see it, as an affront to the most holy God.
  - The positive aspect of repentance unto life as the change of mind in a new seeking to do righteousness.
- The example of Peter as true repentance (Luke 22:31-34; Luke 22:60-62; Mark 16:5-7).
- The example of Judas as fleshly remorse (Luke 22:1-6; Matthew 27:3-5).
- The ongoing aspect of repentance throughout the Christian life (1 John 1:8-9).