

WEAVER STUDY GUIDES

Repentance in the Life of a Christian

Study Guide

Old Testament Studies

John Weaver

Weaver Bible College

A lesson-by-lesson companion for reading, discussion, and written responses.

Downloadable classroom edition | 8.5 x 11 inches

Name / group

Date

Contents

Lesson 1: Pastor John Weaver - Repentance In The Life Of A Christian - Part One of Two 4

Major Themes 4

Key Arguments 5

Scripture References 6

Discussion Questions 8

Applications 11

Personal Application and Notes 12

Lesson 2: Repentance In The Life Of A Christian - Part Two of Two 13

Major Themes 13

Key Arguments 14

Scripture References 15

Discussion Questions 17

Applications 20

Personal Application and Notes 21

Online Lecture Resources 22

Using this guide

Read the corresponding chapter, then work through the themes, arguments, and Scripture references.

Write your responses before discussing the questions with others. Use the application pages to identify a practical next step.

The study material is retained from the existing lecture study guides. Added writing prompts provide space for your own response.

Print at Actual Size / 100% on US Letter paper. Single-sided and double-sided printing are both suitable. Lessons begin on the next available page; no blank pages are inserted.

Reading assignments refer to the September 30, 2026 edition of the companion book. Online lecture links and QR codes are collected at the end.

LESSON 1

Pastor John Weaver - Repentance In The Life Of A Christian

Part One of Two

June 11, 2017

Read Chapter 1 in the companion book, pages 5-19.

Major Themes

Repentance as a Gift of God

Repentance is not a human ability but a divine gift that God grants, both for initial salvation and ongoing Christian life.

Lecture support: Pastor Weaver cites Acts 11:18 and 2 Timothy 2:25, emphasizing the Greek word 'didomi' meaning 'to give as a gift.' He states, 'Repentance, like faith, is the gift of God.'

The Necessity of Continuing Repentance

True believers continue in repentance throughout their lives; the proof of genuine conversion is perseverance in faith and repentance.

Lecture support: Weaver references 1 John 2:19, John 8:31, Acts 14:22, and Colossians 1:23 to show that continuing in faith and repentance is evidence of true discipleship.

The Misery of Unrepentant Sin

Unconfessed sin brings physical, emotional, and spiritual anguish, as seen in David's experience described in Psalms 32 and 38.

Lecture support: Weaver reads Psalm 32:3-4 and Psalm 38:1-7, noting David's roaring, dried moisture, and heavy burden. He says, 'There is nothing more miserable than a child of God who is unrepentant.'

God's Initiative in Restoration

God seeks out His sinning children to bring them to repentance, just as He sent Nathan to David. Restoration is initiated by God, not by the sinner.

Lecture support: Weaver emphasizes 2 Samuel 12:1: 'And the Lord sent Nathan unto David.' He states, 'It is God that first seeks us in salvation. And it is God that first seeks us in restoration.'

The Irreversible Consequences of Sin

Some sins, like murder, adultery, and slander, have permanent effects that cannot be undone, even with forgiveness and repentance.

Lecture support: Weaver asks, 'How do you undo adultery? How do you undo murder?' and tells the story of the chicken feathers to illustrate the impossibility of recalling slanderous words.

Key Arguments

Repentance and faith are inseparable in salvation.

One cannot truly believe without repenting, and vice versa. They are two sides of the same coin.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'If one truly repents, at the same time he truly believes; if one truly believes, at the same time he truly repents.'

Jesus came to save from sin, not just from hell.

Salvation is primarily deliverance from sin itself; escape from judgment is a byproduct.

Lecture support: Weaver cites Matthew 1:21: 'He shall save his people from their sins.' He says, 'Our Lord came to save us from our sins, so being saved from death, destruction, and judgment is just a byproduct.'

Worldly sorrow is not repentance.

Being sorry for getting caught or facing consequences is not true repentance; only godly sorrow leads to genuine change.

Lecture support: Weaver explains 2 Corinthians 7:10, contrasting worldly sorrow (regret over exposure) with godly sorrow that produces repentance.

David's cover-up demonstrates the deceitfulness of sin.

David went to great lengths to hide his sin, including murder, showing how sin escalates when not confessed.

Lecture support: Weaver recounts the story from 2 Samuel 11, detailing David's failed attempts to cover his adultery and his eventual plot to kill Uriah.

Unrepentant sin causes physical and emotional suffering.

David's psalms reveal that hiding sin led to physical decay, roaring in anguish, and loss of joy.

Lecture support: Weaver reads Psalm 32:3-4 and Psalm 38:1-8, noting David's bones waxing old, his roaring, and his wounds stinking.

God will not let His children remain in sin.

Though God may allow a believer to fall, He will eventually intervene to bring them to repentance and restoration.

Lecture support: Weaver states, "Though God may suffer or allow His people to fall into sin, yet thankfully He will not allow them to continue in their sin."

Scripture References

2 Samuel 12:1-7

Nathan's parable and confrontation of David: 'Thou art the man.'

Acts 11:18

Repentance is granted by God to the Gentiles unto life.

Mark 1:15

Jesus began His ministry calling for repentance and faith in the gospel.

Luke 5:32

Jesus came to call sinners to repentance.

Matthew 1:21

Jesus will save His people from their sins.

1 John 2:19

Those who left the fellowship were not truly of the believers, showing that true believers continue.

John 8:31

True disciples continue in Jesus' word.

Acts 14:22

Paul exhorted disciples to continue in the faith.

Colossians 1:23

Continuance in faith is evidence of being grounded and settled.

2 Timothy 2:24-26

God grants repentance leading to acknowledgment of the truth.

John 15:5

Without Christ, we can do nothing, including repentance.

2 Corinthians 7:10

Godly sorrow produces repentance; worldly sorrow produces death.

2 Samuel 11:6-27

David's adultery with Bathsheba and murder of Uriah.

2 Samuel 12:14

David's sin gave occasion to the enemies of the Lord to blaspheme.

Psalms 32:3-4

David's physical and emotional suffering when he kept silent about his sin.

Psalms 38:1-8

David's description of his misery under conviction of sin.

Psalms 51:12

David prays for restoration of the joy of salvation.

Romans 14:7

No one lives or dies to himself; our actions affect others.

Study notes

Discussion Questions

1. Why is it impossible to have true faith without repentance? How does this challenge common presentations of the gospel?

Consider: Weaver states that repentance and faith are two sides of one coin.

2. In what ways does continuing in repentance serve as evidence of genuine salvation? How should this affect our assurance?

Consider: Weaver cites 1 John 2:19 and John 8:31 to show that true disciples continue.

3. How does understanding repentance as a gift of God change the way we approach our own sin and the sin of others?

Consider: Weaver emphasizes that repentance is granted by God and cannot be manufactured.

4. What is the difference between worldly sorrow and godly sorrow? Can you give examples from your own experience or observation?

Consider: Weaver explains 2 Corinthians 7:10 and contrasts sorrow over being caught with true repentance.

5. David's sin affected many others. How should the communal impact of sin influence our decisions and our approach to confession?

Consider: Weaver notes that David's sin affected Bathsheba, Uriah, Joab, other soldiers, and gave occasion for blasphemy.

6. Why did God wait nearly a year before sending Nathan to David? What does this teach us about God's timing in discipline?

Consider: Weaver estimates the time between David's sin and Nathan's confrontation as 9-12 months.

7. How can we cultivate a heart that is quick to repent rather than hiding sin like David did?

Consider: Weaver describes David's elaborate cover-up and the misery it caused.

8. What are some sins that 'cannot be undone' in your experience or observation? How should this sobering reality affect our daily walk?

Consider: Weaver discusses irreversible consequences of sins like murder, adultery, and slander.

Applications

Do not presume upon easy repentance.

Do not be enticed into sin by thinking you can repent whenever you want; repentance is God's gift, not at your disposal.

Lecture support: Weaver warns, 'Do not allow anyone to entice you or seduce you into sin by promising an easy and speedy repentance, because repentance does not belong to you, it belongs to God.'

Learn from David's example to avoid similar misery.

Since David's sin in the matter of Uriah was his notable failure, believers should learn from his experience to avoid the same pitfalls.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'If this is the area in which David went astray, let us learn from David's experience so we won't have to experience the same thing that David did.'

Recognize that God exposes sin as a mercy.

View the exposure of your sin as a mercy from God, not merely as humiliation, because hidden sin leads to greater judgment.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'One of the greatest mercies that God can give to us is to expose our sins and wickedness.'

Confess sin promptly to avoid prolonged misery.

Do not delay confession like David did; unconfessed sin leads to physical and emotional suffering.

Lecture support: Weaver describes David's roaring, dried moisture, and heavy burden from Psalms 32 and 38, and contrasts it with his own practice of immediate chastisement of his children.

Remember that sin always affects others.

Before sinning, consider the inevitable impact on family, church, and the reputation of the gospel.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'Our sins always affect others. There is no one that can keep his sins to himself.'

Trust God's initiative in restoration.

When you have sinned, do not try to restore yourself; look to God who seeks you out and grants repentance.

Lecture support: Weaver emphasizes, 'It is God that first seeks us in restoration,' based on God sending Nathan to David.

Personal Application and Notes

Which application will you work on, and what specific step will you take?

What Scripture or teaching will you return to as you put this into practice?

Additional notes or questions to discuss

LESSON 2

Repentance In The Life Of A Christian

Part Two of Two

June 11, 2017

Read Chapter 2 in the companion book, pages 21-36.

Major Themes

Repentance as a Sovereign Gift of God

Repentance is not a human work but a gift God grants, enabling sinners to turn from sin.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'repentance is the gift of God and when we turn from our sins we are exercising that gift' and cites Jeremiah 31:18-19.

God's Use of Means in Bringing Repentance

God ordinarily works through means - people, stories, events - rather than immediate supernatural intervention.

Lecture support: Weaver explains, 'God could have worked immediately but He did not. He sent Nathan unto David. And Nathan came with a story, with a parable.'

The Danger of Despising Small Things

Believers should not overlook the simple means God uses to convict and restore, such as a rooster crowing or a parable.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'we are admonished in the book of Zechariah chapter 4 verse 10 to not to despise the day of small things' and gives multiple biblical examples.

Self-Condensation Through God's Word

Nathan's parable led David to pronounce judgment on himself, illustrating how God's truth exposes sin.

Lecture support: Weaver notes, 'Nathan now resorting to this parable or this story basically in order to get David to condemn himself.'

The Severity and Consequences of Sin

Though forgiven, David suffered severe temporal consequences, including the sword never departing from his house and the loss of four sons.

Lecture support: Weaver details the fourfold restitution: 'David lost four to one. He did give a four-fold restitution.'

Ongoing Repentance in the Christian Life

Repentance is not a one-time event but a continual practice for believers who discover sin in their lives.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'the proof that you've ever savingly repented is that you continue in repentance' and 'we need to repent on a daily basis.'

Key Arguments

Repentance is impossible without God's enabling grace.

Sinners cannot repent in their own strength; God must grant the gift of repentance.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'We cannot even turn from our sins in our own strength and in our own power. God must give us His strength and His grace.'

God's ordinary method is to use means, not immediate supernatural acts.

Theological distinction between immediate (without means) and mediate (through means) works of God.

Lecture support: Weaver explains, 'when I say God could have worked immediately that means that God could have worked without the use of means.'

Refusing God-ordained means while claiming to trust God is presumption, not faith.

Believers must both use means and trust God to bless them.

Lecture support: Weaver states, 'if we say on the one hand that we are trusting God and we are refusing to use the means that God has ordained, that's presumption, that is not faith.'

David's self-condemnation demonstrates the power of indirect confrontation.

Nathan's parable caused David to pronounce his own death sentence, revealing his guilt.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'David now actually condemns himself. He condemns himself with an oath.'

David's pardon did not remove temporal consequences.

Though forgiven, David suffered the sword in his house and the loss of four sons as a fourfold restitution.

Lecture support: Weaver cites Adam Clarke: 'David was called in the course of a just providence to pay this fourfold debt? To lose four sons by untimely deaths.'

Confronting sin requires goodness, knowledge, meekness, and spirituality.

Based on Romans 15:14 and Galatians 6:1, believers must be spiritually qualified to restore others.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'we have to be full of goodness, we have to be full of knowledge, but now we must also be full of meekness and humility.'

Scripture References

2 Samuel 12:1-7

The primary text: Nathan's parable and confrontation of David.

Acts 11:18

Repentance is granted by God unto life.

Mark 1:15

Jesus began His ministry preaching repentance.

Luke 5:32

Jesus came to call sinners to repentance.

2 Corinthians 7:10

Godly sorrow works repentance unto salvation; worldly sorrow works death.

Jeremiah 31:18-19

God must turn us; after being turned, we repent and are ashamed.

Zechariah 4:10

Do not despise the day of small things.

Luke 13:1-5

Jesus uses tragedies to call for repentance.

Matthew 21:31-32

Pharisees failed to repent after seeing publicans and harlots believe.

1 Chronicles 29

David's immense wealth.

1 Chronicles 3:1-9

David's many wives and sons.

2 Samuel 5:13

David took more concubines and wives.

2 Samuel 15:16

David left ten concubines to keep the house.

2 Samuel 19:5

Joab refers to David's wives and concubines.

Exodus 22:1,4

Laws of restitution: fourfold or fivefold for stolen animals.

Proverbs 6:26-35

Adultery brings destruction; a thief may restore sevenfold, but adultery's reproach remains.

2 Samuel 12:9

God charges David with killing Uriah.

Proverbs 28:13

He who covers his sins will not prosper; confessing and forsaking brings mercy.

Ephesians 4:15

Speak the truth in love.

Romans 15:14

Believers are to be full of goodness and knowledge to admonish one another.

Discussion Questions

1. Why is it important to understand that repentance is a gift from God rather than a human work?

Consider: Weaver stresses that we cannot repent in our own strength; God must grant it.

-
-
-
-
2. How does the distinction between immediate and mediate works of God affect our expectations of how God speaks or works today?

Consider: Weaver explains that God often uses ordinary means rather than dramatic signs.

-
-
-
-
3. What are some 'small things' God has used in your life to bring conviction or repentance?

Consider: Weaver gives examples like a rooster crowing or a simple story.

4. In what ways do we, like the Pharisees, fail to repent after seeing God's work in others?

Consider: Matthew 21:31-32 shows the Pharisees' failure to learn from the repentance of publicans and harlots.

5. How does David's self-condemnation through Nathan's parable illustrate the power of indirect confrontation?

Consider: Nathan's story led David to pronounce his own death sentence.

6. What does David's fourfold restitution teach us about the temporal consequences of forgiven sin?

Consider: David lost four sons, fulfilling his own words, though he was pardoned.

7. According to Romans 15:14 and Galatians 6:1, what qualifications are necessary for confronting a brother in sin?

Consider: Weaver lists goodness, knowledge, meekness, humility, and spirituality.

8. What does it mean to 'continue in repentance' as a daily practice in the Christian life?

Consider: Weaver says believers need to repent daily, even hourly, when sin is discovered.

Applications

Do not identify with David's sin without identifying with his repentance and suffering.

Sin promises pleasure but produces death and destruction; David's fourfold loss warns against trivializing sin.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'there are many who wish to identify with David's sin, who do not wish to identify with his repentance and restitution and suffering.'

Use wisdom and love when confronting others about sin.

Nathan did not storm in with accusations but used a parable. Believers must speak truth in love, with goodness, knowledge, and meekness.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'Nathan did not storm into the king's palace... We have to use wisdom when we speak the truth.'

Deal with sin early and continually repent.

When we become aware of sin, we should immediately seek God for repentance and turn from it.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'when we do, and we understand, and we realize that sin, we need to immediately deal with it, ask God for repentance, turn from it.'

Pay attention to the means God uses to convict and restore.

Songs, sermons, incidents, and loving rebukes can be God's instruments to grant repentance.

Lecture support: Weaver says, 'We need to pay attention to songs, biblical songs, and think about them. We need to pay attention to sermons. We need to pay attention to incidents.'

Study notes

Personal Application and Notes

Which application will you work on, and what specific step will you take?

What Scripture or teaching will you return to as you put this into practice?

Additional notes or questions to discuss

Online Lecture Resources

Scan a code or select the lecture link in the PDF. The original lecture identifiers and destinations are preserved.

Lesson 1: Pastor John Weaver - Repentance In The Life Of A Christian - Part One of Two

Lecture JW01480

[Open the formatted lecture online](https://weaverbiblecollege.com/transcript.php?library=weaverbiblecollege&lecture=JW01480&transcript=ai&pc_view=formatted)



https://weaverbiblecollege.com/transcript.php?library=weaverbiblecollege&lecture=JW01480&transcript=ai&pc_view=formatted

Lesson 2: Repentance In The Life Of A Christian - Part Two of Two

Lecture JW01481

[Open the formatted lecture online](https://weaverbiblecollege.com/transcript.php?library=weaverbiblecollege&lecture=JW01481&transcript=ai&pc_view=formatted)



https://weaverbiblecollege.com/transcript.php?library=weaverbiblecollege&lecture=JW01481&transcript=ai&pc_view=formatted

Source information

Study material: existing Major Themes, Key Arguments, Scripture References, Discussion Questions, and Applications from the corresponding Weaver Bible College lecture records. Original lecture titles and provenance are retained in those source records.

Layout upgraded September 30, 2026. Original manuscripts, study-guide data, and previous PDFs have not been changed.