## **Growing Kids God's Way**

## **Summary Outline - Visit 13 - Chapter 13**

I. Introduction

II.

III.

Α.	Defining Repentance "Now I rejoice not that you were made sorry, but that your sorrow led to repentance. For you were made sorry in a godly manner, that you might suffer loss from us in nothing. For godly sorrow produces repentance leading to salvation not to be regretted, but the sorrow of the world produces death" (2 Corinthians 7:9-10).		
В.	Regret Repentance is not the same thing as regret.		
	You cannot repent without regret, but you can regret without repentance.		
C.	The doctrine of repentance must be understood in the context of		
D.	The object of repentance is not the itself, but the effect sin had on the relationship.		
E.	E. Repentance and Young Children Age Consideration		
	1. The most ideal state of repentance for children over four years of age is relational repentance.		
	2. For children under four years of age, regret is present, but relational repentance is difficult.		
	3. Fellowship		
	storation Restoring the relationship closes the offense and it.		
В.	Without restoration, relationships continue in a state of		
Fo	rgiveness		
A.	Repentance begins with the		
	Forgiveness begins with the person		
В.	Forgiveness is the process, which requires		
C.	Seeking forgiveness and saying, "I'm sorry"		
	1. Asking forgiveness does not mean saving. "I'm"		



	D.	Attach a confession. What is it that you have done?
IV.		stitution Restitution means to make things
	В.	Restitution is an effective measure.
V.	Me	easuring Repentance
		To Tests of Repentance  The most obvious test of true repentance is whether the child goes back doing that for which he was just punished.
		Why does this happen?  1. Parents forget to give the reason why.
		2. Parents give a half-hearted
	В.	The second test of true repentance is the child's
VI.	Tra	nining to a False Repentance
	Wł	nat should a parent do if their child confesses before getting caught?
		aise your child for his honesty, but punish him for the offense. You do not rightly deal with sin swapping it for a

2. Saying, "I'm sorry," is to acknowledge an unintentional mistake.

3. To ask forgiveness is to acknowledge the motive of the heart.