

VI. Choosing an Accountability Partner

Questions to ask:

- Is clearly growing in godliness and correctly handles the Word of truth (2 Timothy 2:15)?
- Is of the same sex, unless it is your spouse?
- Is compassionate and has a biblical view of sin, so they will neither be shocked by your sin nor smother you in mercy when you need a rebuke?
- Listens carefully and withholds counsel until he or she fully understands the situation?
- Will respect your confidence and treat it with great discretion?

VI. Moving Toward Godliness

- *Will you commit to fully confessing your sins to God?*

Class Schedule Overview

Teachers:

1	Introduction
2	All of life worship
3	Bible Intake I
4	Bible Intake II
5	Prayer
6	Confession of sin
7	Fasting
8	Evangelism
9	Serving
10	Stewardship
11	Cultivating Spiritual Fruit I
12	Cultivating Spiritual Fruit II
13	Perseverance

Core Seminars—How to Grow Class 6: Confession of Sin



I. Introduction

Confession has two meanings:

1. It is a declaration faith in or adherence to God (Heb 3:1).
2. It is an acknowledge guilt before God (Lev 5:5).

Confession results in forgiveness (1 John 1:9).

Christ is the basis for God's forgiveness (Matt 26:28; Rom 10:9).

Confession must be accompanied by repentance (Ezra 10:11; Acts 3:19).

II. To Whom and What Should We Confess?

Confess your sins to God (Ps 54:1; Rom 14:12; Heb 4:11-13; 1 Sam 16:7).

Confess to another person your sins against them (Num. 5:5-7; Matt. 5:23-24).

Confess your sins to your church

1. Participate in congregational prayers of confession.
2. Confess to the church when you are baptized (Mark 1:4-5).
3. Confess your sins to the church if you are disciplined (2 Cor 2:5-8).

Confess your sins to another Christian to whom you wish to be accountable (James 5:16; Gal 6:1-2)

III. The Wisdom of Confessing Sin

Confession yields forgiveness and reconciliation (Micah 7:18-19).

Confession enables us to prosper (Pr 28:13; Ps 32:3-5).

Confession can overcome relational barriers (Pr 15:1).

Confession can commend the gospel.

Confessing sin to others can overcome the fear of rejection.

Confessing sin to others can help us overcome sin.

IV. Signs of True Confession

True confession is accompanied by repentance.

True confession is specific (Lev 5:5).

True confession includes motives (Matt 15:18-20).

True confession is accompanied by godly sorrow (2 Cor. 7:10).

True confession is made in light of the cross.

True confession is followed by intercessory prayer.

True confession results in an experience of forgiveness.

V. When Is Confession Required?

Confession should be ongoing (Rom 7:18-19; 1 John 1:8).

Confession should be immediate (Acts 24:16).

Confession should precede communion (1 Cor 11:28-29).