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GROUP STUDY GUIDE

What is the Gospel? Understanding ALL of the Gospel: Part 5

TEACHING SUMMARY

The final part identifies repentance as essential to the gospel of the kingdom. John the Baptist, Yeshua, Peter, and Paul all call people to turn from sin, believe, and live differently. Repentance means abandoning wrong living and turning toward obedience.

Yeshua proclaimed the gospel of God and the gospel of the kingdom. The appointed times picture Messiah's death, burial, resurrection, priesthood, return, judgment, and reign. "The time is fulfilled" points to these prophetic events.

Peter's messages call people to repent, be baptized, and turn back so sins may be blotted out. Paul likewise commands all people to repent and describes deeds consistent with repentance as part of the response to the heavenly vision. We strongly encourage water baptism as an outward declaration of repentance and identification with Messiah. It does not produce forgiveness or salvation, it is not a Torah commandment, and remaining unbaptized is not itself sin.

The Great Commission is to make disciples by baptizing repentant people and teaching them to observe everything Yeshua commanded. The teaching connects Yeshua's commandments with the Father's commandments and the Torah.

The eternal gospel calls people to fear God and worship the Creator. Fear is connected with obeying His instructions, and worship includes the first commandments and setting apart the seventh-day Sabbath.

The teaching concludes that the gospel includes redemption, repentance, faith, forgiveness, obedience, restoration, and grace. Believers are urged to test everything against Scripture and walk in the ancient path of God's Word.

SUMMARY POINTS

- Repentance is an essential part of the gospel.
- Repentance means turning from sin to obedience.
- The gospel of God and gospel of the kingdom are the same message.
- The appointed times picture Messiah's work.
- Peter connects repentance with baptism and forgiveness.
- Paul commands all people to repent.
- The Great Commission includes making disciples.
- Disciples are taught to observe everything Yeshua commanded.
- The eternal gospel calls people to fear God and worship the Creator.
- Worship includes setting apart the seventh-day Sabbath.

FILL-IN-THE-BLANK

Basic

1. John the Baptist preached "Repent, for the kingdom of heaven is at _____."
2. Repentance means turning from sin to _____ living.
3. Peter commanded the crowd to repent and be _____.
4. Paul said God commands all people everywhere to _____.
5. The Great Commission commands believers to make _____.
6. Disciples are taught to observe _____ Yeshua commanded.

Challenging

1. The eternal gospel calls people to _____ God.
2. The eternal gospel calls people to worship the _____.
3. The seventh-day command is the _____.
4. The appointed times are listed in Leviticus chapter _____.
5. Romans 2:4 says God's _____ is meant to lead people to repentance.
6. Faith is evidenced by keeping God's _____.

GROUP DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. Why does the teaching place repentance at the beginning of the gospel?

2. How do the appointed times portray the gospel story?

3. How do Peter and Paul describe repentance?

4. What does the Great Commission require beyond a one-time profession?

5. How does the eternal gospel define fear and worship?

6. Why does the conclusion urge believers to test the teaching against Scripture?

ANSWER KEY - GROUP GUIDE

Basic

1. hand — Matthew 3:1-2
2. right — Teaching explanation of repentance
3. baptized — Acts 2:38
4. repent — Acts 17:30
5. disciples — Matthew 28:18-20
6. everything — Matthew 28:20

Challenging

1. fear — Revelation 14:6-7
2. Creator — Revelation 14:6-7
3. Sabbath — Exodus 20:8-11; teaching explanation
4. 23 — Leviticus 23; teaching discussion of appointed times
5. kindness — Romans 2:4
6. commandments — 1 John 2:3-6; teaching conclusion

FACILITATOR DISCUSSION NOTES

Suggested responses follow the teaching. Invite discussion and personal application; these are not additional required answers.

1. Matthew 3:1–2, Matthew 4:17 and Mark 1:14–15 connect the kingdom message with repentance and belief. The teaching defines repentance as turning from sin toward right living. Also retain its appeal to God's prior love and kindness (Romans 5:8; 2:4) and its conclusion that salvation is by grace through faith.

2. The teaching reads the appointed times of Leviticus 23 as pictures of Messiah's death, resurrection, priestly work, return, judgment and reign. Distinguish that typological interpretation from the festival instructions themselves. Ask participants to explain a connection made in the teaching, without deriving an unprovided date prediction.

3. Acts 2:38 and 3:18–19 connect repentance with baptism and forgiveness. Acts 17:30–31 and 26:19–20 add the universal call to repent and deeds consistent with that turn. Ask for an example of changed conduct that follows a changed heart.

4. Matthew 28:18–20 calls for making disciples, baptizing and teaching observance of all Yeshua commanded. The teaching emphasizes ongoing learning and obedience rather than only an initial profession. Invite a realistic next step in learning, practice or helping another disciple.

5. Revelation 14:6–7 calls for fear of God, glory to him and worship of the Creator. The teaching connects fear with respectful obedience and links Creator worship with the commandments, especially Exodus 20:8–11. Have participants trace those connections and consider a concrete act of faithful worship.

6. The source closes by asking listeners to test its claims against Scripture rather than relying on a teacher's authority. Invite participants to identify a passage to study further and distinguish questions they have from conclusions they can already explain. Keep the conversation gracious and evidence-based.