

New Testament Prayer *Confession*

- I.** Confession is human responsibility to divine enabling; the Holy Spirit grieves and the human responds (Eph. 4:30; 2 Cor. 7:8-10; 1 Jn. 1:9).
1. Confession necessitates the believer recognizing that there is sin in his life;
 2. And compels him to call it what God calls it—repugnant.
 3. God's holiness demands:
 - 1) That the sinner receive payment (Heb. 9:22);
 - 2) And that the sinner be ceremonially cleansed to restore the family relationship (1 Jn. 1:9).
- II.** The blood of Jesus Christ paid for the sins of all mankind: past, present, and future (Heb. 10:10; Rom. 3:25).
1. During the Old Testament the sprinkling of blood was necessary to cover sins (Lev. 16:14-15; Heb. 9:13, 22).
 2. Christ's blood is incorruptible (1 Pet. 1:18-19).
 3. Christ, by His very own blood, entered into the presence of God; this was in the realm of His humanity (Heb. 9:11-14. 24).
 4. Christ sprinkled His blood upon Himself in order to enter Heaven (Heb. 9:13-14; Rom. 3:25).
- III.** The sprinkling of blood and ceremonial cleansing.
1. The Old Testament procedure pictured what would take place in Heaven (Heb. 9:19-22 *cf.* 23-23).
 2. The believer's perspective in being ceremonially clean (Heb. 10:19-22 *cf.* Col. 3:13; Eph. 4:32).
 3. Christ is our Passover (Heb. 12:22-24, 11:28; 1 Cor. 5:7).
 4. Christ's sprinkling of blood in the present tense (1 Jn. 1:7; 1 Pet. 1:2; Rev. 19:13).