

Q. What hath Christ done for lost sinners?

A. He hath undertaken to be a Mediator betwixt God and them in the covenant of redemption.

Q. Whom doth he redeem?

A. The elect.

Q. From what doth he redeem them? A. From sin and hell.

Q. What way did Christ perform his undertaking? A. He took our nature upon him, and shed his precious blood for us.

Q. How many natures hath Christ? A. Two.

Q. What are these?

A. The nature of God and the nature of man.

Q. Why behoved our Redeemer to be both God and man?

A. He was man to die for us, and God to overcome death.

Q. Had he always these two natures? A. No.

Q. Was he not God from all eternity? A. Yes.

Q. Was he man from all eternity? A. No.

Q. When became he man?

A. In the fulness of time, when the sceptre was departing from Judah.

Q. Will he continue to be both God and man for ever? A. Yes.

Q. How became he man?

A. By taking to himself a true body and soul.

Q. Of whom was he born?

A. Of the Virgin Mary.

A. Had he any father on earth? A. No.

Q. How was he conceived then? A. By the power of the Holy Ghost.

Q. Why was he conceived in this manner? A. That he might be free from original sin.

Q. Had he no sin or pollution whatever? A. No.

Q. Where was he born?

A. In Bethlehem.

Q. Of what tribe came he?

A. Of the tribe of Judah.

Q. Of what family?

A. Of the family of David.

Q. In what condition was Christ born?

A. In a low condition.

Q. What was that?

A. He was born of a mean woman in a stable, and laid in a manger.

Q. Did he lead a mean life in this world? A. Yes.

Q. Why did he all this?

A. For our sakes.

Q. Did he take upon him any of the infirmities of our nature?

A. Such as were sinless and common.

Q. What are these?

A. Such as grief, weariness, hunger, thirst, sleep, sweating, bleeding, and the like.

Q. Wherefore took he these upon him? A. That he might be the more capable to sympathise with us in trouble.

Q. Why is our Redeemer called Jesus? A. Because he saves his people from their sins.

Q. Why is he called Christ?

A. Because he was appointed and consecrated to his mediatory offices.

Q. How many offices was he appointed to? A. Three.

Q. What are these?

A. The offices of a prophet, of a priest, and of a king.

Q. Have you need of a mediator with all these offices? A. Yes.

Q. Why behoved Christ's mediatory office to be three-fold?

A. To answer our three-fold misery.

Q. What is that? A. Ignorance, guilt, and servitude.

Q. What need have you of