

- C. 1. Why do we call our Saviour 'Christ' as well as 'Jesus'?—Because 'Jesus' gives us His Name, 'Christ' gives us His Office.
 2. What was His Office?—To be Prophet, Priest, and King.
 3. How is He still all these?—He is our Prophet by preaching; Priest by sacrificing; King by ruling.
 4. What then does the Greek word *Christ* mean?—The same as the Hebrew word *Messiah* and the English word *Anointed*.
 5. How were men appointed Prophets, Priests, and Kings under the Law?—They were anointed with oil.
 6. With *What* was Jesus anointed?—With THE HOLY GHOST at His Baptism.
 7. How ought we to treat our Prophet, Priest, and King?

Second Sunday after Epiphany (JANUARY 17).

'— His Only Son.'—THE SON OF GOD.—Genesis xxii. 1-19; S. Matthew iii. 16, 17.

- A. The son of Abraham = a type of THE SON OF GOD:—
 (a) Called 'Only' or 'Well-beloved.'
 (b) 'Heir of all.'
 (c) 'Obedient unto death.'
 (d) Sacrificed on Mount Moriah.
 (e) Wood laid upon him, and he laid upon the same wood.
 (f) Given over unto death.
 (g) Raised from the dead.
 (h) Chief among many brethren.
- B. We should be dutiful children to—
 I. God our Heavenly Father.
 II. Our earthly parents at home.
 III. Our spiritual fathers—the Clergy in Church.
- IV. Our parents in the world. *i.e.*—
 1. The Queen
 2. All put in authority under her.
 3. All our betters.
- C. 1. What Relation is Jesus Christ to God THE FATHER?—'His Only Son.'
 2. What Else is He called?—'THE WORD OF GOD.'
 3. What do you mean by 'Son'?—One of the same nature as his father.
 4. Why, then, do we call Jesus 'Only Son'?—Because He Only is of the Same Nature as His FATHER.
 5. When did He begin to be THE SON OF GOD?—He never began at all; but was THE SON OF GOD from Eternity.
 6. Are not we also children of God?—Yes; but we became so by Baptism.
 7. How do dutiful children treat their Parents?

Third Sunday after Epiphany (JANUARY 21).

'— Our Lord.'—His Dominion.—Daniel vii. 9-15; S. John xiii. 13.

- A. First. 'Lord' means:—
 (a) Not only 'Jehovah.'—Exodus vi. 2, 3.
 (b) But also 'Master.'—Psalm cx. 1.
- Second. Jesus Christ is Lord:—
 1st. As God.—S. John xx. 23.
 2nd. As Man.—S. Matthew xii. 8.
- Third. He is 'Our Lord':—
 1. By Creation.—St. John i. 3.
 2. By Redemption.—Revelation v. 9.
- B. Our duty as servants to 'The Lord Jesus.'
 I. Our Lord is *Great*. ∴ His servants should be *humble*.—Philippians ii. 6-12.
 II. Our Lord is *Mighty*. ∴ His servants should be *obedient*.—Revelation xix. 16.
 III. Our Lord is *Wise*. ∴ His servants should be *patient*.—S. John vi. 6.
 IV. Our Lord is *Good*. ∴ His servants should be *trustful*.—S. Matthew xi. 28.
- C. 1. Who is the Only Lord of all?—God Almighty.
 2. How, then, is Jesus Christ—Lord?—Because He is God.
 3. Is He not also Lord because He is Man?—Yes; He is Lord—as God by right, as Man by gift.
 4. How does He exercise His Power on earth?—By commanding, forgiving, judging His creatures.
 5. Why do we call Him—'our Lord'?—Because He has made us, and redeemed us.
 6. When do we solemnly acknowledge ourselves as His servants?—In Baptism and in Confirmation.
 7. What are the duties of masters to their servants; and of servants to their masters?

Fourth Sunday after Epiphany (JANUARY 31).

'Who was Conceived by THE HOLY GHOST.'—The Incarnation.—S. Luke i. 26-39; S. John i. 14.

- A. Some contrasts of the Incarnation.

JESUS

- As God.
 (a) Omnipresent (*i.e.* everywhere).
 (b) Omniscient (*i.e.* knowing all things).
 (c) Omnipotent (*i.e.* able to do anything).

As Man.

- (a) In the manger; on the Cross; on the Throne; in His Church; where two or three are gathered together in His Name.
 (b) A speechless Babe; a Boy at school; an unlearned Man.
 (c) Carried about by His Mother; ordered to do this or that by His employers; led by THE SPIRIT; tempted by the Devil; persecuted by His enemies; obedient unto Death.