

What was its appearance? What words did they hear? What command did they receive?

11-13 To what prophecy did the disciples refer? How was it fulfilled? Which prophet foretold the sufferings of the Saviour?

Seniors and the Home Department—On what mountain did the transfiguration occur? What was it intended to show?

2, 3 For what purpose did Jesus ascend the mountain? Mention instances of His spending the night in prayer? (Matt. 14 : 25; Luke 6 : 12). How does Matthew describe the change in Jesus' garments? Mark? Luke?

4-8 How had Moses gone from the world? Elijah? What did their appearance now show? Where does Peter refer to the transfiguration? (2 Peter 1 : 17.)

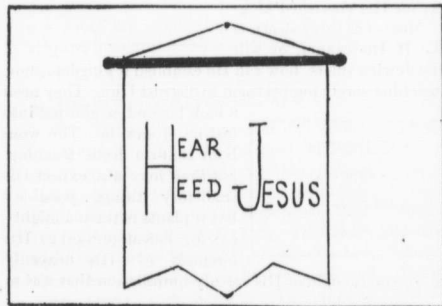
9-13 Why were the disciples commanded to be silent about the transfiguration? About what were they perplexed? How does Jesus meet their difficulty? Mention other references of Jesus to His sufferings. (Luke 9 : 22 ; 24 : 46.)

Seek-Further Questions—Describe the death and burial of Moses. Who was the successor of Elijah? What did he receive from that prophet?

Answers to Seek-Further Questions—(1) Matt. 16 : 18, 19. (2) That He will confess them before His Father, Matt. 10 : 32.

FOR TEACHERS OF THE LITTLE ONES

Introduction—"Oh! see that beautiful building!" said a little lad one night, passing a large factory. What made it look beautiful? The light inside, shining through its many windows.



The Catechism

[For Examination in Doctrine in the General Assembly's Teacher Training Course]

Ques. 18. *In what human sinfulness consists.* The sinfulness of man's estate has four elements :

1. *The guilt of Adam's first sin.* The Question does not teach that we have actually committed this sin. It does say that we are held accountable for it. The reason is that Adam was our representative. (See Ques. 16.) The matter may be put in this way. Certain penalties were inflicted on Adam for his first transgression. Every descendant of his, as a matter of fact, shares these penalties. Why? The Question explains that they are held accountable for the first sin.

2. *The want of original righteousness.* This is the righteousness in which man was created. Adam lost it, and none of his descendants have ever possessed it.

3. *The corruption of his whole nature.* By this is meant that the evil effects of sin have spread to every part of the nature—mind, affections, will, Ps. 14 : 3; Isa. 1 : 5; Matt. 13 : 33-37. The corruption of the nature is called "original sin," because it comes with birth, and lies at the origin of our conduct.

4. *Actual transgressions.* "Sin in the definite form of a sinful thought, a sinful word, or a sinful deed."

Do you know, we each have something inside our body which shines out through our faces—our spirit. If we have a good spirit, it will make our faces bright and beautiful. If we have a cross spirit, or a proud spirit, it will show itself through our faces. A little friend of mine used to say, "My grandma has a light shining behind her face all the time." His grandma had such a sweet, peaceful spirit that it fairly shone through her face.