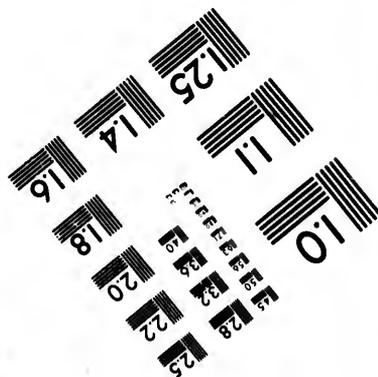
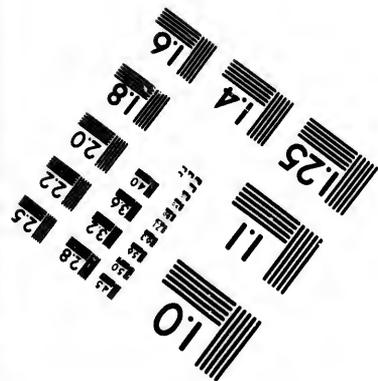
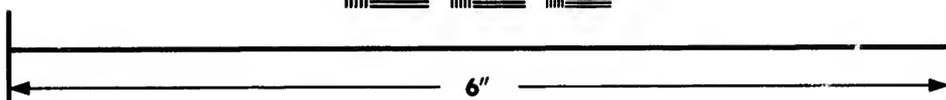
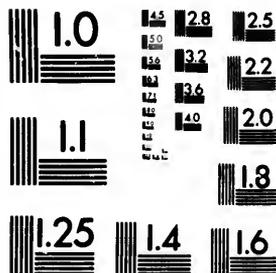


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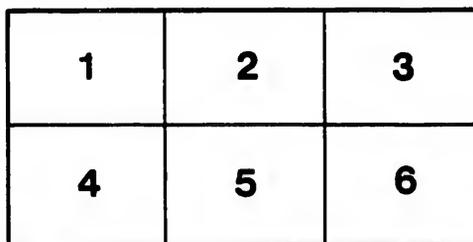
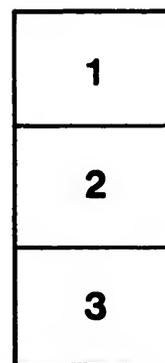
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THE
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SHORTER CATECHISM;
WITH SCRIPTURE PROOFS,
EXPLANATION OF WORDS AND PHRASES,
AND
ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS.

COMPILED BY S. HAMILTON ROWAN,
ELDER OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

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"... we preach never so many sermons unto the people, our labour is  
but in vain, so long as the foundation is unaid, and the first principles un-  
dermined, upon which all other doctrine is builded."

"The neglect of catechising is the frustrating of the whole work of  
the Christian Ministry."—[Archbishop Usher's Sermon before King  
James, Anno 1694.]

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SAINT JOHN, N. B.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY J. & A. McHUGH

Price 2s. 6d., or 12s. 6d. per Hundred.

PUBLISHERS' PREFACE.

285.
R07

The Publishers have been induced to print an edition of the Shorter Catechism in its present form, because of the great scarcity of this admirable Compend Scripture truth throughout the Province, and from a deep conviction of the excellence of its arrangement. The piety and worth of the author of the original edition (of which the present is a re-print,) as well as the intrinsic value of the work itself, have secured for it an almost unlimited circulation in the Province of Ulster. The only Sabbath School in New Brunswick into which it has been introduced, is that of the Free Church, under the pastoral care of the Rev. R. Irvine, who imported a few hundred copies last year. This supply was soon exhausted, and the delay and difficulty connected with a perennial importation, rendered it incumbent on him to apply to the Publishers, with a view to having the Book made at home.

The want of the Shorter Catechism has been deeply felt, and seriously complained of, in almost every settlement throughout this Colony; and to this fact may be attributed, in a great measure, the departure of many of the descendants of Scotch and Irish Presbyterians from the ranks of Presbytery. Family catechising has been abandoned for want of Catechisms. The doctrines of the Westminster Standards have either been misrepresented by their enemies, or misunderstood by such as would be their friends; and one main reason for this is discoverable in the melancholy truth that these Standards have not been allowed to speak for themselves. Such an evil can only be remedied by a free and general circulation of the Book containing the opinions of that venerable Assembly. And since they are so admirably epitomized in the present Edition, in the absence of the Westminster Confession of Faith, the Publishers would recommend a copy of it to every Presbyterian family in the Province.

The excellent author, in introducing his edition to the Irish Presbyterians of Ulster, says:

"The Shorter Catechism has been arranged in the present form, in the hope that the excellencies of this summary of Divine truth may be brought more to the level of the understanding of the young, and also that the exercise of teaching it may be made more easy and profitable to the aged.

"In the present edition will be found, 1st, The Catechism itself; 2d, Explanation of words and phrases; 3d, A subdivision of each answer, so as to draw attention to the different parts of it; 4th, The Scripture proofs in support of the answers given.

"To attain all this in a limited size, it has been found necessary, in the Scripture proofs, to give merely the chapter and verse, with so much of the text as would enable a person, previously acquainted with it, to bring it to mind; while those unacquainted with the text, must refer for it to their Bibles.

"We would observe, however, that the following advantages will likely arise from this peculiarity of the present edition: 1st, A more perfect knowledge of the meaning of the passages of Scripture adduced in proof of doctrines, from seeing the connexion with the context. 2d, By such frequent reference to the Bible, in school and family catechising, a greater facility will be attained in finding the book, chapter, and verse, when a text is quoted from the pulpit, or required at any other time. 3d, More attention will be paid to supplying each child with a Bible."

In conclusion, the Publishers would state, that they are prepared to fill from congregations or individuals, by the hundred, dozen, or single copy.

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THE SHORTER CATECHISM.

1. What is the chief end of man?

Man's chief end is to glorify God, and to enjoy him for ever.

EXPLANATION.—*Man's Chief End,* The chief purpose for which every person is made. *To glorify God,* To know, love, trust, and obey God. *To enjoy God,* To feel pleasure in the thoughts of God's presence.

Whose chief end is it to glorify God?..... I Cor x. 31: Whether, therefore, ye eat or drink
Whose chief end is it to enjoy God?..... Ps lxxlii. 25, 26: Whom have I in heaven

2. What rule hath God given to direct us how we may glorify and enjoy him?

The *word of God*, which is contained in the *Scriptures* of the Old and New Testaments, is the only *rule* to direct us how we may glorify and enjoy him.

EXPL.—*Word of God,* The instructions contained in the Old and New Testament. *Scriptures, Writings:* the Bible is called the Holy Scriptures. *Rule, Guide.* To direct, to point out.

Where is the word of God contained?..... 2 Tim iii. 16: All Scripture is given by

the word of God, or the Old and New

Testament, the only rule to direct us how

we are to glorify and enjoy God?..... Isa viii. 20: To the law and to the testimony

3. What do the Scriptures principally teach?
The Scriptures *principally* teach what man is to believe concerning God, and what duty God requires of man.

EXPL.—*Principally,* More than anything else. *Concerning God,* About God.

What is the first thing the Scriptures teach?.... John v. 39: Search the Scriptures

What is the second?..... Ps cxlix. 105: Thy word is a lamp unto

4. What is God?

God is a *Spirit, infinite, eternal and unchangeable*, in his nature, *wisdom, power, holiness, justice, goodness, and truth.*

EXPL.—*Spirit,* A thinking being, without bodily parts. *Infinite,* Without bounds or limits. *Eternal,* Without beginning and without end. *Unchangeable,* That cannot change. *Being, Nature.* *Wisdom,* Knowing always what is best to be done. *Holiness,* Without any sin. *Justice,* Giving to every one what he deserves. *Goodness,* Bestowing favours. *Truth,* making things known just as they are.

What is God said to be?..... John iv. 24: God is a Spirit; and they that

What sort of a Spirit is God?

How many things is God

infinite, eternal, and unchangeable?—Seven.

- Infinite..... Jer xxlii. 24: Do not I fill heaven and earth?
- Eternal..... Ps xc. 2: Before the mountains were
- Unchangeable Mal iii. 6: I am the Lord: I change not
- 1 Being..... Exod iii. 14: And God said unto Moses
- 2 Wisdom.... I Tim i. 17: Now unto the King eternal
- 3 Power..... Matt xix. 26: With God all things
- 4 Holiness... Ps cxlv. 17: The Lord is righteous
- 5 Justice.... Rev xv. 3: Just and true are thy ways
- 6 Goodness... Exod xxxiv. 6: And the Lord passed by
- 7 Truth..... Deut xxxii. 4: A God of truth, and without

THE SHORTER CATECHISM.

10. How did God create man?

God created man *male and female*, after his own *image*, in knowledge, *righteousness*, and *holiness*, with *dominion* over the *creatures*.

EXPL.—*Male and female*, Man and woman. *Image*, Likeness. *Righteousness*, perfect conformity to God's will, in thought, word, and deed. *Holiness*, Hatred of sin and freedom from its power. *Dominion*, Authority over. *Creatures*, All things in this world.

For whose image did God make man?..... Gen i. 27: God created man in
 how many things was man created after the Image of God?—Four.

{ 1 Knowledge, ... 2 Righteousness, 3 Holiness, and 4 Dominion over the creatures	} In a	Gen i. 27: God created man in
		Col iii. 10: Put on the new man which is
		Eph iv. 24: Put on the new man which after God is created in
		Gen i. 28: And God blessed them, and God

11. What are God's works of Providence?

God's works of providence, are his most holy, wise, and powerful *preserving* and *governing* all his creatures, and all their *actions*.

EXPL.—*Preserving*, Taking care of. *Governing*, Ruling and directing. *Actions*, Things.

What does God preserve?..... Neh ix. 6: Thou even thou art Lord alone:
 What does God govern?..... Ps ciii. 19: His kingdom Dan iv. 35: He doeth
 what manner does God preserve all his creatures, and all their actions? } In a { Holy, Ps cxlv. 17: The Lord is righteous in all his
 { Wise, and Ps civ. 24: O Lord how manifold are thy
 { Powerful man's Ps lxxvi. 7: He ruleth by his power

12. What special act of providence did God exercise toward man in the estate wherein he was created?

When God had created man, he entered into a *covenant of life* with him, upon condition of perfect obedience; forbidding him to eat of the *tree of the knowledge of good and evil*, upon the *pain of death*.

EXPL.—*Covenant of life*, An agreement to bestow eternal life; (called also the *covenant of works*.) *Tree of knowledge of good and evil*, So called, because man, by eating of its fruit, knew the good he had lost and the evil he had brought upon himself. *Pain of death*, Liability to death.

What sort of a covenant did God enter into with man?..... Rom vii. 10: And the commandment which
 upon what condition was life promised?... Rom x. 5: For Moses Ex xx. 11: And I
 what did God forbid man to do?..... Gen ii. 17: But of the tree of the knowledge
 upon what pain or penalty was he forbidden? Gen ii. 17: In the day thou eatest

13. Did our first parents continue in the estate wherein they were created?

Our *first parents*, being left to the *freedom of their own will*, fell from the *estate* wherein they were created, by sinning against God.

EXPL.—Our first parents, Adam and Eve. Freedom of their own will, Having power to do as they pleased. Fell, Changed. State, Condition.

What were our first parents left to?..... Gen iii. 6: When the woman saw that From what did they fall?..... Eccles 7. 29: God made man upright, but they By what did they fall?..... Gen iii. 17: And unto Adam he said

14. What is sin?

Sin is any want of conformity unto (the law of God), or transgression of, the law of God.

EXPL.—Want of conformity to the law, Not being what the law requires. Transgression of the law, Doing what the law forbids.

What is sin the want of?..... Rom viii. 7: The carnal mind Rom vii. 14: What is sin the transgression of?..... 1 John iii. 4: Whosoever committeth sin?

15. What was the sin whereby our first parents fell from the estate wherein they were created?

The sin whereby our first parents fell from the estate wherein they were created, was their eating the forbidden fruit.

EXPL.—Whereby, By which. Forbidden fruit, The fruit of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil.

What was Adam and Eve's first sin?..... Gen iii. 11, 12, 13: Hast thou eaten of the tree

16. Did all mankind fall in Adam's first transgression?

The covenant being made with Adam, not only for himself, but for his posterity; all mankind descending from him by ordinary generation, sinned in him, and fell with him in his first transgression.

EXPL.—Covenant, Agreement. His posterity, All mankind that came after Adam. Descending from, Coming from. Ordinary generation, Having a man and woman as father and mother, which Christ had not, God being his father. Fell, See Ques.

13. Transgression, See Ques. 14.

With whom was the covenant of works made? Gen ii. 16, 17: And the Lord commanded For whom was it made?..... Rom v. 12, 13, 14: Wherefore as by one man What did all mankind do in Adam?..... Rom v. 19: For as by one man's disobedience What followed from their sinning in Adam?.. 1 Cor xv. 22: As in Adam all die, even so in In which of Adam's transgressions did all mankind sin, and fall with him?..... Rom v. 18: Therefore by the offence of one

17. Into what estate did the fall bring mankind?

The fall brought mankind into an estate of sin and misery.

EXPL.—Fall, Adam's first sin. Estate of sin, A condition in which they are sinful and polluted in their nature, and inclined to sin in their life and conduct. Misery, Suffering and distress.

What brought mankind into a state of sin and misery?..... Rom v. 19: For as by one man's disobedience Into how many things did the fall? 1 Sin and Eccles vii. 20: For there Rom iii 10: There bring mankind?—Two. 2 Misery Gal iii. 10: Cursed is Rom v. 12: Death

18. Wherein consists the sinfulness of that estate whereinto man fell?

The sinfulness of that estate whereinto man fell, consists in

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the guilt of Adam's first sin, the want of *original righteousness*, and the *corruption* of his whole nature, which is commonly called *Original Sin*; together with all *actual transgressions* which proceed from it.

EXPL.—Whereinto, Into which. *Original righteousness*, That conformity to God's law and purity, which belonged to man as God created him. *Corruption*, Inclination to wickedness. *Original Sin*, Those sinful desires which every one, since the fall, brings with him into the world. *Actual transgressions*, The sins which we commit in our thoughts, words and works. *Proceed from*, Spring from.

In how many things does the sinfulness of man's fallen state consist? Four. } 1 Guilt of Adam's first sin Rom v. 19: By one man's disobedience
2 Want of original righteousness..... Rom iii. 10: There is none Rom vii. 18
3 Corruption of his whole nature..... Ps xiv. 3: They are all gone aside; they
4 Actual transgressions.. Mat xv. 19, 20: Out of the heart proceed

What are the guilt of Adam's first sin, the want of original righteousness, and the corruption of a man's whole nature commonly called? } Psalm li. 5: Behold I was shapen in iniquity: and in

What do all actual transgressions proceed from? Mat xv. 19, 20: Out of the heart proceed
19. What is the misery of that estate whereinto man fell?

All mankind by their fall lost *communion* with God, are under his *wrath* and *curse*, and so made *liable to all the miseries* in this life, to death itself, and to the *pains of hell* for ever.

EXPL.—*Communion*, Intercourse between those who are at friendship with one another. *Wrath*, Holy displeasure. *Curse*, Condemnation, sentence to punishment. *Liable to*, Subject to. *All the miseries*, All the things that make man unhappy. *The pains of hell*, The sufferings of the wicked after death.

What did all mankind lose by the fall?..... Isa lix. 2: But your Gen iii. 8: Adam
What are they under?..... Eph ii. 3: And were by nature
What are they liable to? { 1 Miseries of this life Job v. 7: Yet man is born to trouble
2 Death..... Rom vi. 23: The wages of sin is death
3 The pains of hell... Mat xxv. 46: These shall go away into

How long does the punishment of the wicked last? Mark ix. 43, 44: If thy hand offend thee
20. Did God leave all mankind to perish in the estate of sin and misery?

God having out of his *mere good pleasure*, from all eternity, *elected* some to everlasting life, did enter into a covenant of *grace*, to deliver them out of the estate of sin and misery, and to bring them into an *estate of salvation*, by a *Redeemer*.

EXPL.—*His mere good pleasure*, Purely from his will and love. *From all eternity*, That is, there never was a time when God did not determine this. *Elected*, Made choice of. *Of grace*, Of free favour. *State of salvation*, A state of holiness here, and happiness hereafter. *A Redeemer*, One that frees from bondage by paying a price.

What did God do from all eternity?..... Eph i. 4: According as he hath chosen us
Why did God do so?..... 2 Tim i. 9: Who hath saved us and called
When did he do it?..... Titus i. 2: In hope of eternal life
What did God enter into?..... Jer xxxi. 31—33: Behold the days come
What did he design to } State of { 1 Sin..... Mat i. 21: He shall save
deliver them out of } 2 Misery..... 1 Thes i. 10: And to wait for his son
What did he agree to bring them into?..... 1 John v. 11: And this is the record
By whom was this to be done?..... Heb ix. 12; Nether Titus ii. 13, 14; Looking

21. Who is the Redeemer of God's elect?

The only Redeemer of God's elect is the Lord *Jesus Christ*, who, being the eternal Son of God, became man, and so was, and continueth to be, God and man in two *distinct* natures, and one person, for ever.

EXPL.—*Jesus*, Saviour. *Christ*, Anointed. *Distinct*, Different.

What is Jesus Christ said to be?..... 1 Tim ii. 5: There is one God and
Is he the only Redeemer?..... Acts iv. 12: Neither is there salvation in
Who was he?..... Heb i. 8: But unto the Son he saith
What did he become?..... John i. 14: And the word was made flesh
What was he then?..... Mat i. 23: Thou shalt call his name
What does he continue to be?..... Heb iv. 14, 15: Seeing then that we have
In how many distinct } 1 God..... John i. 1: In the beginning was the word
 } 2 Man..... John i. 14: And the word was made flesh
In how many persons?..... 1 Tim. ii. 5: There is one God and
How long will he continue God and man?..... Heb vii. 24: But this man

22. How did Christ, being the son of God, become man?

Christ, the son of God, became man, by taking to himself a *true body*, and a *reasonable soul*; being *conceived* by the power of the Holy Ghost, in the womb of the Virgin Mary, and born of her, yet without sin.

EXPL.—*True body*, A real body of flesh and blood. *Reasonable soul*, A soul possessed of all the reasoning powers of man. *Conceived*, Formed.

What did Christ the son of God become?..... Phil ii. 5, 6, 7, 8: Let this mind be in you
What sort of a body did Christ take?..... Heb ii. 14: Forasmuch then as the children
What sort of a soul did Christ take?..... Mat xxv. 38: Then saith he, my soul is
By whose power was he conceived?..... Luke i. 35: The Holy Ghost shall
Of whom was he born?..... Luke ii. 7: She (Mary) brought forth
Though born of Mary, what was Christ without? 1 John iii. 5: And ye know that he was

23. What offices does Christ execute as our Redeemer?

Christ, as our Redeemer, *executeth* the *offices* of a *prophet*, of a *priest*, and of a king, both in his *estate of humiliation* and *exaltation*.

EXPL.—*Executeth*, Performs. *Offices*, Duties. *Prophet*, One inspired by God to make known his will. *Priest*, A person whose duty it was to offer sacrifices to God. *Estate of humiliation*, A low or humble state. *State of exaltation*, High or honourable state.

How many offices does Christ } 1 Prophet..... Acts iii. 22: Moses truly said unto the
execute as our Redeemer? } 2 Priest..... Heb v. 6: Thou art a priest for ever
Three. } 3 King..... Ps ii. 6: Yet have I set my king
In what states does }
Christ execute } Humiliation { 1 Prophet.... Mat v. 2: And he opened his mouth
the offices of } { 2 Priest..... Heb ix. 11, 13: But Christ being come and
Prophet, Priest } { 3 King..... Mat xxi. 5: Tell the daughter of Zion
and King? } Exaltation { 1 Prophet.... John xvi. 25: These things have I spoken
 } { 2 Priest..... Heb viii. 1: We have such an high priest
 } { 3 King..... Mat xxv. 34: Then shall the king say

24. How doth Christ execute the office of a prophet?

Christ executeth the office of a prophet, in *revealing* to us, by *his word* and Spirit, the will of God for our salvation.

EXPL.—*Revealing*, Making known. *His word*, The Holy Scriptures.

What does Christ reveal to us?..... John xii. 50: whatsoever I speak, therefore
By what does he reveal? } 1 His word..... John xx. 31: But these are written, that
 } 2 His Spirit..... John xiv. 26: But the comforter, which is

25. How doth Christ execute the office of a priest?

Christ executeth the office of a *priest*, in his once offering up of himself a *sacrifice* to *satisfy divine justice*, and *reconcile* us to God; and in making *continual intercession* for us.

EXPL.—A *priest*, See Question 23. *Sacrifice*, An offering to God for sin. To *satisfy divine justice*, To make amends to God for the dishonour which man, by sin, had offered to Him. To *reconcile*, To restore to friendship. *Continual*, Never-ending. *Intercession*, The pleading or praying of one for another.

What sacrifice did Christ offer?..... Heb ix. 26: He appeared to put away sin
 How often did he offer himself?..... Heb ix. 28: So Christ was once offered
 What did Christ do by offering himself?..... 2 Cor v. 18: And all things are of God
 What does he continue to do?..... Heb vii. 25: He ever liveth to make

26. How doth Christ execute the office of a king?

Christ executeth the office of a king, in *subduing* us to himself, in ruling and defending us, and in *restraining* and conquering all his and our enemies.

EXPL.—*Subduing us*, Making us willing to obey. *Restraining*, Keeping back.

How many things } 1 Subduing us to himself Ps cx. 3: Thy people shall be willing
 has Christ done } 2 Ruling and defending us Isa xxviii. 16: The Lord is our judge, the
 as a king? } 3 Restraining and conquer- } 1 Cor xv. 25: He must reign. Ps lxxvi. 10.
 Three. } ing all his and our enemies }

27. Wherein did Christ's humiliation consist?

Christ's *humiliation* consisted in his being born, and that in a *low condition*, made under the law, undergoing the miseries of this life, the wrath of God, and *the cursed death of the cross*; in being buried, and continuing under the power of death for a time.

EXPL.—*Humiliation*, See Quea. 23. *Made under the law*, He undertook to do all that the law of God requires of man. *Low condition*, Not rich or great. *The cursed death of the cross*, So called, because Christ, on the cross, bore the curse that was due to us for sin; and, also, because it was a shameful and painful death.

Of how many things did Christ's humiliation consist? } 1 Being born..... Mat ii. 1: Now when Jesus was born
 } 2 Born in a low condition..... Mat xiii. 55: Is not this the carpenter's
 } 3 Made under the law..... Gal iv. 4: But when the fulness of the time
 } 4 Undergoing the miseries of this life Isa llii. 3: He is despised and rejected
 } 5 The wrath of God..... Ps lxxxix. 28: But thou. Mat xxvii. 46.
 } 6 The cursed death of the cross..... Phil ii. 8: He humbled himself and became
 } 7 Being buried..... Mat xxvii. 59: And when Joseph had
 } 8 Continuing under the power of } 1 Cor xv. 4: And that he was buried
 death for a time }

28. Wherein consisteth Christ's exaltation?

Christ's *exaltation* consisteth in his rising again from the dead on the third day, in *ascending* up into heaven, in sitting at the *right hand of God*, the Father, and in coming to judge the world at the last day.

EXPL.—*Exaltation*, See Ques. 23. *Ascending*, Going up. *Right hand of God*, The highest honour in heaven.

Of how many parts does Christ's exaltation consist?	} Four.	1 Rising from the dead.....	1 Cor xv. 4: And that he rose again the
		2 Ascending up into heaven.....	Mark xvi 19: So then after the Lord had
		3 Sitting at the right hand of God.....	Eph i. 20: He raised him from the dead, and set him at his own right
		4 Coming to judge the world at the last day.....	Acts xvii. 31: Because he hath appointed a day in

29. How are we made partakers of the redemption purchased by Christ?

We are made *partakers* of the redemption purchased by Christ, by the *effectual application of it* to us by his Holy Spirit.

EXPL.—*Partakers*, Possessors. *The effectual application of it*, The making redemption really ours.

Of what are we made partakers?.....	Eph i. 7: In whom we have redemption
By whom was our redemption purchased?.....	1 Peter i. 18, 19: Forasmuch as ye know
Who effectually applies redemption?.....	Titus iii. 5: Not by works of righteousness

30. How doth the Spirit apply to us the redemption purchased by Christ?

The Spirit applieth to us the redemption purchased by Christ, by working faith in us, and *thereby uniting* us to Christ in our effectual calling.

EXPL.—*Thereby*, That is, by faith. *Uniting*, Joining.

What doth the Spirit work in us?.....	Eph ii. 8: By grace are ye saved, through
To whom are we united by faith?.....	Eph iii. 17: That Christ may dwell in
In what are we united to Christ?.....	1 Cor i. 9: God is faithful, by whom ye

31. What is effectual calling?

Effectual calling is the work of God's Spirit, *whereby*; *convincing* us of our sin and misery, *enlightening our minds* in the knowledge of Christ, and *renewing our wills*, he doth persuade and *enable us to embrace Jesus Christ*, freely offered to us in *the gospel*.

EXPL.—*Whereby*, By the work of God's Spirit. *Convincing*, Making sensible. *Enlightening our minds*, Removing our ignorance. *Renewing our wills*, Changing our old sinful inclinations, and making them holy. *Enable*, To give power. *To embrace Jesus Christ*, To receive him with love, and rest on him for salvation. *The gospel*, The good news that Christ came to save sinners.

Whose work is effectual calling?.....	2 Thes ii. 13: Because God hath, from the
Of what does the Spirit of God convince us?.....	1 Of sin..... John xvi. 8: And when he is come, he will
	2 Misery..... Acts ii. 37: They were pricked in their hearts
In what does God's Spirit enlighten our minds?.....	Phil iii. 8: I count all things but loss
What does the Spirit of God renew?.....	Ezek xxxvi. 26: A new heart also will I
What does the Spirit of God persuade and enable us to do?.....	John vi. 44: No man can come to me, except the Father which hath
Where is Christ offered to us?.....	John vii. 37: In the last day, that great
How is Christ offered in the Gospel?.....	John vi. 37: All that the Father giveth me

32. What benefits do they that are effectually called partake of in this life?

They that are effectually called do, in this life, partake of

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justification, adoption and sanctification, and the several benefits, which, in this life, do either accompany or flow from them.

EXPL.—*Justification*, The pardoning of a sinner, and the accepting of him by God. *Adoption*, The taking of one who is a stranger into the family, and treating him as a son. *Sanctification*, Making our sinful nature pure and holy. *Benefits, Advantages*. *Accompany*, to go along with. *Flow from*, come from.

How many things do they that are effectually called partake of? Four. } 1 Justification..... Rom viii. 30: Whom he called, them he do they that are } 2 Adoption..... 2 Cor vi. 17, 18: Come out from among } 3 Sanctification..... 1 Thes iv. 7: For God hath not called us } 4 Several benefits..... 1 Cor iii. 21, 22, 23: Therefore let no man

33. What is justification?

Justification is an *an act* of God's *free grace*, wherein he pardoneth all our sins, and *accepteth* us as *righteous* in his sight, only for the righteousness of Christ *imputed* to us, and received by faith alone.

EXPL.—*An act*, Something done at once; and a work is something requiring time to do. *Free grace*, Undeserved favour. *Wherein*, That is, in the act of justification. *Accepteth*, Receives. *Righteous*, Free from sin. *Imputed*, Reckoned as ours.

Whether is justification an act or a work?..... Acts xliii. 39: All that believe are justified
 What is it an act of?..... Rom ili. 24: Being justified freely by his
 How many things does God do in the act of justification?—Two } 1 Pardons all our sins... Psalms ciii. 2, 3: Bless the Lord, O my }
 } 2 Accepteth us as righteous } Eph i. 6: To the praise of the glory of
 For whose righteousness are we accepted?..... Rom v. 18: As by the offence of
 How is the righteousness of Christ made ours? 1 Cor i. 30: But of him are ye in Christ
 How is Christ's righteousness received?..... Gal ii. 16: Knowing that a man is not

34. What is adoption?

Adoption is an act of God's free grace, whereby we are received into the number, and have a right to all the *privileges* of the sons of God.

EXPL.—*Whereby*, By adoption. *Privileges*, Peculiar advantages.

What is adoption an act of?..... 1 John iii. 1: Behold, what manner of love
 Into what number are we received by adoption? John i. 12: As many as received him, to
 To what have they then a right?..... Rom viii. 17: If children, then heirs

35. What is sanctification?

Sanctification is the work of God's free grace, whereby we are renewed in the whole man after the *image* of God, and are enabled more and more to die unto sin, and live unto righteousness.

EXPL.—*Whereby*, That is by the work of sanctification. *Renewed*, Made new. *In the whole man*, In all our thoughts, desires, and affections. *Image*, Likeness. *Enabled*, Made able. *To die unto sin*, To hate and forsake sin. *To live unto righteousness*, To love and practice holiness.

Whose work is sanctification?..... 1 Cor vi. 11: And such were some of you
 In what are we renewed?..... 2 Cor v. 17: If any man be in Christ, he is
 After what are we renewed?..... Col iii. 10: And have put on the new man

36. What are the benefits which, in this life, do accompany or flow from justification, adoption, and sanctification?

The benefits which, in this life do accompany or flow from justification, adoption, and sanctification, are, *assurance of God's love, peace of conscience, joy in the Holy Ghost, increase of grace, and perseverance therein to the end.*

EXPL.—*Assurance*, a sure belief, grounded on God's word. *Conscience*, That, in our minds, which warns us whether what we do, desire, or think, be good or bad. *Joy in the Holy Ghost*, Holy gladness produced in believers by the Holy Ghost. *Increase of grace*, growing in Holiness. *Perseverance therein*, Kept in a state of grace by the constant aid of the Spirit.

How many things are said to flow from justification, adoption, and sanctification?—Five.	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>1 Assurance of God's love</td> <td>Isa xxxii. 17: The effect of righteousness</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 Peace of conscience</td> <td>Rom v. 1: Being justified by faith, we</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 Joy in the Holy Ghost</td> <td>Rom xiv. 17: The kingdom of God is</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 Increase of grace</td> <td>Prov iv. 18: The path of the just is as</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 Perseverance therein to the end</td> <td>1 Peter i. 5: Who are kept by the power of God through faith unto</td> </tr> </table>	1 Assurance of God's love	Isa xxxii. 17: The effect of righteousness	2 Peace of conscience	Rom v. 1: Being justified by faith, we	3 Joy in the Holy Ghost	Rom xiv. 17: The kingdom of God is	4 Increase of grace	Prov iv. 18: The path of the just is as	5 Perseverance therein to the end	1 Peter i. 5: Who are kept by the power of God through faith unto
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37. What benefits do believers receive from Christ at death?

The souls of *believers* are at their death, made perfect in holiness, and do immediately pass into *glory*; and their bodies, being still *united to Christ*, do rest in their graves till the *resurrection*.

EXPL.—*Believers*, Those who trust in Christ. *Glory*, State of perfect happiness in heaven. *United, Joined*. *Resurrection*, The raising of the dead at the last day. When are the souls of believers made perfect? 1 Cor. xv. 54: So when this corruptible in what are they made perfect? Heb xii. 22, 23: But ye are come unto When do they pass into glory? Luke xxiii. 43: And Jesus said unto him To whom are their bodies united? 1 Thes iv. 14: For if we believe that Jesus How long do they rest in their graves? Rev. xx. 13: And death, and hell

38. What benefits do believers receive from Christ at the resurrection?

At the resurrection, believers, being raised up in glory, shall be *openly acknowledged* and *acquitted* in the day of judgment; and made perfectly blessed in the full enjoying of God *to all eternity*.

EXPL.—*Openly acknowledged*, Publicly owned. *Acquitted*, Freed from all charge of sin. *To all eternity*, For ever and ever.

In what state are believers raised up?	1 Cor xv. 43, 44: It is sown in dishonour
How shall they be acknowledged?	Luke xii. 8: Whosoever shall confess
What shall be done to believers besides being openly acknowledged?	Mat xxv. 23: Well done, good and faithful servant: thou hast been
When shall they be openly acknowledged and acquitted?	Mat xxv. 31, 34: When the Son of man shall come in his glory, and
In what shall they be made perfectly blessed?	1 John iii. 2: But we know that when he
How long shall they enjoy God?	1 Thes iv. 17: So shall we ever be with the

39. What is the duty which God requireth of man?

The duty which God requireth of man, is *obedience to his revealed will*.

EXPL.—*Obedience*, Doing cheerfully what God commands. *Revealed will*, The Bible. To what does God require obedience? Jer vii. 23: This thing commanded I them Of whom does he require obedience? Micah vi. 8: He hath shewed thee, O man

40. What did God at first reveal to man for the rule of his obedience?

The rule which God at first revealed to man for his obedience, was the *moral law*.

EXPL.—*Moral law*, The rule of conduct which is binding upon all.

What law did God reveal to man?.....Rom. ii. 14, 15: For when the Gentiles, which

41. Where is the moral law summarily comprehended?

The moral law is *summarily* comprehended in the ten commandments.

EXPL.—*Summarily*, Shortly. *Comprehended*, Contained.

What law is shortly contained in the ten com. } Met. xix. 17: If thou wilt enter into life, }
mandments?..... } keep the }
Where is the moral law found?.....Deut. x. 4 And he wrote on the tables

42. What is the sum of the ten commandments?

The *sum* of the ten commandments is, To love the Lord our God with all our heart, with all our soul, with all our strength, and with all our mind, and our neighbour as ourselves.

EXPL.—*Sum*, the whole.

How are we to love God?..... Mat. xxii. 37, 38: Thou shalt love the Lord
How are we to love our neighbour?..... Mat. xxii. 39: Thou shalt love thy neighbour
Of what is this love to God and man the sum?.. Rom. xiii. 10: Love is the fulfilling of the

43. What is the preface to the ten commandments?

The *preface* to the ten commandments is in these words, "I am the Lord thy God, which have brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the *house of bondage*."

EXPL.—*Preface*, Something written before, to introduce and explain what follows.
House of bondage, Means Egypt, where the Israelites were made bondsmen or slaves.
See Exod. xx. 2.

Out of what country did God deliver the } Deut. iv. 12: Beware, lest thou forget the }
Israelites? } Lord, which brought thee

44. What doth the preface to the ten commandments teach us?

The preface to the ten commandments teacheth us, That because God is the Lord, and our God and Redeemer, therefore we are bound to keep all his commandments.

What are we taught that } 1. The Lord..... Ps. xviii. 31: Who is God save the Lord }
God is?..... } 2. Our God..... Levit. xx. 7: Sanctify yourselves therefore }
What are we therefore bound to keep?..... } 3. Our Redeemer... Ps. lxxviii. 35: And they remembered that }
1 Cor. vi. 19, 20: Ye are not your own, ye are

45. Which is the first commandment?

The first commandment is, Thou shalt have no other Gods *before me*.

EXPL.—*Before me*, That is, besides me.

Before whom are we to have no other Gods? Exod. xx. 3.

46. What is required in the first commandment?

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The first commandment requireth us to know and acknowledge God to be the only true God, and our God; and to worship and glorify him *accordingly*.

EXPL.—*Accordingly*, That is, as the true God and our God.

How many things does the first commandment require?—Five.	}	1. To know God.....	1 Chron xxviii. 9: And thou, Solomon, my
		2. To acknowledge God.....	Prov iii. 6. In all thy ways acknowledge
		3. To know and acknowledge him as the only true God.....	John xvii. 3: This is life eternal, that they might
		4. To know and acknowledge him as our God.....	Deut xxvi. 17: Thou hast avouched the Lord this
		5. To worship and glorify him accordingly.....	Ps xxix. 2: Give unto the Lord the glory due unto

47. What is forbidden in the first commandment?

The first commandment forbiddeth the denying or not worshipping and glorifying the true God, as God, and our God; and the giving of that worship and glory to any other which is due to him alone.

How many things are forbidden in the first commandment?—Four.	}	1. The denying of the true God.....	Ps xiv. 1: The fool hath said in his heart
		2. The not worshipping and glorifying him as God.....	Rom i. 21: They glorified him, not as God, neither
		3. The not worshipping and glorifying him as our God.....	Ps lxxxi. 11: But my people would not hearken to
		4. The giving that worship and glory to any other which is due to him alone.....	Rom j. 25: Who changed the truth of God

48. What are we especially taught by these words, [*before me*,] in the first commandment?

These words, [*before me*,] in the first commandment, teach us, That God, who seeth all things, taketh notice of, and is much displeased with, the sin of having any other God.

How many things are we taught by these words [<i>before me</i> ?]—Three.	}	1. That God sees all things.....	Heb iv. 13: Neither is there any creature
		2. That he takes notice of the sin of having any other God.....	Ps xlii. 20, 21: If we have forgotten
		3. That he is much displeased with the sin of having any other God.....	Deut xxxii. 16: They provoked him to

49. Which is the second commandment?

The second commandment is, Thou shalt not make unto thee any *graven image*, or any likeness of any thing that is in the heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth. Thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them: for I the Lord thy God am a *jealous God*, *visiting the iniquity* of the fathers upon the children *unto the third and fourth generation* of them that hate me; and shewing mercy unto thousands of them that love me, and keep my commandments.

EXPL.—*Graven Image*, Any figure or picture made to be worshipped. *Jealous God*, That is, God has a watchful care for his own honour. *Visiting the iniquities*, Punish

ing the sins. *Unto the third and fourth generation;* That is to the distant descendants of such as hate him.

What are we not to make to ourselves?	} Exod xx. 6: Thou shalt not make unto
What are we not to bow down to, or serve?	
Why are we not to make or serve graven images?	
Unto whom does God visit the iniquity of the father?	
To the third and fourth generation of whom?	
To whom does God shew mercy?	

50. What is required in the second commandment?

The second commandment requireth the *receiving, observing, and keeping pure and entire*, all such religious worship and ordinances as God hath appointed in his word.

EXPL.—*Receiving and observing*, Attending to. *Keeping pure*, Adding nothing to. *Keeping entire*, Taking nothing from. *Ordinances*, Appointments of God, such as preaching, prayer, baptizing, &c.

How many things are we commanded to do, with respect to the ordinances of God?—Three.	1 Receive them.....	Ps xxvii. 4: One thing have I desired of
	2 Observe.....	Mat xxviii. 20: Teaching them to observe
	3 Keep pure and entire	Deut xii. 32: What things soever I

Where has God appointed his ordinances?..... Isa viii. 20: To the law and to the testimony

51. What is forbidden in the second commandment?

The second commandment forbiddeth the worshipping of God by images, or any other way not appointed in his word.

How are we forbidden to worship God?	1 By images.....	Deut iv. 15, 16: Take ye therefore good heed to worship
	2 By any other way not appointed in his word.....	Col ii. 18: Let no man beguile you
		Mat xv. 9: In vain do they worship me

52. What are the reasons annexed to the second commandment?

The reasons *annexed* to the second commandment are, *God's sovereignty over us, his propriety in us, and the zeal* he hath to his own worship.

EXPL.—*Annexed*, Joined or added to. *God's sovereignty*, His power as a king. *Propriety in us*, Being our master and owner. *Zeal*, Watchful care.

How many reasons are given for keeping the second commandment?—Three.	1 His sovereignty over us.....	Ps xciv. 3: For the Lord is a great
	2 His property in us.....	Ps xxiv. 1: The earth is the Lord's
	3 Zeal for his worship.....	Exod xxxiv. 14: Thou shalt worship

53. Which is the third commandment?

The third commandment is, Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God *in vain*: for the Lord will not *hold him guiltless* that taketh his name in vain.

EXPL.—*In vain*, Unnecessarily, without reason. *Hold him guiltless*, Suffer him to go unpunished.

What must we not take in vain?..... } Exod xx. 7: Thou shalt not take What will God do with those who take his name in vain? } the

54. What is required in the third commandment?

The third commandment requireth the holy and reverend use of *God's names, titles, attributes, ordinances, word and works*.

EXPL.—*Reverend*, Humble, solemn. *Names of God*, Such as, Jah, Jehovah, Lord God. *Titles of God*, Terms of dignity and honour applied to God, such as, Lord of Hosts, God of Grace, &c. *Attributes*, His perfections, such as, power, wisdom, truth. *Word*, The Bible. *Works*, The things that he has made.

How many things are we required to use reverently by the third commandment? —Six.	1	God's names.....	Mat vi. 9: Hallowed be thy name
	2	Titles.....	Rev xv. 3, 4: Great and marvellous are
	3	Attributes.....	Jer x. 6, 7: O Lord, thou art great
	4	Ordinances.....	EccI v. 1: Keep thy foot when thou goest
	5	Word.....	Ps cxxxviii. 3: I will worship toward thy
	6	Works.....	Job xxxvi. 24: Remember that thou magnify

55. What is forbidden in the third commandment?

The third commandment forbiddeth all *profaning* or abusing of any thing whereby God maketh himself known.

EXPL.—*Profaning*, Treating holy things with irreverence and disrespect. What are we not to profane or abuse?..... Mat ii. 2: If ye will not hear, and

56. What is the reason annexed to the third commandment?

The reason annexed to the third commandment is, That however the breakers of this commandment may escape punishment from men, yet the Lord our God will not suffer them to escape his righteous judgment.

What may the breakers of this commandment escape?.....	1 Sam iii. 13: For I have told him that I will judge
What punishment will they not escape?.....	Deut xxviii. 58, 59: If thou wilt not observe

X 57. Which is the fourth commandment?

The fourth commandment is, Remember the *Sabbath-day*, to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labour, and do all thy work: but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God: in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy man-servant, nor thy maid-servant, nor thy cattle, nor the stranger that is within thy gates: for in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day: *wherefore* the Lord blessed the Sabbath-day, and *hallowed* it.

EXPL.—*Sabbath*, Rest. *Keep it holy*, Set it apart from other days for holy and religious purposes. *Wherefore*, For which reason, *Hallowed*, Set apart to holy uses.

What are we to do to the Sabbath day?.....	} Exod xx. 8, 9, 10, 11: Remember the
How many days are we to work?.....	
Whose is the seventh day?.....	
What are we not to do on the Sabbath day?..	
Who should do no work on the Sabbath day?..	
In how many days did the Lord make heaven and earth, &c.?	
On what day did God rest?.....	
What did God do to the Sabbath day?.....	

58. What is required in the fourth commandment?

The fourth commandment requireth the keeping holy to God such set times as he hath appointed in his word; expressly one whole day in seven, to be a holy Sabbath to himself.

EXPL.—Appointed, Fixed. Expressly, Particularly.

What are we required to keep holy?..... Lev xliii. 37, 38: These are the feasts of the Lord
 What part of time hath God appointed to be a Sabbath to himself?..... Deut v. 12, 13, 14: Keep the Sabbath day
 to sanctify it, as

59. Which day of the seven hath God appointed to be the weekly Sabbath?

From the beginning of the world to the resurrection of Christ God appointed the seventh day of the week to be the weekly Sabbath, and the first day of the week ever since, to continue to the end of the world, which is the *Christian Sabbath*.

EXPL.—To the resurrection of Christ, Until the day on which Christ rose from the dead. *Christian Sabbath*, The Sabbath to be kept by Christians.

For what time did the seventh day continue to be the Sabbath?..... Gen ii. 3: God blessed. Mat xxviii. 1: In the end of the Sabbath, as it
 What day has been the Sabbath since?..... Acts xx. 7: And upon the first day of
 What is it called?..... Rev i. 10: I was in the spirit on the
 How long is the Sabbath to continue?..... Ezek xliii. 37: It shall be that upon

60. How is the Sabbath to be sanctified?

The Sabbath is to be sanctified by a holy resting all that day, even from such worldly employments and recreations as are lawful on other days; and spending the whole time in the public and private exercises of God's worship, except so much as is to be taken up in the *works of necessity and mercy*.

EXPL.—Recreations, Diversions or amusements. Exercises, Acts. Works of necessity, Necessary works which could not have been avoided by doing them on the day before the Sabbath, or putting them off until the day after it; such as, the necessary preparation of food, feeding of cattle, relieving from suffering or death. Works of mercy, Acts of kindness, wherein the glory of God and the good of our fellow-creatures are concerned; such as, visiting and comforting the sick, instructing the ignorant.

How long are we to rest on the Sabbath day?.... Lev xxii. 3: Six days shall work be done
 From what are we to rest? } 1 Worldly employments... Neh xiii. 15—22: In those days, saw I
 } 2 Recreations..... Isa lviii. 13: If thou turn away thy foot
 How is the whole time to be spent? } 1 Public exercises..... Isa xlvi. 23: And it shall come to pass
 } 2 Private exercises of God's worship..... Lev xxiii. 3: Six days shall work be done: but the
 What kind of works may be performed on the Sabbath day? } 1 Works of necessity.... Mat xii. 11: And he said unto them, what
 } 2 Works of mercy..... Johs v. 8, 9: Jesus saith unto him, rise

61. What is forbidden in the fourth commandment?

The fourth commandment forbiddeth the omission or careless performance of the duties required, and the profaning the day by idleness, or doing that which is in itself sinful, or by unnecessary thoughts, words, or works, about our worldly employments or recreations.

EXPL.—*Omission, Neglect. Careless performance of the duties required, Attending to the duties of the Sabbath carelessly. Profaning the day by idleness, Spending the day in idleness.*

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| How many things are here forbidden? Five. | } | 1 Omission of the duties required | Exek xxii. 26: Her priests have violated |
| | | 2 Careless performance of the duties required | Mal i. 13: Ye said also, behold what a weariness is it: and ye |
| | | 3 Profaning the day by idleness | Luke iv. 10: And he came to Nazareth |
| | | 4 Doing that which is in itself sinful | Ezek. xxxiii. 38: They have defiled my |
| | | 5 Or by unnecessary thoughts, words or works, about worldly employments or recreations | Isa lviii. 13: If thou turn away thy foot |

62. What are the reasons annexed to the fourth commandment?

The reasons *annexed* to the fourth commandment are, God's allowing us six days of the week for our own employments, his *challenging a special propriety* in the seventh, his own example, and his blessing the Sabbath day.

EXPL.—*Annexed, Added to. Challenging a special propriety, Claiming a more particular right of property.*

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| How many reasons are given for observing the Sabbath? Four. | } | 1 God's allowing us six days of the week for our own employments | Exod xxxi. 13: Six days may work be done |
| | | 2 His challenging a special propriety in the seventh | Lev. xxiii. 3: It is the Sabbath of the Lord |
| | | 3 His own example | Exod xxxi. 17: It is a sign between me and |
| | | 4 His blessing the Sabbath day | Gen ii. 3: And God blessed the seventh day |

63. Which is the fifth commandment?

The fifth commandment is, *Honour thy father and thy mother*; that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

EXPL.—*Honour thy father and thy mother, Love, obey, comfort, and maintain them. Who are to be honoured? Exod xx. 12: Honour thy father and thy mother. What has God promised to those who shall do so? mother*

64. What is required in the fifth commandment?

The fifth commandment requireth the *preserving the honour*, and *performing* the duties belonging to every one in their *several places and relations*, as *superiors, inferiors or equals*.

EXPL.—*Preserving the honour, Taking care of the character. Performing, Doing. Several, Different. Places, Stations. Relations, Connections with each other. Superiors, Those who are above us in station, as parent, masters, &c. Inferiors, Those below us in rank, as children, servants, &c. Equals, Those of the same rank, as brothers, sisters, &c.*

- | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|--|
| Whose honour are we to preserve, and to whom are we to perform duties? What relations are here particularly mentioned? | } | 1 Superiors | Rom xiii. 7: Render therefore to all their dues |
| | | 2 Inferiors | Rom xiii. 1: Let every. Eph vi. 1: Children Eph vi. 4, 9: And, ye fathers! And, ye |
| | | 3 Equals | Rom xii. 10: Be kindly affectioned one to |

64. What is forbidden in the fifth commandment?

The fifth commandment forbiddeth the neglecting of, or do-

ing any thing against the honour and duty which belongeth to every one in their several places and relations.

What are we not to neglect? Rom xiii. 6. Owe no man any thing, but
 What are we not to do any thing against? Mat xv. 4, 5, 6. God commanded

66. What is the reason annexed to the fifth commandment?

The reason annexed to the fifth commandment is, A promise of long life and *prosperity* (as far as it shall serve for God's glory and their own good) to all such as keep this commandment.

EXPL.—*Prosperity*, The possession of the blessings and comforts of this life.

To whom are long life and prosperity promised? Eph vi. 2, 3. Honour thy father
 How far are these? } 1 As far as it shall serve for } Rev. iv. 11: Thou art worthy, O Lord, to
 blessings to be } God's glory } receive
 expected? } 2 Or for our own good } Heb xii. 11: Now, no chastening for the

67. Which is the sixth commandment?

The sixth commandment is, Thou shalt not kill.

68. What is required in the sixth commandment?

The sixth commandment requireth *all lawful endeavours* to preserve our own life, and the life of others.

EXPL.—*All lawful endeavours*, Every just means in our power.

Whose lives are we } 1 Our own life Acts xvi. 28: And Paul cried with a loud
 to preserve? } 2 The life of others Ps lxxxii. 3, 4: Defend the poor and
 By what means may we preserve life? Mat iv. 4: Man shall not live by bread alone

69. What is forbidden in the sixth commandment?

The sixth commandment forbiddeth the taking away of our own life, or the life of our neighbour unjustly, or whatsoever *tendeth thereunto*.

EXPL.—*Tendeth thereunto*, Leads to.

How many } 1 The taking away our own life. Acts xvi. 28: Paul cried with a loud voice
 things are } 2 Or the life of our neighbour } Gen ix. 6: Whoso sheddeth man's blood,
 here forbid- } unjustly } by man
 den? Three. } 3 Or whatsoever tendeth thereto } Prov xxiv. 11, 12: If thou forbear to deliver

70. Which is the seventh commandment?

The seventh commandment is, Thou shalt not commit adultery.

70. What is required in the seventh commandment?

The seventh commandment requireth the *preservation* of our own and our neighbour's *chastity, in heart, speech and behaviour*.

EXPL.—*Preservation*, Taking care of. *Chastity*, Modesty. *In heart*, In thought or inclination. *Speech*, Conversation. *Behaviour*, Outward conduct or appearance.

Whose chastity are we re- } 1 Our own 1 Thes iv. 4: That every one of you should
 quired to preserve? } 2 Our neighbours Eph v. 11, 12: Have no fellowship with
 In what are we to preserve } 1 In heart Mat v. 28: Whosoever. 2 Tim ii. 22: Flee
 our own and our neigh- } 2 In speech Eph iv. 29: Let no corrupt communication
 bour's chastity? } 3 In behaviour 1 Peter iii. 1, 2: That, if any. See Prov vii.

72. What is forbidden in the seventh commandment?

The seventh commandment forbiddeth all *unchaste* thoughts, words, and actions.

EXPL.—*Unchaste*, Immodest, wanton, unclean, indecent.

How many things } 1 Unchaste thoughts..... Mat v. 28: Whoso looketh on a woman
are here forbid- } 2 Unchaste words..... Eph v. 4: Neither filthiness, nor foolish
den?—Three. } 3 Unchaste actions..... Rom xiii. 13: Let us walk honestly, as in

73. Which is the eighth commandment?

The eighth commandment is, Thou shalt not steal.

74. What is required in the eighth commandment?

The eighth commandment requireth the lawful *procuring* and *furthering* the wealth and *outward estate* of ourselves and others.

EXPL.—*Procuring*, Getting. *Furthering*, Assisting. *Outward estate*, Circumstances in life.

Whose wealth are we to } 1 Our own..... Eph iv. 28; Let him that stole, steal
procure and further? } 2 Our neighbour's... Lev. xxv. 35; If thy brother be waxen
By what means are we to do this?..... Jer. xvii. 11; He that getteth riches, and

75. What is forbidden in the eighth commandment?

The eighth commandment forbidde'h whatsoever doth or may unjustly hinder our own, or our neighbour's wealth or outward estate.

What things are we } 1 Hindering our own wealth Prov. xxi. 17; He that loveth pleasure
forbidden to do? } 2 Hindering our neighbour's Deut. xxv. 13, 14, 15; Thou shalt not have

76. Which is the ninth commandment?

The ninth commandment is, Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.

77. What is required in the ninth commandment?

The ninth commandment requireth the *maintaining* and *promoting of truth* between man and man, and of our own and our neighbour's good name, *especially in witness-bearing*.

EXPL.—*Maintaining*, Holding fast. *Promoting truth*, Exerting ourselves to forward it. *Especially*, Particularly. *Witness-bearing*, Giving evidence.

What are we to maintain and promote?..... Zech. viii. 16; Speak ye every man
Whose good name are we to } 1 Our own..... Eccl. vii. 1; A good name is better than
maintain and promote? } 2 Our neighbour's Titus iii. 1, 2; Put them in mind to be
In what is this especially required?..... Prov. xiv. 5; A faithful witness will

78. What is forbidden in the ninth commandment?

The ninth commandment forbiddeth whatsoever is *prejudicial* to truth, or *injurious* to our own or our neighbour's good name.

EXPL.—*Prejudicial*, Unfavourable. *Injurious*, Hurtful.

What is } 1 Whatsoever is prejudicial to truth. Rom. iii. 13; With their tongues they
here } 2 Whatsoever is injurious to our } Job xxvii. 5; God forbid that I should jus-
forbid- } own good name..... } tify
den? } 4 Or to our neighbour's good name.. Exod. xxiii. 1; Thou shalt not raise (or, re-

Are there any sins more heinous in God's sight than others? } Ezek viii. 13; Turn ye yet again and thou shalt
 Are some sins in themselves more heinous in God's sight than others? } Mat xii. 31; Wherefore I say unto you, all manner
 By reason of what are some sins more heinous in the sight of God than others? } John xix. 11; Jesus answered, thou couldst have no

84. What doth every sin deserve?

Every sin deserveth God's *wrath* and *curse*, both in this life, and that which is to come.

EXPL.—*Wrath*, Displeasure. *Curse*, Sentence of punishment.

How many things does every sin deserve?—Two. } 1 God's wrath... Ps vii. 11; God is angry with the wicked
 When are the wicked subject to God's wrath and curse } 2 God's curse... Gal iii. 10; Cursed is every one that
 } 1 In this life... Prov. iii. 33; The curse of the Lord
 } 2 In that which is to come... Mat xxv. 41; Then shall he say also unto them

85. What doth God require of us, that we may escape his wrath and curse, due to us for sin?

To escape the wrath and curse of God, due to us for sin, God requireth of us *faith in Jesus Christ*, *repentance unto life*, with the diligent use of all the *outward means* whereby Christ *communicateth* to us the *benefits of redemption*.

EXPL.—*Faith in Jesus Christ*, Believing and resting on Christ, See Ques. 86. *Repentance unto life*, See Ques. 87. *Outward means*, Such as reading the Scriptures, prayer, public worship, &c. *Communicateth*, Bestows or gives. *Benefits of redemption*, Such as pardon, sanctification of our hearts, &c.

How many things does God require of us to escape his wrath and curse?—Three. } 1 Faith... Acts ix. 21; Testifying both to the Jews
 } 2 Repentance... Luke xiii. 3; Except ye repent, ye shall
 } 3 Diligent use of means... Prov viii. 34; Blessed is the man that heareth me

86. What is faith in Jesus Christ?

Faith in Jesus Christ is a *saving grace*, whereby we receive and rest upon him alone for salvation, as he is offered to us in the gospel.

EXPL.—*Saving grace*, The grace or gift of God which bringeth salvation. *Whereby*, By faith.

What sort of a grace is faith in Christ said to be? Heb. x. 39; We are not of them who
 Whom do we receive by faith? John i. 12; As many as received him, to
 Upon whom alone do we rest by faith? Mat. xi. 28, 29; Come unto me, all ye that
 What do we receive and rest upon Christ alone for? Acts iv. 12; Neither is their salvation in
 How do we receive and rest upon Christ? Rom. x. 17; Faith cometh by hearing

87. What is repentance unto life?

Repentance *unto life* is a *saving grace*, whereby a sinner, out of a *true sense* of his sin, and *apprehension* of the mercy of God in Christ, doth, with grief and hatred of his sin, turn from it unto God, with *full purpose* of, and *endeavour* after, *new obedience*.

EXPL.—*Unto life*, Fitting for eternal life. *True sense of sin*, A deep feeling of the evil nature of sin. *Apprehension*, Understanding and trusting. *Full purpose*, Cheerful, hearty resolution. *New obedience*, Obeying from love, and not from fear only.

What sort of a grace is repentance unto life? . . . Acts v. 31; Him hath God exalted with
 What sort of a sense of sin does repentance bring? . . . Acts ii. 37; Now when they heard this
 What has the sinner an apprehension of? Joel ii. 13; Turn unto the Lord thy God for
 How is God's mercy apprehended or understood } 2 Cor v. 10; That God was in Christ, re-
 by the sinner? } concelling the
 What feelings respecting sin has } 1 Grief. Job xlii. 5, 6; I have heard of thee by the
 the sinner in repentance? . . . } 2 Hatred. Ps cxix. 128; I hate every false way
 What does the sinner turn from? Isa lv. 7; Let the wicked forsake his
 What does he turn to? James iv. 8; Draw nigh to God, and
 What has he a full purpose of? Ps cxix. 8; I will keep thy statutes, O
 What does he endeavour after? Acts xxiv. 16; And herein do I exercise

68. What are the outward means whereby Christ communicateth to us the benefits of redemption?

The outward and *ordinary* means whereby Christ communicateth to us the benefits of redemption, are his ordinances; especially the *word, sacraments and prayer*; all which are made *effectual* to the *elect* for salvation.

Ex.—*Ordinary, Usual. Word, The Old and New Testament. Sacraments, Baptism and the Lord's Supper. Effectual, Sufficient. The elect, God's chosen people.*

What does Christ communicate to us? Acts v. 31; Him hath God exalted with
 What are the ordinary means Christ uses? Mat xxviii. 20; Teaching them to observe
 What are the particular ordi- } 1 The word. Col iii. 16; Let the word of Christ dwell in
 nances here meant? } 2 Sacraments . . . } Acts ii. 41, 42; Then they that gladly re-
 } 3 And prayer. . . } ceived his
 To whom are these ordinances made effectual? } 1 Thes i. 4, 5; Knowing, brethren beloved,
 to salvation? } your election
 For what are they made effectual? 1 Tim iv. 16; Take heed unto thyself, and

69. How is the word made effectual to salvation.

The Spirit of God maketh the reading, but especially the preaching of the word, an effectual means of *convincing* and *converting sinners*, and of *building them up in holiness*, and comfort, through faith unto salvation.

EXPL.—*Convincing sinners, Making sinners know and feel their sin and danger. Converting sinners, Causing a change in their hearts and minds, by which they are turned from sin to God. Building them up in holiness, Making them to increase in holiness.*

By whom is the word made effectual to salvation? 2 Cor iii. 3; Forasmuch as ye are

What are the means used } 1 Reading the word | Tim iv. 13; Till I come, give attendance
 by the spirit of God to } 2 Preaching. | 2 Tim iv. 2; Preach the word
 make the word effectual } to salvation?
 What does the spirit make } 1 Convincing Acts ii. 37; Now when they heard this, the
 the reading and preach- } 2 Converting Ps xli. 7; The law of the Lord is perfect
 ing of the word an ef- } 3 Building up in ho- } Acts xx. 32; And now, brethren, I com-
 fectual means of? } ness and comfort } mend you
 Through what does the spirit of God make the } Heb lv. 2; The word preached did not pro-
 word effectual to salvation? } fit them, nor

90. How is the word to be read and heard that it may become effectual to salvation?

That the word may become effectual to salvation, we must attend thereunto with diligence, preparation and prayer; receive it with faith and love, lay it up in our hearts, and practice it in our lives.

How should we attend to the word? } 1 Diligence..... Acts xvii. 11; These were more noble than
 How must we receive the word? } 2 Preparation..... 1 Peter ii. 1, 2; Wherefore laying aside all
 } 3 Prayer..... Ps cxix. 16; Open thou mine eyes, that
 } 1 In faith..... Heb iv. 2; For unto us was the gospel
 } 2 In love..... 2 Thes. ii. 10; They received not the love of
 Where must the word be laid up?..... Ps cxix. 11; Thy word have I hid in
 What use are we to make of the word?..... James i. 22; Be ye doers of the word, and

91. How do the sacraments become effectual means of salvation?

The sacraments become effectual means of salvation, not from any *virtue* in them, or in *him that doth administer them*; but only by the blessing of Christ, and the working of his Spirit in them that by faith receive them.

EXPL.—*Virtue, Power.* *Him that doth administer them,* That is, the minister. Are sacraments made effectual means of salvation by any virtue in them or in the minister? } 1 Cor. iii. 7; Neither is he that planteth
 What alone makes them effectual? } 1 The blessing of Christ.... Mat. iii. 11; I indeed baptize you with
 } 2 The working of his spirit. 1 Cor. vi. 11; And such were some of you
 In whom are they made effectual?..... Mark. xvi. 16; He that believeth and is

92. What is a sacrament?

A sacrament is a holy ordinance *instituted* by Christ, wherein, by *sensible signs*, Christ and the benefits of the new covenant are *represented*, sealed and *applied* to believers.

EXPL.—*Instituted, Appointed.* *Sensible Signs,* Such things as may be judged of by seeing, feeling, or tasting, &c. as the water used in baptism, or the bread and wine used in the Lord's Supper. *Represented,* Shown by a figure. *Sealed to believers,* Made sure to believers, as the possession of houses or lands is made sure to the owner by a seal fixed to a writing. *Applied,* Bestowed.

Who appointed the sacraments?..... Mat. xxvi. 26, 27; And. Mat. xxviii. 19; Go
 What sort of signs are used in the sacraments?.. 1 Cor. xi. 26; For as often as ye eat this
 What things are represented, sealed, and applied to believers in a sacrament? } Christ, and the benefits of the new covenant, are } Represented Luke xxii. 19, 20; And he took
 } Sealed..... Rom. iv. 11; And he received
 } And applied 1 Cor. x. 16, 17; The cup of blessing
 To whom are the blessings represented, sealed and applied in the sacraments?..... } 1 Cor. xi. 28, 29; But let a man examine himself, and so let

93. Which are the sacraments of the New Testament?

The sacraments of the *New Testament* are, Baptism and the Lord's Supper.

EXPL.—*New Testament, Gospel dispensation.*

How many sacraments are here? } 1 Baptism..... Mark. xvi. 15, 16; And he said unto
 said to be in the New Testament?—Two. } 2 The Lord's supper. } 1 Cor. xi. 23—26; For I have received of the
 } Lord

94. What is baptism?

Baptism is a sacrament, wherein the washing with water, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, doth signify and *seal* our *ingrafting* into Christ, and partaking

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of the benefits of the covenant of grace, and our engagement to be the Lord's.

EXPL.—Seal, Make sure. Ingrafting, Joining a strange branch to a tree, so that both grow together, the branch being nourished by the tree.

What is the sensible sign used in baptism?..... Acts x. 47: Can any man forbid water
 In whose name is this washing with water to be performed? } Mat xxviii. 19: Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing

How many things does this washing signify and seal?—Three. } 1 Ingrafting into Christ..... Rom vi. 3: Know ye not, that so many
 } 2 Partaking of the benefits of the covenant of grace } 1 Cor xii. 13: For by one Spirit we are all baptized into one body, whether
 } 3 Our engagement to be the Lord's..... } Rom vi. 4: Therefore we are buried with him by baptism into

95. To whom is baptism to be administered?

Baptism is not to be administered to any that are out of the *visible church*, till they profess their faith in Christ, and obedience to him; but the infants of such as are members of the visible church are to be baptized.

EXPL.—Visible Church, All persons who profess to believe the doctrines of the gospel; and whose lives are not contrary to God's law, so far as man can know or judge.

To whom is baptism not to be administered?.... Acts viii. 36, 37: What doth hinder me
 When should it be administered to those persons? Acts ii. 41: Then they that gladly received
 To whom else may it be administered?..... Acts ii. 38, 39: Then Peter said unto them

96. What is the Lord's Supper?

The Lord's supper is a sacrament wherein, by giving and receiving bread and wine, according to Christ's appointment, his death is shown forth; and the worthy receivers are, not after a *corporal* and *carnal* manner, but by faith, made partakers of his body and blood, with all his benefits, to their spiritual nourishment and growth in grace.

EXPL.—Corporal, Bodily. Carnal, Fleshly.

What are the sensible signs in } 1 Bread..... Luke xxii. 19: And he took bread
 the Lord's supper? } 2 Wine..... Luke xxii. 20: Likewise also, the Cup

By whose appointment are bread and wine used } 1 Cor xi. 23—25: For I have received of the
 in the Lord's supper?..... } Lord that which also I

What is showed forth by these signs?..... } 1 Cor xi. 26: For as often as ye eat this
 What are worthy receivers of the Lord supper } 1 Cor x. 16: The cup of blessing, which we
 made partakers of?..... } bress, is it not the

After what manner } Not after a corporal } John vi. 63: It is the Spirit that
 do worthy receivers } and carnal manner }
 partake of the body } but by faith }

What else are worthy receivers made parta- } 1 Cor iii. 21—23: For all things are yours :
 kers of?..... } Whether Paul, or

To what end do they partake?..... Gal ii. 20: The life which I now live

97. What is required to the worthy receiving of the Lord's supper?

It is required of them that would worthily partake of the Lord's supper, that they examine themselves of their knowledge to *discern the Lord's body*; of their faith to feed upon

him; of their repentance, love, and new obedience; lest, coming unworthily, they eat and drink judgment to themselves.

EXPL.—*Discern the Lord's body*, Understand the spiritual meaning of the ordinance.

What are these, who would worthily partake of the Lord's supper, required to do?	1 Cor xi. 28: Let a man examine himself, and so let him eat of that
What are they to examine themselves respecting?	1 Knowledge 1 Cor xi. 29: For he that eateth
	2 Faith 2 Cor xiii. 5: Examine yourselves
	3 Repentance 1 Cor xi. 31: For if we would judge
	4 Love 1 Cor xvi. 22: If any love not
	5 New obedience 1 Cor v. 8: Let us keep the feast, not with
What do those who come to the Lord's supper unworthily eat and drink to themselves?	1 Cor xi. 29: For he that eateth and drinketh unworthily, eateth and drinketh damnation (or judgment) to himself.

N. B.—*Damnation means, in the Greek, Judgment or condemnation; and whilst the text does not teach, that an unworthy partaking of the Lord's supper is an unpardonable sin, yet it does teach, that, in the sight of God, it is a very heinous sin, carefully to be avoided, and when committed, deeply to be repented of.*

98. What is prayer?

Prayer is an offering up of our desires unto God for things agreeable to his will, in the name of Christ, with confession of our sins, and thankful acknowledgment of his mercies.

To whom alone should we pray?	- Mat iv. 10: Thou shalt worship the Lord
What are we to offer up to God in prayer?	- Ps lxii. 8: Trust in him at all times
For what are we to pray?	- 1 John v. 14: If we ask anything according
In whose name are we to pray?	- John xvi. 23: Whatsoever ye shall ask
What should we confess in prayer?	- Ps li. 3: For I acknowledge my
What should we thankfully acknowledge?	- Phil iv. 6: Be careful for nothing

99. What rule hath God given for our direction in prayer?

The whole word of God is of use to direct us in prayer; but the special rule of direction is that form of prayer which Christ taught his disciples, commonly called *The Lord's Prayer*.

Where may we obtain direction in prayer?	- John xv. 7: If ye abide in me, and my
What special direction have we?	- Mat vi. 9: After this manner, pray ye
To whom did Christ teach this prayer?	- Luke. xi. 1, 2; And it came to pass, that as

100. What doth the preface of the Lord's prayer teach us?

The *preface* of the Lord's prayer, [which is, *Our Father which art in heaven*] teacheth us to draw near to God with all holy reverence and confidence, as children to a father, able and ready to help us; and that we should pray with and for others.

EXPL.—*Preface*, Something going before that explains what follows. *Reverence*, Becoming respect and holy awe. *Confidence*, Trust.

What is the preface of the Lord's prayer?	Mat vi. 9: Our Father	
How many things does the preface of the Lord's prayer teach us?—Four.	1 To draw near to God with reverence	Heb xii. 28; Let us have grace, whereby we may serve God acceptably with
	2 With confidence, as children to a Father	Rom viii. 15; For ye have not received the spirit of bondage again to fear; but have
	3 That God is able and ready to help us	Isa xli. 10; I will strengthen thee, yea, I will help thee; yea, I will uphold
	4 That we should pray with and for others?	1 Tim ii. 1, 2; I exhort therefore, that first of all supplications, prayers,

101. What do we pray for in the first petition?

In the first *petition* [which is, *Hallowed be thy name*] we pray, That God would enable us and others to glorify him in all that *whereby* he maketh himself known, and that he would dispose of all things to his own glory.

EXPL.—*Petition*, A request. *Hallowed*, Honoured. *Whereby*, By which.

What is the first petition? - Mat vi. 9; Hallowed be thy name
 How many things do we pray for in the first petition? Two } 1 That God would enable us and others to glorify him in all things whereby he maketh himself known. } Psalms lxvii. 1-3; God be merciful unto us and bless us, and
 2 That he would dispose of all things to his own glory } Rom xi. 36; For of him, and through him, and to him, are all

102. What do we pray for in the second petition?

In the second *petition* [which is, *Thy kingdom come*] we pray, That *satan's kingdom* may be destroyed; and that the *kingdom of grace* may be advanced; ourselves and others brought into it, and kept in it; and that the *kingdom of glory* may be hastened.

EXPL.—*Satan's Kingdom*, The power and influence of the devil in the world. *Kingdom of grace*, The power of Christ in the hearts of men, by the influence of the Holy Spirit. *Kingdom of glory*, The reign of God's redeemed people with Christ in heaven.

What is the second petition? - Mat vi. 10; Thy kingdom come
 How many things do we pray for in the second petition? Five } 1 That Satan's kingdom may be destroyed } Psalm lxxviii. 1; Let God arise, let his enemies be scattered; let
 2 That the kingdom of grace may be advanced } Psalm li. 18; Do good in thy good pleasure unto Zion; build thou the
 3 That ourselves and others may be brought into it } Romans x. 1; Brethren my heart's desire and prayer to God for
 4 And kept in it } John x. 28-30; And I give unto them
 5 That the kingdom of glory may be hastened } Rev xxii. 20; Surely I come quickly. Amen. Even so, come,

103. What do we pray for in the third petition?

In the third *petition* [which is, *Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven*] we pray that God, by his grace, would make us able and willing to know, obey, and submit to his will in all things, as the angels do in heaven.

What is the third petition? - Mat vi. 10; Thy will be done on earth, &c.
 How many things do we pray for in the third petition? Three. } 1 That God, by his grace, would make us able, &c. } Psalm cxix. 34-36; Give me understanding, and I shall keep thy
 2 That he would make us submit to his will in all things } Acts xxi. 14; And when he would not be persuaded, we ceased saying
 3 That we might do these things as the angels do in heaven } Psalm cxli. 20, 22; Bless the Lord, ye his angels that excel in

104. What do we pray for in the fourth petition?

In the fourth *petition* [which is, *Give us this day our daily bread*] we pray, That of God's free gift we may receive a

competent portion of the good things of this life, and enjoy his blessing with them.

EXPL.—*Competent*, Sufficient, enough and no more. *Portion*, Allowance.
 What is the fourth petition? - Mat vi. 11; Give us this day our daily bread
 How many things do we pray for in the fourth petition?—
 Three. } 1 That we may receive a competent portion of the good things of this life } Prov xxx. 8; Remove far from me vanity and lies; give me neither poverty nor riches; feed me with
 } 2 That we might receive God's blessing with these good things } Psalm xc. 17; And let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us; and establish thou the work of our hands upon
 } 3 That we may obtain them of God's free gift } Gen xxxii. 10; I am not worthy of the least of all the mercies, and of all the truth

105. What do we pray for in the fifth petition?
 In the fifth petition [which is, *And forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors*] we pray that God for Christ's sake, would freely pardon all our sins; which we are the rather encouraged to ask, because, by his grace we are enabled from the heart to forgive others.

EXPL.—*Our debts*, The sins committed by us against God. *Our debtors*, The persons who commit offences against us.
 What is the fifth petition? - Mat vi. 12; And forgive us our, &c.
 What do we ask for in this petition? - Psalm li. 1; Have mercy upon me
 For whose sake do we ask forgiveness? - 1 John ii. 2; And he is the propitiation
 What gives us encouragement to ask the forgiveness of our sins? } Mat vi. 14; For if ye forgive men their trespasses, your heavenly

106. What do we pray for in the sixth petition?
 In the sixth petition [which is, *And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil*] we pray, That God would either keep us from being tempted to sin, or support and deliver us when we are tempted.

What is the sixth petition? - Mat vi. 13; And lead us not, &c.,
 How many things do we pray for in the sixth petition?—Two } 1 That God would keep us from being tempted to sin } Psalm xix. 13; Keep back thy servant also from presumptuous sins; let them not have dominion over me; then shall
 } 2 That he would support and deliver us when we are tempted } 1 Cor x. 13; There hath no temptation taken you but such as is common to man; but God is faithful, who will not

107. What doth the conclusion of the Lord's prayer teach us?
 The *conclusion* of the Lord's prayer, [which is, *For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever, Amen*] teacheth us, To take our encouragement in prayer from God only; and in our prayers to praise him, *ascribing* kingdom, power, and glory to him. And, in *testimony* of our desire and assurance to be heard, we say, *Amen*.

EXPL.—*Conclusion*, The last part. *Ascribing*, Acknowledging to be his due *Testimony*, Witness. *Amen*, Let it be so.
 What is the conclusion of the Lord's prayer? - Mat. vi. 13; For thine is the kingdom, &c.
 From whom should we take our encouragement in prayer? } Dan ix. 18; We do not present our supplications before thee for our
 How should we praise God in prayer? - 1 Chron. xxix. 11, 13; Thine, O Lord
 Why do we say Amen at the end of the prayer? } Rev xxii. 20; Amen, even so, come

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SHORT AND EASY
QUESTIONS FOR CHILDREN

AT FIRST BEGINNING.

- 1 Who created you? God.
- 2 Of what were you made? Of the dust of the earth.
- 3 What doth that teach you? Humility.
- 4 For what end were you made? To glorify God.
- 5 Are there more Gods than one? One only.
- 6 How many persons are there in the Godhead? Three.
- 7 What are these? The Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.
- 8 In what estate was man created? In a holy and happy estate.
- 9 Did he continue in that holy and happy estate? No.
- 10 How fell he from it? By breaking covenant with God.
- 11 How many covenants are there? Two.
- 12 What are these? The covenant of works, and the covenant of grace.
- 13 With whom was the covenant of works made? With the first Adam.
- 14 What was the condition of the covenant of works? Perfect obedience.
- 15 With whom was the covenant of grace made. With Christ the second Adam.
- 16 What is the condition of the covenant of grace? The righteousness of Christ.
- 17 Whom did Adam represent in the covenant of works? All mankind.
- 18 Did Adam keep the covenant of works made with him? No.
- 19 How did he break it? By eating the forbidden fruit.
- 20 Did all mankind break that covenant in Adam? Yes.
- 21 What estate are we then born in? A sinful and miserable estate.
- 22 Is there any way to be saved from that sinful and miserable estate? Yes.
- 23 Who is the Saviour of sinners? Jesus Christ.
- 24 Whose Son is he? The eternal Son of God.
- 25 Which Person of the Godhead is Christ? The second Person.
- 26 Who sanctifies sinners? The Holy Ghost.
- 27 Which of the Persons of the Godhead is he? The third Person.
- 28 How many natures hath Christ? Two.
- 29 What are these? The nature of God and the nature of man.
- 30 Had he both these natures from eternity? He was God but not man from eternity.
- 31 When became he man? In the fulness of time.
- 32 What hath Christ done for us in our nature? He fulfilled the law and satisfied the justice of God.
- 33 When did he that? In his life and at his death.
- 34 What sort of a life did he live? A sorrowful life.
- 35 What sort of a death did he die? The cursed death of the cross.
- 36 How many offices hath Christ? Three.
- 37 What are these? The offices of a prophet, of a priest, and of a king.
- 38 Do you need a Saviour in all these offices? Yes.
- 39 What need have you of him as a prophet? To cure my ignorance.
- 40 What need have you of him as a priest? To atone for my guilt.
- 41 What need have you of him as a king? To deliver me from bondage.
- 42 How many commandments are there? Ten.
- 43 How are they divided? Into two tables.
- 44 How many are there in the first? Four.
- 45 What do they contain? Our duty to God.
- 46 How many are there in the second? Six.

- 47 What do they contain? Our duty to man.
- 48 Are you able to keep the commandments of God? No.
- 49 How many sacraments are there? Two.
- 50 What are these? Baptism and the Lord's Supper.
- 51 Who appointed these sacraments? Christ, the king and head of the Church.
- 52 For what end did he appoint them? To be the seals of the covenant of grace.
- 53 In whose name were you baptized? In the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.
- 54 What doth your baptism teach you? That I am filthy and polluted by nature, and that there is cleansing virtue in the blood of Christ for me.
- 55 What comes of the wicked after death? They are sent to hell.
- 56 What sort of a place is hell? A place of everlasting punishment.
- 57 What comes of the righteous after death? They go to heaven.
- 58 What sort of a place is heaven? A glorious place, where the redeemed will be for ever praising God.

HINTS FOR PRAYER.

It is too frequently the case, that parents content themselves, by teaching a form of words to be repeated by their children as prayer, while no idea is conveyed to the child's mind, either of the necessity of the Holy Spirit to guide in prayer, of its own wants, or of the supply for those wants that God has provided in the Gospel. Whilst the example of our Lord, in teaching his disciples a form of prayer, should teach us, that instruction in prayer is not to be neglected; the instruction which Christ gave, in answer to their request, (see Luke xi. 1—13. Mat vi. 5—34.) should also teach us not to stop with a mere form of words, but that our wants, and God's willingness to supply them should also be pressed on the attention. The 98th and 99th questions of the Catechism, if attended to in all their parts, will convey a short, but at the same time an excellent exposition of prayer.

That indefatigable and successful labourer for the instruction of youth, Mr. Gall, has given in his "Questions on Prayer," an analysis of prayer which we subjoin, as containing in a small compass, more practical instruction on the subject of prayer, than we could give in any other way.

ANALYSIS OF PRAYER.

Prayer may be divided into PREFACE, PETITION, CONCLUSION.

1st, PREFACE, into

INVOCATION.—(1.) O God, O Lord, &c.

ADORATION.—(2.) From God's Titles; (3.) From God's Attributes; (4.) From God's Doings.

CONFESSION.—(5.) Of what we are; (6.) Of what we have done; (7.) Of what we deserve.

THANKSGIVING.—(8.) For what God has done; (9.) For what God is doing; (10.) For what God has promised to do.

2nd, PETITION.

FOR OURSELVES.—Asking *Mercy and Pardon*; (11.) God's favour and deliv-

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me; (12.) Forgiveness of sin.—*The graces of the Spirit*: (13.) Faith; (14.) Repentance; (15.) Love to God; (16.) Humility; (17.) Love to men.—*Asking the graces of the Spirit*: (18.) In the performance of duty by the means of grace; (20.) In our duties to men.—*Asking God*: (19.) In the use of God's love; (21.) In a sense of pardon; (22.) In a perception of God's love; (23.) In the joys of hope; (24.) In advancing holiness.

FOR OUR RELATIONS AND FRIENDS.—(25.) General petitions for our friends; (26.) Special petitions for our friends; (27.) Petitions for particular individuals.
FOR THE CHURCH.—(28.) For the happiness and prosperity of the Church; (29.) For the spread of the knowledge of the gospel; (30.) For success to its ministers; (31.) For increase of its members in numbers and holiness.

FOR ALL MEN.—(32.) For the high and low; (33.) For the rich and poor; (34.) For the young and old; (35.) For the sick and dying.

3rd, CONCLUSION.

PLEADING.—(36) Pleas from the merits of Christ; (37.) From the promises of God's word; (38.) From our own misery; (39.) From the promotion of God's kingdom and glory.

RESOLVING.—(40.) As henceforth we will serve thee.

BLESSING.—(41.) As, unto thy name be glory.

(42.) AMEN.

EXAMPLE OF SELECTION.—(*The figure refers to the Analysis.*)

(1.) O God, (2.) thou art the hearer and the answerer of prayer, (3.) most holy, just, and good, (4.) who made and preservest all things.—We confess, (5.) that we are sinners, and (6.) that we have rebelled against thee, and (7.) subjected ourselves to thy righteous displeasure.—But we thank thee, (8.) that thou hast preserved us, (9.) that thou art never weary in doing us good, and hast (10.) promised us grace through Jesus Christ, to all who ask it.

(11.) Have mercy upon us, O God, and (12.) pardon all our transgressions. (13.) Give us faith to believe on thy son Jesus Christ as our only Saviour; (14.) give us sorrow and contrition for sin; (15.) love to thee, our God, who hast so loved us; (16.) all lowliness of mind, and (17.) an affectionate desire in and for thee.

(18.) Grant us the helps of thy blessed Spirit, in all our inward spiritual exercises and affections towards thee; in (19.) our public and private exercises of devotion; and (20.) in the more public and outward duties which we owe unto men. Comfort our hearts (21.) by an assurance of the pardon of our sins for Christ's sake; (22.) lift upon us the light of thy countenance, and enable us (23.) to rejoice in the love of God; whilst (24.) thou enablest us daily to die unto sin, and

unto righteousness.—(25.) Bless and preserve our friends and relations; support and comfort those of them who are remote from us; (26.) draw near unto us in an especial manner, O God, who art drawing near unto us; (27.) Prosper and establish thy church in the world; (28.) send the knowledge of the gospel to its remotest corners; (29.) increase the labours of thy ministers, (30.) and teachers; (31.) increase the spirituality of thy people; and add to the number daily such as shall be saved.—Bless (32.) the high and the low, (33.) the rich and the poor, the (34.) young and the old, the (35.) sick and the dying.

Let all men may feel thy goodness, know thy grace, and become a willing people to thee, O God, in thy power.

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FOR PRAYER.

(26.) We beseech, that we
Christ is our hope.—(27.)
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our help; and (28.)
at all—adoring
and glory, amen.

of thy notice or favour. O God,
we have no claim, but thy promise.—and our
our plea.—(29.) For thy name's sake, thou,
have thine arm in the sight of our enemies,
by thy grace, no more go back, but turn
Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, one God,
Amen.

O Lord bless me [or us,] with the food thou givest me [or us,] for
Amen.

I [or us] thank thee, O God, who hast, at this time, fed my body [or our bodies]
Give us [or us] grace to serve thee henceforth, for Jesus Christ's sake. Amen.

THE END.

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Messrs. and others who are respectfully invited to call.

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