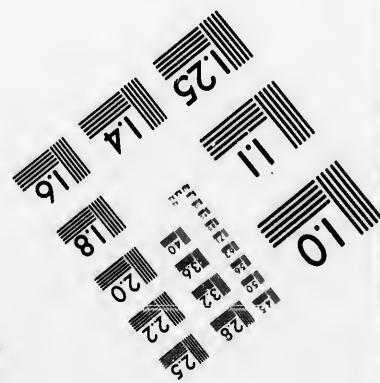
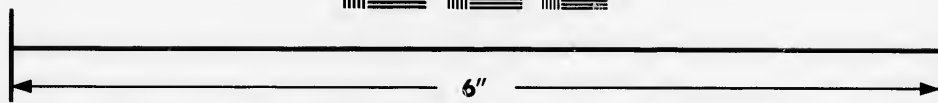
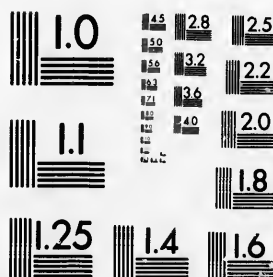


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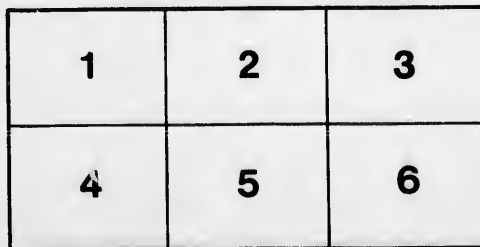
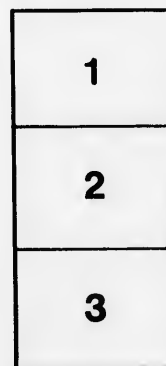
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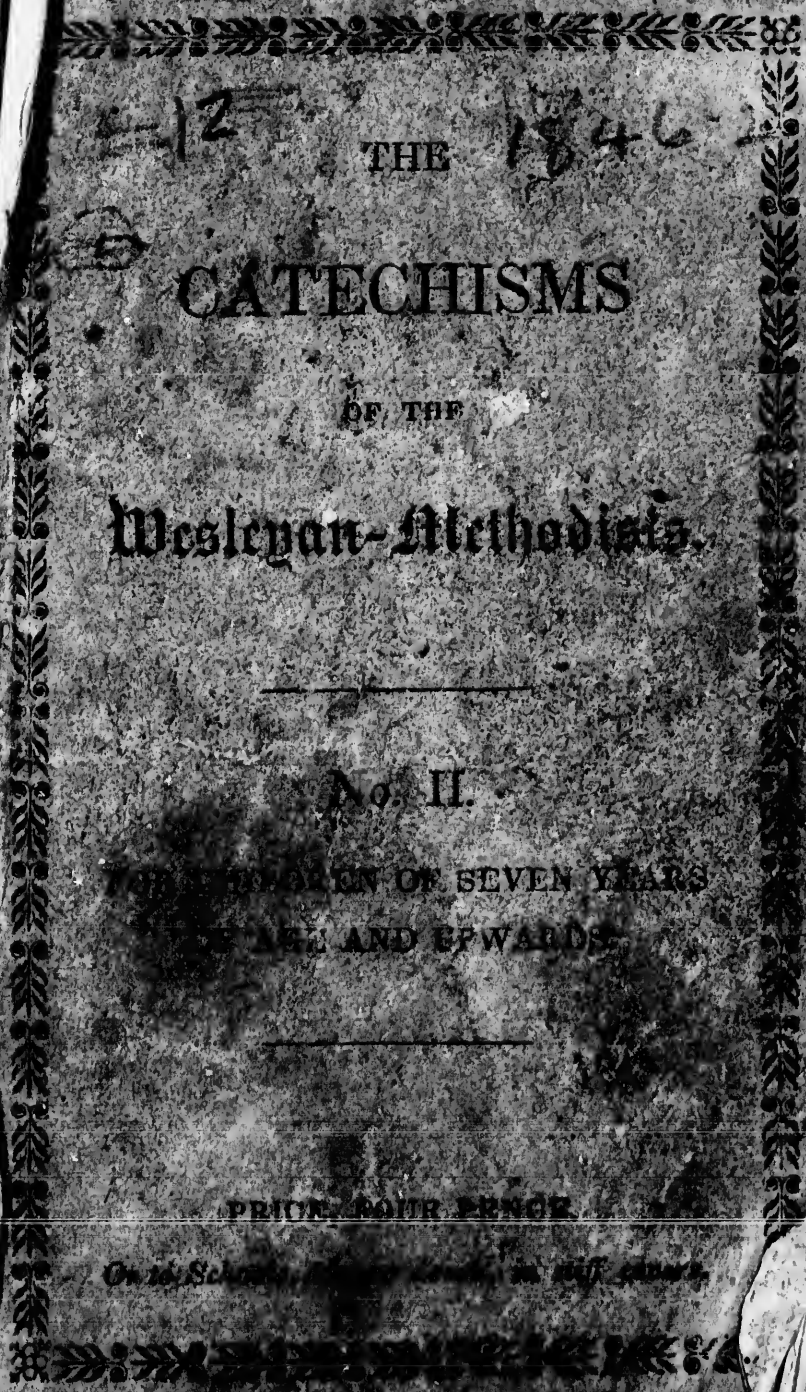
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FOR CHILDREN OF SEVEN YEARS
OF AGE AND UPWARDS.

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By S. S. SCHUBERT, Author of "The Wesleyan Catechism."



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FOR THE USE OF THE FAMILIES AND SCHOOLS
CONNECTED WITH THAT BODY.

No. II.

FOR CHILDREN OF SEVEN YEARS OF AGE
AND UPWARDS.

With an Appendix,

Containing a Short Catechism of Scripture History,
and Examples of Prayer.

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*N. B.*—In this Catechism the principles of the First Catechism are enlarged; and Scripture-Proofs are placed under the Answers, where they can receive appropriate illustration from the Word of God.

SECT. 1.—OF GOD.

*What is God?*

An Infinite and Eternal Spirit.

*John iv. 24* God is a Spirit: and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth.

*What do you mean by an Infinite Spirit?*

One whose knowledge, power, goodness, justice, and other attributes, are not limited by any imperfection or defect.

*Psalm cxlvii. 5.* Great is our Lord, and of great power: his understanding is infinite.

*What do you mean by an Eternal Spirit?*

One who is without beginning, and without end.

*Ps. xc. 2.* From everlasting to everlasting, thou art God.

*Where is God?*

Every where.

*Jeremiah xxiii. 24.* Can any hide himself in secret places that I shall not see him? saith the Lord. Do not I fill heaven and earth? saith the Lord.

*What can God do?*

Whatever he will.

*Job xlii. 2.* I know that thou canst do everything, and that no thought can be withholden from thee.

*Mat. xix. 26.* Jesus said unto them, With men this is impossible; but with God all things are possible.

*Does God know all things ?*

Yes, every thought in man's heart, every word, and every action.

*Where is this said in the Scriptures ?*

In *Psalm cxxxix.* 2-4. Thou knowest my downsitteing and mine uprising; thou understandest my thought afar off. Thou compasses my path and my lying down, and art acquainted with all my ways. For there is not a word in my tongue, but, lo, O Lord, thou knowest it altogether.

*What more do the Scriptures teach you concerning God ?*

That he is holy and righteous, faithful and true, gracious and merciful.

*How does it appear from Scripture that he is holy and righteous ?*

*Ezod.* xv. 11. Glorious in holiness, fearful in praises, doing wonders.

*Ps.* cxiv. 17. The Lord is righteous in all his ways, and holy in all his works.

*How does it appear from the Scriptures that God is faithful and true ?*

*Num.* xxiii. 19. God is not a man that he should lie; neither the son of man, that he should repent.

*Deut.* xxxii. 4. A God of truth, and without iniquity; just and right is he.

*Where do we learn that he is gracious and merciful ?*

*Ex.* xxxiv. 6, 7. The Lord, the Lord God, merciful and gracious, long-suffering, and abundant in goodness and truth.

*Ps.* cxlv. 9. The Lord is good to all; and his tender mercies are over all his works.

*Are there more Gods than one ?*

There is but one only, the living and true God.

*Deut.* vi. 4. Hear, O Israel; the Lord our God is one Lord.

*Jer.* x. 10. The Lord is the true God, he is the living God, and an everlasting King.

*How many persons are there in the Godhead ?*

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the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost ;  
and these three are one God, the same in  
substance, equal in power and glory.

*Matt. xxviii. 19.* Go ye therefore, and teach all nations,  
baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and  
of the Holy Ghost.

*In what manner then ought you to think of  
God ?*

With fear and love.

*Jer. x. 7.* Who would not fear thee, O King of nations? for  
to thee doth it appertain: forasmuch as among all the wise  
men of the nations, and in all their kingdoms, there is none  
like unto thee.

*Matt. xxii. 37.* Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all  
thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind.

*How ought you to speak of God ?*

With reverence and praise.

*Ex. xx. 7.* 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.

*Ps. lxxxix. 7.* God is greatly to be feared in the assembly of  
the saints, and to be had in reverence of all them that are about  
him.

## SECT. 2.

### OF THE CREATION OF MAN.

*Do you know what you are ?*

I am a creature of God, for he made me,  
both body and soul.

*Isaiah xiv. 11, 12.* Thus saith the Lord,—I have made the  
earth, and created man upon it.

*Job x. 11.* Thou hast clothed me with skin and flesh, and  
hast fenced me with bones and sinews.

*Zech. xii. 1.* The Lord,—formeth the spirit of man within him.

*What is your body ?*

This outward frame.

*What is your soul ?*

That within me which thinks and knows,  
wishes and desires, rejoices and is sorry ;  
which my body cannot do.

*Job xxxii. 8.* There is a spirit in man: and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth them understanding.

*Job xxxv. 11.* God,—who teacheth us more than the beasts of the earth, and maketh us wiser than the fowls of heaven.

*Wherein doth your soul further differ from your body?*

My body is made of flesh and blood, and will die; but my soul is a spirit, and will live after my body is dead.

*Luke xxiv. 39.* A spirit hath not flesh and bones.

*Eccles. xii. 7.* Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was; and the spirit shall return unto God who gave it.

*Matt. x. 28.* Fear not them which kill the body, but are not able to kill the soul.

*Is not your soul then of great value?*

Yes, it is more valuable than the whole world.

*Mark viii. 36.* What shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?

*Did God create anything beside man?*

Yes, he created the heavens and the earth, and all things which are therein.

*Gen. i. 1.* In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.

*Heb. xi. 3.* Through faith we understand that the worlds were framed by the word of God.

*Why did God create all things?*

For the manifestation of his glory, and to give happiness to his creatures.

*Ps. xix. 1.* The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament showeth his handy-work.

*Ps. xxxiii. 5.* The earth is full of the goodness of the Lord.

*Does God preserve all things which he hath made?*

Yes: He upholdeth "all things by the word of his power." (*Heb. i. 3.*)

*Acts xvii. 28.* In him we live, and move, and have our being.

*Do all good things which we enjoy come from him?*

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Yes: "He satisfieth the desire of every living thing." (Ps. cxlv. 15, 16.)

*What is God's Providence?*

His most holy, wise, and powerful preservation and government of all his creatures, and all their actions.

Ps. ciii. 19. His kingdom ruleth over all.

Matt. x. 30. The very hairs of your head are all numbered:

1. Tim. vi. 15. King of kings, and Lord of lords.

Ps. lxxvi. 10. Surely the wrath of man shall praise thee; the remainder of wrath shalt thou restrain.

### SECT. 3.—OF THE FALL OF MAN.

*You have learned that man was made to know, love, and serve God: Have all men done so?*

No: "All have sinned, and come short of the glory of God." (Rom. iii. 23.)

*Did our first parents continue in the state in which God created them?*

No: they fell from that state, by sinning against God.

*What is sin?*

Sin is any want of conformity to, or transgression of, the law of God.

1 John iii. 4. Whosoever committeth sin transgresseth also the law; for sin is the transgression of the law.

*What was the sin by which our first parents fell from that holy and happy state in which they were created?*

Their eating of the forbidden fruit.

Gen. ii. 16, 17. The Lord God commanded the man saying, Of every tree of the garden thou mayest freely eat; but of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, thou shalt not eat: for in the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die.

Gen. iii. 6, 7. When the woman saw that the tree was good for food, and that it was pleasant to the eyes, and a

desired to make one wise, she took of the fruit thereof, and did eat, and gave also unto her husband with her; and he did eat.

*Why were they commanded not to eat of this fruit?*

To try them, whether they would obey God or not.

*Wherein did the evil of eating the forbidden fruit consist?*

In their unbelief, and disobedience to God; to whom, as their Creator, Benefactor, and Governor, they ought to have implicitly submitted themselves.

*Into what state did the fall bring mankind?*

The fall brought mankind into a state of sin and misery.

*Romans v. 12.* By one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin; and so death passed upon all men, for that all have sinned.

*Wherein consists the sinfulness of that state into which man fell?*

It consists in 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.

*Romans v. 19.* By one man's disobedience, many were made sinners.

*Romans iii. 10.* There is none righteous, no, not one.

*Psalms li. 5.* Behold, I was shapen in iniquity; and in sin did my mother conceive me.

*In what consists the misery of that state into which man fell?*

All mankind being born in sin, and following the devices and desires of their own corrupt hearts, are under the wrath and curse

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of God, and so are made liable to the miseries of this life, to death itself, and to the pains of hell hereafter.

*Ephesians* ii. 3. And were by nature the children of wrath, even as others.

*Galatians* iii. 10. Cursed is every one that continueth not in all things which are written in the book of the law to do them.

*Romans* vi. 23. The wages of sin is death.

*By what means were our first parents led to commit so great a sin against God?*

By the subtlety of the Devil, who made use of the serpent to beguile Eve.

*Genesis* iii. 13. And the woman said, The serpent beguiled me, and I did eat.

*Who is the Devil?*

The chief of the fallen Angels, who, before the creation of man, sinned against God, and were cast out of Heaven.

*Jude* 6. The Angels which kept not their first estate, but left their own habitation, he hath reserved in everlasting chains under darkness, unto the judgment of the great day.

*What is the present state of these fallen Angels?*

They are reserved to the judgment of the Great Day.

*What is their employment?*

Their employment is to tempt men to sin, and to lead them to their own place of misery.

*1 Peter* v. 8. Be sober, be vigilant; because your adversary the Devil, as a roaring lion, walketh about, seeking whom he may devour.

*Can they do what they please?*

No: God controls their power, and will save from their malice and subtlety all those who put their trust in him.

*James* iv. 7. Resist the Devil, and he will flee from you.  
*Luke* xxii 31, 32. Satan hath desired to have you, that

may silt you as wheat; but I have prayed for thee, that thy faith fail not.

*Romans xvi. 20.* The God of peace shall bruise Satan under your feet.

*Are all wicked people, then, under the power of Satan?*

Yes, "he leads them captive at his will."  
(2 Tim. ii. 26.)

*How does Satan tempt men to sin?*

By putting evil thoughts and desires into their minds, to which they willingly yield.

*You see, then, the sad condition into which all men are brought by sin. They are under the power of Satan, the slaves of sin, and exposed to misery here and hereafter.—Now learn more fully by what means you are to be delivered from this sinful and miserable state.*

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#### SECT. 4.—OF THE REDEMPTION OF THE WORLD BY OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST.

*What is redemption?*

The deliverance of Man from the guilt, power, pollution, and punishment of sin, and his restoration to the favour and image of God.

*Who is the Redeemer of Man?*

Our Lord Jesus Christ.

*Matthew i. 21.* Thou shalt call his name Jesus; for he shall save his people from their sins.

*Colossians i. 14.* We have redemption through his blood, even the forgiveness of sins.

*1 Thessalonians i. 10.* Jesus, which delivered us from the wrath to come.

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*Who is Jesus Christ?*

The eternal Son of God, and the second Person in the glorious Trinity, who became man, and so was, and continued to be, God and man, in two distinct natures, and one person, for ever.

1 Timothy ii. 5. There is one God, and one Mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus

John i. 1. In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.

John i. 14. The Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us, and we beheld his glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth.

*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 was born of her, yet without sin.

Heb. ii. 14. Forasmuch then as the children are partakers of flesh and blood, he also himself likewise took part of the same.

Luke i. 35. The Holy Ghost shall come upon thee, and the power of the Highest shall overshadow thee.

*Why did the Son of God become man?*

That he might be an example of perfect holiness; teach us his heavenly doctrine; and suffer and die in our room and stead.

1 John ii. 6. He that saith he abideth in him ought himself so to walk, even as he walked.

1 Peter ii. 21. Christ also suffered for us, leaving us an example that ye should follow his steps.

John xv. 15. All things that I have heard of my Father I have made known unto you.

Heb. ix. 28. Christ was once offered to bear the sins of many.

1 Peter iii. 18. Christ also hath once suffered for sins, that he might bring us to God.

*Wherein did Christ's humiliation consist?*

Christ's humiliation consisted in his being born of a woman; in the meanness

poverty of his outward circumstances ; in his being forty days tempted of the Devil ; in his being despised and rejected of men ; in his enduring the cursed death of the cross ; and in his being buried, and continuing under the power of death for a time.

*Isa. liii. 3.* He is despised and rejected of men ; a man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief.

*Phil. ii, 7, 8.* But made himself of no reputation, and took upon him the form of a servant, and was made in the likeness of men ; and being found in fashion as a man, he humbled himself, and became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross.

*Matt. xii, 40.* So shall the Son of man be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth.

*Was it necessary that Christ should thus suffer death upon the cross for our redemption ?*

Yes, for by that means he offered a full satisfaction and atonement to Divine Justice, for the sins of the whole world.

*1 John ii, 12.* He is the propitiation for our sins—and not for ours only, but also for the sins of the whole world.

*How did the death of Christ satisfy Divine Justice ?*

Our sins deserved death ; but Christ, being both God and man, and perfectly righteous, there was an infinite value and merit in his death, which being undergone for our sakes, and in our stead, Almighty God exercises his mercy, in the forgiveness of sins, consistently with his justice and holiness.

*1 Pet. i, 18, 19.* Ye were not redeemed with corruptible things, as silver and gold ;—but with the precious blood of Christ.

*1 Pet. iii, 18.* Christ also hath once suffered for sins, the just for the unjust, that he might bring us to God.

*Rom. iii, 26.* That he might be just, and the justifier of him which believeth in Jesus.

*What do you learn from the death of Christ ?*

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*Heb. ix, 22.* Without shedding of blood is no remission.

*What further do you learn from the death of Christ?*

I learn that God is love; for "God so loved the world that he gave his only-begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life." (John iii. 16.)

*What more do you learn from the death of Christ?*

I learn also that God is a Being of awful Justice, and that, in the death of our Lord Jesus, both his Love and Justice are harmonized and glorified.

*Isa. liii, 10.* It pleased the Lord to bruise him; he hath put him to grief.

*Rom. iii, 26.* To declare—his righteousness, that he might be just and the justifier of him which believeth in Jesus.

*Ps. lxxxv, 10.* Mercy and truth are met together; righteousness and peace have kissed each other.

*Let us then, my dear child, devoutly say, with St. Paul, "Thanks be unto God for his unspeakable Gift;" and with St. John, "Unto him that loved us, and washed us from our sins in his own blood, and hath made us kings and priests unto God and his Father, to him be glory and dominion for ever and ever. Amen."*

*Wherein consisteth Christ's exaltation?*

Christ's exaltation consisteth in his rising again from the dead on the third day, in his ascending into heaven, and his sitting at the

right hand of God the Father, and in his appointment to judge the world at the last day.

*1 Cor. xv, 4.* And that he was buried, and that he rose again the third day, according to the Scriptures.

*Mark xvi, 19.* So then, after the Lord had spoken unto them, he was received up into heaven, and sat on the right hand of God.

*Acts xvii, 31.* He hath appointed a day, in the which he will judge the world in righteousness by that man whom he hath ordained.

*What offices doth Christ execute as our Redeemer?*

Christ, as our Redeemer, executeth the offices of a Prophet, of a Priest, and a King, both in his estate of humiliation and exaltation.

*Acts iii, 22.* Moses truly said unto the fathers, A Prophet shall the Lord your God raise up unto you of your brethren like unto me; him shall ye hear in all things whatsoever he shall say unto you.

*Heb. v, 6.* Thou art a Priest for ever, after the order of Melchisedec.

*Ps. ii, 6.* Yet have I set my King upon my holy hill of Sion.

*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.

*John i, 18.* No man hath seen God at any time; the only-begotten Son, which is in the bosom of the Father, he hath declared him.

*John xx, 31.* These are written, that ye might believe that Jesus is the Christ the Son of God; and that believing ye might have life through his name.

*John xiv, 26.* The Comforter, which is the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my name, he shall teach you all things.

*How doth Christ execute the office of a Priest?*

Christ executeth the office of a Priest, in his once offering up of himself as a sacrifice to satisfy divine justice, and to reconcile us

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to God, and in making continual intercession for us.

*Heb. ix. 28.* Christ was once offered to bear the sins of many.

*Heb. ii. 17.* In all things it behoved him to be made like unto his brethren, that he might be a merciful and faithful High-Priest in things pertaining to God, to make reconciliation for the sins of the people.

*Heb. vii. 25.* He is able also to save them to the uttermost that come unto God by him, seeing he ever liveth to make intercession for them.

*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.

*Isaiah xxxiii. 22.* The Lord is our judge, the Lord is our law-giver, the Lord is our king; he will save us.

*1 Cor. xv. 25.* He must reign, till he hath put all enemies under his feet.

*Who were the Disciples of Christ?*

Those who believed on his word, and became his followers, whilst he was in this world.

*Who were the Apostles of our Lord?*

Twelve Disciples whom he called to be witnesses of his miracles, death, resurrection, and ascension; and who were to bear testimony of these things to Jews and Gentiles.

*What command did Christ give to his Apostles before his ascension into Heaven?*

*Mark xvi. 15, 16.* Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature. He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be damned.

*What is the Gospel?*

It is the good news of salvation through our Lord Jesus Christ, contained in the New Testament.

*Luke ii. 10, 11.* Behold I bring you good tidings of great joy,

which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day, in the city of David, a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord.

*Can you more particularly describe the Gospel?*

It is, 1. An account of the coming of Jesus Christ into the world, of his teaching, his manner of life, his miracles, his death, and his resurrection. 2. It contains the commands of God to all men, every where, to repent of their sins, and to believe in Christ. 3. It is the promise of God to pardon, sanctify, and save from eternal death, all who thus repent and believe on his Son.

*What is Repentance?*

True Repentance is a grace of the Holy Spirit, whereby a sinner, from a sense of his sins, and apprehension of the mercy of God in Christ, doth, with grief and hatred of his sin, turn from it to God, with full purpose of, and endeavours after, future obedience.

|| *Acts xi, 18.* Then hath God also to the gentiles granted repentance unto life.

*Acts ii, 37.* When they heard this, they were pricked in their heart, and said unto Peter and to the rest of the Apostles, Men and brethren, what shall we do?

*Psaln cxix, 59.* I thought on my ways, and turned my feet unto thy testimonies.

*What is Faith in general?*

It is a conviction of the truth and reality of those things of which God hath told us in the Bible.

*Heb. xi, 1.* Now faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen.

*What is Faith in Jesus Christ?*

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

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*John* i. 12. As many as received him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on his name.

*Phil.* iii. 9. And be found in him, not having mine own righteousness, which is of the law, but that which is through the faith of Christ, the righteousness which is of God by faith.

*Is it by Faith in Christ that we are justified?*

Yes, "Being justified by faith, we have peace with God, through our Lord Jesus Christ." (*Rom.* v. 1.)

*Gal.* ii. 16. Knowing that a man is not justified by the works of the law, but by the faith of Jesus Christ, even we have believed in Jesus Christ, that we might be justified by the faith of Christ.

*What is Justification?*

Justification is an act of God's free grace, wherein he pardoneth all our sins, and accepteth us as righteous in his sight, only for the sake of Christ.

*Eph.* i. 7. In whom we have redemption through his blood, the forgiveness of sins, according to the riches of his grace.

*2 Cor.* v. 21. For he hath made him to be sin for us, who knew no sin; that we might be made the righteousness of God in him.

*Rom.* v. 19. As by one man's disobedience many were made sinners, so by the obedience of one shall many be made righteous.

*What other benefits do we receive at the same time with Justification?*

Adoption and Regeneration.

*Rom.* viii. 1. There is therefore now no condemnation to them which are in Christ Jesus, who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit.

*John* i. 12. As many as received him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on his name.

*What is Adoption?*

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

*1 John* iii. 1. Behold what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us, that we should be called the sons of God.

*Rom. viii, 17.* If children, then heirs; heirs of God, and joint heirs with Christ.

*What blessings do in this life accompany our Justification and Adoption?*

A sense of God's love, peace of conscience, joy in the Holy Ghost, and hope of the glory of God.

*Rom. v, 1.* Being justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ.

*Rom. v, 5.* The love of God is shed abroad in our hearts by the Holy Ghost which is given unto us.

*Rom. viii, 17.* And if children, then heirs; heirs of God, and joint heirs with Christ.

*What is Regeneration, or the New Birth?*

It is that great change which God works in the soul, when he raises it from the death of sin to the life of righteousness. It is the change wrought in the whole soul by the Almighty, when it is created anew in Christ Jesus, when it is renewed after the image of God, in righteousness and true holiness.

*2 Cor. v, 17.* Therefore if any man be in Christ, he is a new creature: old things are passed away; behold all things are become new.

*John iii, 3.* Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God.

*2 Thess. ii, 13.* God hath from the beginning chosen you to salvation, through sanctification of the Spirit.

*What follows from our Regeneration, or being born again?*

Then our sanctification being begun, we receive power to grow in grace, and in the knowledge of Christ, and to live in the exercise of inward and outward holiness.

*1 Peter ii, 2.* As new-born babes, desire the sincere milk of the word, that ye may grow thereby.

*What is Entire Sanctification?*

The state of being entirely cleansed from sin, so as to love God with all our heart, and

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1 *Thess.* v. 23. The very God of peace sanctify you wholly.

*Matt.* v. 48. Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect.

1 *John* iii. 3. And every man that hath this hope in him purifieth himself, even as he is pure.

*Matt.* xii. 33. Make the tree good, and his fruit good.

*What benefits do believers receive from Christ at death?*

The souls of believers at death do immediately pass into glory, while their bodies rest in the graves till the resurrection.

*Phil.* i. 23. Having a desire to depart, and to be with Christ.

1 *Thess.* iv. 14. Them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him.

*What benefits will believers receive from Christ at the Resurrection?*

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

1 *Cor.* xv. 43. It is sown in dishonour, it is raised in glory.

*Matt.* x. 32. Whosoever therefore shall confess me before men, him will I confess also before my Father which is in heaven.

1 *Thess.* iv. 17. So shall we ever be with the Lord.

## SECT. 5.—OF THE HOLY GHOST.

*Is the Holy Ghost, of whom you have spoken, a Divine Person?*

The Holy Ghost is the third Person in the Trinity, equal in power and glory to the Father and the Son.

*Matt.* xxviii. 19. Baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.

*Do the Scriptures ascribe any part of the work of creation to the Holy Spirit?*

Yes. "The earth was without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep: and the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters." (Gen. i. 2.)

*Are not works of Providence ascribed to him?*

Yes; the preservation of the different kinds of animals, from age to age.

*Psalm civ, 30. Thou sendest forth thy Spirit, they are created: and thou renewest the face of the earth.*

*Were not the Scriptures given by the inspiration of God?*

Yes: "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God." (2 Tim. iii. 16.)

*2 Peter i, 21. Holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost.*

*What offices did the Holy Ghost perform for Christ?*

He framed the human nature of Christ in the womb of the Virgin, so that he was born without sin; and gave to him wisdom and grace without measure.

*Luke 1, 35. The Holy Ghost shall come upon thee, and the power of the Highest shall overshadow thee; therefore also that holy thing which shall be born of thee shall be called the Son of God.*

*Luke ii, 52. And Jesus increased in wisdom and stature, and in favour with God and man.*

*Isaiah lxi, 1. The Spirit of the Lord God is upon me; because the Lord hath anointed me to preach good tidings unto the meek; he hath sent me to bind up the broken-hearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound.*

*What offices does the Holy Ghost perform for those who believe in Christ?*

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the Scriptures; assists them in their prayers; bears witness with their spirits that they are the children of God; comforts them in trouble; sanctifies them from all sin, inward and outward; fills their hearts with perfect love to God, and to all mankind, and with all other excellent graces and virtues.

*Mention a few passages of Scripture to prove this.*

are created:

*John xvi, 13,* When he, the Spirit of Truth, is come, he will guide you into all truth.

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*Romans viii, 26,* Likewise the Spirit also helpeth our infirmities: for we know not what we should pray for as we ought; but the Spirit itself maketh intercession for us with groanings which cannot be uttered.

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*Romans viii, 16,* The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God.

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*John xiv, 26,* But the Comforter, which is the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my name; he shall teach you all things, and bring all things to your remembrance, whatsoever I have said unto you.

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*Galatians v, 22, 23,* The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, long-suffering; gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance.

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*What is the Church of Christ?*

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The whole body of true believers, in every age and place.

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*What offices does the Holy Ghost perform for the Church of Christ?*

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He calls and qualifies men, from time to time, to preach the Word, and minister the Sacraments; renders their preaching effectual to the conversion of sinners, and the edification of believers; and is present in all the ordinances of public worship.

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*Acts xx, 28,* Take heed therefore unto yourselves, and to all the flock over the which the Holy Ghost hath made you overseers.—*1 Thess. 1, 5,* Our Gospel came not unto you in word only, but also in power, and in the Holy Ghost, and in much assurance.—*John xiv, 16,* He shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you for ever.

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*By what means may you obtain the help and comfort of the Holy Spirit?*

By prayer.

*Luke xi, 13.* If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask him.

## SECT. 6.—OF THE LAW OF GOD.

*What is the Law of God?*

The Law of God is his will respecting mankind in general, both as to what they are to do, and to leave undone.

*Where is the Law to be found?*

In the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments.

*What is said of the excellency of this Law in the Scriptures?*

That "The Law is holy, and the Commandment holy, and just, and good." (Rom. vii. 12.)

*Did not Jesus Christ sum up the whole Law of God in two great Commandments?*

Yes. "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment. And the second is like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets." (Matt. xxii. 37-40.)

*Have we not a larger summary of the Law of God also in the Scriptures?*

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Yes: in the Ten Commandments, first written by the finger of God on two tables of stone, and given to Moses; but now recorded in the twentieth chapter of the book of Exodus.

*Have these Ten Commandments any particular name?*

The Ten Commandments are called the Moral Law, as in substance containing all the moral duties required of all mankind in the Scriptures; and they are called the *moral* Law also, to distinguish them from the laws given by God to the children of Israel respecting the *ceremonies* of religious worship, and their political duties, which were chiefly binding upon the Israelites only.

*Repeat the Ten Commandments.*

I. Thou shalt have no other Gods but me.

II. Thou shalt not make to thyself any graven image, nor the likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or in the earth beneath, or in the water under the earth: Thou shalt not bow down to them, nor worship them: for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, and visit the sins of the fathers upon the children, unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me; and show mercy unto thousands in them that love me and keep my commandments.

III. 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.

IV. Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath-day. Six days shalt thou labour, and do all that thou hast to do; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God. In it thou shalt do no manner of work, thou, and thy son, and thy daughter, thy manservant, and thy maid-servant, thy cattle, and 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 seventh day, and hallowed it.

V. Honour thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

VI. Thou shalt do no murder.

VII. Thou shalt not commit adultery.

VIII. Thou shalt not steal.

IX. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.

X. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife, nor his servant, nor his maid, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor any thing that is his.

*What do you chiefly learn by these Commandments?*

I learn two things: my duty towards God, and my duty towards my neighbour.

*What is your duty towards God?*

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My duty towards God is to believe in him, to fear him, and to love him with all my heart, with all my mind, with all my soul, and with all my strength; to worship him, and to give him thanks, to put my whole trust in him, to call upon him, to honour his holy Name, his Sabbath, and his Word, and to serve him truly all the days of my life.

*What is your duty towards your neighbour?*

My duty towards my neighbour is to love him as myself, and to do to all men as I would they should do unto me: To love, honour, and succour my father and mother: To honour and obey the King, and all that are put in authority under him: To submit myself to all my governors, teachers, spiritual pastors, and masters: To order myself lowly and reverently to all my betters: To hurt nobody by word or deed: To be true and just in all my dealing: To bear no malice nor hatred in my heart: To keep my hands from picking and stealing, and my tongue from evil speaking, lying, and slandering: To keep my body in temperance, soberness, and chastity: Not to covet or desire other men's goods; but to learn and labour truly to get my own living, and to do my duty in that state of life unto which it shall please God to call me.

*What other information does the Scripture give us respecting the Law of God?*

These ten commandments are further explained and enforced, and the principles they contain applied to various duties and cases, both in the old and New Testaments.

*Where is this done in particular?*

In our Lord's Sermon on the Mount, and in his Discourses at other times, when he explains the spiritual and extensive meaning of the moral law, and enjoins its observance upon all his disciples, to the end of time.

*Matthew v. 17, 18,* Think not that I am come to destroy the law or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil. For verily I say unto you, Till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law till all be fulfilled.

*Did our Saviour make any addition to the Ten Commandments?*

Yes. "A new commandment I give unto you, That ye love one another." (John xiii. 34.)

*What does this new Commandment mean?*

This new Commandment means, that we should not only love our neighbour as ourselves; but that we should bear a particular affection for all those who, like ourselves, are the disciples of Christ, by whatever name they are called.

*Eph. vi. 24,* Grace be with all them that love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity.

*1 John iv. 11,* Beloved, if God so loved us, we ought also to love one another.

*1 John iii. 16,* We ought to lay down our lives for the brethren.

*What explanations of the Law of God, as summed up in the Ten Commandments, do we find in the New Testament?*

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Commandments do not only forbid sin in outward actions, but also in the thoughts and purposes of the mind.

*Matthew v. 21, 22.* It was said by them of old time, Thou shalt not kill; and whosoever shall kill shall be in danger of the judgment: but I say unto you, that whosoever is angry with his brother without a cause shall be in danger of the judgment: and whosoever shall say to his brother, Raca, shall be in danger of the council: but whosoever shall say, Thou fool, shall be in danger of hell-fire.

*Does not St. James teach us that if we break but one of the Commandments, we shall fall into condemnation?*

Yes. "For whosoever shall keep the whole law, and yet offend in one point, he is guilty of all." (James ii. 10.)

*Does not our Lord show us who we are to understand by our neighbour, whom we are commanded to love as ourselves?*

Yes. In the parable of the good Samaritan, he has told us that every man, of every nation, is our neighbour, and that if any be in distress, we are bound to help and relieve them.

*Has not our Lord given us another important precept, founded upon our love to our neighbour?*

Yes. "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them; for this is the law and the prophets." (Matt. vii. 12.)

*Has he not also given us certain rules to direct us in our conduct towards our enemies?*

Yes. "I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to

them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you." (Matt. v. 44.)

*How does our Lord direct us to behave towards them who have injured us?*

We are commanded to forgive them.

*Matthew vi, 15,* If ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Father forgive your trespasses.

*Does not the Law of God, as explained and enlarged in the New Testament, contain various commands as to our tempers and dispositions?*

Yes; that we ought to be meek and lowly; patient under sufferings, and kind to all men.

*Matthew xi, 29,* Learn of me, for I am meek.

*Luke xxi, 19,* In your patience possess ye your souls.

*Gal. vi, 10,* As we have therefore opportunity, let us do good unto all men.

*Does it not contain various precepts as to our conduct in the different relations of life?*

Yes. 1. As to Husbands and Wives.

*Eph. v, 25,* Husbands, love your wives, even as Christ also loved the Church, and gave himself for it.

*Eph. v, 22,* Wives, submit yourselves unto your own husbands, as unto the Lord.

2. As to Parents and Children.

*Eph. vi, 4,* Fathers, provoke not your children to wrath; but bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord.

*Eph. vi, 1,* Children, obey your parents in the Lord; for this is right.

3. As to Masters and Servants.

*1 Peter ii, 18,* Servants, be subject to your own masters with all fear; not only to the good and gentle, but also to the froward.

*Col. iv, 1,* Masters, give unto your servants that which is just and equal; knowing that ye also have a Master in heaven.

4. As to obedience to Magistrates and Governours.

*Romans xiii, 1,* Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers. For there is no power but of God: the powers that be are ordained of God.

*1 Peter ii, 17,* Honour all men; love the brotherhood; fear God; honour the King.

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## 5. As to Ministers of the Gospel.

*Heb. xiii, 17.* Obey them that have the rule over you, and submit yourselves : for they watch for your souls, as they that must give account.

*To what end serveth the Law of God?*

The Law of God serveth, in the first place, as the rule of our conduct ; and in the second, to convince us of sin ; for "by the Law is the knowledge of sin." (*Rom. iii. 20.*)

*Romans iii, 23,* All have sinned, and come short of the glory of God.

*Psalm xix, 12,* Who can understand his errors ?

*Are all transgressions of the law equally great?*

Some sins in themselves, and by reason of several aggravations, are more heinous in the sight of God than others.

*John xix, 11,* He that delivered me unto thee hath the greater sin.

*What doth every sin deserve?*

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

*Gal. iii, 10,* Cursed is every one that continueth not in all things which are written in the book of the law to do them.

*Romans vi, 23,* The wages of sin is death.

*Does the Law of God promise the pardon of sin to those who have transgressed it?*

No : pardon is promised only in the Gospel, through faith in our Lord Jesus Christ.

*Then all who do not repent of their sins, and believe in Christ, as before explained, must remain for ever under the curse and vengeance of this just and holy law?*

Yes ; for "He that believeth not shall be damned." (*Mark xvi. 16.*)

*But might you not obtain forgiveness by*

*repenting, and keeping the law of God in future.*

This I am not able to do without the grace of Christ ; for " They that are in the flesh cannot please God." (Rom. viii. 8.) But if I could, present obedience cannot atone for my past sins, every one of which lays me under the curse of the law.

*Well, then, trusting in the merits of Christ, as a helpless, guilty, and undone sinner, you will obtain the remission of your sins ; and being regenerated by the Holy Spirit, will you be enabled by his help thenceforward to please God and keep his Commandments ?*

Yes ; " For what the law could not do in that it was weak through the flesh, God sending his own Son in the likeness of sinful flesh, and for sin, condemned sin in the flesh ; that the righteousness of the law might be fulfilled in us, who walk not after the flesh, but after the spirit." (Rom. viii. 3, 4.)

<sup>1</sup> John iii, 19, Whosoever is born of God doth not commit sin.

*Seeing, therefore, that you can only be saved from your natural misery and sinfulness by Jesus Christ, flee to him for refuge ; earnestly praying to him for forgiveness of your past sins, and for a new heart and a right spirit, that you may supremely love and faithfully serve him all the days of your life.*

SECT. 7.—OF THE SACRAMENTS.

*How many Sacraments hath Christ ordained in his Church?*

Two: Baptism, and the Supper of the Lord.

*What mean you by the word Sacrament?*

I mean an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace given unto us, ordained by Christ himself, as a means whereby we receive the same, and a pledge to assure us thereof.

*What is the outward and visible sign or form in Baptism?*

The application of water in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. (Matt. xxviii. 19.)

*What is the inward and spiritual grace signified by this?*

Our being cleansed from sin, and becoming new creatures in Christ Jesus.

*Acts xxii, 16.* Arise, and be baptized, and wash away thy sins, calling on the name of the Lord.

*What are the actual privileges of Baptized Persons?*

They are made Members of the visible Church of Christ; their gracious relation to Him as the Second Adam, and as the Mediator of the New Covenant, is solemnly ratified by divine appointment; and they are thereby recognized as having a claim to all those spiritual blessings, of which they are the proper subjects.

*What doth your Baptism in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, oblige you to do ?*

My Baptism obliges me first to renounce the Devil and all his works, the pomps and vanity of this wicked world, and all the sinful lusts of the flesh ; secondly, that I should believe all the articles of the Christian Faith ; and thirdly, that I should keep God's holy will and commandments, and walk in the same all the days of my life.

*Why was the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper ordained ?*

For the continual remembrance of the sacrifice of the death of Christ, and of the benefits which we receive thereby.

*What is the outward part or sign of the Lord's Supper ?*

Bread and wine, which the Lord hath commanded to be received.

1 Cor. xi, 23-26, The Lord Jesus, the same night in which he was betrayed, took *bread*.—After the same manner also he took the cup, when he had supped, saying,—This do,—in remembrance of me. For as oft as ye eat this bread, and drink this cup, ye do show the Lord's death till he come.

*What is the thing signified by this outward sign ?*

The body and blood of Christ, which are spiritually taken and received by the faithful in the Lord's Supper, to the strengthening and refreshing of their souls.

1 Cor. x. 16, The cup of blessing which we bless, is it not the communion of the blood of Christ ? The bread which we break, is it not the communion of the body of Christ ?

John vi, 54, 55, Whoso eateth my flesh, and drinketh my blood, hath eternal life.—For my flesh is meat indeed, and my blood is drink indeed.

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*Why ought we to partake of the Lord's Supper regularly and frequently?*

1. In obedience to Christ's commandment, "This do in remembrance of me." (Luke xxii. 19.)

2. To make a holy profession of Christ and his cross, by declaring our entire dependance on his death as the only atonement for our sins, and as our only hope of salvation.

3. To declare our love and thankfulness to him; and to enjoy communion with God, and with our fellow christians, in the remembrance of Christ's death.

*What is required of those who come to the Lord's Supper?*

To examine themselves, whether they repent them truly of their former sins, steadfastly purposing to lead a new life; and whether they have a lively faith in God's mercy through Christ, with a thankful remembrance of his death, and are in charity with all men.

1 Cor. xi, 28. Let a man examine himself, and so let him eat of that bread, and drink of that cup.

## SECT. 8.—OF THE WORD OF GOD, AND PRAYER.

*In what is the Word of God contained?*

In the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments.

*How are we to use the Word of God to our benefit?*

By frequently and seriously reading and hearing it, with prayer to God, that his Holy Spirit may show us its meaning, and apply it to our hearts.

*John v. 39.* Search the Scriptures; for in them ye think ye have eternal life, and they are they which testify of me.

*Romans x. 17.* Faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the word of God.

*With what disposition of mind ought we to read and hear God's Holy Word?*

With a meek and teachable disposition; with faith; and an intention to practise it, by God's grace.

*James i. 21.* Receive with meekness the engrafted word, which is able to save your souls.

*Matt. xi. 25.* At that time Jesus answered and said, I thank thee, O Father, Lord of heaven and earth, because thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent, and hast revealed them unto babes.

*Hebrews iv. 2.* The word preached did not profit them, not being mixed with faith in them that heard it.

*John vii. 17.* If any man will do his will, he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God.

*Ought we not often to think upon what we have heard and read?*

Yes; we ought to lay up the word of God in our hearts, and meditate therein day and night.

*Psalm cxix. 11.* Thy word have I hid in mine heart, that I might not sin against thee.

*Luke ii. 19.* But Mary kept all these things, and pondered them in her heart.

*What is Prayer?*

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

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*Psalm lxi. 8.* Trust in him at all times; ye people, pour out your hearts before him: God is a refuge for us.

*John xvi. 23.* Whatsoever ye shall ask the Father in my name, he will give it you.

*Dan. ix. 4.* And I prayed unto the Lord my God, and made my confession.

*Phil. iv. 6.* Be careful for nothing; but in every thing by prayer and supplication, with thanksgiving, let your requests be made known unto God.

*Where are we required to offer up our prayers and thanksgivings?*

Publicly, in the house of God; and privately, in our closets.

*Psalm c. 4.* Enter into his gates with thanksgiving, and into his courts with praise; be thankful unto him and bless his name.

*Matt. vi. 6.* But thou, when thou prayest, enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret; and thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly.

*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.

*Repeat that Prayer.*

Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil: for thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

*What doth the preface of our Lord's Prayer teach us?*

The preface of our Lord's Prayer, which is, "Our Father which art in heaven," teaches us to draw near to God with all holy reverence and confidence, as children to a father, able and ready to help them; and that we should pray with and for others.

*Isaiah lxi, 9.* Be not wroth very sore, O Lord, neither remember iniquity for ever: behold, see, we beseech thee, we are all thy people.

*Romans viii, 15.* Ye have not received the spirit of bondage again to fear; but ye have received the Spirit of Adoption, whereby we cry, Abba, Father.

*Luke xi, 13.* If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children; how much more shall your heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask him?

*Ephes. vi, 18.* Praying always with all prayer and supplication in the Spirit, and watching thereunto with all perseverance and supplication for all saints.

*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 all things to his own glory.

*Psalm lxxvii, 1-3.* God be merciful unto us, and bless us; and cause his face to shine upon us. That thy way may be known upon earth, thy saving health among all nations. Let the people praise thee, O God; let all the people praise thee.

*Romans xi, 36.* Of him, and through him, and to him, are all things: to whom be glory for ever. Amen.

*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, 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.

*Psalm lxxviii, 1.* Let God arise, let his enemies be scattered: let them also that hate him flee before him.

*Psalm ii, 18.* Do good in the good pleasure unto Zion; build thou the walls of Jerusalem.

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*2 Thess. iii, 1.* Brethren, pray for us, that the word of the Lord may have free course, and be glorified, even as it is with you.

*Romans x, 1.* My heart's desire and prayer to God for Israel is, that they might be saved.

*Rev. xxii, 20.* He which testifieth these things saith, Surely I come quickly: Amen. Even so, come, Lord Jesus.

*What do we pray for in the third petition?*

In the third petition, which is, "Thy will be done in 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.

*Psalm cxix, 34-36.* Give me understanding, and I shall keep thy law: yea, I shall observe it with my whole heart. Make me to go in the path of thy commandments: for therein do I delight. Incline my heart unto thy testimonies.

*Acts xxi, 14.* When he would not be persuaded, we ceased, saying, The will of the Lord be done.

*Psalm ciii, 20.* Bless the Lord, ye his angels, that excel in strength, that do his commandments, hearkening unto the voice of his word. *22.* Bless the Lord, all his works in all places of his dominion; bless the Lord, O my soul.

*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.

*Prov. xxx, 8.* Remove far from me vanity and lies: give me neither poverty nor riches: feed me with food convenient for me.

*Psalm xc, 17.* Let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us: and establish thou the work of our hands upon us; yea, the work of our hands establish thou it.

*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.

*Psalm li, 1.* Have mercy upon me, O God, according to thy loving kindness; according unto the multitude of thy tender mercies blot out my transgressions.

*Dan. ix, 17, 19.* Cause thy face to shine,—for the Lord's sake. O Lord, hear; O Lord, forgive;—for thine own sake.

*Matt. vi, 14.* If ye forgive men their trespasses, your heavenly Father will also forgive you.

*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 brought into such circumstances as will specially tempt us to sin, or support and deliver us when we are tempted.

*Matt. xxvi, 41.* Watch and pray, that ye enter not into temptation.

*Psalm xix, 13.* Keep back thy servant also from presumptuous sins; let them not have dominion over me.

*Psalm li, 10-12.* Create in me a clean heart, O God; and renew a right spirit within me. Restore unto me the joy of thy salvation; and uphold me with thy free Spirit.

*What does 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.

*Dan. ix, 18, 19.* We do not present our supplications before thee for our righteousness, but for thy great mercies. O Lord, hear; O Lord, forgive; O Lord, hearken and do; defer not, for thine own sake, O my God.

*1 Chron. xxix, 11, 13.* Thine, O Lord, is the greatness, and the power, and the glory, and the victory, and the majesty; for all that is in the heaven and in the earth is thine. Now, therefore, our God, we thank thee, and praise thy glorious name.

*Rev. xxii, 20.* Amen. Even so, come, Lord Jesus.

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I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth : and in Jesus Christ his only Son our Lord ; who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead, and buried ; he descended into hell ; the third day he rose again from the dead ; he ascended into heaven, and sitteth at the right hand of God the Father Almighty : from thence he shall come to judge the quick and the dead.

I believe in the Holy Ghost ; the Holy Catholic Church ; the Communion of Saints ; the forgiveness of sins ; the resurrection of the body ; and the life everlasting. Amen.

## SECT. 9.

## OF DEATH AND JUDGMENT.

*What is Death ?*

The separation of the soul from the body.

*Will all men die ?*

Yes ; all but those who shall be alive at Christ's second coming to judge the world.

*Is it not a fearful thing to die ?*

Yes, to all but true Christians.

*Why is it not a fearful thing to them to die ?*

Because sin, which is the sting of death, is taken away from them, and because they know that after death they shall go to heaven.

*1 Cor. xv, 55, 57.* O Death, where is thy sting ? O Grave, where is thy victory ? Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ.

*2 Cor. v, 1.* For we know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God, an house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

*When will Christ appear to judge the world?*

When all the prophecies in the holy word of God shall have been accomplished, and the Gospel shall have been preached to all nations.

*Matt. v. 18.* Till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled.

*Matt. xxiv. 14.* And this Gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations; and then shall the end come.

*In what manner will Christ come to judge the world?*

Suddenly, and in pomp and great glory.

*1 Thess. v. 2.* The day of the Lord so cometh as a thief in the night.

*Rev. i. 7.* Behold, he cometh with clouds; and every eye shall see him, and they also which pierced him; and all kindreds of the earth shall wail because of him.

*1 Thess. iv. 16.* For the Lord himself shall descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel, and with the trump of God.

*Will all men be brought before him to be judged?*

Yes; not only those who are alive at his coming, but all the dead shall be raised up and stand before him.

*Acts xxiv. 15.* There shall be a resurrection of the dead, both of the just and unjust.

*Rev. xx. 12.* I saw the dead, small and great, stand before God; and the books were opened; and another book was opened, which is the book of life: and the dead were judged out of those things which were written in the books, according to their works.

*How will Christ the judge dispose of men, and deal with them, at the day of judgment?*

He will place the righteous on his right hand, and the wicked on his left.

*Matt. xxv. 32, 33.* He shall separate them one from another, as a shepherd divideth his sheep from the goats; and he shall set the sheep on his right hand, but the goats on the left.

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*Will all the actions of men be brought into judgment?*

Yes; God will bring every work into judgment, with every secret thing, whether it be good or whether it be evil. (Eccles. xii. 14.)

*What sentence will Christ pronounce on the wicked?*

*Matt. xxv, 41.* Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire, prepared for the Devil and his angels.

*What sentence will he pronounce on the righteous?*

*Matt. xxv, 34.* Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world.

*What shall then take place?*

The world shall be destroyed by fire, and the wicked shall go away into everlasting punishment, but the righteous into life eternal; the misery of the former, and the happiness of the latter, being equally endless.

*Rev. xx, 11.* I saw a great white throne, and him that sat on it, from whose face the earth and the heaven fled away; and there was found no place for them.

*2 Peter iii, 10.* The heavens shall pass away with a great noise, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat; the earth also, and the works that are therein, shall be burned up.

*Psalm ix, 17.* The wicked shall be turned into hell, and all the nations that forget God.

*Rev. xxii, 4.* God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain; for the former things are passed away.

*My dear child, consider what has been just said: think upon all these serious things; and as you are exhorted by the holy Apostle Peter, "Be diligent, that you may be found of him in peace, without spot, and blameless;" for, "seeing all these things shall be dissolved, what manner of persons ought we to be in all holy conversation and godliness?"*

## APPENDIX TO No. II.

### A SHORT CATECHISM OF SCRIPTURE HISTORY.

#### (I.) THE HISTORY OF THE OLD TESTAMENT.

*How long was God in making the world?*

He made it by his Word in the space of six days, and he rested on the seventh, and called that day holy.

*Who were the first man and woman God made?*

Adam and Eve.

*In what state did God make them?*

God made them in his own likeness, in a holy and happy state.

*How did they behave themselves? Did they continue in this state?*

No: they sinned against God by eating of the fruit of a certain tree, which God had forbidden them on pain of death.

*How came they to eat of this fruit?*

The evil spirit, that entered into the Serpent, persuaded Eve to eat of it, and she persuaded Adam.

*What mischief followed from hence?*

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by Adam's disobedience, and spread among all his children.

*Were Adam's children all sinners?*

All of them were born in sin; but there were some in those early times who learned to know and worship the Lord, and were called the sons of God.

*Did the knowledge and worship of God abide in their families?*

In the following ages all mankind grew so bad, that God drowned the world by a flood of water.

*Who was saved when the world was drowned?*

Noah, a righteous man, was saved, with all his family, and a few living creatures of every kind.

*How was Noah saved?*

In an ark, or great vessel of wood, which God taught him to build.

*Who were the sons of Noah?*

Shem, Ham, and Japheth; and by them the world was peopled after the flood.

*Who was the most eminent servant of God, in the family of Shem?*

Abraham, who was called the father of believers, and the friend of God.

*Why was he called the father, that is, the pattern of believers?*

Because he believed certain promises of God, though contrary to the present appearance of things.

*What were those promises?*

(1.) That he should have a son when he was a hundred years old; (2.) That his children should possess the land of Canaan, wherein he had not a foot of ground; and, (3.) That all nations should be blessed by his offspring, that is, Christ.

*Why was Abraham called the friend of God?*

Because God made many visits to him, and he was very obedient to God.

*Which was the first great instance of Abraham's obedience?*

He left his own country at God's command, not knowing whither he was to go.

*Give another great instance of Abraham's obedience?*

He was ready to offer up in sacrifice his beloved son Isaac at the command of God.

*Was Isaac a good man?*

Yes; he feared the God of his father Abraham, and he went out to pray, and meditate, in the fields.

*Who were Isaac's two sons?*

Esau the eldest, and Jacob the youngest.

*What is remarkable concerning Esau?*

He despised the privilege of being the first-born, and sold it to Jacob for a mess of pottage.

*What is written concerning Jacob?*

He obtained his father's blessing by deceit; well as his brother's birth-right by craft.

*Why was his name called Israel?*

Because he afterwards became a very good man, and prevailed in obtaining a blessing from God, for which he had prayed.

*How many sons had Jacob or Israel?*

Twelve; who were called the Twelve Patriarchs or Fathers of the Twelve Tribes of Israel.

*Who was the most famous of Israel's sons?*

Joseph, whom his brethren sold into Egypt, and he afterwards became the ruler of the land under Pharaoh the King.

*Did not he then revenge himself upon his brethren?*

No; he sent for them and their families, together with his father, in the time of famine, and fed them all in the land of Egypt.

*Did the families of Israel continue to dwell in Egypt?*

Yes, till another Pharaoh, King of Egypt, made slaves of them, and drowned their male children; and then God delivered them by the hand of Moses.

*Who was this Moses?*

He was one of the children of Israel, who was wondrously saved from drowning by Pharaoh's own daughter, when he was a child.

*How did God appoint him to deliver Israel?*

God appeared to him in a burning bush, as he was keeping sheep, and sent him to Pharaoh, to bid him let Israel go.

*What did Moses do to prove that God had sent him?*

He wrought several miracles, or signs and wonders, in the sight of Pharaoh.

*How did Moses at last deliver the people from their slavery?*

When Pharaoh refused to let the people go, God gave him power to smite Egypt with many plagues.

*What was the last of those plagues which procured the release of Israel?*

An angel destroyed all the first-born of the Egyptians in one night, but he passed over and did not hurt any of the families of Israel.

*How was this kept in remembrance in following ages?*

God appointed the yearly sacrifice of a lamb in every family, which was called the Feast of the Passover.

*When Pharaoh let Israel go out of Egypt, how did they get over the Red Sea?*

Moses with his rod divided the waters of the sea asunder, and the people went through upon dry ground.

*What became of the Egyptians that followed them?*

When Moses stretched his hand over the sea, the waters returned upon the Egyptians, and they were all drowned.

*Whither did the children of Israel go then?*

They went through the wilderness where-soever God guided them, by a pillar of cloud

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*How long was it before they came to the land of Canaan, which God promised?*

They wandered forty years in the wilderness for their sins.

*What did they eat all that time?*

God fed them with manna, or bread that came down every night from heaven.

*What did they drink in the wilderness?*

Moses smote the rock with his rod, and waters gushed out in a river that followed them.

*What were the laws which God gave the Israelites, when he chose them for his own people?*

Some general laws that related to their behaviour as men, some special rules relating to their religion as a church, and others about their government as a nation.

*What were the general laws which related to their behaviour as men?*

Those laws which are commonly called moral, and which belong to all mankind; these are chiefly contained in the Ten Commandments.

*In what manner was this moral law, or Ten Commandments, given them?*

God spake it to them from Mount Sinai, with thunder and lightning, and then wrote it for them in two tables of stone.

*What were the special laws which God gave them, relating to their religion as a church?*

Many rules about the worship of God, about

their priests and sacrifices, about sprinkling of blood, and washing with water, and about holy times and holy places.

*What was the chief design of these ceremonies?*

Partly to keep them from the idolatry and evil customs of other nations, and partly to figure out the blessings of Christ and the Gospel.

*What were their peculiar laws, considered as a nation?*

Such as related to their peace and wars, to their houses and lands, to their wives and servants, to their lives and limbs.

*Why did God himself give them such particular rules about these common things?*

To distinguish them from all other nations as God's own people, and to show that he was their King as well as their God.

*Were the people of Israel obedient to God in their travels through the wilderness?*

No: they sinned grievously against him, and they were often punished by the hand of God, but he would not utterly destroy them.

*Who brought them into the land of Canaan after their forty years' wandering in the wilderness?*

Moses being dead, Joshua (whose name is the same with Jesus) brought them into the promised land.

*Did the Israelites behave themselves better when they were come to Canaan?*

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No : they frequently fell into idolatry, and worshipped the false gods of the nations round about them.

*In what manner did God show his displeasure for this sin ?*

He gave them up sometimes into the hands of their enemies, who plundered them and made slaves of them.

*How did God deliver them from the hands of their enemies ?*

When they cried to the Lord, he raised up Judges, who subdued their enemies, and delivered the people.

*What were the names of some of the Chief of these Judges ?*

Gideon and Jephthah, Samson, Eli, and Samuel.

*Who governed the people of Israel after the Judges ?*

They desired a King, like other nations, and God bade Samuel anoint Saul to be the first of their Kings.

*How did Saul behave himself ?*

He governed well for a little time, but afterwards he rebelled against God, and God removed him.

*What became of Saul at last ?*

Being forsaken of God, and being wounded in battle by the Philistines, he fell on his own sword and died.

*Who was the second King of Israel ?*

David, who was raised to the kingdom from keeping of sheep.

*What was David's character?*

He was a Prophet, and the man after God's own heart, who delivered Israel from their enemies, and ruled them well.

*But was not David guilty of some great sins?*

Yes; and God punished him for them in the great troubles he met with in his family.

*Who was the third King of Israel?*

Solomon, the son of David, who was the wisest of men.

*What did Solomon do for God and for the people?*

He built a very splendid temple for the worship of God at Jerusalem.

*What became of the people of Israel in the following ages?*

They were divided into two kingdoms which were called the kingdom of Judah, and the kingdom of Israel.

*How did they behave themselves toward God after this division?*

Most of their Kings, as well as the people, provoked God by their idols, and their great wickedness.

*How did God punish them for their crimes?*

When they would not hearken to the prophets which God sent among them, they were carried away captive by their enemies into the land of Assyria.

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*Did they never return again to their own land?*

Yes; after seventy years' captivity the tribe of Judah returned, with many of Benjamin and Levi, and they were all called Jews.

*What did they do at their return?*

They built the city of Jerusalem and the temple again, and they set up the worship of the true God.

*Did they continue afterwards to obey God, and dwell in their own land?*

Though they were guilty of many sins, they never fell into the worship of idols again: nor were they ever wholly driven again out of their own land, till after the coming of the Messiah the Saviour.

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(II.) THE HISTORY OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

*Who is the Messiah, the Saviour of mankind?*

Jesus Christ, the Son of God, who was sent down from heaven to save sinners.

*How did he come into the world?*

God prepared a body for him, which he assumed, being born of a woman.

*What notices were given of the coming of Christ the Saviour?*

Many promises had been given of him in former ages by the prophets, and more lately by an angel.

*What did the prophets foretell concerning the coming of Christ?*

Among many other things, they declared, that a Saviour should be born of the stock of Abraham, of the house of David, and in the town of Bethlehem.

*How did an angel give notice of his coming?*

The angel Gabriel foretold the birth of John the Baptist to prepare the way of Christ, and he told the mother of Jesus that she should bring forth the Son of God.

*Who was the mother of Christ?*

Mary, a virgin of the house of David.

*Who was the supposed father of Christ?*

Joseph the carpenter was supposed to be his father, because he married his mother, Mary.

*What further witness was given to Christ in his infancy?*

By angels from heaven, by wise men from the East, and by Simeon in the Temple.

*How did the angels bear witness to him?*

They sang praises to God in the air at his birth, and told the shepherds that they should find the child Jesus in a manger at Bethlehem.

*What witness did the wise men of the East bear to Jesus?*

They saw a strange star in the East, which led them to the house where the infant lay, and they came and worshipped him.

*What honour did Simeon do him in the Temple?*

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that he should see the Saviour before he died ; and he took Jesus in his arms, and acknowledged him to be the Christ.

*When did Christ begin his public ministry?*

At thirty years of age he came forth and was baptized by John, who was sent from God to preach and to baptize with water.

*What was the doctrine which John the Baptist preached?*

He reprov'd sinners ; he preached repentance and the forgiveness of sins ; and he directed his disciples to Jesus as the Saviour.

*What became of John the Baptist at last?*

He was beheaded by Herod, at the wicked request of his niece, when she had pleased him with her fine dancing.

*What honour was done to Christ at his baptism?*

The Spirit of God, like a dove, descended upon him, and a voice came from heaven, saying, This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased.

*What became of Christ immediately after his baptism?*

He was forty days in the wilderness, where he endured the temptations of the Devil, and overcame the tempter.

*What were the chief parts of the ministry of Christ in his life?*

These five, namely,—1. He fulfilled the whole law, and gave us a perfect example of piety towards God, and goodness to men.

2. He preached to the people his divine doctrine which he brought from heaven.

3. He wrought miracles to prove that he was sent from God.

4. He chose out his Apostles, and trained them up for their public service.

5. He appointed two lasting ordinances in his church.

*Wherein did he give an example of piety towards God?*

In his constant obedience to God his Father in all things, in his zeal for God's honour among men, and in his frequent converse with God in prayer.

*Wherein did he show a pattern of goodness towards men?*

He went about doing good to the bodies and souls of men; he was full of compassion to the miserable; and he took children in his arms and blessed them.

*What were the chief subjects of Christ's preaching to the people?*

These six things:—(1.) He explained the law of God to the people, and showed them that it required holiness in their thoughts, as well as in their words and actions.

(2.) He reprov'd and condemn'd many for their sinful and foolish traditions, and taught them that God did not regard ceremonies, so much as the great duties of love to God and love to men.

(3.) He preached the Gospel of pardon of

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sin and eternal life in heaven, to them that repent and believe in him.

(4.) He threatened the eternal punishment of hell to all wilful and obstinate sinners, particularly to hypocrites and unbelievers.

(5.) He sometimes declared and maintained his own commission, that he was sent from God to be the Saviour of men.

(6.) He foretold the destruction of Jerusalem, the dispersion of the Jews, and his own second coming in glory to raise the dead, and to judge the world.

*What were the chief miracles which he wrought to prove that he was sent from God?*

Such as these:—(1.) He fed many thousand persons twice with a very few loaves and fishes.

(2.) He gave sight to the blind, and hearing to the deaf; he made the dumb to speak, the lame to walk; and healed all manner of diseases by a word.

(3.) He commanded evil spirits to depart out of the bodies of many whom they had possessed.

(4.) He raised several persons from the dead, and one (namely, Lazarus) out of the grave.

*How did he train up his Apostles for their public service?*

In these four ways:—(1.) He explained to them in private what he taught the people by parables and similitudes in public.

(2.) He told them more plainly that he was the Messiah, the Saviour of the world, and that he should die as a ransom for sinners, and rise again the third day.

(3.) He prayed with them often, and taught them to pray.

(4.) He promised them to send the Spirit of God after his departure, to fit them for their public service.

*What were the two Ordinances which Christ appointed in his Church?*

He appointed Baptism and the Lord's Supper, to continue to the end of the world.

*Thus we have heard how Jesus lived: let us hear now in what manner he died?*

He was meek and patient, and resigned to the will of God in suffering and dying.

*What were his sharpest sufferings?*

The anguish which he endured in his soul in the garden just before his death, which made him sweat drops of blood.

*What kind of death did he die?*

He was crucified; that is, his hands and feet were nailed to a wooden cross, and there he hung till he died in extreme pain.

*When Jesus Christ had honoured God so much in his life, how came he to die so shameful a death?*

He was appointed of God to be a sacrifice to take away the sins of men, who had deserved to die.

*But what reason had men to kill him?*

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No just reason at all; but the teachers and rulers of the Jews hated his doctrine and reproofs, and were much enraged to see the people follow him.

*How did they lay hold of Jesus?*

They bribed Judas, one of his Apostles, to betray him into the hands of their officers, and he led them to his Master by night, and showed which was he by kissing him.

*Did none of the disciples defend their Lord and Master?*

Peter at first defended him with the sword; but afterwards his courage failed him so far as to deny that he knew him.

*Did Peter continue in his sin, or did he repent?*

Jesus cast his eyes upon him, and he repented and wept bitterly.

*Who condemned Christ to die?*

Caiaphas, the High Priest, condemned him as worthy of death; and Pontius Pilate, the Roman Governor, at the desire of the Jews, gave him up to be nailed to the cross.

*Was he crucified immediately, or did he suffer other injuries before his death?*

He was mocked, he was spit upon, he was crowned with thorns, he was scourged, and wickedly abused.

*In what company was he crucified?*

He was crucified in a most shameful manner between two thieves, as if he had been the chief of sinners.

*What miracles attended his death?*

The sun was darkened at noon for three hours together; there was an earthquake which opened many graves; and the veil of the temple was rent in two pieces.

*Who took care of his burial?*

Joseph of Arimathea, a rich man, and one of his Disciples, buried him in his own new tomb; and Pilate and the Jews set a guard of soldiers about it.

*When did he rise from the dead?*

On the first day of the week, after he had lain three days in the grave, that is, part of three days

*To whom did he appear after his rising again?*

He appeared many times to his Disciples; he ate and drank and talked with them, and gave them most certain proof of his resurrection.

*How long did he tarry on the earth after his rising from the dead?*

He tarried forty days, conversing with his Apostles, and instructed them further in the Gospel, and in the doctrines and rules of the kingdom.

*How did he go up to heaven?*

When he had given his Apostles their commission to preach the Gospel to all nations, and blessed them, they saw him carried up to heaven.

*What did the Disciples do when the Lord had left them?*

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They returned to Jerusalem, and waited for the Spirit of God to come upon them, according to the promise of Christ.

*What was the first thing they did towards their public work?*

They chose Matthias by prayer and by lot, to be an Apostle in the room of Judas the traitor.

*What became of Judas?*

When he saw that Christ was condemned, he went and hanged himself, and, falling down, his bowels gushed out.

*When did the Spirit of God come upon the Apostles and other Disciples?*

At the Feast of Pentecost, which was about ten days after Christ went to heaven.

*In what manner did the Spirit of God come upon them?*

A noise like a rushing wind filled the house where they were met, and cloven tongues of fire sat upon them.

*What was the first remarkable effect of the coming of the Spirit of God upon them?*

Each of them was enabled to preach the Gospel in strange languages.

*What was the doctrine they preached?*

That Jesus, who was crucified, was the Messiah, that is, the Christ, the Son of God, and the Saviour of men; and that sinners who repent and believe in his name shall be saved.

*What success had their preaching?*

Three thousand were converted and baptized in one day, and a great multitude afterwards.

*What miracles did they work to confirm their doctrine?*

Some that were cripples had the use of their limbs given them; multitudes of sick were healed by them; some persons were struck dead, and others raised to life.

*Had not other believers in Christ power to work miracles also?*

Yes; Jesus Christ communicated very great gifts and powers to them, by laying on of the hands of the Apostles.

*Were not the Apostles greatly persecuted?*

Yes; they were put in prison by the High Priest; they were beaten by order of the Council; James, the brother of John, was slain by Herod; and Peter was put in prison again in order to be put to death.

*Did God give them any miraculous deliverances?*

Several times when the Apostles were imprisoned they were released by angels.

*Who was one of the chief persecutors of the Christians at this time?*

Saul, a young man, a zealous Pharisee, who was afterwards called Paul.

*Did he live and die a persecutor?*

No; he was struck down to the ground, as he was going to Damascus to imprison the Christians, while a great light shone round

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about him, and Jesus Christ called him with a voice from heaven.

*What is afterwards related of him?*

That he became a zealous preacher of the Gospel; he was made the Apostle of the Gentiles, and spent his days in travelling to convert the heathen nations.

*What became of Paul at last?*

After he had done more services for Christ by preaching and writing than any of the other Apostles, and endured more sufferings in his life, he was put to death at Rome, as a martyr for Christ.

*Is there any further account given of Peter?*

When he had laid out his life in preaching the Gospel, and had written letters to the Christians, he was crucified in his old age, as Christ foretold to him.

*What is recorded concerning John the Apostle?*

After many labours in the ministry, he was banished to the isle of Patmos, where Jesus Christ appeared to him in visions, and instructed him by his Angel to write the book of the Revelation.

*What became of the other Apostles?*

They went into different places preaching the Gospel, and most of them were put to death for the sake of Christ.

## EXAMPLES OF PRAYER,

COMPOSED

FOR CHILDREN FROM SEVEN YEARS OLD  
TO TEN OR TWELVE.

### *The Child's daily Morning Prayer.*

GREAT and gracious God, who hast created all things by thy power, and governest all things by thy wisdom, who art the Author of all our blessings, by day and night: I give thee thanks that thou hast given me rest during the night past, and that I am brought to see another morning.

Blessed be thy goodness for my health, for my food and raiment, for the love of my friends, for all blessings in this life, and for my desire to attain that life which is immortal.

O God, be merciful to me a miserable sinner, for his sake whom "thou hast exalted to be a Prince and a Saviour, to give repentance and forgiveness of sins" Help me to feel, bewail, and forsake my offences; and may I never want the comfortable assurance of thy forgiveness of them, and of thy love to me, in the blessed Son of thy eternal love.

O teach me to know thee, my God, and Jesus Christ whom thou hast sent. Give me to fear thee, and to love thee, to trust and delight in thee, and to hate all evil. Strengthen me, O Lord, with thy continued grace, that no temptations may prevail against me; and that I, through this day, and to the end of my life, may cleave to thee, and follow thee in righteousness of life, in lowliness of mind, and in purity of heart.

Bless our Sovereign the Queen, and all who are in authority under her, and grant that we may see good

