

Sunday School Memory Verse:

Who is like you, O Lord, among the gods? Who is like you, majestic in holiness,
awesome in glorious deeds, doing wonders?

Exodus 15:11

6. Are there more gods than one?

No. There is only one God.

(Deuteronomy 6:4; Jeremiah 10:10; Mark 12:29; Acts 17:22-31)

7. In how many persons does this one God exist?

In three Persons.

(Matthew 3:16, 17; John 5:23; 10:30; 14:9,10; 15:26; 16:13-15; 1 John 5:20, 2 John 9; Revelation 1:4, 5)

8. Who are these three Persons?

The Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.

(Matthew 28:19; 1 Corinthians 8:6; 2 Corinthians 13:14; 1 Peter 1:2; Jude 20, 21)

9. Who is God?

God is a Spirit and does not have a body like men.

(John 4:24; 2 Corinthians 3:17; 1 Timothy 1:17)

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15. Who wrote the Bible?

Holy men who were taught by the Holy Spirit.

(1 Peter 1:20,21; Acts 1:16; 2 Timothy 3:16; 1 Peter 1:10, 11)

16. Who were our first parents?

Adam and Eve.

(Genesis 2:18-25; 3:20; 5:1, 2; Acts 17:26; 1 Timothy 2:13)

17. Of what were our first parents made?

God made the body of Adam out of the ground and formed Eve from the body of Adam.

(Genesis 2:7; 21-23; 3:19; Psalm 103:14)

18. What did God give Adam and Eve besides bodies?

He gave them souls that could never die.

(1 Corinthians 15:45; Ecclesiastes 12:7; Zechariah 12:1)

19. Do you have a soul as well as a body?

Yes. I have a soul that can never die.

(Matthew 10:28; Mark 8:34-38; 12:30)

20. How do you know that you have a soul?

Because the Bible tells me so.

(Matthew 10:28; Mark 8:34-38; 12:30)

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53. How can you receive the Holy Spirit?

We receive the Holy Spirit from the Father and the Son when we trust and love Jesus Christ.

*(John 14:15-31; Romans 8:9-11; Ephesians 1:13, 14; Ephesians 4:30;
2 Timothy 1:9; 2 Corinthians 1:22)*

54. How were godly persons saved before the coming of Christ?

By believing in the Savior to come.

(John 8:56; Galatians 3:8, 9; 1 Corinthians 10:1-4; Hebrews 9:15; 11:13)

55. How did they show their faith?

By offering sacrifices on God's altar.

(Exodus 24:3-8; 1 Chronicles 29:20-25; Hebrews 9:19-23; 10:1; 11:28)

56. What did these sacrifices represent?

Christ, the Lamb of God, who was to die for sinners.

*(Exodus 12:46; John 19:36; Hebrews 9 and 10; John 1:29; 1 Corinthians 5:7;
1 Peter 1:19)*

57. What does Christ do for His people?

He does the work of a prophet, a priest, and a king.

(Matthew 13:57; John 18:37; Hebrews 1:1-3; 5:5-10; Revelation 1:5)

58. Why is Christ a prophet?

Because He teaches us the will of God.

*(Deuteronomy 18:15, 18; John 1:18; 4:25; 14:23, 24; 1
John 5:20)*

59. Why is Christ a priest?

Because He died for our sins and prays to God for us. (Psalm 110:4; 1 Timothy 2:5, 6; Hebrews

4:14-16; 7:24, 25; 1 John 2:1, 2)

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104. What is the second petition?

"Thy kingdom come."

(Matthew 6:10; Luke 11:2)

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

That the gospel may be preached in all the world and believed and obeyed by us and all men.

(Matthew 28:18-20; John 17:20, 21; Acts 8:12; 28:30, 31; 2 Thessalonians 3:1)

106. What is the third petition?

"Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven."

(Matthew 6:10; Luke 11:2)

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

That men on earth may serve God as the elect angels do in Heaven.

(Psalm 67; 103:19-22; John 9:31; Revelation 4:11)

108. What is the fourth petition?

"Give us this day our daily bread."

(Matthew 6:11; Luke 11:3)

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

That God will give us all things needful for our bodies.

(Psalm 145:15, 16; Proverbs 30:8,9; 1 Timothy 4:4-5)

110. What is the fifth petition?

"And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors."

(Matthew 6:12; Luke 11:4)

111. What do we pray for in the fifth petition?

That God will forgive our sins and help us to forgive those who have sinned against us.

(Psalm 51; Matthew 5:23, 24; 18:21-35; 1 John 4:20, 21)

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32. What is effectual calling?

Effectual calling is the work of God the Father's power and grace, whereby He, by His Word and Spirit, invites and draws His elect unto Jesus Christ; convincing them of their sin and misery, enlightening their minds in the knowledge of Christ, and renewing their wills, thereby persuading and enabling them to embrace Jesus Christ, freely offered to all in the gospel.

(Deuteronomy 30:6; Psalm 110:3; Ezekiel 36:26-27; Matthew 11:25-28; 16:16-17; John 1:12-13; 3:5; 6:44-45; 63; 16:8-11; acts 26:18; Romans 8:29-30; 1 Corinthians 1:9; Philippians 2:13; 2 Thessalonians 2:13-14; 2 Timothy 1:8-9; James 1:18; 1 Peter 1:23, 25)

33. What benefits do those who are effectually called partake of in this life?

Those who are effectually called partake in this life of justification, adoption and sanctification, and the many benefits that flow through them.

(Romans 8:30; 1 Corinthians 1:26, 30; 6:11; Ephesians 1:5)

34. What is justification?

Justification is an act of God's free grace unto sinners effectually called to Jesus Christ, wherein He pardons all their sins, and accepts them as righteous in His sight, only for the righteousness of Christ imputed to them, and received by faith alone.

(Romans 3:24-25; 4:6-8; 5:17-19; 8:0; 2 Corinthians 5:19, 21; Galatians 2:16; Philippians 3:9)

35. What is adoption?

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

(John 1:12; Romans 8:17; 1 John 3:1)

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95. How is the Word made effectual to salvation?

The Spirit of God makes the reading, but especially the preaching of the Word, an effectual means of convincing and converting sinners and of building up believers in holiness and comfort through faith unto salvation.

(Nehemiah 8:8; Psalm 19:7-8; Acts 20:32; Romans 1:16; 10:13-17; 15:4; 1 Corinthians 1:21; 14:24-25; 1 Thessalonians 1:6; 1 Timothy 4:13, 16; 2 Timothy 3:15-17)

96. How is the Word to be read and heard, that it may become effectual to salvation?

That the Word may become effectual to salvation, the hearers of the Word must attend to it with diligence, preparation and prayer; receive it with faith and love, hide it in their hearts, and practice it in their lives.

(Psalm 119:11, 18; Proverbs 8:34; Luke 8:15; 2 Thessalonians 2:10; Hebrews 4:2; James 1:25; 1 Peter 2:1-2)

97. What is an ordinance of the new covenant?

An ordinance of the new covenant is a holy ritual instituted by Jesus Christ, wherein, by sensible signs, Christ and the benefits of the new covenant are represented to believers, and they are built up in holiness and comfort through faith in Christ as they participate in them.

(1 Corinthians 11:23-26)

98. What are the ordinances of the new covenant?

The ordinances of the new covenant are baptism and the Lord's Supper.

(Matthew 28:19; 1 Corinthians 11:23-26)

99. How do baptism and the Lord's Supper benefit believers?

Baptism and the Lord's Supper benefit believers, not from any virtue in them, or in him that administers them; but only by the blessing of Christ, and the working of His Spirit in those who by faith in Christ receive them.

(1 Corinthians 3:6-7; 1 Peter 3:21)

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26. What do you believe when you say, “I believe in God the Father, Almighty, Maker of Heaven and Earth?”

That the eternal Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who out of nothing created Heaven and Earth and everything in them, who still upholds and rules them by His eternal counsel and providence, is my God and Father because of Christ His Son. I trust Him so much that I do not doubt He will provide whatever I need for body and soul, and He will turn to my good whatever adversity He sends me in this sad world. He is able to do this because He is Almighty God; He desires to do this because He is a faithful Father.

(Genesis 1 and 2; Exodus 20:11; Psalm 33:6; Isaiah 44:24; 14:15; Psalm 104; Matthew 6:30; 10:29; Ephesians 1:11; John 1:12, 13; Romans 8:15, 16; Galatians 4:4-7; Ephesians 1:5; Psalm 55:22; Matthew 6:25, 26; Luke 12:22-31; Romans 8:28; Genesis 18:14; Romans 8:31-39; Matthew 7:9-11)

27. What do you understand by the providence of God?

Providence is the almighty and ever present power of God by which He upholds, as with His hand, heaven and earth and all creatures, and so rules them that rain and drought, fruitful and lean years, food and drink, health and sickness, prosperity and poverty—all things, in fact, come to us not by chance but from His Fatherly hand.

(Jeremiah 23:23, 24; Acts 17:24-28; Hebrews 1:3; Jeremiah 5:24; Acts 14:15-17; John 9:3; Proverbs 22:2; 16:33; Matthew 10:29)

28. How does the knowledge of God’s creation and providence help us?

We can be patient when things go against us, thankful when things go well, and for the future we can have good confidence in our faithful God and Father that nothing will separate us from His love. All creatures are so completely in His hand that without His will they can neither move nor be moved.

(Job 1:21, 22; James 1:3; Deuteronomy 8:10; 1 Thessalonians 5:18; Psalm 55:22; Romans 5:3-5; 8:38, 39; Job 1:12, 2:6; Proverbs 21:1; Acts 17:24-28)

29. Why is the Son of God called “Jesus” meaning “Savior”?

Because He saves us from our sins. Salvation cannot be found in anyone else; it is futile to look for any salvation elsewhere.

(Matthew 1:21; Hebrews 7:25; Isaiah 43:11; John 15:5; Acts 4:11, 12; 1 Timothy 2:5)

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80. We have been delivered from our misery by God's grace alone through Christ and not because we have earned it: Why then must we still do good?

To be sure, Christ has redeemed us by His blood. But we do good because Christ by His Spirit is also renewing us to be like Himself, so that in all our living we may show that we are thankful to God for all He has done for us, and so that He may be praised through us. And we do good so that we may be assured of our faith by its fruits, and so that by our godly living our neighbors may be won over to Christ.

(Romans 6:13; 12:1, 2; 1 Peter 2:5-10; Matthew 5:16; 1 Corinthians 6:19, 20; Matthew 7:17, 18; Galatians 5:22-24; 2 Peter 1:10, 11; Matthew 5:14-16; Romans 14:17-19; 1 Peter 2:12; 3:1, 2)

81. Can those be saved who do not turn to God from their ungrateful and shameless ways?

By no means. Scripture tells us that no unchaste person, no idolater, adulterer, thief, no covetous person, no drunkard, slanderer, robber, or the like will inherit the kingdom of God.

(1 Corinthians 6:9, 10; Galatians 5:19-21; Ephesians 5:1-20; 1 John 3:14)

82. What is involved in genuine repentance or conversion?

Two things: the dying-away of the old self, and the coming-to-life of the new.

(Romans 6:1-11; 2 Corinthians 5:17; Ephesians 4:22-24; Colossians 3:5-10)

83. What is the dying-away of the old self?

It is to be genuinely sorry for sin, to hate it more and more, and to run away from it.

(Psalm 51:3; 4, 17; Joel 2:12, 13; Romans 8:12, 13; 2 Corinthians 7:10)

84. What is the coming-to-life of the new self?

It is a wholehearted joy in God through Christ and a delight to do every kind of good as God wants us to.

(Psalm 51:8, 12; Isaiah 57:15; Romans 5:1; 14:17; 6:10, 11; Galatians 2:20)