

# King's Church Confession

## I. The Scriptures

The Scriptures of the Old and New Testament were given by inspiration of God, and are the only sufficient, certain, infallible, and authoritative rule of all saving knowledge, faith, and obedience. (*Ps. 19:7; 2 Tim. 3:15-17; 2 Pet. 1:19-21*)

## II. God

There is but one God, the Maker, Preserver, and Ruler of all things, having in and of himself, all perfections, and being infinite in them all; and to Him all creatures owe the highest love, reverence, and obedience. (*Deut. 6:4; Ps. 145:3; John 1:3; 1 Cor. 8:4-6; 1 Tim. 1:17*)

## III. The Trinity

God is revealed to us as Father, Son, and Holy Spirit each with distinct personal properties, but without division of nature, essence, or being. This doctrine of the Trinity is the foundation of all our communion with God and of our comforting dependence on him. (*Matt. 3:16-17; 28:19; 2 Cor. 13:14, John 14:11*)

## IV. Providence

God from eternity decrees all things that come to pass, and perpetually upholds, directs, and governs all creatures and all events; yet so as not in any way to be author or approver of sin nor to destroy the will and responsibility of intelligent creatures. (*Isa. 46:9- 11; Prov. 16:33; Col. 1:17; Heb. 1:3; Jas. 1:13-15*)

## V. Election

Election is God's eternal choice of some persons unto everlasting life — not because of foreseen merit or faith in them, but of His mere mercy in Christ— in consequence of which choice they are called, justified, and glorified. (*Rom. 8:28-30; 1 Cor. 1:27-29; Eph. 1:4, 11*)

## VI. The Fall of Man

God created man, male and female, in His own image, and gave him a righteous law, which would have led to life if he had kept it but threatened death if he broke it. Through the temptation of Satan, he transgressed the command of God, and fell from his original holiness and righteousness; whereby his posterity inherit a nature corrupt and wholly opposed to God and His law, are under condemnation, and as soon as they are capable of moral action, become actual transgressors. (*Gen. 1:26-27; 3:1-7; Rom. 5:12-19; Eph. 2:1-3*)

## **VII. Covenant**

Since man brought himself under the curse of the law by his fall, it pleased the Lord to make a covenant of grace, wherein He freely offers to sinners life and salvation in Jesus Christ, requiring of them faith in Him that they may be saved. This covenant is revealed in the gospel, and it is alone by the grace of this covenant have those saved from among the posterity of fallen Adam obtained life and blessed immortality. (*Gen. 2:17; Gal. 3:10; Rom. 3:20-21, 8:3; John 3:16; Ezek. 36:26-27; John 6:44-45; Ps. 110:3*)

## **VIII. The Mediator**

Jesus Christ, the only begotten Son of God, truly God and truly man, is the divinely appointed mediator between God and man. Having taken upon Himself human nature, yet without sin, He perfectly fulfilled the law; suffered, and died upon the cross for the salvation of sinners. He was buried, and rose again the third day, and ascended to His Father, at whose right hand He ever lives to make intercession for His people. He will return again visibly and bodily. He is the only Mediator, the Prophet, Priest, and King of the Church, and Sovereign of the Universe. (*Isa. 53:10-12; John 1:1, 14; Acts 1:9-11; Rom. 3:21-26; 8:34; 1 Cor. 15:3-4; Gal. 3:13; 1 Tim. 2:5; Heb. 1:1-3*)

## **IX. Regeneration**

Regeneration is a change of heart, wrought by the Holy Spirit, who gives life to those who are dead in trespasses and sins enlightening their minds spiritually and savingly to understand the Word of God, and renewing their whole nature, so that they love and practice holiness. It is a work of God's free and special grace alone. (*Eph. 2:1-6; Tit. 3:5; 1 John 5:1*)

## **X. Repentance**

Repentance is an evangelical grace, wherein a person being by the Holy Spirit, made sensible of the manifold evil of his sin, humbles himself for it, with godly sorrow, detestation of it, and self-abhorrence, with a purpose and endeavor to walk before God so as to please Him in all things. (*Acts 2:37-38; 11:18; 2 Cor. 7:10-11*)

## **XI. Faith**

Saving faith is the belief, on God's authority, of whatever is revealed in His word concerning Christ; accepting and resting upon Him alone for justification and eternal life. It is wrought in the heart by the Holy Spirit, and is accompanied by all other saving graces, and leads to a life of holiness. (*Rom. 3:27-28; 4:1-5; 4:17-25; 10:14, 17; Phil. 1:29; Eph. 2:8; Jas. 2:14-26*)

## **XII. Justification**

Justification is God's gracious and full acquittal of sinners, who believe in Christ, from all sin, through the satisfaction that Christ has made; not for anything wrought in them or done by them; but on account of the obedience and satisfaction of Christ, His undergoing in their stead the penalty due to them, and they receiving and resting on Him and His righteousness by faith. (*Acts 13:38-39; Rom. 3:21-26; 8:34; 10:3-4; 2 Cor. 5:21; Phil. 3:9*)

## **XIII. Sanctification**

Those who have been united to Christ and regenerated are also sanctified by God's word and Spirit dwelling in them. This sanctification is progressive through the supply of Divine strength, which all saints seek to obtain, pressing after a heavenly life in heartfelt obedience to all Christ's commands. (*Jer. 31:31-34; Ezek. 36:27-27; Rom. 8:1-17; Gal. 5:13-24; 2 Pet. 1:3-11*)

## **XIV. Perseverance of the Saints**

Those whom God has accepted in the Beloved, and sanctified by His Spirit, will never totally nor finally fall away from the state of grace, but shall certainly persevere to the end; and though they may fall through neglect and temptation, into sin, whereby they grieve the Spirit, impair their graces and comforts, bring reproach on the church, and temporal judgments on themselves, yet they shall be renewed again unto repentance, and be kept by the power of God through faith unto salvation. (*John 6:37-40; 10:28-29; Rom. 8:28-39; 1 Cor. 1:8-9; Phil. 1:6*)

## **XV. The Church**

The Lord Jesus is the head of the church, which is composed of all His true disciples, and in Him is invested supremely all power for its government. According to His commandment, Christians are to associate themselves into particular churches; and to each of these churches He has given needful authority for administering that order, discipline, and worship which He has appointed. The regular officers of a church are Elders and Deacons. (*John 10:16; Acts 20:17, 28; Eph. 1:22; 5:23; 1 Tim. 3:1-13; 5:17-18; Tit. 1:5-9; Heb. 10:25*)

## **XVI. Baptism**

Baptism is an ordinance of the Lord Jesus, obligatory upon every believer, wherein he is immersed in water in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit, as a sign of his fellowship with the death and resurrection of Christ, of remission of sins, and of giving himself up to God, to live and walk in newness of life. It is prerequisite to church fellowship and to participation in the Lord's Supper. (*Matt. 28:19; Acts 2:38; Rom. 6:3-5; 1 Cor. 12:13*)

## **XVII. The Lord's Supper**

The Lord's Supper is an ordinance of Jesus Christ, to be administered with the elements of bread and the fruit of the vine, and to be observed by His churches till the end of the world. It is in no sense a sacrifice, but is designed to commemorate His death, to confirm the faith and other graces of Christians, and to be a bond, pledge, and renewal of their communion with Him, and of their church fellowship. (*Matt. 26:26-29; 1 Cor. 10:16-17; 11:23-34*)

## **XVIII. The Lord's Day**

The Lord's Day is a Christian institution for regular observance, and should be employed in exercises of worship and spiritual devotion, both public and private. (*Acts 20:7; 1 Cor. 16:1-2; Rev. 1:10*)

## **XIX. Liberty of Conscience**

God alone is Lord of the conscience; and He has left it free from the doctrines and commandments of men, which are in anything contrary to His word, or not contained in it. Civil magistrates being ordained of God, subjection in all lawful things commanded by them ought to be yielded by us in the Lord, not only for wrath, but also for conscience sake. (*Matt. 15:9; Rom. 13:1-7; 14:4; Acts 5:29; Col. 2:20-23*)

## **XX. Marriage**

Marriage is the uniting of one man and one woman in covenant commitment for a lifetime. It is God's unique gift to reveal the union between Christ and His church and to provide for the man and the woman in marriage the framework for intimate companionship, the channel of sexual expression according to biblical standards, and the means for procreation of the human race. (*Gen. 2:24, Mal. 2:15; Matt. 19:5-6; Eph. 5:22-33; Gen. 2:18; Gen 1:28; 1 Cor. 7:2,9*)

## **XXI. The Resurrection**

The bodies of men after death return to dust, but their spirits return immediately to God—the righteous to rest with Him; the wicked, to be reserved under darkness to the judgment. At the last day, the bodies of all the dead, both just and unjust, will be raised. (*John 5:28-29; 1 Cor. 15:12-28; 2 Cor. 5:1-10; Phil. 1:23*)

## **XXII. The Judgment**

God has appointed a day, wherein He will judge the world by Jesus Christ, when every one shall receive according to his deeds; the wicked shall go into everlasting punishment; the righteous, into everlasting life. (*Matt. 25:46; John 5:22, 27-29; Acts 17:31; Rom. 2:6-11; 2 Cor. 5:10; 2 Thess. 1:7-10; 2 Tim. 4:8; Rev. 7:13-17; 14:9-11*)