

SOVEREIGN KING CHURCH FAMILY CATECHISM

Q. 1. Who made you?

A. God.

Q. 2. What else did God make?

A. God made all things.

Q. 3. Why did God make you and all things?

A. For his own glory.

Q. 4. How can you glorify God?

A. By loving him and doing what he commands.

Q. 5. Why ought you to glorify God?

A. Because he made me and takes care of me.

Q. 6. Are there more gods than one?

A. There is only one God.

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

A. In three persons.

Q. 8. Who are they?

A. The Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.

Q. 9. What is God?

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

Q. 10. Where is God?

A. God is everywhere.

Q. 11. Can you see God?

A. No; I cannot see God, but he always sees me.

Q. 12. Does God know all things?

A. Yes; nothing can be hidden from God.

Q. 13. Can God do all things?

A. Yes; God can do all his holy will.

Q. 14. Where do you learn how to love and obey God?

A. In the Bible alone.

Q. 15. Who wrote the Bible?

A. Holy men who were taught by the Holy Spirit.

Q. 16. Who were our first parents?

A. Adam and Eve.

Q. 17. Of what were our first parents made?

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

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

A. He gave them souls that could never die.

Q. 19. Have you a soul as well as a body?

A. Yes; I have a soul that can never die.

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

A. Because the Bible tells me so.

Q. 21. In what condition did God make Adam and Eve?

A. He made them holy and happy.

Q. 22. What is a covenant?

A. An agreement between two or more persons.

Q. 23. What covenant did God make with Adam?

A. The covenant of works.

Q. 24. What was Adam bound to do by the covenant of works?

A. To obey God perfectly.

Q. 25. What did God promise in the covenant of works?

A. To reward Adam with life if he obeyed him.

Q. 26. What did God threaten in the covenant of works?

A. To punish Adam with death if he disobeyed.

Q. 27. Did Adam keep the covenant of works?

A. No; he sinned against God.

Q. 28. What is Sin?

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

Q. 29. What is meant by want of conformity?

A. Not being or doing what God requires.

Q. 30. What is meant by transgression?

A. Doing what God forbids.

Q. 31. What was the sin of our first parents?

A. Eating the forbidden fruit.

Q. 32. Who tempted them to this sin?

A. The devil tempted Eve, and she gave the fruit to Adam.

Q. 33. What befell our first parents when they had sinned?

A. Instead of being holy and happy, they became sinful and miserable.

Q. 34. Did Adam act for himself alone in the covenant of works?

A. No; he represented all his posterity.

Q. 35. What effect had the sin of Adam on all mankind?

A. All mankind are born in a state of sin and misery.

Q. 36. What is that sinful nature which we inherit from Adam called?

A. Original sin.

Q. 37. What does every sin deserve?

A. The wrath and curse of God.

Q. 38. Can any one go to heaven with this sinful nature?

A. No; our hearts must be changed before we can be fit for heaven.

Q. 39. What is a change of heart called?

A. Regeneration.

Q. 40. Who can change a sinner's heart?

A. The Holy Spirit alone.

Q. 41. Can any one be saved through the covenant of works?

A. None can be saved through the covenant of works.

Q. 42. Why can none be saved through the covenant of works?

A. Because all have broken it, and are condemned by it

Q. 43. With whom did God the Father make the covenant of grace?

A. With Christ, his eternal Son.

Q. 44. Whom did Christ represent in the covenant of grace?

A. His elect people.

Q. 45. What did Christ undertake in the covenant of grace?

A. To keep the whole law for his people, and to suffer the punishment due to their sins.

Q. 46. Did our Lord Jesus Christ ever commit the least sin?

A. No; he was holy, blameless, and undefiled.

Q. 47. How could the Son of God suffer?

A. Christ, the Son of God, became man that he might obey and suffer in our nature.

Q. 48. What is meant by the Atonement?

A. Christ's satisfying divine justice, by his sufferings and death, in the place of sinners.

Q. 49. What did God the Father undertake in the covenant of grace?

A. To justify and sanctify those for whom Christ should die.

Q. 50. What is justification?

A. It is God's forgiving sinners, and treating them as if they had never sinned.

Q. 51. What is sanctification?

A. It is God's making sinners holy in heart and conduct.

Q. 52. For whom did Christ obey and suffer?

A. For those whom the Father had given him.

Q. 53. What kind of life did Christ live on earth?

A. A life of poverty and suffering.

Q. 54. What kind of death did Christ die?

A.

Q. 55. Who will be saved?

A. Only those who repent of sin, believe in Christ, and lead holy lives.

Q. 56. What is it to repent?

A. To be sorry for sin, and to hate and forsake it because it is displeasing to God.

Q. 57. What is it to believe or have faith in Christ?

A. To trust in Christ alone for salvation.

Q. 58. Can you repent and believe in Christ by your own power?

A. No; I can do nothing good without the help of God's Holy Spirit.

Q. 59. How can you get the help of the Holy Spirit?

A. God has told us that we must pray to him for the Holy Spirit.

Q. 60. How long ago is it since Christ died?

A. More than nineteen hundred years.

Q. 61. How were pious persons saved before the coming of Christ?

A. By believing in a Savior to come.

Q. 62. How did they show their faith?

A. By offering sacrifices on God's altar.

Q. 63. What did these sacrifices represent?

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

Q. 64. What offices has Christ?

A. Christ has three offices.

Q. 65. What are they?

A. The offices of a prophet, of a priest, and of a king.

Q. 66. How is Christ a prophet?

A. Because he teaches us the will of God.

Q. 67. How is Christ a priest?

A. Because he died for our sins and pleads with God for us.

Q. 68. How is Christ a king?

A. Because he rules over us and defends us.

Q. 69. Why do you need Christ as a prophet?

A. Because I am ignorant.

Q. 70. Why do you need Christ as a priest?

A. Because I am guilty.

Q. 71. Why do you need Christ as a king?

A. Because I am weak and helpless.

Q. 72. How many commandments did God give on Mount Sinai?

A. Ten commandments.

Q. 73. What are the ten commandments sometimes called?

A. The Decalogue.

Q. 74. What do the first four commandments teach?

A. Our duty to God.

Q. 75. What do the last six commandments teach?

A. Our duty to our fellow men.

Q. 76. What is the sum of the ten commandments?

A. To love God with all my heart, and my neighbor as myself.

Q. 77. Who is your neighbor?

A. All my fellow men are my neighbors.

Q. 78. Is God pleased with those who love and obey him?

A. Yes; he says, "I love them that love me."

Q. 79. Is God displeased with those who do not love and obey him?

A. Yes; "God is angry with the wicked every day."

Q. 80. What is the first commandment?

A. The first commandment is, "You shall have no other gods before me."

Q. 81. What does God forbid in the first commandment?

A. In the first commandment, God forbids us to have any other gods.

Q.82. What does God require in the first commandment?

A. In the first commandment, God requires that we fear, love and trust Him above all things. We fear God above all things when we revere Him alone, honor Him with our lives and avoid what displeases Him. We love God above all things when we cling to Him alone as our God and gladly devote our lives to His service. We trust in God above all things when we commit our lives completely to His keeping and rely on Him for help in every need.

Q. 83. What is the second commandment?

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

Q. 84. What does God forbid in the second commandment?

A. In the second commandment, God forbids the worship of Himself through images, or any other way not appointed in His Word.

Q. 85. What does God require in the second commandment?

A. In the second commandment, God requires the receiving, observing, and keeping pure and entire, all such religious worship and ordinances as God has appointed in His Word.

Q. 86. What is the third commandment?

A. The third commandment is, "You shall not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that takes His name in vain."

Q. 87. What does God forbid in the third commandment?

A. In the third commandment, God forbids the misuse of His Name.

Q. 88. What does God require in the third commandment?

A. In the third commandment, God requires the holy and reverent use of His name, titles, attributes, ordinances, Word and works.

Q. 89. What is the fourth commandment?

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

Q. 90. What does the fourth commandment teach us?

A. To keep the Sabbath holy.

Q. 91. What day of the week is the Christian Sabbath?

A. The first day of the week, called the Lord's day.

Q. 92. Why is it called the Lord's day?

A. Because on that day Christ rose from the dead.

Q. 93. How should the Sabbath be spent?

A. In prayer and praise, in hearing and reading God's Word, and in doing good to our fellow men.

Q. 94. What is the fifth commandment?

A. The fifth commandment is, "Honor your father and your mother; that your days may be long upon the land which the Lord your God gives you."

Q. 95. What is required in the fifth commandment?

A. The fifth commandment requires preserving the honor, and performing the duties, belonging to everyone in the places God calls them to as children, parents, husbands, wives, servants, citizens, and civil magistrates.

Q. 96. What is forbidden in the fifth commandment?

A. The fifth commandment forbids the neglecting of, or doing anything against, the honor and duty which belongs to everyone in the stations of life God calls them to.

Q. 97. What is the reason given for the fifth commandment?

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

Q. 98. What is the sixth commandment?

A. The sixth commandment is, "You shall not murder."

Q. 99. What does God forbid in the sixth commandment?

A. In the sixth commandment, God forbids the taking away of our own lives or the life of our neighbor unjustly.

Q. 100. What does God require of us in the sixth commandment?

A. In the sixth commandment, God requires all endeavors to preserve our own life and the lives of others from unjust death.

Q. 101. Has God given us a right to life?

A. Yes, God has given us a right to life. God expects us to guard our own life so that we can continue to serve Him until our natural death or until He calls us to lay down our life. Also, if we witness our neighbor being harmed, God expects us to defend and help that person.

Q. 102. Does God ever take away our right to life?

A. Yes, our right to life can be forfeited by committing an act for which God requires the death penalty.

Q. 103. What is abortion?

A. Abortion is the murder of a pre-born child, and therefore, is forbidden by God.

Q. 104. Does the Church condemn the act of abortion?

A. Historically, the Church has always affirmed the humanity of the pre-born child, and affirmed that abortion is murder, and therefore, the Church condemns abortion. Any church which teaches otherwise is a false church.

Q. 105. Do we have an obligation to act on behalf of pre-born babies threatened by abortion?

A. Yes, we have a holy obligation to act on behalf of pre-born babies threatened by abortion because they are our neighbors and Jesus taught: "Love your neighbor as yourself."

Q. 106. What is the seventh commandment?

A. The seventh commandment is, "You shall not commit adultery."

Q. 107. What does God forbid in the seventh commandment?

A. In the seventh commandment, God forbids all unchaste thought, words, and actions.

Q. 108. What does God require of us in the seventh commandment?

A. In the seventh commandment, God requires the preservation of our own, and our neighbor's chastity, in heart, speech, and behavior.

Q. 109. What is the eighth commandment?

A. The eighth commandment is, "You shall not steal."

Q. 110. What does God forbid in the eighth commandment?

A. In the eighth commandment, God forbids every kind of robbery, theft, or dishonest gain. Whether by an individual, the State, or any other group.

Q. 111. What does God require of us in the eighth commandment?

A. In the eighth commandment, God requires us to be honest and industrious, and to help our neighbor in their need.

Q. 112. What is the ninth commandment?

A. The ninth commandment is, "You shall not bear false witness against your neighbor."

Q.113. What does God forbid in the ninth commandment?

A. In the ninth commandment, God forbids us to slander our neighbor or damage our neighbor's reputation.

Q. 114. What does God require of us in the ninth commandment?

A. In the ninth commandment, God requires us to defend our neighbor, that is, we should speak up for and protect our neighbor from false accusations.

Q. 115. What is the tenth commandment?

A. The tenth commandment is, "You shall not covet your neighbor's house, you shall not covet your neighbor's wife, nor his manservant, nor his maidservant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor anything that is your neighbor's."

Q. 116. What does God forbid in the tenth commandment?

A. In the tenth commandment, God forbids every sinful desire to get our neighbor's possessions openly or by trickery.

Q. 117. What does God require of us in the tenth commandment?

A. In the tenth commandment, God requires us to be content with what He has given us and to assist our neighbor in keeping what God has given that person.

Q. 118. Can any man keep these ten commandments perfectly?

A. No mere man, since the fall of Adam, ever did or can keep the ten commandments perfectly.

Q. 119. Of what use are the ten commandments to us?

A. They teach us our duty and show our need of a Savior.

Q. 120. What is prayer?

A. Prayer is asking God for things which he has promised to give.

Q. 121. In whose name should we pray?

A. Only in the name of Christ.

Q. 122. What has Christ given us to teach us how to pray?

A. The Lord's Prayer.

Q. 123. Repeat the Lord's Prayer.

A. 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 debts, as we forgive our debtors. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil: For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. Amen.

Q. 124. How many petitions are there in The Lord's Prayer?

A. Six.

Q. 125. What is the first petition?

A. "Hallowed be thy name."

Q. 126. What do we pray for in the first petition?

A. That God's name may be honored by us and all men.

Q. 127. What is the second petition?

A. "Thy kingdom come."

Q. 128. What do we pray for in the second petition?

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

Q. 129. What is the third petition?

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

Q. 130. What do we pray for in the third petition?

A. That men on earth may serve God as the angels do in heaven.

Q. 131. What is the fourth petition?

A. "Give us this day our daily bread."

Q. 132. What do we pray for in the fourth petition?

A. That God would give us all things needful for our bodies and souls.

Q. 133. What is the fifth petition?

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

Q. 134. What do we pray for in the fifth petition?

A. That God would pardon our sins for Christ's sake, and enable us to forgive those who have injured us.

Q. 135. What is the sixth petition?

A. "And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil."

Q. 136. What do we pray for in the sixth petition?

A. That God would keep us from sin.

Q. 137. How many sacraments are there?

A. Two.

Q. 138. What are they?

A. Baptism and the Lord's Supper.

Q. 139. Who appointed these sacraments?

A. The Lord Jesus Christ.

Q. 140. Why did Christ appoint these sacraments?

A. To distinguish his disciples from the world, and to comfort and strengthen them.

Q. 141. What sign is used in baptism?

A. The washing with water.

Q. 142. What does this signify?

A. That we are cleansed from sin by the blood of Christ.

Q. 143. In whose name are we baptized?

A. In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.

Q. 144. Does Christ care for little children?

A. Yes; for he says, "Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not: for of such is the kingdom of God."

Q. 145. To what does your baptism bind you?

A. To be a true follower of Christ.

Q. 146. What is the Lord's Supper?

A. The eating of bread and drinking of wine in remembrance of the sufferings and death of Christ.

Q. 147. What does the bread represent?

A. The body of Christ, broken for our sins.

Q. 148. What does the wine represent?

A. The blood of Christ, shed for our salvation.

Q. 149. Who should partake of the Lord's Supper?

A. Only those who repent of their sins, believe in Christ for salvation, and love their fellow men.

Q. 150. Did Christ remain in the tomb after his crucifixion?

A. No; he rose from the tomb on the third day after his death.

Q. 151. Where is Christ now?

A. In heaven, interceding for sinners.

Q. 152. Will he come again?

A. Yes; at the last day Christ will come to judge the world.

Q. 153. When will Christ return?

A. No one knows when Christ will return, neither the angels in heaven nor the Son, but only the father.

Q. 154. Should we try to predict when Christ will return?

A. No. Since Jesus Himself told us that only God the Father knows the time of His return, it would be impossible for us to find out when it will be.

Q. 155. What should we do while Christ is away?

A. While Christ is away we should:

Preach the Gospel to all creation.

Demonstrate to the world that Scripture speaks to every area of life, and expand God's Kingdom in those areas He gives us to work in.

And we should remain faithful to Him.

Q. 156. What becomes of men at death?

A. The body returns to dust, and the soul goes into the world of spirits.

Q. 157. Will the bodies of the dead be raised to life again?

A. Yes; "The trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised."

Q. 158. What will become of the wicked in the day of judgment?

A. They shall be cast into hell.

Q. 159. What is hell?

A. A place of dreadful and endless torment.

Q. 160. Why does God damn unrepentant sinners to Hell?

A. Because God is just and judges each man according to his deeds, those who reject His Word receive the just recompense for their disobedience. Because God is Holy, He cannot tolerate sinners in His presence. And because God loves His children, he would not force them to spend eternity with sinners.

Q. 161. What will become of the righteous?

A. They shall be taken to heaven.

Q. 162. What is heaven?

A. A glorious and happy place, where the righteous shall be forever with the Lord.

Q. 163. Is the Law of God made void through the finished work of Christ?

A. No. The Law of God, other than that which is overturned or fulfilled in the New Testament, is applicable to both the individual life of a Christian and to the governance of society as a whole.

Q. 164. Who instituted civil government?

A. Civil government was instituted by God.

Q. 165. What is the purpose of civil government?

A. Civil government was established by God to maintain justice and civil order and to be a terror to evildoers.

Q.166. What is to be our relationship to civil government?

A. We are to:

Pray for our government representatives.

Participate in civil government where we are able to.

Submit to our governing authorities.

Q. 167. How should we pray for our government representatives?

A. We should pray for them to execute justice properly. If they fail in their God-ordained duty, we should pray for their removal.

Q. 168. How do we participate in civil government?

A. There are many ways to participate in civil government. Our participation should include:

Voting for godly leaders who will uphold justice.

Educating our civil leaders to God's viewpoint on issues they will vote on.

Holding a position in civil government or helping good men obtain a position.

Q. 169. Are we always to submit to the civil authorities?

A. No. If the civil government orders us to do something contrary to Scripture or forbids us to do that which Scripture commands us, we are duty bound to obey God rather than man.

Q. 170. In what two sexes did God create mankind?

A. Man and Woman because the Bible says God created man in His own image, in the image of God He created him; male and female He created them.

Q. 171. How are man and woman alike?

A. Both Man and Woman are created in the image of God and therefore are equal before God in dignity and value as humans. They are coheirs together in Christ Jesus for salvation.

Q. 172. How are man and woman different?

A. God made man and woman with differences in their bodies, temperaments, strengths and weaknesses and he has ordained them to different roles and responsibilities.

Q. 173. What are some of the responsibilities God have given men to do?

A. Men should build the kingdom, fight the devil, protect others, provide for their families, lead their families, churches, and societies to obey God, and proclaim the gospel.

Q. 174. What are some of the responsibilities God has given women to do?

A. Women should serve God by loving and submitting to their husbands, give life, nurture their families and care for the home, adorn themselves with humility, and strive to have a gentle and quite spirit.

Q. 175. Who created family?

A. God created family in the beginning when He made Adam and Eve. Adam and Eve were the first family.

Q.176. What is marriage?

A. Marriage is the joining together in covenant by God of one man and one woman in order to raise a family and exercise dominion.

Q. 177. How is family dominion exercised?

A. The man, with his helper-wife, exercises dominion by having children and by bringing every area of life into conformity with God's Law.

Q. 178. What is the framework of authority in the family?

A. In the family, the husband, under Christ's headship, is in loving authority over his wife and children, and both parents are in authority over their children as directed by the Bible.

Q. 179. What is the family's chief end?

A. The family's chief end is to glorify God, obey God's laws, advance His Kingdom, and enjoy His blessings, now and forever.

Q. 180. What is the Church?

A. The Church is Christ's Body and Bride, and the Temple of His Holy Spirit.

Q. 181. How do we become members of Christ's Church?

A. By professing faith in Jesus Christ and being baptized into His name.

Q. 182. Why does the Church assemble?

A. We gather to devote ourselves to the Word of God, fellowship, the breaking of bread, and prayer.

Q. 183. Why has God given the Church pastors and elders?

A. God gives pastors and elders to instruct, guide, and discipline us for our good.

Q. 184. What are the responsibilities of church members to one another?

A. Members of Christ's body are to love one another earnestly and use their gifts to build each other up in faith.

Q. 185. What is the purpose of the Church?

A. The purpose of the Church is:

To declare God's Law

To declare God's Salvation through His Son, Jesus Christ

To teach God's whole counsel as revealed in Scripture

To provide a place of corporate worship to God

To provide a place of corporate prayer to God

To equip the saints for the work of the ministry

To disciple the nations, thus transforming the culture to His obedience.

Q. 186. What is the Mission of Sovereign King Church?

A. We Confess Christ is King, Proclaim Christ's Gospel Reign, and Reconstruct according to Christ's Command.