

KPCA PASTORAL ORDINATION EXAM

Creed, Catechism & Confession

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PART 1: APOSTLES CREED

1. Compare the following articles between the current Apostles Creed and the revised one.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) born into Mary | 1) born of the virgin Mary |
| 2) From there | 2) From thence |
| 3) the Holy assembly | 3) Holy Catholic Church |
| 4) the fellowship among saints | 4) the communion of saints |
| 5) living eternally | 5) the life everlasting |

PART 2: CREED

The Creed of the Korean Presbyterian Church Abroad (KPCA) is as follows:

1. The Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments are the Word of God, the only inerrant, perfect rule of faith and deed.
2. There is only one God, and man shall worship only him alone; God is the spirit, self-existent, and omnipresent, distinguishing himself from all other gods and the created ' God is infinite, eternal and unchangeable in his being, wisdom, power, holiness, Justice, goodness and love.
3. There are three Persons in the Godhead: the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit; he is the triune God, one in trinity, equal in power and glory.
4. God created all things visible and invisible by the power of his Word, and preserves and governs them, but God in his nature causes no sin. He acts all things by his plan according to his own will and governs all things to fulfill his purpose which is good, wise and holy.
5. God created man, after his own image in knowledge, righteousness, and holiness with dominion over every living things. All men of the world are of sole source: that is same native and brother.
6. Our first parents, being left to the freedom to choose between good and evil, through the temptation, transgressed the commandment of God. All mankind, descending from Adam by ordinary generation sinned in him and fell with him in that his transgression. The man, having the possibility to commit a crime except the original sin and corrupted nature of mankind has intentionally committed sin: so as we are justly liable to God's just displeasure and punishments in this world and that which is to come.
7. God sent his eternal, only begotten son, Jesus Christ to the world to save man from sin, the corruption and the punishment there-of, to give eternal life in his infinite love; in Jesus Christ God became flesh and through him can man be saved. The eternal Son became true man and possessed two distinctive personhoods in his nature, eternally as true God and true man, in two distinct natures, and one person forever. He being conceived by the power of the Holy Spirit, in the womb of the Virgin Mary, of her substance, born of her, yet without sin. He obeyed perfectly the law of God, offered His body, become a true and

perfect sacrifice and satisfied divine justice. For the purpose of reconciliation between God and man, He was crucified on the cross, died and buried. On the third day, He arose again from the dead. He is sitting on the right hand of God making intercession (or his people). From thence he shall come for the resurrection of the dead, and to judge the world.

8. The Holy Spirit being out of God the Father and God the son, works salvation in man, convicts man of his sin and misery, enlightens man's heart to know Christ, renews man's will, exhorts him, empowers him to accept Jesus Christ who offers man the Gospel in grace/freely, and also works in us to bear the fruit of God's righteousness.
9. Before God created the world, he elected in his love his own people to make them holy and blameless, predestined and adopted his children through Jesus Christ according to his pleasure and will, to the praise of the glory of his grace bestowed freely in one he loves. However, the perfect salvation offered freely is so ordered to all mankind that they may repent their sins, believe in the Lord Jesus Christ as their Savior, rest upon him and follow him, obey the revealed will of God, be humble and conduct themselves in holiness, to the extent that whoever believes in Christ and is obedient into him shall be saved. The particular benefits that are accompanied with justification, adoption as God's children, sanctification and glorification are for the believers who are assured with God's salvation and joy in this world. The means of the grace to the call of office by the Holy Spirit are the Bible, sacraments and prayer in particular.
10. The sacraments instituted by Christ are baptism and Holy Communion; baptism of washing with water to be administered in the name of God the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit, is the sign and seals of joining us in union with Christ, and the promise for our regeneration and renew at by the Holy Spirit and God's possession of us. Baptism shall be administered to those who make confession of faith in Christ, and to their children; Holy Communion as partaking of the bread and the cup shall be served in remembrance of Christ's death, and in the witness of the seal for the benefit derived from Christ's death with which the believers are in union. Holy Communion shall be observed by God's people until the day of the Lord's coming, and is a sign of a promise of more faithful service into the Lord and a sign of communion with the Lord and his people, who believe in him, and rest upon his atonement from which God's benefit flows to us. The benefits of the sacraments are not found in the sacraments themselves or any virtue of him by whom the sacraments are being administered, but only in the blessing by Christ and the working of the Holy Spirit in those who by faith receive the sacraments.
11. All believers shall dutifully join in church membership with instruction, have fellowship with one another among the believers, observe the sacraments and other ordinances, obey all the laws of the Lord, pray always, observe the Lord's Day holy, assemble with believers to worship the Lord and listen attentively to the preaching of the Word of God, render offerings as God provides us abundantly, share with one another the mind of Christ, share also the same mind with all other people, endeavor to promote the expansion of the Kingdom of Christ upon the whole world, and wait expectantly for the appearance of the Lord in his glory.
12. The dead shall receive the reward according to the good and evil done in this world before the judgment seat of Christ when they will be resurrected in the last day. Those who believe in Christ, and are obedient into him shall be truly forgiven and accepted by him in glory.

[Know the answer to these subjective questions]

1. State "the doctrine of God" in the creed of the Korean Presbyterian Church Abroad (KPCA).

Answer: <Articles 2, 3, & 4>

There is only one God, and man shall worship only him alone; God is the spirit, self-existent, and omnipresent, distinguishing himself from all other gods and the created: God is infinite, eternal and unchangeable in his being, wisdom, power, holiness, justice, goodness and love. There are three Persons in the Godhead: the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit; he is the triune God, one in trinity, equal in power and glory. God created all things visible and invisible by the power of his Word, and preserves and governs them, but God in his nature causes no sin. He acts all things by his plan according to his own will and governs all things to fulfill his purpose which is good, wise and holy.

2. State the contents of the sacraments.

Answer: <Article 10>

The sacraments instituted by Christ are Baptism and Holy Communion;

- a. Baptism of washing with water to be administered in the name of God the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit, is the sign and seal of joining us in union with Christ, and the promise for our regeneration and renewal by the Holy Spirit and God's possession of us. Baptism shall be administered to those who make confession of faith in Christ, and to their children;
- b. Holy Communion as partaking of the bread and the cup shall be served in remembrance of Christ's death, and in the witness of the seal for the benefit derived from Christ's death with which the believers are in union. Holy Communion shall be observed by God's people until the day of the Lord's coming, and is a sign of a promise of more faithful service into the Lord and a sign of communion with the Lord and his people, who believe in him, and rest upon his atonement from which God's benefit flows to us.
- c. The benefits of the sacraments are not found in the sacraments themselves or any virtue of him by whom the sacraments are being administered, but only in the blessing by Christ and the working of the Holy Spirit in those who by faith receive the sacraments.

3. What is the belief concerning the Last Days?

Answer: <Article 12>

The dead shall receive the reward according to the good and evil done in this world before the judgment seat of Christ when they will be resurrected in the last day. Those who believe in Christ, and are obedient into him shall be truly forgiven and accepted by him in glory.

4. What are the duties of a believer?

Answer: <Article 11>

All believers shall dutifully join in church membership with instruction, have fellowship with one another among the believers, observe the sacraments and other ordinances, obey all the laws of the Lord, pray always, observe the Lord's Day holy, assemble with believers to

worship the Lord and listen attentively to the preaching of the Word of God, render offerings as God provides us abundantly, share with one another the mind of Christ, share with one another the mind of Christ, share also the same mind with all other people, endeavor to promote the expansion of the Kingdom of Christ upon the whole world, and wait expectantly for the appearance of the Lord in his glory.

5. State the creed concerning the Holy Scripture.

Answer: <Article 1>

The Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments are the Word of God, the only inerrant, perfect rule of faith and deed.

6. State the creed concerning God

Answer: <Article 2>

There is only one God, and man shall worship only him alone; God is the spirit, self-existent, and omnipresent, distinguishing himself from all other gods and the created: God is infinite, eternal and unchangeable in his being, wisdom, power, holiness, justice, goodness and love.

7. How did God create man?

Answer: <Article 5>

God created man, after his own image in knowledge, righteousness, and holiness with dominion over every living things. All men of the world are of sole source; that is same native and brother.

8. State the election and the salvation of God

Answer: <Article 9>

Before God created the world, he elected in his love his own people to make them holy and blameless, predestined and adopted his children through Jesus Christ according to his pleasure and will, to the praise of the glory of his grace bestowed freely in one he loves. However, the perfect salvation offered freely is so ordered to all mankind that they may repent their sins, believe in the Lord Jesus Christ as their Savior, rest upon him and follow him, obey the revealed will of God, be humble and conduct themselves in holiness, to the extent that whoever believes in Christ and is obedient into him shall be saved. The particular benefits that are accompanied with justification, adoption as God's children, sanctification and glorification are for the believers who are assured with God's salvation and joy in this world. The means of the grace to the call of office by the Holy Spirit are the Bible, sacraments and prayer in particular.

9. State the creed concerning the Holy Spirit

Answer: <Article 8>

The Holy Spirit being out of God the Father and God the Son, works salvation in man, convicts man of his sin and misery, enlightens man's heart to know Christ, renews man's will, exhorts him, empowers him to accept Jesus Christ who offers man the Gospel in grace/freely, and also works in us to bear the fruit of God's righteousness.

10. Explain the Christology

Answer: <Article 7>

God sent his eternal, only begotten Son, Jesus Christ to the world to save man from sin, the corruption and the punishment thereof, to give eternal life in his infinite love; in Jesus Christ God became flesh and through him can man be saved. The eternal Son became true man and possessed two distinctive personhoods in his nature, eternally as true God and true man, in two distinct natures, and one person forever. He being conceived by the power of the Holy Spirit, in the womb of the Virgin Mary, of her substance, born of her, yet without sin. He obeyed perfectly the law of God, offered His body, become a true and perfect sacrifice and satisfied divine justice. For the purpose of reconciliation between God and man, He was crucified on the cross, died and buried. On the third day He arose again from the dead. He is sitting on the right hand of God making intercession for his people. From thence he shall come for the resurrection of the dead, and to judge the world.

11. State the Fall of man

Answer: <Article 6>

Our first parents, being left to the freedom to choose between good and evil, through the temptation, transgressed the commandment of God. All mankind, descending from Adam by ordinary generation sinned in him and fell with him in that his transgression. The man, having the possibility to commit a crime except the original sin and corrupted nature of mankind has intentionally committed sin; so as we are justly liable to God's just displeasure and punishments in this world and that which is to come.

12. What is the creed concerning the Trinity?

Answer: <Article 3>

There are three Persons in the Godhead: the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit; he is the triune God, one in trinity, equal in power and glory.

13. State the essence and the attributes of God

Answer: <Article 2>

There is only one God, and man shall worship only him alone; God is the spirit, self-existent, and omnipresent, distinguishing himself from all other gods and the created: God is infinite, eternal and unchangeable in his being, wisdom, power, holiness, justice, goodness and love.

14. Write the 1st article of the KPCA Creed

Answer: The Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments are the Word of God, the only inerrant, perfect rule of faith and deed.

15. FILL-IN THE BLANKS WITH THE PROPER WORDS

1. There is only one God, and man shall _____ only him alone

Answer: worship

2. **There are three Persons in the Godhead: the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit; he is the triune God, one in trinity, equal in _____ and _____.**

Answer: power, glory

3. **God created all things visible and invisible by the power of his Word, and _____ and _____ them, but God in his nature causes no _____.**

Answer: preserves, governs, sin

4. **God created man, after his own image in _____, _____, and _____ with dominion over every living things.**

Answer: knowledge, righteousness, holiness.

5. **When the Holy Spirit performs His duties, the way He offers grace is especially through _____, _____, and _____.**

Answer: Bible, sacraments, prayer

16. CHOOSE THE RIGHT ANSWERS

1. **What are the Sacraments instituted by Christ?**

- a. Repentance and baptism
- b. Conversion and the Holy Communion
- c. Baptism and the Holy Communion

Answer: c)

2. **What are the means of grace?**

- a. Bible, baptism, and prayer
- b. Bible, hymn, prayer
- c. Bible, Sacraments, prayer

Answer: c)

3. **To what are the Holy Scriptures of the Old and the New Testament the only inerrant and the perfect rule?**

- a. Faith and duty
- b. Faith and deed
- c. Instructions and admonishing

Answer: b)

4. **There are three Persons in Godhead. They are one in trinity. In what areas are they equal?**

- a. Power and glory
- b. Justice and compassionate
- c. Wisdom and holiness

Answer: a)

5. **If you were to label the 12 Creeds in Systematic Theology, what would you call the 7th and the 12th?**
- a. Divinity & eschatology
 - b. Christology & Holy Spirit
 - c. Christology & eschatology

Answer: c)

PART 3: THE SHORTER CATECHISM

1. What is the chief end of man?

Answer: Man's chief end is to glorify God, and to enjoy him forever.

2. What do the Scriptures principally teach?

Answer: The Scriptures principally teach what man is to believe concerning God, and what duty God requires of man.

3. What is God?

Answer: God is a Spirit, infinite, eternal, and unchangeable, in his being, wisdom, power, holiness, justice, goodness, and truth.

4. What are the decrees of God?

Answer: The decrees of God are his eternal purpose, according to the counsel of his will, whereby, for his own glory, he has foreordained whatsoever comes to pass.

5. How did God create man?

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

6. What are God's works of providence?

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

7. What is sin?

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

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

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

9. Wherein consists the sinfulness of that estate into which man fell?

Answer: The sinfulness of that estate whereinto man fell consists in: the guilt of Adam's first sin, the want of original righteousness, and the corruption of his whole nature, which is commonly called original sin; together with all actual transgressions which proceed from it.

10. What is the misery of that estate into which man fell?

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

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

Answer: The only Redeemer of God's elect is the Lord Jesus Christ, who, being the eternal Son of God, became man, and so was, and continues to be, God and man, in two distinct natures, and one Person forever.

12. How did Christ, being the Son of God, become man?

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

13. What offices does Christ execute as our Redeemer?

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

14. Wherein did Christ's humiliation consist?

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

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

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

16. What is effectual calling?

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

17. What is justification?

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

18. What is adoption?

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

19. What is sanctification?

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

20. What benefits to believers receive from Christ at death?

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

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

Answer: At the resurrection, believers, being raised up in glory, shall be openly acknowledged and acquitted in the Day of Judgment, and made perfectly blessed in the full enjoying of God to all eternity.

22. What is the sum of the Ten Commandments?

Answer: The sum of the Ten Commandments is : to love the Lord our God with all our heart, with all our soul, with all our strength, and with all our mind: and our neighbor as ourselves.

23. What is required in the Fourth Commandment?

Answer: The Fourth Commandment requires the keeping holy to God such set times as he has appointed in his Word; expressly one whole day in seven, to be a holy Sabbath to himself.

24. How is the Sabbath to be sanctified?

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

25. What is required in the Fifth Commandment?

Answer: The Fifth Commandment requires the preserving the honor, and performing the duties, belonging to everyone in their several places and relations, as superiors, inferiors, or equals.

26. What is required in the Sixth Commandment?

Answer: The Sixth commandment requires all lawful endeavors to preserve our own life, and the life of others.

27. What is required in the Seventh Commandment?

Answer: The Seventh Commandment requires the preservation of our own and our neighbor's chastity, in heart, speech, and behavior.

28. What is required in the Eighth Commandment?

Answer: The Eighth Commandment requires the lawful procuring and furthering the wealth and outward estate of ourselves and others.

29. What is required in the Ninth Commandment?

Answer: The Ninth Commandment requires the maintaining and promoting of truth between man and man, and of our own and our neighbor's good name, especially in witness-bearing.

30. What is required in the Tenth Commandment?

Answer: The Tenth Commandment requires full contentment with our own condition, with a right and charitable frame of spirit toward our neighbor and all that is his.

31. What is faith in Jesus Christ?

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

32. What is repentance unto life?

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

33. How is the Word made effectual to salvation?

Answer: 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 them up in holiness and comfort, through faith unto salvation.

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

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

35. What is Baptism?

Answer: Baptism is a sacrament, wherein the washing with water, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, doth signify and seal our ingrafting into Christ, and partaking of the benefits of the covenant of grace, and our engagement to be the Lord's.

36. What is the Lord's Supper?

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

37. What is prayer?

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

38. What rule has God given for our direction in prayer?

Answer: 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."

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

Answer: 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 makes himself known, and that he would dispose all things to his own glory.

40. What does the conclusion of the Lord's Prayer teach us?

Answer: The conclusion of the Lord's Prayer, which is, "For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever. Amen," teaches 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."

41. CHOOSE THE RIGHT ANSWER

1. How many questions and answers are there in the Shorter Catechism?

- a. 108
- b. 107
- c. 109

Answer: b)

2. What did God at first reveal to man for the rule of His obedience?

- a. Ten Commandments
- b. Law
- c. Moral Law

Answer: a)

3. Where is the moral law summarily comprehended?

- a. Ten Commandments
- b. Pentateuch
- c. Proverbs

Answer: a)

42. How does God execute His decrees?

- a. In the works of creation and providence
- b. In the works of creation and predestination
- c. In the works of providence and predestination

Answer: a) Question 8

43. FILL-IN THE BLANK WITH THE PROPER WORDS

1. When God created man, He entered into a _____ of life with him, upon condition of perfect _____; forbidding him to eat of the tree of knowledge of good and evil, upon the _____ of death.

Answer: covenant; obedience; pain (Question 12)

2. The sinfulness of that estate where into man fell consists in: the _____ of Adam's first sin, the _____ of original righteousness, and the _____ of his whole nature which is commonly called original sin; together with all actual transgressions which proceed from it.

Answer: guilt; want; corruption (Question 18)

3. Christ, as our Redeemer, executes the offices of a _____, of a _____, and of a _____, both in his estate of humiliation and exaltation

Answer: prophet; priest; king (Question 23)

4. Christ executes the office of a priest in his once offering up of himself a _____ to satisfy divine _____, and _____ us to God, and in making continual intercession for us.

Answer: sacrifice; justice; reconcile (Question 25)

5. The Spirit applies to us the redemption purchased by Christ by working _____ in us, and thereby uniting us to Christ in our effectual _____

Answer: faith; calling. (Question 30)

44. Which are NOT the benefits that in this life accompany or flow from justification, adoption, and sanctification?

- a. Assurance of God's love
- b. Peace of conscience
- c. Filled with Spirit and obedience
- d. Joy in the Holy Ghost
- e. Increase of grace
- f. Perseverance to the end

Answer: c) Question 36

45. What is forbidden in the seventh commandment?

- a. All unchaste thoughts, words, and actions.
- b. Having unclean thoughts
- c. Defiled relationship between a man and a woman

Answer: a) Question 32

46. What does every sin deserve?

- a. Punishment in this world
- b. God's wrath in the coming kingdom
- c. God's wrath and curse, both in this life and that which is to come.

Answer: c) Question 84

47. In the word that is to be read and heard, what does NOT become effectual to salvation?

- a. Diligence, preparation, and prayer
- b. Receive it with faith and love

- c. Practice it in our lives
- d. Blessing and Sacraments of Christ

Answer: d) Question 90

48. To whom CAN'T the baptism be administered?

- a. Any that are visible outside the church
- b. To those who profess their faith in Christ and obedience to him.
- c. Infants of the members

Answer: a) Question 95

49. What is NOT required for the worthy receiving of the Lord's Supper?

- a. Knowledge to discern the Lord's body
- b. Repentance, love, and new obedience
- c. Early morning prayer and special confession
- d. Faith to feed upon Him

Answer: c) Question 97

50. What do we NOT pray in the fifth petition?

- a. That God would freely pardon our sins for Christ's sake
- b. Among the gifts of God given freely, to enjoy His blessings.
- c. That by His grace we are enabled from the heart to forgive others.

Answer: b) Question 105

THE WESTMINSTER CONFESSION OF FAITH

CHAPTER 1: OF THE HOLY SCRIPTURE

1. **Why was it necessary for God to give us the Holy Scripture in addition to the manifestation of God revealed in the light of nature, and the works of creation and providence?**

Answer: It is because it was insufficient for people to come to salvation simply through them apart from the Scripture. (I-1)

2. **Discuss the authority of the Scriptures:**

Answer: The authority of the Holy Scripture, for which it ought to be believed, and obeyed, depends not upon the testimony of any man, or Church; but wholly upon God the author thereof: and therefore it is to be received, because it is the Word of God. (I-4)

3. **What is the basis for claiming the Scripture as the book of salvation despite the fact that the Scripture contains parts, which are, neither plain, nor clear to us?**

Answer: It's because those things which are necessary to be known, believed, and observed for salvation are so clearly explained in some place of Scripture or other, that not only the learned, but the unlearned, in a due use of the ordinary means, may attain a sufficient understanding of the knowledge that is necessary concerning one's salvation. (I-7)

4. **What is the rule of interpreting the Scripture?**

Answer: The rule of interpretation of Scripture is the Scripture itself. Therefore, when there is a question about the true and full sense of any Scripture, it must be searched and known by other places in the Scripture that speak more clearly. (I-9)

CHAPTER 2: OF GOD, AND OF THE HOLY TRINITY

1. **Which of the following is true of the attributes of God the Father? (2-1,2)**

- a. God takes on a physical body and gender when necessary.
- b. God forgives our sins and transgressions even though God hates all forms of evil.
- c. Even though God is self-sufficient, He derives His glory from his creation.
- d. Even though God is sovereign, he at times faces unexpected situations that are of pure coincidence.

Answer: b

2. **Fill in the blank. (2-3) [NOTE: Answers are underlined]**

"In the unity of Godhead there be three Persons of one (), power, and eternity: God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost. The Father is of none, neither begotten nor proceeding; the Son is eternally () of the Father; the Holy Ghost eternally proceeding from () and ()."

Answer: substance, begotten, the Father, the Son

CHAPTER 3: OF GOD'S ETERNAL DECREE

1. Indicate T (True) or F (False) in each of the statements concerning the predestination (3-1,2,4,5,7):

- a. Even though God knows whatsoever may or can come to pass upon all supposed conditions, God gave us free will.
- b. As God foresees everything, he has predetermined everything to the detail and nothing can be changed by human free will.
- c. The number of angels and men predestined by God cannot be changed. It cannot be either increased or decreased.
- d. God's predestination is based on the God's foresight of one's faith in the future.
- e. God shows no mercy and grace to those who are not the elect.

Answers: True: a, c False: b,d,e

2. Briefly summarize the doctrine of predestination (3-3):

Answer: By the decree of God, for the manifestation of His glory, some men and angles are predestined unto everlasting life; and others foreordained to everlasting death.

3. What is the ultimate end of God's predestination (3-5)?

Answer: It is to prompt us to give praise of God's glorious grace.

CHAPTER 4: OF CREATION

1. What is the purpose of creation?

Answer: It was to manifest the glory of God's eternal power, wisdom, and goodness. (4-1)

2. State briefly about God's creation of humankind (4-2):

Answers:

- After God has made all other creatures, He created man, male and female.
- He created us with reasonable and immortal souls, endowed with knowledge, righteousness, and true holiness after His own image.
- He wrote the law of God in their hearts and gave them the power to fulfill it.
- At the same time, God gave them free will with a possibility of transgression. Besides the law written in their hearts, they received a command, not to eat of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil; which while they kept, they were happy in their communion with God, and had dominion over the creatures.

CHAPTER 5: OF PROVIDENCE

1. What is God's providence (5-1)?

Answer: God's providence refers to the fact that God the Creator of all things upholds, direct, dispose, and govern all creatures, actions, and things, from the greatest even to the least to the praise of the glory of His wisdom, power, justice, goodness, and mercy.

2. What does God allow His children to fall into sin at times (5-5)?

Answer:

- To chastise them for their former sins

- To discover unto them the hidden strength of corruption and deceitfulness of their hearts that they may be humbled.
- To raise them to a more close and constant dependence for their support upon God
- To make them more watchful against all future occasions of sin.

3. Which of the following is related to “All things working for the good”?

- Creation.
- Predestination.
- Election.
- Providence.

Answer: d (5-7)

CHAPTER 6: OF THE FALL OF MAN, OF SIN, AND THE PUNISHMENT THEREOF

1. Fill in the blank (6-1,2,3,5) [NOTE: Answers underlined]

Even though first parents sinned against God in eating the forbidden fruit, God was pleased, according to His wise and holy counsel, to permit, having purposed to order it to His own glory.

By this sin, they fell from their original righteousness and communion with God and so became dead in sin.

The guilt of this sin was imputed; and the same death in sin, and corrupted nature, conveyed to all their posterity descending from them by ordinary generation.

This corruption of nature, during this life, does remain in those that are regenerated: and although it be, through Christ, pardoned, and mortified.

2. What is the consequence of both original and actual sin?

Answer:

- He is subject to God’s wrath and the curse of the law.
- He is subject to death
- he is subject to all miseries spiritual, temporal, and eternal.

CHAPTER 7: OF GOD’S COVENANT WITH MAN

1. What is basis of the covenant between God and man?

Answer: It is God’s voluntary condescension that allowed the covenant relationship between sinful mankind and God. (7-1)

2. What is the term used for the first covenant God made with Adam?

Answer: A covenant of works. (7-2)

3. Explain the second covenant which is also known as the covenant of grace.

Answer: Under this new covenant, one can be saved through one’s faith in the saving work of

Jesus Christ.

4. How are the covenant dispensed or administered in the New Testament?

Answer: Preaching of the Word, and the administration of the sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper.

CHAPTER 8: OF CHRIST THE MEDIATOR

1. Which of the following is false concerning Jesus Christ?

- a. He is the only mediator between God and man
- b. He is the head and the body of His Church
- c. He is the Judge of the world.
- d. He is the prophet, priest, and king.

Answer: b (8-1)

2. Fill in the blanks. NOTE: Answers underlined.

So that two whole, perfect, and distinct natures, the Godhead and the manhood, were inseparably joined together in one person, without conversion, or confusion. The Lord Jesus, by His perfect obedience, and sacrifice of Himself, which He through the eternal Spirit, once offered up unto God, has fully satisfied the justice of His Father, and purchased, not only reconciliation, but an everlasting inheritance in the kingdom of heaven, for those whom the Father has given unto Him.

CHAPTER 9: OF FREE WILL

1. Discuss free will (9-1,2,3,4,5)

Answer:

- a. God has endued the will of man with that natural liberty, that is neither forced, nor, by any absolute necessity of nature, determined good, or evil.
- b. Man, in his state of innocence, had freedom, and power to will and to do that which was good and well pleasing to God; but yet, mutably, so that he might fall from it.
- c. Man, by his fall into a state of sin, has wholly lost all ability of will to any spiritual good accompanying salvation: so as, a natural man, being altogether averse from that good, and dead in sin, is not able, by his own strength, to convert himself, or to prepare himself thereunto.
- d. When God converts a sinner, and translates him into the state of grace, He frees him from his natural bondage under sin; and, by His grace alone, enables him freely to will and to do that which is spiritually good; yet so, as that by reason of his remaining corruption, he does not perfectly, or only, will that which is good, but does also will that which is evil.
- e. The will of man is made perfectly and immutably free to do good alone in the state of glory only.

CHAPTER 10: OF EFFECTUAL CALLING

1. What is effectual calling (10-1)?

Answer: All those whom God hath predestinated unto life, and those only, He is pleased, in His appointed time, effectually to call, by His Word and Spirit, out of that state of sin and death, in which they are by nature to grace and salvation, by Jesus Christ; enlightening their minds spiritually to understand the things of God, taking away their heart of stone, and giving unto them an heart of flesh; renewing their wills, and, by His almighty power, determining them to that which is good, and effectually drawing them to Jesus Christ.

2. What is the role of the Holy Spirit in effectual calling (10-2)?

Answer: Only those who are quickened and renewed by the Holy Spirit can answer the call to salvation in Christ and embrace the grace offered to them in Christ.

3. Can the elect infants receive salvation if they die as an infant (10-3)?

Answer: Yes.

CHAPTER 11: OF JUSTIFICATION

1. Which of the following is not true about the justified?

- a. God infuses his righteousness to those whom He effectually calls.
- b. God does not justify us on the account of our own act of believing.
- c. God imputes Christ's righteousness unto us
- d. Even our faith in God is not our own but a gift from God.

Answer: a (11:1)

2. Explain justification in relation to the Holy Trinity (11-4):

Answer: God decreed to justify all the elect from all eternity, and Christ die for their sins, in the fullness of time, and rose again for their justification; nevertheless, they are not justified, until the Holy Spirit does, in due time, actually apply Christ unto them.

3. True or False? **[NOTE: Answers are marked].**

True: Although those who are once justified can never fall from the state of justification, they may, by their sins, fall under God's fatherly displeasure, and not have the light of His countenance restored unto them, until they humble themselves, confess their sins, beg pardon, and renew their faith and repentance. (11-5)

False: Since people in the Old Testament period did not know or meet Jesus, they are justified through different means than one employed in the New Testament period. (11-6)

CHAPTER 12: OF ADOPTION

1. What are the rights of the adopted (12-1)?

Answer:

- Counted among the number of God's children and enjoy the liberties and privileges of the children of God.
- Receive the spirit of adoption and have access to the throne of grace with boldness, and can cry to God, "Abba, Father."
- God's mercy is upon them and God provides for all their needs.
- God discipline them but never cast them off. Rather, they are sealed to the day of redemption.

CHAPTER 13: OF SANCTIFICATION

1. Fill in the blank. [NOTE: the answers are underlined (13-1)].

Answer:

They, who are once effectually called, and regenerated, having a new heart, and a new spirit created in them, are further sanctified, really and personally, through the virtue of Christ's death and resurrection, by His Word and Spirit dwelling in them: the dominion of the whole body of sin is destroyed, and the several lusts thereof are more and more weakened and mortified; and they more and more quickened and strengthened in all saving graces, to the practice of true holiness, without which no man shall see the Lord.

2. True or False?

Answer:

False: As sanctification is not complete until our final day, the remaining corruption in us will always prevail. (13-2,3)

CHAPTER 14: OF SAVING FAITH

1. Discuss what saving faith is (14-1,2,3):

Answer:

- The grace of faith is the work of the Holy Spirit.
- Usually, this is wrought by the ministry of the Word and strengthened by the administration of the sacraments, and prayer.
- While our faith wavers at times, our faith will find ultimate victory through Christ who is both the author and finisher of our faith.

2. What is the main role of faith in accomplishing one's salvation (14-2)?

Answer:

By faith, a Christian believes to be true whatsoever is revealed in the Word, for the authority of God Himself speaking therein; and acts differently upon that which each particular passage thereof contains; yielding obedience to the commands, trembling at the threatening, and embracing the promises of God for this life, and that which is to come.

CHAPTER 15: OF REPENTANCE UNTO LIFE

1. Fill in the blanks. [NOTE: Answers underlined (15-1,2)]

Answer: Repentance unto life is an evangelical grace that brings joy. By it, a sinner, out of the sight and sense not only of the danger, but also of the filthiness and odiousness of his sins, as contrary to the holy nature, and righteous law of God; and upon the apprehension of His mercy in Christ to such as are penitent, so grieves for, and hates his sins, as to turn from them all unto God, purposing and endeavoring to walk with Him in all the ways of His commandments.

2. True or False (15-3,4,6).

Answer:

True: Repentance is not to be rested in, as any satisfaction for sin, or any cause of the pardon thereof, which is the act of God's free grace in Christ, yet it is of such necessity to all sinners, that none may expect pardon without it.

True: There is no sin so small that it doesn't deserve damnation and no sin so great that it can not be forgiven upon sincere repentance.

False: One only has to seek forgiveness in public and never in private even if he offended an individual.

CHAPTER 16: OF GOOD WORKS

1. Which of the following is true (16-1,2,3,5,6)?

- a. Good works are devised by men, out of good intention.
- b. Good works done in obedience to God's commandments are the fruits and evidences of a true and lively faith.
- c. Man has ability to do good works on their own apart from God's grace.
- d. God never rewards our good works because we are sinful at heart.

Answer: b

2. Which of the following is not true (16-2,3,5)?

- a. By good works, believers manifest their thankfulness to God and glorify God.
- b. One must not grow negligent as if they were not bound to perform any duty unless upon a special motion of the Spirit.
- c. Even our best efforts do not warrant or merit salvation.
- d. Good works done by unregenerate men can please God.

Answer: d

CHAPTER 17: OF THE PERSEVERANCE OF THE SAINTS

1. Perseverance of the Saints is one of Calvin's five points. Please explain the meaning of it (17-1,2).

Answer: Those whom God has accepted through effectual calling and sanctified by His Spirit can neither totally nor finally fall away from the state of grace, but shall certainly persevere therein to the end, and be eternally saved. Such perseverance does not depend on their own free will, but upon the immutability of the decree of God's election.

CHAPTER 18: OF ASSURANCE OF GRACE AND SALVATION

1. What is the assurance of salvation (18-1)?

Answer: All those who sincerely believe in the Lord Jesus and love Him and endeavor to walk in all good conscience before God, may be assured that they are in the state of grace and may rejoice in the hope of the glory of God, which hope shall never make them ashamed.

2. What is the basis of assurance of salvation (18-2)?

Answer: This certainty is based on the divine truth of the promises of salvation found in the Scripture, and the inward witnessing of the Holy Spirit about the evidence of those graces unto which these promises are made.

3. Does one need an extraordinary revelation from God to obtain assurance of salvation (18-3)?

Answer: No.

CHAPTER 19: OF THE LAW OF GOD

1. What was the nature of the law God gave to Adam (19-1)?

Answer: God gave to Adam a law, as a covenant of works, by which God bound him and all his posterity. This law promised life upon fulfilling and death upon breaching it. God also endued Adam with power and ability to keep it.

2. Discuss the three categories of law (19-2,3,4,5)

Answer:

- Moral law: Ten commandments is an example of this. This law continues to be a perfect rule of righteousness and transcends time
- Ceremonial laws: Contain several typical ordinances, partly of worship, prefiguring Christ, His graces, actions, sufferings, and benefits; and partly, holding forth divers instructions of moral duties. All which ceremonial laws are now abrogated, under the New Testament.
- Judicial/civil laws: Expired together with the State of that people; not obliging under any now, further than the general equity thereof may require.

3. What is the relevance and meaning of the Old Testament laws to people living in the New Testament (19-6,7)?

Answer: While they are no longer living under the law. It is of good use as a rule of life helping one to know the will of God and thus walk with God in obedience. In addition, the law reveals the severity of our sinful heart and what grieves God as well as what pleases God.

CHAPTER 20: OF CHRISTIAN LIBERTY, AND LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE

1. Discuss what Christian liberty entails (20-1):

Answer: The liberty which Christ hath purchased for believers under the gospel consists in their freedom from the guilt of sin, the condemning wrath of God, the curse of the moral law; and, in their being delivered from world, bondage to Satan, and dominion of sin; from the evil of afflictions, the sting of death, the victory of the grave, and everlasting damnation; as also, in their free access to God, and their yielding obedience out of slavish fear, but a childlike love and willing mind. All which were common also to believers under the law. But, under the new testament, the liberty of Christians is further enlarged, in their freedom from the yoke ceremonial law, to which the Jewish church was subjected; and in boldness of access to the throne of grace, and in fuller communications of the free Spirit of God, than believers under the law did ordinarily partake of.

2. Discuss what Liberty of conscience entails (20-2):

Answer: God alone is Lord of the conscience, and hath left it free from the doctrines and commandments of men, which are, in anything, contrary Word; or beside it, if matters of faith, or worship.

3. What is purpose of Christian liberty (20-3)?

Answer: It is not to cause one to indulge in sin. Rather, it is to allow true believers to pursue life of holiness and righteousness before God as ones delivered out of the hands of our enemies.

CHAPTER 21: OF RELIGIOUS WORSHIP AND THE SABBATH DAY

1. True or False?

Answers:

False: God has instituted the acceptable ways of worshipping Him to limit human freedom in worship.

False: Our worship is to be given to God without any mediator at all.

True: We should pray in the name of the Son with the help of the Spirit.

False: We should never pray for the dead and those yet to be born.

True: Where we worship is unimportant as long as it is done in Spirit and in truth.

True: It was from the resurrection of Christ that the Sabbath was changed to the first day of the week

True: It is okay to engage in the duties of necessity and mercy on the Sabbath day.

CHAPTER 22: OF LAWFUL OATHS AND VOWS

1. Fill in the blanks. [NOTE: Answers underlined (22-1,2,6)].

-A lawful oath is a part of religious worship.

-Men ought to swear only by the name of God.

-To swear vainly or rashly is sinful.

-A vow is to be made in way of thankfulness for mercy received.

2. True or False. [(22-4,7)].

Answer:

True: It is not sinful to make an oath with an unbeliever.

False: Popish monastical vows of perpetual single life, professed poverty, and regular obedience, are in line with the degrees of higher perfection and thus Christians may entangle himself.

CHAPTER 23: OF THE CIVIL MAGISTRATE

1. Why did God, the supreme Lord and King of all the world, ordain civil magistrates?

Answer: For his own glory and the public good (23-1).

2. What means does God employ to achieve those purposes mentioned above?

Answer: God has armed the magistrates with the power of sword for the defense and encouragement of them that are good and for the punishment of evildoers.

3. Identify three statements that are false from below (23-2,3,4)

- a. It is lawful for Christians to accept and execute the office of a magistrate.
- b. Christians should never engage in a war.
- c. Civil magistrates may not assume to themselves the administration of heaven; or, in the least, interfere in matters of faith.
- d. Owing the separation of the church and the state, civil magistrates may never exert his power to protect the church from harms.
- e. Infidelity or difference in religion does not make void the magistrates' just and legal authority, nor free the people from their due obedience to them.
- f. Pope can exert his authority on the civil matters within his jurisdiction and he can apply even more stricter laws and regulations on the infidel.

Answer: b, d, f

CHAPTER 24: OF MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE

1. State the Christian view of marriage (24-1).

Answer: Marriage is a union between one man and one woman, designed of God to last so long as they both shall live.

2. Under what circumstances is remarriage allowed (24-2)?

Answer: The remarriage of divorced persons may be sanctioned by the church, in keeping with the redemptive gospel of Christ, when sufficient penitence for sin and failure is evidence, and a firm purpose of and endeavor after Christian marriage is manifested.

CHAPTER 25: OF THE CHURCH

1. Discuss the visible and the invisible church (25-1,2,3,4,5)

Answer: Both the invisible and visible churches are Catholic and Universal church.

The invisible church consists of the whole number of the elect, that have been, are, or shall be gathered into one, under Christ the head. The visible church consists of all those throughout the world that profess the true religion; and of their children: and is the kingdom of the Lord Jesus Christ, the house and family of God, out of which there is no ordinary possibility of salvation. Unto this catholic visible church Christ hath given the ministry, oracles, and ordinances of God, for the gathering and perfecting of the saints, in this life, to the end of the world: and doth, by his own presence and Spirit, according to his promise, make them effectual thereunto.

2. Fill in the blanks. [NOTE: Answers underlined (25-6)].

Answer: There is no other head of the church but the Lord Jesus Christ. Thus, no one can claim to be the substitute for Christ and nor claim to be the head of the church. To do so is an act of blasphemy.

CHAPTER 26: OF THE COMMUNION OF SAINTS

1. Explain both the vertical and horizontal aspect of the communion of the saints (26-2):

Answer: All saints, that are united to Jesus Christ their head, by his Spirit, and by faith, have fellowship with him in his graces, sufferings, death, resurrection, and glory: and, being united to one another in love, they have communion in each other's gifts and graces, and are obliged to the performance of such duties, public and private, as do conduce to their mutual good, both in the inward and outward man. In addition, such communion is to be extended unto all those who, in every place, call upon the name of the Lord Jesus.

2. True or False. [(26-3)].

Answer:

False: Believers not only partake in communion with God but can become equal with God through our communion with him.

CHAPTER 27: OF THE SACRAMENTS

1. What is sacrament (27.1)?

Answer: Sacraments are holy signs and seals of the covenant of grace, immediately instituted by God, to represent Christ, and his benefits; and to confirm our interest in him. It puts a visible difference between those that belong to the church and the rest of the world.

2. How is the grace exhibited in or by sacraments conferred to believers?

Answer: Grace is exhibited through the work of the Holy Spirit and the word of institution.

3. True or False.

Answer:

False: The efficacy of a sacrament depends upon the piety or intention of him that administers it.

True: The two sacraments ordained by Christ our Lord in the gospel can be

administered only by a minister of the Word lawfully ordained.
True: The spiritual significance of the sacraments from the Old Testament and that of New Testament are the same.

CHAPTER 28: OF BAPTISM

1. What is baptism (28-1)?

Answer: Baptism is a sacrament of the new testament, ordained by Jesus Christ, not only for the solemn admission of the party baptized into the visible church; but also, to be unto him a sign and seal of the covenant of grace, of his ingrafting into Christ, of regeneration, of remission of sins, and of his giving up unto God, through Jesus Christ, to walk in newness of life. Which sacrament is, by Christ's own appointment, to be continued in his church until the end of the world.

2. True or False.

Answer:

False: An infant baptism can be administered for an infant only if both parents are believers (28-4).

3. What is the relationship between baptism and salvation?

Answer: There is no direct relationship between the two. Baptism does not guarantee one's salvation nor does lack of baptism mean lack of salvation. (28-5).

CHAPTER 29: OF THE LORD'S SUPPER

1. Why did the Lord institute the Lord's Supper (29-1)?

Answers:

- To remember the sacrifice of himself in his death.
- To seal all benefits thereof unto true believers
- To help them experience spiritual nourishment and growth in him.
- To help them further in their engagement in all duties which they owe unto him.
- To be a bond and pledge of their communion with him, with each other, as members of his mystical body.

2. What is transubstantiation (29-6)?

Answer: The doctrine that maintains a change of the substance of bread and wine, into the substance of Christ's body and blood by consecration of a priest.

3. There are many theories concerning communion. Which one do you subscribe to and why?

Choose your own and explain. For examples, there are consubstantiation, transubstantiation, symbolic presence, and etc.

For an example, you can say that you subscribe to the Reformed view that the bread and wine are sacramental symbols that point us to the literal body of our Risen Lord. You subscribe to this because you don't believe that the elements of communion (bread and

wine) literally turn into Christ's body and blood during communion, nor do you believe that they are actually Lord's body and his blood.

CHAPTER 30: OF CHURCH CENSURES

1. Explain the meaning of censure (30-1,2).

Answer: The Lord Jesus, as king and head of his church, hath therein appointed a government, in the hand of church officers, distinct from the civil magistrate. To these officers the keys of the kingdom of heaven are committed; by virtue whereof, they have power, respectively, to retain, and remit sins; to shut that kingdom against the impenitent, both by the Word, and to open it unto penitent sinners, by the ministry of the gospel; and by absolution from censures.

2. What is the purpose of censure (30-3)?

Answer: Church censures are necessary, for the reclaiming and gaining of offending brethren, for deterring of others from the like offenses, for purging out of that leaven which might infect the whole lump, for vindicating the honor of Christ, and the holy profession of the gospel, and for preventing the wrath of God, which might justly fall upon the church, if they should suffer his covenant, and the seals thereof, to be profaned by notorious and obstinate offenders.

3. What are the methods of censure (30-4)?

Answer: Admonition, suspension from sacrament of the Lord's Supper for a season, excommunication from the church.

CHAPTER 31: OF SYNODS AND COUNCILS

1. What are the purposes of having Synod and Councils (31-1)?

Answer: They exist for the better government and further edification of the church.

2. True or False? (31-2,3,4)

Answers:

False: The ordinances given from synod and councils are to be taken as rule of faith without question or objection.

True: All synods or councils, whether general or particular, may err; and many have erred. Thus, they are not to be made the rule of faith, or practice; but to be used as a help in both.

True: Synods and councils are not to intermeddle with civil affairs unless by way of humble petition in cases extraordinary or by way of advice, for satisfaction of conscience, if they be required by the civil magistrates.

CHAPTER 32: OF THE STATE OF MEN AFTER DEATH AND OF THE RESURRECTION OF THE DEAD

1. What happens to a person after death (32-1)?

Answer: The bodies of men, after death, return to dust, and see corruption but their souls neither die nor sleep. Instead the souls of the righteous immediately return to God.

2. Compare and contrast the fate of the righteous and the wicked from the vantage point of the final day and the resurrection (32-1,2,3).

Answer: The souls of the righteous, being then made perfect in holiness, are received into the highest heavens, where they behold the face of God, in light and glory, waiting for the full redemption of their bodies. And the souls of the wicked are cast into hell, where they remain in torments and utter darkness, reserved to the judgment of the great day. At the last day, such as are found alive shall not die, but be changed: and all the dead shall be raised up, with the selfsame bodies, and none other (although with different qualities), which shall be united again to their souls forever. The bodies of the unjust shall, by the power of Christ, be raised to dishonor: the bodies of the just, by his Spirit, unto honor; and be made conformable to his own glorious body.

CHAPTER 33: OF THE LAST JUDGMENT

1. Who are subject to God's judgment on the final day (33-1)?

Answer: The apostate angels and all people who lived on earth will be judged according to their thoughts, words, and deeds to receive according to what they have done in the body, whether good or evil.

2. Why did God set a day of final judgment (33-2)?

Answer: The end of God's appointing this day is for the manifestation of the glory of his mercy, in the eternal salvation of the elect; and of his justice, in the damnation of the reprobate, who are wicked and disobedient.

CHAPTER 34: OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

1. Fill in the blanks. [NOTE: Answers are underlined (34-1,2,4)]

Answers:

The Holy Spirit is the third person in the Trinity, proceeding from the Father and the Son, of the same substance and equal in power and glory.

He is the Lord and giver of Life, By him the prophets were moved to speak the word of God, and all the writers of the Holy Scriptures were inspired to record infallibly the mind and will of God.

He calls and anoints ministers for their holy office, and imparts various gifts and graces to its member. By him the church will be preserved, increased, purified and at last made perfectly holy in the presence of God.

2. Discuss the role of the Holy Spirit in regeneration and sanctification of a person (34-3).

Answer: He regenerates men by his grace, convicts them of sin, moves them to repentance, and persuades and enables them to embrace Jesus Christ by faith. He unites all believers to Christ, dwells in them as their Comforter and Sanctifier, gives to

them the spirit of Adoption and Prayer, and performs all those gracious offices by which they are sanctified and sealed unto the day of redemption.

CHAPTER 35: OF THE GOSPEL OF THE LOVE OF GOD AND MISSIONS

1. How is the love of God manifested in the gospel (35-1,2,3)?

Answer: In the gospel God declares his love for the world and his desire that all men should be saved; reveals fully and clearly the only way of salvation; promises eternal life to all who truly repent and believe in Christ; invites and commands all to embrace the offered mercy; and by his Spirit accompanying the word pleads with men to accept his gracious invitation.

2. How are the gospel and missions related to each other (35-4)?

Answer: Since there is no other way of salvation than that revealed in the gospel, and since in the divinely established and ordinary method of grace faith comes by hearing the word of God, Christ has commissioned his church to go into all the world and to make disciples of all nations. All believers are, therefore, under obligation to sustain the ordinances of the Christian religion where they are already established, and to contribute by their prayers, gifts, and personal efforts to the extension of the kingdom of Christ throughout the whole earth.

1903 REVISION OF THE WESTMINSTER CONFESSION OF FAITH

Q: In 1903, the revisions to the Westminster Confession of Faith were adopted with addition of declaratory statement. The statement adopted in 1903 provided further clarifications on two particular matters. What are the respective chapters and section of the confession to which declaratory statements were added in 1903?

- A:**
- Chapter 3:** The doctrine of election.
1903 revision added that God's decree of election hinders no man from accepting the offer of salvation; and that no man is condemned except on the ground of sin.
 - Chapter 10 section 3:** Effectual Calling concerning infants
1903 revision stated that all dying in infancy, not just elect infants, are included in the election of grace and are saved by Christ through the Spirit, who works when and where and how he pleases.