

Urge the young ... to be sensible; in all things ... to be an example of good deeds, with purity in doctrine, dignified, sound in speech which is beyond reproach.
(Titus 2.6-8)

1. **Who made you?** God.
2. **What else did God make?** God made all things.
3. **Why did God make you and all things?** For his own glory.
4. **How can you glorify God?** By loving him and doing what he commands.
5. **Why ought you to glorify God?** Because he made me and takes care of me.
6. **Are there more gods than one?** There is only one God.
7. **In how many persons does this one God exist?** In three persons.
8. **What are they?** The Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.
9. **What is God?** God is a Spirit, and has not a body like men.
10. **Where is God?** God is everywhere.
11. **Can you see God?** No; I cannot see God, but he always sees me.
12. **Does God know all things?** Yes, nothing can be hid from God.
13. **Can God do all things?** Yes; God can do all his holy will.
14. **Where do you learn how to love and obey God?** In the Bible alone.
15. **Who wrote the Bible?** Holy men who were taught by the Holy Spirit.
16. **Who were our first parents?** Adam and Eve.
17. **Of what were our first parents made?** God made the body of Adam out of the ground, and formed Eve from the body of Adam.
18. **What did God give Adam and Eve besides bodies?** He gave them souls that could never die.
19. **Have you a soul as well as a body?** Yes; I have a soul that can never die.
20. **How do you know that you have a soul?** Because the Bible tells me so.
21. **In what condition did God make Adam and Eve?** He made them holy and happy.
22. **What is a covenant?** A binding agreement between two or more persons.
23. **What covenant did God make with Adam?** The covenant of works.
24. **What was Adam bound to do by the covenant of works?** To obey God perfectly.
25. **What did God promise in the covenant of works?** To reward Adam with life if he obeyed him.
26. **What did God threaten in the covenant of works?** To punish Adam with death if he disobeyed.
27. **Did Adam keep the covenant of works?** No; he sinned against God.
28. **What is sin?** Sin is any lack of conformity unto, or transgression of the law of God.
29. **What is meant by 'lack of conformity'?** Not being or doing all that God requires.

30. **What is meant by transgression?** Doing what God forbids.
31. **What was the sin of our first parents?** Eating the forbidden fruit of the Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil.
32. **Who tempted them to this sin?** The devil tempted Eve, and she ate, and gave the fruit to Adam, and he ate.
33. **What happened to our first parents when they had sinned?** Instead of being holy and happy, they became sinners, knowing misery and death.
34. **Did Adam act for himself alone in the covenant of works?** No; he represented all mankind.
35. **What effect had the sin of Adam on all mankind?** All of us are born in a state of sin and misery.
36. **What is the sinful nature which we inherit from Adam called?** Original sin.
37. **What does every sin deserve?** The wrath and curse of God.
38. **Can any one go to heaven with this sinful nature?** No; our hearts must be changed before we can be fit for heaven.
39. **What is a change of heart called?** Salvation.
40. **Who can change a sinner's heart?** The Holy Spirit alone.
41. **Can any one be saved through the covenant of works?** None can be saved by works.
42. **Why can none be saved through the covenant of works?** Because all have broken it, and are condemned by it
43. **With whom did God the Father make the covenant of grace?** With Christ, his eternal Son.
44. **Whom did Christ represent in the covenant of grace?** His elect people.
45. **What did Christ undertake in the covenant of grace?** To keep the whole law for his people, and to suffer the punishment due to their sins.
46. **Did our Lord Jesus Christ ever commit any sin?** No; he was holy, harmless, and undefiled.
47. **How could the Son of God suffer?** Christ, the Son of God, became man that he might obey and suffer in our nature.
48. **What is meant by the word 'atonement'?** Christ's satisfying divine justice, by his sufferings and death, in the place of sinners.
49. **What did God the Father undertake in the covenant of grace?** To justify and sanctify those for whom Christ should die.
50. **What is justification?** It is the act of God, forgiving sinners and treating them as if they had never sinned.
51. **What is sanctification?** It is God's work in making sinners holy in heart and conduct.
52. **For whom did Christ obey and suffer?** For those whom the Father had given him.
53. **What kind of life did Christ live on earth?** A life of poverty and suffering.
54. **What kind of death did Christ die?** The painful and shameful death of the cross.
55. **Who will be saved?** All those who repent of sin, believe in Christ, and lead holy lives.

56. **What is it to repent?** To be sorry for sin, and to hate and forsake it because it is displeasing to God.
57. **What is it to believe or have faith in Christ?** To trust in Christ alone for salvation.
58. **Can you repent and believe in Christ by your own power?** No; I can do nothing good without the help of God's Holy Spirit.
59. **How can you get the help of the Holy Spirit?** God has told us that we must pray to him for the Holy Spirit.
60. **How long ago is it since Christ died?** About two thousand years.
61. **How were God's chosen people saved before the coming of Christ?** By believing in the Savior to come.
62. **How did they show their faith?** By offering sacrifices on God's altar.
63. **What did these sacrifices represent?** Christ, the Lamb of God, who was to die for sinners.
64. **What offices does Jesus have?** Jesus has three offices.
65. **What are they?** The offices of a prophet, a priest, and a king.
66. **How is Christ a prophet?** Because he teaches us the will of God.
67. **How is Christ a priest?** Because he died for our sins and pleads with God for us.
68. **How is Christ a king?** Because he rules over us and defends us.
69. **Why do you need Christ as a prophet?** Because I am ignorant.
70. **Why do you need Christ as a priest?** Because I am guilty.
71. **Why do you need Christ as a king?** Because I am weak and helpless.
72. **How many commandments did God give on Mount Sinai?** Ten commandments.
73. **What are the ten commandments sometimes called?** The Decalogue, meaning 'the Ten Words'.
74. **What do the first four commandments teach?** Our duty to God.
75. **What do the last six commandments teach?** Our duty to our fellow men.
76. **What is the sum of the ten commandments?** To love God with all my heart, mind, and soul, and my neighbor as myself.
77. **Who is your neighbor?** All my fellow men are my neighbors.
78. **Is God pleased with those who love and obey him?** Yes; he says, "I love those who love me, and those who seek me diligently find me." (Proverbs 8.17)
79. **Is God displeased with those who do not love and obey him?** Yes; "God is a righteous judge, and a God who feels indignation every day." (Psalm 7.11)
80. **What is the first commandment?** The first commandment is, "You shall have no other gods before me." (Deut 5.7)
81. **What does the first commandment teach us?** To worship God alone.
82. **What is the second commandment?** The second commandment is, "You shall not make for yourself a carved image, or any likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or that is on the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth. You shall not bow down to them or serve them; for I

the LORD your God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers on the children to the third and fourth generation of those who hate me, but showing steadfast love to thousands of those who love me and keep my commandments.” (Deut 5.8-10)

83. **What does the second commandment teach us?** To worship God in a proper manner, and to avoid idolatry.
84. **What is the third commandment?** The third commandment is, “You shall not take the name of the LORD your God in vain, for the LORD will not hold him guiltless who takes his name in vain.” (Deut 5.11)
85. **What does the third commandment teach us?** To reverence God’s name, word, and works.
86. **What is the fourth commandment?** The fourth commandment is, “Observe the Sabbath day, to keep it holy, as the LORD your God commanded you. Six days you shall labor and do all your work, but the seventh day is a Sabbath to the LORD your God. On it you shall not do any work, you or your son or your daughter or your male servant or your female servant, or your ox or your donkey or any of your livestock, or the sojourner who is within your gates, that your male servant and your female servant may rest as well as you. You shall remember that you were a slave in the land of Egypt, and the LORD your God brought you out from there with a mighty hand and an outstretched arm. Therefore the LORD your God commanded you to keep the Sabbath day.” (Deut 5.12-15)
87. **What does the fourth commandment teach us?** That one day in seven is devoted to and given to the Lord.
88. **On which day of the week do Christians gather for worship?** The first day of the week, called the Lord’s Day.
89. **Why is it called the Lord's day?** Because on that day Christ rose from the dead.
90. **How should the Lord’s Day be spent?** In the worship of God with His people; in prayer and praise, in the reading and hearing of His Word, in doing good to our fellow men, and at His Table.
91. **What is the fifth commandment?** The fifth commandment is, “Honor your father and your mother, as the LORD your God commanded you, that your days may be long, and that it may go well with you in the land that the LORD your God is giving you.” (Deut 5.16)
92. **What does the fifth commandment teach us?** To love and obey our parents and all in authority.
93. **What is the sixth commandment?** The sixth commandment is, “You shall not murder.” (Deut 5.17)
94. **What does the sixth commandment teach us?** To avoid angry passions, do no harm, and care for the life God gives.
95. **What is the seventh commandment?** The seventh commandment is, “You shall not commit adultery.” (Deut 5.18)
96. **What does the seventh commandment teach us?** To be pure in heart, language, and conduct.
97. **What is the eighth commandment?** The eighth commandment is, “You shall not steal.” (Deut 5.19)
98. **What does the eighth commandment teach us?** To be honest and industrious.
99. **What is the ninth commandment?** The ninth commandment is, “You shall not bear false witness against your neighbor.” (Deut 5.20)

100. **What does the ninth commandment teach us?** To always tell the truth, and to care for the good names of others.
101. **What is the tenth commandment?** The tenth commandment is, “You shall not covet your neighbor’s wife. And you shall not desire your neighbor’s house, his field, or his male servant, or his female servant, his ox, or his donkey, or anything that is your neighbor’s.” (Deut 5.21)
102. **What does the tenth commandment teach us?** To be content with God’s gifts to me.
103. **Can anyone keep these ten commandments perfectly?** No mere man, since the fall of Adam, ever did or can keep the ten commandments perfectly.
104. **Of what use are the ten commandments to us?** They teach us our duty, and show our need of a Savior.
105. **What is prayer?** Prayer is talking to God our Father; praising and thanking Him for all things, and asking for the things we need and which he has promised to give.
106. **In whose name should we pray?** Only in the name of Christ.
107. **What has Christ given us to teach us how to pray?** The Lord’s Prayer.
108. **Repeat the Lord’s Prayer.** “Our Father in heaven, hallowed be your name. Your kingdom come, your will be done, on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our debts, as we also have forgiven our debtors. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil.” (Matt 6.9-13)
109. **How many petitions are there in the Lord’s Prayer?** Six.
110. **What is the first petition?** “Hallowed be your name.”
111. **What do we pray for in the first petition?** That God’s name may be honored by us and all men.
112. **What is the second petition?** “Your kingdom come.”
113. **What do we pray for in the second petition?** That the gospel may be preached in all the world, and believed and obeyed by us and all men.
114. **What is the third petition?** “Your will be done, on earth as it is in heaven.”
115. **What do we pray for in the third petition?** That we on earth may serve God as the angels do in heaven.
116. **What is the fourth petition?** “Give us this day our daily bread.”
117. **What do we pray for in the fourth petition?** That God would give us all things needful for our bodies and souls.
118. **What is the fifth petition?** “And forgive us our debts, as we also have forgiven our debtors.”
119. **What do we pray for in the fifth petition?** That God would pardon our sins for Christ’s sake, and enable us to forgive those who have injured us.
120. **What is the sixth petition?** “Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil.”
121. **What do we pray for in the sixth petition?** That God would keep us from sin.
122. **What is a sacrament?** An outward, visible sign of an inward, spiritual grace.
123. **How many sacraments are there?** Two.
124. **What are they?** Baptism and the Lord’s Supper.

125. **Who appointed these sacraments?** The Lord Jesus Christ.
126. **Why did Christ appoint these sacraments?** To distinguish his disciples from the world, to comfort them, and give them grace.
127. **What sign is used in baptism?** The washing with water.
128. **What does this signify?** That we are cleansed from sin by the blood of Christ.
129. **In whose name are we baptized?** In the name of the Trinity: the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit.
130. **Who are to be baptized?** Believers and their children.
131. **Why should babies be baptized?** They have a sinful nature and need a Savior and as the children of Christians, under God's covenant, they are welcomed by God into the congregation of Christ.
132. **Does Christ care for little children?** Yes; for he says, "Let the children come to me; do not hinder them, for to such belongs the kingdom of God." (Mark 10.14)
133. **To what does your baptism bind you?** To be a true follower of Jesus Christ in His Church.
134. **What is the Lord's Supper?** The eating of bread and drinking of wine in remembrance of the death of our Lord, until He returns.
135. **What does the bread represent?** The body of Christ, broken for our sins.
136. **Why is bread used at the Lord's Supper?** Because "the Lord Jesus on the night when he was betrayed took bread, and when he had given thanks, he broke it, and said, 'This is my body which is for you. Do this in remembrance of me.'" (1Cor 11.23-24)
137. **What does the wine represent?** The blood of Christ, shed for our salvation.
138. **Why is wine used?** Because "he took the cup, after supper, saying, 'This cup is the new covenant in my blood. Do this, as often as you drink it, in remembrance of me.'" (1Cor 11.25-26)
139. **Who should partake of the Lord's Supper?** Only those baptized Christians who repent of their sins, believe in Christ for salvation, and love their fellow men.
140. **What is the nature of the Church?** It is the One, Holy, Catholic, and Apostolic Church.
141. **What is meant by the term "One"?** The Church is "One" because it is one body under one Head and all Christians belong to it.
142. **What is meant by the term "Holy"?** The Church is Holy because it was called into being by Jesus and because He died for it on the cross.
143. **What is meant by the term "Catholic"?** Catholic is a word that means "universal". It means that Jesus intended the Church to be the same everywhere and always.
144. **Why then are their different Churches?** Our sinful nature and the false teachings of men have caused schism in the Church.
145. **What is meant by the term "Apostolic"?** The Church is Apostolic because it follows in the teaching of the Apostles and because its ministers are descended from the Apostles.
146. **Who were the Apostles?** The Apostles were the original disciples of Jesus, plus the Apostle Paul, to whom he gave spiritual authority over His Church. (John 20.20)
147. **Do we have Apostles in the Church today?** No. Today the Church is served by the offices and ministry of Bishops, Presbyters, and Deacons.

148. **What are Bishops?** Bishops are the chief pastors of a group of churches. Bishops ordain Presbyters and Deacons, and they administer the rite of confirmation.
149. **What are the duties of a Bishop?** A Bishop is to teach and exhort according to the Scriptures, defend the faith thereof, maintain order in his diocese, and lay hands upon those called to be ordained as deacons and presbyters.
150. **What is a presbyter?** A Presbyter is the minister chosen by the Bishop and the people to be their local pastor.
151. **What are the duties of a Presbyter?** A Presbyter is ordained to preach the Word of God, to give spiritual direction to his flock, and to administer the Sacraments of the Lord's Supper and Baptism under the supervision of the Bishop.
152. **What is a deacon and what are his duties?** A Deacon is ordained to serve and assist the Presbyter in his duties under the supervision of Bishop.
153. **What is the "Priesthood of All Believers"?** Every Christian is a priest, called upon to "offer and present unto ..." the "Lord, ourselves, our souls and bodies, to be a reasonable, holy, and lively sacrifice" as our "our sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving."
154. **What are the Creeds?** They are very old statements of the teaching of the Church. There are three ecumenical Creeds accepted by the whole church: the Apostles' Creed, the Nicene Creed, and the Athanasian Creed. These creeds are short summaries of the teaching of the Bible. Also, as Anglicans we are bound by the 39 Articles of Religion.
155. **What is the Apostles' Creed?** The Apostle's Creed is a statement of the Christian faith used at our baptism. It represents the teaching of the Apostles.
156. **What is the Nicene Creed?** It is our confession of the faith adopted by the early Church, said before we go to the table of the Lord's Supper.
157. **What is the Athanasian Creed?** It is an ancient and extended statement of the Trinitarian faith, used by the Church in making clear its true catholic nature.
158. **What are the 39 Articles of Religion?** They are thirty-nine statements of belief and practice written by the Bishops of the Church of England at the time of the Reformation.
159. **Did Christ remain in the tomb after his crucifixion?** No; he rose from the tomb on the third day after his death.
160. **Where is Christ now?** In heaven, at the right hand of God, interceding for sinners.
161. **Will he come again?** Yes; at the last day Christ will come to judge the world.
162. **Can we know when Jesus will return?** No. "It is not for you to know times or seasons that the Father has fixed by his own authority." (Acts 1.7) We should live each day as if Jesus is coming today.
163. **What becomes of men at death?** The body returns to dust and the soul goes into heaven or hell.
164. **Will the bodies of the dead be raised to life again?** Yes; "the trumpet will sound, and the dead will be raised imperishable, and we shall be changed." (1Cor 15.52)
165. **What will become of the wicked in the day of judgment?** They shall be cast into hell forever.
166. **What is hell?** A place of dreadful and endless torment.
167. **What will become of the righteous?** They shall be taken to heaven.

168. **What is heaven?** A glorious and happy place, where the righteous shall be forever with the Lord.

This is an adaptation of the Westminster Shorter Catechism for children, with slight changes and additions from a variety of sources: drawing primarily from the popular adaptation for young children, several clauses were taken from a work done by the Reformed Episcopal Church, and several clauses changed for St. John's own needs, in order to expand upon those things that are particularly Anglican.

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