

Charles Haddon Spurgeon's

**A PURITAN
CATECHISM**

WITH PROOFS

COMPILED & EDITED BY
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This Booklet Belongs To:

Unless otherwise indicated, all Scripture quotations are taken from the King James Version of the Holy Bible. The King James Version is in the Public Domain.

A Puritan Catechism was published about October 14, 1855, when Spurgeon was 21 years old. On October 14, Mr. Spurgeon preached “The Glorious Habitation” (Sermon No. 46) to thousands that gathered to hear him at New Park Street Chapel in Southwark. The text that morning was, “*Lord, Thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations*” (Psalms 90:1). When the penny publication for this sermon was published it contained an announcement of this catechism.

“Daily Bread” was written for the congregation at St. Peter’s Church in Dundee, Scotland by Robert Murray McCheyne in 1842. The source for his message and calendar came from *Memoir and Remains of the Rev. Robert Murray M’Cheyne, Minister of St. Peter’s Church in Dundee* by Alexander Bonar.

INTRODUCTION & INSTRUCTION

Mr. Spurgeon's Introduction.

"I AM persuaded that the use of a good Catechism in all our families will be a great safeguard against the increasing errors of the times, and therefore I have compiled this little manual from the Westminster Assembly's and Baptist Catechisms, for the use of my own church and congregation. Those who use it in their families or classes must labour to explain the sense; but the words should be carefully learned by heart, for they will be understood better as years pass.

"May the Lord bless my dear friends and their families evermore, is the prayer of their loving Pastor."

C. H. Spurgeon

instruction...

Having 82 questions and answers, the family can recite 3 questions and answers each day, enabling you to complete the Catechism once in 27 days and 12 times each year. For the remaining days of the month, the family can read the Scripture proofs for 3 to 4 answers each day with the head of the family asking simple questions to clarify understanding. In this way, the Scripture proofs and doctrinal truths may be grasped more and more as each year passes.

May our Lord bless you always in all ways as you grow in grace and faith.

Jon Cardwell

"Study to shew thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth."

—2 Timothy 2:15

1. **Q.** What is the chief end of man?
A. Man's chief end is to glorify God,^a and to enjoy Him forever.^b ^a1 Cor 10:31; ^bPsa 73:25-26

2. **Q.** What rule has God given to direct us how we may glorify Him?
A. The Word of God, which is contained in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments,^a is the only rule to direct us how we may glorify God and enjoy Him.^b
^aEph 2:20; 2 Tim 3:16; ^b1 Jn 1:3-4

3. **Q.** What do the Scriptures principally teach?
A. The Scriptures principally teach what man is to believe concerning God, and what duty God requires of man.
 Eccl 12:13; 2 Tim 1:13

4. **Q.** What is God?
A. God is Spirit,^a infinite,^b eternal,^c and unchangeable^d in His being,^e wisdom, power,^f holiness,^g justice, goodness and truth.^h
^aJohn 4:24; ^bJob 11:7; ^cPsa 90:2; 1 Tim 1:17; ^dJas 1:17;
^eEx 3:14; ^fPsa 147:5; ^gRev 4:8; ^hEx 34:6-7

5. **Q.** Are there more Gods than one?
A. There is but one only,^a the living and true God.^b
^aDeut 6:4; ^bJer 10:10

6. **Q.** How many Persons are there in the Godhead?
A. There are three persons in the Godhead, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, and these three are one God, the same in essence, equal in power and glory.
 1 Jn 5:7*; Matt 28:19

* Although it is not included in newer translations such as the NIV, NLT, and etc., the KJV and the NKJV contain the following words that have been translated from the "majority texts" of the Greek manuscripts: "*For there are three that bear record in heaven, the Father, the Word, and the Holy Ghost: and these three are one.*" There are certainly other passages that imply the triune Godhead in Scripture, i.e., the resurrection of Christ was accomplished by the Father (**Ephesians 1:17-20**), the Son (**John 2:19**), and the Holy Spirit (**Romans 8:11**). This is also referred to as "The Trinity."

7. **Q.** What are the decrees of God?
A. The decrees of God are His eternal purpose according to the counsel of His own will, whereby for His own glory He has foreordained whatever comes to pass.
Eph 1:11-12
8. **Q.** How does God execute His decrees?
A. God executes His decrees in the works of creation^a and providence.^b ^aRev 4:11; ^bDan 4:35
9. **Q.** What is the work of creation?
A. The work of creation is God's making all things^a from nothing, by the Word of His power,^b in six normal consecutive days,^c and all very good.^d
^aGen 1:1; ^bHeb 11:3; ^cEx 20:11; ^dGen 1:31
10. **Q.** How did God create man?
A. God created man, male and female, after His own image,^a in knowledge, righteousness, and holiness^b with dominion over the creatures.^c
^aGen 1:27; ^bEph 4:24; Col 3:10; ^cGen 1:27
11. **Q.** What are God's works of providence?
A. God's works of providence are His most holy,^a wise,^b and powerful,^c preserving and governing all His creatures, and all their actions.^d
^aPsa 145:17; ^bIsa 28:29; ^cHeb 1:3; ^dPsa 103:19; Matt 10:29
12. **Q.** What special act of providence did God exercise toward man when He created him in his initial state?
A. When God had created man, He entered into a covenant of life with him, that upon condition of perfect obedience,^a man was forbidden to eat from the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, upon pain of death.^b
^aGal 3:12; ^bGen 2:17

13. **Q.** Did our first parents continue in the initial state that God had created them?
A. Our first parents, being left to the freedom of their own will, fell from that initial state wherein they were created, by sinning against God,^a by eating the forbidden fruit.^b ^aEcc1 7:29; ^bGen 3:6-8
14. **Q.** What is sin?
A. Sin is any want of conformity to, or transgression of the law of God. 1 Jn 3:4
15. **Q.** Did all mankind fall in Adam's first transgression?
A. The covenant being made with Adam, not only for himself but also for his posterity, all mankind descending from him by ordinary generation, sinned in him, and fell with him in his first transgression.
1 Cor 15:22; Rom 5:12
16. **Q.** In what estate did the fall bring to mankind?
A. The fall brought mankind into a state of sin and misery. Rom 5:18
17. **Q.** Wherein consists the sinfulness of man's fallen state?
A. The sinfulness of that state whereunto man fell consists of the guilt of Adam's first sin,^a the want of original righteousness,^b and the corruption of his whole nature, which is commonly called original sin,^c together with all actual transgressions which proceed from it.^d
^aRom 5:19; ^bRom 3:10; ^cEph 2:1; ^dPsa 51:5; ^dMatt 15:19
18. **Q.** What is the misery of that state whereunto man fell?
A. All mankind, by their fall, lost communion with God,^a are under His wrath and curse;^b and so made liable all the miseries in this life, to death itself, and to the pains of hell forever.^c
^aGen 3:8, 24; ^bEph 2:3; Gal 3:10; ^cRom 6:23; Matt 25:41

19. **Q.** Did God leave all mankind to perish in the state of sin and misery?
A. God, having out of His good pleasure from all eternity, elected some to everlasting life,^a did enter into a covenant of grace to deliver them out of the state of sin and misery, and to bring them into a state of salvation by a Redeemer.^b ^a2 Thess 2:13; ^bRom 5:21
20. **Q.** Who is the Redeemer of God's elect?
A. The only Redeemer of God's elect is the Lord Jesus Christ,^a who being the eternal Son of God, became man,^b and so was and continues to be God and man, in two distinct natures and one Person forever.^c
^a1 Tim 2:5; ^bJohn 1:14; ^c1 Tim 3:16; Col 2:9
21. **Q.** How did Christ, being the Son of God, become man?
A. Christ, the Son of God, became man by taking to Himself a true body,^a and a reasonable soul,^b being conceived by the power of the Holy Spirit in the Virgin Mary, and born of her,^c yet without sin.^d
^aHeb 2:14; ^bMatt 26:38; Heb 4:15; ^cLk 1:31, 35; ^dHeb 7:26
22. **Q.** What offices does Christ execute as our Redeemer?
A. Christ, as our Redeemer, executes the offices of a prophet,^a of a priest,^b and of a king,^c both in His state of humiliation and exaltation.
^aActs 3:22; ^bHeb 5:6; ^cPsa 2:6
23. **Q.** How does Christ execute the office of a prophet?
A. Christ executes the office of a prophet, in revealing to us,^a by His Word,^b and Spirit,^c the will of God for our salvation.
^aJohn 1:18; ^bJohn 20:31; ^cJohn 14:26
24. **Q.** How does Christ execute the office of a priest?
A. Christ executes the office of a priest, in His once offering up Himself a sacrifice to satisfy divine justice,^a and to reconcile us to God,^b and in making continual intercession for us.^c
^aHeb 9:28; ^bHeb 2:17; ^cHeb 7:25

25. **Q.** How does Christ execute the office of a king?
A. Christ executes the office of a king in subduing us to Himself,^a in ruling and defending us,^b and in restraining and conquering all His and our enemies.
^aPsalms 110:3; ^bMatt 2:6; 1 Cor 15:25
26. **Q.** Wherein did Christ's humiliation consist?
A. Christ's humiliation consisted in His being born, and that in a low condition,^a made under the law,^b undergoing the miseries of this life,^c the wrath of God,^d and the cursed death of the Cross;^e in being buried, and continuing under the power of death for a time.^f
^aLk 2:7; ^bGal 4:4; ^cIsa 53:3; ^dMatt 27:46; ^ePhil 2:8; ^fMatt 12:40
27. **Q.** Wherein consists Christ's exaltation?
A. Christ's exaltation consists of His rising again from the dead on the third day,^a in ascending up into heaven, and sitting at the right hand of God the Father,^b and in coming to judge the world at the last day.^c
^a1 Cor 15:4; ^bMk 16:19; ^cActs 17:31
28. **Q.** How are we made partakers of the redemption purchased by Christ?
A. We are made partakers of the redemption purchased by Christ, by the effectual application of it to us^a by His Holy Spirit.^b ^aJohn 1:12; ^bTitus 3:5, 6
29. **Q.** How does the Spirit apply to us the redemption purchased by Christ?
A. The Spirit applies to us the redemption purchased by Christ, by working faith in us,^a and by it uniting us to Christ in our effectual calling.^b ^aEph 2:8; ^bEph 3:17

30. Q. What is effectual calling?

A. Effectual calling is the work of God's Spirit^a whereby, convincing us of our sin and misery,^b enlightening our minds in the knowledge of Christ,^c and renewing our wills,^d He does persuade and enable us to embrace Jesus Christ freely offered to us in the gospel.^e

^a2 Tim 1:9; ^bActs 2:37; ^cActs 26:18; ^dEzek 36:26;

^eJohn 6:44-45

31. Q. What benefits do they who are effectually called partake of in this life?

A. They who are effectually called, do in this life partake of justification,^a adoption,^b sanctification, and the various benefits, which do either accompany, or flow from them in this life.^c

^aRom 8:30; ^bEph 1:5; ^c1 Cor 1:30

32. Q. What is justification?

A. Justification is an act of God's free grace, wherein He pardons all our sins,^a and accepts us as righteous in His sight,^b only for the righteousness of Christ imputed to us,^c and received by faith alone.^d

^aRom 3:24; Eph 1:7; ^b2 Cor 5:21; ^cRom 5:19;

^dGal 2:16; Phil 3:9

33. Q. What is adoption?

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

^a1 Jn 3:1; ^bJohn 1:12; Rom 8:17

34. Q. What is sanctification?

A. Sanctification is the work of God's Spirit,^a whereby we are renewed in the whole man after the image of God,^b and are enabled more and more to die to sin, and live to righteousness.^c

^a2 Thess 2:13; ^bEph 4:24; ^cRom 6:11

35. **Q.** What are the benefits that either accompany or flow from justification, adoption, and sanctification in this life?
- A.** The benefits which in this life do accompany or flow from justification, adoption, and sanctification,^a are assurance of God's love, peace of conscience, joy in the Holy Spirit,^b increase of grace, and perseverance in it to the end.^c
- ^aRom 5:1-2, 5; ^bRom 14:17; ^cProv 4:18; 1 Jn 5:13; 1 Pet 1:5
36. **Q.** What benefits do believers receive from Christ at their death?
- A.** The souls of believers are at their death made perfect in holiness,^a and immediately pass into glory,^b and their bodies being still united to Christ,^c do rest in their graves^d until the resurrection.^e
- ^aHeb 12:23; ^bPhil 1:23; 2 Cor 5:8; Lk 23:43; ^c1 Thess 4:14; ^dIsa 57:2; ^eJob 19:26
37. **Q.** What benefits do believers receive from Christ at the resurrection?
- A.** At the resurrection, believers being raised up in glory,^a shall be openly acknowledged and acquitted in the day of judgment,^b and made perfectly blessed both in soul and body in the full enjoying of God^c for all eternity.^d
- ^a1 Cor 15:43; ^bMatt 10:32; ^c1 Jn 3:2; ^d1 Thess 4:17
38. **Q.** What shall be done to the wicked at their death?
- A.** The souls of the wicked, at their death, shall be cast into the torments of hell,^a and their bodies lie in their graves till the resurrection, and judgment of the great day.^b
- ^aLk 16:22-24; ^bPsa 49:14
39. **Q.** What shall be done to the wicked at the day of judgment?
- A.** At the day of judgment, the bodies of the wicked will be raised out of their graves, shall be sentenced, to unspeakable torments with the devil and his angels forever. Dan 12:2; John 5:28-29; 2 Thess 1:9; Matt 25:41

40. **Q.** What did God reveal to man for the rule of his obedience?
A. The rule which God first revealed to man for his obedience, is the moral law, which is summarized in the Ten Commandments. Deuter 10:4; Matt 19:17
41. **Q.** What is the sum of the ten commandments?
A. 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. Matt 22:37-40
42. **Q.** What is the first commandment?
A. The first commandment is, *“Thou shalt have no other gods before Me.”* Ex 20:3
43. **Q.** What is required in the first commandment?
A. The first commandment requires us to know^a and acknowledge God to be the only true God, and our God,^b and to worship and glorify Him accordingly.^c
^a1 Chron 28:9; ^bDeut 26:17; ^cMatt 4:10
44. **Q.** What is the second commandment?
A. The second commandment is, *“Thou shalt 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: thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them: for I the Lord thy 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 shewing mercy unto thousands of them that love Me, and keep My commandments.”*
Ex 20:4-6
45. **Q.** What is required in the second commandment?
A. The second commandment requires the receiving, observing,^a and keeping pure and entire all such religious worship and ordinances as God has appointed in His Word.^b ^aDeut 32:46; Matt 28:20; ^bDeut 12:32

46. **Q.** What is forbidden in the second commandment?
A. The second commandment forbids the worshipping of God by images,^a or any other way not appointed in His Word.^b ^aDeut 4:15-16; ^bCol 2:18
47. **Q.** What is the third commandment?
A. The third commandment is, *“Thou shalt 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.”*
 Ex 20:7
48. **Q.** What is required in the third commandment?
A. The third commandment requires the holy and reverent use of God’s names,^a titles, attributes,^b ordinances,^c Word,^d and works.^e
^aPsa 29:2; ^bRev 15:3-4; ^cEccl 5:1; ^dPsa 138:2;
^eJob 36:24; Deut 28:58-59
49. **Q.** What is the fourth commandment?
A. The fourth commandment is, *“Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labour, 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, 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.”* Ex 20:8-11
50. **Q.** What is required in the fourth commandment?
A. 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. Lev 19:30; Deut 5:12

51. **Q.** How is the Sabbath to be sanctified?
A. The Sabbath is to be sanctified by a holy resting all that day, even from such worldly employments and recreations as are lawful on other days,^a and spending the whole time in the public and private exercises of God's worship,^b except so much as is taken up in the works of necessity and mercy.^c
^aLev 23:3; ^bPsa 92:1-2; Isa 58:13-14; ^cMatt 12:11-12
52. **Q.** What is the fifth commandment?
A. The fifth commandment is, "*Honour thy father and thy mother: that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.*" Ex 20:12
53. **Q.** What is required in the fifth commandment?
A. The fifth commandment requires the preserving the honor, and performing the duties belonging to every one in their various positions and relationships as superiors,^a inferiors,^b or equals.^c
^aEph 5:21-22; 6:1, 5; Rom 13:1; ^bEph 6:9; ^cRom 12:10
54. **Q.** What is the reason annexed to the fifth commandment?
A. The reason annexed to 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 such as keep this commandment. Eph 6:2-3
55. **Q.** What is the sixth commandment?
A. The sixth commandment is, "*Thou shalt not kill.*" Ex 20:13
56. **Q.** What is forbidden in the sixth commandment?
A. The sixth commandment forbids the taking away of our own life,^a or the life of our neighbor unjustly,^b or whatever tends to it.^c
^aActs 16:28; ^bGen 9:6; ^cProv 24:11-12
57. **Q.** What is the seventh commandment?
A. The seventh commandment is, "*Thou shalt not commit adultery.*" Ex 20:14

58. **Q.** What is forbidden in the seventh commandment?
A. The seventh commandment forbids all unchaste thoughts,^a words,^b and actions.^c
^aMatt 5:28; Col 4:6; ^bEph 5:4; 2 Tim 2:22; ^cEph 5:3
59. **Q.** What is the eighth commandment?
A. The eighth commandment is, “*Thou shalt not steal.*”
 Ex 20:15
60. **Q.** What is forbidden in the eighth commandment?
A. The eighth commandment forbids whatever does or may unjustly hinder our own,^a or our neighbor’s wealth, or outward estate.^b
^a1 Tim 5:8; Prov 28:19; 21:6; ^bEph 4:28
61. **Q.** What is the ninth commandment?
A. The ninth commandment is, “*Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.*” Ex 20:16
62. **Q.** What is required in the ninth commandment?
A. The ninth commandment requires the maintaining and promoting of truth between man and man,^a and of our own,^b and our neighbor’s good name,^c especially in witness-bearing.^d
^aZech 8:16; ^b1 Pet 3:16; Acts 25:10; ^c2 Jn 1:12;
^dProv 14:5, 25
63. **Q.** What is the tenth commandment?
A. The tenth commandment is, “*Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour’s house; thou shalt not covet thy neighbour’s wife, nor his manservant, or his maidservant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor anything that is thy neighbour’s.*”
 Ex 20:17
64. **Q.** What is forbidden in the tenth commandment?
A. The tenth commandment forbids all discontentment with our own estate,^a envying or grieving at the good of our neighbor,^b and all inordinate emotions and affections to anything that is his.^c
^a1 Cor 10:10; ^bGal 5:26; ^cCol 3:5

65. **Q.** Is any man able perfectly to keep the commandments of God?
A. No mere man, since the fall, is able in his life perfectly to keep the commandments of God,^a but does daily break them in thought,^b word,^c and deed.^d
^aEcc1 7:20; ^bGen 8:21; ^cJas 3:8; ^dJas 3:2
66. **Q.** Are all transgressions of the law equally heinous?
A. Some sins in themselves, and by reason of various aggravations, are more heinous in the sight of God than others. John 19:11; 1 Jn 5:15
67. **Q.** What does every sin deserve?
A. Every sin deserves God's wrath and curse, both in this life and that which is to come. Eph 5:6; Psa 11:6
68. **Q.** How may we escape His wrath and curse due to us for sin?
A. To escape the wrath and curse of God due to us for sin, we must believe in the Lord Jesus Christ,^a trusting alone to His blood and righteousness. This faith is attended by repentance for the past^b and leads to holiness in the future. ^aJohn 3:16; ^bActs 20:21
69. **Q.** What is faith in Jesus Christ?
A. Faith in Jesus Christ is a saving grace,^a whereby we receive,^b and rest upon Him alone for salvation,^c as He is set forth in the gospel.^d
^aHeb 10:39; ^bJohn 1:12; ^cPhil 3:9; ^dIsa 33:22
70. **Q.** What is repentance to life?
A. Repentance to life is a saving grace,^a whereby a sinner, out of a true sense of his sins,^b and apprehension of the mercy of God in Christ,^c does with grief and hatred of his sin turn from it to God,^d with full purpose to strive after new obedience.^e
^aActs 11:18; ^bActs 2:37; ^cJoel 2:13; ^dJer 31:18-19;
^ePsa 119:59

71. **Q.** What are the outward means whereby the Holy Spirit communicates to us the benefits of redemption?

A. The outward and ordinary means whereby the Holy Spirit communicates to us the benefits of Christ's redemption, are the Word, by which souls are begotten to spiritual life; Baptism, the Lord's Supper, Prayer, and Meditation, by all which believers are further edified in their most holy faith. Acts 2:41-42; Jas 1:18

72. **Q.** How is the Word made effectual to salvation?

A. The Spirit of God makes the reading, but especially the preaching of the Word, an effectual means of convicting and converting sinners,^a and of building them up in holiness and comfort,^b through faith to salvation.^c

^aPsa 19:7; ^b1 Thess 1:6; ^cRom 1:16

73. **Q.** How is the Word to be read and heard that it may become effectual to salvation?

A. That the Word may become effectual to salvation, we must attend to it with diligence,^a preparation,^b and prayer,^c receive it with faith^d and love,^e lay it up into our hearts,^f and practice it in our lives.^g

^aProv 8:34; ^b1 Pet 2:1-2; ^cPsa 119:18; ^dHeb 4:2;

^e2 Thess 2:10; ^fPsa 119:11; ^gJas 1:25

74. **Q.** How do Baptism and the Lord's Supper become spiritually helpful?

A. Baptism and the Lord's Supper become spiritually helpful, not from any virtue in them, or in him who does administer them,^a but only by the blessing of Christ,^b and the working of the Spirit in those who by faith receive them.

^a1 Cor 3:7; 1 Pet 3:21; ^b1 Cor 3:6; ^c1 Cor 12:13

75. **Q.** What is Baptism?

A. Baptism is an ordinance of the New Testament, instituted by Jesus Christ,^a to be to the person baptized a sign of his fellowship with Him, in His death, and burial, and resurrection,^b of his being engrafted into Him,^c of remission of sins,^d and of his giving up himself to God through Jesus Christ, to live and walk in newness of life.^e

^aMatt 28:19; ^bRom 6:3; Col 2:12; ^cGal 3:27;

^dMk 1:4; Acts 22:16; ^eRom 6:4, 5

76. **Q.** To whom is Baptism to be administered?

A. Baptism is to be administered to all those who actually profess repentance towards God,^a and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, and to none other.

^aActs 2:38; Matt 3:6; Mk 16:16; Acts 8:12, 36-37; 10:47-48

77. **Q.** Are the infants of such as are professing to be baptized?

A. The infants of such as are professing believers are not to be baptized, because there is neither command nor example in the Holy Scriptures for their Baptism.

Ex 23:13; Prov 30:6

78. **Q.** How is baptism rightly administered?

A. Baptism is rightly administered by immersion, or dipping the whole body of the person in water,^a in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit, according to Christ's institution, and the practice of the apostles,^b and not by sprinkling or pouring of water, or dipping some part of the body, after the tradition of men.^c

^aMatt 3:16; John 3:23; ^bMatt 28:19-20;

^cJohn 4:1, 2; Acts 8:38, 39

79. **Q.** What is the duty of such as are rightly baptized?

A. It is the duty of such as are rightly baptized, to give up themselves to some particular and orderly Church of Jesus Christ,^a that they may walk in all the commandments and ordinances of the Lord blameless.^b

^aActs 2:47; 9:26; 1 Pet 2:5; ^bLk 1:6

80. **Q.** What is the Lord's Supper?

A. The Lord's Supper is an ordinance of the New Testament, instituted by Jesus Christ; wherein, by giving and receiving bread and wine, according to His appointment, His death is shown forth,^a and the worthy receivers are, not after a corporeal 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.^b ^a1 Cor 11:23-26; ^b1 Cor 10:16

81. **Q.** What is required to the worthy receiving of the Lord's Supper?

A. It is required of them who would worthily partake of the Lord's Supper, that they examine themselves of their knowledge to discern the Lord's body,^a of their faith to feed upon Him,^b of their repentance,^c love,^d and new obedience,^e lest coming unworthily, they eat and drink judgment to themselves.^f

^a1 Cor 11:28, 29; ^b2 Cor 13:5; ^c1 Cor 11:31; ^d1 Cor 11:18-20; ^e1 Cor 5:8; ^f1 Cor 11:27-29

82. **Q.** What is meant by the words, "*till He come,*" which are used by the apostle Paul in reference to the Lord's Supper?

A. They plainly teach us that our Lord Jesus Christ will come a second time; which is the joy and hope of all believers. Acts 1:11; 1 Thess 4:16

