

Westminster Korter Kategismus

2024-01-25

| Afrikaans | Original with proof texts | Moder English Translation |
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| 1. Wat is die hoofdoel van die mens? Die mens se hoofdoel is om God te verheerlik.(1) en Hom vir ewig te geniet. (2) (1) 1 Kor. 10:31; Rom. 11:36. (2) Ps. 73:25-28. | 1. What is the chief end of man? A. Man's chief end is to glorify God,(1) and to enjoy him for ever.(2) (1) I Cor. 10:31; Rom. 11:36. (2) Ps. 73:25-28. | Q. 1. What is man's primary purpose? A. Man's primary purpose is to glorify God and to enjoy Him forever. |
| 2. Watter gesag het God gegee om ons te wys hoe om Hom te verheerlik en te geniet? Die Woord van God, wat bevat word in die Skrifte van die Ou en Nuwe Testament, is die enigste gesag om ons te wys hoe om Hom te verheerlik en te geniet. (1) 2 Tim. 3:16; Ef. 2:20. (2) 3 Joh. 1:3-4. | 2. What rule hath God given to direct us how we may glorify and enjoy him? A. The word of God, which is contained in the scriptures of the Old and New Testaments,(1) is the only rule to direct us how we may glorify and enjoy him.(2) (1) II Tim. 3:16; Eph. 2:20. (2) I John 1:3-4. | Q. 2. What authority from God directs us how to glorify and enjoy Him? A. The only authority for glorifying and enjoying Him is the bible, which is the word of God and is made up of the Old and New Testaments. |
| 3. Wat leer die Skrifte in hoofsaak? Die Skrifte leer in hoofsaak wat die mens oor God moet glo, en watter werke God van die mens verwag. (1) (1) 2 Tim. 1:13; 3:16 | 3. 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.(1) (1) II Tim. 1:13; 3:16. | Q. 3. What does the bible primarily teach? A. The Bible primarily teaches what man must believe about God and what God requires of man. |
| 4. Wat is God? God is Gees, (1) oneindig, (2) ewig, (3) en onveranderlik (4) in sy wese, (5) wysheid,(6) mag,(7) heiligheid,(8) geregtigheid, goedheid, en waarheid.(9) (1) Joh. 4:24. (2) Job 11:7-9. (3) Ps. 90:2. (4) Jak. 1:17. (5) Ex. 3:14. (6) Ps. 147:5. (7) Openb. 4:8. (8) Openb. 15:4. (9) Ex. 34:6-7. | 4. What is God? A. God is a Spirit,(1) infinite,(2) eternal,(3) and unchangeable,(4) in his being,(5) wisdom,(6) power,(7) holiness,(8) justice, goodness, and truth.(9) (1) John 4:24. (2) Job 11:7-9. (3) Ps. 90:2. (4) James 1:17. (5) Exod. 3:14. (6) Ps. 147:5. (7) Rev. 4:8. (8) Rev. 15:4. (9) Exod. 34:6-7. | Q. 4. What is God? A. God is a spirit, Whose being, wisdom, power, holiness, justice, goodness, and truth are infinite, eternal, and unchangeable. |
| 5. Is daar meer as een God? Daar is maar alleen Een, die lewende en ware God.(1) (1) Deut. 6:4; Jer. 10:10 | 5. Are there more Gods than one? A. There is but One only, the living and true God.(1) (1) Deut. 6:4; Jer. 10:10. | Q. 5. Is there more than one God? A. There is only one, the living and true God. |
| 6. Hoeveel persone is daar in die Godheid? Daar is drie Persone in die Godheid; die Vader, die Seun, en die Heilige Gees; en hierdie Drie is een God - dieselfde in wese, gelyk in mag en heerlikheid. (1) (1) 1 Joh. 5:7; Matt. 28:19. | 6. How many persons are there in the Godhead? A. There are three persons in the Godhead; the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost; and these three are one God the same in substance, equal in power and glory.(1) (1) I John 5:7; Matt. 28:19. | Q. 6. How many persons are there in the one God? A. Three persons are in the one God, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit. These three are one God, the same in substance and equal in power and glory. |
| 7. Wat is die besluite van God? Die besluite van God is sy ewige plan volgens die raad van sy wil, waardeur Hy, vir sy eie eer, vooraf besluit het wat nou gebeur.(1) (1) Efe. 1:4, 11; Rom. 9:22-23 | 7. What are the decrees of God? A. The decrees of God are, his eternal purpose, according to the counsel of his will, whereby, for his own glory, he hath foreordained whatsoever comes to pass.(1) (1) Eph. 1:4, 11; Rom. 9:22-23. | Q. 7. What are the decrees of God? A. The decrees of God are His eternal plan based on the purpose of His will, by which, for His own glory, He has foreordained everything that happens. |
| 8. Hoe voer God sy besluite uit? God voer sy besluite uit in die skeppingswerke en sy voorsienigheid. (1) (1) Ps. 148:8; Jes. 40:26; Dan. 4:35; Hand. 4:24-28; Openb. 4:11 | 8. How doth God execute his decrees? A. God executeth his decrees in the works of creation and providence. (1) (1) Ps. 148:8; Isa. 40:26; Dan. 4:35; Acts 4:24-28; Rev. 4:11 | Q. 8. How does God carry out His decrees? A. God carries out His decrees in creation and providence. |
| 9. Wat is die skepping? Die skepping is waar God alles uit niks maak deur die woord van sy krag, in die tydperk van ses dae - en alles baie goed. (1) (1) Gen. 1 [Ex. 20:11]; Heb. 11:3 | 9. What is the work of creation? A. The work of creation is, God's making all things of nothing, by the word of his power, in the space of six days, and all very good.(1) (1) Gen. 1; Heb. 11:3. | Q. 9. What is creation? A. Creation is God's making everything out of nothing by His powerful word in six days - and all very good. |
| 10. Hoe het God die mens geskep? God het die mens as man en vrou geskep, na sy eie beeld, in kennis, geregtigheid, en heiligheid, met heerskappy oor die skepsels. (1) (1) Gen. 1:26-28; Kol. 3:10; Efe. 4:24 | 10. How did God create man? A. God created man male and female, after his own image, in knowledge, righteousness, and holiness, with dominion over the creatures.(1) (1) Gen. 1:26-28; Col. 3:10; Eph. 4:24. | Q. 10. How did God create man? A. God created man, male and female, in His own image and in knowledge, righteousness, and holiness, to rule over the other creatures. |
| 11. Wat is God se voorsienigheid? God se voorsienigheid is sy mees heilige, (1) wyse, (2) en kragtige onderhouding (3) en regering van al sy skepsels, en al hulle aksies. (4) (1) Ps. 145:17. (2) Ps. 104:24; Jes. 28:29. (3) Heb. 1:3. (4) Ps. 103:19; Matt. 10:29-31. | 11. What are God's works of providence? A. God's works of providence are, his most holy,(1) wise,(2) and powerful preserving(3) and governing all his creatures, and all their actions.(4) (1) Ps. 145:17. (2) Ps. 104:24; Isa. 28:29. (3) Heb. 1:3. (4) Ps. 103:19; Matt. 10:29-31. | Q. 11. What is God's providence? A. God's providence is His completely holy, wise, and powerful preserving and governing every creature and every action. |
| 12. Watter spesiale voorsienigheid het God uitgeoefen teenoor die mens in die staat waarin hy geskep is? Toe God die mens geskep het, het Hy in 'n verbond van lewe met hom ingegaan, met die voorwaarde van volmaakte gehoorsaamheid; hy is verbied om van die boom van kennis van goed en kwaad te eet indien hy nie wil sterf nie. (1) (1) Gal. 3:12; Gen. 2:17 | 12. What special act of providence did God exercise towards man in the estate wherein he was created? A. When God had created man, he entered into a covenant of life with him, upon condition of perfect obedience; forbidding him to eat of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, upon the pain of death.(1) (1) Gal. 3:12; Gen. 2:17. | Q. 12. What did God's providence specifically do for man whom He created? A. After the creation God made a covenant with man to give him life, if he perfectly obeyed; God told him not to eat from the tree of knowledge of good and evil or he would die. |
| 13. Het ons eerste ouers voortgegaan in die staat waarin hulle geskep is? Ons eerste ouers, oorgelaat aan die vryheid van hulle eie wil, het geval uit die staat waarin hulle eerste geskep is deur teen God te sondig. (1) (1) Gen. 3:6-8, 13; klaagl. 7:29 | 13. Did our first parents continue in the estate wherein they were created? A. Our first parents, being left to the freedom of their own will, fell from the estate wherein they were created, by sinning against God.(1) (1) Gen. 3:6-8, 13; Eccles. 7:29. | Q. 13. Did our first parents remain as they were created? A. Left to the freedom of their own wills, our first parents sinned against God and fell from their original condition. |
| 14. Wat is sonde? Sonde is enige gebrek aan die ooreenstemming met of oortreding van die wet van God. (1) (1) 1 Joh. 3:4 | 14. What is sin? A. Sin is any want of conformity unto, or transgression of, the law of God.(1) (1) I John 3:4. | Q. 14. What is sin? A. Sin is disobeying or not conforming to God's law in any way. |
| 15. Wat was die sonde waardeur ons eerste ouers uit die toestand geval het waarin hulle geskep is? A. Die sonde waardeur ons eerste ouers uit die staat geval het waarin hulle geskep was, was dat hulle van die verbode vrugte geëet het. (1) (1) Gen. 3:6, 12. | 15. What was the sin whereby our first parents fell from the estate wherein they were created? A. The sin whereby our first parents fell from the estate wherein they were created, was their eating the forbidden fruit.(1) (1) Gen. 3:6, 12. | Q. 15. By what sin did our first parents fall from their original condition? A. Our first parents' sin was eating the forbidden fruit. |
| 16. Het die hele mensdom deur Adam se eerste oortreding geval? A. Die verbond wat met Adam gemaak was, was nie net vir homself nie, maar vir sy nageslag; die hele mensdom (wat van hom afstam deur normale voortplanting) het in hom gesondig, en het met hom in sy eerste oortreding geval. (1) (1) Gen. 2:16-17; Rom. 5:12; 1 Kor. 15:21-22. | 16. Did all mankind fall in Adam's first transgression? A. 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.(1) (1) Gen. 2:16-17; Rom. 5:12; I Cor. 15:21-22. | Q. 16. Did all mankind fall in Adam's first disobedience? A. Since the covenant was made not only for Adam but also for his natural descendants, all mankind sinned in him and fell with him in his first disobedience. |
| 17. Tot watter toestand het die val die mensdom gebring? A. Die val het die mensdom tot 'n toestand van sonde en hartseer gebring. (1) (1) Rom. 5:12. | 17. Into what estate did the fall bring mankind? A. The fall brought mankind into an estate of sin and misery.(1) (1) Rom. 5:12. | Q. 17. What happened to man in the fall? A. Man fell into a condition of sin and misery. |

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| <p>18. Waaruit bestaan die sondigheid van daardie toestand waarin die mens geval het? A. Die sondigheid van daardie toestand waarin die mens geval het, bestaan uit die skuld van Adam se eerste sonde, die afwesigheid van die oorspronklike geregtigheid en die verdorwenheid van sy hele natuur, wat in die algemeen bekend staan as die erfsonde; tesame met alle werklike sonde wat daaruit voortspuit. (1) (1) Rom. 5:12, 19; 5:10-20; Efe. 2:1-3; Jak. 1:14-15; Matt. 15:19.</p> | <p>18. Wherein consists the sinfulness of that estate whereinto man fell? A. 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 transgression which proceed from it.(1) (1) Rom. 5:12, 19; 5:10-20; Eph. 2:1-3; James 1:14-15; Matt. 15:19.</p> | <p>Q. 18. What is sinful about man's fallen condition? A. The sinfulness of that fallen condition is twofold. First, in what is commonly called original sin, there is the guilt of Adam's first sin with its lack of original righteousness and the corruption of his whole nature. Second are all the specific acts of disobedience that come from original sin.</p> |
| <p>19. Wat is die ellende van die toestand waarin die mensdom geval het? A. Die hele mensdom het deur die sondeval hulle gemeenskap met God verloor; (1) is onder sy toorn en vloek; (2) en het aanspreeklik geword vir alle ellende in hierdie lewe; vir die dood self, en vir die pyn van die hel vir ewig. (3) (1) Gen. 3:8, 10, 24. (2) Efe. 2:2-3, Gal. 3:10. (3) Klaag. 3:39; Rom. 6:23, Matt. 25:41, 46.</p> | <p>19. What is the misery of that estate whereinto man fell? A. All mankind by their fall lost communion with God,(1) are under his wrath and curse,(2) and so made liable to all miseries in this life, to death itself, and to the pains of hell for ever.(3) (1) Gen. 3:8, 10, 24. (2) Eph. 2:2-3, Gal. 3:10. (3) Lam. 3:39; Rom. 6:23, Matt. 25:41, 46.</p> | <p>Q. 19. What is the misery of man's fallen condition? A. By their fall all mankind lost fellowship with God and brought His anger and curse on themselves. They are therefore subject to all the miseries of this life, to death itself, and to the pains of hell forever.</p> |
| <p>20. Het God die hele mensdom agtergelaat om in die toestand van sonde en ellende te vergaan? A. God het uit sy blote welbehag (van alle ewigheid af) sommige tot die ewige lewe verkies; (1) 'n genadeverbond opgerig om hulle uit die toestand van sonde en ellende te verlos en hulle tot 'n staat van verlossing deur 'n Verlosser te bring. (2) (1) Efe. 1:4. (2) Rom. 3:20-22; Gal. 3:21-22.</p> | <p>20. Did God leave all mankind to perish in the estate of sin and misery? A. God having, out of his mere good pleasure, from all eternity, elected some to everlasting life,(1) did enter into a covenant of grace, to deliver them out of the estate of sin and misery, and to bring them into an estate of salvation by a Redeemer.(2) (1) Eph. 1:4. (2) Rom. 3:20-22; Gal. 3:21-22.</p> | <p>Q. 20. Did God leave all mankind to die in sin and misery? A. From all eternity and merely because it pleased Him God chose some to have everlasting life. These He freed from sin and misery by a covenant of grace and brought them to salvation by a redeemer.</p> |
| <p>21. Wie is die Verlosser van God se uitverkorenes? A. Die enigste Verlosser van God se uitverkorenes is die Here Jesus Christus(1) wat, as die ewige Seun van God, mens geword het (2). Hy was en hou aan om God en mens in twee verskillende nature, en een Persoon, tot in ewigheid, te wees.(3) (1) 1 Tim. 2:5-6. (2) Joh. 1:14; Gal. 4:4. (3) Rom. 9:5; Luk. 1:35; Kol. 2:9; Heb. 7:24-25.</p> | <p>21. Who is the Redeemer of God's elect? A. The only Redeemer of God's elect is the Lord Jesus Christ,(1) who, being the eternal Son of God, became man,(2) and so was, and continueth to be, God and man in two distinct natures, and one person, for ever.(3) (1) I Tim. 2:5-6. (2) John 1:14; Gal. 4:4. (3) Rom. 9:5; Luke 1:35; Col. 2:9; Heb. 7:24-25.</p> | <p>Q. 21. Who is the redeemer of God's chosen ones? A. The only redeemer of God's chosen is the Lord Jesus Christ, the eternal Son of God, who became man. He was and continues to be God and man in two distinct natures and one person forever.</p> |
| <p>22. Hoe het Christus, die Seun van God, mens geword? Christus, die Seun van God, het mens geword deur 'n ware liggaam en 'n redenerende siel aan te neem. Hy is deur die krag van die Heilige Gees in die baarmoeder van die maagd Maria verwek en uit haar gebore, maar sonder sonde. (1) Heb. 2:14, 16; 10:5. (2) Matt. 26:38. (3) Luk. 1:27, 31, 35, 42; Gal. 4:4. (4) Heb. 4:15; 7:26.</p> | <p>22. 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,(1) and a reasonable soul,(2) being conceived by the power of the Holy Ghost, in the womb of the Virgin Mary, and born of her,(3) yet without sin.(4) (1) Heb. 2:14, 16; 10:5. (2) Matt. 26:38. (3) Luke 1:27, 31, 35, 42; Gal. 4:4. (4) Heb. 4:15; 7:26.</p> | <p>Q. 22. How did Christ, the Son of God, become man? A. Christ, the Son of God, became man by assuming a real body and a reasoning soul. He was conceived by the power of the Holy Spirit in the womb of the Virgin Mary, who gave birth to Him; yet He was sinless.</p> |
| <p>23. Watter ampte oefen Christus as ons Verlosser uit? A. Christus, as ons Verlosser, oefen die ampte van 'n profeet, van 'n priester en van 'n koning uit, beide in sy staat van vernedering en verheerliking. (1) (1) Hand. 3:21-22; Heb. 12:25. Vgl 2 Kor. 13:3; Heb. 5:5-7; 7:25; Ps. 2:6; Jes. 9:6-7; Matt. 21:5; Ps. 2: 8-11.</p> | <p>23. What offices doth Christ execute as our Redeemer? A. Christ, as our Redeemer, executeth the offices of a prophet, of a priest, and of a king, both in his estate of humiliation and exaltation.(1) (1) Acts 3:21-22; Heb. 12:25. Cf. II Cor. 13:3; Heb. 5:5-7; 7:25; Ps. 2:6; Isa. 9:6-7; Matt. 21:5; Ps. 2:8-11.</p> | <p>Q. 23. How is Christ our redeemer? A. As our redeemer, Christ is a prophet, priest, and king in both His humiliation and His exaltation.</p> |
| <p>24. Hoe voer Christus die amp van 'n profeet uit? Christus voer die amp van 'n profeet uit om ons, deur sy woord en Gees, die wil van God vir ons verlossing te openbaar. (1) (1) Joh. 1:18; 1 Pet. 1:10-12; Joh. 15:15; 20:31.</p> | <p>24. How doth Christ execute the office of a prophet? A. Christ executeth the office of a prophet, in revealing to us, by his word and Spirit, the will of God for our salvation.(1) (1) John 1:18; I Peter 1:10-12; John 15:15; 20:31.</p> | <p>Q. 24. How is Christ a prophet? A. As a prophet, Christ reveals the will of God to us for our salvation by His word and Spirit.</p> |
| <p>25. Hoe voer Christus die amp van 'n priester uit? Christus voer die amp van 'n priester uit, in sy eenmalige offer van homself as 'n offer om goddelike geregtigheid te bevredig, (1) en versoek ons tot God (2) en maak voortdurend voorbidding vir ons.(3) (1) Heb. 9:14, 28. (2) Heb. 2:17. (3) Heb. 7:24-25.</p> | <p>25. How doth Christ execute the office of a priest? A. Christ executeth the office of a priest, in his once offering up of himself a sacrifice to satisfy divine justice,(1) and reconcile us to God,(2) and in making continual intercession for us.(3) (1) Heb. 9:14, 28. (2) Heb. 2:17. (3) Heb. 7:24-25.</p> | <p>Q. 25. How is Christ a priest? A. As a priest, Christ offered Himself up once as a sacrifice for us to satisfy divine justice and to reconcile us to God, and He continually intercedes for us.</p> |
| <p>26. Hoe voer Christus die amp van 'n koning uit? Christus voer die amp van 'n koning uit, deur ons aan Hom te onderwerp, (1) deur ons te regeer (2) en ons te verdedig, (3) en om al sy en ons vyande te bedwing en te verower.(1) Hand. 15:14-16. (2) Jes. 33:22. (3) Jes. 32:1-2. (4) 1 Kor. 15:25, Ps. 110.</p> | <p>26. How doth Christ execute the office of a king? A. Christ executeth the office of a king, in subduing us to himself,(1) in ruling(2) and defending us,(3) and in restraining and conquering all his and our enemies.(4) (1) Acts 15:14-16. (2) Isa. 33:22. (3) Isa. 32:1-2. (4) I Cor. 15:25, Ps. 110.</p> | <p>Q. 26. How is Christ a king? A. As a king, Christ brings us under His power, rules and defends us, and retrains and conquers all His and all our enemies.</p> |
| <p>27. Waaruit het Christus se vernedering bestaan? A. Christus se vernedering het bestaan uit sy geboorte, en dit in 'n vernederde toestand, (1) onder die wet, (2) en wat die ellende van hierdie lewe,(3) die toorn van God, (4) en die vervloekte dood van die kruis moes deurgaang; (5) om begrawe te word, (6) en vir 'n tyd voort te gaan onder die krag van die dood. (7) (1) Luk. 2:7. (2) Gal. 4:4. (3) Heb. 12:2-3; Isa. 53:2-3. (4) Luk. 22:44; Matt. 27:46. (5) Fil. 2:8. (6) 1 Kor. 15:3-4. (7) Hand. 2:24-27, 31.</p> | <p>27. Wherein did Christ's humiliation consist? A. Christ's humiliation consisted in his being born, and that in a low condition,(1) made under the law,(2) undergoing the miseries of this life,(3) the wrath of God,(4) and the cursed death of the cross;(5) in being buried,(6) and continuing under the power of death for a time.(7) (1) Luke 2:7. (2) Gal. 4:4. (3) Heb. 12:2-3; Isa. 53:2-3. (4) Luke 22:44; Matt. 27:46. (5) Phil. 2:8. (6) I Cor. 15:3-4. (7) Acts 2:24-27, 31.</p> | <p>Q. 27. How was Christ humiliated? A. Christ was humiliated: by being born as a man and born into a poor family; by being made subject to the law and suffering the miseries of this life, the anger of God, and the curse of death on the cross; and by being buried and remaining under the power of death for a time.</p> |
| <p>28. Waaruit bestaan Christus se verheerliking? A. Christus se verheerliking bestaan uit sy opstanding uit die dood op die derde dag, (1) sy opvaarding na die hemel, (2) wat sit aan die regterhand van God die Vader, (3) en sy koms om die wêreld te oordeel op die laaste dag. (4) (1) 1 Kor. 15: 4. (2) Mk. 16:19. (3) Efe. 1:20. (4) Hand. 1:11; 17:31.</p> | <p>28. Wherein consisteth Christ's exaltation? A. Christ's exaltation consisteth in his rising again from the dead on the third day,(1) in ascending up into heaven,(2) in sitting at the right hand of God the Father,(3) and in coming to judge the world at the last day.(4) (1) I Cor. 15:4. (2) Mark 16:19. (3) Eph. 1:20. (4) Acts 1:11; 17:31.</p> | <p>Q. 28. How is Christ exalted? A. Christ is exalted by His rising from the dead on the third day, His going up into heaven, His sitting at the right hand of God the Father, and His coming to judge the world at the last day.</p> |
| <p>29. Hoe word ons deelgenote gemaak van die verlossing wat deur Christus gekoop is? A. Ons word deelgenote gemaak van die verlossing wat Christus gekoop het, deur die effektiewe toepassing daarvan aan ons (1) deur sy Heilige Gees. (2) (1) Joh. 1: 11-12. (2) Tit. 3: 5-6.</p> | <p>29. 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(1) by his Holy Spirit.(2) (1) John 1:11-12. (2) Titus 3:5-6.</p> | <p>Q. 29. How are we made to take part in the redemption Christ bought? A. We take part in the redemption Christ bought when the Holy Spirit effectually applies it to us.</p> |
| <p>30. Hoe pas die Gees die verlossing toe op ons wat deur Christus gekoop is? A. Die Gees pas toe op ons die verlossing wat deur Christus gekoop is, deur geloof in ons te werk, (1) en ons daardeur te verenig aan Christus in ons effektiewe roeping. (2) (1) Ef. 1: 13-14; Joh. 6:37, 39; Ef. 2: 8. (2) Ef. 3:17, 1 Kor. 1: 9.</p> | <p>30. How doth the Spirit apply to us the redemption purchased by Christ? A. The Spirit applieth to us the redemption purchased by Christ, by working faith in us,(1) and thereby uniting us to Christ in our effectual calling.(2) (1) Eph. 1:13-14; John 6:37, 39; Eph. 2:8. (2) Eph. 3:17, I Cor. 1:9.</p> | <p>Q. 30. How does the Holy Spirit apply to us the redemption Christ bought? A. The Spirit applies to us the redemption Christ bought by producing faith in us and so uniting us to Christ in our effective calling.</p> |
| <p>31. Wat is effektiewe roeping? A. Effektiewe roeping is die werk van God se Gees, (1) waardeur ons van ons sonde en ellende oortuig word, (2) ons verstand in die kennis van Christus verlig word, (3) en ons wil vernuwe word. (4) Hy oorreed en stel ons in staat om Jesus Christus te omhels, wat vrylik in die evangelie aan ons aangebied word. (5) (1) 2 Tim. 1:9; 2 Tess. 2:13-14. (2) Hand. 2:37. (3) Hand. 26:18. (4) Eseg. 36: 26-27. (5) Joh. 6: 44-45; Fil. 2:13.</p> | <p>31. What is effectual calling? A. Effectual calling is the work of God's Spirit,(1) whereby, convincing us of our sin and misery,(2) enlightening our minds in the knowledge of Christ,(3) and renewing our wills,(4) he doth persuade and enable us to embrace Jesus Christ, freely offered to us in the gospel.(5) (1) II Tim. 1:9; II Thess. 2:13-14. (2) Acts 2:37. (3) Acts 26:18. (4) Ezek. 36:26-27. (5) John 6:44-45; Phil. 2:13.</p> | <p>Q. 31. What is effective calling? A. Effective calling is the work of God's Spirit, Who convinces us that we are sinful and miserable, Who enlightens our minds in the knowledge of Christ, and Who renews our wills. This is how He persuades and makes us able to receive Jesus Christ, Who is freely offered to us in the gospel.</p> |

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| <p>32. Aan watter voordele het diegene, wat effektief geroep is, deel in hierdie lewe? A. Diegene wat effektief geroep is, het in hierdie lewe deel aan regverdiging, (1) aanneming, (2) en heiligmaking, en die verskeie voordele wat in hierdie lewe ook hulle vergesel of uit hulle vloei. (3) (1) Rom. 8:30. (2) Ef. 1: 5. (3) 1 Kor. 1:26, 30.</p> | <p>32. What benefits do they that are effectually called partake of in this life? A. They that are effectually called do in this life partake of justification,(1) adoption,(2) and sanctification, and the several benefits which in this life do either accompany or flow from them.(3) (1) Rom. 8:30. (2) Eph. 1:5. (3) I Cor. 1:26, 30.</p> | <p>Q. 32. What benefits do those who are effectually called share in this life? A. In this life those who are effectually called share justification, adoption, sanctification, and the other benefits that either go with or come from them.</p> |
| <p>33. Wat is regverdiging? A. Regverdiging is 'n daad van God se vrye genade waarmee Hy al ons sondes vergewe (1) en ons aannem as regverdig in sy oë, (2) net op grond van die geregtigheid van Christus wat ons toegereken word, (3) en deur geloof alleen ontvang word. (4) (1) Rom. 3: 24-25; 4: 6-8. (2) 2 Kor. 5:19, 21. (3) Rom. 5: 17-19. (4) Gal. 2:16; Fil. 3: 9.</p> | <p>33. What is justification? A. Justification is an act of God's free grace, wherein he pardoneth all our sins,(1) and accepteth us as righteous in his sight,(2) only for the righteousness of Christ imputed to us,(3) and received by faith alone.(4) (1) Rom. 3:24-25; 4:6-8. (2) II Cor. 5:19, 21. (3) Rom. 5:17-19. (4) Gal. 2:16; Phil. 3:9.</p> | <p>Q. 33. What is justification? A. Justification is the act of God's free grace by which He pardons all our sins and accepts us as righteous in His sight. He does so only because He counts the righteousness of Christ as ours. Justification is received by faith alone.</p> |
| <p>34. Wat is aanneming? A. Aanneming is 'n daad van God se vrye genade, (1) waardeur ons ontvang word in die getal (van sy kinders), en 'n reg het op al die voorregte van die seuns van God (2) (1) 2 Joh. 3: 1. (2) Joh. 1:12; Rom. 8:17.</p> | <p>34. What is adoption? A. Adoption is an act of God's free grace,(1) whereby we are received into the number, and have a right to all the privileges of the Sons of God.(2) (1) I John 3:1. (2) John 1:12; Rom. 8:17.</p> | <p>Q. 34. What is adoption? A. Adoption is the act of God's free grace by which we become His sons with all the rights and privileges of being His.</p> |
| <p>35. Wat is heiligmaking? A. Heiligmaking is die werk van God se vrye genade, (1) waardeur ons in die hele mens na die beeld van God vernuwe word, (2) en meer en meer in staat gestel word om die sonde af te sterf en vir geregtigheid te lewe. (3) (1) 2 Thess. 2:13. (2) Ef. 4: 23-24. (3) Rom. 6: 4, 6.</p> | <p>35. What is sanctification? A. Sanctification is the work of God's free grace,(1) whereby we are renewed in the whole man after the image of God,(2) and are enabled more and more to die unto sin, and live unto righteousness.(3) (1) II Thess. 2:13. (2) Eph. 4:23-24. (3) Rom. 6:4, 6.</p> | <p>Q. 35. What is sanctification? A. Sanctification is the work of God's free grace by which our whole person is made new in the image of God, and we are made more and more able to become dead to sin and alive to righteousness.</p> |
| <p>36. Wat is die voordele wat in hierdie lewe gepaard gaan met of voortvloei uit regverdiging, aanneming en heiligmaking? A. Die voordele wat in hierdie lewe gepaard gaan met of voortvloei uit regverdiging, aanneming en heiligmaking, is die versekering van God se liefde, vrede in jou gewete, (1) vreugde in die Heilige Gees, (2) vermeerdering van genade, (3) en volharding in genade tot die einde toe. (4) (1) Rom. 5: 1-2, 5. (2) Rom. 14:17. (3) Spr. 4:18. (4) 1 Joh. 5:13; 1 Pet. 1: 5.</p> | <p>36. What are the benefits which in this life do accompany or flow from justification, adoption, and sanctification? A. The benefits which in this life do accompany or flow from justification, adoption, and sanctification, are, assurance of God's love, peace of conscience,(1) joy in the Holy Ghost,(2) increase of grace,(3) and perseverance therein to the end.(4) (1) Rom. 5:1-2, 5. (2) Rom. 14:17. (3) Prov. 4:18. (4) I John 5:13; I Pet. 1:5.</p> | <p>Q. 36. What benefits in this life go with or come from justification, adoption, and sanctification? A. The benefits that in this life go with or come from justification, adoption, and sanctification are: the assurance of God's love, peace of conscience, joy in the Holy Spirit, and growing and persevering in grace to the end of our lives.</p> |
| <p>37. Watter voordele ontvang gelowiges van Christus by hulle dood? A. Die siele van gelowiges word by hulle dood volkome heilig gemaak, (1) en gaan dadelik in heerlijkheid oor; (2) en hulle liggame, nog steeds verenig met Christus, (3) rus in hul grafte (4) tot die opstanding toe. (5) (1) Heb. 12:23. (2) 2 Kor. 5: 1, 6, 8; Fil. 1:23; Lukas 23:43. (3) 1 Tess. 4:14. (4) Jes. 57: 2. (5) Job 19: 26-27.</p> | <p>37. What benefits do believers receive from Christ at death? A. The souls of believers are at their death made perfect in holiness,(1) and do immediately pass into glory;(2) and their bodies, being still united to Christ,(3) do rest in their graves(4) till the resurrection.(5) (1) Heb. 12:23. (2) II Cor. 5:1, 6, 8; Phil. 1:23; Luke 23:43. (3) I Thess. 4:14. (4) Isa. 57:2. (5) Job 19:26-27.</p> | <p>Q. 37. What benefits do believers receive from Christ when they die? A. When believers die, their souls are made perfectly holy and immediately pass into glory. Their bodies, which are still united to Christ, rest in the grace until the resurrection.</p> |
| <p>38. Watter voordele ontvang gelowiges van Christus by die opstanding? A. By die opstanding word gelowiges in heerlijkheid opgewek, (1) word hulle op die dag van oordeel in die openbaar erken en vrygespreek,(2) en volkome geseen in die volle geniet van God (3) tot in alle ewigheid. (4) (1) 1 Kor. 15:43. (2) Matt. 25:23; 10:32. (3) 1 Joh. 3: 2; 1 Kor. 13:12. (4) 1 Tess. 4: 17-18.</p> | <p>38. What benefits do believers receive from Christ at the resurrection? A. At the resurrection, believers being raised up in glory,(1) shall be openly acknowledged and acquitted in the day of judgment,(2) and made perfectly blessed in the full enjoying of God(3) to all eternity.(4) (1) I Cor. 15:43. (2) Matt. 25:23; 10:32. (3) I John 3:2; I Cor. 13:12. (4) I Thess. 4:17-18.</p> | <p>Q. 38. What benefits do believers receive from Christ at the resurrection? A. At the resurrection, believers, raised in glory, will be publicly recognized and declared not guilty on the day of judgment and will be made completely happy in the full enjoyment of God forever.</p> |
| <p>39. Wat is die plig wat God van die mens vereis? A. Die plig wat God van die mens vereis, is gehoorsaamheid aan sy geopenbaarde wil.(1) (1) Miga 6: 8; 2 Sam. 15:22.</p> | <p>39. What is the duty which God requireth of man? A. The duty which God requireth of man, is obedience to his revealed will.(1) (1) Micah 6:8; I Sam. 15:22.</p> | <p>Q. 39. What does God require of man? A. God requires man to obey His revealed will.</p> |
| <p>40. Wat het God aanvanklik aan die mens geopenbaar as die reël vir sy gehoorsaamheid? A. Die reël wat God aanvanklik vir sy gehoorsaamheid aan die mens geopenbaar het, was die morele wet. (1) (1) Rom. 2:14-15; 10:5.</p> | <p>40. What did God at first reveal to man for the rule of his obedience? A. The rule which God at first revealed to man for his obedience, was the moral law.(1) (1) Rom. 2:14-15; 10:5.</p> | <p>Q. 40. What rules did God first reveal for man to obey? A. The rules He first revealed were the moral law.</p> |
| <p>41. Waar word die morele wet saamgevat? A. Die morele wet word saamgevat in die tien gebooe. (1) (1) Deut. 10:4.</p> | <p>41. Where is the moral law summarily comprehended? A. The moral law is summarily comprehended in the ten commandments.(1) (1) Deut. 10:4.</p> | <p>Q. 41. Where is the moral law summarized? A. The moral law is summarized in the Ten Commandments.</p> |
| <p>42. Wat is die hoofsaak van die tien gebooe? A. Die hoofsaak van die tien gebooe is om die Here onse God lief te hê met ons hele hart, met ons hele siel, met al ons krag, en met ons hele verstand; en ons naaste soos onself. (1) (1) Matt. 22:37-40.</p> | <p>42. What is the sum of the ten commandments? 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.(1) (1) Matt. 22:37-40.</p> | <p>Q. 42. What is the essence of the Ten Commandments? A. The essence 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 to love everyone else as we love ourselves.</p> |
| <p>43. Wat is die inleiding tot die tien gebooe? A. Die inleiding tot die tien gebooe is hierdie woorde: Ek is die Here jou God wat jou uit Egipteland, uit die slawehuis, uitgelei het.(1) (1) Ex. 20:2.</p> | <p>43. What is the preface to the ten commandments? A. The preface to the ten commandments is in these words, I am the Lord thy God, which have brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage.(1) (1) Exod. 20:2.</p> | <p>Q. 43. What introduces the Ten Commandments? A. These words introduce the Ten Commandments: I am the Lord your God, who brought you out of Egypt, out of the land of slavery.</p> |
| <p>44. Wat leer die inleiding tot die tien gebooe ons? A. Die inleiding tot die tien gebooe leer ons dat omdat God die Here is, en ons God, en Verlosser, ons daarom verplig is om al sy gebooe te onderhou.(1) (1) Luk. 1:74-75; 1 Pet. 1:15-19.</p> | <p>44. What doth the preface to the ten commandments teach us? A. The preface to the ten commandments teacheth us, That because God is the Lord, and our God, and Redeemer, therefore we are bound to keep all his commandments.(1) (1) Luke 1:74-75; I Pet. 1:15-19.</p> | <p>Q. 44. What does the introduction to the Ten Commandments teach us? A. The introduction to the Ten Commandments teaches us that, because God is Lord and is our God and redeemer, we must keep all His commandments.</p> |
| <p>45. Wat is die eerste gebod? A. Die eerste gebod is: Jy mag geen ander gode voor my aangesig hê nie.(1) (1) Exod. 20:3.</p> | <p>45. Which is the first commandment? A. The first commandment is, Thou shalt have no other gods before me.(1) (1) Exod. 20:3.</p> | <p>Q. 45. What is the first commandment? A. The first commandment is: You shall have no other gods before me.</p> |
| <p>46. Wat word in die eerste gebod vereis? A. Die eerste gebod vereis van ons om God te ken en te erken as die enigste ware God, en ons God;(1) en om Hom dienoreenkomstig te aanbid en te verheerlik.(2) (1) 1 Kron. 28:9; Deut. 26:17. (2) Matt. 4:10; Ps. 29:2.</p> | <p>46. What is required in the first commandment? A. The first commandment requireth us to know and acknowledge God to be the only true God, and our God;(1) and to worship and glorify him accordingly.(2) (1) I Chron. 28:9; Deut. 26:17. (2) Matt. 4:10; Ps. 29:2.</p> | <p>Q. 46. What does the first commandment require? A. The first commandment requires us to know and recognize God as the only true God and our God, and to worship and glorify Him accordingly.</p> |
| <p>47. Wat word verbied in die eerste gebod? A. Die eerste gebod verbied die ontkenning,(1) of die nie aanbid en verheerliking van die ware God as God(2) en ons God;(3) en die gee van daardie aanbidding en eer aan enige ander wat Hom alleen toekom.(4) (1) Ps. 14:1. (2) Rom. 1:21. (3) Ps. 81:11-12. (4) Rom. 1:25-26.</p> | <p>47. What is forbidden in the first commandment? A. The first commandment forbiddeth the denying,(1) or not worshipping and glorifying the true God as God,(2) and our God;(3) and the giving of that worship and glory to any other, which is due to him alone.(4) (1) Ps. 14:1. (2) Rom. 1:21. (3) Ps. 81:10-11. (4) Rom. 1:25-26.</p> | <p>Q. 47. What does the first commandment forbid? A. The first commandment forbids denying God or not worshipping and glorifying Him as the true God and our God. It also forbids giving worship and glory, which He alone deserves, to anyone or anything else.</p> |

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| <p>48. Wat word ons spesifiek geleer deur die woorde "voor my" in die eerste gebod?</p> <p>A. Hierdie woorde "voor my" in die eerste gebod leer ons dat God, wat alles sien, kennis neem en baie ontvrede is met die sonde om 'n ander God te hê (1). (1) Eseg. 8:5-18.</p> | <p>48. What are we specially taught by these words, before me in the first commandment?</p> <p>A. These words before me in the first commandment teach us, That God, who seeth all things, taketh notice of, and is much displeased with, the sin of having any other God.(1) (1) Ezek. 8:5-18.</p> | <p>Q. 48. What are we specifically taught in the first commandment by the words before me?</p> <p>A. The words before me in the first commandment teach us that God, Who sees everything, notices and is very offended by the sin of having any other god.</p> |
| <p>49. Wat is die tweede gebod?</p> <p>A. Die tweede gebod is: Jy mag vir jou geen gesnede beeld of enige glykenis maak van wat bo in die hemel is, of van wat onder op die aarde is, of van wat in die waters onder die aarde is nie. Jy mag jou voor hulle nie neerbuig en hulle nie dien nie; want Ek, die HERE jou God, is 'n jaloesse God wat die misdaad van die vaders besoek aan die kinders, aan die derde en aan die vierde geslag van die wat My haat; en Ek bewys barmhartigheid aan duisende van die wat My liefhet en my gebooe onderhou.(1) (1) Ex. 20:4-6.</p> | <p>49. Which is the second commandment?</p> <p>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 showing mercy unto thousands of them that love me, and keep my commandments.(1) (1) Exod. 20:4-6.</p> | <p>Q. 49. What is the second commandment?</p> <p>A. The second commandment is: You shall not make for yourself an idol in the form of anything in heaven above or on the earth beneath or in the waters below. You shall not bow down to them or worship them; for I, the Lord your God, am a jealous God, punishing the children for the sin of the fathers to the third and fourth generation of those who hate me, but showing love to a thousand [generations] of those who love me and keep my commandments.</p> |
| <p>50. Wat word in die tweede gebod vereis?</p> <p>A. Die tweede gebod vereis dat alle godsdiensige aanbidding en verordeninge wat God in sy Woord bepaal het, ontvang, onderhou en rein en volledig gehou moet word.(1) (1) Deut. 32:46; Matt. 28:20; Hand. 2:42</p> | <p>50. What is required in the second commandment?</p> <p>A. The second commandment requireth the receiving, observing, and keeping pure and entire, all such religious worship and ordinances as God hath appointed in his word.(1) (1) Deut. 32:46; Matt. 28:20; Acts. 2:42.</p> | <p>Q. 50. What does the second commandment require?</p> <p>A. The second commandment requires us to receive, respectfully perform, and preserve completely and purely all the regulations for religion and worship that God has established in His word.</p> |
| <p>51. Wat word verbied in die tweede gebod?</p> <p>A. Die tweede gebod verbied die aanbidding van God deur beelde,(1) of enige ander manier wat nie in sy woord bepaal is nie.(2) (1) Deut. 4:15-19; Ex. 32:5, 8. (2) Deut. 12:31-32.</p> | <p>51. What is forbidden in the second commandment?</p> <p>A. The second commandment forbiddeth the worshipping of God by images,(1) or any other way not appointed in his word.(2) (1) Deut. 4:15-19; Exod. 32:5, 8. (2) Deut. 12:31-32.</p> | <p>Q. 51. What does the second commandment forbid?</p> <p>A. The second commandment forbids our worshipping God with images or in any other way not established in His word.</p> |
| <p>52. Wat is die redes vir die gee van die tweede gebod?</p> <p>A. Die redes vir die tweede gebod is God se soewereiniteit oor ons,(1) dat ons aan Hom behoort,(2) en die ywer wat Hy vir sy eie aanbidding het.(3) (1) Ps. 95:2-3, 6. (2) Ps. 45:12. (3) Ex. 34:13-14.</p> | <p>52. What are the reasons annexed to the second commandment?</p> <p>A. The reasons annexed to the second commandment are, God's sovereignty over us,(1) his propriety in us,(2) and the zeal he hath to his own worship.(3) (1) Ps. 95:2-3, 6. (2) Ps. 45:11. (3) Exod. 34:13-14.</p> | <p>Q. 52. What are the reasons for the second commandment?</p> <p>A. The reasons for the second commandment are that God totally rules over us, that we belong to Him, and that He is eager to be worshipped correctly.</p> |
| <p>53. Wat is die derde gebod?</p> <p>A. Die derde gebod is: Jy mag die Naam van die HERE jou God nie ydellik gebruik nie, want die HERE sal die een wat sy Naam ydellik gebruik, nie ongestraf laat bly nie.(1) (1) Ex. 20:7.</p> | <p>53. Which is the third commandment?</p> <p>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 taketh his name in vain.(1) (1) Exod. 20:7.</p> | <p>Q. 53. What is the third commandment?</p> <p>A. The third commandment is: You shall not misuse the name of the Lord your God, for the Lord will not hold anyone guiltless who misuses his name.</p> |
| <p>54. Wat word in die derde gebod vereis?</p> <p>A. Die derde gebod vereis die heilige en eerbiedige gebruik van God se name,(1) titels,(2) eienskappe,(3) verordeninge,(4) woord,(5) en werke.(6) (1) Matt. 6:9; Deut. 28:58. (2) Ps. 68:5. (3) Openb. 15:3-4. (4) Mal. 1:11, 14. (5) Ps. 138:1-2. (6) Job 36:24.</p> | <p>54. What is required in the third commandment?</p> <p>A. The third commandment requireth the holy and reverend use of God's names,(1) titles,(2) attributes,(3) ordinances,(4) word,(5) and works.(6) (1) Matt. 6:9; Deut. 28:58. (2) Ps. 68:4. (3) Rev. 15:3-4. (4) Mal. 1:11, 14. (5) Ps. 138:1-2. (6) Job 36:24.</p> | <p>Q. 54. What does the third commandment require?</p> <p>A. The third commandment requires the holy and reverent use of God's names, titles, qualities, regulations, word, and works.</p> |
| <p>55. Wat word in die derde gebod verbied?</p> <p>A. Die derde gebod verbied alle ontheiliging of misbruik van enigiets waardeur God homself bekend maak.(1) (1) Mal. 1:6-7, 12; 2:2; 3:14.</p> | <p>55. What is forbidden in the third commandment?</p> <p>A. The third commandment forbiddeth all profaning or abusing anything whereby God maketh himself known.(1) (1) Mal. 1:6-7, 12; 2:2; 3:14.</p> | <p>Q. 55. What does the third commandment forbid?</p> <p>A. The third commandment forbids our treating as unholy or abusing anything God uses to make Himself known.</p> |
| <p>56. Wat is die rede vir die gee van die derde gebod?</p> <p>A. Die rede dat die derde gebod gegee is, is dat die Here onse God nie sal toelaat dat die oortreders van hierdie gebod (al spring hulle die straf van mense vry) hulle regverdige oordeel ontvlug nie.(1). (1) 1 Sam. 2:12, 17, 22, 29; 3:13; Deut. 28:58-59.</p> | <p>56. What is the reason annexed to the third commandment?</p> <p>A. The reason annexed to the third commandment is, That however the breakers of this commandment may escape punishment from men, yet the Lord our God will not suffer them to escape his righteous judgment.(1) (1) 1 Sam. 2:12, 17, 22, 29; 3:13; Deut. 28:58-59.</p> | <p>Q. 56. What is the reason for the third commandment?</p> <p>A. The reason for the third commandment is that the Lord our God will not allow those who break this commandment to escape His righteous judgment, although they may escape punishment from men.</p> |
| <p>57. Wat is die vierde gebod?</p> <p>A. Die vierde gebod is: Gedenk die sabbatdag, dat jy dit heilig. Ses dae moet jy arbei en al jou werk doen; maar die sewende dag is die sabbat van die HERE jou God; dan mag jy geen werk doen nie -- jy of jou seun of jou dogter, of jou dienskneg of jou diensmaagd, of jou vee of jou vreemdeling wat in jou poorte is nie. Want in ses dae het die HERE die hemel en die aarde gemaak, die see en alles wat daarin is, en op die sewende dag het Hy gerus. Daarom het die HERE die sabbatdag gesien en dit geheilig. (1) (1) Ex. 20:8-11.</p> | <p>57. Which is the fourth commandment?</p> <p>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 man-servant, nor thy maid-servant, 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.(1) (1) Exod. 20:8-11.</p> | <p>Q. 57. What is the fourth commandment?</p> <p>A. The fourth commandment is: Remember the Sabbath day by keeping it holy. 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, neither you, nor your son or daughter, nor your manservant or maidservant, nor your animals, nor the alien within your gates. For in six days the Lord made the heavens and the earth, the sea, and all that is in them, but he rested on the seventh day. Therefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath day and made it holy.</p> |
| <p>58. Wat word in die vierde gebod vereis?</p> <p>A. Die vierde gebod vereis die heiliging vir God van sulke vasgestelde tye as wat Hy in Sy Woord bepaal het; uitdruklik een hele dag in sewe, om 'n heilige sabbat vir Homself te wees. (1) (1) Deut. 5:12-14.</p> | <p>58. What is required in the fourth commandment?</p> <p>A. The fourth commandment requireth the keeping holy to God such set times as he hath appointed in his word; expressly one whole day in seven, to be a holy sabbath to himself.(1) (1) Deut. 5:12-14.</p> | <p>Q. 58. What does the fourth commandment require?</p> <p>A. The fourth commandment requires us to set apart to God the times He has established in His word -- specifically one whole day out of every seven as a holy Sabbath to Him.</p> |
| <p>60. Watter dag van die sewe het God aangewys om die weeklikse sabbat te wees?</p> <p>A. Van die begin van die wêreld tot die opstanding van Christus, het God die sewende dag van die week aangewys om die weeklikse sabbat te wees; en die eerste dag van die week sedertdien, om aan te hou tot aan die einde van die wêreld, dit is die Christelike sabbat. (1) (1) Gen. 2:2-3; 1 Kor. 16:1-2; Hand. 20:7.</p> | <p>59. Which day of the seven hath God appointed to be the weekly sabbath?</p> <p>A. From the beginning of the world to the resurrection of Christ, God appointed the seventh day of the week to be the weekly sabbath; and the first day of the week ever since, to continue to the end of the world, which is the Christian sabbath.(1) (1) Gen. 2:2-3; 1 Cor. 16:1-2; Acts 20:7.</p> | <p>Q. 59. Which day of the week has God designated as the Sabbath?</p> <p>A. From the beginning of the world until the resurrection of Christ God established the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath. From that time until the end of the world the first day of the week is the Christian Sabbath.</p> |
| <p>60. Hoe moet die sabbat geheilig word?</p> <p>A. Die sabbat moet geheilig word deur 'n heilige rus gedurende die hele dag, selfs van sulke wêreldse besigheid en ontspannings wat wettig is op ander dae; en deur die hele tyd te bestee aan die openbare en private uitoefening van God se aanbidding, behalwe soveel as wat in die werke van noodsaaklikheid en barmhartigheid aangewend moet word. (1) Ex. 20:8, 10; 16:25-28. (2) Neh. 13:15-19, 21-22. (3) Luk. 4:16; Hand. 20:7; Ps. 92:1; Jes. 66:23. (4) Matt. 12:1-31.</p> | <p>60. How is the sabbath to be sanctified?</p> <p>A. The sabbath is to be sanctified by a holy resting all that day,(1) even from such worldly employments and recreations as are lawful on other days;(2) and spending the whole time in the publick and private exercises of God's worship,(3) except so much as is to be taken up in the works of necessity and mercy.(4) (1) Exod. 20:8, 10; 16:25-28. (2) Neh. 13:15-19, 21-22. (3) Luke 4:16; Acts 20:7; Ps. 92 title; Isa. 66:23. (4) Matt. 12:1-31.</p> | <p>Q. 60. How do we keep the Sabbath holy?</p> <p>A. We keep the Sabbath holy by resting the whole day from worldly affairs or recreations, even ones that are lawful on other days. Except for necessary works or acts of mercy we should spend all our time publicly and privately worshipping God.</p> |
| <p>61. Wat word in die vierde gebod verbied?</p> <p>A. Die vierde gebod verbied die verontagsaming of sorgelose uitvoering van die vereiste pligte, en die ontheiliging van die dag deur luiheid of deur dit wat op sigself sonde is, of deur onnodige gedagtes, woorde of werke oor ons wêreldse besigheid of ontspanning. (1) Eseg. 22:26; Am. 8:5; Mal. 1:13. (2) Hand. 20:7, 9. (3) Eseg. 23:38. (4) Jer. 17:24-26; Jes. 58:13.</p> | <p>61. What is forbidden in the fourth commandment?</p> <p>A. The fourth commandment forbiddeth the omission or careless performance of the duties required,(1) and the profaning the day by idleness,(2) or doing that which is in itself sinful,(3) or by unnecessary thoughts, words, or works, about our worldly employments or recreations.(4) (1) Ezek. 22:26; Amos 8:5; Mal. 1:13. (2) Acts 20:7, 9. (3) Ezek. 23:38. (4) Jer. 17:24-26; Isa. 58:13.</p> | <p>Q. 61. What does the fourth commandment forbid?</p> <p>A. The fourth commandment forbids failing to do or carelessly doing what we are supposed to do. It also forbids treating the day as unholy by loafing, by doing anything in itself sinful, or by unnecessary thinking, talking about, or working on our worldly affairs or recreations.</p> |

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| 62. Wat is die redes vir die gee van die vierde gebod? A. Die redes dat die vierde gebod gegee is, is dat God ses dae van die week vir ons eie werksaamhede gee,(1) dat Hy aanspraak maak op 'n spesiale reg van die sewende dag, sy eie voorbeeld, en sy seën van die sabbatsdag.(2) (1) Ex. 20:9. (2) Ex. 20:11. | 62. What are the reasons annexed to the fourth commandment? A. The reasons annexed to the fourth commandment are, God's allowing us six days of the week for our own employments,(1) his challenging a special propriety in the seventh, his own example, and his blessing the sabbathday.(2) (1) Exod. 20:9. (2) Exod. 20:11. | Q. 62. What are the reasons for the fourth commandment? A. The reasons for the fourth commandment are these: God allows us six days of the week to take care of our own affairs; He claims the seventh day as His own; He set the example; and He blesses the Sabbath. |
| 63. Wat is die vyfde gebod? A. Die vyfde gebod is, Eer jou vader en jou moeder, dat jou dae verleng mag word in die land wat die Here jou God aan jou gee.(1) (1) Ex. 20:12. | 63. Which 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.(1) (1) Exod. 20:12. | Q. 63. What is the fifth commandment? A. The fifth commandment is: Honor your father and your mother, so that you may live long in the land the Lord your God is giving you. |
| 64. Wat word vereis in die vyfde gebod? A. Die vyfde gebod vereis die bewaring van die eer en die vervulling van die pligte wat aan almal in hulle onderskeie posisies en verhoudings behoort, as meerderes,(1) minderwaardiges,(2) of gelykes.(3) (1) Efe. 5:21. (2) 1 Pet. 2:17. (3) Rom. 12:10. | 64. What is required in the fifth commandment? A. The fifth commandment requireth the preserving the honour, and performing the duties, belonging to every one in their several places and relations, as superiors,(1) inferiors,(2) or equals.(3) (1) Eph. 5:21. (2) 1 Pet. 2:17. (3) Rom. 12:10. | Q. 64. What does the fifth commandment require? A. The fifth commandment requires us to respect and treat others, whether above, below, or equal to us, as their position or our relationship to them demands. |
| 65. Wat word in die vyfde gebod verbied? A. Die vyfde gebod verbied die verwaarloosing van, of die doen van enigiets teen die eer en plig wat aan almal in hulle onderskeie posisies en verhoudings behoort.(1) (1) Matt. 15:4-6; Eseg. 34:2-4; Rom. 13:8. | 65. What is the forbidden in the fifth commandment? A. The fifth commandment forbiddeth the neglecting of, or doing anything against, the honour and duty which belongeth to every one in their several places and relations.(1) (1) Matt. 15:4-6; Ezek. 34:2-4; Rom. 13:8. | Q. 65. What does the fifth commandment forbid? A. The fifth commandment forbids being disrespectful to or not treating others as their position or relationship to us demands. |
| 66. Wat is die rede vir die gee van die vyfde gebod? A. Die rede dat die vyfde gebod gegee is, is 'n belofte van 'n lang lewe en voorspoed vir almal wat hierdie gebod onderhou (in soverre dit tot God se heerlikheid en tot hulle beswil dien).(1) (1) Deut. 5:16; Efe. 6:2-3. | 66. 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.(1) (1) Deut. 5:16; Eph. 6:2-3. | Q. 66. What is the reason for the fifth commandment? A. The reason for the fifth commandment is the promise of long life and prosperity, if these glorify God and are for the good of those who obey this commandment. |
| 67. Wat is die sesde gebod? A. Die sesde gebod is, Jy mag nie doodslaan nie.(1) (1) Ex. 20:13 | 67. Which is the sixth commandment? A. The sixth commandment is, Thou shalt not kill.(1) (1) Exod. 20:13. | Q. 67. What is the sixth commandment? A. The sixth commandment is: You shall not murder. |
| 68. Wat word in die sesde gebod vereis? A. Die sesde gebod vereis alle wettige pogings om ons eie lewe te bewaar,(1) en die lewe van ander.(2) (1) Efe. 5:28-29. (2) 1 Kon. 18:4. | 68. What is required in the sixth commandment? A. The sixth commandment requireth all lawful endeavours to preserve our own life,(1) and the life of others.(2) (1) Eph. 5:28-29. (2) 1 Kings 18:4. | Q. 68. What does the sixth commandment require? A. The sixth commandment requires making every lawful effort to preserve one's own life and the lives of others. |
| 69. Wat word in die sesde gebod verbied? A. Die sesde gebod verbied die onregmatige neem van ons eie lewe, of die lewe van ons naaste, of enige handeling wat daartoe lei.(1) (1) Hand. 16:28; Gen. 9:6. | 69. What is forbidden in the sixth commandment? A. The sixth commandment forbiddeth the taking away of our own life, or the life of our neighbour unjustly, or whatsoever tendeth thereunto.(1) (1) Acts 16:28; Gen. 9:6. | Q. 69. What does the sixth commandment forbid? A. The sixth commandment forbids taking one's own life or the lives of others unjustly or doing anything that leads to suicide or murder. |
| 70. Wat is die sewende gebod? A. Die sewende gebod is, Jy mag nie egbreek nie.(1) (1) Ex. 20:14. | 70. Which is the seventh commandment? A. The seventh commandment is, Thou shalt not commit adultery.(1) (1) Exod. 20:14. | Q. 70. What is the seventh commandment? A. The seventh commandment is: You shall not commit adultery. |
| 71. Wat word in die sewende gebod vereis? A. Die sewende gebod vereis die bewaring van ons eie en ons naaste se kuisheid, in ons hart, spraak, en gedrag.(1) (1) 1 Kor. 7:2-3, 5, 34, 36; Kol. 4:6; 1 Pet. 3:2. | 71. What is required in the seventh commandment? A. The seventh commandment requireth the preservation of our own and our neighbor's chastity, in heart, speech, and behaviour.(1) (1) 1 Cor. 7:2-3, 5, 34, 36; Col. 4:6; 1 Pet. 3:2. | Q. 71. What does the seventh commandment require? A. The seventh commandment requires us and everyone else to keep sexually pure in heart, speech, and action. |
| 72. Wat word in die sewende gebod verbied? A. Die sewende gebod verbied alle onkuis gedagtes, woorde, en daede.(1) (1) Matt. 15:19; 5:28; Efe. 5:3-4. | 72. What is forbidden in the seventh commandment? A. The seventh commandment forbiddeth all unchaste thoughts, words, and actions.(1) (1) Matt. 15:19; 5:28; Eph. 5:3-4. | Q. 72. What does the seventh commandment forbid? A. The seventh commandment forbids thinking, saying, or doing anything sexually impure. |
| 73. Wat is die agtste gebod? A. Die agtste gebod is, Jy mag nie steel nie.(1) (1) Ex. 20:15. | 73. Which is the eighth commandment? A. The eighth commandment is, Thou shalt not steal.(1) (1) Exod. 20:15. | Q. 73. What is the eighth commandment? A. The eighth commandment is: You shall not steal. |
| 74. Wat word in die agtste gebod vereis? A. Die agtste gebod vereis die wettige vermeerdering en bevordering van die rykdom en besittings van onself en ander.(1) (1) Gen. 30:30; 1 Tim. 5:8; Lev. 25:35; Deut. 22:1-5; Ex. 23:4-5; Gen. 47:14, 20. | 74. What is required in the eighth commandment? A. The eighth commandment requireth the lawful procuring and furthering the wealth and outward estate of ourselves and others.(1) (1) Gen. 30:30; 1 Tim. 5:8; Lev. 25:35; Deut. 22:1-5; Exod. 23:4-5; Gen. 47:14, 20. | Q. 74. What does the eighth commandment require? A. The eighth commandment requires that we lawfully acquire and increase our own and others' money and possessions. |
| 75. Wat word in die agtste gebod verbied? Die agtste gebod verbied enige ding wat onregmatig ons eie of ons naaste se rykdom of besittings kan wegneem.(1) (1) Spr. 21:17; 23:20-21; 28:19; Efe. 4:28. | 75. What is forbidden in the eighth commandment? A. The eighth commandment forbiddeth whatsoever doth or may unjustly hinder our own or our neighbour's wealth or outward estate.(1) (1) Prov. 21:17; 23:20-21; 28:19; Eph. 4:28. | Q. 75. What does the eighth commandment forbid? A. The eighth commandment forbids anything that either does or may unjustly take away money or possessions from us or anyone else. |
| 76. Wat is die nege gebod? A. Die nege gebod is, Jy mag nie valse getuienis teen jou naaste spreek nie.(1) (1) Ex. 20:16 | 76. What is the ninth commandment? A. The ninth commandment is, Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.(1) (1) Exod. 20:16. | Q. 76. What is the ninth commandment? A. The ninth commandment is: You shall not give false testimony against your neighbor. |
| 77. Wat word in die negende gebod vereis? A. Die negende gebod vereis die handhawing en bevordering van waarheid tussen mens en mens,(1) en van ons eie en ons naaste se goeie naam,(2) veral in die optrede as getuie.(3) (1) Sag. 8:16. (2) 3 Joh. 12. (3) Spr. 14:5, 25. | 77. What is required in the ninth commandment? A. The ninth commandment requireth the maintaining and promoting of truth between man and man,(1) and of our own and our neighbour's good name,(2) especially in witness-bearing.(3) (1) Zech. 8:16. (2) 3 John 12. (3) Prov. 14:5, 25. | Q. 77. What does the ninth commandment require? A. The ninth commandment requires us to tell the truth and to maintain and promote it and our own and others' reputations, especially when testifying. |
| 78. Wat word in die negende gebod verbied? A. Die negende gebod verbied enigiets wat nadelig vir die waarheid is, of wat skadelik vir ons eie of ons naaste se goeie naam is.(1) (1) 1 Sam. 17:28; Lev. 19:16; Ps. 15:3. | 78. What is forbidden in the ninth commandment? A. The ninth commandment forbiddeth whatsoever is prejudicial to truth, or injurious to our own or our neighbour's good name.(1) (1) 1 Sam. 17:28; Lev. 19:16; Ps. 15:3. | Q. 78. What does the ninth commandment forbid? A. The ninth commandment forbids anything that gets in the way of the truth or injures anyone's reputation. |
| 79. Wat is die tiende gebod? A. Die tiende gebod is: Jy mag nie jou naaste se huis begeer nie; jy mag nie jou naaste se vrou begeer nie, of sy dienskneg of sy diensmaagd, of sy os of sy esel of iets wat van jou naaste is nie.(1) (1) Ex. 20:17. | 79. Which 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, nor his maidservant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor any thing that is thy neighbour's.(1) (1) Exod. 20:17. | Q. 79. What is the tenth commandment? A. The tenth commandment is: You shall not covet your neighbor's house. You shall not covet your neighbor's wife, or his manservant or maidservant, his ox or donkey, or anything that belongs to your neighbor. |
| 80. Wat word vereis in die tiende gebod? A. Die tiende gebod vereis volle tevredenheid met ons eie toestand,(1) met 'n regte en liefdadige ingesteldheid teenoor ons naaste, en alles wat syne is.(2) (1) Heb. 13:5; 1 Tim. 6:6. (2) Job 31:29; Rom. 12:15; 1 Tim. 1:5; 1 Kor. 13:4-7. | 80. What is required in the tenth commandment? A. The tenth commandment requireth full contentment with our own condition,(1) with a right and charitable frame of spirit toward our neighbour, and all this is his.(2) (1) Heb. 13:5; 1 Tim. 6:6. (2) Job 31:29; Rom. 12:15; 1 Tim. 1:5; 1 Cor. 13:4-7. | Q. 80. What does the tenth commandment require? A. The tenth commandment requires us to be completely satisfied with our own status in life and to have a proper, loving attitude toward others and their possessions. |

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| <p>81. Wat word verbied in die tiende gebod?</p> <p>A. Die tiende gebod verbied alle ontevredenheid met ons eie toestand,(1) die begeerlikheid van die goeie van ons naaste of hartseer oor dit,(2) en alle buitensporige bewegings en gevoelens na enige iets wat van hom is.(3)</p> <p>(1) 1 Kon. 21:4; Ester 5:13; 1 Kor. 10:10. (2) Gal. 5:26; Jak. 3:14, 16. (3) Rom. 7:7-8; 13:9; Deut. 5:21.</p> | <p>81. What is forbidden in the tenth commandment?</p> <p>A. The tenth commandment forbiddeeth all discontentment with our own estate,(1) envying or grieving at the good of our neighbour,(2) and all inordinate motions and affections to any thing that is his.(3)</p> <p>(1) I Kings 21:4; Esther 5:13; I Cor. 10:10. (2) Gal. 5:26; James 3:14, 16. (3) Rom. 7:7-8; 13:9; Deut. 5:21.</p> | <p>Q. 81. What does the tenth commandment forbid?</p> <p>A. The tenth commandment forbids any dissatisfaction with what belongs to us, envy or grief at the success of others, and all improper desire for anything that belongs to someone else.</p> |
| <p>82. Is enige mens in staat om die gebooe van God volmaak te onderhou?</p> <p>A. Geen gewone mens is sedert die sondeval in hierdie lewe in staat om die gebooe van God volmaak te onderhou,(1) maar breek hulle daaglik in gedagte, woord, en daad.(2)</p> <p>(1) Pred. 7:20; 1 Joh. 1:8, 10; Gal. 5:17. (2) Gen. 6:5; 8:21; Rom. 3:9-21; Jak. 3:2-13.</p> | <p>82. Is any man able perfectly to keep the commandments of God?</p> <p>A. No mere man since the fall is able in this life perfectly to keep the commandments of God,(1) but doth daily break them in thought, word, and deed.(2)</p> <p>(1) Eccles. 7:20; I John 1:8, 10; Gal. 5:17. (2) Gen. 6:5; 8:21; Rom. 3:9-21; James 3:2-13.</p> | <p>Q. 82. Can anyone perfectly keep the commandments of God?</p> <p>A. Since the fall no ordinary man can perfectly keep the commandments of God in this life but breaks them every day in thought, word, and action.</p> |
| <p>83. Is alle sondes ewe boos?</p> <p>A. In die oë van God is sommige sondes opsigtig boos as ander, en sommige is boos as gevolg van die skade wat daaruit voortspruit.(1)</p> <p>(1) Eseg. 8:6, 13, 15; 1 Joh. 5:16; Ps. 78:17, 32, 56.</p> | <p>83. Are all transgression of the law equally heinous?</p> <p>A. Some sins in themselves, and by reason of several aggravations, are more heinous in the sight of God than others.(1)</p> <p>(1) Ezek. 8:6, 13, 15; I John 5:16; Ps. 78:17, 32, 56.</p> | <p>Q. 83. Are all sins equally evil?</p> <p>A. In the eyes of God some sins in themselves are more evil than others, and some are more evil because of the harm that results from them.</p> |
| <p>84. Wat verdien elke sonde?</p> <p>A. Elke sonde verdien die wraak en vloek van God, in hierdie lewe sowel as in die toekomstige.(1)</p> <p>(1) Efe. 5:6; Gal. 3:10; Klaagl. 3:39; Matt. 25:41.</p> | <p>84. What doth every sin deserve?</p> <p>A. Every sin deserveth God's wrath and curse, both in this life, and that which is to come.(1)</p> <p>(1) Eph. 5:6; Gal. 3:10; Lam. 3:39; Matt. 25:41.</p> | <p>Q. 84. What does every sin deserve?</p> <p>A. Every sin deserves God's anger and curse, both in this life and in the life to come.</p> |
| <p>85. Wat vereis God van ons dat ons sy toorn en vloek, wat ons verdien vanweë die sonde, ontvlug?</p> <p>A. Om die toorn en vloek van God, wat ons verdien vanweë die sonde, te ontvlug, vereis God van ons geloof in Jesus Christus en bekering tot die lewe(1) saam met die sorgvuldige gebruik van al die uiterlike middele waarmee Christus aan ons die voordele van verlossing kommunikeer. (2)</p> <p>(1) Hand. 20:21. (2) Spr. 2:1-5; 8:33-36; Jes. 55:3.</p> | <p>85. What doth God require of us, that we may escape his wrath and curse due to us for sin?</p> <p>A. To escape the wrath and curse of God due to us for sin, God requireth of us faith in Jesus Christ, repentance unto life,(1) with the diligent use of all the outward means whereby Christ communicateth to us the benefits of redemption.(2)</p> <p>(1) Acts. 20:21. (2) Prov. 2:1-5; 8:33-36; Isa. 55:3.</p> | <p>Q. 85. What does God require from us to escape His anger and curse, which we deserve for our sin?</p> <p>A. To escape God's anger and curse, which we deserve for our sin, God requires from us faith in Jesus Christ and repentance unto life along with diligent involvement in all the external ways Christ uses to bring us the benefits of redemption.</p> |
| <p>86. Wat is geloof in Jesus Christus?</p> <p>A. Geloof in Jesus Christus is 'n reddende genade,(1) waardeur ons hom alleen ontvang en op hom steun vir verlossing, soos Hy aan ons in die evangelie aangebied word.(2)</p> <p>(1) Heb. 10:39. (2) Joh. 1:12; Jes. 26:3-4; Fil. 3:9; Gal. 2:16.</p> | <p>86. What is faith in Jesus Christ?</p> <p>A. Faith in Jesus Christ is a saving grace,(1) whereby we receive and rest upon him alone for salvation, as he is offered to us in the gospel.(2)</p> <p>(1) Heb. 10:39. (2) John 1:12; Isa. 26:3-4; Phil. 3:9; Gal. 2:16.</p> | <p>Q. 86. What is faith in Jesus Christ?</p> <p>A. Faith in Jesus Christ is a saving grace, by which we receive and rest on Him alone for salvation, as He is offered to us in the gospel.</p> |
| <p>87. Wat is bekering tot die lewe?</p> <p>A. Bekering tot die lewe is 'n reddende genade,(1) waardeur 'n sondaar, met 'n ware bewustheid van sy sonde,(2) en 'n begrip van die genade van God in Christus,(3) met hartseer en afkeer van sy sonde, daarvan draai na God toe,(4) met 'n volle voorname en strewing na 'n nuwe gehoorsaamheid.(5)</p> <p>(1) Hand. 11:18. (2) Hand. 2:37-38. (3) Joël 2:12; Jer. 3:22. (4) Jer. 31:18-19; Eseg. 36:31. (5) 2 Kor. 7:11; Jes. 1:16-17.</p> | <p>87. What is repentance unto life?</p> <p>A. Repentance unto life is a saving grace,(1) whereby a sinner, out of a true sense of his sin,(2) and apprehension of the mercy of God in Christ,(3) doth, with grief and hatred of his sin, turn from it unto God,(4) with full purpose of, and endeavour after, new obedience.(5)</p> <p>(1) Acts. 11:18. (2) Acts. 2:37-38. (3) Joel 2:12; Jer. 3:22. (4) Jer. 31:18-19; Ezek. 36:31. (5) II Cor. 7:11; Isa. 1:16-17.</p> | <p>Q. 87. What is repentance unto life?</p> <p>A. Repentance unto life is a saving grace, by which a sinner, being truly aware of his sinfulness, understands the mercy of God in Christ, grieves for and hates his sins, and turns from them to God, fully intending and striving for a new obedience.</p> |
| <p>88. Wat is die uiterlike middele waarmee Christus aan ons die voordele van verlossing bring?</p> <p>A. Die uiterlike en gewone middele waarmee Christus aan ons die voordele van verlossing mededeel, is sy instellings, veral die Woord, sakramente, en gebed; alles wat doeltreffend gemaak word vir die verlossing van die uitverkorenes.(1)</p> <p>(1) Matt. 28:19-20; Hand. 2:42, 46-47.</p> | <p>88. What are the outward means whereby Christ communicateth to us the benefits of redemption?</p> <p>A. The outward and ordinary means whereby Christ communicateth to us the benefits of redemption, are his ordinances, especially the word, sacraments, and prayer; all which are made effectual to the elect for salvation.(1)</p> <p>(1) Matt. 28:19-20; Acts 2:42, 46-47.</p> | <p>Q. 88. What are the ordinary, external ways Christ uses to bring us the benefits of redemption?</p> <p>A. The ordinary, external ways Christ uses to bring us the benefits of redemption are His regulations, particularly the word, sacraments, and prayer, all of which are made effective for the salvation of His chosen ones.</p> |
| <p>89. Hoe word die Woord doeltreffend gemaak vir verlossing?</p> <p>A. Die Gees van God maak die lees, maar veral die verkondiging van die Woord, 'n doeltreffende middel om sondaars te oortuig en te bekeer, en om hulle op te bou in heiligmaking en vertroosting, deur geloof, tot verlossing.(1)</p> <p>(1) Neh. 8:8; 1 Kor. 14:24-25; Hand. 26:18; Ps. 19:8; Hand. 20:32; Rom. 15:4; 2 Tim. 3:15-17; Rom. 10:13-17; 1:16.</p> | <p>89. How is the word made effectual to salvation?</p> <p>A. The Spirit of God maketh 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.(1)</p> <p>(1) Neh. 8:8; I Cor. 14:24-25; Acts 26:18; Ps. 19:8; Acts 20:32; Rom. 15:4; II Tim. 3:15-17; Rom. 10:13-17; 1:16.</p> | <p>Q. 89. What makes the word effective for salvation?</p> <p>A. The Spirit of God causes the reading and especially the preaching of the word to convince and convert sinners and to build them up in holiness and comfort through faith to salvation.</p> |
| <p>90. Hoe moet die Woord gelees en gehoor word sodat dit doeltreffend kan wees vir verlossing?</p> <p>A. Om die Woord doeltreffend vir verlossing te maak, moet ons met ywer, voorbereiding en gebed aan dit aandag gee;(1) dit met geloof en liefde ontvang;(4) dit in ons harte bewaar;(5) en dit in ons lewens beoefen.(6)</p> <p>(1) Spr. 8:34. (2) 1 Pet. 2:1-2. (3) Ps. 119:18. (4) Hebr. 4:2; 2 Tess. 2:10. (5) Ps. 119:11. (6) Luk. 8:15; Jak. 1:25.</p> | <p>90. How is the word to be read and heard, that it may become effectual to salvation?</p> <p>A. The word may become effectual to salvation, we must attend thereto with diligence,(1) preparation,(2) and prayer;(3) receive it with faith and love,(4) lay it up in our hearts,(5) and practice it in our lives.(6)</p> <p>(1) Prov. 8:34. (2) I Pet. 2:1-2. (3) Ps. 119:18. (4) Heb. 4:2; II Thess. 2:10. (5) Ps. 119:11. (6) Luke 8:15; James 1:25.</p> | <p>Q. 90. How is the word to be read and heard in order to become effective for salvation?</p> <p>A. For the word to become effective for salvation, we must pay careful attention to it, prepare ourselves, and pray for understanding. We must also receive it with faith and love, treasure it in our hearts, and practice it in our lives.</p> |
| <p>91. Hoe word die sakramente doeltreffende middele van redding?</p> <p>A. Die sakramente word doeltreffende middele van redding, nie vanweë enige mag in hulle nie of in hom wat hulle bedien nie, maar slegs deur die seën van Christus,(1) en die werking van sy Gees in hulle wat hulle deur geloof ontvang.(2)</p> <p>(1) 1 Pet. 3:21; Matt. 3:11; 1 Kor. 3:6-7. (2) 1 Kor. 12:13.</p> | <p>91. How do the sacraments become effectual means of salvation?</p> <p>A. 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,(1) and the working of his Spirit in them that by faith receive them.(2)</p> <p>(1) I Pet. 3:21; Matt. 3:11; I Cor. 3:6-7. (2) I Cor. 12:13.</p> | <p>Q. 91. How do the sacraments become effective means of salvation?</p> <p>A. The sacraments become effective means of salvation, not because of any special power in them or in the people who administer them, but rather by the blessing of Christ and the working of His Spirit in those who receive them by faith.</p> |
| <p>92. Wat is 'n sakrament?</p> <p>A. 'n Sakrament is 'n heilige instelling deur Christus, waarin Christus deur sigbare tekens die voordele van die nuwe verbond uitbeeld, verseël, en toepas aan die gelowiges.(1)</p> <p>(1) Gen. 17:7, 10; Ex. 12; 1 Kor. 11:23, 26.</p> | <p>92. What is a sacrament?</p> <p>A. A sacrament is a holy ordinance instituted by Christ, wherein, by sensible signs, Christ, and the benefits of the new covenant, are represented, sealed, and applied to believers.(1)</p> <p>(1) Gen. 17:7, 10; Exod. 12; I Cor. 11:23, 26.</p> | <p>Q. 92. What is a sacrament?</p> <p>A. A sacrament is a holy regulation established by Christ, in which Christ and the benefits of the new covenant are represented, sealed, and applied to believers by physical signs.</p> |
| <p>93. Wat is die sakramente van die Nuwe Testament?</p> <p>A. Die sakramente van die Nuwe Testament is die doop,(2) en die nagmaal van die Here.(2)</p> <p>(1) Matt. 28:19. (2) Matt. 26:26-28.</p> | <p>93. Which are the sacraments of the New Testament?</p> <p>A. The sacraments of the New Testament are, Baptism,(2) and the Lord's supper.(2)</p> <p>(1) Matt. 28:19. (2) Matt. 26:26-28.</p> | <p>Q. 93. What are the sacraments of the New Testament?</p> <p>A. The sacraments of the New Testament are baptism and the Lord's Supper.</p> |
| <p>94. Wat is die doop?</p> <p>A. Die doop is 'n sakrament waarin die besprenkeling met water in die naam van die Vader, en van die Seun, en van die Heilige Gees,(1) ons inplanting in Christus, en deelhê aan die voordele van die genadeverbond, en ons verbintenis om die Here s'n te wees, uitbeeld en verseël.(2)</p> <p>(1) Matt. 28:19. (2) Rom. 6:4; Gal. 3:27.</p> | <p>94. What is baptism?</p> <p>A. Baptism is a sacrament, wherein the washing with water in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost,(1) 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.(2)</p> <p>(1) Matt. 28:19. (2) Rom. 6:4; Gal. 3:27.</p> | <p>Q. 94. What is baptism?</p> <p>A. The sacrament of baptism is a washing with water in the name of the father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, which is a sign and seal that we are joined to Christ, that we receive the benefits of the covenant of grace, and that we are engaged to be the Lord's.</p> |
| <p>95. Aan wie moet die doop bedien word?</p> <p>A. Die doop moet nie aan enigiemand buite die sigbare kerk bedien word totdat hulle hul geloof in Christus bely en aan Hom gehoorsaam is nie;(1) maar die kinders van hulle wat lede van die sigbare kerk is, moet gedoop word.(2)</p> <p>(1) Hand. 8:36-37; 2:38. (2) Hand. 2:38-39; Gen. 17:10 (vgl. Kol. 2:11-12; 1 Kor. 7:14)</p> | <p>95. To whom is baptism to be administered?</p> <p>A. Baptism is not to be administered to any that are out of the visible church, till they profess their faith in Christ, and obedience to him;(1) but the infants of such as are members of the visible church are to be baptized.(2)</p> <p>(1) Acts 8:36-37; 2:38. (2) Acts 2:38-39; Gen. 17:10. Cf. Col. 2:11-12; I Cor. 7:14.</p> | <p>Q. 95. Who should be baptized?</p> <p>A. Those who are not members of churches should not be baptized until they have publicly stated that they believe in Christ and will obey Him, but the infant children of church members should be baptized.</p> |

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| <p>96. Wat is die Nagmaal van die Here? A. Die Nagmaal van die Here is 'n sakrament waarin, deur die gee en ontvang van brood en wyn volgens Christus se bepalings, sy dood uitgebeeld word; en die waardige ontvangers, nie op 'n liggaamlike en vleeslike wyse nie, maar deur geloof, deel kry aan sy liggaam en bloed, met al sy voordele, tot hulle geestelike voeding en groei in genade.(1) (1) 1 Kor. 11:23-26; 10:16.</p> | <p>96. What is the Lord's supper? A. 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 worth 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.(1) (1) I Cor. 11:23-26; 10:16.</p> | <p>Q. 96. What is the Lord's Supper? A. The Lord's Supper is a sacrament in which bread and wine are given and received as Christ directed to proclaim His death. Those who receive the Lord's Supper in the right way share in His body and blood with all His benefits, not physically but by faith, and become spiritually stronger and grow in grace.</p> |
| <p>97. Wat word vereis om die Here se nagmaal waardig te ontvang? A. Dit word vereis van hulle wat waardig aan die nagmaal wil deelneem, dat hulle hulself ondersoek oor hulle kennis om die Here se liggaam te onderskei;(1) oor hul geloof om op Hom te voed;(2) oor hul bekering;(3) liefde;(4) en nuwe gehoorsaamheid;(5) sodat hulle nie, as hulle onwaardig kom, oor hulleself oordeel te eet en drink nie.(6) (1) 1 Kor. 11:28-29. (2) 2 Kor. 13:5. (3) 1 Kor. 11:31. (4) 1 Kor. 10:16-17. (5) 1 Kor. 5:7-8. (6) 1 Kor. 11:28-29.</p> | <p>97. What is required to be the worthy receiving of the Lord's supper? A. It is required of them that would worthily partake of the Lord's supper, that they examine themselves of their knowledge to discern the Lord's body,(1) of their faith to feed upon him,(2) of their repentance,(3) love,(4) and new obedience;(5) lest, coming unworthily, they eat and drink judgment to themselves.(6) (1) I Cor. 11:28-29. (2) II Cor. 13:5. (3) I Cor. 11:31. (4) I Cor. 10:16-17. (5) I Cor. 5:7-8. (6) I Cor. 11:28-29.</p> | <p>Q. 97. What is the right way to receive the Lord's Supper? A. The right way to receive the Lord's Supper is to examine whether we discern the Lord's body, whether our faith feeds on Him, and whether we have repentance, love, and new obedience – so that we may not come in the wrong way and eat and drink judgment on ourselves.</p> |
| <p>98. Wat is gebed? A. Gebed is 'n offer van ons begeertes aan God(1) vir dinge wat in ooreenstemming is met sy wil;(2) in die naam van Christus;(3) met belydenis van ons sondes;(4) en dankbare erkenning van sy barmhartigheid. (5) (1) Ps. 62:9. (2) 1 Joh. 5:14. (3) Joh. 16:23. (4) Ps. 32:5-6; Dan. 9:4. (5) Fil. 4:6.</p> | <p>98. What is prayer? A. Prayer is an offering up of our desires unto God,(1) for things agreeable to his will,(2) in the name of Christ,(3) with confession of our sins,(4) and thankful acknowledgment of his mercies.(5) (1) Ps. 62:8. (2) I John 5:14. (3) John 16:23. (4) Ps. 32:5-6; Dan. 9:4. (5) Phil. 4:6.</p> | <p>Q. 98. What is prayer? A. Prayer is offering our desires to God in the name of Christ for things that agree with His will, confessing our sins, and thankfully recognizing His mercies.</p> |
| <p>99. Watter reël het God gegee om ons in gebed te rig? A. Die heile woord van God is van nut om ons in gebed te rig;(1) maar die spesiale reël om ons te rig is daardie vorm van gebed wat Christus sy dissipels geleer het wat algemeen bekend staan as Die Onse Vader.(2) (1) 1 Joh. 5:14. (2) Matt. 6:9-13. Vgl. Luk. 11:2-4.</p> | <p>99. What rule hath God given for our direction in prayer? A. The whole word of God is of use to direct us in prayer;(1) but the special rule of direction is that form of prayer which Christ taught his disciples, commonly called The Lord's prayer.(2) (1) I John 5:14. (2) Matt. 6:9-13. Cf. Luke 11:2-4.</p> | <p>Q. 99. How does God direct us to pray? A. The whole word of God, but especially the Lord's Prayer, which Christ taught His disciples, directs our prayers.</p> |
| <p>100. Wat leer die voorwoord van die Onse Vader ons? A. Die voorwoord van die Onse Vader-gebed (dit is, Onse Vader wat in die hemele is)(1) leer ons om met alle heilige eerbied en vertroue tot God te nader, as kinders tot 'n vader wat in staat en gereed is om ons te help;(2) en dat ons saam met en vir ander moet bid.(3) (1) Matt. 6:9. (2) Rom. 8:15; Luk. 11:13. (3) Hand. 12:5; 1 Tim. 2:1-2.</p> | <p>100. What doth the preface of the Lord's prayer teach us? A. The preface of the Lord's prayer (which is, Our Father which art in heaven)(1) teacheth us to draw near to God with all holy reverence and confidence, as children to a father, able and ready to help us;(2) and that we should pray with and for others.(3) (1) Matt. 6:9. (2) Rom. 8:15; Luke 11:13. (3) Acts. 12:5; I Tim. 2:1-2.</p> | <p>Q. 100. What does the beginning of the Lord's Prayer teach us? A. The beginning of the Lord's Prayer (Our Father in heaven) teaches us to draw near to God with completely holy reverence and confidence, as children to a father who is able and ready to help us. It also teaches that we should pray with and for others.</p> |
| <p>101. Waarvoor bid ons in die eerste bede? A. In die eerste bede (dit is: Laat u Naam geheilig word)(1) bid ons dat God ons en ander in staat sal stel om Hom te verheerlik in alles waardeur Hy Homself bekend maak;(2) en dat Hy alle dinge sal beskik tot sy eie eer.(3) (1) Matt. 6:9. (2) Ps. 67:3-4. (3) Ps. 83.</p> | <p>101. What do we pray for in the first petition? A. In the first petition (which is, Hallowed be thy name)(1) we pray, That God would enable us and others to glorify him in all that whereby he maketh himself known;(2) and that he would dispose all things to his own glory.(3) (1) Matt. 6:9. (2) Ps. 67:2-3. (3) Ps. 83.</p> | <p>Q. 101. For what do we pray in the first request? A. In the first request (hallowed by your name) we pray that God will enable us and others to glorify Him in everything He uses to make Himself known and that He will work out everything to His own glory.</p> |
| <p>102. Waarvoor bid ons in die tweede petisie? A. In die tweede bede (dit is: laat u koninkryk kom)(1) bid ons dat Satan se koninkryk vernietig mag word;(2) en dat die koninkryk van genade bevorder mag word;(3) onself en ander daarin inbring, en daarin bewaar word;(4) en dat die koninkryk van heerlikheid gou sal kom.(5) (1) Matt. 6:10. (2) Ps. 68:2, 19. (3) Openb. 12:10-11. (4) 2 Tess. 3:1; Rom. 10:1; Joh. 17:9, 20. (5) Openb. 22:20.</p> | <p>102. What do we pray for in the second petition? A. In the second petition (which is, Thy kingdom come)(1) we pray, that Satan's kingdom may be destroyed;(2) and that the kingdom of grace may be advanced,(3) ourselves and others brought into it, and kept in it;(4) and that the kingdom of glory may be hastened.(5) (1) Matt. 6:10. (2) Ps. 68:1, 18. (3) Rev. 12:10-11. (4) II Thess. 3:1; Rom. 10:1; John 17:9, 20. (5) Rev. 22:20.</p> | <p>Q. 102. For what do we pray in the second request? A. In the second request (your kingdom come) we pray that Satan's kingdom may be destroyed, that the kingdom of grace may be advanced, with ourselves and others brought into and kept in it, and that the kingdom of glory may come quickly.</p> |
| <p>103. Waarvoor bid ons in die derde bede? A. In die derde bede (dit is: laat u wil geskied, soos in die hemel net so ook op die aarde) (1) bid ons dat God, deur sy genade, ons in staat en gewillig sal maak om sy wil te ken, gehoorsaam en in alles onderdanig te wees,(2) soos die engele in die hemel doen.(3) (1) Matt. 6:10. (2) Ps. 67; 119:36; Matt. 26:39; 2 Sam. 15:25; Job 1:21. (3) Ps. 103:20-21.</p> | <p>103. What do we pray for in the third petition? A. In the third petition (which is, Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven)(1) we pray, That God, by his grace, would make us able and willing to know, obey, and submit to his will in all things,(2) as the angels do in heaven.(3) (1) Matt. 6:10. (2) Ps. 67; 119:36; Matt. 26:39; II Sam. 15:25; Job 1:21. (3) Ps. 103:20-21.</p> | <p>Q. 103. For what do we pray in the third request? A. In the third request (your will be done on earth as it is in heaven) we pray that by His grace God would make us have the capability and the will to know, obey, and submit to His will in everything, as the angels do in heaven.</p> |
| <p>104. Waarvoor bid ons in die vierde bede? A. In die vierde bede (dit is, Gee ons vandag ons daaglikse brood)(1), bid ons dat ons van God se vrye gawe 'n genoegsame deel van die goeie dinge van hierdie lewe mag ontvang, en sy seën saam met dit mag geniet.(2) (1) Matt. 6:11. (2) Spr. 30:8-9; Gen. 28:20; 1 Tim. 4:4-5.</p> | <p>104. What do we pray for in the fourth petition? A. In the fourth petition (which is, Give us this day our daily bread)(1), we pray, That of God's free gift we may receive a competent portion of the good things of this life, and enjoy his blessing with them.(2) (1) Matt. 6:11. (2) Prov. 30:8-9; Gen. 28:20; I Tim. 4:4-5.</p> | <p>Q. 104. For what do we pray in the fourth request? A. In the fourth request (Forgive us our debts, as we also have forgiven our debtors), encouraged by God's grace, which makes it possible for us sincerely to forgive others, we pray that for Christ's sake God would freely pardon all our sins.</p> |
| <p>105. Waarvoor bid ons in die vyfde bede? A. In die vyfde bede (dit is: en vergeef ons skulde, soos ons ook ons skuldenaars vergewe)(1) bid ons dat God, om Christus ontwil, al ons sondes vrylik sal vergewe;(2) wat ons eerder aangemoedig word om te vra, want deur sy genade word ons van harte in staat gestel om ander te vergewe.(3) (1) Matt. 6:12. (2) Ps. 51:3-4, 9, 11; Dan. 9:17-19. (3) Luk. 11:4, Matt. 18:35.</p> | <p>105. What do we pray for in the fifth petition? A. In the fifth petition (which is, And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors)(1) we pray, That God, for Christ's sake, would freely pardon all our sins;(2) which we are the rather encouraged to ask, because by his grace we are enabled from the heart to forgive others.(3) (1) Matt. 6:12. (2) Ps. 51:1-2, 7, 9; Dan. 9:17-19. (3) Luke 11:4, Matt. 18:35.</p> | <p>Q. 105. For what do we pray in the fifth request? A. In the fifth request (And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from the evil one) we pray that God would either keep us from being tempted to sin or support and deliver us when we are tempted.</p> |
| <p>106. Waarvoor bid ons in die sesde bede? A. In die sesde bede (dit is: en lei ons nie in versoeking nie, maar verlos ons van die bose)(1) bid ons dat God ons óf sal bewaar van om versoek te word tot sonde, (2) óf ons sal help en verlos wanneer ons versoek word.(3) (1) Matt. 6:13. (2) Matt. 26:41. (3) 2 Kor. 12:7-8.</p> | <p>106. What do we pray for in the sixth petition? A. In the sixth petition (which is, And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil)(1) we pray, that God would either keep us from being tempted to sin,(2) or support and deliver us when we are tempted.(3) (1) Matt. 6:13. (2) Matt. 26:41. (3) II Cor. 12:7-8.</p> | <p>Q. 106. For what do we pray in the sixth request? A. In the sixth request (And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from the evil one) we pray that God would either keep us from being tempted to sin or support and deliver us when we are tempted.</p> |
| <p>107. Wat leer die slot van die Onse Vader ons? A. Die slot van die Onse Vader-gebed (wat is, Want aan U behoort die koninkryk en die krag en die heerlikheid, tot in ewigheid, Amen)(1) leer ons om ons bemoediging in gebed alleen van God af te kry,(2) en in ons gebede om Hom te loof, terwyl ons aan Hom koninkryk, krag en heerlikheid toeskryf.(3) En, as getuïenis van ons begeerte en versekering om gehoor te word, sê ons: Amen.(4) (1) Matt. 6:13. (2) Dan. 9:4, 7-9, 16-19. (3) I Kron. 29:10-13. (4) 1 Kor. 14:16; Openb. 22:20-21.</p> | <p>107. What doth the conclusion the Lord's prayer teach us? A. The conclusion of the Lord's prayer (which is, For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever, Amen)(1) teacheth us to take our encouragement in prayer from God only,(2) and in our prayers to praise him, ascribing kingdom, power, and glory to him.(3) And, in testimony of our desire, and assurance to be heard, we say, Amen.(4) (1) Matt. 6:13. (2) Dan. 9:4, 7-9, 16-19. (3) I Chron. 29:10-13. (4) I Cor. 14:16; Rev. 22:20-21.</p> | <p>Q. 107. What does the conclusion of the Lord's Prayer teach us? A. The conclusion of the Lord's Prayer (for yours is the kingdom and the power and the glory forever) teaches us to be encouraged only by God in our prayers and to praise Him by acknowledging that kingdom, power, and glory are His. To show that we want to be heard and have confidence that we are, we say Amen.</p> |