

A CATECHISM

Authorised for use in the Diocese of
NORTH QUEENSLAND



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Well satisfied as we are with the Church Catechism as an outline of teaching on those parts of the Faith with which it occupies itself, we become conscious of its deficiencies when we are giving instruction on the Church, the Ministry, Confirmation, and the work of the Holy Spirit in general. It is also evident that the Church Catechism assumes that a good deal of elementary instruction will have preceded its use by the children of the Church. The object of this little book is to provide, in a convenient form, elementary teaching which can be learned by children who are too young to learn profitably the more difficult parts of the Church Catechism; to provide also, in question and answer, an outline of instruction on those parts of our religion, with which the Church Catechism deals meagrely or not at all.

I am very grateful to the Committee of Priests of this Diocese who have prepared this little Manual. It is now put forth tentatively with my sanction and approval. Only the test of use can show us its merits and deficiencies. It may be modified in succeeding editions.

It will be found useful in Sunday Schools and Day Schools, also for Confirmation candidates, and by parents who are fulfilling the duty of teaching their children. The questions and answers of which the Manual largely consists are based to a great extent upon "A Catechism of Faith and Practice," sanctioned in 1904 for use in the Diocese of Bloemfontein. The "Little Catechism," which is found on page 5, is closely modelled upon one which appeared originally in one of the Faith Press publications.

Parents and teachers will find the Devotions at the end of the book useful for their children to learn by heart.

Nov., 1917.

JOHN N. Q'LAND.

THE CREED

- I.—I believe in God the Father Almighty,
Maker of Heaven and Earth;
II.—And in Jesus Christ His only Son, our Lord,
III.—Who was conceived by the Holy Ghost,
Born of the Virgin Mary,
IV.—Suffered under Pontius Pilate,
Was crucified, dead and buried.
V.—He descended into hell;
The third day He rose again from the dead;
VI.—He ascended into heaven, and sitteth on
The right hand of God the Father Almighty.
VII.—From thence He shall come to judge
The quick and the dead.
VIII.—I believe in the Holy Ghost;
IX.—The holy Catholic Church;
The Communion of Saints;
X.—The Forgiveness of sins;
XI.—The Resurrection of the body,
XII.—And the life everlasting.

Amen.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

- Our Father, which art in heaven,
I.—Hallowed be thy Name,
II.—Thy kingdom come,
III.—Thy will be done,
In earth as it is in heaven.
IV.—Give us this day our daily bread,
V.—And forgive us our trespasses,
As we forgive them that trespass against us.
VI.—And lead us not into temptation,
VII.—But deliver us from evil.

Amen.

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

God spake these words and said:—

- I.—I am the Lord thy God: Thou shalt have none other gods but Me.
- II.—Thou shalt not make to thyself any graven image, nor the likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or in the earth beneath, or in the water under the earth. Thou shalt not bow down to them, nor worship them: for I the Lord thy God am a **jealous** God, and visit the sins of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate Me, and shew mercy unto thousands in them that love Me, and keep My Commandments.
- III.—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.
- IV.—Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath-day. Six days shalt thou labour, and do all that thou hast to do, but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God. In it thou shalt do no manner of work, thou and thy son and thy daughter, thy man-servant and thy maid-servant, thy cattle, and the 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 seventh day, and hallowed it.
- V.—Honour thy father and thy mother; that thy days may be long in the land, which the Lord thy God giveth thee.
- VI.—Thou shalt do no murder.
- VII.—Thou shalt not commit adultery.
- VIII.—Thou shalt not steal.
- IX.—Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.

- X.—Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife, nor his servant, nor his maid, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor anything that is his.

THE LITTLE CATECHISM

I.

I am, I ought, I can, I will.
 I **am** the child of God,
 I **ought** to do my duty,
 I **can** do my duty,
 I **will** by God's grace.

II.

I ought to do my duty, because I am the child of God, made in His image.
 When God created me He gave me **Five** things:
 A **body** to work with,
 A **mind** to think with,
 A **soul** to love with,
 A **will** to choose with,
 And a **conscience** which says:
Do what is right, and **avoid** what is wrong.

III.

But there is **Sin**. What is **Sin**?
 Sin is any thought, word, or deed, **which is against God's Will**.
 Sin is the **worst** thing in the world.
 Sin does **Five** things:
 It **spoils** my body;
 It **darkens** my mind;
 It **blackens** my soul;
 It **weakens** my will;
 It **separates** me from God.

IV.

Will God forgive you? Yes, if I **repent**.

What does repentance mean?

Repentance means:

First, to be sorry;

Second, to confess;

Third, to do better.

How does God forgive you?

God forgives me through His Church:

First, in Holy Baptism.

Second, in Absolution.

V.

How can you do your duty?

I can do my duty by God's **grace**.

What is grace?

Grace is God's help for my soul.

Grace is the **best** thing in the world.

Grace does **Five** things:

It **hallows** my body;

It **enlightens** my mind;

It **cleanses** my soul;

It **strengthens** my will;

It **joins** me to God.

VI.

Where does **Grace** come from?

Grace comes from our Lord Jesus Christ.

Who is our Lord Jesus Christ?

Our Lord Jesus Christ is Perfect God and Perfect Man.

God is His Father;

Blessed Mary is His Mother.

We get grace in **Two** ways:

First, by Prayer;

Second, by the Sacraments of the Church.

VII.

What is prayer?

Prayer is lifting up the heart to God.

There are **Four** parts of Prayer:

Adoration, that is, Praising God;

Confession, that is, Telling God I am sorry;

Thanksgiving, that is, Saying "Thank you" to God;

Supplication, that is, Asking God for what we need.

I must pray at least every morning and night.

VIII.

What is the Church?

The Church is God's Family.

How do we join God's Family?

We join God's Family when we are baptised.

In this Family God does **Four** things:

He **teaches** us His truth,

He **cleanses** us from sin.

He **gives** us His Grace.

He **prepares** us for Heaven.

THE CATECHISM.

CHILDREN OF GOD.

1. **What are you?**—I am the child of God.
2. **What reminds you that you are the child of God?**—My Christian name reminds me that I am the child of God.
3. **Who gave you your Christian name?**—My God-fathers and Godmothers gave me my Christian name in my Baptism.
4. **In your Baptism what were you made?**—In my Baptism I was made a member of Christ, the child of God, and an inheritor of the Kingdom of Heaven.
5. **Why did God make you His child?**—God made me His child that I might love Him.
6. **How must you show your love for God?**—I must show my love for God by learning to know Him and by obeying Him.

THE CREEDS.

7. **Who teaches us about God?**—The Church teaches us about God.
8. **Where does the Church teach us about God?**—The Church teaches us about God in the Creeds.
9. **Which are the three Creeds?**—The three Creeds are: The Apostles' Creed, the Nicene Creed, and the Athanasian Creed.
10. **Say the Apostles' Creed** (See p. 3.)
11. **What are the three great truths you learn in the Creeds?**—First, I learn to believe in God the Father, Who hath made me and all the world; secondly, in God the Son, Who hath redeemed me and all mankind; thirdly in God the Holy Ghost, Who sanctifieth me and all the elect people of God.

GOD.

12. **What is God?**—God is perfect Spirit.
13. **How is God Perfect?**—God is perfect in Power, Wisdom and Goodness.
14. **How is God perfect in Power?**—God is perfect in Power, because He rules all things by His will.
15. **How is God perfect in Wisdom?**—God is perfect in Wisdom, because He knows and orders all things.
16. **How is God perfect in Goodness?**—God is perfect in Goodness, because He is Love.
17. **Where is God?**—God is everywhere.
18. **Had God any beginning?**—God had no beginning, and will have no end: He is eternal.
19. **Is there more than one God?**—There is only one God.
20. **What do you mean by the Doctrine of the Holy Trinity?**—By the Doctrine of the Holy Trinity I mean that there are Three Persons in one God.
21. **Who are the Three Divine Persons of the Blessed Trinity?**—The Three Divine Persons of the Blessed Trinity are: God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost.
22. **Why is the First Divine Person called God the Father?**—The First Divine Person is called God the Father, because He is the Father of Jesus Christ, and becomes the Father of all who are members of Christ.

THE ANGELS.

23. **Who are the Holy Angels?**—The Holy Angels are good spirits created by God.
24. **What do the Holy Angels do?**—The Holy Angels praise and serve God without ceasing.

25. **What do the Holy Angels do for us?**—The Holy Angels love us and take care of us.

26. **What are the Angels called who watch over us?**—The Angels who watch over us are called our Guardian Angels.

27. **What day is kept in honour of the Holy Angels?**—Michaelmas Day (September 29th) is kept in honour of the Holy Angels.

28. **Are all Angels holy and good?**—No; some Angels rebelled against God.

29. **Who is the chief of the evil spirits?**—The chief of the evil spirits is Satan.

30. **Do the evil spirits try to harm us?**—The evil spirits tempt us to sin.

31. **Can the evil spirits make us do wrong against our will?**—The evil spirits cannot make us do wrong, if we use the grace which God gives us.

CHRISTIAN DUTY.

32. **What is Righteousness?**—Righteousness is loyalty to God and God's law.

33. **What is Sin?**—Sin is any thought, word, or deed which is against God's will.

34. **How do we sin by omission?**—We sin by omission when we neglect to think, or say, or do what is right.

35. **How do we sin by commission?**—We sin by commission when we think, say, or do what is wrong.

36. **What are Actual Sins?**—Actual Sins are the sins we ourselves commit.

37. **What is Original Sin?**—Original Sin is the evil in our nature.

38. **Where do you find a short statement of God's Will?**—We find a short statement of God's Will in the Ten Commandments.

DUTY TO GOD.

39. **What do the first four Commandments teach you?**—The first four Commandments teach me my duty towards God.

40. **What law does the first Commandment contain?**—The first Commandment contains the law of love.

41. **What does the first Commandment teach you?**—The first Commandment teaches me to believe in God, to fear Him, and to love Him, with all my heart, with all my mind, with all my soul, and with all my strength.

42. **What is to believe in God?**—To believe in God is to hold fast the knowledge of God and to trust in Him.

43. **What law does the second Commandment contain?**—The second Commandment contains the law of worship.

44. **What does the Second Commandment teach you?**—The second Commandment teaches me to worship God, to give Him thanks, to put my whole trust in Him, and to call upon Him.

45. **What law does the third Commandment contain?**—The third Commandment contains the law of reverence.

46. **What does the third Commandment teach you?**—The third Commandment teaches me to honour God's Holy Name and His Word.

47. **What law does the fourth Commandment contain?**—The fourth Commandment contains the law of diligence.

48. **What does the fourth Commandment teach you?**—The fourth Commandment teaches me to serve God truly all the days of my life.

49. **How must we observe Sunday?**—We must observe Sunday as a day of worship and a day of rest.

50. **What Service must we always attend on Sunday?**—We must always attend the Service of the Holy Eucharist when we possibly can.

51. **What occupations are allowable on Sunday?**—Occupations allowable on Sunday are: Necessary work, and such recreations as do not lead to the neglect of God's Service or cause unnecessary work to others.

DUTY TO MY NEIGHBOUR.

52. **What do the last six Commandments teach you?**—The last six Commandments teach me to love my neighbour as myself, and to do to all men as I would they should do unto me.

53. **Who is your neighbour?**—My neighbour is anyone with whom I have anything to do.

54. **What law does the fifth Commandment contain?**—The fifth Commandment contains the law of discipline.

55. **What does the fifth Commandment teach you?**—The fifth Commandment teaches me to love, honour, and succour my father and mother; to honour and obey the King, and all that are put in authority under him; to submit myself to all my governors, teachers, spiritual pastors and masters; to order myself lowly and reverently to all my betters.

56. **What law does the sixth Commandment contain?**—The sixth Commandment contains the law of kindness.

57. **What does the sixth Commandment teach you?**—The sixth Commandment teaches me to hurt nobody by word nor deed; to bear no malice nor hatred in my heart.

58. **What law does the seventh Commandment contain?**—The seventh Commandment contains the law of self control.

59. **What does the seventh Commandment teach you?**—The seventh Commandment teaches me to keep my body in temperance, soberness, and chastity.

60. **What law does the eighth Commandment contain?**—The eighth Commandment contains the law of honesty.

61. **What does the eighth Commandment teach you?**—The eighth Commandment teaches me to be true and just in all my dealing; to keep my hands from picking and stealing.

62. **What law does the ninth Commandment contain?**—The ninth Commandment contains the law of truthfulness.

63. **What does the ninth Commandment teach you?**—The ninth Commandment teaches me to keep my tongue from evil speaking, lying, and slandering.

64. **What law does the tenth Commandment contain?**—The tenth Commandment contains the law of contentment.

65. **What does the tenth Commandment teach you?**—The tenth Commandment teaches me to learn and labour truly to get mine own living and to do my duty in that state of life unto which it shall please God to call me.

THE SAVIOUR.

66. **What does sin do to you?**—Sin separates me from God.

67. **What does "being saved from sin" mean?**—"Being saved from sin" means being saved from the guilt, blindness, weakness and selfishness of sin.

68. **Can we save ourselves from sin?**—We cannot save ourselves from sin.

69. **Why cannot we save ourselves from sin?**—We cannot save ourselves from sin, because sin weakens our nature in which it dwells.

70. **Why do we need a Saviour?**—We need a Saviour because we cannot save ourselves from sin.

71. **Who can save us from our sins?**—Our Lord Jesus Christ can save us from our sin.

72. **Who is our Lord Jesus Christ?**—Our Lord Jesus Christ is Perfect God and Perfect Man.
73. **What do you mean by the Incarnation?**—I mean by the Incarnation that God the Son was made Man.
74. **What are the two natures in our Lord?**—The two natures in our Lord are the nature of God and the nature of man.
75. **Was our Lord always God?**—Our Lord was always God.
76. **Was our Lord always Man?**—Our Lord was not always Man.
77. **Will our Lord be God and Man for ever?**—Our Lord will be both God and Man for ever.
78. **How long ago did God the Son become Man?**—God the Son became Man over nineteen hundred years ago.
79. **On what day was our Lord born?**—Our Lord was born on Christmas Day.
80. **Who is the Mother of our Lord?**—The Blessed Virgin Mary is the Mother of our Lord.
81. **Had our Lord a human father?**—Our Lord had no human father; God alone is His Father.
82. **Who was St. Joseph?**—St. Joseph was the guardian of the Holy Child Jesus.
83. **In what kind of a home did our Lord live on earth?**—Our Lord lived in a humble home; St. Joseph was a carpenter.
84. **Why is our Lord called Christ?**—Our Lord is called Christ because He was anointed to be our Prophet, Priest and King.
85. **What does the title Christ mean?**—The title Christ means the Anointed One.
86. **When our Lord was about thirty years old what did He do?**—When our Lord was about thirty years old He went about doing good, preaching the Kingdom of Heaven, and training the Apostles.

87. **On what day was our Lord crucified?**—Our Lord was crucified on Good Friday.
88. **Who was Pontius Pilate?**—Pontius Pilate was the Roman Governor of Judaea, who condemned our Lord to be crucified.
89. **After our Lord's death, where did His soul go?**—After our Lord's death His soul "descended into Hell."
90. **What does the word "Hell" in the Creed mean?**—The word "Hell" in the Creed means Hades, the place of departed spirits.
91. **How long did our Lord's soul remain in Hades?**—Our Lord's soul remained in Hades until the third day.
92. **On what day did our Lord rise from the dead?**—Our Lord rose from the dead on Easter Day.
93. **Why do Christians keep Sunday holy?**—Christians keep Sunday holy because our Lord rose from the dead on the first day of the week.
94. **How long was our Lord on earth after His Resurrection?**—Our Lord was on earth forty days after His Resurrection.
95. **What did our Lord do during the Great Forty Days?**—During the Great Forty Days our Lord appeared from time to time to the disciples and taught them about the Church.
96. **What is our Lord's Risen Body?**—Our Lord's Risen Body is the same Body in which He died upon the cross, but glorified.
97. **On what day did our Lord ascend into Heaven?**—Our Lord ascended into Heaven on Ascension Day or Holy Thursday.
98. **How long after Easter Day is Ascension Day?**—Ascension Day is forty days after Easter Day.

99. **Where is our Lord now?**—Our Lord is now sitting at the right hand of God.

100. **What does "the right hand of God" mean?**—"The right hand of God" means the place of highest honour in Heaven.

101. **When will our Lord come again with glory?**—Our Lord will come again with glory on the last day.

102. **What will our Lord come again to do at the last day?**—Our Lord will come again at the last day to judge the quick and the dead.

103. **What does the word "quick" mean?**—The word "quick" means living.

104. **What will our Lord judge?**—Our Lord will judge all that we have thought, said, done, and left undone.

105. **What will our Lord say to the good?**—Our Lord will say to the good "Come, ye blessed of My Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world."

106. **What will our Lord say to the wicked?**—Our Lord will say to the wicked "Depart from Me, ye cursed, into eternal fire, prepared for the devil and his angels."

107. **What is Hell?**—Hell is final separation from God.

GOD THE HOLY GHOST.

108. **Which Person of the Blessed Trinity is the Holy Ghost?**—The Holy Ghost is the Third Person of the Blessed Trinity.

109. **Is the Holy Ghost God?**—The Holy Ghost is God.

110. **What does the Holy Ghost do for you?**—The Holy Ghost sanctifies me and all the elect people of God.

111. **What does "sanctify" mean?**—"Sanctify" means to make holy.

112. **What does "elect" mean?**—"Elect" means chosen

113. **When did the Holy Ghost descend upon the Church?**—The Holy Ghost descended upon the Church on Whitsunday.

GRACE.

114. **What is Grace?**—Grace is God's help for my soul.

115. **Does Grace make us good without efforts of our own?**—Grace does not make us good without efforts of our own.

116. **Through whom is God's Grace given us?**—God's Grace is given us through the Holy Ghost.

117. **What are the chief means of Grace?**—The chief means of Grace are Prayer and the Sacraments.

PRAYER.

118. **What is the first means of Grace?**—The first means of Grace is Prayer.

119. **What is our Model Prayer?**—The Lord's Prayer is our Model Prayer.

120. **Say the Lord's Prayer.** (See p. 3.)

121. **How is the Lord's Prayer divided?**—The Lord's Prayer is divided into two parts: the first three petitions are for God's glory; the last four for our needs.

122. **What is meant by hallowing anything?**—To hallow anything is to keep it holy, or reverence it as holy.

123. **How are we to hallow God's Name?**—We are to hallow God's Name by using it always with reverence.

124. **What do we ask for when we say "Thy Kingdom come"?**—We ask that God may receive the honour and obedience due to Him as King.

What do we pray for when we say, "Thy will be done"?—When we say "Thy will be done," we pray that we may serve God by carrying out His loving purposes.

126. **How can we serve God when we do not understand His Will?**—When we do not understand we can serve God by the humble submission of our will to His.

127. **What do we pray for when we say "Give us this day our daily bread"?**—We pray that God will provide necessary food for all His children.

128. **Do we ask God to provide bread without our working for it?**—No; we ask God to give us the strength and opportunity to earn our daily bread.

129. **How does God provide necessary food for our souls?**—God provides necessary food for our souls in the Holy Eucharist and in Divine Revelation.

130. **What is a trespass?**—A trespass is going out of God's way; it is the same as sin.

131. **What is temptation?**—Temptation is the attempt of Satan to make us sin.

132. **What do we ask God to do for us when we are tempted?**—We ask God that He will not bring us under the power of temptation, but lead us through it.

133. **What do we pray for when we say "Deliver us from evil"?**—When we say "Deliver us from evil," we pray that God will save us from our enemy the devil.

134. **What words do we sometimes say at the end of the Lord's Prayer?**—At the end of the Lord's Prayer we sometimes say the Doxology—"For thine is the kingdom, the power and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen."

SACRAMENTS

135. **What are the second means of Grace?**—The second means of Grace are the Sacraments of the Church.

136. **What is a Sacrament?**—A sacrament is a gift of Grace to the soul through some outward sign.

137. **How many parts are there in a Sacrament?**—There are two parts in a Sacrament, the outward sensible sign, and the inward and spiritual grace.

138. **Why are Baptism and Holy Communion the two greatest Sacraments?**—Baptism and Holy Communion are the two greatest Sacraments because they are generally necessary to salvation.

139. **What does "generally necessary" mean?**—"Generally necessary" means necessary for all men, where they are to be had.

140. **How does the Prayer Book define a Sacrament?**—The Prayer Book defines a Sacrament as an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace given unto us, ordained by Christ Himself, as a means whereby we receive the same, and a pledge to assure us thereof.

BAPTISM.

141. **What is Baptism?**—Baptism is a Sacrament by which we are born as children of God.

142. **What is the inward Grace in Baptism?**—The inward Grace in Baptism is a death unto sin and a new birth unto righteousness.

143. **What does the Sacrament of Baptism give us?**—The Sacrament of Baptism gives us the Grace of spiritual birth.

144. **What was your first Baptismal promise?**—My first Baptismal promise was that I should renounce the devil and all his works, the pomps and vanity of this wicked world, and all the sinful lusts of the flesh.

145. **What was your second Baptismal promise?**—My second Baptismal promise was that I should believe all the articles of the Christian Faith.

146. **What was your third Baptismal promise?**—My third Baptismal promise was that I should keep God's holy will and commandments, and walk in the same all the days of my life.

147. **By what three words can the Baptismal promises be described?**—The Baptismal promises can be described by the words: Repentance, Faith, and Obedience.

148. **Can we be baptised more than once?**—We cannot be baptised more than once.

149. **What is the outward visible sign or form in Baptism?**—The outward visible sign or form in Baptism is Water, wherein the person is baptised in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.

150. **Who ought to administer Baptism?**—Priests ought to administer Baptism.

151. **Can a layman baptise in case of necessity?**—A layman can baptise in case of necessity.

152. **What is required of persons to be baptised?**—Repentance whereby they forsake sin, and Faith whereby they steadfastly believe the promises of God made to them in that Sacrament.

CONFIRMATION

153. **What is Confirmation?**—Confirmation is the gift of the Holy Spirit through the laying-on of the Bishop's hands with prayer.

154. **What does the Holy Ghost do for us in Confirmation?**—The Holy Ghost strengthens us to know God better and to serve Him better.

155. **Does the Holy Ghost make us strong all at once?**—No; the Holy Ghost makes us strong gradually in proportion as we use His gifts.

156. **Why is Confirmation called a Sacrament?**—Confirmation is called a Sacrament because it gives us Grace through an outward sign.

157. **What are the seven gifts of the Holy Ghost?**—The seven gifts of the Holy Ghost are: wisdom, understanding, counsel, might, knowledge, true godliness, and the fear of the Lord.

158. **Who ought to be confirmed?**—All baptised persons ought to be confirmed.

159. **When ought children to be confirmed?**—Children ought to be confirmed as soon as they can say the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments, and can distinguish right from wrong.

160. **What is the outward sign in Confirmation?**—The outward sign in Confirmation is prayer and the laying-on of the Bishop's hands.

161. **What is required of candidates for Confirmation?**—Candidates for Confirmation are required to be in earnest, that is, they must feel their weakness, and want to be made strong.

162. **By whom is Confirmation administered?**—Confirmation is administered by the Bishops, who are successors of the Apostles.

THE HOLY EUCHARIST.

163. **What is the Holy Eucharist?**—The Holy Eucharist is the Sacrament in which we plead before God the Sacrifice of our Lord Jesus Christ on the Cross.

164. **What does "Eucharist" mean?**—"Eucharist" means thanksgiving.

165. **By what name is the Holy Eucharist called in the Prayer Book?**—In the Prayer Book the Holy Eucharist is called the Holy Communion and the Lord's Supper.

166. **What is the outward part or sign in Holy Communion?**—The outward part or sign in Holy Communion is bread and wine, which the Lord hath commanded to be received.

167. **What is the inward part or thing signified in the Holy Eucharist?**—The inward part or thing signified in the Holy Eucharist is the Body and Blood of Christ, which are verily and indeed taken and received by the faithful in that Sacrament.

168. **What are the benefits we receive from a good Communion?**—The benefits we receive from a good Communion are the strengthening and refreshing of our souls by the Body and Blood of Christ as our bodies are by the bread and wine.

169. **Who alone can administer Holy Communion?**—Bishops and Priests alone can administer Holy Communion.

170. **Why was the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper ordained?**—For the continual remembrance of the sacrifice of the death of Christ and of the benefits which we receive thereby.

171. **In the Holy Eucharist what do the Bread and Wine become?**—In the Holy Eucharist the Bread and Wine become the Body and Blood of Christ.

172. **When may baptised persons become communicants?**—Baptised persons may become Communicants when they are confirmed or ready to be confirmed.

173. **What is the first thing required of them who come to the Lord's Supper?**—The first thing is that they shall examine themselves, whether they repent them truly of their former sins, steadfastly purposing to lead a new life.

174. **What is the second thing required of them who come to the Lord's Supper?**—The second thing is that they have a lively faith in God's mercy through Christ, with a thankful remembrance of His death.

175. **What is the third thing required of them who come to the Lord's Supper?**—The third thing is that they be in charity with all men.

176. **Why must people prepare themselves before they communicate?**—People must prepare themselves before they communicate because it is Christ Himself they are coming to receive.

ABSOLUTION

177. **What is Absolution?**—Absolution is the forgiveness of sins.

178. **Who alone can forgive sins?**—God alone can forgive sins.

179. **How does forgiveness come to us?**—Forgiveness comes to us through the sacrifice of our Lord Jesus Christ.

180. **What must we do before we can be forgiven?**—We must repent before we can be forgiven.

181. **How do we repent of our sins?**—We repent of our sins by leaving them off and confessing them with sorrow.

182. **What is Confession?**—Confession is telling our sins to God.

183. **What is Sacramental Confession?**—Sacramental Confession is telling our sins to God in the hearing of a priest.

184. **What is Sacramental Absolution?**—Sacramental Absolution is God's forgiveness spoken to us by a priest.

185. **How can a priest bestow God's forgiveness?**—A priest can bestow God's forgiveness by the authority of our Lord Jesus Christ given to His Church.

186. **How did our Lord Jesus Christ give His Church authority to bestow forgiveness?**—Our Lord Jesus Christ gave His Church authority to bestow forgiveness when He said "Whosoever sins ye forgive they are forgiven."

HOLY ORDER.

187. **What is Holy Order?**—Holy Order is the Sacrament by which Bishops, Priests, and Deacons are set apart for the ministry of the Church.

188. **In Holy Order, what do Bishops, Priests and Deacons receive?**—In Holy Order, Bishops, Priests and Deacons receive authority and grace to perform their ministry.

189. **What is the work of a Bishop?**—The work of a Bishop is to confirm, to ordain, and to rule the Church.

190. **What is the work of a Priest?**—The work of a Priest is to preach and baptise, to bless, to absolve, and to celebrate the Holy Eucharist.

191. **What is the work of a Deacon?**—The work of a Deacon is to help the Priest at the Altar, to read the Holy Scriptures in the Church, to teach, and to baptise in the absence of the Priest.

192. **What is the outward sign in Holy Order?**—The outward sign in Holy Order is the laying-on of the hands of the Bishop.

HOLY MATRIMONY.

193. **What is Holy Matrimony?**—Holy Matrimony is a Sacrament by which a Christian man and woman are inseparably united.

194. **In Holy Matrimony, what grace is given to man and wife?**—In Holy Matrimony grace is given to man and wife, helping them to lead a holy life together, and to bring up their children well.

195. **How long does Matrimony last?**—Matrimony lasts until the death of either husband or wife.

196. **May divorced people marry again?**—Divorced people may not marry again, as long as the husband or wife is alive.

HOLY UNCTION.

197. **What is Holy Unction?**—Holy Unction is the anointing of the sick in the Name of the Lord.

198. **What is the grace received in Unction?**—The grace received in Unction is the increase of faith for the recovery of health and for patience in sickness.

199. **Is Unction mentioned in the Bible?**—Yes; St. James says that Unction is to be given to the sick.

200. **What are St. James's words?**—St. James's words are: "Is any sick among you? Let him call for the elders of the Church and let them pray over him; anointing him with oil in the Name of the Lord."

THE CHURCH.

201. **What is the Church?**—The Church is the divine and visible Society founded by Christ to teach His truth and administer His Sacraments.

202. **Who gives authority to the Church to do Christ's work?**—Christ Himself gives authority to the Church to do His work.

203. **What are the Three Orders of the Ministry?**—The Three Orders of the Ministry are: Bishops, Priests and Deacons.

204. **Who are the Chief Rulers of the Church?**—The Chief Rulers of the Church are the Bishops.

205. **Who were the First Rulers of the Church?**—The First Rulers of the Church were the Apostles.

206. **Who are the successors of the Apostles?**—The Bishops are the successors of the Apostles.

207. **What does the Apostolic Succession mean?**—The Apostolic Succession means the unbroken succession of the Bishops from the time of the Apostles.

208. **What is our visible guide to the truth?**—The Church is our visible guide to the truth.

209. **Who guides the Church into all truth?**—The Holy Spirit guides the Church into all truth.

210. **What are the four marks of the Church?**—The four marks of the Church are that she is One, Holy, Catholic, and Apostolic.

211. **Why can there be only One Church?**—There can be only One Church because the Church is the Body of Christ.

212. **How is the Church Holy?**—The Church is Holy because the Holy Ghost dwells in her, and offers holiness to all her members.

213. **How is the Church Catholic?**—The Church is Catholic because she lasts for all time, teaches the whole faith, and all are meant to belong to her.

214. **How is the Church Apostolic?**—The Church is Apostolic because she is the same Church now as in the time of the Apostles.

215. **When did we become members of the Church?**—We became members of the Church when we were baptised.

216. **To what part of the Church do you belong?**—The part of the Church to which I belong is the Anglican Church.

217. **What do you mean by the Anglican Church?**—By the Anglican Church I mean the Church of England and those parts of the Catholic Church which are in communion with her.

218. **Is the Anglican Church Catholic?**—The Anglican Church is Catholic.

219. **What are Sects?**—Sects are Societies of Christians which are not part of the Catholic Church.

220. **What does the Communion of Saints mean?**—The Communion of Saints means that all members of the Church, living or departed, share in the life of Jesus.

221. **How do the living and the departed help each other?**—The living and the departed help each other by prayer; we pray for them and they pray for us.

222. **Of whom does the Church Triumphant consist?**—The Church Triumphant consists of the perfected Saints who enjoy the vision of God in His Glory.

223. **Of whom does the Church Expectant consist?**—The Church Expectant consists of the faithful departed who are perfecting their knowledge and love of God, and do not yet enjoy the vision of His Glory.

224. **Why is the Church on earth called "Militant"?**—The Church on earth is called "Militant" because she is fighting against the powers of darkness.

THE BIBLE.

225. **What is the Bible?**—The Bible is the written word of God.

226. **How was the Bible written?**—The Bible was written by men of old who were taught by the Holy Spirit.

227. **How were the Books of the Bible collected and handed down?**—The Books of the Bible were collected and handed down by the Church.

228. **What are the main parts of the Bible?**—The main parts of the Bible are the Old Testament and the New Testament. There is also the Apocrypha.

229. **What does the word "Testament" here mean?**—The word "Testament" here means an agreement between God and His People.

230. **What does the Old Testament tell us?**—The Old Testament tells us about the preparation of God's chosen people for the coming of Christ.

231. **What does the New Testament tell us?**—The New Testament tells us about the life of our Lord Jesus Christ, the teaching of the Apostles and the work of the Church in their days.

232. **Who will help us to understand the Bible?**—The Holy Spirit speaking through the Church and in our hearts will help us to understand the Bible.

233. **How should we prepare to read the Bible?**—We should prepare to read the Bible by praying to the Holy Spirit.

THE LAST THINGS.

234. **What is death?**—Death is the separation of soul and body.

235. **After death what will become of our bodies?**—After death our bodies will return to dust.

236. **After death what will become of our souls?**—After death our souls will go to Hades and await the day of Judgment.

237. **When will our bodies rise again and be re-united to our souls?**—Our bodies will rise again and be re-united to our souls at the last day.

238. **What kind of a body is the Resurrection Body?**—The Resurrection Body is a spiritual body.

239. **What is the life everlasting?**—The life everlasting is the unending union of the blessed with God in Heaven.

240. **What is the joy of Heaven?**—The joy of Heaven is to love God and the Saints, and to be loved by them perfectly and for ever.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

241. **What is Public Worship?**—Public Worship is a united act of homage offered to God.

242. **What is our chief duty in regard to Public Worship?**—Our chief duty in regard to Public Worship is to communicate regularly and attend the Holy Communion on Sundays and holy days.

243. **Why do we use certain attitudes in worship?**—We use certain attitudes in worship because we must honour God with our bodies as well as with our souls.

244. **When do we bow in Church?**—We bow in Church at the name of Jesus; also towards the altar on entering and leaving the Church.

245. **When do we kneel in Church?**—We kneel in Church during the prayers and when we receive the Holy Communion.

246. **When is the sign of the Cross used?**—The sign of the Cross is used in asking God's blessing on ourselves or any things or actions.

247. **How are the days of the Church's year classed?**—The days of the Church's year are classed as Festivals, Fasts and Feriars.

248. **What are Festivals?**—Festivals are the days on which we commemorate the Joyful Mysteries of our Lord's life; the Coming of the Holy Ghost, and the triumphs of the Saints.

249. **What are the Joyful Mysteries of our Lord's Life?**—The Joyful Mysteries of our Lord's life are: His Birth, Epiphany, Transfiguration, Resurrection and Ascension.

250. **What do we do on Saints' Days?**—On Saints' Days we attend the Holy Eucharist, to thank God for the example of the Saints, and pray that we may imitate their perseverance, and benefit by their prayers.

251. **Which days are Fasts?**—The Fasts are: Fridays, Vigils, Week Days in Lent, Rogation Days, and Ember Days.

252. **What is Fasting?**—Fasting is self-denial, especially in regard to food.

253. **Of what is Fasting a sign?**—Fasting is a sign of sorrow for sin.

254. **Did our Lord teach us to fast?**—Yes; our Lord taught us to fast both by His example and His words.

255. **How ought we to keep the Fasts?**—We ought to keep the Fasts by giving up some food, especially meat, and by keeping from amusements.

256. **Why are Fridays observed as Fasts?**—Fridays are observed as Fasts because on Fridays we commemorate the death of our Lord.

257. **What is a Vigil?**—A Vigil is the day before certain Festivals.

258. **What do we commemorate in Lent?**—In Lent we commemorate the Fasting, the Temptation and the Passion of our Lord.

259. **What are the Rogation Days?**—The Rogation Days are: The Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday before Ascension Day.

260. **How are Rogation Days to be observed?**—Rogation Days are to be observed as days of fasting and prayer on behalf of our crops, our missions, and the welfare of our Nation.

261. **What are the Ember Days?**—The Ember Days are: The Wednesday, Friday and Saturday before the four appointed times for Ordination.

262. **How are the Ember Days to be observed?**—The Ember Days are to be observed as days of fasting and prayer on behalf of the candidates for Ordination.

263. **What is a Ferial?**—A Ferial is a day which is neither a Festival nor a Fast.

MORNING PRAYER

In the Name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

Our Father, &c.

I thank Thee, O Heavenly Father, for keeping me safe through the past night. Watch over me this day and guard me from all evil thoughts, all bad words, and all wrong actions. Give me the help of Thy Holy Spirit, that I may resist temptation and conquer sin. Make me pure and truthful, honest and kind, diligent and obedient, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Have mercy, O Lord upon all men, Bless (**here mention father, mother, and all the people you ought to pray for**), the Clergy of my Church, my neighbours and friends, the heathen, and all for whom I ought to pray. Have mercy on the sick and those who are in trouble; give rest to the departed; and bring us safe to our home in Heaven; through Jesus Christ our Lord.

God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost, bless, preserve and keep us all now and evermore. Amen.

MID-DAY PRAYER.

O Saviour of the World, Who by Thy Cross and precious Blood hast redeemed us, save us and help us, we humbly beseech Thee, O Lord.

EVENING PRAYER.

In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

Our Father, &c.

I humbly thank Thee, O Heavenly Father, for keeping me safe through the past day. Keep me under Thy protection this night and for ever.

O God, I confess that I have sinned this day in thought (.....), word (.....), and deed (.....), (**Here mention the sins you remember.**) O God make me really sorry for my sins; forgive me, for Jesus' sake, and bring me to everlasting life. Amen.

PRIVATE DEVOTIONS.

Have mercy, O Lord upon all men. Bless (~~my~~ **my father and mother, &c.**), the Clergy of my Church, my neighbours and friends, the heathen and all for whom I ought to pray. Have mercy on the sick and those who are in trouble; give rest to the departed; and bring us all safe to our home in Heaven; through Jesus Christ our Lord.

God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost, bless, preserve and keep me this night and evermore. **Amen.**

In BED.

Into Thy hands, O Lord, I commend my spirit.

PRAYER FOR THE DEPARTED.

May the souls of the faithful departed, through the mercy of God, rest in peace.

GRACE BEFORE MEALS.

Bless us, O Lord, and these Thy gifts, which of Thy mercy we receive, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

GRACE AFTER MEALS.

Thanks be to God, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

PRAYER BEFORE SERVICE.

Teach me, O Lord, to remember that I am in Thy Holy Presence, and help me to worship Thee with reverence and godly fear through Jesus Christ our Lord.

PRAYER AFTER SERVICE.

Receive, O Lord, the worship I have offered Thee; Pardon my wandering thoughts, and help me to serve Thee better; through Jesus Christ our Lord.

HELPS TO SELF EXAMINATION.

Ask yourself these questions:—

Have I been regular and reverent in saying prayers?

In attending Church? In receiving Holy Communion?

Have I kept my heart from bad thoughts? And my lips from bad words?

Have I been truthful, and careful and honest in my work?

Have I been kind? Patient? Pure? Loving? Obedient?

Do I forgive from my heart any who have injured me?