

The Bible Teaches Us About God (15 questions; numbers 1–15)

1. Who is God?

God is the eternal and holy creator and keeper of the universe and the Savior of mankind (Genesis 1:1; Psalm 90:2; Hebrews 1:3; John 3:16).

2. What is God like?

God is infinite, loving, and unchangeable (Psalm 139:7–10; 1 John 4:8; James 1:17).

3. Where is God?

God is everywhere (Psalm 139:7–12; Proverbs 15:3).

4. Can you see God?

No, I cannot see God, but He always sees me (Jeremiah 23:23–24; John 1:18; 1 Timothy 6:16).

5. Why can we not see God?

We cannot see God because He is a spirit and does not have a body (John 4:24).

6. Does God know all things?

Yes, God knows all things (Job 34:21; Psalm 147:5; Hebrews 4:13).

7. Can God do all things?

Yes, God can do all His holy will (Matthew 19:26; Psalm 135:6).

8. Does God ever do evil?

No, God is always righteous (Deuteronomy 32:4; James 1:13).

9. Is there more than one God?

No, there is only one God (Isaiah 44:6; 45:6, 22; 1 Timothy 2:5).

10. In how many persons does this one God exist?

God exists in three persons (Matthew 3:16–17; 2 Corinthians 13:14).

11. Who are the three persons of God?

The three persons of God are the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit (Matthew 28:19).

12. Who made God?

Nobody made God (Psalm 90:2).

13. Has God ever had a beginning?

No, God has always existed (Psalm 93:2; Revelation 4:8).

14. Will God ever die?

No, God lives forever (Deuteronomy 33:27).

15. What is God's attitude toward us?

God loves us even though we are sinners. (Jeremiah 31:3; John 3:16; Romans 5:8).

The Bible Teaches Us About God's Creation (16 questions: numbers 16–31)

16. Who made you?

God made me (Genesis 1:27; Job 33:4).

17. What else did God make?

God made all things (Genesis 1:1–31; John 1:3).

18. Why did God make you and all things?

God made me and all things for His own glory (Isaiah 6:3; Romans 11:36; 1 Corinthians 6:20; 10:31).

19. How can you glorify God?

I can glorify God by loving Him and doing what He commands (Micah 6:8; John 15:8; 1 John 5:3).

20. Why ought you to glorify God?

I ought to glorify God because He made me and takes care of me (Psalms 104:14–23; 146:5–10; Revelation 4:11).

21. Where do you learn how to love and obey God?

I learn how to love and obey God in the Bible alone (Deuteronomy 30:11–16; Joshua 1:8).

22. Who wrote the Bible?

Holy men who were taught by the Holy Spirit wrote the Bible (2 Timothy 3:16; 2 Peter 1:21).

23. What does the Bible reveal?

The Bible reveals Who God is and how He is redeeming His fallen world through the death, burial and Resurrection of Jesus Christ (Genesis 3:15; Mark 1:15; 1 Corinthians 15:1–4; Revelation 21:1–4)

24. For what purpose does God redeem His creation?

God redeems His creation so that all who believe in Him will live with Him forever in the kingdom of God (Revelation 21:1-4).

25. Who were our first parents?

Adam and Eve were our first parents (Genesis 2:7, 18-22; 3:20).

26. What were our first parents made of?

God made Adam out of the dust of the ground and formed Eve from Adam's body (Genesis 2:7, 21-22).

27. What did God make Adam and Eve to be like?

God made them in His own image (Genesis 1:26-27).

28. What does it mean for humans to be in the image of God?

God made us eternal beings that are able to reason, to have fellowship with Him, and to understand what is right and wrong (Revelation 14:11; 22:5; Isaiah 1:18; Psalm 27:8; Proverbs 28:5).

29. Why did God make Adam and Eve?

God made them to populate the earth and have dominion over it (Genesis 1:26-28).

30. What does it mean for humans to have dominion over the earth?

We are to manage every part of our lives for the benefit of others and for the glory of God.

31. When God made Adam and Eve, what condition were they in?

God made them sinless and happy (Genesis 1:27-31).

The Bible Teaches Us About Sin (11 questions: numbers 32–42)

32. Did Adam and Eve remain in their sinless and happy condition?

No, Adam and Eve chose to disobey God (Genesis 3:6).

33. What is sin?

Sin is transgressing (or breaking) the law of God (1 John 3:4).

34. How did God punish Adam's disobedience?

Adam's punishment was death and separation from God (Genesis 2:17; 3:17–24).

35. What was the sin of our first parents?

Adam and Eve disobeyed God and ate the fruit that God told them not to eat (Genesis 2:17; 3:6).

36. What led to the first sin?

Eve believed a lie instead of God's word (Genesis 2:16–17; 3:1–6).

37. Who tempted Adam and Eve to sin?

Satan tempted Eve, and she gave the fruit to Adam (Genesis 3:1–6).

38. What happened to our first parents when they sinned?

Instead of being sinless and happy, they became sinful and miserable (Genesis 3:8–24).

39. What effect did Adam's sin have on all mankind?

Because of Adam's sin, every person is born with a sinful nature that wants to do evil and has no fellowship with God (Psalm 51:5; Romans 5:12).

40. How do we disobey God's law?

We disobey God's law by not doing what God commands or by doing what God forbids (Matthew 15:3–6).

41. What does every sin deserve?

Every sin deserves to be punished by God (Psalm 89:30–32; Galatians 3:10).

42. What is God's final judgment on unbelievers?

All people who do not trust in Christ for salvation deserve the punishment of the lake of fire forever (Revelation 20:14–15; 21:8).

The Bible Teaches Us About Angels and Satan (9 questions; numbers 43–51)

43. Did God create anyone before He created Adam?

Yes, God created angels before He created Adam (Job 38:4–7).

44. Are all angels good?

No, some angels are holy, but others are evil (Matthew 25:31; Revelation 12:9).

45. What do the good angels do?

The good angels serve God (Hebrews 1:14).

46. Who is Satan?

Satan is an evil spirit who is the enemy of God and all Christians (John 8:44; 1 Peter 5:8).

47. Was Satan ever good?

Yes, Satan was once one of God's greatest angels (Ezekiel 28:12–14).

48. Why is Satan not one of God's angels today?

Satan became proud, sinned, and tried to fight against God, so God cast him out of heaven (Ezekiel 28:15–16; Revelation 12:3–4, 7–9).

49. Who is stronger, God or Satan?

God is stronger (1 John 3:8; 4:4).

50. Does Satan want God's will to be done?

No, Satan always wants people to disobey God (1 Chronicles 21:1; Ephesians 6:11–12, 16).

51. What does Satan do?

Satan causes us to doubt God's Word, tempts us to sin, and destroys lives (Genesis 3:1; 3:4; Matthew 4:3, 9; John 10:10).

The Bible Teaches Us About the Work of Christ (33 questions; numbers 52–84)

52. Who can save us?

The Lord Jesus Christ is the only Savior (John 14:6; Acts 4:12).

53. What does God require before a person can go to heaven?

God requires that a person be born again to go to heaven (John 3:3, 16; Acts 4:12).

54. What is another word for being born again?

Regeneration is another word for being born again (Ezekiel 36:26–27; Titus 3:5–6).

55. What is regeneration?

Regeneration is a change of heart whereby God's desires become the sinner's delight.

56. Who can change a sinner's heart?

The Holy Spirit can change a sinner's heart (Titus 3:5).

57. How is a heart changed?

A heart is changed by the Holy Spirit because of the grace of God shown in the work of Christ (Titus 3:4–7).

58. What is grace?

Grace is God's kindness to us when we deserve punishment (Deuteronomy 7:6–9; Ephesians 2:8–9).

59. What was the work of Christ?

The work of Christ was to keep the law of God perfectly and to suffer the penalty for our sins (2 Corinthians 5:21; Hebrews 9:11–14).

60. Can anyone be saved by his own works?

No one can be saved by his own works (Ephesians 2:8–9; Titus 3:4–7).

61. Did Christ ever sin?

No, Christ was holy, sinless, and undefiled (2 Corinthians 5:21; Hebrews 7:26).

62. How was it possible for the Son of God to suffer?

Christ, the Son of God, became human so that He could obey and suffer in our place (Philippians 2:7–8; Hebrews 2:9).

63. What is meant by the atonement?

The atonement is Christ's satisfying divine justice by His sufferings and death in the place of sinners (Romans 5:8–11; 1 Peter 3:18).

64. What do we gain from the work of Christ?

God regenerates, justifies, and sanctifies those who trust in Christ (1 Corinthians 6:11; Titus 3:5–7).

65. What is justification?

Justification is God's forgiving me and treating me just as if I had never sinned. (Romans 3:24–25; Romans 8:1).

66. Why can God treat me just as if I had never sinned?

God can treat me just as if I had never sinned because He has given me Christ's righteousness (Matthew 3:15; 2 Corinthians 5:19, 21; Galatians 4:4–5).

67. How am I justified?

I am justified by faith in the work of Christ (Romans 3:25–28; Galatians 2:16).

68. What is sanctification?

Sanctification is the process by which God transforms saved people to be like Christ in heart and behavior (1 Corinthians 6:19–20; Romans 12:1–2).

69. What are the two parts of sanctification?

The two parts of sanctification are dying to sin and living to righteousness (Romans 8:13; 6:11, 13; Galatians 2:20).

70. For whom did Christ obey and suffer?

Christ obeyed and suffered for sinners (Romans 5:8).

71. What kind of death did Christ die?

Christ died the painful and shameful death of being nailed to a cross (Luke 23:33–38; Philippians 2:8).

72. Who will be saved?

Whoever repents and trusts the Lord Jesus Christ will be saved (Isaiah 55:7; John 3:16).

73. What does it mean to repent?

To repent is to be sorry for my sin because it displeases God (2 Chronicles 7:14; Psalm 38:18; Jeremiah 44:4).

74. What is saving faith in Christ?

Saving faith is trusting only in Christ's death and Resurrection for salvation (1 Corinthians 15:1–4; Romans 10:13).

75. Can you repent and believe in Christ by your own power?

No, I cannot repent and believe in Christ without the help of God's Holy Spirit (John 3:5–6; Titus 3:5).

76. Can children repent and trust Christ for salvation?

Yes, He welcomes them to come to Him (Mark 10:14).

77. How long has it been since Christ died?

Christ died nearly two thousand years ago.

78. How were people saved before Christ came?

People were saved by trusting in the Savior to come (Isaiah 43:11; Hebrews 11:13).

79. What in the Old Testament pointed forward to the Savior's sacrifice for sin?

Animals sacrificed on God's altar pointed to the Savior's sacrifice (Leviticus 4:32-35; Hebrews 9:11-12).

80. What did the sacrifices represent?

The sacrifices represented Christ, the Lamb of God, Who was to die for sinners (John 1:29, 36; Hebrews 9:11-14).

81. What are Christ's three offices?

Christ's offices are that of prophet, priest, and king (Acts 3:22; Hebrews 5:5-6; Revelation 19:16).

82. How is Christ *the* prophet?

Christ revealed God to us and teaches us the will of God (John 1:18; Luke 4:18; John 15:15; Hebrews 1:2).

83. How is Christ *the* priest?

Christ offered Himself as the Lamb of God and pleads with God for us (Romans 3:26; Hebrews 7:25-27).

84. How is Christ *the* king?

Christ rules over us, defends us, and will establish His kingdom on earth (Isaiah 33:22; 1 Corinthians 15:25; Revelation 19:16).

The Bible Teaches Us About the Resurrection (5 questions; numbers 85–89)

85. On which day of the week do Christians gather for worship?

Most Christians worship on Sunday, the first day of the week, which Scripture calls the Lord's Day (Acts 20:7; 1 Corinthians 16:1–2; Revelation 1:10).

86. Why is Sunday called the Lord's Day?

Sunday is called the Lord's Day because Christ rose from the dead on that day (Matthew 28:1–6; Mark 16:1–6).

87. How should the Lord's Day be spent?

The Lord's Day should be spent in prayer and praise, in hearing and reading God's Word, and in doing good to other people (Luke 13:10–13; Acts 15:21; 16:13).

88. Did Christ remain in the tomb after His Crucifixion?

No, Christ rose bodily from the tomb on the third day after His death (Matthew 16:21; 28:1–6; 1 Corinthians 15:3–4).

89. Where is Christ now?

Christ is in heaven, interceding for us (Acts 1:9; Ephesians 1:19–21; Hebrews 4:14–16; 7:25).

The Bible Teaches Us About God’s Commandments (31 questions; numbers 90–120)

90. How many commandments did God give on Mount Sinai?

God gave ten commandments (Exodus 20:1–17).

91. What are the Ten Commandments sometimes called?

They are called the Decalogue, which means “ten words.”

92. What do the first four commandments teach?

The first four commandments teach our duty to God (Exodus 20:1–11; Matthew 22:37–38).

93. What is the usefulness of the law for all people?

The law teaches us that God is holy, that all people ought to live according to His holiness, and that no one is able to keep the law perfectly (Romans 3:20; Galatians 3:19, 21–22).

94. What does the law teach us about righteousness?

The law teaches that Christ and His perfect obedience are needed if anyone is to be considered righteous before God (Romans 3:28; Galatians 2:16, 21).

95. What is the usefulness of the law for Christians?

Christians are to use the law to understand God’s standard of holy living, which they are to strive toward by the Holy Spirit (Matthew 5:17–48; 22:36–40; Galatians 5:22–25).

96. What is the first commandment?

The first commandment is “Thou shalt have no other gods before me” (Exodus 20:3).

97. What does the first commandment teach us?

The first commandment teaches us to worship only God (Matthew 4:10).

98. What is the second commandment?

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” (Exodus 20:4–6).

99. What does the second commandment teach us?

The second commandment teaches us to worship God in a proper manner and to avoid idolatry (Exodus 20:23; Deuteronomy 6:13–18; Ephesians 5:5; Colossians 3:5).

100. What is the third commandment?

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” (Exodus 20:7).

101. What does the third commandment teach us?

The third commandment teaches us to reverence God’s name (Psalm 29:2).

102. What is the fourth commandment?

The fourth commandment is “Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy” (Exodus 20:8–11).

103. What does the fourth commandment teach us?

The fourth commandment teaches us to set one whole day aside for God (Leviticus 19:30; Deuteronomy 5:12).

104. What do the last six commandments teach?

The last six commandments teach our duty to our fellow man (Exodus 20:12–17; Matthew 22:39).

105. What is the fifth commandment?

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” (Exodus 20:12).

106. What does the fifth commandment teach us?

The fifth commandment teaches us that God blesses those who love, honor, and obey their parents (Romans 13:1; Ephesians 6:1–3).

107. What is the sixth commandment?

The sixth commandment is “Thou shalt not kill” (Exodus 20:13).

108. What does the sixth commandment teach us?

The sixth commandment teaches us to avoid anger and injury to others (Genesis 9:6; 1 John 3:15).

109. What is the seventh commandment?

The seventh commandment is “Thou shalt not commit adultery” (Exodus 20:14).

110. What does the seventh commandment teach us?

The seventh commandment teaches us to be pure in heart, language, and conduct (Matthew 5:27–30; Ephesians 4:29; 5:3–4).

111. What is the eighth commandment?

The eighth commandment is “Thou shalt not steal” (Exodus 20:15).

112. What does the eighth commandment teach us?

The eighth commandment teaches us to respect the property of others and to be fair in all of our dealings (Leviticus 6:1–5; Proverbs 11:1; Romans 12:11; Ephesians 4:28; 2 Thessalonians 3:10–12).

113. What is the ninth commandment?

The ninth commandment is “Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor” (Exodus 20:16).

114. What does the ninth commandment teach us?

The ninth commandment teaches us to tell the truth (Proverbs 14:5; Zechariah 8:16; 1 Peter 3:16).

115. What is the tenth commandment?

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” (Exodus 20:17).

116. What does the tenth commandment teach us?

The tenth commandment teaches us to be content with what we have (Galatians 5:26; Philippians 4:11; Hebrews 13:5).

117. What commandments does God command us to obey first of all?

God commands us to obey the two great commandments (Matthew 22:37–40).

118. What is the first great commandment?

The first great commandment says, “Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind” (Matthew 22:37).

119. What is the second great commandment?

The second great commandment says, “Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself” (Matthew 22:39).

120. Who is your neighbor?

All people are my neighbors (Luke 10:25–37; Galatians 6:10).

The Bible Teaches Us About God's Ordinances (12 questions; numbers 121–32)

121. What is an ordinance?

An ordinance is a way of remembering Christ's death, burial, and Resurrection (Romans 6:3–10; 1 Corinthians 11:23–26).

122. How many ordinances are there in the Bible?

There are two ordinances in the Bible (Matthew 28:19; 1 Corinthians 11:23–26).

123. What are the two ordinances?

The two ordinances are baptism and the Lord's Supper (Matthew 26:26–28; 28:19).

124. Who appointed these ordinances?

The Lord Jesus Christ appointed them (Matthew 26:26–28; 28:18–19).

125. Why did Christ appoint these ordinances?

Christ appointed these ordinances to encourage His disciples to separate from worldliness and to look forward to His return (Acts 2:40–42; 1 Corinthians 11:24–31).

126. What element is used in baptism?

The element used in baptism is water (Matthew 3:6, 11, 14–17).

127. What does baptism mean?

Baptism is an outward sign of our union with Christ and our decision to follow Him (Romans 6:3–11; Galatians 3:27).

128. In Whose name are we baptized?

We are baptized in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit (Matthew 28:19).

129. What is the Lord's Supper?

The Lord's Supper is a remembrance of Christ's death for us on the cross and a looking forward to His return (Matthew 26:26-28; 1 Corinthians 11:23-26).

130. Who is to partake of the Lord's Supper?

All those who have trusted Christ as their Savior, are living for Him, and have confessed and forsaken all sin may partake of the Lord's Supper (1 Corinthians 11:27-31).

131. What are the elements used in the Lord's Supper?

The elements used in the Lord's Supper are bread and the fruit of the vine (Matthew 26:26-28; Mark 14:22-25).

132. What do the bread and fruit of the vine symbolize?

The bread symbolizes Christ's body, which was crucified for us, and the cup symbolizes His blood, which was shed for us (Matthew 26:26-28; Mark 14:22-25; Luke 22:17-20).

The Bible Teaches Us About Prayer (18 questions; numbers 133–50)

133. What is prayer?

Prayer is talking to God (Psalm 10:17; Philippians 4:6).

134. In Whose name should we pray?

We should pray only in the name of Christ, our intercessor (John 16:23).

135. What does it mean to pray “in Jesus’s name”?

To pray in Jesus’s name is to pray for the same kind of things that Jesus our intercessor is praying for and to pray in the same spirit (1 John 5:14).

136. What guide has Christ given us to teach us how to pray?

Christ has given us the Lord’s Prayer (Matthew 6:9–13).

137. How should we pray?

We should pray after this manner: “Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil: For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. Amen” (Matthew 6:9–13).

138. How many petitions are there in the Lord’s Prayer?

There are six petitions in the Lord’s Prayer (Matthew 6:9–13).

139. What is the first petition?

The first petition is “Hallowed be thy name” (Matthew 6:9).

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

We say that God is holy and that we want to honor Him (Psalm 145:1–13; Romans 11:36).

141. What is the second petition?

The second petition is “Thy kingdom come” (Matthew 6:10).

142. What do we pray for in the second petition?

We pray that Christ will rule over all the earth and that all people will praise God (Psalm 67:1–3; Matthew 28:19–20; Philippians 2:10–11).

143. What is the third petition?

The third petition is “Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven” (Matthew 6:10).

144. What do we pray for in the third petition?

We pray that the will of God will be done in the life of everyone on earth (Psalm 103:22; Romans 12:2).

145. What is the fourth petition?

The fourth petition is “Give us this day our daily bread” (Matthew 6:11).

146. What do we pray for in the fourth petition?

We pray that God will provide everything we need (Proverbs 30:8; Philippians 4:19).

147. What is the fifth petition?

The fifth petition is “And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors” (Matthew 6:12).

148. What do we pray for in the fifth petition?

We pray that God will pardon our sins for Christ’s sake and enable us to forgive those who have sinned against us (Psalm 51:1; Matthew 6:14–15).

149. What is the sixth petition?

The sixth petition is “And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil” (Matthew 6:13).

150. What do we pray for in the sixth petition?

We pray that God will keep us from sin when we are tempted (Psalm 51:10, 12; Matthew 26:41).

The Bible Teaches Us About the Future (14 questions; numbers 151–64)

151. Will Christ come again?

Yes, Christ has promised to return to take us to be with Him (John 14:1–3; Acts 1:11).

152. When will Christ return?

No one knows when Christ will return (Matthew 24:42, 50; 25:13).

153. What are the two parts of the Second Coming?

The Second Coming includes the Rapture and the glorious appearing (1 Corinthians 15:51–52; Revelation 19:11–16).

154. What will happen at the Rapture?

At the Rapture, Christ will resurrect the Christians who have died and change those who are living, giving each of them a body that will never die (1 Corinthians 15:51–52; 1 Thessalonians 4:15–17).

155. What will happen after the Rapture?

After the Rapture, a seven-year period of judgment will take place on earth, ending with the glorious appearing.

156. What will happen at the glorious appearing?

Christ will return to earth, remove all the wicked, and establish His millennial kingdom with His people (2 Thessalonians 1:7–10; Revelation 19:11–16).

157. What is the Millennium?

The millennium is a thousand-year period after the Tribulation when Christ rules His kingdom on earth (Revelation 20:1–6).

158. What will happen after the Millennium?

At the end of the Millennium, Christ will defeat and judge all His enemies and establish the new earth and the new Jerusalem (Revelation 20:7–15; 21:1–4).

159. What happens to people at death?

The body returns to dust, and the spirit goes to either heaven or hell (Genesis 3:19; Psalm 9:17; Luke 16:22–23; Romans 6:23).

160. What will happen to the wicked in the day of judgment?

The wicked will be thrown into the lake of fire (Revelation 20:11–15).

161. What is the lake of fire?

The lake of fire is a place of eternal fire and endless torment (Matthew 25:41; Mark 9:43; Luke 16:19–26; Revelation 20:10, 13–15).

162. What happens to the righteous when they die?

The righteous go to heaven when they die (Matthew 5:11–12; 25:46; John 10:28).

163. What is heaven?

Heaven is a glorious and happy place where the saved live with the Lord, awaiting the resurrection of their bodies (Luke 23:43; 2 Corinthians 5:8; Philippians 1:23).

164. What is the eternal dwelling place of the righteous?

Our eternal dwelling place with the Lord will be the new earth and the new Jerusalem (John 14:3; Revelation 21:1–3).