

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. Why ought you to glorify God?

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

20. 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).

21. How can you learn to love God and obey Him?

God Himself and the Bible teach me how to love and obey Him (Joshua 1:8; Psalm 119:10–11; Romans 5:5; 1 Thessalonians 4:8–9).

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. What was the sin of our first parents?

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

35. What led to the first sin?

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

36. Who tempted Adam and Eve to sin?

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

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

They became sinful and miserable, deserving to be punished by God (Genesis 3:8–24).

38. How did God punish Adam and Eve's disobedience?

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

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 on your own?

No, I cannot repent and believe in Christ without the help of God's Holy Spirit (John 3:5–6; 16:8–11).

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. 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).

86. Where is Christ now?

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

87. 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).

88. 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).

89. 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).