

Bible Truths




This nondenominational list of Bible Truths includes the best elements of several reliable summaries of basic Bible teachings.



Bible Truth 147 has been chosen to end the list for all three courses on a positive note.


Bible 1















































Bible 2

Bible 3

   These Truths are introduced in Bible 1 and included in Bible 2 and Bible 3.

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-    **1. Who made you?**
God made me (Genesis 1:27; Job 33:4).
-    **2. What else did God make?**
God made all things (Genesis 1:1; John 1:3; Colossians 1:16).
-    **3. Why did God make you and all things?**
God made me and all things for His own glory (Romans 11:36; 1 Corinthians 10:31).
-    **4. How can you glorify God?**
I can glorify God by loving Him and obeying His commandments (Micah 6:8; John 15:8–10).
-    **5. Why should you glorify God?**
I should glorify God because He made me and takes care of me (Psalms 117:1–2; 146:5–10; Matthew 5:45; Revelation 4:11).
-    **6. Is there more than one God?**
No, there is only one God (Isaiah 44:6; 45:22; 1 Timothy 2:5).
-  **7. In how many persons does this one God exist?**
God exists in three equal persons (Matthew 28:19; 2 Corinthians 13:14; Acts 5:3–4).
-  **8. Who are the three persons of God?**
The three persons of God are the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit (Matthew 28:19).
-    **9. Who is God?**
God is I AM: the LORD (Genesis 2:4; Exodus 3:14–15; Isaiah 42:8; John 8:58).
-    **10. What is God?**
God is a spirit, infinite, holy, loving, righteous, and unchangeable (Deuteronomy 32:4; Psalm 139:7–10; Isaiah 6:3; John 4:24; 1 John 4:8; James 1:17).
-    **11. Who made God?**
Nobody made God (Psalms 90:2; 93:2; Revelation 22:13).
-    **12. Where is God?**
God is everywhere (Psalm 139:7–12; Proverbs 15:3).
-    **13. 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).
-    **14. Does God know all things?**
Yes, God knows all things (Psalm 147:5; Romans 11:33–34; Hebrews 4:13).
-    **15. Can God do all things?**
Yes, God can do all His holy will (Psalm 135:6; Daniel 4:35; Ephesians 1:11).
-   **16. Does God ever do evil?**
No, God is always righteous (Job 34:10, 12; James 1:13).
-    **17. What rule has God given to teach us how to love and obey God?**
The Bible is the only rule that teaches us how to love and obey God (Joshua 1:8; Psalm 119:10–11; 2 Timothy 3:16–17).

- ● 18. **Who wrote the Bible?**
Holy men wrote the words breathed out by the Holy Spirit (2 Timothy 3:16–17; 2 Peter 1:21).
- ● 19. **What is the Bible all about?**
The Bible reveals who God is and how He is redeeming His fallen creation through Christ for His own glory (Genesis 3:15; Mark 1:15; 1 Corinthians 15:1–5; Revelation 21:1–4).
- ● ● 20. **How did God create the world?**
God created everything out of nothing in six days, and it was very good (Genesis 1:1–31; Exodus 20:11).
- ● ● 21. **Who were our first parents?**
Adam and Eve were our first parents (Genesis 2:7, 21–22; 3:20; Luke 3:38).
- ● ● 22. **How did God make Adam and Eve?**
God made them male and female in His own image (Genesis 1:26–27).
- ● 23. **What does it mean for humans to be made in the image of God?**
God created humans with true knowledge, righteousness, and holiness, and He gave them a nature with all the abilities needed to rule over God’s world (Genesis 1:26; Ephesians 4:24; Colossians 3:10).
- ● 24. **Why did God make Adam and Eve in His own image?**
God made them to fill the earth with people and rule over it (Genesis 1:26–28).
- ● 25. **What does it mean for humans to have dominion over the earth?**
We are to develop and care for every part of the world for the glory of God and the good of others (Genesis 1:26–29; 2:5–8, 15; 9:2–3; Matthew 22:37–39).
- ● ● 26. **When God made Adam and Eve, what condition were they in?**
God made them sinless and happy (Genesis 1:27–31; Romans 5:12).
- ● 27. **What is a covenant?**
A covenant is an agreement between two or more people with certain requirements and promises (Genesis 26:28–31).
- ● 28. **What was Adam’s part in the covenant God made with him?**
Adam was to represent all mankind and to obey perfectly (Genesis 2:16–17; Romans 5:12, 18–19).
- ● ● 29. **Did Adam and Eve obey God?**
No, Adam and Eve chose to sin against God (Genesis 3:6).
- ● ● 30. **What is sin?**
Sin is failing to do what God commands or doing what God forbids (James 4:17; 1 John 3:4).
- ● ● 31. **Who tempted Adam and Eve to sin?**
Satan tempted Eve, and she gave the forbidden fruit to Adam (Genesis 3:1–6; Revelation 12:9).
- ● ● 32. **Who is Satan?**
Satan is an evil spirit who is the enemy of God and all Christians (Matthew 13:27–28, 37–39; Ephesians 6:11; 1 Peter 5:8; Revelation 12:9).
- ● 33. **Was Satan ever good?**
Yes, Satan was once one of God’s greatest angels (Ezekiel 28:12–14).
- 34. **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).
- ● ● 35. **Who is stronger, God or Satan?**
God is stronger (Job 2:6; 1 John 3:8; 4:4).
- ● 36. **What does Satan do?**
Satan causes us to doubt God’s Word, tempts us to sin, and accuses sinners before God (Genesis 3:1, 4; Zechariah 3:1; Matthew 4:3, 9; Revelation 12:10).
- ● 37. **What was God’s judgment on Satan after Adam and Eve sinned?**
God promised to send a human king that would suffer but ultimately destroy Satan (Genesis 3:15).
- ● 38. **How did God punish Adam and Eve after they sinned?**
Adam and Eve’s punishment was death and separation from God (Genesis 2:17; 3:8, 10, 24; Romans 6:23).
- 39. **What effect did Adam’s sin have on mankind’s rule over the world?**
The world is now cursed, and mankind no longer seeks the good of others and the glory of God in his rule (Genesis 3:16–19; 4:17–24).
- 40. **What effect did Adam’s sin have on the image of God in all mankind?**
Mankind lost true knowledge, righteousness, and holiness; his abilities to rule over God’s world are now used corruptly (Genesis 4:17–24; Ephesians 4:24; Colossians 3:10).

- ● 41. **What is that corrupt nature which we inherit from Adam called?**
Our corrupt nature is called original sin (Psalm 51:5; Romans 5:12).
- ● ● 42. **What do we deserve because of our sin?**
We deserve to be punished by God (Romans 6:23; Galatians 3:10).
- ● 43. **What were the covenants that God put in place to redeem us from sin?**
God established the Noahic, Abrahamic, Mosaic, Davidic, and New Covenants to work out His plan of redemption.
- ● 44. **What did God promise in the Noahic Covenant?**
God promised not to judge the whole earth until He had accomplished His plan of redemption (Genesis 8:20–9:17).
- ● 45. **What did God promise in the Abrahamic Covenant?**
God promised to give Abraham a land and a seed and to make him a blessing to all people (Genesis 12:1–3, 7; 15:1–21; 17:1–14).
- ● 46. **What did God give Israel in the Mosaic Covenant?**
God gave Israel a law so that they could live wisely in their land and draw other nations to worship God (Exodus 19:1–6; Deuteronomy 4:1–14).
- ● 47. **What did God promise in the Davidic Covenant?**
God promised that the Seed of David would rule over the entire world for the glory of God and the good of others (2 Samuel 7:8–16; 1 Chronicles 17:7–14; Psalm 89:3–4, 19–37).
- ● 48. **Why did God promise the New Covenant?**
Israel could not keep God's law and came under His judgment (Jeremiah 31:31–32; Hebrews 8:8–9).
- ● 49. **What did God promise in the New Covenant?**
God promised to cleanse His people from sin and to give them the Holy Spirit so that they would obey God's law (Jeremiah 31:33–34; Ezekiel 36:22–27; Hebrews 8:10–12).
- ● ● 50. **Whom did God send to fulfill His covenant promises and redeem us from sin?**
Jesus Christ is the only Savior, fully God and fully man, whose work reconciles us to the Father (Matthew 1:21; John 1:14; Acts 4:12; Romans 5:10; 9:5; Galatians 4:4; Colossians 2:9).
- ● ● 51. **Why is Jesus named Jesus?**
He is named Jesus because He will save His people from their sins (Matthew 1:21).
- ● 52. **Why is Jesus called Christ?**
He is called Christ because the Holy Spirit has anointed Him to fulfill the offices of Prophet, Priest, and King (Acts 3:22; Hebrews 5:5–6; Revelation 19:16).
- 53. **How is Christ the Prophet?**
Christ reveals God to us and teaches us the will of God (Luke 4:18–19; John 1:18; 15:15; Hebrews 1:2).
- 54. **How is Christ the Priest?**
Christ offered Himself as the sacrifice for our sin and intercedes with the Father for us (Romans 3:25–26; Hebrews 2:17; 7:25–27).
- 55. **How is Christ the King?**
Christ rules over us, will come to judge the world, and will establish His kingdom on earth (Psalm 2:6–8; Acts 2:34–36; 1 Corinthians 15:25).
- ● 56. **What was the work of Christ?**
The work of Christ was to keep the law of God perfectly, to suffer the penalty for our sins, and to rise again on the third day (Acts 10:39–43; Romans 8:3–4; 1 Peter 2:24).
- ● ● 57. **Did Christ ever sin?**
No, Christ was holy, sinless, and undefiled (2 Corinthians 5:21; Hebrews 7:26).
- ● 58. **How was it possible for the Son of God to suffer?**
The Son of God became human so that He could provide atonement for our sins (Philippians 2:7–8; Hebrews 2:9).
- ● ● 59. **What is the atonement?**
The atonement is Christ's satisfying divine justice by His sufferings and death in the place of sinners (Romans 3:23–26; 5:8–11; 1 Peter 3:18).
- ● 60. **What did Christ accomplish in the resurrection?**
He conquered sin and death, raising believers to walk in newness of life and assuring us of future resurrection (Romans 6:4; 1 Corinthians 15:20–22, 26).
- 61. **What is Christ doing for us now in heaven?**
Christ is at the right hand of the Father interceding for believers (Acts 7:55; Hebrews 4:14–16; 7:25).

- ● ● 62. **What must happen if we are to be right with God?**
Our hearts must be changed such that God's desires become our delight (Ezekiel 36:26; John 3:3; 2 Corinthians 4:4–6).
- ● 63. **What is the change of a sinner's heart called?**
This change of heart is called regeneration (Titus 3:5).
- ● ● 64. **Who can change a sinner's heart?**
God alone can change a sinner's heart (John 3:5–7; Ephesians 2:8–9; Titus 3:5).
- ● 65. **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 (John 3:5–7; Titus 3:4–7).
- ● 66. **What is grace?**
Grace is God's kindness to us when we deserve punishment (Deuteronomy 7:6–9; Romans 3:23–24; Ephesians 2:7–9).
- ● ● 67. **What does the Holy Spirit use to change a sinner's heart?**
God's Holy Spirit works through God's Word to create faith in us (Acts 4:4; Romans 10:17; 1 Corinthians 2:4–5).
- ● ● 68. **What is faith in Christ?**
Faith in Christ is trusting in Christ, who died and rose again, for our salvation (Romans 4:20–21; 1 Corinthians 15:1–5; Galatians 2:16).
- ● ● 69. **What does it mean to repent?**
To repent is to hate sin as God hates it and to pursue obedience (Psalm 38:18; Isaiah 1:16–17; Jeremiah 44:4).
- ● 70. **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; Acts 11:18).
- ● 71. **Can anyone be saved by his good works?**
No one can be saved by his own works; salvation is received by faith alone (Ephesians 2:8–9; Titus 3:4–7).
- ● ● 72. **Can children repent and trust Christ for salvation?**
Yes, Christ welcomes children to come to Him (Mark 10:14; Romans 10:13).
- ● 73. **What is justification?**
Justification is God's forgiving me and accepting me as righteous in His sight (Romans 3:24–25; 4:6–8; Philippians 3:9).
- 74. **Why can God accept me as righteous if I am a sinner?**
God can accept me as righteous because He has credited me with Christ's righteousness (Romans 5:18–19; 2 Corinthians 5:19, 21).
- ● 75. **How am I justified?**
I am justified by faith in the work of Christ (Romans 3:25–28; Galatians 2:16).
- ● 76. **What is sanctification?**
Sanctification is the process by which God enables me to be holy in heart and behavior (Romans 12:1–2; 2 Corinthians 3:18; Ephesians 4:22–24; Colossians 1:10–11).
- 77. **What are the two parts of sanctification?**
The two parts of sanctification are dying to sin and living to righteousness (Romans 6:11–13; 8:13; Galatians 2:20; Philippians 2:12).
- ● ● 78. **What has God given to guide Christians in living righteously?**
God's law guides Christians in living righteously (Psalms 1:2–3; 19:7–11; 119:1–3).
- ● ● 79. **Where is the law summarized?**
God's law is summarized in the Ten Commandments (Exodus 20:1–17; Matthew 19:17–19).
- ● ● 80. **What is the sum of the Ten Commandments?**
The sum of the Ten Commandments is to love the Lord with all our hearts and to love our neighbor as ourselves (Matthew 22:37–40).
- ● 81. **What do the first four commandments teach?**
The first four commandments teach our duty to God (Exodus 20:1–11; Matthew 22:37–38).
- ● 82. **What do the last six commandments teach?**
The last six commandments teach our duty to our neighbor (Exodus 20:12–17; Matthew 22:39).
- ● ● 83. **Who is your neighbor?**
All people are my neighbors (Luke 10:25–37; Galatians 6:10).
- ● 84. **Is God pleased with those who love and obey Him?**
Yes, God says, "I love them that love me; and those that seek me early shall find me" (Proverbs 8:17).
- ● 85. **Is God pleased with those who do not love and obey Him?**
No, "God is angry with the wicked every day" (Psalm 7:8–13).

- **86. What is the first commandment?**
The first commandment is “Thou shalt have no other gods before me” (Exodus 20:3).
- **87. What does the first commandment teach us?**
The first commandment teaches us to worship only God (Matthew 4:10).
- **88. 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: Thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them” (Exodus 20:4–6).
- **89. What does the second commandment teach us?**
The second commandment teaches us that we must not represent God with images nor worship Him in any way other than He has ordained in His Word (Deuteronomy 4:14–19, 23–24; John 4:21–24).
- **90. 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).
- **91. What does the third commandment teach us?**
The third commandment teaches us to reverence God’s name, Word, and works (Psalm 138:1–2; Matthew 6:9; Revelation 15:3–4).
- **92. What is the fourth commandment?**
The fourth commandment is “Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy” (Exodus 20:8–11).
- **93. What does the fourth commandment teach?**
The fourth commandment sets the seventh day aside for God because God rested from Creation on the seventh day and because He redeemed Israel from Egypt (Exodus 20:8–11; Deuteronomy 5:12–15).
- **94. Why do Christians gather for worship on the first day of the week?**
Christians worship on the first day of the week because Christ rose from the dead on the first day of the week, redeeming them from sin and beginning the new creation (Luke 24:1–6; Acts 20:7; 1 Corinthians 16:1–2; Hebrews 4:9–11).
- **95. Why is the first day of the week called the Lord’s Day?**
God has set the first day of the week apart for Himself (Revelation 1:10; cf. 1 Corinthians 11:20).
- **96. How should the Lord’s Day be spent?**
The Lord’s Day should be spent in prayer and praise to God, in hearing and reading God’s Word, in observing the ordinances, and in doing good to other people (Acts 2:42; 20:7; cf. Isaiah 58:13–14; Luke 13:10–13).
- **97. What is the fifth commandment?**
The fifth commandment is “Honour thy father and thy mother” (Exodus 20:12).
- **98. What does the fifth commandment teach us?**
The fifth commandment teaches us to love and obey our parents (Ephesians 6:1–3).
- **99. What is the sixth commandment?**
The sixth commandment is “Thou shalt not kill” (Exodus 20:13).
- **100. What does the sixth commandment teach us?**
The sixth commandment teaches us to avoid unlawful killing and that which can lead to unlawful killing, such as anger, hatred, and carelessness (Genesis 9:6; Numbers 35:11, 26–28; Deuteronomy 22:8; Matthew 5:21–22; 1 John 3:15).
- **101. What is the seventh commandment?**
The seventh commandment is “Thou shalt not commit adultery” (Exodus 20:14).
- **102. What does the seventh commandment teach us?**
The seventh commandment teaches us to be pure in thoughts, words, and actions (Matthew 5:27–30).
- **103. What is the eighth commandment?**
The eighth commandment is “Thou shalt not steal” (Exodus 20:15).
- **104. What does the eighth commandment teach us?**
The eighth commandment teaches us to respect the property of others and to be honest and industrious (Leviticus 6:1–5; Proverbs 11:1; Ephesians 4:28; 2 Thessalonians 3:10–12).
- **105. What is the ninth commandment?**
The ninth commandment is “Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour” (Exodus 20:16).
- **106. What does the ninth commandment teach us?**
The ninth commandment teaches us to tell the truth (Proverbs 14:5; Zechariah 8:16).

- 107. **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).
- 108. **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; Colossians 3:5; Hebrews 13:5).
- ● ● 109. **What is prayer?**
Prayer is the offering up of our desires to God for things agreeable to His will, in the name of Christ, with confession of our sins and thankful acknowledgment of His mercies (Psalm 10:17; Daniel 9:4; Philippians 4:6).
- ● 110. **What guide has Christ given us to teach us how to pray?**
Christ has given us the Lord’s Prayer (Matthew 6:9–13).
- ● 111. **What is the Lord’s Prayer?**
“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).
- ● 112. **Why does God command us to address Him as our Father?**
We should address God as our Father because we should draw near to Him with reverence and confidence as a child to his father (Luke 11:13; Romans 8:15).
- 113. **What is the first petition of the Lord’s Prayer?**
The first petition is “Hallowed be thy name” (Matthew 6:9).
- 114. **What do we pray for in the first petition?**
We pray that God would enable us and others to honor Him and that He would work out all things to His own glory (Psalm 67:1–3; Romans 11:36).
- 115. **What is the second petition?**
The second petition is “Thy kingdom come” (Matthew 6:10).
- 116. **What do we pray for in the second petition?**
We pray that the gospel would be preached in all the world; that we would submit increasingly to Christ’s rule; and that God’s kingdom would be established on the earth (Psalm 72:8; Matthew 28:19–20; Ephesians 1:20–22; Philippians 2:10–11).
- 117. **What is the third petition?**
The third petition is “Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven” (Matthew 6:10).
- 118. **What do we pray for in the third petition?**
We pray that God would make us and all people willing to serve Him on earth just as He is served in heaven (Psalm 103:17–21; Romans 12:2).
- 119. **What is the fourth petition?**
The fourth petition is “Give us this day our daily bread” (Matthew 6:11).
- 120. **What do we pray for in the fourth petition?**
We pray that God will provide everything we need (Proverbs 30:8; Philippians 4:19).
- 121. **What is the fifth petition?**
The fifth petition is “And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors” (Matthew 6:12).
- 122. **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; 18:21–22, 35; Ephesians 1:6–7).
- 123. **What is the sixth petition?**
The sixth petition is “And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil” (Matthew 6:13).
- 124. **What do we pray for in the sixth petition?**
We pray that God will keep us from sin when we are tempted (Psalm 19:13; Matthew 26:41; John 17:15).
- ● 125. **What is an ordinance?**
An ordinance is a sign instituted by Christ that displays the benefits of the New Covenant for believers (Matthew 28:19; 1 Corinthians 11:23–26).
- ● 126. **What are the two ordinances in the New Testament?**
The two ordinances are baptism and the Lord’s Supper (Matthew 26:26–28; 28:19; 1 Corinthians 11:23–26).
- ● 127. **What element is used in baptism?**
The element used in baptism is water (Acts 8:36, 38).
- ● ● 128. **What does baptism mean?**
Baptism is an outward sign of a believer’s death to sin and new life in Christ (Romans 6:3–11; Galatians 3:27).

- 129. **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).
- ● ● 130. **What are the elements used in the Lord's Supper?**
The elements used in the Lord's Supper are the bread and the cup (Matthew 26:26–28; Mark 14:22–25).
- ● 131. **What does the bread symbolize?**
The bread symbolizes Christ's body, which was crucified for us (Matthew 26:26; Mark 14:22; Luke 22:19).
- ● 132. **What does the cup symbolize?**
The cup symbolizes Christ's blood, which was shed for us (Matthew 26:27–28; Mark 14:23–24; Luke 22:17–18, 20).
- 133. **What should believers do before partaking of the Lord's Supper?**
Believers should examine themselves, confessing and forsaking all sin (1 Corinthians 11:27–31).
- ● 134. **What should the church do while partaking of the Lord's Supper?**
The church should remember Christ's death and look forward to His return (1 Corinthians 11:23–26).
- ● 135. **When will Christ return?**
No one except God knows when Christ will return (Matthew 24:36, 42, 50; 25:13).
- ● 136. **What are the two parts of the Second Coming?**
The Second Coming includes the Rapture and the glorious appearing (1 Thessalonians 4:15–17; Revelation 19:11–16).
- ● 137. **What will happen at the Rapture?**
At the Rapture, Christ will resurrect His people and change those who are living, giving each of them a body that will never die (1 Thessalonians 4:15–17; cf. 1 Corinthians 15:51–52).
- 138. **What will happen after the Rapture?**
After the Rapture, the Tribulation will take place on earth for seven years, ending with the glorious appearing (Daniel 9:24–27; Revelation 6–19).
- ● 139. **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 20:4–6).
- 140. **What is the Millennium?**
The Millennium is a thousand-year period when Christ rules on earth (Zechariah 14:9, 16–21; Revelation 20:4–6).
- 141. **What will happen after the Millennium?**
Christ will judge all His enemies and establish the new Jerusalem on the new earth (Revelation 20:7–21:4).
- ● ● 142. **What happens to people at death?**
The body returns to dust, and the spirit goes to either heaven or hell (Genesis 3:19; Luke 16:22–23; 23:43).
- ● 143. **What will happen to the wicked in the day of judgment?**
The wicked will be raised and thrown, body and soul, into the lake of fire (Daniel 12:2; Revelation 20:11–15).
- ● 144. **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; Revelation 20:10, 13–15).
- 145. **What is heaven?**
Heaven is a glorious and happy place where the redeemed live with the Lord, awaiting the resurrection of their bodies (Luke 23:43; Acts 3:20–21; 2 Corinthians 5:1–2, 8; Philippians 1:23).
- ● 146. **What is the eternal dwelling place of the righteous?**
The eternal dwelling place of the righteous will be the new earth and the new Jerusalem (Revelation 21:1–3; 21:22–22:5).
- ● ● 147. **What is your only comfort in life and in death?**
My only comfort is that I am not my own, but belong—body and soul, in life and in death—to my faithful Savior, Jesus Christ (Romans 14:7–9; 1 Corinthians 3:23; 1 Thessalonians 5:23).