

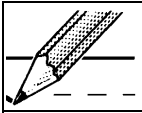
# LESSON 32—GOD’S GREAT EXCHANGE

## *Catechism Questions 133-140*



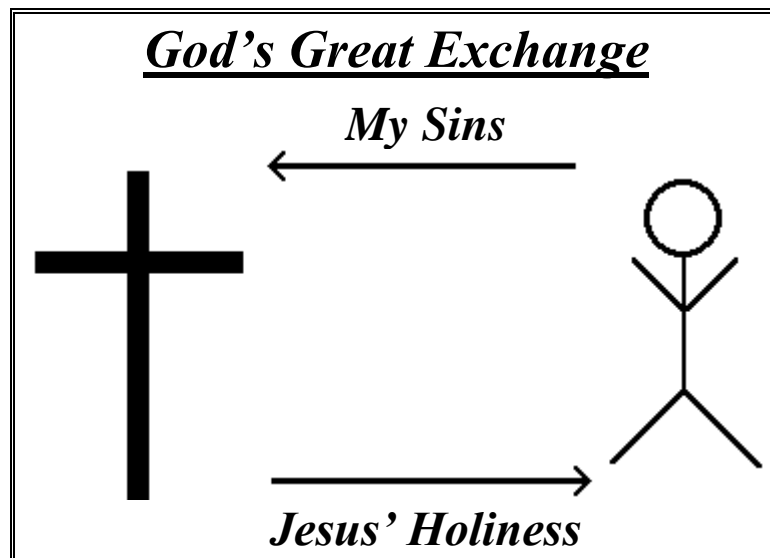
### Lesson Focus

*By the sacrifice of His life, death, and resurrection, Jesus Christ has redeemed you from sin, death and the power of the devil and earned for you a place in heaven.*



### Study Questions

- 1) Christ voluntarily humbled Himself in order to “\_\_\_\_\_ me, a lost and condemned person.” [Catechism Question 133]
- 2) Isaiah 53:4-5 says that Jesus was “*carried* \_\_\_\_\_ for our transgressions” and “*bruised* \_\_\_\_\_ for our iniquities”; “the punishment that brought us \_\_\_\_\_ was upon Him, and by His wounds we are \_\_\_\_\_.” [Bible Verse 461]
- 3) We call this “God’s Great Exchange.” As the illustration below shows, God placed all your \_\_\_\_\_ upon Jesus, and in exchange God credits to you all of Jesus’ \_\_\_\_\_.



- 4) From 2 Corinthians 5:21, write out the two parts—separated by the comma—of “God’s Great Exchange” [Bible Verse 466]:

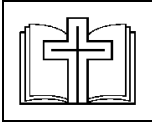
Our Sins Placed Upon Jesus:

Jesus’ Holiness Credited to Us:

- 5) Christ has redeemed you from: a) all sins; b) death; c) the power of the devil; d) all of the above. [Catechism Question 134]
- 6) In the Old Testament, lambs were ceremonially sacrificed for sin, but these were only symbolic, pointing forward to the coming Messiah, who is “the \_\_\_\_\_ of God, who takes away the sin of the \_\_\_\_\_.” [Bible Verse 463]
- 7) True/False Jesus took most of your guilt and punishment upon Himself. [Catechism Question 135]
- 8) Who is the “one Man” spoken of in Romans 5:19, through whose obedience “the many” (meaning all people) will be made righteous? \_\_\_\_\_ [Bible Verse 465]
- 9) According to 1 Corinthians 15:55-57, God “gives us the *ricovty* \_\_\_\_\_ through our Lord Jesus Christ”—even over death itself. [Bible Verse 470]
- 10) According to 2 Timothy 1:10, our Savior, Christ Jesus has *troysdede* \_\_\_\_\_ death and brought life and immortality to light through the *plesog* \_\_\_\_\_. [Bible Verse 471]
- 11) True/False Although Christ has completely conquered the devil, the devil can still accuse you of your sins. [Catechism Question 137]
- 12) 1 John 3:8 says that the Son of God appeared to \_\_\_\_\_ the devil’s work. [Bible Verse 474]
- 13) \_\_\_\_\_ Christ has redeemed us with: a) gold; b) silver; c) His holy precious blood and innocent suffering and death; d) all of the above. [Catechism Question 138]
- 14) \_\_\_\_\_ 1 John 1:7 says that the blood of Jesus, God’s Son, purifies us from a) most b) some c) all sin. [Bible Verse 478]
- 15) As your substitute, Christ took your place under God’s judgment against \_\_\_\_\_. [Catechism Question 139]
- 16) True/False Christ has redeemed all people. [Catechism Question 140]
- 17) \_\_\_\_\_ 2 Corinthians 5:15 says, “He died for a) most b) some c) all.” [Bible Verse 482]
- 18) \_\_\_\_\_ 2 Corinthians 5:19 says that “God was reconciling a) good people b) some people c) the world unto Himself in Christ.” [Bible Verse 483]
- 19) True/False 1 John 2:2 says that “He is the atoning sacrifice for our sins only, and not for the sins of the whole world.” [Bible Verse 485]

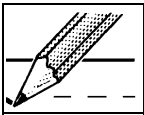
# LESSON 33—THE HOLY SPIRIT

## *Catechism Questions 153-159*



### Lesson Focus

*God the Holy Spirit is the third Person of the Holy Trinity, who works faith in us to trust in Christ for salvation.*



### Study Questions

- 1) Draw lines to match the articles of the Creed with the Persons of the Trinity and their special work. See pages 13-15 for help with the special works of each Person.

1st Article	Son	Sanctification
2nd Article	Father	Creation
3rd Article	Holy Spirit	Redemption

- 2) The Holy Spirit is the third *serpon* \_\_\_\_\_ in the Holy Trinity. [Catechism Question 154]
- 3) The Holy Spirit is true \_\_\_\_\_ with the Father and the Son. [Catechism Question 154]
- 4) True/False The Holy Spirit is merely the power or energy of God. [Catechism Question 154]
- 5) In Matthew 28:19, Jesus commands us to make disciples by baptizing and teaching in the name of the \_\_\_\_\_, and of the \_\_\_\_\_, and of the \_\_\_\_\_ . [Bible Verse 542]
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ We know the Holy Spirit is God because the Scriptures clearly call Him God, teaching that the Holy Spirit: a) has divine names; b) possesses divine attributes (properties); c) does divine works (which only God can do); d) receives divine honor and glory; e) All of the above. [Catechism Question 155 A-D]



*The Holy Spirit Comes at Pentecost  
Luther's Small Catechism, 1545*

- 7) Which divine attribute or property does each of these Bible verses show that the Holy Spirit has: a) Eternity; b) Omniscience (knows all things); c) Omnipresence (present everywhere)? [Catechism Question 155B]
- \_\_\_\_\_ Where can I go from Your Spirit? Where can I flee from Your presence? If I go up to the heavens, You are there; if I make my bed in the depths, You are there. If I rise on the wings of the dawn, if I settle on the far side of the sea, even there Your hand will guide me, Your right hand will hold me fast. (Psalm 139:7-10, Bible Verse 545)
- \_\_\_\_\_ The Spirit searches all things, even the deep things of God. (1 Corinthians 2:10, Bible Verse 546)
- \_\_\_\_\_ Christ, who through the eternal Spirit offered Himself unblemished to God. (Hebrews 9:14, Bible Verse 547)
- 8) True/False Genesis 1:2 shows that the Holy Spirit is God because He was active in creation, which is a divine work that only God can do. [Bible Verse 548]
- 9) “Sanctification” means “to make holy.” Titus 3:5 teaches that one way through which the Holy Spirit makes us holy is “the washing of rebirth and renewal by the Holy Spirit.” Which Sacrament would that be a reference to? \_\_\_\_\_ [Bible Verse 549]
- 10) 1 Corinthians 6:11 also connects this same Sacrament with the sanctifying work of the Holy Spirit when it says, “You were \_\_\_\_\_, you were sanctified.” [Bible Verse 551]
- 11) We all need the Holy Spirit to begin and sustain this faith in us because, Scripture teaches, by nature we are spiritually *libnd* \_\_\_\_\_, *eadd* \_\_\_\_\_, and an *emyen* \_\_\_\_\_ of God. [Catechism Question 157]
- 12) True/False Catechism Question 157 quotes Luther’s explanation of the Third Article, which says, “I can by my own reason and strength believe in Jesus Christ, my Lord, and come to Him.” [Catechism Question 157]
- 13) Ephesians 2:1 uses this image to indicate how totally we spiritually powerless we are: “You were \_\_\_\_\_ in your transgressions and sins.” [Bible Verse 553]
- 14) \_\_\_\_\_ Romans 8:7 says that the sinful mind is a) favorable; b) hostile; c) inclined toward God. [Bible Verse 554]
- 15) Cross out, change and add words needed to make this quotation of Ephesians 2:8-9 correct [Bible Verse 555]:
- “For it is by works you have been saved, through faith—and this from yourselves, it is the gift of God—by works, so that you can boast.”
- 16) When Ephesians 2:8-9 says that “this” and “it” is the gift of God, what is the antecedent of “this” and “it” (the noun the pronouns refers back to)? \_\_\_\_\_ [Bible Verse 555]
- 17) True/False According to 1 Corinthians 12:3, it is possible to have faith in Jesus as Lord even without the power of the Holy Spirit. [Bible Verse 556]
- 18) To bring you to faith, the Holy Spirit has \_\_\_\_\_ you by the \_\_\_\_\_. [Catechism Question 158]

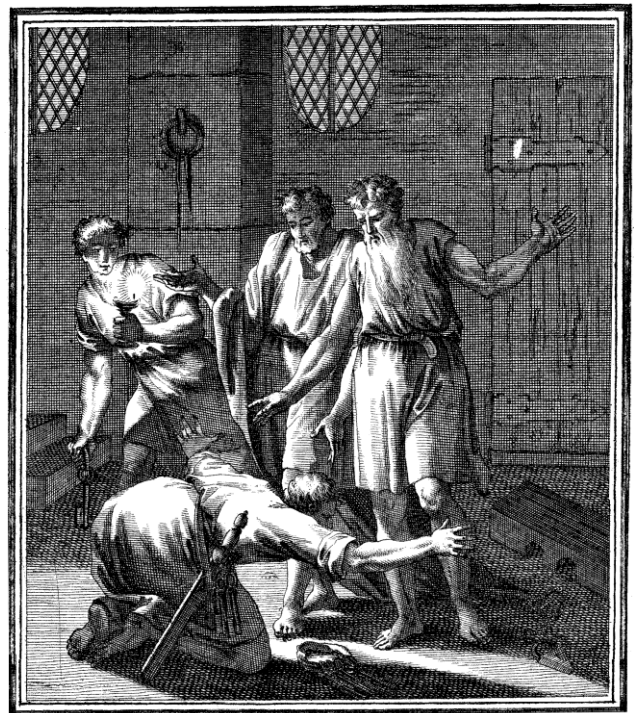
- 19) Romans 1:16 says that the Gospel is the *worep* \_\_\_\_\_ of God for the salvation of everyone who believes. [Bible Verse 557]
- 20) When we say that the Holy Spirit “enlightened me with His gifts,” we mean that He gives us *vasngi* \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge of Jesus. [Catechism Question 159]
- 21) 2 Corinthians 4:6 says that just as God made the light shine at the beginning of creation, He has made His light shine in our \_\_\_\_\_, that is, gave us faith in Jesus. [Bible Verse 561]
- 22) Romans 15:13 says that we “overflow with hope by the power of the \_\_\_\_\_.” [Bible Verse 563]



### **Searching the Scriptures—Acts 16:22-34**

Lesson Point—Through the Word and Sacrament the Holy Spirit brings the jailer at Philippi and his whole family to saving faith in Jesus.

- 1) Who are the two characters in the story who have been—wrongly—put in jail? (Acts 16:22-24)
  
- 2) What are these two doing while in jail? (Acts 16:25)



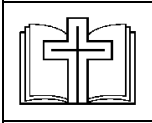
*Jailer at Philippi  
Pictorial Bible, 1695*

- 3) What miraculous thing then happens? (Acts 16:26)
  
- 4) What was the jailer going to do? Why? (Acts 16:27) Why do you think he would decide to do this?

- 5) What could Paul, Silas and the other prisoners have done? What do they do instead? (Acts 16:28)
  
- 6) What is the first question the jailer asks Paul and Silas? (Acts 16:29-30)
  
- 7) What is their response? (Acts 16:31)
  
- 8) When had the jailer himself already “overheard” the Gospel from Paul and Silas? (Acts 16:25)
  
- 9) What do Paul and Silas then do for the rest of the jailer’s family? (Acts 16:32)
  
- 10) What is the response of the jailer and his family to this Good News? (Acts 16:33)
  
- 11) In what verses do we see God the Holy Spirit working faith through:  
The Word of God:  
The Sacrament of Holy Baptism:

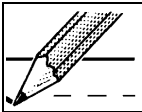
# LESSON 34—HE CALLS ME BY THE GOSPEL

## Catechism Questions 160-161



### Lesson Focus

*The Holy Spirit works conversion and saving faith in our hearts through the Gospel, the Good News of forgiveness through Christ proclaimed in the Word and Sacraments.*



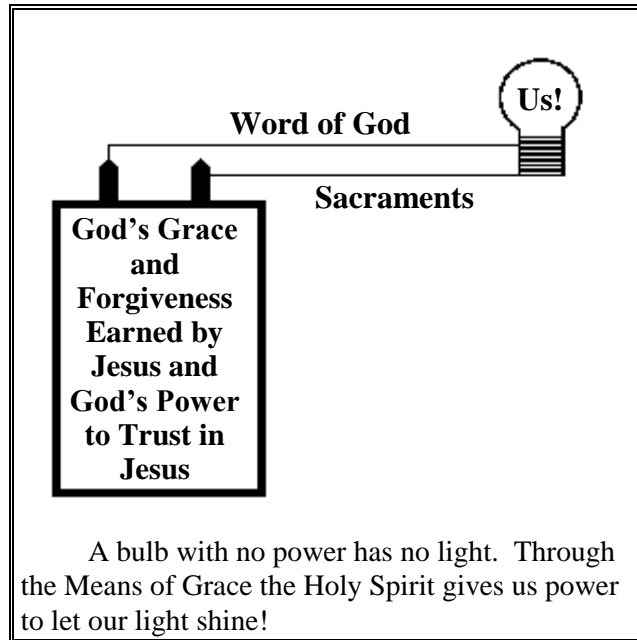
### Study Questions

- 1) Conversion literally means “being \_\_\_\_\_.” [Catechism Question 160]
- 2) According to Psalm 51:13, who is it that is being turned? \_\_\_\_\_ [Bible Verse 564]
- 3) What do you think they are being turned away from?
- 4) According to the same verse, whom are they being turned back to? \_\_\_\_\_ [Bible Verse 564]
- 5) Another word for conversion is “re\_\_\_\_\_,” which literally means “new \_\_\_\_\_.” [Catechism Question 160]
- 6) When Jesus speaks of being “born of water and the spirit” in John 3:5-6, it is an allusion to what Sacrament? [Bible Verse 565]
- 7) The \_\_\_\_\_ is the means by which the Holy Spirit offers us all the blessings of Christ and creates faith in us. [Catechism Question 161]
- 8) The Gospel includes the written and spoken \_\_\_\_\_ of the Gospel and the \_\_\_\_\_. [Catechism Question 161]
- 9) We call the written and spoken Word of the Gospel and the Sacraments the “*smaen* \_\_\_\_\_ of *ragec*\_\_\_\_\_.” [Note After Catechism Question 161]
- 10) \_\_\_\_\_ Romans 10:17 says that faith comes: a) you are just zapped by God; b) from hearing the message . . . through the word of Christ; c) from being a good person. [Bible Verse 567]



*Luther Preaching the Gospel  
Luther's Large Catechism, 1531*

11) Which of the two Sacrament does Titus 3:5 refer to when it says, “He saved us through the washing of rebirth and renewal by the Holy Spirit”? Holy \_\_\_\_\_ [Bible Verse 570]



### *Three Means of Grace*

<u><b>Word</b></u> 1) Gospel	<u><b>Sacraments</b></u> 2) Holy Baptism 3) Holy Communion
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### *Definition of “Sacrament”*

⇒ From the Greek *mysterion* and Latin *sacramentum* which both mean a “mystery”

“This is how one should regard us, as servants of Christ and stewards of the mysteries of God”  
 (1 Corinthians 4:1 English Standard Version)

1) *Acts with visible elements* (something you see, feel, taste, or touch)

What is the visible element in Holy Baptism? \_\_\_\_\_

What are the visible elements in Holy Communion? \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

2) *Instituted by Christ Himself*

Which Sacrament did Christ institute in Matthew 28:18-20? Holy \_\_\_\_\_

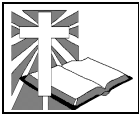
Which Sacrament did Christ institute in Matthew 26:26-28? Holy \_\_\_\_\_

3) *Promise of forgiveness is attached*

Which Sacrament is the promise of forgiveness attached to in Acts 2:38? Holy \_\_\_\_\_

Which Sacrament is the promise of forgiveness attached to in Matthew 26:28? Holy \_\_\_\_\_





## **Searching the Scriptures—Romans 10:13-17**

Lesson Point—The Holy Spirit works through the “message of Christ,” in the Word and Sacraments, to bring us to faith.

- 1) Paul begins this section in Romans 10:13 by quoting a promise from the Old Testament. What is this promise, and where in the Old Testament is it found? (Use the footnote in the Bible)

Promise:

Where found in Old Testament:

- 2) In this section, Paul asks what are called “rhetorical questions,” which are questions designed not so much for an answer but to make a point. What are the four rhetorical questions in Romans 10:14-15?

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•

•

- 3) What would be the answer to all these rhetorical questions in Romans 10:14-15?

- 4) What is the point Paul is trying to get across with these rhetorical questions?
- 5) Paul completes his line of reasoning in Romans 10:17 with two conclusions. What are these two conclusions?
- -



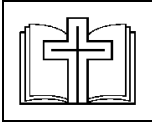
**Extra Exercise**

Put a “W” beside verses that show the Word of God is a Means of Grace, a “B” for those showing Baptism is a Means of Grace, and a “C” for those showing Communion is a Means of Grace. Some may have more than one letter.

- \_\_\_\_\_ “Faith comes from hearing the message.” (Romans 10:17)
- \_\_\_\_\_ “The Holy Scriptures, which are able to make you wise for salvation through faith in Christ Jesus.” (2 Timothy 3:15)
- \_\_\_\_\_ “He saved us through the washing of rebirth and renewal by the Holy Spirit.” (Titus 3:4-5)
- \_\_\_\_\_ “Baptism now saves us.” (1 Peter 3:21)
- \_\_\_\_\_ “While they were eating, Jesus took bread, gave thanks and broke it, and gave it to His disciples, saying, ‘Take and eat; this is My body.’ Then He took the cup, gave thanks and offered it to them, saying, ‘Drink from it, all of you. This is My blood of the covenant, which is poured out for many for the forgiveness of sins.’” (Matthew 26:26-27)
- \_\_\_\_\_ “For you have been born again . . . through the living and enduring word of God.” (1 Peter 1:23)
- \_\_\_\_\_ “Be baptized and have your sins washed away.” (Acts 22:16)
- \_\_\_\_\_ “The cup of blessing which we bless, is it not the communion of the blood of Christ? The bread which we break, is it not the communion of the body of Christ?” (1 Corinthians 10:16)
- \_\_\_\_\_ “Go and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit, and teaching them to obey everything I have commanded you.” (Matthew 28:19-20)

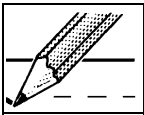
# LESSON 35—GIFTS AND FRUITS OF THE SPIRIT

## *Catechism Questions 162-168*



### Lesson Focus

*The Holy Spirit works a renewal in our lives so that we desire and strive to overcome sin and do good works.*



### Study Questions

- 1) According to the note beginning on the bottom of page 146, “sanctification” is used in two ways. The whole work of the Holy Spirit by which He brings us to faith and also enables is to lead a godly life is sanctification in the \_\_\_\_\_ sense [Note on Bottom of Page 146 and Top of Page 147].
- 2) In this lesson we are talking about that part of the Holy Spirit’s work by which He directs and empowers the believer to lead a godly life, which is called the \_\_\_\_\_ sense [Note on Bottom of Page 146 and Top of Page 147].
- 3) What two things do we pray to the Holy Spirit for in Psalm 51:10? [Bible Verse 573]
  - 1)
  - 2)
- 4) Paul says in Romans 8:9 that, if we belong to Christ, we are not controlled by the \_\_\_\_\_ but by the Spirit. [Bible Verse 574]
- 5) What are the nine “fruits of the Spirit,” that is good works the Holy Spirit will empower in your life, listed in Galatians 5:22-23? [Bible Verse 576]

1)	4)	7)
2)	5)	8)
3)	6)	9)
- 6) Ephesians 2:10 says that we are “created in Christ Jesus to do \_\_\_\_\_ .” [Bible Verse 577]
- 7) True/False In God’s sight a good work is only whatever a pastor (preferably Lutheran) has evaluated and ruled worthy of being a good work. [Catechism Question 163]

- 8) The four criteria for determining a good work are: [Catechism Question 163]
- A) It must be done by a believer in Christ, otherwise known as a \_\_\_\_\_ of God;
  - B) It must be done in \_\_\_\_\_;
  - C) It must be done according to, that is not conflict with the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - D) It must be done for the \_\_\_\_\_ of God or for the benefit of his or her \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9) \_\_\_\_\_ Hebrews 11:6 says that without faith: A) It takes more good works to please God; B) It is impossible to please God. [Bible Verse 579]
- 10) True/False Jesus says in John 15:5, “Apart from Me you can do nothing.” [Bible Verse 580]
- 11) True/False According to Jesus’ words in Matthew 15:9, if we follow “rules taught by men” instead of the teachings of God’s word, we worship God “in vain.” [Bible Verse 581]
- 12) Through the Word and Sacraments the Holy Spirit gives to all Christians the most precious gifts, especially: [Catechism Question 164 A]
- 1)
  - 2)
  - 3)
- 13) True/False In Apostolic times, that is, when the original Apostles were still living, God also gave some Christians the gift to perform miraculous signs and wonders. [Catechism Question 164 B]
- 14) 2 Corinthians 12:12 says that signs, wonders, and miracles are things that mark an \_\_\_\_\_. [Bible Verse 585]
- 15) Who is it that keeps you in the true faith? [Catechism Question 165]
- 16) He doesn’t just “zap” you with faith out of the blue, but keeps you in the true faith by the \_\_\_\_\_, which is found only in the written and spoken Word of God and the Sacraments. [Catechism Question 165]
- 17) True/False Philippians 1:6 says that God began the good work (of faith) in you, but now it is up to you to carry it on to completion. [Bible Verse 587]
- 18) The Holy Spirit also “calls, gathers, enlightens, and sanctifies the whole \_\_\_\_\_ on earth, and keeps it with Jesus Christ in the one true faith.” [Catechism Question 166]
- 19) True/False God the Holy Spirit does not want to convert all people. [Catechism Question 167]

- 20) In Ezekiel 33:11, what does God say that He wants the wicked to do? [Bible Verse 591]
- 21) \_\_\_\_\_ 1 Timothy 2:4 says that God wants: a) some; b) selected; c) all men to be saved and to come to a knowledge of the truth. [Bible Verse 592]
- 22) 2 Peter 3:9 says that the Lord does not want anyone to *repshi* \_\_\_\_\_, but everyone to come to *perencentia* \_\_\_\_\_. [Bible Verse 593]

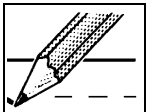
# LESSON 36—THE HOLY CHRISTIAN CHURCH

## Catechism Questions 169-174



### Lesson Focus

*When we speak of the Holy Christian “Church,” we don’t just mean a building, or an earthly organization, or a congregation. The “Church” is really all people across all possible divides, such as language, location, culture, and even time and the greatest divide of death itself, who trust in Christ as their Savior. We along with all believers of past, present and future make up the Holy Christian Church.*



### Study Questions



*Man Entering Church  
Tract of Luther’s  
Sermon on Grace, 1518*

- 1) Match the following to the different meanings of our word “Church” (may be more than one answer):
- a) Building
  - b) Worship service
  - c) People
  - d) Local congregational organization
  - e) Larger grouping of congregations
  - f) Universal fellowship of all believers who trust in Christ

\_\_\_\_\_ Church is at 10:00am.

\_\_\_\_\_ The church is on Main Street.

\_\_\_\_\_ Worldwide there are over 80 million members of the Lutheran Church.

\_\_\_\_\_ The Christian Church is all those who trust in Jesus.

\_\_\_\_\_ The church has really been helpful while I’ve been sick, taking me to the doctor, bringing me meals, cleaning my house, and many other wonderful things.

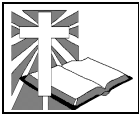
\_\_\_\_\_ I love the stained glass windows in that church.

\_\_\_\_\_ Whenever a person comes to faith in Christ, he or she becomes a member of the Holy Christian Church.

- \_\_\_\_\_ The church voted to call a new pastor.
- \_\_\_\_\_ We sang some of my favorite hymns in church today.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The church decided to paint the church white.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Christians should find a church to join that agrees with the teachings of the Bible and then regularly go to church there.
- 2) The Holy Christian Church is the communion of saints, that is, the \_\_\_\_\_ of those who \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_. [Catechism Question 169]
  - 3) Ephesians 2:19-22 compares the invisible Christian Church to a temple with Christians as the stones, built on the foundation of the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_ Himself as the chief Cornerstone. [Bible Verse 596]
  - 4) True/False All believers in Christ, but only believers, are members of the Church (invisible Church). [Catechism Question 169]
  - 5) Romans 12:4-5 says that the invisible Christian Church is like the \_\_\_\_\_ of Christ. [Bible Verse 603]
  - 6) \_\_\_\_\_ Because faith, which makes people members of the Church, is invisible, the Christian Church is a) visible b) invisible to human eyes. [Catechism Question 170A]
  - 7) In Luke 17:20-21, Jesus says, “The kingdom of God is *nithwi* \_\_\_\_\_ you.” [Bible Verse 599]
  - 8) \_\_\_\_\_ The Scriptures assure us that a) clever marketing techniques b) the Holy Spirit c) dynamic pastors continues to gather and preserve the Church. [Catechism Question 170B]
  - 9) In Matthew 16:18 as quoted in the *Small Catechism* [Bible Verse 601], it seems as though Peter himself is the “rock” on which Christ will build His Church. However, the entire passage makes clear that Christ builds His Church not on the *person* of Peter but on the *doctrine* confessed by Peter in Matthew 16:16, “You are the Christ, the Son of the living God.” It is this *doctrine* that is the “rock” on which our faith and the Church itself is built. Jesus promises, “On this rock I will build My Church, and the gates of Hades will not overcome it,” which is another way of saying, “All the forces of \_\_\_\_\_ will not overcome it.”
  - 10) In Acts 2:41, 47, who is it that “added to their number daily those who were being saved”? \_\_\_\_\_ [Bible Verse 602]
  - 11) Though we use the word “church” in many different ways, in the true sense of the word, referring to the spiritual body of believers, there are how many churches? \_\_\_\_\_ [Catechism Question 171]
  - 12) Who is the one and only head of this Church? \_\_\_\_\_ [Catechism Question 171]
  - 13) One of the symbolic images the New Testament used for the Church is that the Church is like a *yodb* \_\_\_\_\_ [Bible Verse 603], with Christ like the *adhe* \_\_\_\_\_ [Bible Verse 605].
  - 14) True/False In Ephesians 4:3-6, Paul encourages religious diversity by saying that, “There are many Lords, many faiths, many baptisms, many Gods.” [Bible Verse 604]

- 15) The Church is called “holy” because it is made up of “saints” or holy people. Catechism Question 172 defines “saints” as, “believers who . . .
- 16) According to Ephesians 5:25-27, what do Christ do because He loved the Church: “\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ for her.” [Bible Verse 606]
- 17) Which of the two Sacraments is referenced in Ephesians 5:25-27? \_\_\_\_\_ What are the words used to describe this Sacrament? [Bible Verse 606]
- 18) According to Ephesians 5:25-27, what does the Sacrament of Baptism do for us? How does it make us in the sight of God?
- 19) The Church is called “Christian” because it belongs to \_\_\_\_\_. [Catechism Question 173]
- 20) The New Testament also uses the image of a building to symbolize the Church. According to 1 Corinthians 3:11, what is the foundation upon which the Church is built? \_\_\_\_\_ [Bible Verse 608]
- 21) Ephesians 2:20 changes this image a little, with Christ’s apostles and prophets as the foundation and “Christ Jesus Himself as the chief *cornerstone* \_\_\_\_\_.” [Bible Verse 609]
- 22) In our English translation of the Apostles and Nicene Creeds we say that we believe in “the Holy *Christian* Church,” but in most other denominations this is translated as “the holy *catholic* Church.” Some synonyms the thesaurus lists for “catholic” are “global, worldwide, all-inclusive.” Properly speaking, “the holy catholic Church” (with a lower case “c” for “catholic”) in the Creeds does not refer to any particular *denomination*, such as the Roman Catholic Church, but rather to the fact that the Church is *universal* \_\_\_\_\_. [Note on the Middle of Page 156]
- 23) The Church exists throughout the \_\_\_\_\_, wherever the \_\_\_\_\_ is preached. [Note on the Middle of Page 156]
- 24) The Gospel and the Sacraments are called the “\_\_\_\_\_ of the Church.” This means that wherever “the Gospel is preached in its purity and the holy sacraments are administered according to the Gospel” the Church will exist. But even the most marvelous organization that calls itself a church is not truly the Church without them. [Catechism Question 174]





## Searching the Scriptures

Match these symbolic images for the Church in the New Testament with the following passages.

The Church is like . . .

- a) *Body of Christ*, with Christ as the Head and each of us as the different parts of the body
- b) *Holy temple*, with Christ as the cornerstone and us as the building stones
- c) *Flock* with Christ as the great Good Shepherd and pastors as His undershepherds
- d) *Bride*, with Christ as the Bridegroom

\_\_\_\_\_ 1 Corinthians 12:27

\_\_\_\_\_ 1 Peter 5:2-4

\_\_\_\_\_ Ephesians 2:19-22

\_\_\_\_\_ 1 Peter 2:5

\_\_\_\_\_ Ephesians 1:22-23

\_\_\_\_\_ 1 Corinthians 3:16

\_\_\_\_\_ Ephesians 5:28-30

\_\_\_\_\_ Revelation 19:7

\_\_\_\_\_ Luke 12:32

\_\_\_\_\_ Ephesians 5:25-27

\_\_\_\_\_ Romans 12:4-5

\_\_\_\_\_ 1 Corinthians 12:12

\_\_\_\_\_ Acts 20:28

\_\_\_\_\_ Ephesians 4:16

\_\_\_\_\_ Revelation 21:2

\_\_\_\_\_ John 10:11

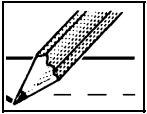
# LESSON 37—VISIBLE CHURCHES AND THE “INVISIBLE” OR “HIDDEN” CHURCH

## *Catechism Questions 175-179*



### **Lesson Focus**

*The Holy Christian Church is a spiritual fellowship that includes all those who have faith in Christ. Because we cannot see into peoples' hearts, whether or not they have true faith, the Church remains “invisible” or “hidden” in this world.*



### **Study Questions**

- 1) What are the four things the word *church* is also used to indicate? [Catechism Question 175]
  - A)
  - B)
  - C)
  - D)
- 2) Local, visible gatherings around the means of grace are called “churches” because there \_\_\_\_\_ are gathered around the Word and sacraments. [Catechism Question 176]
- 3) In Matthew 28:19-20, what is Jesus two-part plan for making disciples? [Bible Verse 612]

“ \_\_\_\_\_ them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit”

“And \_\_\_\_\_ them to obey everything I have commanded you.”
- 4) Match the following with the two halves of 1 Corinthians 1:2 [Bible Verse 613]:
  - a) “To the church of God in Corinth”
  - b) “Together with all those everywhere who call on the name of our Lord Jesus Christ—their Lord and ours”

\_\_\_\_\_ Local, visible assembly or “church” located at Corinth

\_\_\_\_\_ Invisible fellowship of all believers

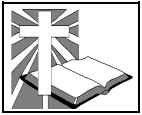
\_\_\_\_\_ *Cannot* create a membership list for this group

\_\_\_\_\_ *Could* create a membership list for this group

\_\_\_\_\_ *We* are included in this group

- 5) True/False The visible church is the whole number of those who use the word of God and profess the Christian faith, and among them there are only true Christians and no unbelievers. [Catechism Question 177]
- 6) Although we talk about the “visible” and “invisible” church, there is only \_\_\_\_\_ Church, \_\_\_\_\_ believers in Christ. [Catechism Question 178]
- 7) The visible gathering is called “church” because of the *liveesrbe* \_\_\_\_\_ gathered around the means of grace in an assembly in which there *are / are not* (circle one) also hypocrites. [Catechism Question 178]
- 8) The Scriptures teach that we should seek always to be and remain members of the \_\_\_\_\_ Church, Christ’s body, by sincere \_\_\_\_\_ in Christ, our Savior. [Catechism Question 179A]
- 9) In John 15:5, Jesus says that He is like the *nevi* \_\_\_\_\_ and we are like the *rachnesb* \_\_\_\_\_ and that we must *mernai* \_\_\_\_\_ in Him. [Bible Verse 614]
- 10) A religious denomination is a church body or organization with a distinct \_\_\_\_\_ and distinct body of \_\_\_\_\_. [Note at Top of Page 159]
- 11) In selecting which church or visible church or denomination to be associated with, what are the two things the Scriptures teach we should base our decision on [Catechism Question 179B]:  
 “Professes and teaches all of the Bible’s \_\_\_\_\_ purely”  
 “Administers the \_\_\_\_\_ according to Christ’s institution”
- 12) \_\_\_\_\_ The Scriptures teach that we should be faithful to that visible church, or denomination, which professes and teaches a) some b) most c) all the Bible’s doctrine purely and administers the sacraments according to Christ’s institution. [Catechism Question 179B]
- 13) According to Jesus in John 8:31-32, what makes us really His disciples? [Bible Verse 616]
- 14) \_\_\_\_\_ Jesus says in John 8:31-32 that if we hold to His teaching we will: a) know the truth; b) come close to the truth; c) have some idea of the truth. [Bible Verse 616]
- 15) We should *daovi* \_\_\_\_\_ false teachers and false churches, and all organizations that promote a religion that is contrary to God’s Word. [Catechism Question 179C]
- 16) Jesus warns us in Matthew 7:15-16 to “watch out for \_\_\_\_\_.” [Bible Verse 619]
- 17) What imagery does Jesus use in Matthew 7:15-16 [Bible Verse 619] to say that false prophets:
  - Pretend to be true Christians: “They come to you in \_\_\_\_\_”
  - Are really trying to trick you and turn you away from the true faith: “But inwardly they are \_\_\_\_\_.”

- 18) True/False Paul says in Galatians 1:8 that if an angel from heaven appears we should listen to them, even if what they say doesn't agree with the Bible. [Bible Verse 622]
- 19) In 2 Timothy 4:3, Paul warns Pastor Timothy that the time will come when men will not put up with *nousd roctenid* \_\_\_\_\_. [Bible Verse 623]
- 20) In 1 John 4:1, John says that we should not believe every spirit but “\_\_\_\_\_ the sprits to see whether they are from God, because many \_\_\_\_\_ have gone out into the world.” [Bible Verse 624]
- 21) We should maintain and extend God's Church by [Catechism Question 179D]:
- A)
  - B)
  - C)
  - D)



### **Searching the Scriptures—Matthew 13:47-50**

Lesson Point—There are hypocrites within the visible Christian church who are not actually part of the Holy Christian Church.

- 1) The net in this parable symbolizes the visible Christian church in this world. What do the *good* fish symbolize?
- 2) What do the *bad* fish symbolize?
- 3) So, whom does the visible Christian church in this world include?
- 4) Like fishermen separating the good and bad fish, who will finally separate out believers and unbelievers in the visible church, and when?

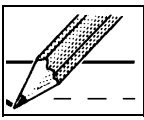
# LESSON 38—THE FORGIVENESS OF SINS

## *Catechism Questions 180-186*



### **Lesson Focus**

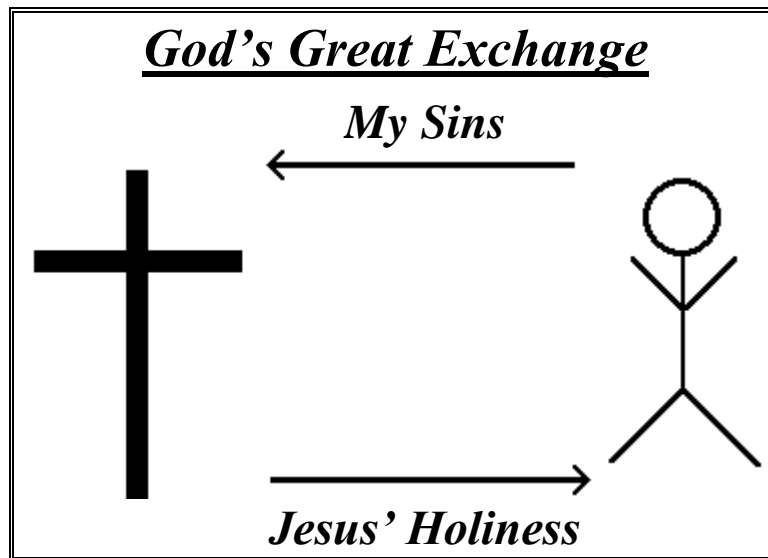
*The number one teaching that sets Christianity apart from every other religion in the world is expressed in the Apostles Creed in four simple, beautiful words: “I believe in the forgiveness of sins”!*



### **Study Questions**

- 1) Through Christ God has declared pardon and forgiveness of sins to whom? [Catechism Question 180]
  
- 2) 2 Corinthians 5:19 says that God was reconciling the *lowdr* \_\_\_\_\_ to Himself in Christ. Who is left out of that? [Bible Verse 633]
  
- 3) God forgives sins because He is merciful and because of \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ for sinners. [Catechism Question 181]
  
- 4) According to John 3:16, what did God do because He so loved the world? [Bible Verse 635]
  
- 5) Jesus is speaking in John 3:16. What does He promise *you* and all who believe in Him? [Bible Verse 635]
  
- 6) “Redemption” means to “buy back.” According to Ephesians 1:7, with what did Christ buy you back? “We have redemption through His *dobol* \_\_\_\_\_.” [Bible Verse 636]
  
- 7) “Atonement” means to do something good to make up for something bad. According to 1 John 2:2, Jesus is the “atoning sacrifice” to make up for whose sins? [Bible Verse 637]

- 8) Like charging a debt on someone else's credit card, to whom have our sins be charged?  
[Catechism Question 182]
- 9) But there's more! Your account doesn't just have a zero balance in the sight of God. That alone wouldn't be enough to make you worthy to enter heaven. But it wasn't just that your sins were charged to Christ, His righteousness has also been imputed or \_\_\_\_\_ to you. So when God looks on you He sees you as worthy to enter heaven because Christ earned it for you!  
[Catechism Question 182]
- 10) In Lesson 31 we had this graph of "God's Great Exchange" that shows how Jesus earned for you forgiveness of all your sins and a place in heaven:



- 11) From 2 Corinthians 5:21, write out the two parts—separated by the comma—of "God's Great Exchange" [Bible Verse 638]:
- Our Sins Placed Upon Jesus:
- Jesus' Holiness Credited to Us:
- 12) "Justification" means "to make just," "to make right." According to Romans 4:25, Jesus was "delivered over to death for our \_\_\_\_\_ and raised to life for our \_\_\_\_\_" [Bible Verse 640]
- 13) The word "Gospel" means "Good News." What does God offer in the Gospel that makes it Good News? [Catechism Question 183]

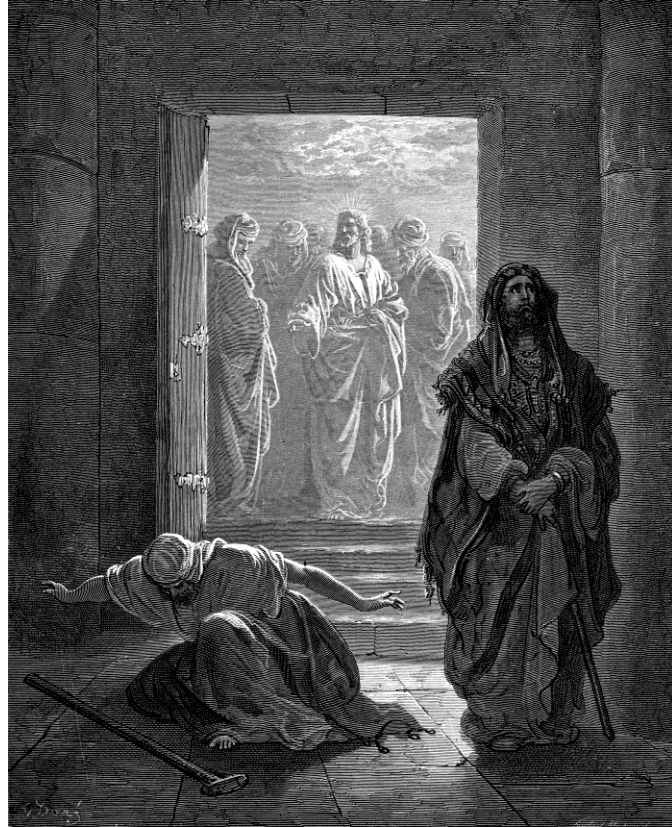
- 14) True/False Jesus says in Luke 24:47 that “repentance and the chance to earn forgiveness of sins” will be preached in His name to all nations. [Bible Verse 641]
- 15) You receive this forgiveness of sins through \_\_\_\_\_, that is, by believing the Gospel. [Catechism Question 184]
- 16) \_\_\_\_\_ Romans 3:28 says that we are justified by a) faith; b) observing the law; c) both of the above. [Bible Verse 645]
- 17) You can and should be sure of the forgiveness of your sins because [Catechism Question 185]:
- 18) According to Romans 8:38-39, put a check by the following that will be able to separate us from the love of God in Christ Jesus our Lord [Bible Verse 647]:
- |              |                  |                                     |
|--------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| _____ death  | _____ present    | _____ depth                         |
| _____ life   | _____ future     | _____ anything else in all creation |
| _____ angels | _____ any powers |                                     |
| _____ demons | _____ height     |                                     |
- 19) This teaching of justification by grace, for Christ’s sake is the *stom proantmit* \_\_\_\_\_ doctrine of the Christian religion. [Catechism Question 186A]
- 20) According to Acts 4:12, who else is salvation found in besides Jesus Christ? [Bible Verse 649]
- 21) According to Acts 10:43, what does everyone who believes in Jesus Christ receive through His name, that is, through faith in Him? [Bible Verse 650]
- 22) All false religions teach not salvation by grace, for Christ’s sake, but earning salvation by your own *krows* \_\_\_\_\_. [Catechism Question 186B]
- 23) A “penitent sinner” is one who is sorry for their sins. Only this teaching of salvation by grace, for Christ’s sake gives enduring or lasting *foremot* \_\_\_\_\_ to the penitent sinner. [Catechism Question 186C]
- 24) Finally, the teaching of justification by grace, for Christ’s sake gives all glory to whom for our salvation? [Catechism Question 186D]



## Searching the Scriptures—Luke 18:9-14

Lesson Point—Rely not on your works but on Christ alone for salvation.

- 1) Who are the two characters in this story?
- 2) Which one of the two did most people probably consider to be a “good” person?
- 3) Who is the first one relying on to save him, God or himself?
- 4) Who is the second one relying on to save him, God or himself?



*Two Men in the Temple*  
*Gustave Doré 1872*

- 5) Which one of the two is a “penitent sinner,” sorry for his sins?
- 6) Which one went home justified before God?



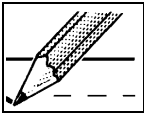
# LESSON 39—THE LIFE EVERLASTING

## *Catechism Questions 190-192*



### **Lesson Focus**

*Jesus will take us to be with Him forever in the perfect paradise of heaven.*



### **Study Questions**

- 1) To whom does God give eternal life? [Catechism Question 190A]
  
- 2) In John 3:36, Jesus promises, “Whoever believes in the Son has \_\_\_\_\_,” but He also warns, “whoever \_\_\_\_\_ the Son will not see life, for God’s wrath remains on him.” [Bible Verse 670]
  
- 3) Scripture teaches that at the time of death the \_\_\_\_\_ of a believer is immediately with Christ in \_\_\_\_\_. [Catechism Question 190B]
  
- 4) According to Ecclesiastes 12:7, what happens to our bodies and souls, or spirits, when we die? [Bible Verse 671]  
  
Our Bodies: “The dust returns to the \_\_\_\_\_ it came from.”  
  
Our Souls: “And the spirit returns to \_\_\_\_\_ who gave it.”
  
- 5) Jesus told the thief dying beside Him on a cross, “I tell you the truth, *yodat* \_\_\_\_\_ you will be with Me in *rapdasie* \_\_\_\_\_.” [Bible Verse 672]
  
- 6) In Philippians 1:23-24, Paul says that he does not fear but actually anticipates death, because upon death his soul will “depart and be with \_\_\_\_\_.” [Bible Verse 674]
  
- 7) Scripture teaches our souls will be reunited with our resurrected bodies at the Last Day, and then “the believers in both \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ will begin the full enjoyment of being with Christ forever.” [Catechism Question 190C]
  
- 8) In 1 Corinthians 15:51-52, Paul says that when the “last trumpet” sounds “the dead will be raised \_\_\_\_\_,” meaning that our bodies will be changed in such a way that they will never again die or decay. [Bible Verse 676]
  
- 9) “I have been chosen to eternal life out of pure \_\_\_\_\_ in Christ,” which means eternal life is not something we earn or deserve but is a free gift of God. [Catechism Question 191]

- 10) \_\_\_\_\_ Since before the creation of the world, God chose you in Christ to be saved. This eternal election of grace is called a) procrastination; b) predestination; c) propagation. [Catechism Question 191]
- 11) At the end of the explanation of the Third Article of the Apostles' Creed we say, "This is most certainly true" because all that we confess in this article is plainly taught in the \_\_\_\_\_ and therefore we firmly believe it. [Catechism Question 192]



### **Searching the Scriptures**

Match the Bible verses with the thoughts expressed. Each may be used more than once.

- |  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| a) Luke 23:43                            | i) Luke 20:36          |
| b) John 14:1-6                           | j) Romans 8:18         |
| c) Philippians 1:21-23                   | k) Romans 8:38-39      |
| d) Isaiah 35:10 (Zion stands for heaven) | l) John 10:27-28       |
| e) Revelation 7:9-17                     | m) John 11:25          |
| f) Revelation 21:1-4                     | n) John 3:16           |
| g) Romans 6:23b                          | o) 1 Corinthians 13:12 |
| h) 1 Thessalonians 4:16-17               | p) 1 John 3:2          |

- \_\_\_\_\_ When we—and all those who trust in Jesus—die, our souls go directly to be with Him in the heavenly paradise.
- \_\_\_\_\_ In heaven we will see God face to face.
- \_\_\_\_\_ In heaven we will know all things.
- \_\_\_\_\_ We will have eternal life in heaven.
- \_\_\_\_\_ In heaven we will have complete joy and happiness.
- \_\_\_\_\_ There will be no more pain, crying, death, etc. in heaven.
- \_\_\_\_\_ In heaven we will experience perfect glory.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Jesus promises to take us to heaven.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Not even death will separate us from Jesus.



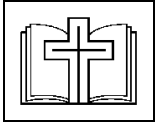
### Extra Exercise

It is important to note that although God does predestine the elect in Christ to eternal life, as explained briefly in Catechism Question 191, God does *not* predestine anyone to damnation. That is, He does *not* determine in advance that some people will go to hell. This is a mystery in the Bible. According to our way of thinking, if God gets the *credit* for us going to heaven, logically He should get the *blame* for people going to hell. Or if we get the *blame* for going to hell, we should get at least some of the *credit* for going to heaven. But the Bible teaches something that doesn't make sense according to our human logic and reason. Look up the Bible verses referenced in this table.

	<b>Heaven</b>	<b>Hell</b>
<b>God</b>	God gets all of the credit when for anyone going to heaven. <i>Ephesians 2:8-9</i>	God gets none of the blame for anyone going to hell. <i>1 Timothy 2:3-4</i> <i>John 3:16</i>
<b>Man</b>	Man gets none of the credit for going to heaven. <i>Romans 3:20</i>	Man gets all the blame for going to hell. <i>John 3:18</i>

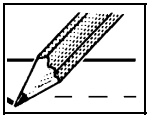
# LESSON 40—THE PRIVILEGE OF PRAYER

## *Catechism Questions 193-198*



### Lesson Focus

*Christians have the special privilege of coming to God in prayer, like a child coming with troubles and need to a loving father.*



### Study Questions

- 1) Jesus promises in Matthew 7:7-8, “\_\_\_\_\_ and it will be given to you; \_\_\_\_\_ and you will find; \_\_\_\_\_ and the door will be opened to you.” [Bible Verse 684]
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ Paul says in 1 Thessalonians 5:16-18 that we should: a) Be joyful always; b) pray continually; c) give thanks in all circumstances; d) all of the above. [Bible Verse 685]
- 3) Prayer is *keasping* \_\_\_\_\_ to God in *sword* \_\_\_\_\_ and *sghoutht* \_\_\_\_\_. [Catechism Question 194]
- 4) Psalm 19:14 describes prayer as, “The \_\_\_\_\_ of my mouth and the \_\_\_\_\_ of my heart.” [Bible Verse 686]
- 5) True/False It doesn’t really matter which God we pray to, as long as we’re sincere. [Catechism Question 195]
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ Which of the following should we *not* pray to: a) idols; b) saints; c) anything God has created; d) all of the above. [Catechism Question 195]
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ In 1 John 5:20-21 we are told, “Keep yourself from: a) laziness; b) greed; c) idols; d) all of the above. [Bible Verse 689]
- 8) True/False Only those who believe in Jesus may pray to God and expect to be heard. [Catechism Question 196]
- 9) We generally end our prayers with something like “in Jesus name” because Jesus promises in John 14:13-14, “I will do whatever you ask \_\_\_\_\_.” [Bible Verse 691]
- 10) As part of our prayers we not only ask for God’s blessings but also *sripea* \_\_\_\_\_ and *kanth* \_\_\_\_\_ God for who He is and what He has done. [Catechism Question 197]
- 11) \_\_\_\_\_ Paul says in Philippians 4:6, “Do not be anxious about anything, but in: a) everything; b) some things; c) most things, by prayer and petition, with thanksgiving, present your requests to God.” [Bible Verse 693]

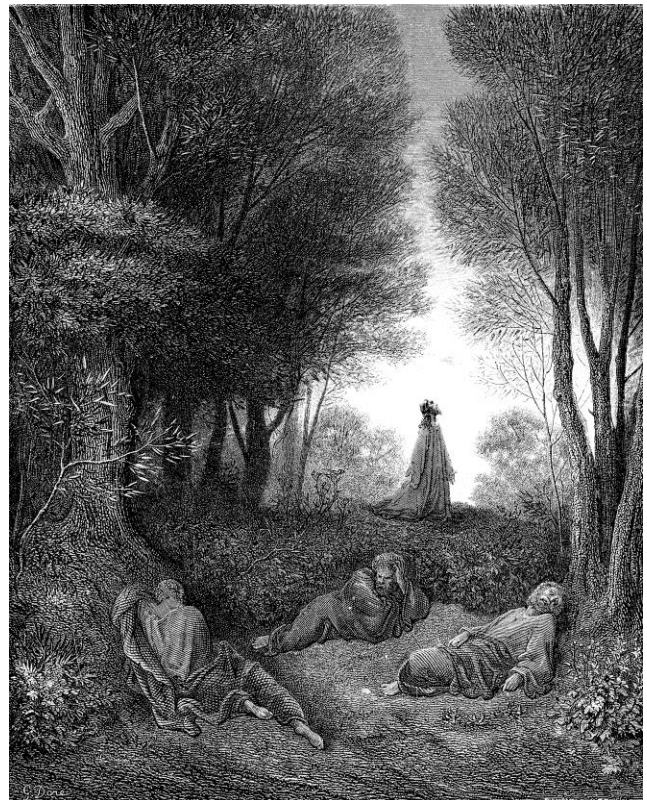
- 12) To pray “in the name of Jesus” means more than just saying the words “in Jesus’ name.” It also means that we have *afthi* \_\_\_\_\_ in Him as our *dreereme* \_\_\_\_\_. [Catechism Question 198A]
- 13) We should pray with \_\_\_\_\_, that is with firm trust that for Jesus sake our prayers will be answered. [Catechism Question 198B]
- 14) James 1:6-7 says, “When he asks, he must \_\_\_\_\_ and not doubt.” [Bible Verse 697]
- 15) Finally, we should pray for that which is according to God’s revealed \_\_\_\_\_. [Catechism Question 198C]
- 16) 1 John 5:14 promises, “This is the confidence we have in approaching God: that if we ask anything \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, He hears us.” [Bible Verse 701]



### **Searching the Scriptures—Matthew 26:36-44**

Lesson Point—Jesus Himself sets for us an example of prayer when facing His own suffering, crucifixion, and death, and by praying, “May Your will be done.”

- 1) In addition to Jesus, which three disciples are the main characters in the story?
- 2) The prayer in the Garden of Gethsemane took place just hours before Jesus’ crucifixion and death. How does Jesus feel?
- 3) When facing this situation, what does Jesus do?



*Jesus Praying in the Garden of Gethsemane  
Gustave Doré, 1872*

- 4) The “cup” in the story, which Jesus asks to be taken away if possible, is symbolic of His suffering and death. Each time after asking, “My Father, if it is possible, may this cup be taken from Me,” what does Jesus immediately add?

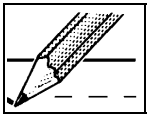
# LESSON 41—LORD, TEACH US TO PRAY

## *Catechism Questions 199-204*



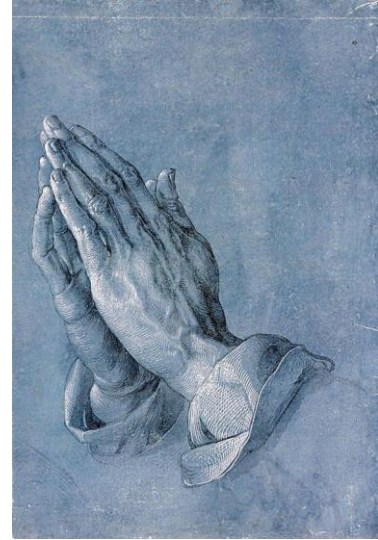
### Lesson Focus

God tells us what we are to pray for and how we are to pray.



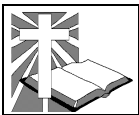
### Study Questions

- 1) God the \_\_\_\_\_ prays with us and for us. [Catechism Question 199]
- 2) Romans 8:26 says that when we do not know what we ought to pray for the Spirit Himself *centierseed* \_\_\_\_\_ for us. [Bible Verse 702]
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ God hears the prayers of all: a) good people; b) Christians; c) believers in some god, even if not Christian; d) all of the above. [Catechism Question 200]
- 4) God answers our prayers in His own \_\_\_\_\_ and at His own \_\_\_\_\_. [Catechism Question 200]
- 5) For what and whom does Paul tell us to make “request, prayers, intercessions and thanksgivings” for in 1 Timothy 2:1-2? [Bible Verse 705]
  - a) For . . .
  - b) For . . .
  - c) That we may . . .
- 6) True/False In Matthew 5:44 in the Sermon on the Mount, Jesus tells His followers to, “Get revenge on those who persecute you.” [Bible Verse 706]
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ Of the following, whom should we *not* pray for? a) ourselves and for all other people; b) even for our enemies; c) for the souls of the dead. [Catechism Question 201]
- 8) Hebrews 9:27 says that the reason we do not pray for the souls of the dead is because, “Man is destined to die once, and after that to face *gumtenjd* \_\_\_\_\_.” [Bible Verse 707]



*Praying Hands*  
Albrecht Dürer, 1508

- 9) We should pray everywhere, especially when we are \_\_\_\_\_, with our \_\_\_\_\_, and in \_\_\_\_\_. [Catechism Question 202]
- 10) Under Catechism Question 202, which of these Bible Verses emphasizes praying in private?  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 1 Timothy 2:8 [Bible Verse 708]  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Matthew 6:6 [Bible Verse 709]  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Luke 5:16 [Bible Verse 710]  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Acts 12:5 [Bible Verse 711]
- 11) \_\_\_\_\_ We should pray: a) regularly; b) frequently; c) especially in time of trouble; d) all of the above. [Catechism Question 203]
- 12) Paul says in 1 Thessalonians 5:17-18 that we should, “Pray \_\_\_\_\_, give thanks in all circumstances, for this is God’s will for you in Christ Jesus.” [Bible Verse 716]
- 13) In Psalm 50:15, at what times in our lives in particular does God tell us to call upon Him? “Call upon Me in the day of \_\_\_\_\_.” [Bible Verse 717]
- 14) When we call upon God at such times, what does He promise? “I will \_\_\_\_\_ you.” [Bible Verse 717]
- 15) What prayer did Jesus give us to show us how to pray? [Catechism Question 204]



### **Searching the Scriptures**

Lesson Point—Jesus Himself gives us an example of prayer in His own life.

- 1) Praying before a big decision or event: What does Luke 6:12-13 tell us Jesus did before appointing the 12 Apostles?
- 2) Praying with others, and in worship: What is all of John chapter 17, from the Last Supper?
- 3) Praying for yourself and for others: According to the section headings in the New International Version (1984 Edition), whom did Jesus pray for in:  
 John 17:1-5?  
 John 17:6-19?  
 John 17:20-26?

- 4) Praying not only with others, and in worship, but by yourself in private with God: What does Luke 5:16 tell us Jesus often did?
  
- 5) Pray for your enemies: In Luke 23:34, what did Jesus pray even for those who were nailing Him to the cross?
  
- 6) Pray in times of trouble: Just before praying in the Garden of Gethsemane, how did Jesus tell His disciples in Matthew 26:38 that He felt—and *why* He needed to pray?
  
- 7) Pray “Your will be done”: Jesus prays in the Garden of Gethsemane that the “cup,” representing His suffering and death, may be taken away from Him if possible. But how does He conclude the prayer in Matthew 26:39 and 26:42?



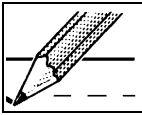
# LESSON 42—OUR FATHER WHO ART IN HEAVEN

## *Catechism Questions 205-207*



### **Lesson Focus**

*God invites us to call upon Him in prayer as dear children ask their dear father.*



### **Study Questions**

- 1) The word *Father* in the Lord's Prayer tells us that God loves us and wants us to pray to Him \_\_\_\_\_ and without \_\_\_\_\_. [Catechism Question 205]
- 2) 1 John 3:1 says, "How great is the love the Father has lavished on us that we should be called \_\_\_\_\_ of God. And that is what we are!" [Bible Verse 718]
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ Hebrews 4:16 says that we should approach the throne of grace with: a) fear; b) confidence; c) all of the above. [Bible Verse 721]
- 4) To what human relationship does Psalm 103:13 compare our relationship to God? [Bible Verse 722]
- 5) The word *our* in the Lord's Prayer when we pray "Our Father" means that in Jesus all *liveesreb* \_\_\_\_\_ are children of the one Father and should pray \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ one another. [Catechism Question 206]
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ Ephesians 4:6 says there is one God and Father of all, who is: a) over all; b) through all; c) in all; d) all of the above. [Bible Verse 723]
- 7) Galatians 3:26 says that through faith in Christ Jesus we are all \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_. [Bible Verse 724]
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ James 5:16 promises that the prayer of a righteous man—that is, anyone who trusts in Jesus—is: a) powerful; b) effective; c) all of the above. [Bible Verse 725]



*Jesus Teaching the Lord's Prayer  
Luther's Divine Songs, 1561*

- 9) \_\_\_\_\_ The words *who art in heaven* in the Lord’s Prayer assure us that our heavenly Father: a) is Lord over all; b) has the power to grant our prayers; c) all of the above. [Catechism Question 207]
- 10) True/False Although God is very powerful, Luke 1:37 says that some things are impossible, even for God. [Bible Verse 727]



### **Searching the Scriptures—Luke 15:11-24**

**Lesson Point**—Just as the father in the parable lovingly welcomes back his son, God our Father in heaven lovingly welcomes us back to Him.

- 1) Who are the three main characters in the parable?



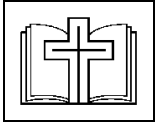
*Return of the Prodigal Son*  
Julius Schnorr von Carolsfeld, 1853

- 2) When would the sons normally get their share of the estate?
- 3) So, when the younger son asks for his share of the estate, he is basically saying, “It would be better for me if you were . . .”
- 4) Why would it be especially offensive for him to be forced to feed *pigs*?

- 5) Bible interpreters debate whether or not the son was *sincere* in his repentance, whether he really felt he had done something wrong against his father or was just saying what he had to, in order to get back into the family. What do you think? Why?
  
- 6) What actions does the father take to show his love?
  
- 7) In this parable, whom do you think is represented by:
  - a) The younger son?
  
  - b) The Father?
  
- 8) What does this parable say about “Our Father who art in heaven”?

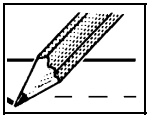
# LESSON 43—HALLOWED BE THY NAME

## *Catechism Questions 208-211*



### **Lesson Focus**

*We keep God's name holy when God's Word is taught in truth and purity, and we as the children of God also live a holy life according to it.*



### **Study Questions**

- 1) In his explanation to the First Petition of the Lord's Prayer, Luther explains that God's name is holy in \_\_\_\_\_, but we pray in this petition that it may be \_\_\_\_\_ holy among us also. [Box on Bottom of Page 176]
- 2) This petition, "Hallowed be Thy name," and the \_\_\_\_\_ Commandment both speak about the \_\_\_\_\_ of God. [Catechism Question 208]
- 3) Luther says in the *Large Catechism*, "In this petition we pray for exactly the same thing as God demands in the Second Commandment: that His name should not be taken in vain . . . but used \_\_\_\_\_ to the praise and glory of God." [Catechism Question 208]
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ Exodus 20:7 warns, "You shall not: a) speak; b) misuse; c) mispronounce the name of the Lord your God." [Bible Verse 729]
- 5) True/False Since God's name is God as He has revealed Himself to us, we cannot *make* His name holy, but we do pray that He would help us *keep* His name holy in our lives. [Catechism Question 209; emphasis added]
- 6) List the two ways that we keep God's name holy: [Catechism Question 210]
  - A)
  - B)
- 7) Regarding teaching God's Word in its truth and purity, Jeremiah 23:28 says, "Let the one who has My Word speak it *fulthai*fly \_\_\_\_\_." [Bible Verse 731]
- 8) Jesus says in John 17:17, "Your Word is \_\_\_\_\_." [Bible Verse 732]
- 9) Regarding living according to God's Word, Jesus says in Matthew 5:16, "Let your light \_\_\_\_\_ before men, that they may see your \_\_\_\_\_ and praise your Father in heaven." [Bible Verse 733]
- 10) We have been called by God to be His holy children, and Paul says in Ephesians 4:1 that we should live a life \_\_\_\_\_ of the calling we have received. [Bible Verse 734]

- 11) The word “profane” means to dishonor. List the two ways that God’s name is profaned:  
[Catechism Question 211]
- A)
- B)
- 12) Regarding *teaching* contrary to God’s Word, in Jeremiah 23:31, God describes false teachers as those who “\_\_\_\_\_ their own tongues and yet declare, ‘The Lord declares.’” [Bible Verse 735]
- 13) Regarding *living* contrary to God’s Word, in Romans 3:23-24 Paul asks, “Do you \_\_\_\_\_ God by breaking the law?” [Bible Verse 736]



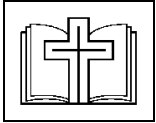
**Extra Exercise**

Draw lines to match the following names of God in the Bible to the Bible verse which speaks of that name:

Matthew 1:21	Father
Matthew 3:17	Son
Mark 8:29	Holy Spirit
John 1:29	Creator
John 10:11	Savior
Acts 13:52	Good Shepherd
Ephesians 4:6	King of Kings
Revelation 19:16	Redeemer
Isaiah 40:28	Jesus
Psalms 19:14	Christ
Psalms 25:5	Lamb of God

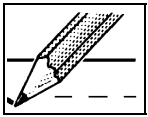
# LESSON 44—THY KINGDOM COME

## Catechism Questions 212-214



### Lesson Focus

*God's kingdom is like a trilogy, for it is a threefold kingdom of power, grace and glory. When we pray "Thy kingdom come" in the Lord's Prayer we are praying for His kingdom of grace—the Church—to increase on earth, and also that He will finally take us to heaven, as He has promised, to His eternal kingdom of glory.*



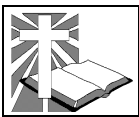
### Study Questions

- 1) Draw lines to match the following aspects of God's kingdom and the corresponding Bible verses [Bible Verses 737-738]:

God's Ruling as King Over the Whole Universe	Kingdom of Glory	Psalms 103:19
The Church on Earth	Kingdom of Grace	2 Timothy 4:18
The Church and Angels in Heaven	Kingdom of Power	John 3:5

- 2) True/False Speaking of God's kingdom of power, Psalm 103:19 says, "The Lord has established His throne in heaven, and His kingdom rules over most." [Bible Verse 737]
- 3) In John 3:5, Jesus says that incorporation into His kingdom of grace comes through the Sacrament of \_\_\_\_\_, which He describes as being "born of water and the Spirit." [Bible Verse 738]
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ Speaking of the kingdom of glory, St. Paul assures us in 2 Timothy 4:18 that the Lord will: a) rescue us from every evil attack; b) bring us safely into His heavenly kingdom; c) all of the above. [Bible Verse 739]
- 5) True/False When we pray "Thy kingdom come" in the Second Petition of the Lord's Prayer, we do not pray that God's kingdom of power would come, because that is already present everywhere. [Catechism Question 213]
- 6) When we pray "Thy kingdom come" in the Second Petition of the Lord's Prayer, we first of all are asking God to give us His Holy Spirit so that we believe His Word and lead \_\_\_\_\_ as members of His kingdom of \_\_\_\_\_. [Catechism Question 213A]
- 7) In Mark 1:15 Jesus invites us to enter God's kingdom of grace—the Church, all believers in Him—by calling us to "*preten* \_\_\_\_\_ and believe the *oogd wens* \_\_\_\_\_." [Bible Verse 740]

- 8) Colossians 1:13-14 says that God the Father has “rescued us from the dominion of darkness”—Satan’s hellish kingdom—“and brought us into the kingdom of the Son He loves, in whom we have *merdetipon* \_\_\_\_\_, the *gorfnivsense* \_\_\_\_\_ of sins.” [Bible Verse 742]
- 9) When we pray “Thy kingdom come” in the Second Petition of the Lord’s Prayer, we are also asking God to bring \_\_\_\_\_ into His kingdom of \_\_\_\_\_. [Catechism Question 213B]
- 10) Comparing the world to a field ripe for a spiritual harvest of believers in Him, Jesus urges us in Matthew 9:38 to pray for the Lord of the harvest to “send out *korwser*\_\_\_\_\_ into His harvest field,” meaning pastors, missionaries, and other Christian workers and witnesses. [Bible Verse 743]
- 11) What does 2 Thessalonians 3:1 urge us to pray for? [Bible Verse 744]
- 12) When we pray “Thy kingdom come” in the Second Petition of the Lord’s Prayer, we are also asking God to use us to \_\_\_\_\_ His kingdom of \_\_\_\_\_. [Catechism Question 213C]
- 13) 1 Peter 2:12 tells us that one way of bearing witness of Christ in this world is to live “such *dogo viesl* \_\_\_\_\_ among the pagans,” that is the unbelieving world, so that “they may see your good deeds and glorify God.” [Bible Verse 746]
- 14) Finally, when we pray “Thy kingdom come” in the Second Petition of the Lord’s Prayer, we are asking God to \_\_\_\_\_ the coming of His kingdom of \_\_\_\_\_ (that is, the Second Coming of Christ). [Catechism Question 213D]
- 15) Although God does want us to be good and dutiful citizens of whatever nation we live in here on earth, Philippians 3:20 tells us that our *true* and *eternal* citizenship as Christians is actually in: a) Germany, where the Reformation and Lutheran Church began; b) United States, because it is a Christian nation; c) heaven; d) all of the above. [Bible Verse 747]
- 16) When we pray “Thy kingdom come” in the Second Petition of the Lord’s Prayer, we can be certain that the kingdom of God comes because the Lord guarantees that His *neams of crage* \_\_\_\_\_ (meaning His Word and Sacraments) establishes and sustains His kingdom. [Catechism Question 214]
- 17) The Lord promises in Isaiah 55:11, “My word . . . will *comcpsplashi* \_\_\_\_\_ what I desire and *cheveia* \_\_\_\_\_ the purpose for which I sent it.” [Bible Verse 749]



### **Searching the Scriptures—Heaven: God’s Kingdom of Glory**

- 1) What does Jesus compare heaven to in John 14:1-4, and what does He promise you?

- 2) According to Jesus in John 14:6, what is the only way to heaven?
  
- 3) What are some things we learn about heaven in Revelation 21:3-4?
  
- 4) In Revelation 7:16-17, the Lamb who will shepherd us in heaven is Jesus Himself. If you lived in ancient times in the Middle East, the lands of the Bible, what about this description would sound especially wonderful to you, and why?
  
- 5) What word does Jesus use to describe heaven in Luke 23:43?
  
- 6) In Isaiah 35:10 “Zion” symbolizes heaven. According to this verse, what will heaven be like?



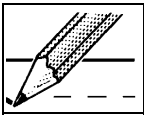
# LESSON 45—THY WILL BE DONE

## *Catechism Questions 215-218*



### **Lesson Focus**

*God's will is done even without our prayer, but we pray in this petition that it may be done among us also.*



### **Study Questions**

- 1) What are the four points of God's will listed under Catechism Question 215? [Catechism Question 215]
  - A) That His name be . . .
  - B) And that His . . .
  - C) That is, that His Word be . . .
  - D) And that sinners be . . .
- 2) True/False Although in Deuteronomy 4:2 the Lord forbids subtracting from His word, He allows us to add extra rules and requirements to it, which will make us even more holy. [Bible Verse 750]
- 3) According to Jesus in John 6:40, what are the two things His Father wills for everyone who "looks to the Son and believes in Him"? [Bible Verse 751]
  - A) Shall have . . .
  - B) And I will . . .
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ According to 1 Timothy 2:4, God wants: a) all; b) some; c) good people to be saved and to come to a knowledge of the truth. [Bible Verse 752]
- 5) According to 1 Thessalonians 4:3, when we pray "Thy will be done" in the Third Petition of the Lord's Prayer, one thing we are praying for is God's help for us to be *cantsifdie* \_\_\_\_\_, which means to be holy, that is to live a holy life to God's glory. [Bible Verse 753]

- 6) Who are the three great enemies—a sort of *unholy trinity*—we constantly struggle against, who are opposed to the will of God? [Catechism Question 216]
- A)
- B)
- C)
- 7) What does 1 Peter 5:8 compare our enemy the devil to? [Bible Verse 754]
- 8) 1 John 2:15-17 admonishes us, “Do not love the \_\_\_\_\_ or anything in the \_\_\_\_\_.” [Bible Verse 755]
- 9) True/False In Romans 7:18 St. Paul says that, as an Apostle, he no longer struggles against the sinful nature, and has no problem doing what God desires. [Bible Verse 756]
- 10) Since God is all-knowing and all-powerful, we know that the will of God will always be done, even without our prayer. So, why did Jesus teach us to pray “Thy will be done”? Because, in this Petition we are praying for God’s good and gracious will to be done in *rou vilse* \_\_\_\_\_. [Catechism Question 217]
- 11) Psalm 115:3 says, “Our God is in heaven; He does \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_.” [Bible Verse 757]
- 12) God’s will is done in our lives when He breaks and hinders the plans of the \_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_, and our \_\_\_\_\_ which try to destroy our faith in Christ Jesus. [Catechism Question 218A]
- 13) What imagery does St. Paul use in Romans 16:20 for the defeat of Satan? [Bible Verse 760]
- 14) God’s will is done in our lives when He strengthens and keeps us firm in His \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ and helps us to lead \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ lives. [Catechism Question 218B]
- 15) 1 Peter 1:5 promises that through faith we are \_\_\_\_\_ by God’s power. [Bible Verse 762]
- 16) God’s will is done in our lives when He supports us in all our troubles until we \_\_\_\_\_. [Catechism Question 218C]
- 17) \_\_\_\_\_ According to Romans 8:28, God works: a) good things; b) bad things; c) all things for the good of those who love Him. [Bible Verse 764]
- 18) In 2 Corinthians 12:9, God promises us, “My \_\_\_\_\_ is sufficient for you.” [Bible Verse 765]

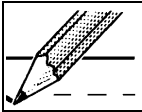
# LESSON 46—OUR DAILY BREAD

## Catechism Questions 219-222



### Lesson Focus

*“Daily bread” includes all the needs of this life. When we pray “Give us this day our daily bread,” we are acknowledging our dependence upon God as the giver of all good things.*



### Study Questions

- 1) True/False According to Luther’s explanation to this Petition, God gives daily bread only to good people. [Box on Bottom of Page 184]
- 2) Draw lines below to match the things included in “daily bread” in Luther’s explanation to this Petition, according to these categories: [Box on Top of Page 185]



*Feeding of the 5,000  
Luther’s Large Catechism, 1531*

Food, drink

Clothing, shoes

House, home, land, animals, money, goods

A devout husband or wife, devout children

Devout workers, devout and faithful rulers,  
good government, good weather, peace

Health, self-control, good reputation

Good friends, faithful neighbors

Our *Business* and *Nation*

What We *Own*

What We *Wear*

*Friends* and *Neighbors*

What We *Consume*

Our *Family*

*Intangible* Blessings

- 3) Daily bread includes everything that has to do with the support and needs of the \_\_\_\_\_.  
[Catechism Question 219]

- 4) Christ taught us to pray for daily bread, because He wants us to realize that our entire life and that of everyone \_\_\_\_\_ on God. [Catechism Question 219A]
- 5) Psalm 145:15-16 says, about God, “The eyes of all look to You, and You give them their \_\_\_\_\_ at the proper time. You open Your \_\_\_\_\_ and satisfy the desires of every living thing.” [Bible Verse 766]
- 6) According to Jesus in Matthew 5:45: [Bible Verse 767]
  - A) Whom does God cause His sun to rise on?
  - B) Whom does God send rain on?
- 7) Acts 17:28 sums up our total dependence upon God by saying that, “In Him we \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ and have our \_\_\_\_\_.” [Bible Verse 768]
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ According to James 4:15, we must remember that we can only “do this or that” thing that we intend to do: a) if we have carefully prepared; b) if it is the Lord’s will; c) if we’re smart enough. [Bible Verse 769]
- 9) Christ taught us to pray for daily bread, because He wants us to receive all our physical blessings with \_\_\_\_\_. [Catechism Question 219B]
- 10) According to Psalm 106:1, what are two reasons we “give thanks to the Lord”? [Bible Verse 770]
  - A)
  - B)
- 11) Ephesians 5:19-20 says that we are to give thanks to God the Father . . . [Bible Verse 771]
 

When?

For what?

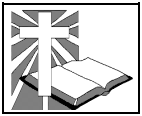
In whose name?
- 12) List some of the things which God created that, according to 1 Timothy 4:4-5, are not good: [Bible Verse 772]
- 13) Christ taught us to pray for daily bread, because He wants us to look to God for \_\_\_\_\_ as well as spiritual blessings. [Catechism Question 219C]
- 14) However, Jesus also taught us in Matthew 6:33 to put the spiritual blessings God’s kingdom *rifts* \_\_\_\_\_, and then all our needs will be given to us as well. [Bible Verse 774]

- 15) God provides our daily bread by: [Catechism Question 220]
- A) Making the earth \_\_\_\_\_
- B) Blessing us with the ability to \_\_\_\_\_ for the things we need.
- 16) \_\_\_\_\_ Psalm 104:14 says that the food we receive from the earth is: a) just the normal cycle of nature; b) brought forth by God; c) the result of our skillful agriculture. [Bible Verse 776]
- 17) St. Paul says in 2 Thessalonians 3:10-12, “If a man will not \_\_\_\_\_, he shall not \_\_\_\_\_.” He adds that this refers to those who are *dial* \_\_\_\_\_, and says, “Such people we command and urge in the Lord Jesus Christ to settle down and \_\_\_\_\_ the bread they eat.” [Bible Verse 777]

However, can you think of some possible exceptions to this rule?

- 18) For those who are unable to work for daily food, God does not want us to be \_\_\_\_\_ but to \_\_\_\_\_. [Catechism Question 221]
- 19) We are also to include those who are unable to work in our \_\_\_\_\_ for daily bread. [Catechism Question 221]
- 20) 1 Timothy 5:8 says that anyone who will not provide for his relatives, and especially for his immediate family, has \_\_\_\_\_ the faith and is worse than an \_\_\_\_\_. [Bible Verse 778]
- 21) Hebrews 13:16 says that God is pleased when we \_\_\_\_\_ with others. [Bible Verse 779]
- 22) 1 John 3:17-18 asks “how can the love of God be in him” if someone with material possessions sees his brother in need “but has no *tiyp* \_\_\_\_\_ on him.” [Bible Verse 780]
- 23) 1 John 3:17-18 sums up by saying we should not just *say* we love others—not only “with words or tongue”—but we should also *show* them love, “with \_\_\_\_\_ and in truth.” [Bible Verse 780]
- 24) Jesus has us say “this day” and “daily” in our prayer because these words teach us: [Catechism Question 222]
- Not be be . . .
- Or to . . .
- But to live . . .
- In the confidence that the Lord will . . .
- 25) Proverbs 30:8-9 teaches us that it is really best to have neither extreme of *verpoty* \_\_\_\_\_ or *chersi* \_\_\_\_\_, but to have only *ladiy rebda* \_\_\_\_\_. [Bible Verse 781]

- 26) According to Proverbs 30:8-9, what is the danger of having too much? [Bible Verse 781]
- 27) According to Proverbs 30:8-9, what is the danger of having too little? [Bible Verse 781]
- 28) After Jesus miraculously fed thousands of people with bread and fish, He told the disciples to gather up the leftovers because nothing should be *swadet* \_\_\_\_\_. [Bible Verse 783]
- 29) According to 1 Timothy 6:8, what should we be content with? [Bible Verse 784]
- 30) According to 1 Peter 5:7: [Bible Verse 785]
- A) What do we cast on the Lord?
- B) Why?



### **Searching the Scriptures—Luke 12:15-21**

Lesson Point—Life does not consist in the abundance of our possessions.

- 1) Who are the two main characters in the parable?
- 2) How did the rich man *not* follow these Bible verses? Can you give specific quotes from Him which show he had the wrong attitude?

Psalm 106:1 [Bible Verse 770] —



*Parable of the Rich Fool  
Pictorial Bible, 1695*

Psalm 104:14 [Bible Verse 776] —

James 4:15 [Bible Verse 769] —

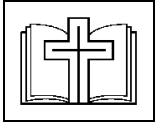
Hebrews 13:16 [Bible Verse 779] —

Matthew 6:33 [Bible Verse 774] —

- 3) In Luke 12:21 at the end of the parable, Jesus explains that storing up for the future was not what the rich man did wrong; his mistake was that he stored up for himself but was not . . .

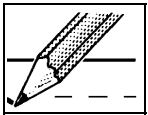
# LESSON 47—FORGIVE US OUR TRESPASSES

## *Catechism Questions 223-227*



### **Lesson Focus**

*Our heavenly Father wants us to forgive and do good to those who sin against us, just as He forgives our sins and does good to us.*



### **Study Questions**

- 1) When we pray in the Fifth Petition of the Lord’s Prayer, “And forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us,” we first of all *fonceses* \_\_\_\_\_ that we sin every day and deserve nothing but *shinupment* \_\_\_\_\_. [Catechism Question 223]
- 2) What does Proverbs 28:13 promise whoever confesses and renounces his sins will find? \_\_\_\_\_ [Bible Verse 786]
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ In this petition we ask that our Father in heaven would: a) because of our good deeds; b) for Christ’s sake; c) both a and b graciously forgive our sins. [Catechism Question 224]
- 4) True/False In addition to the sins that we know we have committed, according to Psalm 19:12 we should also pray to God to forgive our “hidden faults,” sins of which we may not be aware. [Bible Verse 787]
- 5) Psalm 51:1-2 prays to God to have mercy on us because of or “according to” His “unfailing \_\_\_\_\_” and His “great \_\_\_\_\_.” [Bible Verse 788]
- 6) Psalm 51:1-2 uses three images for God taking away our sins: “\_\_\_\_\_ out my transgressions, \_\_\_\_\_ away all my iniquity, and \_\_\_\_\_ me from my sin.” [Bible Verse 788]
- 7) True/False According to Psalm 130:3-4, although God completely forgives us all our sins, of course He does still keep a record of them. [Bible Verse 789]
- 8) Correct this statement: “We are worthy of the things for which we pray and have deserved them.” [Catechism Question 225]
- 9) We include a prayer for forgiveness of sins in the Lord’s Prayer because we need God’s forgiveness so that we may pray to Him *fondcitendly* \_\_\_\_\_ and in good *sceecinnoc* \_\_\_\_\_. [Catechism Question 225]
- 10) According to Psalm 32:5 when I confess my transgressions to the Lord, what does He do in response? [Bible Verse 792]



- 11) What two things does our heavenly Father want us to do for those who sin against us?
- A) \_\_\_\_\_ B) \_\_\_\_\_
- 12) In the New International Version (1984 Edition) translation of this petition of the Lord’s Prayer, what words are used in Matthew 6:12 instead of the traditional “trespasses” and “trespass against us”? [Bible Verse 793]
- 13) This doesn’t refer to a financial “debt” or “debtors,” but to those who “owe” us the “debt” of revenge against them because of their sins against us. Instead of taking the revenge we think we are owed, we will “\_\_\_\_\_ our debtors.” [Bible Verse 793]
- 14) The Apostle Peter once asked Jesus how many times he should forgive others. What did Peter at first suggest in Matthew 18:21-22, thinking it to be a generous amount: “Up to \_\_\_\_\_ times?” [Bible Verse 794]
- 15) According to the New International Version (1984 Edition), as printed in the *Small Catechism*, how did Jesus respond to this suggestion? [Bible Verse 794]
- 16) However, this is not the best translation and does not tell the whole story. Check the footnote for Matthew 18:22 in the New International Version (1984 Edition). What is an alternate translation?
- 17) And even this alternate translation does not tell the whole story! Numbers in ancient times had a strong symbolic significance. Seven was a number of completeness, like the seven days which make a complete week, and ten was a number of perfection, like the Ten \_\_\_\_\_, which are the perfect will of God. So, “seventy times seven” doesn’t just mean forgiving 490 times, but is a symbolic number. Jesus is saying we should forgive a complete (7) number of times, multiplied by a perfect (10) number of times, and multiplied again by a complete (7) number of times. The disciples and early readers and hearers of these words would have understood what He meant by these symbolic numbers: *When others sin against you, forgive them an unlimited number of times*. There is no limit of our forgiveness toward others, because there is no limit of God’s forgiveness toward us.
- 18) In Ephesians 4:32, St. Paul says that we are to be “\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ to one another, \_\_\_\_\_ each other.” [Bible Verse 795]
- 19) Also in Ephesians 4:32, St. Paul tells us the *motive* you have for forgiving others: “Just as in \_\_\_\_\_ God \_\_\_\_\_ you.” [Bible Verse 795]
- 20) \_\_\_\_\_ When we forgive others it shows: a) that we are better people than they are; b) that we have earned God’s forgiveness; c) that we truly believe God has forgiven us. [Catechism Question 227]



## Searching the Scriptures—Matthew 18:21-35



*Parable of the Unmerciful Servant, Luther's Interpretation of the Epistles and Gospels, 1562*

**Lesson Point**—In response to God's generous forgiveness toward us, we generously forgive those who sin against us.

- 1) Who are the three main characters in the story?
- 2) A "talent" was a unit of measure for gold and silver. Assuming the parable refers to gold, and a talent equals about 1,000 ounces, 10,000 talents would be 10,000,000 ounces. Gold has recently sold for between \$500 to \$1,000 per ounce, meaning the man in the parable owed a debt equivalent in modern our dollars to between \$5,000,000,000 and \$10,000,000,000. Based on this figure, how *could* the king have replied to the servant's plea in Matthew 18:26?

3) The king in the parable represents God, and man who owes him this debt represent us. Therefore,

- What does this debt symbolize?
- Why would the debt be so tremendously large? What does that symbolize?

4) A denarius was the standard pay for a day's work. At today's minimum wage of about \$7.50 per hour for an eight-hour day, a denarius in today's modern dollars would be about \$60, and the other servant's debt of 100 denarii would be about \$6,000. Parables are stories with a surprising twist. Since the one servant has just been forgiven *billions*,

What would you expect him to do for this other servant owing him a few thousand dollars?

What surprising twist does the parable have instead?

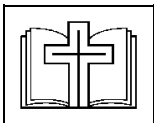
5) If we do not sincerely trust God's forgiveness toward us, and demonstrate that by forgiving others, where do *we* deserve to be thrown and tortured, as symbolized by Matthew 18:34-35?

# LESSON 48—LEAD US NOT INTO TEMPTATION

## *Catechism Questions 228-230*

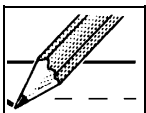


*Temptation of Christ*  
*Luther's Exposition of the Epistles and Gospels for Advent to Easter, 1530*



### **Lesson Focus**

*God tempts no one. We pray in this petition that He would give us strength to resist and overcome the temptations of the devil, the world, and our own sinful nature.*



### **Study Questions**

- 1) True/False According to James 1:13-14, it is *possible* that temptations come from God. [Bible Verse 800]

- 2) When we pray “Lead us not into temptation” in the Sixth Petition of the Lord’s Prayer, we are asking God to deliver us from the attempts of our spiritual \_\_\_\_\_ to lure us away from God and His ways. [Catechism Question 228B]
- 3) Similar to this petition of the Lord’s Prayer, Jesus tells us in Mark 14:38 to *twahc* \_\_\_\_\_ and *yarp* \_\_\_\_\_ so that we will not fall into temptation. [Bible Verse 799]
- 4) In Mark 14:38, Jesus sums up how our sinful nature is a source of temptation by saying, “The \_\_\_\_\_ is willing, but the \_\_\_\_\_ is weak.” [Bible Verse 799]
- 5) Rather than being tempted by God, according to James 1:13-14, “Each one is tempted when, by his own \_\_\_\_\_, he is dragged away and enticed.” [Bible Verse 800]
- 6) The evils which our sinful enemies try to mislead us into include *lafse leefib* \_\_\_\_\_ and *sedairp* \_\_\_\_\_. [Catechism Question 229]
- 7) In 1 Peter 5:8-9 [Bible Verse 801]:
  - To what does St. Peter compare the devil?
  - What is the devil trying to do?
- 8) What does Proverbs 1:10 say we should do when sinners entice us? [Bible Verse 802]
- 9) Galatians 5:17 says that the sinful nature desires what is contrary to the \_\_\_\_\_. [Bible Verse 804]
- 10) When we pray this petition we ask our Father in heaven to give us strength to \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ temptations. [Catechism Question 230]
- 11) In Romans 13:14, St. Paul urges us, “Do not think about how to gratify the \_\_\_\_\_ of the sinful nature.” [Bible Verse 807]
- 12) True/False In 1 Corinthians 10:12-13, St. Paul says that Christians don’t have to be careful about falling into sin. [Bible Verse 808]
- 13) In 1 Corinthians 10:12-13, St. Paul says that when you are tempted God, “will also provides a *yaw tou* \_\_\_\_\_ so that you can stand up under it.” [Bible Verse 808]
- 14) In Ephesians 6:11, 17, using the imagery of a Roman centurion’s armor, St. Paul says that you need to put on the “full armor of God so that you can take your stand against the devil’s schemes.” To what most important Roman soldier’s weapon does St. Paul compare the word of God? [Bible Verse 809]



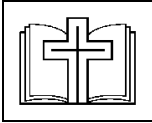
## **Searching the Scriptures—Matthew 4:1-11**

Lesson Point—Jesus Himself was “tempted in every way, just as we are, yet was without sin” (Hebrews 4:15).

- 1) Who are the two characters in the story?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- 2) What are the worldly things the devil tempts Jesus with:
  - Matthew 4:3?
  
  
  - Matthew 4:8-9?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- 3) Each time He is tempted, with what does Jesus fight off the devil and his temptations?

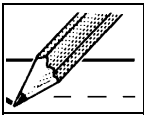
# LESSON 49—DELIVER US FROM EVIL

## *Catechism Questions 231-235*



### **Lesson Focus**

*This final petition sums up the entire Lord's Prayer, that God would rescue us from every evil of this world and finally take us to eternal life with Him in heaven.*



### **Study Questions**

- 1) The Seventh Petition of the Lord's Prayer is a *numsramy* \_\_\_\_\_ petition. [Catechism Question 231]
- 2) In the Seventh Petition of the Lord's Prayer we ask our Father in heaven to rescue us from:
  - The \_\_\_\_\_
  - And all \_\_\_\_\_ which has come into the world because of sin. [Catechism Question 231]
- 3) What three things are promised in Psalm 121:7-8: [Bible Verse 810]
  - The Lord will . . .
  - He will . . .
  - The Lord will . . .
- 4) From whom does 2 Thessalonians 3:3 say the Lord will protect us from? [Bible Verse 811]
- 5) Catechism Question 232 says that we live, "In a world \_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_." [Catechism Question 232]
- 6) True/False According to Acts 14:22, Christians can expect only happiness and no hardships in their earthly lives. [Bible Verse 812]
- 7) True/False According to Catechism Question 232, the Lord sometimes allows troubles to come into our lives. [Catechism Question 232]

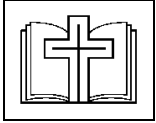
- 8) Proverbs 3:11-12 says that hardships and trouble the Lord may allow us to experience in our lives are not a punishment but a loving *cidilipnes* \_\_\_\_\_ from our heavenly Father. [Bible Verse 815]
- 9) What is the ultimate “deliverance” from evil? [Catechism Question 233]
- 10) St. Paul assures us in 2 Timothy 4:18 that the Lord will: [Bible Verse 817]
- Rescue us from every . . .
  - Bring us safely to . . .
- 11) Revelation 14:13 says that those who die “in the Lord,” meaning with faith in Christ, are \_\_\_\_\_. [Bible Verse 818]
- 12) According to Revelation 21:4, what will there be no more of in heaven? [Bible Verse 819]
- 13) What does the Hebrew word “Amen” mean? [Catechism Question 234]
- 14) This word at the end of a prayer emphasizes that God, who has commanded us to pray, will \_\_\_\_\_ our prayers and \_\_\_\_\_ them as He has promised. [Catechism Question 234]
- 15) The Lord promises in Psalm 50:15 when we call upon Him in times of trouble He will \_\_\_\_\_ us, and we will in turn \_\_\_\_\_ Him. [Bible Verse 820]
- 16) Proverbs 15:8 [Bible Verse 821] says that “the prayer of the \_\_\_\_\_ pleases Him” and Proverbs 15:29 [Bible Verse 822] promises “He hears the prayer of the \_\_\_\_\_.”
- 17) Based on what you have learned from other portions of Scripture, circle which of the following ways would you interpret the statements from Proverbs in Bible Verses 821 and 822:
- Some people are more upright and righteous than others. If I’m one of them, God will hear my prayers because I am a good person.
  - Everyone is wicked and no one deserves to have God hear and answer their prayers. But, even though I am a sinner, God hears my prayers because I trust in Jesus and through faith in Him I am upright and righteous in God’s sight.



- 18) I know God is able to answer the prayers of His people in Christ Jesus because: [Catechism Question 235A-C]
- He alone is the \_\_\_\_\_ who has \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ in His control.
  - He alone has the \_\_\_\_\_ to grant our petitions.
  - He has all \_\_\_\_\_ and is worthy of our \_\_\_\_\_.
- 19) According to James 1:17, what is the source of “every good and perfect gift”? [Bible Verse 823]
- 20) In this world we cannot rely on people or things and are often let down by them, but James 1:17 says that God, “does not \_\_\_\_\_ like shifting shadows.” [Bible Verse 823]
- 21) Psalm 103:2-3 urges us praise the Lord and not to *grote* \_\_\_\_\_ all His benefits. [Bible Verse 824]
- 22) Psalm 103 continues with a list of the Lord’s benefits to us. What is the first benefit listed that we receive from God? [Bible Verse 824]
- 23) Ephesians 3:20-21 says that God is able to do immeasurably \_\_\_\_\_ than we ask or imagine. [Bible Verse 826]
- 24) What are the four ways St. Paul describes God in 1 Timothy 1:17: [Bible Verse 828]
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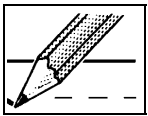
# LESSON 50—THE SACRAMENTS

## Catechism Questions 236-238



### Lesson Focus

*God works faith in us through the means of grace, His Word and Sacraments.*



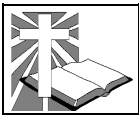
### Study Questions

- 1) In Lesson 34 we learned that God works faith in us only in the ways He has appointed, the written and spoken Word of the Gospel and the Sacraments, which we call the “*smaens* \_\_\_\_\_ of *ragec*\_\_\_\_\_.” [Note After Catechism Question 161]
- 2) The word “Sacrament” means a *crasde tac* \_\_\_\_\_ . [Catechism Question 236]
- 3) Sacrament is the Latin translation of the Greek word *symtrey* \_\_\_\_\_. [Note After Catechism Question 236]
- 4) Lutherans define “sacrament” as an act: [Catechism Question 236A-C]
  - A) Instituted by \_\_\_\_\_
  - B) In which God Himself has joined His \_\_\_\_\_ of promise to a \_\_\_\_\_
  - C) And by which He offers, gives, and seals the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ earned by Christ.
- 5) By this definition, how many sacraments are there? [Catechism Question 237]



*Means of Grace  
Luther's Prayer Book, 1550*

- 6) Which acts are the sacraments according to this definition? [Catechism Question 237]
- 7) Sometimes the pronouncement of forgiveness of sins is also called a third sacrament, although it has no divinely instituted visible element. We call this “Holy \_\_\_\_\_.” [Note After Catechism Question 237]
- 8) The visible element in a sacrament is the earthly thing we see, feel, taste, or touch. What is the visible element in Holy Baptism?
- 9) What is the visible elements in Holy Communion?
- 10) In Acts 2:38, St. Peter says that Baptism is not only a symbolic act, but actually “for the \_\_\_\_\_ of your \_\_\_\_\_.” [Bible Verse 829]
- 11) In 1 Corinthians 10:16, St. Paul says that we receive God’s blessings through Holy Communion by calling it “the cup of \_\_\_\_\_.” [Bible Verse 830]
- 12) In the *Large Catechism*, Luther compares the outward, common appearance of the visible elements in the sacraments to the “*leish* \_\_\_\_\_ of a *tun* \_\_\_\_\_ . . . in which God’s *drwo* \_\_\_\_\_ is enclosed.” [Catechism Question 238]



### **Searching the Scriptures—Naaman the Syrian (2 Kings 5:1-15)**

Lesson Point—Just as the Lord cleansed Naaman of his leprosy by washing in the Jordan River, He cleanses us of our sin in Holy Baptism.

- 1) What made the king of Israel so upset? Why?
- 2) What made Naaman so upset? Why?
- 3) What didn’t Naaman at first trust?
- 4) What gave the Jordan River waters in this instance their special healing power?
- 5) What did being healed convince Naaman of, regarding the God of Israel?

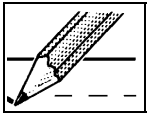
# LESSON 51—THE NATURE OF BAPTISM

## Catechism Questions 239-247



### Lesson Focus

*The Sacrament of Holy Baptism is more than just a rite or ceremony. It is a means of grace, through which God the Holy Spirit works and strengthens faith within us.*



### Study Questions

- 1) What is Baptism *not*? [Box on Page 199]
- 2) What *is* Baptism? [Box on Page 199]
- 3) True/False “Baptize” means to apply water by immersing only, not by any other method such as pouring. [Catechism Question 239]
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ Actually, “Baptize” means to apply water by: a) immersing; b) washing; c) pouring; d) all of the above. [Catechism Question 239]
- 5) True/False Luther says in the *Large Catechism* that the water of Baptism is a “divine water.” [Catechism Question 240]
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ According to Luther, the reason why the water of Baptism is so special is because:  
a) the water in itself is nobler than other water; b) God’s Word and commandment are added to it; c) all of the above. [Catechism Question 240]
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ Baptism was instituted by: a) The Apostle Paul; b) Martin Luther, at the time of the Reformation; c) God Himself. [Catechism Question 241]
- 8) Whom did our Lord Jesus Christ command His Church to baptize? \_\_\_\_\_  
[Catechism Question 241]
- 9) In Matthew 28:19-20, Jesus tells us to make what of all nations? \_\_\_\_\_  
[Bible Verse 833]



*Sacrament of Holy Baptism  
Luther's Small Catechism, 1545*

- 10) Jesus then tells us in Matthew 28:19-20 His two-part plan for accomplishing this. What are the two things we as His followers are to do in order to make disciples of all nations? [Bible Verse 833]
- -
- 11) In whose name in Matthew 28:19-20 are we specifically instructed to baptize? [Bible Verse 833]
- 12) To baptize in this name means that in Baptism, God the Holy Trinity, receives me into communion or \_\_\_\_\_ with Himself. [Catechism Question 242]
- 13) Who is to normally baptize? [Catechism Question 243]
- 14) The Greek word *mysterion*, from which we get “mystery,” means something beyond our comprehension. 1 Corinthians 4:1 says that, along with Holy Communion, the Sacrament of Holy Baptism is one of the mysteries of God. Paul says that pastors are “\_\_\_\_\_ of Christ and \_\_\_\_\_ [those who administer or distribute] of the mysteries of God.” [Bible Verse 834]
- 15) Who can and should baptize in cases of emergency, when no pastor is available? [Catechism Question 243]
- 16) Who is to be baptized? [Catechism Question 244] *l'al tonisan* \_\_\_\_\_ [Catechism Question 244]
- 17) Whom does this include? [Catechism Question 244]
- 18) Those who can receive instruction are to be baptized when? [Catechism Question 245A]

19) Peter gives us an example of instruction prior to Baptism for those who are able to receive it. Acts 2:14-37 is the very first recorded sermon by a Christian preacher, and probably just a summary of a longer sermon. Following this instruction, what does Peter urge the people to do in Acts 2:38-39? [Bible Verse 835]



*Jesus Welcomes the Little Children  
Luther's Small Catechism, 1545*

20) *However*, Peter does not limit baptism only to adults, for he says, “The promise is for you and your \_\_\_\_\_.” [Bible Verse 835]

21) Little children—who cannot receive instruction—are nevertheless to be baptized when they are brought to Baptism by whom? [Catechism Question 245B]

22) True/False Mark 10:13-15 reports that once when parents brought little children to be blessed by Jesus, His disciples rebuked them, that is scolded them and sent them away. [Bible Verse 837]

23) True/False Jesus approved of the disciples doing this, because He was too busy to be bothered with little children. [Bible Verse 837]

24) “Let the little children \_\_\_\_\_ to Me,” Jesus says in Mark 10:13-15, “and do not \_\_\_\_\_ them, for the kingdom of God belongs to such as these.” [Bible Verse 837]

25) Far from saying that little children cannot His true followers, Jesus actually says the opposite in Mark 10:13-15 that those who want to enter the kingdom of God must receive it “like a \_\_\_\_\_.” [Bible Verse 837]

26) What are the four reasons given in points A-D under Catechism Question 246 why babies are to be baptized? [Catechism Question 246 A-D]

- They are included in the words \_\_\_\_\_
- Jesus especially invited little children to \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_
- As \_\_\_\_\_, babies need what Baptism offers.
- Babies are also able to have \_\_\_\_\_

27) True/False In John 3:5-6, Jesus says, “Babies can enter the kingdom of God if they are not born of water and the Spirit.” [Bible Verse 841]

28) Jesus describes original sin, passed down from parents to child, this way in John 3:5-6: “Flesh \_\_\_\_\_ to flesh.” [Bible Verse 841]



3) According to Titus 3:5, *who* did save us, *why* and *how*?

Who?

Why?

How?

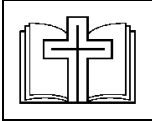
4) What is meant in Titus 3:5 by “the washing of rebirth and renewal by the Holy Spirit”?

5) What, then, according to Titus 3:4-5, is one of the means God uses to save us?



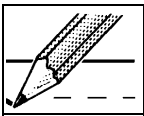
# LESSON 52—THE BLESSINGS OF BAPTISM

## *Catechism Questions 248-252*



### Lesson Focus

*The Sacrament of Holy Baptism is a sacred act commanded by Christ by which we are born again as children of God.*



### Study Questions

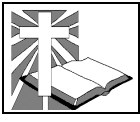
- 1) What are the three blessings of Baptism which Luther states in his explanation under the question, “What benefits does Baptism give?” [Box on Top of Page 204]
  - It works . . .
  - Rescues from . . .
  - And gives . . .
- 2) In Acts 2:38, Peter says we are to be baptized, “for the \_\_\_\_\_ of your \_\_\_\_\_.” [Bible Verse 846]
- 3) In Acts 22:16, Paul says, “Be baptized and \_\_\_\_\_ your sins \_\_\_\_\_.” [Bible Verse 847]
- 4) In Romans 6:3, 5, this is how Paul explains that in Baptism we received the saving benefits of Christ’s death: “All of us who were baptized in Christ Jesus were \_\_\_\_\_ into His \_\_\_\_\_.” [Bible Verse 848]
- 5) In Galatians 3:27, Paul uses a different imagery to symbolize how in Baptism our sins are covered with the righteousness of Christ: “All of you who were baptized into Christ have \_\_\_\_\_ yourselves with Christ.” [Bible Verse 849]



*Baptism  
Johannes Brenz Catechism, 1552*

- 6) In Mark 16:16 Jesus promises what to whoever believes and is baptized? [Bible Verse 851]
- 7) In 1 Peter 3:21, Peter compares the waters of Baptism to the waters of what event from the Old Testament? [Bible Verse 852]
- 8) Peter goes on to say in 1 Peter 3:21 that the waters of this Old Testament event “symbolizes Baptism that now \_\_\_\_\_ .” [Bible Verse 852]
- 9) In Titus 3:5, Paul states the blessings we receiving in Baptism by describing Baptism as “the washing of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ by the Holy Spirit.” [Bible Verse 853]
- 10) True/False Therefore, according to Titus 3:5, God saved us through Holy Baptism. [Bible Verse 853]
- 11) What has Christ won for the whole human race with His perfect life, suffering, death, and resurrection? [Catechism Question 249]
- 12) He *tribustesid* \_\_\_\_\_ this same forgiveness in Baptism. [Catechism Question 249]
- 13) Therefore, “Baptism is a \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_.” [Catechism Question 249]
- 14) In 1 Corinthians 6:11, Paul beautifully explains that Baptism is not just symbolic, for we receive in Baptism these great blessings: [Bible Verse 854]
- You were . . .
  - You were . . .
  - You were . . .
- 15) Baptism gives these blessings to all who \_\_\_\_\_ God’s saving promises. [Catechism Question 250]
- 16) True/False Jesus says in Mark 16:16, “But whoever is not baptized will be condemned.” [Bible Verse 856]

- 17) What is the only thing that condemns? [Catechism Question 251]
- 18) True/False Faith can exist in the heart of a person who despises and rejects Baptism against better knowledge. [Catechism Question 251]
- 19) True/False But those who believe the Gospel, yet die before they have opportunity to be baptized, are not condemned. [Catechism Question 251]
- 20) According to the “Bible Narratives” note in the middle of page 206, who is an example in Luke 23:39-43 of someone who we know was saved without Baptism? [Bible Narratives Note on Middle of Page 206]
- 21) Look up Luke 23:39-43 in the Bible.
- One of the thieves being crucified with Jesus did not believe that He was the Son of God. What did this unbelieving thief hurl at Jesus? [Luke 23:39]
  
  - What did the other thief, who came to faith in Jesus, ask of Him? [Luke 23:42]
  
  - What did Jesus promise him in response? [Luke 23:43]
  
  - What was Jesus referring to by “paradise” in this promise? [Luke 23:43]
- 22) Some Christians teach that the Spirit comes not *through* Baptism with water, but in a separate experience sometime *after* Baptism. However, according to Scripture, this is a false division, because the Sacrament is not a \_\_\_\_\_-only or \_\_\_\_\_-only Baptism, but a \_\_\_\_\_-and-\_\_\_\_\_ Baptism. [Catechism Question 252B]
- 23) True/False Paul says in Ephesians 4:5 that there is, “One Lord, one faith, two baptisms.” [Bible Verse 858]
- 24) In John 3:5, Jesus Himself links receiving the Spirit to the washing of Baptism when He says, “No one can enter the kingdom of God unless he is born of \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_.” [Bible Verse 859]



## Searching the Scriptures—John 3:1-21



*Jesus and Nicodemus, Luther's Interpretation of the Epistles and Gospels from Easter to Advent, 1544*

Lesson Point—Jesus says that in Baptism we are “born again” as children of God.

- 1) Who is Nicodemus?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- 2) When does Nicodemus come to Jesus? What might the reason be?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- 3) What does Nicodemus say about Jesus?

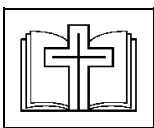
- 4) Jesus replies that no one can see the kingdom of God unless he is . . .
  
- 5) Does Nicodemus take what Jesus says about being born again literally or figuratively?
  
- 6) Jesus explains that “born again” is not a physical rebirth but a spiritual rebirth, saying “no one can enter the kingdom of God unless he is born of water and the Spirit.” What is Jesus describing with the phrase “born of water and the Spirit”?

# LESSON 53—THE POWER OF BAPTISM

## *Catechism Questions 253-260*

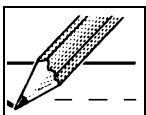


*Baptism of Jesus, Luther's Interpretation of the Epistle and Gospels, 1554*



### **Lesson Focus**

*The power of Baptism is not in the water itself but in the Word of God which gives Baptism God's saving power and promises.*



### **Study Questions**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ Luther says in his explanation of The Power Baptism, "For without God's word the water: a) still remains Holy Water, with special saving power; b) is plain water and no Baptism; c) is still a powerful symbol of washing away our sins." [Explanation in Box on Top of Page 208]

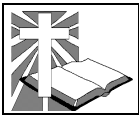
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ Luther further says, “But with the word of God it is a Baptism, that is: a) a life-giving water; b) rich in grace; c) a washing of the new birth in the Holy Spirit; d) all of the above. [Explanation in Box on Top of Page 208]
- 3) Referring to Jesus’ command to baptize all nations in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit (Matthew 28:19-20), Catechism Question 253 describes these words of Jesus as “God’s words of *sintuttiino* \_\_\_\_\_” for Holy Baptism. [Catechism Question 253]
- 4) In Ephesians 5:26 Paul describes Baptism as, “The \_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_ through the \_\_\_\_\_.” [Bible Verse 863]
- 5) God’s words of institution put these great blessings into Baptism. \_\_\_\_\_, which trusts this word of God in the water, takes the blessings out and makes them our own. [Catechism Question 253]
- 6) In one of many places in Scripture where Christ’s holiness is compared to a robe which covers over our sins, Paul says in Galatians 3:26-27, “You are all sons of God through faith in Christ Jesus, for all of you who were baptized into Christ have \_\_\_\_\_ with Christ.” [Bible Verse 864]
- 7) In Titus 3:5-8, Paul describes Baptism as “the washing of *brerithi* \_\_\_\_\_ and *nelwanre* \_\_\_\_\_ of the Holy Spirit.” [Bible Verse 866]
- 8) The Scriptures call Baptism “the washing of rebirth and renewal of the Holy Spirit” because in Baptism the Holy Spirit works faith and so creates in us new spiritual \_\_\_\_\_ with the power to overcome sin. [Catechism Question 254]
- 9) What do we call the corrupt and evil nature that we inherit because of Adam’s fall into sin? [Catechism Question 255]
- 10) In Ephesians 4:22, Paul also describes this sinful nature as the “old \_\_\_\_\_.” [Bible Verse 867]
- 11) Living a godly, Christian life is in fact this very struggle between the Old Adam, which still clings to us even after Baptism and will never be fully conquered until heaven, and the new, spiritual self, born anew within us in Baptism. Baptizing with water indicates that the Old Adam in us should by daily contrition and repentance be \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ with all sins and evil desires. [Explanation in Box on Top of Page 210]
- 12) Paul explains this in Romans 6:4, where he compares Baptism in Christ to being, “*rudieb* \_\_\_\_\_ with Him through baptism into death in order that, just as Christ was raised from the dead through the glory of the Father, we too may live a *wen flie* \_\_\_\_\_.” [Explanation in Box on Top of Page 210]
- 13) The Old Adam in us is to be “drowned” by daily contrition and repentance, by which we resist and overcome evil desires. What do these words mean? [Catechism Question 256]
  - “Contrition”
  - “Repentance”

- 14) Speaking of our daily contrition and repentance as His followers, Jesus says in Luke 9:23, “If anyone would come after Me, he must \_\_\_\_\_ himself and take up His \_\_\_\_\_ daily and follow Me.” [Bible Verse 868]
- 15) Living a godly, Christian life can also be described as daily “crucifying” the Old Adam that still remains in us, as Paul says in Galatians 5:24, “Those who belong to Christ Jesus have crucified the \_\_\_\_\_ with its passions and desires.” [Bible Verse 869]
- 16) The “new man” is the new spiritual \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ created in us by the washing of rebirth. [Catechism Question 257]
- 17) Paul described this “new man” in 2 Corinthians 5:17, “If anyone is in Christ he is a \_\_\_\_\_.” [Bible Verse 870]
- 18) This “new man” emerges and arises as we daily \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ before God in true faith and good works. [Catechism Question 258]
- 19) Paul tells us in Ephesians 4:24 to, “\_\_\_\_\_ the new man which was created according to God, in righteousness and true holiness.” [Bible Verse 871]
- 20) We regularly remember our Baptism with the words “In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit,” which come from the baptismal command in Matthew 28:19 and are known as the \_\_\_\_\_ Invocation. [Catechism Question 260]
- 21) By repeating these words, in church or by ourselves, we \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ before heaven, earth, and hell all that God the Holy Trinity has given us in our Baptism. [Catechism Question 260]
- 22) List the things that Paul assures us in Romans 8:38-39 will not be able to separate us from the love of God that is in Christ Jesus our Lord. [Bible Verse 873]

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- 23) As a reminder of our Baptism, when we speak the Trinitarian Invocation it may be accompanied by making the \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_, which at our Baptism was made on our forehead. [Note on Middle of Page 212]
- 24) In his suggestions for Daily Prayer, what does Martin Luther recommend we do as the first thing before both Morning Prayer and Evening Prayer? [Pages 30-31]
- 25) \_\_\_\_\_ In urgent cases, such as imminent death, but when no pastor is available to perform Baptism: a) only Baptisms performed by a pastor who has been properly approved by the church are valid, so if no pastor is available simply pray without actually applying water; b) in the absence of a pastor any Christian may administer Holy Baptism. [Bottom of Page 212]



### **Searching the Scriptures**

Look up these Bible verses and answer the questions under each.

- 1) Matthew 28:19-20

True/False Baptism is only meant for some people.

True/False Baptizing and teaching go together.

True/False Our mission is to baptize and teach “all nations,” which means all peoples.

- 2) Matthew 18:1-6

True/False Jesus says that “little ones” aren’t able to believe in Him.

- 3) Mark 10:13-16

True/False Jesus commands that little children to be brought to Him for His blessing

- 4) Mark 16:16

True/False Absolutely only those who have been baptized can be saved, because Jesus says whoever is not baptized will be condemned.

- 5) Luke 23:39-43

True/False Only unbelief brings damnation. Those who believe in Jesus, but do not have the opportunity to be baptized, are saved without Baptism.

- 6) Acts 2:36-38

True/False Baptism is optional for Christians.

True/False In Baptism we receive the gift of the Holy Spirit.

True/False The promises of Baptism are for adults only, not for children.

7) Acts 22:16

True/False In baptism God washes away our sins.

8) Titus 3:4-5

True/False Baptism is a righteous thing we do that causes God to save us.

True/False In Baptism we are born again, as God's children.

9) 1 Peter 3:21

True/False Baptism is just an outward act, not a means through which God saves you.

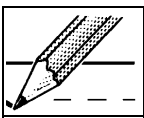
# LESSON 54—CONFESSION AND ABSOLUTION

## Catechism Questions 261-268



### Lesson Focus

*In Confession and Absolution, God Himself, through the Pastor or another Christian, forgives the sins that we confess.*



### Study Questions



*Pastor Hearing Confession  
Luther's Large Catechism, 1531*

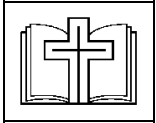
- 1) Confession has two parts: [Box on Bottom of Page 213]
  - First, that we \_\_\_\_\_ our \_\_\_\_\_
  - Second, that we receive \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) As we examine ourselves and reflect on our sinfulness, the place to start is to, “Consider your place in life according to the \_\_\_\_\_.” [Box on Top of Page 214]
- 3) We should receive Absolution, that is, forgiveness, from the Pastor as from \_\_\_\_\_, not doubting, but firmly believing that by it our sins are forgiven before \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_. [Box on Bottom of Page 213]
- 4) The Confession and Absolution at the beginning of our traditional Liturgy quotes Psalm 32:3, 5: “I said, ‘I will confess my \_\_\_\_\_ to the Lord,’ and You \_\_\_\_\_ the guilt of my sin.” [Bible Verse 874]
- 5) Psalm 51:1-4 pleads with God for forgiveness, using several different images: [Bible Verse 875]
  - \_\_\_\_\_ out my transgressions
  - \_\_\_\_\_ away all my iniquity
  - \_\_\_\_\_ me from my sin
- 6) True/False Before God, we should plead guilty of all sins, even those we are not aware of. [Catechism Question 262]
- 7) Psalm 19:12 gives an example of confessing even sins we are not aware by asking, “Who can \_\_\_\_\_ his errors?” and pleading, “Forgive my \_\_\_\_\_ faults.” [Bible Verse 876]
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ According to 1 John 1:8-9, the following can claim to be without sin: a) Great religious leaders such as the Apostles, and of course Martin Luther; b) Pastors; c) no one. [Bible Verse 878]

- 9) What does 1 John 1:8-9 promise God will do if we confess our sins? [Bible Verse 878]
- 10) What sins should we specifically confess before our neighbor? [Catechism Question 263]
- 11) James 5:16 urges us to, “Confess your sins to \_\_\_\_\_.” [Bible Verse 879]
- 12) Whereas before God we confess all sins, even those we are not aware of, the purpose of Private Confession before the Pastor is to give us an opportunity to confess those sins which we know and feel in our hearts, especially those that \_\_\_\_\_ us. [Catechism Question 264]
- 13) An example of such Private Confession and Absolution is David and the prophet Nathan in 2 Samuel 12:13: [Bible Verse 881]
- David confesses to Nathan:
  
  - Nathan replies:
- 14) True/False Because it is so important, the Pastor has the authority to force members of the congregation to make private confession. [Note at Bottom of Page 215]
- 15) True/False We should receive the Pastor’s Absolution as from God Himself, not doubting but firmly believing that by it our sins are forgiven before God in heaven. [Catechism Question 266]
- 16) Article XXV of the Augsburg Confession of the Lutheran Church states that in Absolution, “It is not the voice or word of the man who speaks it, but it is the Word of God, who forgives sin, for it is spoken in God’s \_\_\_\_\_ and by God’s \_\_\_\_\_.” [Catechism Question 266]
- 17) Jesus gave His Church power on earth to forgive sins in His name in Matthew 18:18 when He said, “Whatever you \_\_\_\_\_ on earth will be \_\_\_\_\_ in heaven.” [Bible Verse 884]
- 18) True/False In John 20:23, Jesus said, “If you forgive anyone his sins, they might be forgiven.” [Bible Verse 886]
- 19) True/False The Pastor is pledged not to tell anyone else of sins told him in Private Confession. [Catechism Question 267]



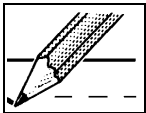
# LESSON 55—THE OFFICE OF THE KEYS

## *Catechism Questions 269-276, 279-284*



### **Lesson Focus**

*The Office of the Keys is that special authority which Christ has given to His Church on earth to forgive the sins of repentant sinners, but to withhold forgiveness from the unrepentant as long as they do not repent.*



### **Study Questions**

- 1) Christ has given to His Church the authority to \_\_\_\_\_ sins or to \_\_\_\_\_ forgiveness.  
[Catechism Question 269]
- 2) In Matthew 18:18, instead of simply saying “forgive” or “not forgive,” Jesus uses the imagery of sin being like a burden which is tied onto someone, saying, “Whatever you \_\_\_\_\_ on earth will be bound in heaven, and whatever you \_\_\_\_\_ on earth will be loosed in heaven.”  
[Bible Verse 893]
- 3) True/False In John 20:22-23, Jesus says, “If you forgive anyone his sins, they are forgiven.”  
[Bible Verse 894]
- 4) This authority is called the Office of the Keys because in Matthew 16:19 Jesus said, “I will give you the keys of the kingdom of heaven,” and because it works like a key to open \_\_\_\_\_ by forgiving sins, or to close it by not forgiving them. [Bible Verse 895; Catechism Question 270]
- 5) Just as the Sacraments of Holy Baptism and Holy Communion communicate to us God’s love and forgiveness to us in a tangible way, the Office of the Keys is another special God-given way of apply the \_\_\_\_\_ to the individual. [Catechism Question 271]
- 6) What are the two criteria for who is to be forgiven (absolved)? [Catechism Question 272]
  - Those who . . .
  - And ask for . . .
- 7) Acts 3:19 promises that when we repent, that is feel sorry for our sins and turn to God for forgiveness, our sins are *pidew tou* \_\_\_\_\_. [Bible Verse 899]

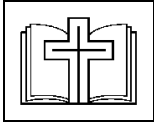


*Pastor Granting Absolution  
Lutheran Church Order, 1533*

- 8) Psalm 32:5 says that when we confess our transgressions to the Lord, how does He respond?  
[Bible Verse 900]
- 9) It is important to note that Christians and the Church do not have an absolute power to arbitrarily “bind” sins and deny absolution, for example because they don’t like someone, have a grudge, etc. [Catechism Question 275]
- Who are not to be forgiven?
  
  - For how long is forgiveness to be withheld from them?
- 10) The actions the church takes with regard to Christians who are openly unrepentant is called *hurhcc sindpelcii* \_\_\_\_\_ and the ultimate step is *mexconnuiciation* \_\_\_\_\_. [Title on Top of Page 225]
- 11) In Matthew 18:15-17, Jesus tells us the three steps of church discipline, “If your brother sins against you.” [Quoted Under Catechism Question 279]
- “Go and . . .
  
  - “But if he will not listen take . . .
  
  - “If he refuses to listen to them, tell it . . .
- 12) After all attempts to bring repentance have been rejected, the Christian congregation must finally exclude openly unrepentant sinners, as Paul says in 1 Corinthians 5:13, “\_\_\_\_\_ the wicked man from among you.” [Bible Verse 916]
- 13) True/False The purpose of excommunication is to punish the sinner. [Catechism Question 283]
- 14) The primary purpose of excommunication is in fact the final step which we hope will lead him or her to \_\_\_\_\_ and faith. [Catechism Question 283A]
- 15) Paul says in 2 Corinthians 2:7-8 that when an excommunicated person subsequently repents, “You ought to \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ him so that he will not be overwhelmed by excessive sorrow.” [Bible Verse 284]

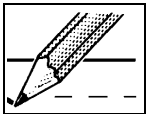
# LESSON 56—THE HOLY MINISTRY

## Catechism Questions 277-278



### Lesson Focus

*The pastoral office is a divine institution to which men are called by Christ through the Church for the preaching of the Gospel and administration of the Sacraments.*



### Study Questions

- 1) True/False The Christian congregation by the command of Christ calls pastors. [Catechism Question 277]
- 2) Pastors carry out the \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_ publicly in Christ's name and on behalf of the congregation. [Catechism Question 277]
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ The pastoral office is an: a) human; b) divine institution. [Catechism Question 277]
- 4) List the offices which Ephesians 4:11 says that Christ gave the Church [Bible Verse 906]
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) In Acts 20:28, Paul is talking to the pastors at Ephesus. According to this verse, *who* is it that has made pastors overseers of Christ's flock? [Bible Verse 907]
- 6) We get the word "mystery" from the Greek *mysterion*. It means something beyond our comprehension, and the Word, Sacraments, and Christian teaching are called the "mysteries" of our faith. According to 1 Corinthians 4:1, pastors are "*westdras* \_\_\_\_\_ of the mysteries of God," meaning that they have been entrusted with them for service to God. [Bible Verse 908]



*Minister Preaching  
Johannes Brenz Catechism, 1552*



7) List the requirements for a pastor (“overseer) given in 1 Timothy 3:1-2 [Bible Verse 910]:

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8) According to 2 Timothy 2:2, pastors are to be “\_\_\_\_\_ men who will also be qualified to \_\_\_\_\_ others.” [Bible Verse 911]

9) Very recently some denominations have begun to have women serve as pastors. However, 1 Corinthians 14:33-34 [Bible Verse 913] makes clear that in church women are not to “speak,” that is preach. Some people claim this is an outdated notion which no longer applies in the 21st century. However, in your Bible look up 1 Corinthians 14:37. Paul specifically states, “If anybody thinks he is a prophet or spiritually gifted, let him acknowledge that what I am writing to you is the \_\_\_\_\_ .”

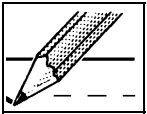
# LESSON 57—THIS IS MY BODY, THIS IS MY BLOOD

## *Catechism Questions 285-291*



### Lesson Focus

*In the Sacrament of Holy Communion  
Christ gives us His own true body and blood for  
the forgiveness of sins.*



### Study Questions

- 1) True/False The explanation on page 227 about the Sacrament of the Altar says: “It represents the true body and blood of our Lord Jesus Christ.”
- 2) True/False The explanation on page 227 also says the Sacrament of the Altar was “instituted by Christ Himself, for all people to eat and to drink.”
- 3) List other names for the Sacrament of the Altar [Catechism Question 285]:
- 4) Read carefully and correct this quotation of 1 Corinthians 10:16 [Bible Verse 926]: “The cup of blessing which we bless, it is not the communion of the blood of Christ. The bread which we break, it is not the communion of the body of Christ.”
- 5) When you read 1 Corinthians 10:16 correctly, Paul is saying that the wine (“cup of blessing”) in Holy Communion actually is a communion or partaking of “the \_\_\_\_\_” and the bread in Holy Communion actually is a communion or partaking of “the \_\_\_\_\_.” [Bible Verse 926]



*Sacrament of Holy Communion  
Luther's Small Catechism, 1545*

- 6) Draw lines below to match the following descriptions from Acts 2:42 of what the first Christians devoted themselves to, in addition to prayer, with an explanation of what that refers to for us: [Bible Verse 927]

Apostles Teaching

Worship

Fellowship

Holy Communion

Breaking of Bread

Preaching and the Word of God

- 7) The Sacrament of the Altar was instituted by \_\_\_\_\_ Himself. [Catechism Question 286]
- 8) The Words of Institution used in the service of Holy Communion are combined from the three Gospels that record them and 1 Corinthians. The wording is slightly different because Jesus probably spoke in Aramaic and this was translated into Greek by the New Testament authors, with each translating a bit differently. Check the Words of Institution as they appear on page 162 of *Lutheran Service Book* and circle which of the following they are mostly based on:

<b>Matthew 26:26-28</b> <b>Revised Standard Version</b>	<b>Mark 14:22-24</b> <b>Revised Standard Version</b>	<b>Luke 22:19-20</b> <b>Revised Standard Version</b>	<b>1 Corinthians 11:23-25</b> <b>New King James Version</b>
Now as they were eating, Jesus took bread, and blessed, and broke it, and gave it to the disciples and said, "Take, eat; this is My body." And He took a cup, and when He had given thanks He gave it to them, saying, "Drink of it, all of you; for this is My blood of the covenant, which is poured out for many for the forgiveness of sins."	And as they were eating, He took bread, and blessed, and broke it, and gave it to them, and said, "Take; this is My body." And He took a cup, and when He had given thanks He gave it to them, and they all drank of it. And He said to them, "This is My blood of the covenant, which is poured out for many."	And He took bread, and when He had given thanks He broke it and gave it to them, saying, "This is My body, which is given for you. Do this in remembrance of Me." And likewise the cup after supper, saying, "This cup which is poured out for you is the new covenant in My blood."	The Lord Jesus on the same night in which He was betrayed took bread; and when He had given thanks, He broke it and said, "Take, eat; this is My body which is broken for you; do this in remembrance of Me." In the same manner He also took the cup after supper, saying, "This cup is the new covenant in My blood. This do, as often as you drink it, in remembrance of Me."

- 9) In each record of the Words of Institution above, circle the word "is" wherever it occurs. In which of the four accounts does Jesus say "this represents My body . . . this represents My blood"?
- 10) The Bible makes it clear that these words of Christ are not \_\_\_\_\_ language. [Catechism Question 288]
- 11) These words instituting the Sacrament of Holy Communion were Christ's last will and testament, and even for an ordinary person you cannot \_\_\_\_\_ their last will and testament after they die but must stick with their very words. [Catechism Question 288A]
- 12) True/False God's Word clearly teaches that in the Sacrament the bread and wine are a communion or participation in the body and blood of Christ. [Catechism Question 288B]

- 13) God’s Word teaches that those who misuse the Sacrament sin not against mere bread and wine but against Christ’s \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. [Catechism Question 288C]
- 14) What are the visible elements in the Sacrament of Holy Communion?
- 15) True/False “The fruit of the vine” in Luke 22:18 could mean either actual wine or just grape juice. [Note under Catechism Question 289]
- 16) Yes/No Do Christ’s body and blood in the Sacrament replace the bread and wine, so that the bread and wine are no longer there? [Catechism Question 290]
- 17) By eating the bread and drinking the wine in Holy Communion we actually proclaim the Lord’s \_\_\_\_\_, meaning that this Sacrament is one way of proclaiming the Good News of Christ’s death for our salvation. [Bible Verse 936]
- 18) We cannot understand the mystery that Christ’s body and blood are really present in Holy Communion, but we believe His promise that Christ gives His body and blood \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ the consecrated (blessed) bread and wine. [Catechism Question 291]



**Extra Exercise**

With our senses we perceive only the outward elements, the bread and wine. But Scripture says, “Now faith is being sure of what we hope for and certain of what we do not see” (Hebrews 11:1 NIV84 1984 Edition). So by faith we trust in Christ’s Word and know that His own body and blood are also really, physically present and given to each person partaking of the Lord’s Supper. This is the teaching of the Bible and the Lutheran Church, called “real presence.”

Label the following according to these definitions:

**Representation** (*wrong* doctrine, Reformed churches): Only bread and wine are really present, Christ’s body and blood are not actually present in Holy Communion.

**Transubstantiation** (*wrong* doctrine, Roman Catholic Church): The bread and wine have been so transformed inwardly into Christ’s body and blood that bread and wine are no longer really present, but only the appearance of bread and wine.

**Real Presence** (*right* doctrine, Lutheran Church): We can’t understand it, but all four things are present, body, blood, bread, wine.

<i>Bread?</i> YES	<i>Wine?</i> YES	<i>Bread?</i> YES	<i>Wine?</i> YES	<i>Bread?</i> NO	<i>Wine?</i> NO
<i>Body?</i> NO	<i>Blood?</i> NO	<i>Body?</i> YES	<i>Blood?</i> YES	<i>Body?</i> YES	<i>Blood?</i> YES

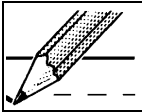
# LESSON 58—IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME

## Catechism Questions 292-295



### Lesson Focus

*In the Sacrament of Holy Communion we remember Jesus' sacrifice on the cross of His body and blood for the forgiveness of our sins.*



### Study Questions

- 1) True/False The Sacrament depends on our faith, not just Christ's word, and so not all communicants receive the body and blood in the Sacrament, but only those who believe. [Catechism Question 292]
- 2) 1Corinthians 11:27 warns against eating the bread or drinking the cup of Holy Communion in an *wonruthy* \_\_\_\_\_ manner." [Bible Verse 938]



*Crucifixion*  
*Albrecht Dürer, 1497*

- 3) 1 Corinthians 11:27 also says those who do this are “guilty of sinning against the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_.” [Bible Verse 938]
- 4) The *Small Catechism* doesn't explain what is meant by an “unworthy manner” of receiving Holy Communion, as mentioned in 1 Corinthians 11:27. Are you able to deduce the correct answer: Receiving Holy Communion in an unworthy manner means partaking of Holy Communion without \_\_\_\_\_ in Christ and His words, “This is My body, which is given for you . . . This is My blood, shed for you.”
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ Because Christ said, “Take and eat . . . Drink from it, all of you” all communicants should receive: A) the bread; B) the wine; C) both parts of the Sacrament. [Note After Catechism Question 292]

- 6) With the words “This do in remembrance of Me” Christ commands that His Sacrament be celebrated in the church till the end of time as a *vlinign clampramotion* \_\_\_\_\_ and *resbuditioni* \_\_\_\_\_ of His saving death and all its benefits. [Catechism Question 294]
- 7) 1 Corinthians 11:26 says that whenever we eat this bread and drink this cup we \_\_\_\_\_ the Lord’s \_\_\_\_\_ until He comes. [Bible Verse 942]
- 8) We are to receive the Sacrament of Holy Communion often because Christ \_\_\_\_\_ or urgently invites us, saying, “This do in remembrance of Me.” [Catechism Question 295A]
- 9) We are also to receive the Sacrament of Holy Communion often because His word “Given and shed for you for the forgiveness of sins” promise and offer us \_\_\_\_\_. [Catechism Question 295B]
- 10) Finally, we are to receive the Sacrament of Holy Communion often because we need the forgiveness of our sins and the strength for a *wen* \_\_\_\_\_ and *lohy* \_\_\_\_\_ life. [Catechism Question 295C]
- 11) In John 15:5, Jesus says He is like the \_\_\_\_\_ and we are like the \_\_\_\_\_.” [Bible Verse 944]
- 12) Because a branch dies if not connected to the vine, Jesus says in John 15:5, “Apart from Me you can do \_\_\_\_\_.” [Bible Verse 944]
- 13) True/False In the New Testament, the Sacrament was not a regular or major feature of congregational worship, but only an occasional extra. [Note on Middle of Page 233]
- 14) In Reformation times, our churches celebrated the Sacrament how often? \_\_\_\_\_ [Note on Middle of Page 233]



### Extra Exercise

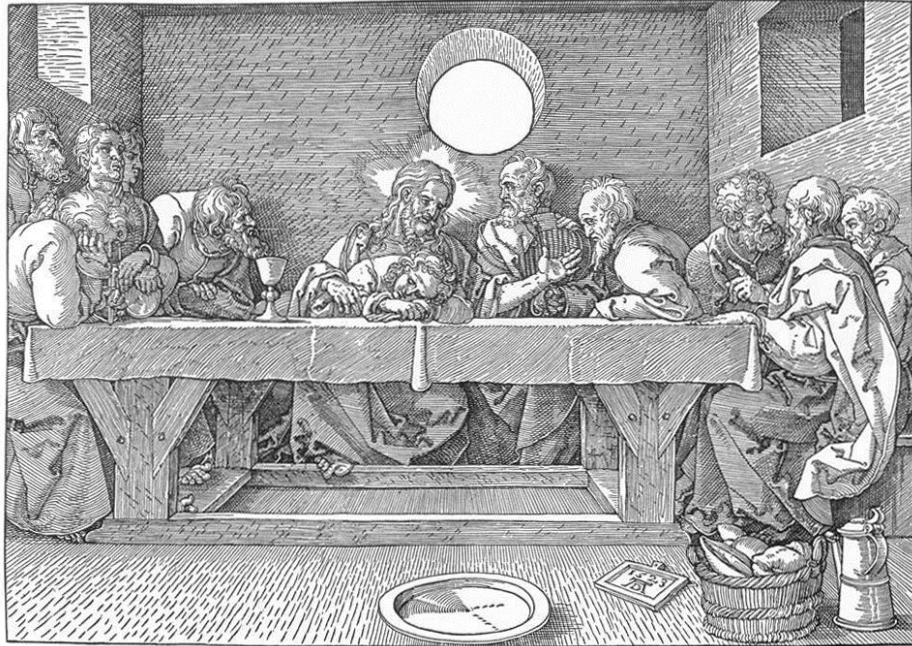
- 1) Catechism Question 293 discusses two ways of interpreting Holy Communion. Read through and decide which of these views is right or wrong, and circle the correct column:

Holy Communion Is . . .	Holy Communion Is . . .
Our sacrifice to God of Christ’s body and blood.	God’s gift to us of Christ’s body and blood.
Adds to Christ’s incomplete sacrifice on the cross to help earn our forgiveness.	Distributes the complete forgiveness already earned for us by Christ’s sacrifice on the cross.
A work we do to earn God’s favor.	A gift God gives because Christ already earned us 100% favor with God.
A work we do to earn God’s forgiveness.	A means through which God bestows on us the forgiveness Christ earned for us.

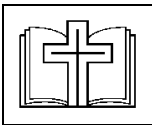
- 2) Would you describe Holy Communion as a arrow pointing up from us to God (↑), or an arrow pointing down from God to us (↓)?

# LESSON 59—FOR THE FORGIVENESS OF SINS

## *Catechism Questions 296-304*

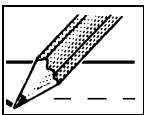


*Last Supper, Albrecht Dürer, 1523*



### **Lesson Focus**

*Holy Communion is the “cup of blessing” (1 Corinthians 10:16) through which Christ bestows upon us the forgiveness of sins which we won for us on the cross.*



### **Study Questions**

- 1) What is the chief blessing of the Sacrament of Holy Communion? [Catechism Question 296A]
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- 2) Jesus blessed the wine of Holy Communion by saying of it in Matthew 26:28, “This is My blood of the covenant, which is poured out for many \_\_\_\_\_.” [Bible Verse 945]
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- 3) Peter says in 1 Peter 1:18-19 that we were redeemed not with silver or gold but with the “\_\_\_\_\_ blood of \_\_\_\_\_.” [Bible Verse 946]

- 4) Paul says in Colossians 1:22 that because of Christ's death for us God declares us to be "\_\_\_\_\_ in His sight, without \_\_\_\_\_ and free from \_\_\_\_\_." [Bible Verse 947]
- 5) True/False 1 John 1:17 assures us that the blood of Jesus purifies us from almost all sin. [Bible Verse 948]
- 6) Martin Luther in the Large Catechism says that the Sacrament of Holy Communion is a:  
a) harmful thing from which we should flee; b) soothing medicine which aids and quickens us in both body and soul; c) only a symbol with no actual benefits. (Note in Middle of Page 234 Under Catechism Question 296B)
- 7) In the Sacrament of Holy Communion Christ gives *riktovy* \_\_\_\_\_ over sin and hell and *gthnestr* \_\_\_\_\_ for new life in Him. [Catechism Question 296C]
- 8) As Christians partake of this Sacrament together, they make a solemn \_\_\_\_\_ of Christ and of unity in the truth of His Gospel. [Catechism Question 296D]
- 9) True/False According to Luther's explanation in the box on page 236, it is certainly just the bodily eating and drinking that does such great things.
- 10) Luther really says that it is *not* just the eating and drinking but the *words* of Christ which promise, "Given and shed for you for the forgiveness of sins." Whoever \_\_\_\_\_ these words has exactly what they say: "forgiveness of sins."
- 11) Although forgiveness, life, and salvation are truly offered to all who eat the Lord's body and blood in the Sacrament, it is only through \_\_\_\_\_ that we receive the blessings offered there. [Catechism Question 298]
- 12) Paul teaches in 1 Corinthians 11:27-29 that, "Whoever eats the bread or drinks the wine in an \_\_\_\_\_ manner will be guilty of sinning against the body and blood of the Lord." [Catechism Question 299]
- 13) It is an old custom to fast before receiving Holy Communion, which Luther says is in the box on the top of page 238 is a *nefi tourdaw raingnit* \_\_\_\_\_. However, fasting before Communion, or at any other particular time, is not mandatory. [Catechism Question 300]
- 14) We receive the Sacrament of Holy Communion worthily when we have \_\_\_\_\_ in Christ and His words, "Given and shed for you for the forgiveness of sins." [Catechism Question 301]
- 15) When is a person unworthy and unprepared to receive Holy Communion? [Catechism Question 302]
- 16) We are to examine ourselves before receiving Holy Communion to see whether:
- A) We are \_\_\_\_\_ for our sins;
- B) We \_\_\_\_\_ in our Savior Jesus Christ and in His words in the Sacrament;
- C) We \_\_\_\_\_, with the help of the Holy Spirit, to \_\_\_\_\_ our sinful lives.
- 17) True/False Those who are weak in faith must *not* come to the Lord's Table. [Catechism Question 304]



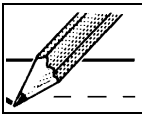
# LESSON 60—CONFIRMATION

## *Catechism Question 305-306*



### Lesson Focus

*Confirmation is a public rite of the Church preceded by a period of instruction designed to help baptized Christians prepare to receive Holy Communion.*



### Study Questions

- 1) Paul says in 1 Corinthians 11:28, “A man ought to \_\_\_\_\_ himself before he eats of the bread of drinks of the cup” [Bible Verse 973]
- 2) What custom do we have to help young people grow in faith and understanding before they partake of Holy Communion? [Catechism Question 306]
- 3) The Sacrament must not be given to [Catechism Question 305]:
  - A) Those who are openly \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_;
  - B) Those who are \_\_\_\_\_, refusing to be reconciled;
  - C) Those of a different \_\_\_\_\_ of faith, since the Lord’s Supper is a testimony of the \_\_\_\_\_ of faith;
  - D) Those who are unable to examine themselves, such as:
    - 
    - 
    - 
    -



*Sacrament of Holy Communion  
Luther's Sermon on the Sacrament, 1519*

## Who May Partake of Holy Communion?

At the Last Supper, only Jesus and His disciples were present for the institution of Holy Communion. In Romans 16:17, Paul says that we should not have religious association with those who do not agree with us on what the Bible teaches: “Watch out for those who teach differently than the faith you were taught. Keep away from them” [Bible Verse 972].

So, the general guidelines for admittance to Holy Communion are:

- Only those who have been instructed in the Christian faith and are baptized;
- Only those who are able to examine themselves;
- Only those who show themselves to be Jesus’ disciples by what they say and do;
- Only those who agree with the teachings of the Bible, especially the Real Presence.

There are four different viewpoints about who may partake of Holy Communion:

Universal Communion—Communion is open to everyone, even non-Christians.

Open Communion—Communion is open to all those who define themselves as Christians.

Closed or “Close” Communion—Communion is open only to those who have the same doctrine.

Exclusive Communion—Communion is open only to those who are members of a particular denomination or congregation.

The Bible teaches Closed or “Close” Communion, and so that is the teaching of our congregation and the Lutheran Church–Missouri Synod. Since ancient times partaking of Holy Communion in a church body has been considered a profession that you specifically agree with the doctrines of that particular church body. Therefore, receiving Holy Communion at our altar is normally for those who are members this congregation or another congregation of the Lutheran Church–Missouri Synod, or a church body in fellowship with us (for example Lutheran Church-Canada, Evangelical Lutheran Church of Kenya, Evangelical Lutheran of England, and dozens of others around the world).

There may be exceptional circumstances, which must be decided on an individual basis. But, normally, if a person agrees with the doctrines of the Lutheran Church–Missouri Synod, they will join this church-body.

In any case, if a person is denied Holy Communion at our altar, we are not saying that person is not a Christian! No one has the right to judge that! Only God knows the heart. But we must make a decision on the basis of outward statements and actions.



## **Extra Exercise**

Review the Rite of Confirmation from *Lutheran Service Book* (pages 272-274), which will be used for your Confirmation, paying particular attention to the confession of faith and affirmations you are making:

*The pastor addresses the catechumens.*

- P** Beloved in the Lord, our Lord Jesus Christ said to His apostles: “All authority has been given to Me in heaven and on earth. Therefore go and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit, teaching them to observe all things that I have commanded you; and lo, I am with you always, even to the end of the age.” You have been baptized and catechized in the Christian faith according to our Lord’s bidding. Jesus said, “Whoever confesses Me before men, I will also confess before My Father who is in heaven. But whoever denies Me before men, I will also deny before My Father who is in heaven.” (Matthew 10:32–33) Lift up your hearts, therefore, to the God of all grace and joyfully give answer to what I now ask you in the name of the Lord.

Do you this day in the presence of God and of this congregation acknowledge the gifts that God gave you in your baptism? If so, answer “Yes, I do.”

**C** Yes, I do.

- P** Do you renounce the devil and all his works and all his ways? If so, answer “Yes, I renounce them.”

**C** Yes, I renounce them.

- P** Do you believe in God, the Father Almighty? If so, answer “Yes” and recite with me the First Article of the Apostles’ Creed.

**C** Yes, I believe in God, the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth.

- P** Do you believe in Jesus Christ, His only Son our Lord? If so, answer “Yes” and recite with me the Second Article of the Apostles’ Creed.

**C** Yes, I believe in Jesus Christ, His only Son, our Lord, who was conceived by the Holy Spirit, born of the virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, died and was buried. He descended into hell. The third day He rose again from the dead. He ascended into heaven and sits at the right hand of God, the Father Almighty. From thence He will come to judge the living and the dead.

- P** Do you believe in the Holy Spirit? If so, answer “Yes” and recite with me the Third Article of the Apostles’ Creed.

**C** Yes, I believe in the Holy Spirit, the holy Christian Church, the communion of saints, the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the body, and the life everlasting. Amen.

- P** Do you hold all the prophetic and apostolic Scriptures to be the inspired Word of God? If so, answer “I do.”

**C** I do.

**P** Do you confess the doctrine of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, drawn from the Scriptures, as you have learned to know it from the Small Catechism, to be faithful and true? If so, answer “I do.”

**C** I do.

**P** Do you intend to hear the Word of God and receive the Lord’s Supper faithfully? If so, answer “I do by the grace of God.”

**C** I do, by the grace of God.

**P** Do you intend to live according to the Word of God, and in faith, word, and deed to remain true to God, Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, even to death? If so, answer “I do by the grace of God.”

**C** I do, by the grace of God.

**P** Do you intend to continue steadfast in this confession and Christ’s Church and to suffer all, even death, rather than fall away from it? If so, answer “I do by the grace of God.”

**C** I do, by the grace of God.

**P** We rejoice with thankful hearts that you have been baptized and have received the teaching of the Lord. You have confessed the faith and been absolved of your sins. As you continue to hear the Lord’s Word and receive His blessed Sacrament, He who has begun a good work in you will bring it to completion at the day of Jesus Christ.

**C** Amen.

*The catechumens kneel to receive the confirmation blessing. The pastor places his hands on the head of the catechumen and makes the sign of the cross on the forehead while saying:*

**P** Name, the almighty God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who has given you the new birth of water and the Holy Spirit and has forgiven you all your sins, strengthen you with His grace to life everlasting.

**C** Amen.

*The pastor may give a confirmation certificate and read a text of Holy Scripture as a remembrance of confirmation. After all the catechumens have received the blessing, all stand for one or both of the following collects.*

**P** Let us pray.

Lord God, heavenly Father, we thank and praise You for Your great goodness in bringing these Your Sons and daughters to the knowledge of Your Son, our Savior, Jesus Christ, and enabling them both with the heart to believe and with the mouth to confess His saving name. Grant that, bringing forth the fruits of faith, they may continue steadfast and victorious to the day when all who have fought the good fight of faith shall receive the crown of righteousness; through Jesus Christ, Your Son, our Lord, who lives and reigns with You and the Holy Spirit, one God, now and forever.

**C** Amen.

**P** Almighty and most merciful Father, in the waters of Holy Baptism You have united Your children in the suffering and death of Your Son Jesus Christ, cleansing them by His blood. Renew in them the gift of Your Holy Spirit that they may live in daily contrition and repentance with a faith which ever clings to their Savior. Deliver them from the power of Satan and preserve them from false and dangerous doctrines, that they may remain faithful in hearing Christ's Word and receiving His body and blood. By the Lord's Supper strengthen them to believe that no one can make satisfaction for sin but Christ alone. Enable them to find joy and comfort only in Him, learning from this Sacrament to love You and their neighbor and to bear their cross with patience and joy until the day of the resurrection of their bodies to life immortal, through Jesus Christ, Your Son, our Lord, who lives and reigns with You and the Holy Spirit, one God, now and forever.

**C** Amen.

**P** Peace ☩ be with you.

**C** Amen.

