

1. What is the Law

1. The Law is what we are to do and not to do. The Law condemns and accuses every sinner.

Is the Law the Word of God?

Yes, the Law is the Word of God

What does *Lex Semper Accusat* mean?

The Law always accuses.

2. What is the Gospel?

2. The Gospel is the good news that Jesus died on the cross to save sinners and rose again for you.

What is the
Gospel's work?

To grant
forgiveness.

3. What is the most
important function
of God's Law?

3. The most important
function of the Law is
to condemn us as
sinners and teach us
that we cannot save
ourselves.

What does it
mean to
condemn?

To suffer
eternal death

Who is the only
one who can
condemn?

God

4. What are the three uses of the Law?

4. The three uses of the Law are CURB, MIRROR, and GUIDE.

5. What is the summary of the Law?

5. The summary of the Law is LOVE.

6. What is the summary of the 1st Table of the Law?

6. The summary of the first table of the Law is, “love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your mind and with all your strength.

6. What is the summary of the 2nd Table of the Law?

6. The summary of the second table of the Law is, “love your neighbor as yourself.”

7. What is sin?

7. Sin is rebellion against God, turning away from his Word.

8. What is sin's terror called?

8. Sin's terror is called contrition.

9. What are the two ways God has given us the Law?

9. God has given us the Law written on our hearts and in the Holy Scriptures.

10. Is there Law in the New Testament? Give an example.

10. Yes, there is Law in the New Testament, like when Jesus tells the disciples to love one another.

11. Is there Gospel in the Old Testament? Give an example.

11. Yes, there is Gospel in the Old Testament, like when Isaiah says that by his stripes we are healed.

12: What is the first promise of the Gospel in the Old Testament?

12. The first promise of the Gospel in the Old Testament is in Genesis 3:15.

To whom was the promise made?

The promise was made to Satan.

13. What is repentance?

13. Repentance is the belief that one is a sinner.

14. Repentance requires what two things?

14. Repentance requires contrition and faith.

15. Why is the term “beggar” a good description of a Christian?

15. Like a beggar, a Christian believes that he is a sinner who is totally dependent upon the mercy of Christ.

What is mercy?

Mercy is not getting what you deserve. (You deserve hell.)

16. In what way did Jesus keep the LAW perfectly?

16. He never broke the commandments. He bore the punishment of our sin for us.

18. Who is the only true God?

18. The only true God is the Triune God: Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.

To which person of the Trinity do we attribute the work of creation?

We attribute creation to the Heavenly Father.

19. Why did God create the heavens and the earth?

19. God created the heavens and the earth because his nature is love.

What other characteristics does our God have?

Omnipresent
Omnipotent
Omniscient

20. What does it mean that man is made in “the image of God”?

20. To be made in “the image of God” means to have the natural ability to fear, love, and trust in God above all things.

21. How did we lose the image of God?

21. We lost the image of God when we sinned. We deserve damnation for our sin.

What are the wages of sin?

The wages of sin are death.

22. How is the image of God restored?

22. The image of God is restored in Christ in our Baptism.

23. How did man fall into sin?

23. Man fell into sin by turning away from God's Word.

25. What are the two kinds of sin?

25. We inherit original sin and commit actual sin.

To which person of the Trinity do we attribute Redemption?

We attribute the work of redemption to the Son.

26. Who is Jesus Christ?

26. Jesus Christ is **true God**, begotten of the Father from eternity, **and also true man**, born of the virgin Mary.

Is Jesus 50% man
and 50% God?
Who is his mother
and Father?

No, he is 100% man
and 100% God. The
Heavenly Father is his
Father and the Virgin
Mary is his mother.

27. Why did
the Son of
God become
man?

27. The Son of
God became
man to die
upon the cross.

28. What does
“redeem”
mean?

28. “Redeem”
means to buy
back.

29. What does
it mean when
we say, “Jesus
died for us”?

29. “Jesus died
for us” means
that He died in
our place.

30. Why did Jesus rise from the dead and what does this mean for us?

To which person of the Trinity do we attribute Sanctification?

32. Who is the Holy Spirit and what is his work?

33. What are the “spiritual things” through which the Holy Spirit accomplishes his work?

30. His death paid the price for sin demanded by the Law. The victory over sin is ours through faith in Christ.

We attribute the work of Sanctification to the Holy Spirit.

32. The Holy Spirit is God, the third person of the Holy Trinity. His work is to bring Christ to us and us to Christ.

33. The preaching of the Gospel, Holy Baptism, Holy Absolution, and Holy Communion are the concrete “spiritual things” of the Spirit.

34. How are the Holy Scriptures a gift of the Holy Spirit?

34. The Scriptures are a gift of the Holy Spirit because He inspired the apostles, prophets, and evangelists to write them. This means that they are the very Word of God, “inspired” by the Holy Spirit and “inerrant.”

35. What does “inspired” mean?

35. Holy men of God were carried along by the Holy Spirit (2 Peter 1:21).

36. What does “inerrant” mean?

36. The Holy Scriptures are incapable of error.

37. How is the Office of the Pastor a gift of the Holy Spirit?

37. Christ gave this office to the church, in order that His Word might be preached and His sacraments administered.

38. What is the purpose of the Office of the Pastor?

38. The Holy Spirit works faith in Christ for the forgiveness of sins, creates the holy Christian Church, and bestows all the blessings of salvation in Christ.

40. What does the word, “sanctify” mean?

40. To sanctify is to make holy.

What is Grace?

Getting what you don't deserve.

41. What are the “means of grace”?

41. The means of Grace are preaching and the sacraments.

43. What is
prayer?

43. Prayer is
the voice of
faith.

44. Why does
a Christian
pray?

44. A Christian
prays because of
God's promises
to him.

45. How can a
Christian be
certain that God
hears and answers
their prayers?

45. We have His
command to pray
and His promise
to hear us.

46. Why is the
life of prayer
described as a
“holy life”?

46. The life of prayer
is described as a
“holy life” because it
is the life of faith in
God's Word.

47. What does the Word of God do to your heart?

47. The Word of God cleanses our hearts, minds, and wills when it is received and believed.

48. How did Jesus teach his disciples to pray?

48. Jesus taught them the Lord's Prayer.

How many times did Jesus teach the Lord's Prayer?

He taught the Lord's Prayer twice.

Which of the Ten Commandments teaches us to pray?

The second commandment teaches us to pray.

50. What things make a sacrament?

1. Instituted by Jesus.
2. Forgives sins
3. Earthly element
4. Specific Word of God

51. What is the specific command from God to Baptize?

51. God's specific command concerning Baptism is: "Go and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit."

52. What specific Word from God is combined with the water in Holy Baptism?

52. The name of the Holy Trinity: I baptize you "in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit."

53. What benefits does God work in us in Holy Baptism?

53. In Holy Baptism God "works forgiveness of sins, rescues from death and the devil, and gives eternal salvation to all who believe this, as His Words and promises declare."

54. Which are these words and promises of God?

54. Christ, our Lord, says in the last chapter of Mark, “Whoever believes and is Baptized will be saved, but whoever does not believe shall be condemned.”

55. How can water do such great things?

55. It is not just water, but the Word of God in the water.

56. What gives the water the power?

56. The Word of God and the Command of God give the water the power.

57. Who is revealed to us in Jesus' Baptism?

57. The Triune God is revealed to us in the Baptism of Jesus.

59. Why did the disciples want to send the little children away from Jesus?

59. The disciples did not believe that they were old enough to understand or believe in Him.

60. Why does Jesus take the little children up in his arms and bless them?

60. Jesus blessed them to teach the disciples that faith and salvation are gifts of God.

61. What does this teach us about Holy Baptism?

61. The sinner receives salvation and is born again in Baptism as a gift.

62. What does it mean to live in our Baptism every day of our lives?

62. To live in our Baptism means to live in daily repentance.

63. What are the two kinds of confession commanded by God that are necessary part of Christian faith and life?

63. The two kinds of confession commanded by God are the general confession of sins that we make before Him, as in the Lord's Prayer, and the confession of sins we make to our brother whom we have sinned against.

64. In what way is confession of sins “necessary”?

64. We believe in Christ for the forgiveness of sins. To refuse to confess one's sin is to deny one's faith in Christ.

65. Why do Lutherans retain the practice of Private Confession and Absolution?

65. Private Confession is offered among Lutherans for the sake of the Absolution. Private Confession is not a good work that merits God's grace. We are not required to go to confession and enumerate all our sins.

66. What was it in the father that called the Prodigal Son home?

66. The love of the father called the prodigal son home to his father.

67. Why did David need a pastor like Nathan?

67. David needed a minister to preach to him repentance and the forgiveness of sins.

68. How do the terms, “Gospel,” “Holy Absolution,” and “Preaching” involve the same thing?

68. The Gospel, Holy Absolution, and preaching all involve the proclamation of the forgiveness of sins for Jesus’ sake.

69. What does the word **absolution** mean?

69.
Absolution is
forgiveness.

70. Who is always at work through the word of the Gospel, and for what purpose?

70. The Holy Spirit is always at work through the Gospel to lead us to Christ, creating and strengthening our faith in Him.

71. In whose place and by whose command do our pastors preach the Gospel and administer the sacraments to us?

71. Pastors preach the Gospel and administer the sacraments to us in the stead and by the command of Christ. The pastor's only authority is the Word of God.

72. Why is this important for us to believe?

72. We cannot minister to ourselves.

73. What does Christ require of his pastors?

73. Christ requires His ministers to preach the Gospel faithfully and administer the sacraments according to His institution for the salvation of sinners.

74. What does Christ require of those who hear the Word and receive the sacraments?

74. Those who hear and believe the Gospel are required to receive their ministry of Word and sacrament eagerly and support them with their gifts of love and prayer.

75. What did the children of Israel celebrate in the Passover?

75. The children of Israel celebrated their deliverance from slavery and death in Egypt by the blood of the Passover lamb that was slaughtered and eaten.

76. What two great actions constituted the celebration of the Passover?

76. The two great actions of the Passover were the shedding of the lamb's blood and the eating of the Passover meal.

77. How does the Passover find its fulfillment in Christ?

77. He is the true Passover Lamb. His blood was shed upon the cross to redeem us from sin and death.

78. What is the Lord's Supper?

78. The Lord's Supper is the true body and blood of Christ under the bread and wine for us Christians to eat and to drink.

79. Why was it instituted?

79. The Lord's Supper was instituted so that we might partake *with certainty* in all the benefits of Jesus' death upon the cross.

80. Do you believe that the true body and blood of Christ are in the sacrament?

80. Yes, Christ's true body and blood are in the Sacrament.

81. What convinces you to believe this?

81. The words of Christ, "this is My body which is given for you...this cup is the New Testament in My blood which is shed for you for the forgiveness of sins."

82. Who is worthy or prepared to receive the Sacrament?

82. A person is worthy solely by faith in Christ and His words, "given and shed for you for the forgiveness of sins."

83. What does it mean to “examine yourself” before partaking of the Sacrament?

83. To examine oneself before partaking of the Sacrament simply means to reflect upon one’s faith in Christ, “Am I a sinner? Am I sorry that I have sinned against God? Is Christ my only Savior from sin? Does He give me His body and blood for my salvation in the Sacrament? Do I desire to receive His forgiveness, help, and comfort?”

84. What should encourage a Christian to receive the Sacrament frequently?

84.
The Devil
The World
The Sinful Nature

85. Why do we practice closed communion?

85. We practice closed Communion in order to care for the spiritual welfare of everyone.

86. To whom is our table open?

86. The Lord’s Supper is open to those (a) who have been baptized; (b) who confess faith in Christ alone for salvation; (c) who confess faith in the real presence of Christ’s body and blood in the Sacrament for the forgiveness of sins; (d) who are penitent sinners; and (e) who confess the faith of the church at whose altar they are communing.

87. What are the two great readings of the Divine Service?

87. The two great readings of the Divine Service: the Holy Gospel for the day and the Words of Institution.

88. What is the purpose of preaching?

88. In the sermon the pastor preaches repentance and faith in Christ based upon the words and works of Jesus.

Why do you want to be confirmed into this church and Christian life?

You did it!