

Bible History Catechism
New Testament History

Seniors (Level III)
Book 2 of 2

by **Rev H Veldman**
edited by **J J Lim**
with invaluable contributions by **David Higgs**

2013 edition

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(Seniors – Book 2/2)**

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Author's Preface

This Catechism book is based upon the principle that Genesis 3:15 is the mother promise, the first announcement of the Gospel promise, and that all Old Testament history is the unfolding of that promise.

In accord with the decision of the Synod of the Protestant Reformed Churches in 1955–1963, the undersigned has prepared this book of catechetical instruction for our covenant children.

This book has been composed for children of 11 and 12 years old, and it serves to follow up the instruction as furnished in Rev G Vanden Berg's New Testament for Juniors. The purpose of this book is not only to acquaint our children with the facts of the New Testament, but also to introduce them to fundamental truths, which are taught to us by these facts, and that are professed in our Protestant Reformed Churches...

It speaks for itself that the use of maps would be of great benefit to the catechumens. This applies especially to Paul's missionary journeys.

The author wishes to express his sincere appreciation to those who helped him in the composition of this book. We extend our sincere thanks to teachers of our Adams St Protestant Reformed Christian School, the synodical Catechism Book Committee, and the synodical Reviewing Committee for the valuable suggestions offered for the improvement of this book.

May our covenant God use also this book unto the glory of His Name and the edification of our covenant children.

– *Rev H Veldman*

Editor's Preface

This booklet (February 2011 edition) was edited from what has been used by the PRC in America for the last 4 decades with much profit. Some errors – typo and otherwise – have been removed, and some of the questions and answers have been streamlined so that they are easier for the children to remember, yet without compromising on content. The memory verse (whole of Romans 8) is also added for additional benefit to the children. The additional 'proof texts', which were supplied by Pastor David Higgs will enhance the learning experience of the diligent student and provide a wealth of materials for those who use this booklet to teach.

As with Book 1 of this level, students will find the answers containing a bit more detail and depth compared to the answers at the Junior Level. Also, the emphasis at this level is more on the understanding than on the acquisition of facts. Accordingly, parents and teachers should not put too much emphasis on exact wordings when they require the answers from the children.

May the Lord bless us and grant us perseverance as we seek to train our children into sons and daughters of the Father, who are mighty in Scriptures and Doctrine.

- *Ps JJ Lim, 2011*

Lesson 1

THE BIRTH OF JOHN THE BAPTIST

Luke 1

1. How does the New Testament differ from the Old?
The New Testament speaks of the fulfilment of the promise in Christ Jesus. [Heb 1:1-2]
2. What is the promise?
God's oath that He will save His people, and take them into heavenly glory through Christ Jesus. [Heb 6:13-20; 9:1-28]
3. Who was the last prophet to write an Old Testament book before Christ was born?
Malachi, who prophesied of the coming of John the Baptist. [Mal 3:1; 4:5].
4. What characterised the 400 years between Malachi and the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ?
The Jews served God with a mere formal worship, and not from the heart. [eg, Mk 1:21-22]
5. What was the religious development during these 400 years?
Various religious parties arose, such as the self-righteous Pharisees, and the unbelieving Sadducees. [Mt 3:5-7; 12:1-14; 22:23-32]
6. What was the political history of Judah during these years?
Except for a brief period, during the time of the Maccabees, Judah was subject to the rules of foreign nations.
7. Did all in Israel follow the Pharisees and Sadducees?
No, a remnant continued to pray for the coming of the promised Messiah. [Lk 2:25-36]
8. Who announced the birth of John the Baptist?
The angel Gabriel, to Zacharias in the temple. [Lk 1:15-20]
9. What did the angel reveal to Zacharias concerning John?
That he would be a Nazarite Prophet, who would call Israel to repentance. [Lk 1:15-20]
10. What happened to Zacharias when he did not believe the word of the angel?
He became deaf and dumb, as a sign of his unbelief. [Lk 1:20, 62-64]

Additional Memory Verses: Romans 8:1-2

¹ There is therefore now no condemnation to them which are in Christ Jesus, who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit. ² For the law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus hath made me free from the law of sin and death.

Lesson 2
THE LORD JESUS IS BORN
Matthew 2 and Luke 2

1. When was the Lord Jesus born?
In the fulness of the time. [Gal 4:4]
2. What is meant by the “fulness of the time”?
It was the time when God had prepared all things for the coming of the Saviour. [eg, Gen 49:10; Dan 9:24-26; Mal 3:1; Mk 1:15]
3. Who announced the Lord Jesus’ birth?
The angel Gabriel, who told Mary that she would be the mother of the Lord. [Lk 1:26-38]
4. Why did Joseph and Mary go to Bethlehem?
Because Caesar Augustus had decreed that the whole empire should be taxed. [Lk 2:1-6]
5. What was God’s purpose with the decree of Caesar Augustus?
To lead Joseph and Mary to Bethlehem, the city of David, where, according to the prophecy of Micah, the Lord Jesus would be born. [Mic 5:2; Mt 2:5]
6. Why was the Lord laid in a manger?
Because there was no room for Him in the inn. [Lk 2:7]
7. Does the fact that the Lord Jesus was laid in a manger have spiritual meaning?
Yes, there is never any room for the Lord in the heart of man until the Lord Himself makes room. [eg, Jn 19:12-16]
8. Why was the Saviour born in such great poverty?
That through His poverty we might become rich. [2 Cor 8:9]
9. What did the angel instruct Joseph concerning the Saviour’s Name?
“Thou shalt call His Name JESUS: for He shall save His people from their sins” (Mt 1:21).
10. Is the Lord Jesus a Saviour of all men?
No, He is the Saviour only of the elect, who are gathered from all nations. [Acts 2:39; cf Rom 8:28-39; Eph 1:1-13; 2:1-22; 2 Pet 3:9; Rom 9:6-33]

Additional Memory Verses: Romans 8:3-4

³ For what the law could not do, in that it was weak through the flesh, God sending His Own Son in the likeness of sinful flesh, and for sin, condemned sin in the flesh: ⁴ That the righteousness of the law might be fulfilled in us, who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit.

Lesson 3
THE MINISTRY OF JOHN THE BAPTIST
Matthew 3; Mark 1; Luke 3 and John 1

1. Who was John the Baptist?
He was the forerunner of the Lord. [Lk 1:76-80]
2. Which prophecy was fulfilled in John?
Malachi 3:1—"Behold, I will send my messenger, and he shall prepare the way before Me."
3. What was John's task?
He was called to prepare all Israel for the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ. [Mt 3:1-3]
4. How was John prepared for his work?
God Himself instructed him in the wilderness and called him unto His work. [Lk 1:76, 80; 3:2]
5. Why did John labour in the wilderness?
He was testifying against the dead formalism of the temple service. [Mt 3:1-13; Isa 40:1-3; Mal 1:6-14]
6. What did John emphasise in his preaching?
That the people must repent, for the kingdom of heaven was at hand. [Mt 3:2]
7. Why did John emphasise that the kingdom was heavenly?
Because the people expected an earthly kingdom. [eg, Jn 6:15]
8. How did John answer the leaders of the Jews who asked him who he was?
"I am the voice of one crying in the wilderness, Make straight the way of the Lord" (Jn 1:19-27).
9. What did John answer when the people thought he was the Christ?
He pointed out that one mightier than he would come, who would baptise with the Holy Ghost and with fire. [Mt 3:11; Lk 3:16; Jn 1:33]
10. What was the climax of John's ministry?
He pointed out the Lord Jesus as "the Lamb of God, Which taketh away the sin of the world" (Jn 1:29).

Additional Memory Verses: Romans 8:5

⁵ For they that are after the flesh do mind the things of the flesh; but they that are after the Spirit the things of the Spirit.

Lesson 4
THE LORD JESUS' BAPTISM AND TEMPTATION
Matthew 3 – 4; Mark 1; and Luke 3 – 4

1. What event marks the beginning of the Lord Jesus' ministry?
He was baptised by John in the river Jordan. [Mt 3:13-17]
2. Why did the Lord go to John to be baptised?
Partly to fulfil all righteousness; and partly "that he might consecrate baptism in his own body, that we might have it in common with him" (Calvin). [Mt 3:15]
3. Why needed the Lord Jesus to fulfil all righteousness by baptism when He had no sin?
Our Lord's baptism was not for the remission of sin, but for consecrating Him to the work appointed by the Father. [Mk 1:4]
4. How do we know that this is the meaning of the Lord's baptism?
Old Testament priests were sprinkled with water to consecrate them to the ministry at thirty years of age; and our Lord hinted that John ratified His call by baptism. [Lk 3:23; Num 4:3; 8:6-7; Lk 20:1-3]
5. What happened immediately after the Lord was baptised?
He was led by the Spirit into the wilderness, to be tempted by the devil. [Mt 4:1]
6. What is the significance of this temptation?
It is the beginning of the Lord's battle with the devil.
7. What did the devil want the Lord Jesus to do?
He wanted the Lord to disobey His Father. [Mt 4:2-3, 6, 8-9]
8. What marks the Lord's answers to the devil?
He answered the devil with the Word of God. [Mt 4:4, 7, 10]
9. What does the outcome of the Lord Jesus' temptation indicate?
The Lord had the victory, and He would surely destroy all the powers of the devil. [Mt 4:10-11]
10. What do these temptations teach us concerning our battle with sin?
That temptation can be overcome only through the Word of God and prayer. [eg, Lk 22:40; Ps 73; Rev 12:10-11]

Additional Memory Verses: Romans 8:6-7

⁶ For to be carnally minded is death; but to be spiritually minded is life and peace. ⁷
Because the carnal mind is enmity against God: for it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be.

Lesson 5
JESUS' MINISTRY IN JUDEA AND SAMARIA
John 2 – 4

1. What was the first miracle the Lord Jesus performed?
He changed water into wine at Cana of Galilee. [Jn 2:1-11]
2. What are miracles?
Miracles are powerful acts of God that cannot be explained by natural laws.
3. What did the miracles of the Lord show?
They showed that the Lord Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God. [Jn 2:11]
4. Where did the Lord spend the first year of His ministry?
Mainly in Judea, where He laboured about ten months. [Jn 2:13; 3:22-23; 4:1-3; Mt 4:12]
5. What did the Lord Jesus do in Jerusalem when He visited the temple?
He drove out the buyers and sellers from the temple. [Jn 2:13-17]
6. What sign did the Lord Jesus give the Jews to show His authority?
“Destroy this temple, and in three days I will raise it up” (Jn 2:19b).
7. What did the Lord Jesus tell Nicodemus is necessary to enter the kingdom of heaven?
Regeneration: “Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God” (Jn 3:3).
8. What is the main thought in the Lord's conversation with the Samaritan woman?
That He is the water of life because He is the Christ. [Jn 4:14]
9. What was the effect of the Lord Jesus' labours among the Samaritans?
Many of the Samaritans believed in Him. [Jn 4:42]
10. What did the faith of the Samaritans foretell?
That the Lord Jesus would be rejected by the Jews but received by the Gentiles. [Jn 4:9, 27, 35-38; Mt 28:19-20]

Additional Memory Verses: Romans 8:8-9

⁸ So then they that are in the flesh cannot please God. ⁹ But ye are not in the flesh, but in the Spirit, if so be that the Spirit of God dwell in you. Now if any man have not the Spirit of Christ, he is none of His.

Lesson 6
THE LORD'S FIRST GALILEAN TOUR
Mark 2 and Luke 4 – 5

1. What did the Lord Jesus teach in the synagogues at Nazareth?
That He was the fulfilment of Isaiah's prophecy of the Lord's Anointed. [Lk 4:16-30]
2. Did the people of Nazareth believe His preaching?
No, they were offended and tried to kill Him. [Lk 4:29]
3. What does the rejection of the Lord Jesus in Nazareth prove?
That the Lord came unto His own, and His own received Him not. [Jn 1:11]
4. Where did the Lord go from Nazareth?
He went to Capernaum, which was the centre of His labours for a long time. [Mt 4:13]
5. What took place in Capernaum?
He healed the sick, and even cast out demons. [Lk 4:40-41]
6. What did the Lord do at the Sea of Galilee?
He gave the sign of the wonderful catch of fishes, and called His disciples to be fishers of men. [Lk 5:1-11]
7. What is the meaning of this miracle of the catch of the fishes?
That the Son of God gathers His Church by His Spirit and His Word. [Lk 5:10; Rom 10:14; 2 Th 2:13-14]
8. Why did the Lord heal a man sick of the palsy?
To show that the Son of Man had power on earth to forgive sins. [Lk 5:18-26]
9. Who were the Pharisees?
A sect of the Jews, who sought salvation by the works of the law. [Mt 23; Jn 9:40 – 10:18; Mt 5:20]
10. What does the Lord Jesus say to those who trusted in themselves that they were righteous?
"I came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance" (Mk 2:17).

Additional Memory Verses: Romans 8:10

¹⁰ And if Christ be in you, the body is dead because of sin; but the Spirit is life because of righteousness.

Lesson 7
THE SABBATH DISPUTE
AND THE SERMON ON THE MOUNT
Matthew 5 – 7; Mark 2 and John 5

1. What was important about the Lord's healing of the sick man at the pool of Bethesda?
He healed him on the Sabbath day. [Jn 5:9]
2. What was the Lord's purpose in healing the man on the Sabbath?
He sought an occasion to speak of the true meaning of keeping the Sabbath day. [Jn 5:16-23]
3. Did the Lord break the Sabbath as the Jews charged?
No, the Lord kept the Sabbath by doing the works of God. [Jn 5:16-23]
4. Why did the Jews hate and oppose the Lord Jesus?
Because the He said He was the Son of God, thus making Himself equal with God. [Jn 5:18]
5. Whom did the Lord choose at this time?
He chose His twelve disciples, whom He also named Apostles. [Lk 6:12-16]
6. What important instruction did the Lord give toward the end of this first Galilean tour?
The instruction concerning the kingdom of heaven in the Sermon on the Mount. [Mt 5 – 7]
7. What is the chief subject of the Sermon on the Mount?
The kingdom of God, which is both spiritual and heavenly. [eg, Mt 5:3-20]
8. Of what does the Lord Jesus speak first in this Sermon?
He describes the true citizens of the kingdom and their calling. [eg, Mt 5:3-11]
9. What does the Lord say about the righteousness of the kingdom?
"Except your righteousness shall exceed the righteousness of the scribes and Pharisees, ye shall in no case enter into the kingdom of heaven" (Mt 5:20).
10. What is the calling of the citizens of the kingdom?
They must seek first the kingdom and its reward, and not Mammon. [Mt 6:24-34]

Additional Memory Verses: Romans 8:11

¹¹ But if the Spirit of Him that raised up Jesus from the dead dwell in you, He that raised up Christ from the dead shall also quicken your mortal bodies by His Spirit that dwelleth in you.

Lesson 8
THE LORD'S SECOND GALILEAN TOUR
Luke 7:19-35 and 8:41-56

1. Why did John the Baptist send messengers to ask the Lord Jesus if He were the Christ?
Because He wanted to hear the Lord's assurance that his work as the forerunner of the Messiah was indeed accomplished. [Mt 11:1-3]
2. How did the Lord answer John's disciples?
He reminded them of all His mighty miracles and preaching which prove that He is indeed the promised Messiah. [Mt 11:4-5]
3. What did the Lord Jesus tell the multitude that had not repented at John's preaching, and did not repent now?
That they were full of excuses, and that their punishment would be greater than that of Sodom and Gomorrah. [Mt 11:20-24]
4. Why do some believe in the Lord and others not?
Because God hides the things of the kingdom from the wise and prudent, and reveals them unto babes. [Mt 11:25-27]
5. What are parables?
Parables are earthly illustrations that make known the things of the kingdom of heaven. [Mt 13:10-17]
6. Why do parables make known the things of the kingdom of heaven?
Because God made the earthly as a picture of the heavenly. [eg, Gen 1:14; 49:9; Rev 5:5; Mal 4:2; Rev 22:16]
7. Why must all men clearly understand the things of the kingdom?
That the wicked may be without excuse, and that the believers may be strengthened in their faith. [Mt 13:11-15]
8. What notable miracle occurred about this time?
The Lord Jesus raised the daughter of Jairus, from the dead. [Mt 9:20-26; Lk 8:41-56]
9. What was the result of raising Jairus' daughter?
"The fame hereof went abroad into all that land" (Mt 9:26).
10. Where did the second Galilean ministry end?
At Nazareth, where the Lord was rejected for the second time. [Mt 13:53-58]

Additional Memory Verses: Romans 8:12-13

¹² Therefore, brethren, we are debtors, not to the flesh, to live after the flesh. ¹³ For if ye live after the flesh, ye shall die: but if ye through the Spirit do mortify the deeds of the body, ye shall live.

Lesson 9
THE LORD'S THIRD GALILEAN TOUR
Mark 6:35ff and John 6

1. What marks the beginning of the third Galilean tour?
The Lord Jesus sent out the twelve Apostles to the lost sheep of the house of Israel. [Mt 10.]
2. What was the Lord told at this time?
That John the Baptist had been beheaded in prison. [Mt 14:3-12]
3. What miracle did the Lord perform near Capernaum?
He fed five thousand men beside women and children with five loaves and two fishes. [Jn 6:1-13]
4. What is the result of the miracle of the feeding of the five thousand?
The multitude became enthusiastic, and wanted to force the Lord to be their earthly king. [Jn 6:15]
5. What did the Lord Jesus point out to those who would make Him king?
That He is the Bread of Life, and that His kingdom is not of this world. [Jn 6:30-40]
6. Did the multitude desire the Lord as the Bread of Life?
No, for many turned back and walked no more with Him. [Jn 6:66]
7. How did the Lord explain the fact that many rejected Him?
He said, "No man can come to Me, except the Father which hath sent Me draw him" (Jn 6:44).
8. Where did the Lord Jesus go soon after this rejection?
He left Galilee and went to the border of Tyre and Sidon to heal the daughter of a Syro-Phoenician woman. [Mt 15:21-28]
9. What did the Lord teach His disciples by this visit to Sidon?
That after Israel rejected the Lord, He would gather His people from the Gentiles. [Mt 15:28; Rom 11]
10. What remarkable confession did Peter make in Caesarea Philippi?
"Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God" (Mt 16:16).

Additional Memory Verses: Romans 8:14-16

¹⁴ For as many as are led by the Spirit of God, they are the sons of God. ¹⁵ For ye have not received the spirit of bondage again to fear; but ye have received the Spirit of adoption, whereby we cry, Abba, Father. ¹⁶ The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God."

Lesson 10
THE LORD JESUS' TRANSFIGURATION
Matthew 16:18; Mark 8 – 9; and Luke 9

1. What did the Lord Jesus begin to tell His disciples after Peter's confession?
He began to instruct His disciples about His suffering and death. [Mt 16:21-23]
2. What, according to the Lord, characterises true discipleship?
One must deny himself, take up his cross, and follow the Lord. [Mt 16:24]
3. What event took place toward the close of the Lord Jesus' third Galilean tour?
He was transfigured on a mountain in the presence of three of His disciples. [Mt 17:1-8]
4. Why did Moses and Elijah appear on the mount?
They spoke to the Lord of His death and resurrection as foretold by the Law and the Prophets. [Mt 17:3; Lk 9:30-31]
5. What did this transfiguration mean for the Lord?
It was a foretaste of the glory He would receive after His suffering and death. [Phil 2:6-11; Heb 1:3]
6. What was the purpose of the transfiguration for the disciples?
That as eyewitnesses they could later testify of His glory. [2 Pet 1:16-18]
7. What was the Lord Jesus' attitude following His transfiguration?
He steadfastly set His face to go to Jerusalem. [Lk 9:51]
8. What miracle did the Lord perform on His way to the feast at Jerusalem?
He healed ten lepers, one of whom was a Samaritan who alone demonstrated gratitude. [Lk 17:11-16]
9. What did the Lord Jesus do on the last day of the Feast of Tabernacles?
He cried, "If any man thirst, let him come unto me, and drink" (Jn 7:37).
10. What was the attitude of the Jews toward the Lord at this time?
Several times they wanted to kill Him, but they could not because His hour was not yet come. [Jn 7:30; 8:20]

Additional Memory Verses: Romans 8:17

¹⁷ And if children, then heirs; heirs of God, and joint-heirs with Christ; if so be that we suffer with Him, that we may be also glorified together.

Lesson 11
THE RAISING OF LAZARUS
John 9 – 11

1. What great miracle did the Lord Jesus perform in Jerusalem that caused the Pharisees to launch an investigation?
He healed the man who was born blind. [Jn 9]
2. What did the Lord declare concerning Himself, in the temple?
That He is the Good Shepherd, who loves His sheep and gives His life for them. [Jn 10:1-15]
3. Why could not the wicked Jews believe in the Lord Jesus?
They could not believe because they were not of His sheep. [Jn 10:22-31]
4. Where did the Lord go after the Jews in Jerusalem sought to kill Him?
He went to Perea, across the Jordan, where He taught the people in parables. [Jn 10:39-42; Lk 13:22; Lk 15]
5. Mention some of the notable parables the Lord Jesus taught in Perea.
The parables of the rich fool, of the lost sheep, the lost coin, and the lost son. [Lk 15]
6. Why did the Lord return to Judea?
He went to raise Lazarus, who had been dead four days. [Jn 11:1-17]
7. Why was the raising of Lazarus the greatest of the Lord Jesus' miracles?
The Lord Himself expresses this in His words to Martha, "I am the resurrection, and the life: he that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live" (Jn 11:25).
8. What was the effect of the raising of Lazarus on the Jews?
The Jewish Sanhedrin plotted to kill the Lord. [Jn 11:46-53]
9. What was the Lord Jesus' reaction to the plot of the Sanhedrin?
He walked no more openly among the Jews and retired to the city of Ephraim. [Jn 11:54]
10. Why did the Lord avoid the Jews?
Because His hour was not yet come. [eg, Jn 2:4; 7:30; 8:20; 17:1; 18:1-3]

Additional Memory Verses: Romans 8:18

¹⁸ For I reckon that the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed in us.

Lesson 12
FROM EPHRAIM TO JERUSALEM
Luke 18 – 20, and John 12

1. Mention some of the parables that the Lord Jesus taught in Ephraim.
The parables of the unjust judge, the Pharisee and the publican, and the labourers in the vineyard. [Lk 18:1-14; 20:9-18]
2. What did the Lord answer the rich young ruler who sought eternal life?
“Go and sell that thou hast, and give to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in heaven: and come and follow Me” (Mt 19:21).
3. What did the Lord stress about His suffering about this time?
He announced that the time was very near. [Lk 18:31-33; Jn 12:7-8, 23, 35-36]
4. What was the reaction of the disciples to the Lord Jesus’ telling them that He was to suffer and die?
They failed to understand that the Lord must suffer and die because they were still expecting an earthly kingdom. [Lk 18:31-34]
5. What miracle did the Lord perform on His way to Jerusalem?
He healed blind Bartimaeus near Jericho. [Mk 10:42-56; Lk 18:35-43]
6. Why did the Lord visit at the home of Zacchaeus?
He brought salvation to the home of this true child of Abraham. [Lk 19:1-10]
7. When did the Lord arrive in Bethany?
On Friday, six days before the last Passover that He would celebrate with His disciples. [Jn 12:1]
8. At whose home did the Lord Jesus and His disciples attend a supper?
At the home of Simon the leper, where Mary, Martha, and Lazarus were also present. [Mk 14:1-5]
9. How did Mary show her faith in the Lord at this supper?
She anointed the Lord’s body with precious ointment just like an unnamed woman had done to his feet at the beginning of His ministry. [cf Mt 26:12; Lk 7:36 ff]
10. How did the Lord explain this act of love?
He said she did this in preparation for His burial. [Mk 14:6-9; Jn 12:7-8]

Additional Memory Verses: Romans 8:19-20

¹⁹ For the earnest expectation of the creature waiteth for the manifestation of the sons of God. ²⁰ For the creature was made subject to vanity, not willingly, but by reason of Him who hath subjected the same in hope,

Lesson 13
THE PASSION WEEK
Matthew 21; Mark 11; Luke 19, and John 13

1. Of what was the Lord Jesus' royal entry into Jerusalem a sign?
That as the King, the Lord would enter His kingdom as a humble servant. [Mt 21:1-7; Lk 19:29-35; Zec 9:9]
2. What is the significance of the second cleansing of the temple?
It is a sign that the Lord came to cleanse the spiritual house of God of all its sin. [Lk 19:45-46; Mk 11:16-17; Isa 9:6-7]
3. What is significant about the Tuesday before the Lord was crucified?
It was the last day of the Lord's public ministry, in which He spoke much of His second coming and of the final judgment. [Lk 21:5-37; cf Mt 24:4 – 25:13]
4. What happened on Wednesday?
The Lord privately instructed His disciples; and Judas plotted with the chief priests to betray Him. [Mt 26:1-2, 14-16; Mk 14:10-11; Lk 22:1-6]
5. What was the meaning of the feet-washing at the Last Supper?
It was a sign that the Lord humbled Himself as a servant to wash His people in His blood. [Jn 13:2-20; Rev 1:5-6; Phil 2:6-7]
6. What lesson did the Lord Jesus teach us by washing the disciples' feet?
That we must serve one another because we are washed in His blood. [Jn 13:14]
7. Did the Lord's enemies intend to kill Him publicly at this time?
No, they intended to kill Him secretly, and not on the feast day. [Mt 26:3-5]
8. How did the Lord Jesus force the Jews to act immediately?
He dismissed Judas, saying to him, "That thou doest, do quickly" (Jn 13:27).
9. What did the Lord do after the dismissal of Judas?
He instituted the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. [Mt 26:26-28]
10. What are the signs of this sacrament?
The broken bread and the poured out wine as signs of the Lord's broken body and shed blood. [1 Cor 11:23-26]

Additional Memory Verses: Romans 8:21-22

²¹ Because the creature itself also shall be delivered from the bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the children of God. ²² For we know that the whole creation groaneth and travaileth in pain together until now.

Lesson 14
THE LORD JESUS' ARREST AND TRIAL
Matthew 26; Mark 14 – 15; Luke 22 – 23; and John 18 – 19

1. What did the Lord Jesus pray in Gethsemane?
“O my Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from Me: nevertheless not as I will, but as Thou wilt” (Mt 26:39).
2. How did the Lord show that His enemies were powerless to capture Him?
He struck down the whole band, which came to take Him, by the Word of His power. [Jn 18:1-12]
3. To whom was the Lord Jesus taken first after His arrest?
To Annas, father-in-law of Caiaphas, and a former high priest. [Jn 18:13; 19-24]
4. How did the Jewish Sanhedrin, that tried the Lord, show its wickedness?
It sought false witnesses to testify against Him. [Mt 26:59]
5. Upon what ground did the Jewish Sanhedrin finally condemn the Lord?
Upon His testimony that He was the Christ, the Son of the living God. [Mt 26:63-66]
6. Why was the Lord Jesus' condemnation by the Sanhedrin so very wicked?
Because it showed plainly that they rejected the Lord as the Christ. [Mt 26:65-68]
7. What added to the Lord's suffering while He was on trial before the Jews?
He was denied by Peter, one of His most trusted disciples. [Lk 22:54-62]
8. What was the attitude of Pilate at the trial of the Lord?
Pilate was afraid, especially because he knew the Lord was innocent. [Mt 27:11-25]
9. Why did Pilate sentence the Lord Jesus to die even though he knew He was innocent?
Because he was afraid of the people and because he wanted the friendship of Caesar. [Lk 23:1-25]
10. What was God's purpose in the entire trial of the Lord?
To prove that the Lord was innocently condemned to death. [Lk 23:14, 20-22; Jn 18:28-40]

Additional Memory Verses: Romans 8:23

²³ And not only they, but ourselves also, which have the firstfruits of the Spirit, even we ourselves groan within ourselves, waiting for the adoption, to wit, the redemption of our body.

Lesson 15

CALVARY

Matthew 27; Mark 15; Luke 23; John 19

1. Did the Lord Jesus die to save all men?
No, He laid down His life only for the sheep whom the Father had given Him. [Jn 10:11, 15, 27-29]
2. Why did the Lord die the death of the cross?
Because the death of the cross is an accursed death, and He took our curse upon Himself. [Gal 3:13; Deut 21:23]
3. Why was it necessary for the Lord Jesus to take our curse upon Himself?
In order to pay for our sins and merit everlasting life for us. [Heb 9:11-22; Rom 3:25; 5:1, 6-21]
4. How did the Lord show that He died willingly for our sins?
As soon as He was nailed to the cross, He prayed, "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do" (Lk 23:34).
5. What added to the suffering of the Lord on the cross?
All who saw Him mocked and derided Him. [Mt 27:26-31, 34-44]
6. What do we read of the two malefactors that were crucified with the Lord Jesus?
They both mocked the Lord, but one eventually repented and prayed to be remembered by Christ in His kingdom. [Mt 27:44; Lk 23:39-43]
7. What happened during the three hours of darkness?
The Lord suffered the torments of hell because of the sins of His people. [Mt 27:45-46]
8. What is the meaning of the sixth cross-word, "It is finished"?
That the Lord Jesus had fulfilled the Scriptures and finished the work which the Father gave Him to do. [Jn 4:34; 17:4; Eph 2:14-17]
9. How did the Lord Jesus further show that His work was finished?
He confidently commended His spirit into His Father's hands when He died. [Lk 23:46]
10. How did God show that the Lord's work was finished?
The veil of the temple was rent from top to bottom; the earth quaked, and the graves of many saints were opened. [Mt 27:50-53]

Additional Memory Verses: Romans 8:24-25

²⁴ For we are saved by hope; but hope that is seen is not hope: for what a man seeth, why doth he yet hope for? ²⁵ But if we hope for that we see not, then do we with patience wait for it.

Lesson 16
JESUS' RESURRECTION AND ASCENSION
Matthew 28; Mark 16; John 20 – 21; and Luke 24

1. What happened in the early morning of the Lord Jesus' resurrection?
The earth quaked, and an angel rolled the stone away from the door of the sepulchre. [Mt 28:1-8]
2. Why did the angel roll the stone away?
That the empty grave might serve as a witness of the Lord's bodily resurrection. [Mt 28:5-8; Mk 16:3-8]
3. How did the linen clothes prove the resurrection of Christ?
They were lying there just as they had been wrapped about His body. [Jn 20:1-9]
4. What does the Lord Jesus' resurrection prove to us?
That He has fully paid for all our sins, and has destroyed the power of death and the grave. [Rom 4:25; Heb 2:14-15]
5. What did the Lord do during the forty days after His resurrection?
He appeared to His disciples many times and instructed them concerning the things of the kingdom of God. [eg, Mt 28:8-10; Lk 24:13-31, 33-34; 1 Cor 15:3-6; Acts 1:3]
6. What purpose do all the appearances of the risen Lord serve?
They serve as many infallible proofs of His resurrection, and also to show that the Sabbath must now be kept on the first day of the week. [eg, Acts 1:3; Jn 20:1-3, 10, 19; Acts 20:7; 1 Cor 16:2; Rev 1:10]
7. What did the Lord Jesus do forty days after His resurrection?
He ascended bodily to heaven before the eyes of His disciples. [Acts 1:1-3, 9-11]
8. What is the importance of the Lord's ascension?
That He is exalted at the right hand of God, and has all power in heaven and on earth. [Mt 28:18]
9. What does the Lord do for us in heaven?
He intercedes for us and rules over us by His Word and Spirit. [Rom 8:34; Heb 9:12, 24; Eph 1:20-23]
10. When will the Lord Jesus return?
At the end of the world He will return in great power and glory. [Mt 24:30; 25:31; Lk 9:26; WLC 56]

Additional Memory Verses: Romans 8:26

²⁶ Likewise the Spirit also helpeth our infirmities: for we know not what we should pray for as we ought: but the Spirit Itself maketh intercession for us with groanings which cannot be uttered.

Lesson 17

PENTECOST

Acts 2

1. Why does the book of Acts begin with the ascension of the Lord Jesus Christ?
Because it speaks of things that the exalted Lord continued to speak and to do through His Apostles. [Ep 4:10-12; 2 Cor 8:23; 12:12; Heb 2:3-4]
2. What happened at Pentecost?
The Holy Spirit was poured out into all the Church. [Acts 2:1, 16-18; Joel 2:28-29]
3. Which signs accompanied the outpouring of the Holy Spirit?
The sound as of a rushing, mighty wind, the cloven tongues as of fire, and the speaking in other languages. [Acts 2:1-4]
4. Of what is the sound of the mighty rushing wind a sign?
Of the irresistible and mysterious operation of the Holy Spirit in the hearts of believers. [Acts 2:2-4; Jn 3:3-8]
5. To what do the cloven tongues as of fire refer?
To the power of the Holy Spirit to cleanse from sin and to consecrate the believer to the service of God. [Acts 2:3; Mt 3:11; 1 Pet 1:7]
6. What is the meaning of the speaking in other languages?
That the Gospel would now be proclaimed to all nations. [Acts 2:14-21, 39]
7. How did Peter explain the events of Pentecost?
He declared that what the people now saw and heard was the fulfilment of the prophecy of Joel. [Acts 2:16]
8. How did Peter admonish those who were pricked in their hearts through his preaching?
“Repent, and be baptised every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost” (Acts 2:38).
9. What was the fruit of Peter’s sermon?
About three thousand souls repented and were added to the Church. [Acts 2:41]
10. What comforting words did Peter speak to them?
“For the promise is unto you, and to your children, and to all that are afar off, even as many as the Lord our God shall call” (Acts 2:39).

Additional Memory Verses: Romans 8:27

²⁷ And He that searcheth the hearts knoweth what is the mind of the Spirit, because He maketh intercession for the saints according to the will of God.

Lesson 18

PERSECUTION AND GROWTH

Acts 3 – 6

1. How did the Lord cause the Church at Jerusalem to grow?
Through the preaching and miracles of the Apostles. [Acts 2:47b; 3:1-8; 5:40-42; etc]
2. What was the first recorded miracle of the Apostles?
The healing of the lame beggar at the gate of the temple. [Acts 3:1-11]
3. What was the importance of the miracle of the healing of the lame beggar?
It showed that Christ was now working signs and wonders through the Apostles. [Acts 5:12; Heb 2:4]
4. What was the result of the miracle of the healing of the lame beggar?
Through the preaching of the Apostles, about five thousand men believed. [Acts 4:4]
5. What was the reaction of the Jews to the miracle of the healing of the lame beggar?
They were grieved at Peter's preaching and put Peter and John in prison. [Acts 3:12 – 4:3]
6. What did Peter and John answer when they were commanded not to teach in the Name of the Lord Jesus?
"We cannot but speak the things which we have seen and heard" (Acts 4:20).
7. What event brought great fear upon all the Church?
The death of Ananias and Sapphira for the sin of lying against the Holy Ghost. [Acts 5:1-11]
8. What led to the Apostles' second imprisonment by the Sanhedrin?
The Sanhedrin was angry because the Apostles continued to teach and perform miracles in the Name of the Lord Jesus. [Acts 5:17-29]
9. What was the outcome of the Apostles' hearing before the council?
The Apostles were beaten and released, with the warning not to speak in the Name of the Lord Jesus. [Acts 5:38-40]
10. What was the reaction of the Apostles to this persecution?
They rejoiced because they were counted worthy to suffer for the Lord's sake. [Acts 5:40-42]

Additional Memory Verses: Romans 8:28

²⁸ And we know that all things work together for good to them that love God, to them who are the called according to His purpose.

Lesson 19
THE CHURCH SPREADS FROM JERUSALEM
Acts 6 – 8

1. What incident marked the beginning of a widespread persecution of the Church?
The martyrdom of Stephen, who was one of the first deacons. [Acts 7:59 – 8:1]
2. What led to Stephen's arrest?
The Grecian Jews hated Stephen's preaching and could not argue against him. [Acts 6:8-10]
3. In what evil way did the Jewish Sanhedrin try Stephen?
It used false witnesses to accuse Stephen of blasphemy. [Acts 6:11-15]
4. Why did the Jewish council stone Stephen?
Because he accused it of being the betrayers and murderers of the Lord Jesus. [Acts 7:51-52]
5. What followed immediately upon the death of Stephen?
A great persecution against the Church at Jerusalem. [Acts 8:1]
6. What was the effect of this persecution upon the Church?
The believers were scattered throughout Judea and Samaria, and even as far as Antioch and Cyprus. [Acts 9:1; 11:19-20]
7. How did this persecution benefit the Church?
The Gospel was preached everywhere by those who were scattered abroad. [Acts 8:4]
8. Who laboured in Samaria?
Philip the Evangelist, followed later by John and Peter. [Acts 8:5-14]
9. To whom did the angel of the Lord send Philip?
To the Ethiopian eunuch, who was returning to his home from Jerusalem. [Acts 8:26-40]
10. What was the result of Philip's preaching to the Ethiopian eunuch?
He believed and was baptised, and went his way rejoicing. [Acts 8:36-40]

Additional Memory Verses: Romans 8:29

²⁹ For whom He did foreknow, He also did predestinate to be conformed to the image of His Son, that He might be the firstborn among many brethren.

Lesson 20
THE GOSPEL TO THE GENTILES
Acts 9 – 10

1. What is one of the fruits of the outpouring of the Holy Spirit on Pentecost?
That the Gospel is preached to all nations rather than only to the Jews. [Acts 2:39]
2. Through what events did the Lord prepare the way for the preaching of the Gospel to the Gentiles?
Through the conversion of Paul; Peter's vision in Joppa; and the salvation of Cornelius. [Acts 9:3-18; 10:8-35]
3. Whom did God call to be the Apostle to the Gentiles?
Saul of Tarsus, who was a leader in the persecution of the Church. [Acts 9:1-2, 15]
4. How was Saul called to be an Apostle?
Christ appeared to him as he journeyed to Damascus to persecute the Christians. [Acts 9:1-31]
5. How was Saul prepared for his work as missionary to the Gentiles?
The Lord revealed the Gospel to him in Arabia. [Gal 1:17]
6. What happened about the time of Saul's conversion?
The persecution ceased, and Peter visited and strengthened the Churches. [Acts 9:31]
7. What was the meaning of Peter's vision of unclean animals at Joppa?
God revealed to him that the Gospel must be preached also to the Gentiles. [Acts 10:15, 34-35; 15:6-7]
8. What was Peter instructed to do in connection with the vision of unclean animals?
To go to Cornelius, a Roman centurion, in Caesarea, to preach the Gospel to him. [Acts 10:17-35]
9. What was the fruit of Peter's preaching to Cornelius?
Cornelius and his whole house believed and were baptised. [Acts 10:42-48]
10. How did the Church react to Peter's explanation of the conversion of Cornelius and his house?
They glorified God, saying, "Then hath God also to the Gentiles granted repentance unto life" (Acts 11:18).

Additional Memory Verses: Romans 8:30

³⁰ Moreover whom He did predestinate, them He also called: and whom He called, them He also justified: and whom He justified, them He also glorified.

Lesson 21

PAUL AND BARNABAS SENT OUT FROM ANTIOCH

Acts 11 – 13

1. What is the importance of the Church at Antioch?
It became the centre from which the Gospel was spread to Asia Minor and even to Europe. [Acts 11:20-27; 13:1-3; etc]
2. How was the Church at Antioch established?
Men from Cyprus and Cyrene preached the Gospel both to Jews and to Greeks. [Acts 11:19-21]
3. How did the Church at Jerusalem show its support of the work at Antioch?
They sent Barnabas, through whose preaching many were added to the Lord. [Acts 11:22]
4. How did Herod persecute the Church at Jerusalem about this time?
He killed James the Apostle, and he put Peter in prison. [Acts 12:1-3]
5. Did Herod kill Peter also?
No, the angel of the Lord delivered Peter from prison. [Acts 12:4-11]
6. Did Herod's persecution hinder the growth of the Church?
No, the Word of God grew and multiplied. [Acts 12:21-24]
7. Whom did Barnabas take to Antioch to help him?
Barnabas went to Tarsus for Paul, and together they worked at Antioch for a whole year. [Acts 11:23-26]
8. What did the Holy Ghost tell the Church at Antioch?
"Separate Me Barnabas and Saul for the work whereunto I have called them" (Acts 13:2).
9. Did the Church at Antioch heed the command to send out Paul and Barnabas?
Yes, after fasting and prayer, they laid their hands on them and sent them to preach the Gospel. [Acts 13:3]
10. What method did Paul follow in all his missionary labours?
He preached to the Jews first, and then to the Gentiles. [eg, Acts 13:42, 44-46; 14:1]

Additional Memory Verses: Romans 8:31-32

³¹ What shall we then say to these things? If God be for us, who can be against us? ³²
He that spared not His own Son, but delivered Him up for us all, how shall He not with Him also freely give us all things?

Lesson 22
APOSTLE PAUL'S FIRST MISSIONARY JOURNEY
Acts 13 – 14

1. Where did Barnabas and Paul go to begin their missionary labours?
To the island of Cyprus, the home of Barnabas, taking John Mark with them. [Acts 13:4-5]
2. Who opposed Paul at Paphos?
Barjesus, who was smitten with blindness when he tried to turn the governor from the faith. [Acts 13:4-12]
3. Where did Paul and Barnabas go from Cyprus?
To Asia Minor, where John Mark forsook them at Perga. [Acts 13:13]
4. What did Paul emphasise in his preaching to the Jews at Antioch in Pisidia?
That the risen Christ was the fulfilment of the Old Testament Scriptures. [Acts 13:14-41]
5. What was the fruit of the preaching of Paul and Barnabas in Antioch of Pisidia?
Large multitudes came to hear them, but the Jews were provoked to envy and opposition. [Acts 13:44-45]
6. What assurance did Paul and Barnabas have even though they were opposed by the Jews?
That as many as were ordained to eternal life would believe, and did believe. [Acts 13:48]
7. What was the fruit of the preaching of Paul and Barnabas in Iconium?
It was so blessed that a great number of Jews and Greeks believed. [Acts 14:1]
8. What compelled Paul and Barnabas to leave Iconium?
The unbelieving Jews stirred up persecution against them. [Acts 14:2-7]
9. What happened to Paul and Barnabas at Lystra and Derbe?
The people first tried to worship them as gods, and later rejected and stoned Paul. [Acts 14:6-20]
10. What did Paul and Barnabas do on their way back to Antioch?
They visited the Churches that had been established, strengthened them in the faith, and ordained elders in every Church. [Acts 14:21-23]

Additional Memory Verses: Romans 8:33-34

³³ Who shall lay any thing to the charge of God's elect? It is God that justifieth. ³⁴ Who is he that condemneth? It is Christ that died, yea rather, that is risen again, Who is even at the right hand of God, Who also maketh intercession for us.

Lesson 23
PAUL'S SECOND MISSIONARY JOURNEY
Acts 16 – 18

1. How did Paul begin his second missionary journey?
With Silas he visited again the Churches organised on his first journey. [Acts 15:36-41]
2. Why did not Paul preach in other parts of Asia Minor on this journey?
The Spirit forbade him, and thus led him to Troas, where he received the vision of the Macedonian man. [Acts 16:6-10]
3. What was the significance of the vision of the Macedonian man?
It meant that God called him to preach the Gospel also in Europe, beginning at Philippi. [eg, Acts 16:10-15]
4. How were Paul and Silas persecuted at Philippi?
Upon healing the girl with an evil spirit, they were beaten and put into prison. [Acts 16:16-40]
5. What was the positive fruit of Paul's preaching at Philippi?
Lydia believed, the jailer was converted, and a small congregation was established. [Acts 16:14 ff]
6. What was the fruit of Paul's preaching at Thessalonica?
Many devout Greeks and chief women believed, but the wicked Jews forced Paul to leave for Berea. [Acts 17:1-10]
7. What do we read of the Bereans?
They received the Word with all readiness of mind, and searched the Scriptures daily. [Acts 17:11]
8. What was the effect of Paul's preaching at Athens?
Most of the people mocked when he spoke of the resurrection of the dead, but a few believed. [Acts 17:16-34]
9. Where did Paul go from Athens?
To Corinth, where the Lord encouraged him, by a vision, to continue his labours there. [Acts 18:1-9]
10. What was the fruit of Paul's labour at Corinth?
A large congregation was established there after Paul laboured a year and a half. [Acts 18:9-11]

Additional Memory Verses: Romans 8:35-36

³⁵ Who shall separate us from the love of Christ? shall tribulation, or distress, or persecution, or famine, or nakedness, or peril, or sword? ³⁶ As it is written, For Thy sake we are killed all the day long; we are accounted as sheep for the slaughter.

Lesson 24
PAUL'S THIRD MISSIONARY JOURNEY
Acts 19 – 21

1. In which large city in Asia Minor did Paul spend most of his time on his third journey?
In Ephesus, the centre of the worship of Diana, where he worked about three years. [Acts 19:1, 8-10, 21-41]
2. What is the importance of Paul's long stay in Ephesus?
Paul made Ephesus the centre of the preaching of the Gospel in the whole province of Asia. [Acts 19:10]
3. How did the Lord confirm Paul's preaching at Ephesus?
God wrought special miracles, so that the sick were healed and evil spirits were cast out by the hand of Paul. [Acts 19:11-12]
4. What was the fruit of Paul's labours in Ephesus?
The Word of God grew mightily and prevailed, so that many believed and forsook their heathen superstitions. [Acts 19:17-20]
5. Who opposed Paul in Ephesus?
Demetrius, who made silver shrines for Diana, created an uproar against him. [Acts 19:23 ff]
6. Where did Paul go from Ephesus?
He laboured for some time in Macedonia and Greece. [Acts 20:1-13]
7. What happened at Troas on Paul's homeward journey?
Paul raised from the dead a young man, Eutychus, who fell out of the window while Paul was preaching. [Acts 20:6-12]
8. What did Paul do when he was at Miletus?
He bade farewell to the elders of Ephesus and exhorted them to be faithful in their office. [Acts 20:16-30]
9. What did the Spirit testify to Paul on his way to Jerusalem?
He testified that bonds and afflictions awaited him for the sake of the Gospel. [Acts 20:23]
10. Which epistles did Paul write during this journey?
Romans, 1 and 2 Corinthians, and perhaps Galatians.

Additional Memory Verses: Romans 8:37

³⁷ Nay, in all these things we are more than conquerors through Him that loved us.

Lesson 25
PAUL'S ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT IN ROME
Acts 23 – 28

1. What happened to Paul when he went to Jerusalem?
A Jewish mob dragged him from the temple and tried to kill him. [Acts 21:27-31]
2. Who rescued Paul from this mob?
The captain of the Roman guard, who commanded him to be carried, bound, into the castle. [Acts 21:32-34]
3. How did the Lord comfort Paul while a prisoner in the castle?
The Lord appeared to Paul and told him that he must also witness for Him at Rome. [Acts 23:11]
4. Where was Paul secretly taken from Jerusalem?
To Caesarea, where he was imprisoned for more than two years. [Acts 24:24-27]
5. Why was Paul finally sent to Rome?
Because he had appealed to Caesar, rather than be tried again at Jerusalem. [Acts 25:9-12]
6. What took place on Paul's voyage to Rome?
Paul was miraculously saved when the ship was wrecked. [Acts 27]
7. How was Paul treated at Rome?
He was allowed to live in his own house, and was free to preach the Gospel for about two years. [Acts 28:16-31]
8. What does Paul say of the Gospel in Romans 1:16?
“... I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ: for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth; to the Jew first, and also to the Greek.”
9. Does the book of Acts prove what we read in Romans 1:16?
Indeed, for the little Church of Christ had spread from Jerusalem to Rome.
10. What was Paul's comfort as he faced death?
“I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith: Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous judge, shall give me at that day” (2 Tim 4:7-8).

Additional Memory Verses: Romans 8:38-39

³⁸ For I am persuaded, that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, ³⁹ Nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord