

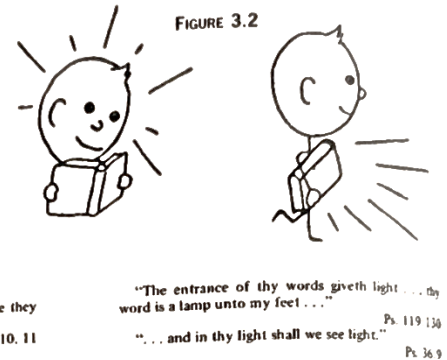
Catechism Question 3

QUESTION 3

Question 3 **What do the Scriptures principally teach?**

Answer **The Scriptures principally teach what man is to believe concerning God,¹ and what duty God requires of man.²**

1. And many other signs truly did Jesus in the presence of his disciples, which are not written in this book: but these are written, that ye might believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God; and that believing ye might have life through his name (John 20:30–31).
2. He hath shewed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God? (Mic. 6:8).



Question 39 will cover the direct answer for what the duty is.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. What is meant by the word "principally" in the Catechism?
2. Are there things we cannot learn from the Bible? Give an example.
3. Name a subject about which the Bible says nothing whatsoever.
4. How much of the world does the man in figure 3.1 really understand correctly? Why?
5. Why does the man in figure 3.2 understand the world in a true sense?
6. Explain these words from the Bible: "in thy light shall we see light."
7. What are the two basic parts of the Catechism? Explain.
8. Upon what does the Catechism place first emphasis? Why?
9. Is true faith enough? Explain.
10. Would it be wrong if the Catechism treated the law before faith? Why?
11. What are some of the reasons in favor of treating faith before law?
12. What is the most important truth that we can learn from this Catechism question?

Catechism Question 4

QUESTION 4

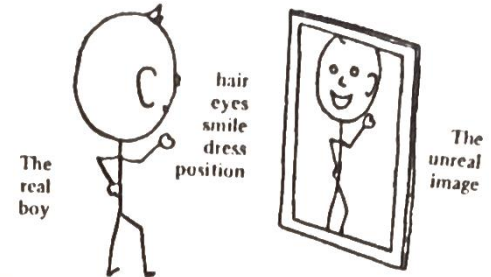
Question 4 What is God?

Answer **God is a Spirit,¹ infinite, eternal,² and unchangeable,³ in his being, wisdom, power, holiness, justice, goodness, and truth.⁴**

1. God is a Spirit: and they that worship him must worship him in Spirit and in truth (John 4:24).
2. Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever thou hadst formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to everlasting, thou art God (Ps. 90:2).
3. For I am the Lord, I change not (Mal. 3:6).
4. And God said unto Moses, I AM THAT I AM (Ex. 3:14). Great is our Lord . . . his understanding is infinite (Ps. 147:5). And they rest not day and night, saying, Holy, holy, holy, Lord God Almighty . . . (Rev. 4:8). Who shall not fear thee, O Lord, and glorify thy name? for thou only art holy . . . (Rev. 15:4). The Lord . . . will by no means clear the guilty; visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children. . . . The Lord God, merciful and gracious, longsuffering, and abundant in goodness and truth (Ex. 34:6-7).

FIGURE 4.1

PART 1



PART 2

GOD, THE ORIGINAL
incommunicable
attributes

God is a spirit
infinite
eternal
unchangeable

communicable
attributes

being
wisdom
power
holiness
justice
goodness
truth

man, the image

man is a living soul
finite
temporal
changeable

Larger Catechism

God is a Spirit, in and of himself infinite in being, glory, blessedness, and perfection; all-sufficient, eternal, unchangeable, incomprehensible, everywhere present, almighty, knowing all things, most wise, most holy, most just, most merciful and gracious, long-suffering, and abundant in goodness and truth.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. What is the meaning of the word "spirit"?
2. Define these terms: infinite, eternal, and unchangeable.
3. Why can't we say that God is spirit?
4. Are there other spirits besides God? Explain.
5. To what might we liken a spirit?
6. What does this Catechism answer teach us to deny as respects God?
7. What are the two kinds of attributes belonging to God?
8. Give a brief definition of each.
9. Are the communicable attributes the same in man as in God? Explain.
10. What does the Bible mean when it speaks of God as having hands, feet, etc.
11. What does the Bible mean when it speaks of God as repenting?
12. Be ready to discuss figure 4.1 showing how it illustrates the teaching of the Catechism