

***WESTMINSTER CONFESSIOIN OF
FAITH STUDY WORKBOOK***

TEACHER'S MANUAL

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The Puritans' Home School Curriculum

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INTRODUCTION

This *Westminster Confession of Faith Study Workbook: Teacher's Manual* provides assignment questions and answers for *An Exposition of the Confession of Faith of the Westminster Assembly of Divines* by Robert Shaw D.D., with an Introductory Essay by Rev. Wm. M. Hetherington, LL. D. *An Exposition of the Confession of Faith of the Westminster Assembly of Divines* by Robert Shaw D.D., with an Introductory Essay by Rev. Wm. M. Hetherington, LL. D., is available through Still Waters Revival Books (www.swrb.com), as well as other sources.

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER 1

1. What is meant by the term “light of nature”? theological and spiritual knowledge men may derive without special divine revelation
2. Explain the nature and extent of man’s theological knowledge from the light of nature. enough to hold man guilty but not enough to save
3. Why has man needed God’s special revelation? for salvation
4. To whom has God delivered His special revelation? the Church
5. How does Chapter 1 describe the development of divine special revelation over human history? sundry methods, but starting with Moses committing it to writing
6. What characteristics of written communication make it advantageous over spoken communication for the transmission of a body of knowledge over time? It is more easily preserved and more readily propagated.
7. Many heretical churches (including the Romish Church, Pentecostal churches, etc.) have asserted continuing divine special revelation. But what is instead the case? And how do we know this from scripture? ceased, since all wholly committed to writing; example prooftext: Hebrews 1
8. What does the term ‘canon’ mean? rule
9. What does II Corinthians 3:14 imply about the sections of scripture? that it can be classified into Old Testament and New Testament
10. How do we deduce the books to be included in the Old Testament canon? Luke 24:44 authenticates the Jewish scriptures
11. When were the Apocrypha admitted into the list of canonical books? during the Council of Trent in 1546
12. What does “plenary and verbal inspiration” mean? plenary means “complete” and verbal means “each word”
13. Is the nature of scriptural inspiration plenary and verbal? yes
14. How does I Corinthians 2:13 bear on the issue of verbal scriptural inspiration? affirms it
15. How does II Timothy 3:16 bear on the topic of plenary scriptural inspiration? affirms it
16. Is the Church dependent for its existence on the word of God, or is the word of God dependent upon the Church? Church dependent on the word of God
17. How do we know from Ephesians 2:19-20 whether the word or Church is dependent? Ephesians 2:19-20 implies the church is founded upon the word of God spoken by Apostles and prophets
18. What are some evidences that the Bible is the inspired word of God?
19. What is the ultimate source of our assurance that the Bible is divinely inspired? the inward work of the Holy Spirit
20. How do we know from Matthew 22:31-32 that the corpus of doctrine taught in scripture must include not only those doctrines expressly set down but also what may be deduced? Christ deduced the doctrine of resurrection from what was said about God’s relation to the dead.
21. What does the Westminster Confession teach about “new revelations of the Spirit” beyond the Holy Scripture? not valid
22. What does the Westminster Confession teach about “traditions of men”? not valid

23. What does Acts 17:10-11 imply about the perspicuity of scripture?
24. In what language was the Old Testament generally written? Hebrew
25. In what language was the New Testament generally written? Greek
26. How do we know from statements by Jesus Christ and the Apostle Paul that the Old Testament of the Jews is the infallible word of God? Jesus never accused Jesus of corrupting the Old Testament, and the Apostle Paul says to the Jews were entrusted the oracles of God
27. How does Matthew 5:18 imply the scriptures have been providentially kept pure in all ages? by saying that not one jot or tittle has passed away
28. What does John 5:39 teach concerning the duty of all to study the scriptures? It says they should.
29. What do New Testament quotations from the Greek Septuagint imply about the propriety of translation of the scriptures into the vernacular languages of the peoples? That it is proper, serving as a precedent.
30. What does the term “analogy of faith” mean, and how does it figure in our interpretation of scripture? The general scheme of divine truth; In interpreting any given passage, we should make sure our interpretation does not contradict the general scheme of divine truth.
31. Who must be the Supreme Judge in religious controversies? the Holy Spirit speaking through the scriptures
32. How does this view regarding the Supreme Judge in religious controversies differ from the view of Socinians? They place rationalism above scripture.
33. How does this view regarding the Supreme Judge in religious controversies differ from the view of Papists? They effectively put the Pope and church tradition above scripture.

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER 2

1. How do we know from scripture that there is but one God? Deuteronomy 4:35 and I Corinthians 8:4
2. What is the import of noting that the God revealed in scripture is the only living and true one? He is not a dumb idol or imaginary.
3. What is meant by the fact that God is “a pure Spirit”? He is incorporeal, immaterial, invisible, immortal, and without bodily parts or passions
4. What is meant by God’s perfections? His divine attributes
5. God’s infinite being comprehends His immensity and omnipresence. What is meant by these terms? He is everywhere.
6. How is God self-existent, independent and all sufficient? He does not depend upon any other being for His life and glory.
7. How is God the fountain of all being? He gives being to all.
8. In what sense is God eternal? He is without beginning or ending.
9. How does God’s absolute perfection imply His immutability? because He cannot change for better or worse
10. How do Biblical prophecies evidence God’s omniscience (i.e., all-knowing character)? They show He knows in advance what will come to pass.
11. What is meant by God being “most absolute”? He is free from all dependencies.
12. How is God’s wisdom displayed in His creation? The creation is wonderfully designed.
13. Is it an imperfection in God’s omnipotence that He does nothing that involves a contradiction? No, that He does nothing that involves a contradiction is but one aspect of His perfection.
14. What is meant by God’s infinite holiness? perfect rectitude of His nature, with no impurity
15. How is God’s justice displayed in His legislative, distributive, remunerative and punitive justice? His law and implementation of laws is perfect.
16. Of what does the goodness of God consist? all forms of God’s kindness to men
17. How is God a God of truth? He fulfills all He says, speaking no lies.
18. How are the three persons of the Godhead equal? in substance, power and eternity
19. How are the three persons of the Godhead distinguished from one another? the Son proceeds from the Father, and the Spirit proceeds from the Father and the Son
20. How is the deity of the Son evinced in scripture? Divine names, attributes, works and worship given to Him
21. How is the deity of the Spirit evinced in scripture? Divine names, attributes, works and worship given to Him

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER 3

1. What is meant by ‘the decree of God’? God’s determinate counsel, whereby, from all eternity, He foreordained whatever He should do, or permit to be done, in time
2. How do divine foreknowledge, independence and immutability imply that God decreed all future things? God could not foreknow unless He decreed; if God is truly independent, then all things must be dependent upon Him, which implies divine sovereignty over all things that occur; if He is immutable, and of one mind, then all things must be fixed unalterably by Him
3. How is God’s eternal decree proved by Ephesians 1:9,11? It says all things are foreordained by His will.
4. In contrast to Calvinists, what do Arminians believe about God’s decrees? They believe they are not absolute but conditional.
5. Genesis 50:20 reads: “...ye thought evil against me; but God meant it unto good, to bring to pass, as it is this day, to save much people alive.” How is this an illustration that God is sovereign over all yet not the author or doer of sin? because it illustrates how God can decree all things, yet be free of sin Himself
6. What is predestination? decree with respect to everlasting state of men and angels
7. Of what two branches does predestination consist, depending upon whether one’s destination is heaven or hell? election and reprobation
8. What do Socinians believe concerning election and predestination, in contrast to scripture? One is only elected when believe, not from before the foundation of the world.
9. Why should we reject that predestination is merely God’s foresight into who would believe? II Thes 2:13 and Eph 1:4 clearly teach that election is cause of faith and good works, not effects of them.
10. What then is the basis of why certain men have been elected by God to eternal life? God’s mere free grace and sovereignty
11. What is the relation of God to the means employed to bring a person to salvation? He has foreordained the latter.
12. What means are commonly appointed by God to bring an elect human to salvation? redeemed by Christ, effectually called by the Spirit, justified, adopted and sanctified
13. What does the Confession teach regarding limited atonement (aka particular redemption) in Chapter 3? that Christ only redeemed or atoned for the elect
14. What is reprobation? the act of God’s will by which God rejected to save some, such that they were ordained to dishonor and wrath
15. What does the Confession teach regarding reprobation? that it is spiritual
16. What ought a belief in predestination effect in us? praise, reverence, humility, diligence and consolation

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER 4

1. Which persons of the Trinity were active in the creation of the world? all three
2. In what span of time did the creation of the world occur? six days
3. The gap theory suggests that there was a long gap of time between the creation of matter out of nothing and the forming of it in six successive days. This serious error, predicated on a false interpretation of Genesis 1, became popular in the 19th century to seek to reconcile humanistic geological science of the time with scripture. Dr. Shaw, living at the time, seems to have given credence to it. But why is it erroneous and contrary to scripture and the Confession? There is no hint of such a gap in the Genesis record.
4. In what sense was man made in the image of God? conformity to the moral perfections of God (knowledge in his understanding, righteousness in his will, and holiness in his affections)
5. What was written in the hearts of men at creation? the moral law
6. What was man's initial relationship with God? perfect communion

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER 5

1. What is providence? the preservation and government of all things by God
2. What effect should the doctrine of providence effect in us? praise for God's glory, power, justice, etc.
3. Does God's providence over all things mean that second causes are not real? no
4. What are second causes? causes which are not of divine origin, but of natural origin, human origin, etc.
5. God's providence is either ordinary or miraculous. What is meant by His ordinary providence? God's government according to the general laws established by His own wisdom
6. What is the relation between ordinary providence and human use of means? Human use of means is acting in such a way as to be in conformity with the general laws established by God
7. How are miracles possible? sometimes God works outside the general laws He has established, such as when Christ rose from the dead
8. Is God's providence limited only to the good that happens in the world, and not when men do evil? no
9. How does Acts 2:23 confirm God's providence extends to all things? it shows how Christ's crucifixion was ordered by God
10. To whom is God's special providence extended? the Church

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER 6

1. Was God's prohibition of eating the forbidden fruit a natural or positive law, and why? It was positive, not being written on the heart, neither good nor evil in itself, but a directive of the sovereign God
2. Why was the eating of the forbidden fruit not trivial, and what does it say about our transgression of the least of God's laws? It represented rebellion; every sin is in a sense rebellion and deserving of eternal damnation
3. Was the Fall outside God's decretive sovereignty? no
4. What were the consequences of Adam and Eve's transgressions upon themselves? They became dead in sin, wholly defiled in all parts of soul and body.
5. If there had been no Mediator, what would have immediately occurred to Adam and Eve? physical death
6. Why do only those proceeding from Adam and Eve by ordinary generation (but not extraordinary generation) receive their corrupt nature? because Jesus did not receive their corruption
7. What is Original Sin? the imputation of guilt and extension of corrupt nature to all of Adam and Eve's natural posterity
8. What did Pelagius and later Socinius believe about Original Sin? rejected it, believing all men in same place as Adam was
9. How does the analogy between Adam and Christ (as described in Romans 5, for example) affect our understanding of Original Sin? in order to believe in the imputation of Christ's righteousness we must not deny the imputation of Adam's sin
10. What are some Biblical passages which refute the heresy of Christian perfection, evidencing the remaining sin in all believers? I John 1:8, Romans 7
11. What does sin deserve? eternal condemnation

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER 7

1. How has God been pleased to communicate and provide His blessings to man? by covenant
2. What is a “covenant”? agreement between 2 parties, containing promise of one to another upon fulfillment of condition
3. How do we know God entered into a covenant (of works) with Adam? First, as indicated in such scripture sections as Hosea 6:7 and Romans 5. Second, all of the elements of such a covenant are found in what we read in the Genesis account.
4. With whom did God enter into the covenant of grace? with Christ (and in Christ with all elect believers)
5. What Biblical passage conveys the idea of the covenant also being a testament? Hebrews 9: 16-17
6. What are the two dispensations of the one covenant of grace? the old and new testaments
7. How were members of the two dispensations saved? by faith in Christ
8. In what ways is the latter dispensation of the covenant of grace superior to the former? the gospel is held forth in more fullness, more spiritual efficacy, and it encompasses all nations

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER 8

1. What is a mediator? one that interposes between 2 parties at variance
2. From when did Jesus' deity commence? no commencement, for eternally exists
3. From when did His human nature commence? conception in Mary
4. How does the orthodox view of Christ differ from that of Nestorians? Nestorians hold 2 distinct persons in one Christ, whereas orthodox hold 1 person exists with 2 distinct natures.
5. How does the orthodox view of Christ differ from that of Eutychians? Eutychians hold Christ had one nature, because His deity overwhelmed and absorbed His human nature.
6. How does Roman Catholicism promote that there are multiple mediators? It teaches that there is only one mediator of redemption, but multiple mediators of intercession.
7. What characteristics of Jesus Christ were necessary to qualify Him for the office of mediator between God and man? that He was fully God and fully man – 2 natures united in one person
8. Jesus Christ was a surety as well as a mediator. What is a surety? one that engages to pay a debt owed by another
9. Of what did Christ's humiliation consist? body plus soul sufferings, including cursed by the Father, persecuted by men and tempted by Satan
10. What are the several steps of Jesus Christ's exaltation? resurrection, ascension, sit at right hand of God, intercession, and return to judge the world
11. What does the Westminster Confession say about His active and passive obedience? The active obedience of Christ is defined as all that He did to observe the law in behalf of sinners, as a condition for obtaining eternal life, while His passive obedience is all He suffered in paying the penalty of sin and discharging the debt of His people.
12. How were men saved before Christ's incarnation? (Any different from after?) same as after, for all are saved by Christ's redemption
13. For whom did Christ die? the elect only
14. How do we know Christ only died for the elect? restrictive terms are used, Christ's suretyship is certain, Christ's intention to save His people, etc.

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER 9

1. How does the Calvinist conception of a “free will” differ from the Arminian conception? Arminians hold that the free will has no fixed connection to a ground of their existence, whereas Calvinists recognize a free will acts in conformity to his disposition, but not by outside compulsion.
2. How has the freedom of man’s will to will good changed over the course of man’s different states? free to will good in state of innocence, but not after fall (In conversion man can will good and evil, but not wholly good. Only in glorified state will man be able to will only good.)
3. How do Pelagians, semi-Pelagians, and Arminians - versus Calvinists - differ on man’s ability to convert himself through his natural faculties? only Calvinists affirm God’s grace totally necessary to convert, for man is dead in sins otherwise

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER 10

1. How does the external call of the gospel differ from the internal, effectual call? The former goes to all men, but the latter only to the elect, and the latter works salvation in all its recipients.
2. What happens to the will of the sinner who has been effectually called? his will changes, such that previously it was opposed, but now is favorable to the gospel
3. What is meant by 'God's free and special grace'? favor of God despite a man's being dead in sin
4. How is it possible for those dying in infancy or those who are severely mentally disabled to ever be saved? by the immediate regeneration of the Spirit, outside the ordinary means
5. How do we know it is not possible for those who never profess the Christian religion, but only a heathen religion, to ever be saved? Ephesians 2:12 describes them as those without hope

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER 11

1. How does the Church of Rome confound justification and sanctification? Rome says man is justified by having righteousness infused into him.
2. How do we know the term 'justification' as used in Romans is meant forensically? It is contrasted with condemnation.
3. What of Christ is imputed to believers? His obedience and satisfaction
4. Why can we not be saved by an inherent righteousness? It is insufficient.
5. What do Arminians teach about justifying righteousness, and how does the Confession contradict it? Arminians teach that faith counts as their righteousness. The Confession says faith does not count as the believer's righteousness.
6. Why is Biblical justification said to be "of free grace"? because all the work in it is done by God and given to His elect
7. When is a believer justified? when the Holy Spirit regenerates him
8. How do we know the justification of believers was the same in the Old Testament as in the New Testament? because the justification of Abraham is offered as an example to us

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER 12

1. What is spiritual adoption? act by which God receives sinners into His family and gives them a right to all the privileges of children
2. Briefly outline the privileges of adoption.
 - New name
 - Spirit of adoption
 - access to throne of grace
 - objects of divine pity
 - divine protection
 - divine provision
 - paternal correction
 - unfailing establishment
 - heirs of promises
 - heirs of inheritance

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER 13

1. What is the antinomian view of sanctification? that sanctification only means imputation and not actual holiness
2. How do we know the antinomian view is false? because Galatians speaks of fruits of the Spirit as being actual characteristics of the believer
3. How do initial regeneration and progressive sanctification differ? the former is when the Holy Spirit first renews the heart, whereas the latter is the Holy Spirit's work over course of time
4. How do we know sinless perfection is not possible in this life? explicit teaching of scripture the life of Bible saints evidence this truth
5. What irreconcilable war do believers experience? between the new nature and the old sinful nature

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER 14

1. How does saving faith differ from common faith? the former is wrought by the Spirit in the elect, whereas the latter is simply what the non-elect experience
2. Why is saving faith called a work of the Spirit? because He creates it in the believer
3. What is the normal means appointed by God by which a believer comes to have faith? the word of God read or preached
4. What is the principal object of saving faith? Christ
5. How can faith but not justification admit of degrees? a person can have more or less faith but he either is or is not justified
6. How does Mr. Shaw compare assurance of faith and assurance of sense? the former has as its object God's testimony, whereas the latter has as its object the state of salvation of oneself

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER 15

1. How does repentance as an evangelical grace differ from legal repentance? the latter flows from dread of divine wrath whereas the former from faith in God's mercy
2. How must we hate sin? not only for penalty we incur because of it, but also in itself, against the righteous character of God.
3. To what extent can Christians realistically turn away from sin in this life? They seek to walk in the ways of God, but never attain perfection
4. What is the relation between repentance and divine pardon of sin? The former is not the cause of the latter, but it necessarily comes with the latter.
5. What is wrong with the Romish doctrine of venial sins? All sins deserve eternal damnation, and none are so minor as only to deserve temporal inflictions.
6. Why should secret sins only be confessed to God and not also a priest? because scripture indicates such
7. When is it necessary to confess one's sin to a Christian brother? when one has sinned against him
8. When is a more public confession necessary? public scandal

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER 16

1. How do we know if something is truly a good work? if it is commanded in the Bible
2. Can 'good' intentions transform a work not commanded in the Bible into a good work? no
3. What is the relation of faith and good works? the latter are the necessary fruit of the former
4. What should be the primary motive for good works? gratitude and thankfulness to God
5. What enables believers to do good works? the Holy Spirit
6. What is supererogation and why is it denounced in the Confession? Supererogation is the supposed 'counsels of perfection' performed by Christian saints, the superfluous merit of which can allegedly be doled out to other Christians. This is denounced because all men fall short of doing their whole duty, much less doing good works over and above the call of duty.
7. Why can believers not on the basis of their good works merit eternal life? because they are tainted by sin and imperfection, nor can make up for past sins
8. How are good works of believers accepted by God? in Christ

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER 17

1. What is the doctrine of the perseverance of the saints? the elect of God will persevere to the end
2. What do Roman Catholics and Arminians say about this doctrine? They deny it.
3. Why does the Confession say the saints' perseverance depends not on their free will? Because it is not their free will that sustains them, but divine grace.
4. Why do the backslidings of saints like David not contradict the doctrine of the perseverance of the saints? Because such never finally apostatized from the faith.
5. What does their perseverance depend on? merit and efficacy of Jesus Christ, election, indwelling Spirit, and unending covenant

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER 18

1. What is meant by “assurance of grace and salvation”? the believer’s assurance that he is in the state of grace and has a personal interest in the salvation of Christ
2. What is the difference between conjectural persuasion and certain assurance? The latter is assurance that comes with belief in God’s promises, whereas the former is mere guessing as to whether one is saved
3. How do we know assurance of salvation is possible and desirable for Christians? passages such as II Corinthians 13:5 and II Peter 1:5-11
4. By what Bible taught syllogism is assurance generally attained?

Premise 1: Whoever believes in Christ will be saved.

Premise 2: I believe in Christ.

Conclusion: I shall be saved.

5. What is the best scriptural explanation of how the Holy Spirit bears witness of one’s adoption? the Holy Spirit by His operation upon one’s soul brings to light to the believer the evidences of his adoption, evidences in his life matching what is described in scripture of the regenerate
6. Why is assurance of one’s own salvation not of the essence of faith? because one may believe in the promises of God, yet have subjective uncertainty whether God has applied it by way of regeneration in one’s own life

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER 19

1. How did the law of God operate as a covenant of works for our father Adam? He had to keep this law perfectly in order to enjoy God's blessing.
2. Why is the law, considered as a covenant of works, useless for fallen mankind? Fallen mankind cannot keep the law, so can never enjoy God's blessing as a result of perfect obedience to it.
3. Why was it necessary after the Fall for God to record the law in writing to man in order that man would know it precisely? Fallen man is corrupted, such that his knowledge of the moral law is warped without the aid of a written law.
4. Where is God's moral law summarized? the Ten Commandments
5. For what was the ceremonial law chiefly designed? to prefigure Christ and to lead the Jews to the knowledge of the way of salvation through Him
6. For what purpose was the judicial law? It was especially to make the Jewish nation peculiar, but contained within it some moral aspects.
7. Who is bound to observe the moral law? all
8. What are some uses of the moral law? rule of life, show sinfulness, point to Christ, to restrain the unregenerate
9. What is the relation of the moral law and the Holy Spirit in the life of the believer? Spirit allows the believer more and more to keep the moral law.

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER 20

1. What are some elements of Christian liberty which are common to all ages – Old Testament and New Testament alike? freedom from guilt and dominion of sin, condemning wrath of God, curse of law, bondage to Satan, etc.
2. What are some elements of Christian liberty unique to the New Testament era? yoke of ceremonial law lifted, greater boldness of access to God, fuller communication of Spirit ordinarily common in the Old Testament era
3. Who alone is the proper author of laws which should serve as the basis of all human power and enactments? God
4. How may human power in the realm of Church or State – concerning faith, worship or conversation – be exercised, yet so as not to violate Christian liberty? when consistent with the ordinance of God in maintaining the external peace and order which Christ hath established in the Church

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER 21

1. What must be the general rule of our religious worship of God? God's institution
2. How does religious prayer and veneration of creatures degrade worship? worship is to be directed to God alone
3. Why ought public prayers be made only in a known tongue? It is so directed in I Corinthians 14.
4. Why ought prayers not be made for the dead? Its prohibition is implied in II Samuel 12:22-23, and there is no example of acceptable prayer for the dead in the Bible.
5. This chapter in the Westminster Confession enumerates all the valid Biblical ordinances of religious worship. What does that imply about possible ordinances that have been proposed in history that are not enumerated? the Confession regards them as invalid
6. What elements of worship are enumerated? prayer, reading of scriptures, preaching and hearing the word of God, singing of the Psalms, sacraments, religious oaths and vows, fastings and thanksgivings
7. What part of the Sabbath command is positive and what part is moral? moral that a portion of time be set aside for worship, whereas positive the exact time
8. How should the Sabbath day be spent? worship
9. What are meant by works of necessity and mercy? works which must be done on that day, and works of compassion

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER 22

1. What is an oath? solemn act of religious worship whereby one calls God to witness his sincerity, and punish him if he does not keep it
2. How do we know it is lawful to take an oath? Old Testament example and precedent, New Testament example and precedent, and Hebrews 6:13 implies it is ok
3. What is the usual mode of swearing in the Bible? lifting the hand
4. How does a vow differ from an oath? in an oath, man is generally the other party, and God is invoked as witness; in a vow, God is both the other party and witness

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER 23

1. How does the social compact theory of government differ from the view of government testified to in scripture and the Confession? the former says government is instituted by men as a compact among men and is not fundamentally a divine ordinance; the latter says it is a divine ordinance
2. When may a Christian magistrate wage war? on just and necessary occasions (e.g., those which on first occasion were defensive in nature)
3. What functions may the civil magistrate not take, because they are reserved for the church officers? administration of the word and sacraments
4. What duties does the civil magistrate have with respect to religious affairs in the nation? to take such measures as are within his sphere to protect and uphold the true religion
5. What duty do citizens have to their magistrate, even what that magistrate errs in his religion? obedience to all lawful commands

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER 24

1. What does scripture teach concerning polygamy? prohibited
2. Why are Christians not to marry infidels? It is explicitly prohibited in scripture and there are many evil consequences if this is ignored.
3. What are the only legitimate grounds for divorce? adultery or willful abandonment of spouse

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER 25

1. What does the Greek word ecclesia” mean? called out
2. Of whom does the visible church consist? the elect
3. How can someone be in the visible church but not in the invisible church? if such is a hypocrite
4. What is the status of children of believers in the visible church? members
5. What is the relationship between salvation and visible church membership, and how is the Roman Catholic Church wrong on this issue? no ordinary possibility of salvation outside of visible church; the Roman Catholic Church teaches that one must be a member of its church to be saved
6. Who alone is head of the Church? Jesus Christ

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER 26

1. What communion among Christian churches is ideal? recognition of communicant membership and recognition of church discipline
2. What prevents this ideal of church communion from being realized presently? denominational division due to warrantable separation
3. What are the limits of the believers' communion with God? They do not participate in the substance of His Godhead.

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER 27

1. Of which term in the Greek new testament was the Latin term 'sacrament' intended as an equivalent? 'mystery'
2. Who alone may institute ecclesiastical sacraments? God
3. The Roman Catholic Church has added more sacraments than two. How do we know these additions are not Biblical? They have no warrant in scripture and are not seals of the covenant of grace.
4. What were the two Old Testament sacraments, and what were they replaced with in the New Testament? circumcision and Passover; circumcision was replaced by baptism and the Passover was replaced by the Lord's Supper

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER 28

1. Until when is the sacrament of baptism in effect? until the end of the world
2. What are the 3 chief purposes of the sacrament of baptism? admission into visible church, sign and seal of covenant of grace, and sign and seal of regeneration
3. With respect to mode, how do we know sprinkling is allowed? scriptural precedence plus baptism sometimes referred to by sprinkling
4. How do we know New Testament baptism has come in the room of Old Testament circumcision? In Colossians 2:11 baptism is called the “circumcision of Christ”.
5. What is the relation of baptism and salvation? not inseparably annexed, albeit baptism should not be neglected
6. Under what circumstances should a person be re-baptized? none

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER 29

1. Who instituted the Lord's Supper? Jesus
2. What is transubstantiation? the view that bread and wine in the sacrament are Christ's actual body and blood
3. Why is transubstantiation wrong? It is clear it was meant figuratively.
4. According to divine institution, which elements are to be given to all communicants in the Lord's Supper? bread and wine
5. On what basis has the Romish Church during its history denied one the elements to all communicants? her own prerogative
6. What is consubstantiation? (the Lutheran error) that Christ's body is with the elements of the Lord's Supper
7. Which professing Christians ought not be allowed to partake in the Lord's Supper? the ignorant and the ungodly

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER 30

1. What is the proper relation of the church to the state? separate and distinct governments
2. To whom is committed the power of church discipline? the church officers
3. What are the various levels of church censure, the severity of which will vary depending upon the nature of the offense?
 - admonition
 - rebuke
 - suspension
 - excommunication

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER 31

1. When the Church of Scotland adopted the Confession in 1647, what did it affirm as to presbyterian church government? It affirmed it as the Biblical model, as is found in the Form of Persbyterial Church Government
2. How is Independency contradicted in the Confession? The Confession affirms the authority of synods.
3. Why is the power of the Church to freely meet and dissolve by the Church's own authority so important? all other God-given powers of the Church rest upon it
4. Do church synods and councils have mere consultative powers, or also authoritative powers? authoritative powers
5. What authority do church synods and councils have over civil affairs? nothing but advisory, and that limited

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER 32

1. Of what two parts does each human being consist? body and soul
2. Which part sees corruption? body
3. Which part enjoys immortality? soul
4. How is the Protestant view of life after death different from the Roman Catholic view of purgatory? The Roman Catholic view holds that many believers pass into a state where their souls suffer after death, contrary to the Protestant view that elect souls immediately enter heaven.
5. What is the moral condition of the souls of believers after death? perfect
6. When will believers get their bodies back? the Day of Judgment

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER 33

1. What will be the grounds of the believers' acquittal on the Day of Judgment? Christ's righteousness
2. What will be the evidences of the believers' state on the Day of Judgment? their works
3. What will be the grounds and evidences of the reprobates' condemnation on the Day of Judgment? their works
4. When will the Day of Judgment occur? It is concealed.