THE NEW ENGLAND PRIMER
IMPROVED,
IN AN EASY AND PLEASANT GUIDE
TO THE ART OF READING;
TO WHICH IS ADDED
THE ASSEMBLY'S SHORTER CATECHISM.

ASSOCIATE PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF PUBLICATION
Kingsport, Tenn.
## The Roman Alphabet

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EASY SYLLABLES.
Ab eb ib ob ub bay
ac ec ic oc uc day
ad ed id od ud bay
af ef if uf pay
am em im um um say
an en in on un lay
ap ep ip op up may
ar er ir ur cry
as es is os us pin
at et it ot ut rid
Ba be bi bo bu pot
cb ce ci co cu rot
da de di do da sop
ha he hi ho hu put
pa pe pi po pu sup
sa se si so su ruff
bla ble bli blo blu eoy
cla cle cli clo clu she

WORDS OF ONE SYLLABLE.
And all art bad bed bit box
but can cat cut den did dull
far flop for gap get gun hat
her him hog hug jag job lad
let lid mat met now mug nag
not nut oat our own par pen

WORDS OF ONE SYLLABLE.
1. The World, etc.
sun moon stars wind earth brook
cape rock land hill pool pond
rain hail ice bank stone cloud
air east west north south clay
dirt snow sand mist chalk frost
dew clouds sky light dark night

2. Trees, etc.
ash pine mint crab beech yew
rose elm bay vine hops fig
birch broom rue pear box hemp
sage plum plant oak corn spice

3. Birds, Beasts, etc.
cat dog cow calf horse colt
bat hawk lark crane crow dove
hen owl rook snipe kite quail
wren duck ant bug frog leg

4. Parts of the body.
head thumb toe nail ribs leg
foot hair skull face eye nose
fat heart nerve arm alins joints
lip wrist tooth chin cheek vein
hand breast heel back knee ears

5. Terms used at play.
spin hop leap kite lose ball
skip run leap toss win bat trap
Who created you—God.
What doth that teach you—Respectfulness.
For what end was you made—to glorify God.
What are Gods?—Time.
How many are mentioned in the Holy Scriptures?—Three.
What are they?—The Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.
In what manner was man created?—In holy and happy estate.
What shall be your portion—Joy and happiness.
How shall all be saved?—By the grace of God.
How many covenants are there?—Two.
What are these?—The covenant of works and the covenant of grace.
With whom was the covenant of works made?—With the first Adam.
What is the condition of the covenant of works?—Perfect obedience.
With whom was the covenant of grace made?—With Christ, the second Adam.
What is the condition of the covenant of grace?—The righteousness of Christ.
Whom did Adam represent in the covenant of works?—All mankind.
Did Adam keep the covenant of works made with him?—No.
How did he break it?—By eating of the forbidden fruit.
Was Adam punished for that breach?—Yes.
What was his sentence?—Death.
In what way may we be saved from the sinful and miserable estate?—Through Christ.
Who is the Saviour of sinners?—The Lord Jesus Christ.
Whom is he?—The eternal Son of God.
Which person of the Godhead is Christ?—The second person.
Which person of the Godhead is the Holy Ghost?—The third person.
Who is the creator of the world?—The Lord Jesus Christ.
What is the nature of God?—The nature of man?
Is he both of these natures?—Yes.
I become the fulness of time. What hath Christ done for us in our measure? He fulfilled the law, and satisfied the justice of God. When did he do this?—In his life, and at his death. What sort of a life did he live?—A sorrowful life. What sort of a death did he die? The Cursed death of the cross. How many offices hath Christ?—Three. What arc they? The office of a Prophet, of a Priest, and of a King. Do you need a Saviour in all these offices?—Yes. What need have you of him as a Prophet? To cure my ignorance. What need have you of him as a Priest? To atone for my guilt. What need have you of him as a King? To deliver me from bondage. How many commandments are there?—Ten. How are they divided?—Let us see two tables. What do they contain?—The duty to God. How many are in the second?—Six. What do they contain?—The duty to man. Are you able to keep the commandments of God?—No. Why? Because they are too hard. What are they?—Baptism and the Lord's Supper. Who appointed these sacraments? Christ, the King, Head of the church. For what end did he appoint them? To be signs of the remnant of grace, to whose name very grace is given, and of the Holy Ghost, and of the Church, and of the salvation of the world after death. What doth your baptism teach you? That I am bought and polluted by nature, and that there is instant virtue in the blood of Christ for me. What cause of the wicked after death? They are sent to hell. What sort of a place is hell? A place of everlasting punishment. What cause of the righteous after death? A place of rest, and of the bliss of God. What sort of a place is heaven? A glorious place, where the saints will be forever praising God.
Alphabet of Lessons for Poulh.

A
In Adam's Fall,
We sinned all.

B
They live to read,
This Book admired.

C
The Catechism given,
As the day.

D
A Dog will bite,
A thief at night.

E
An Eagle's flight
Is out of sight.

F
The Idle Fowl
Is whipped at school.

An Alphabet of Lessons for Poulh.

Aise na m'kath a good heart, but a foolish son
Is the grief of his father.

Betray a little with the fear of the Lord, thus
Great strength, and trouble thereof.

Come unto Christ, all ye who labor and are heavy
 Laden, and he will give rest to your souls.

Do not the impossible thing which I hate, exalt the
Lord.
As runs the Gline,
Our life doth pass.

My Book and Heart
Shall never part.

Job feels the rod,
Yet blessed his God.

Proud Korah's troop
Was swallowed up.

The Lionbold,
The Lamb both hold.

The Moon givens light,
In time of night.

EXCEPT a man be born of the Holy, he cannot see the kingdom of God.

FOOLISHNESS is bound up in the heart of a child, but the rod of correction will drive it far from him.

GIVE not the Holy Spirit, but be depart from thine.

HOLINESS beareth the house of God forever, verily the Lord is a holy God.

N
Nightingale sing
In time of Spring.

O
The royal Ool
It was the tree
That bore the Lord's Royal Majesty.

P
Peter denied
His Lord and cried.

Q
Queen Esther cometh
In royal array,
To save the Jews,
From cruel fate.

R
Rachel did mourn
War her theatres.

S
Samuel anointed,
Whom God appoints.
Time, both great and small.

U, Uriel's banquet with King David and his life.

W, Whales in the sea, God's voice they.

X, Xeroxes the great, saved, constant fate.

Y, Youth forward slips, death bonnet wise.

Z, Zeruiah's son, End seeks the Tree, His Lord to see.

Alphabet of Loomes continued.

NOW is the accepted time; now is the day of salvation.

OUT of the abundance of the heart, the mouth speaks.

PRAISE to thy Father who is in secret, and thy Father who speaketh in secret, shall reward thee openly.

QUIET minds are blessed with contentment.

Alphabet of Loomes continued.

REMEMBER thy Creator in the days of thy youth.

SALVATION belongeth unto the Lord, who is the shield and defense of his people.

TRUST in God at all times, ye people, pour out your hearts before him.

UPON the wicked, God will rain a terrible tempest.

VAIN and deceitful persons are void of understanding.

WISDOM is with him, for the reward of his words shall be given him.

X IS OF JOHNSON, to keep, which, though found in Saxon words, begins no word in the English language.

YOUTH is not without praise: ye the name of the Lord.

ZELT hath consumed me, because my enemies have forgotten the words of God.

Agur's Prayer. Prov. xxx. 7, 8, 9.

Two things have I required of thee; deny me them not before I die. Remove far from me vanity and lying; give me neither poverty nor riches; feed me with food convenient for me, lest I be full and deny thee, and say, Who is the Lord? or lest I be poor, and steal, and say, Who is the Lord?

Duty to God and our neighbors.

1 LOVE God with all your soul and strength.

2 With all your heart and mind.

3 Be faithful, just, and kind.

4 Deal with another, as ye'd have another deal with you.

5 What you're unwilling to receive, do sure you never own.

6 Sure you never do.
The Lord's Prayer.

Our Father, who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name; thy kingdom come; thy will be done as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever and ever. Amen.

Summary of the Commandments.

With all thy soul love God above, and thyself by neighbor love.

Instructive Answers and Questions.

Who was the first man? Adam.
Who was the first woman? Eve.
Who was the first murderer? Abel.
Who was the first prophet? Noah.
Who was the first king? Solomon.
Who was the wisest man? Jesus Christ.
Who was the meekest man? Peter.
Who was the most patient man? Paul.
Who was the first martyr? Stephen.
Who was the most faithful man? Peter.
Who was the strongest man? David.
Who built the ark? Noah.
Who was the most beautiful woman? Mary.
Who was the most honored woman? Mary Magdalene.
Who was the first murderer? Adam.
Who was the first martyr? Stephen.
Who was the oldest man? Methuselah.
Who was the most faithful man? Abraham.
Who was the wisest man? Solomon.
Who was the meekest man? David.
Who was the strongest man? Jesus Christ.
Who was the most patient man? Peter.
Who was the most beautiful woman? Mary.
Who led Israel into Canaan? Joshua.
Who was the most honored woman? Mary Magdalene.
Who was the most faithful man? Abraham.
Who was the wisest man? Solomon.
Who was the meekest man? David.
Who was the strongest man? Jesus Christ.
Who built the ark? Noah.
Who was the most beautiful woman? Mary.
Who was the most honored woman? Mary Magdalene.
Who was the most faithful man? Abraham.
Who was the wisest man? Solomon.
Who was the meekest man? David.
Who was the strongest man? Jesus Christ.
Who was the most patient man? Peter.
Who was the most beautiful woman? Mary.
Who was the most honored woman? Mary Magdalene.
Who was the most faithful man? Abraham.
Who was the wisest man? Solomon.
Who was the meekest man? David.
Who was the strongest man? Jesus Christ.
Who was the most patient man? Peter.
Who was the most beautiful woman? Mary.
Who was the most honored woman? Mary Magdalene.
Who was the most faithful man? Abraham.

Prayer at lying down.

Now lay me down to sleep, I pray the Lord, my soul to keep; If I should die before I wake, I pray the Lord to wake me again.

Dr. Water Cradle Hymn.

Deshire, to thank God, who for Christ's sake, mercifully gives me food to eat every day of my life. Amen.

Three Choice Sentences.

1. Praying will make us leave idleness, or idleness will make us leave praying.
2. Our weakness and sinfulness break not the bond of our duties.
3. What we are afraid to speak before men, we should be afraid to think before God.

The Infant's Grace before we are able to speak.

Bless me, 0 Lord, and let my soul strengthen me, so serve thee, for Jesus Christ's sake. Amen.

The Infant's Grace after we are able to speak.

Desire to thank God, who, for Christ's sake, mercifully gives me food to eat every day of my life. Amen.

3. How much better thou'rt intended Than the Son of God could be, Priten and from became heaven a child descended, then rose up into the holy strangenesses, without number, gently falling on thy head.
4. Sleep, my babe, thy food and refect, House and home thy friends provide, All without thy care or payment, All thy wants are well supplied.
5. How much better thou'rt intended Than the Son of God could be, When from heaven he descended, And became a child like thee.
6. Soft and may in thy cradle, Gaze and hard the Nation lay, When his birthplace was a stable, And his softest bed was hay.
6 Was there nothing but a manger,
Wicked sinners could afford,
to receive the heavenly stranger?
Did they then afford the Lord?
7 But, my child, I did see child there,
Though my song may seem too small,
I'm that mother at the time,
And not only say it was the good.
8 Yet to read the beautiful story,
How the Jews shewed their King;
How they served the Lord of Glory,
Makes me angry while I sing.
9 See the kind shepherd feed him,
Telling wonders from the sky;
There they sought him, there they found him,
With his virgin mother by.
10 See the lovely babe adoring,
Lovely infant how he smiled!
When he wept, his mother's blessing
Soothe and hushed the holy child.
11 Lo! he sinneth in a manger,
Some, my darling, have no danger,
Here's no or about the bed.
12 Two to save thee, child, fear not crying,
Save my dear from burning sins,
Bitter groans and endless crying,
That thy blessed Redeemer came.
13 Many days live to know and fear him,
Trust and love him all thy days,
Then go dwell for ever near him,
See his face, and sing his grace.
14 I could give thee thousand kisses.
Hoping what I spent denies;
Not a mother's sweetest praise
Can to greater joys compare.
15 Blessed babe! what glorious features,
Splendid, fair, divinely bright!
May he dwell with bridal crowns?
How could angels bear the sight?
16 Was there nothing but a manger,
Wicked sinners could afford,
to receive the heavenly stranger?
Did they then afford the Lord?
17 But, my child, I did see child there,
Though my song may seem too small,
I'm that mother at the time,
And not only say it was the good.
18 Yet to read the beautiful story,
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When he wept, his mother's blessing
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21 Lo! he sinneth in a manger,
Some, my darling, have no danger,
Here's no or about the bed.
22 Two to save thee, child, fear not crying,
Save my dear from burning sins,
Bitter groans and endless crying,
That thy blessed Redeemer came.
23 Many days live to know and fear him,
Trust and love him all thy days,
Then go dwell for ever near him,
See his face, and sing his grace.
24 I could give thee thousand kisses.
Hoping what I spent denies;
Not a mother's sweetest praise
Can to greater joys compare.
6 To you, my lover of earthly things, When I do leave behind That you may read and understand, Do not forget your mind; That so you have been heirs of that Which from my heart to you, You also please that part, Which never shall decay.

9 Abhor that thing which of Rome, And all her blasphemies; And drink not of her cursed cup: Obey not her decrees.

10 Give honor to your mother dear; Remember her pinn; And waste not her in her age, With the like love again.

13 For he that doth not hear The of those that stand in need, Shall be shewn, and not be heard When he doth hope to speed.

14 If God hath given you content, And blessed you with peace, And comfort in the heavens, And made you free to sing, And though the fire of my body burns, Contrary to my kind, That I cannot enjoy your love Agreeing to my mind;

15 Because of foul and filthy lusts—Let such things have no place Keep your heart in the Lord, That he may you revere.

16 You are the temples of the Lord, For you are dearly bought, And they that do defile the same, Shall surely come to nought.

17 Never be proud by any means, But always have before your eyes That you were born to die. But pray him still, without delay, He may for his pain.

20 And on you would that other men. Towards you should proceed, Do you the same to them again, When they do stand in need.

23 Seek first I ss, the living God, And always him adore; And then be sure that he will bless Your looks and your store.

24 Yet do I beseech Almighty God, To shew you with peace, And comfort in your heavens, And make you free to sing; And though the fire of my body burns, Contrary to my kind, That I cannot enjoy your love Agreeing to my mind;
28 Though here my body be adjudged in burning fire to die,
  My soul, I hope, will straight ascend,
  To live with God on high.

29 What though these zealous souls a while?
  What though this life deny?
  Me, only, I hope, will be with God
  And that I do serve to live,
  By my forefather's fall.

30 But by your Saviour's precious blood,
  Which on the cross was spill'd;
  Who freely offered up his life,
  To save our souls from guilt;
  The force of death must try.

31 But by your Saviour's precious blood,
  Which on the cross was spill'd;
  Who freely offered up his life,
  To save our souls from guilt;
  When I am inclined to sin;
  And live among the just.

32 What then should I fear death's grim look,
  Since Christ for me did die?
  For king and power, rich and poor,
  We have a Saviour and a King.
  And live among the just.

33 Why then should I fear death's grim look,
  Since Christ for me did die?
  For king and power, rich and poor,
  The force of death must try.
  And live among the just.

34 God grant you so to end your days
  As he shall think it best,
  That I may meet you in the heavens,
  Where I do hope to rest.

THE SHORTER CATECHISM.
1. WHAT is the chief end of man?
   Man's chief end is to glorify God, and to enjoy him forever.

2. What rule hath God given to direct us how we may glorify and enjoy him?
   The word of God, which is contained in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, is the only rule to direct us how we may glorify and enjoy him.

3. What do the Scriptures principally teach?
   The Scriptures principally teach, what man is to believe concerning God, and what duty God requires of man.

4. What is GOD?
   God is a Spirit, infinite, eternal, and unchangeable, in his being, wisdom, power, holiness, justice, goodness, and truth.

5. Are there more Gods than one?
   There is but one only, the living and true God.

6. How many persons are there in the Godhead?
   There are three persons in the Godhead; the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost; and these three are one God, the same in substance, equal in power and glory.

7. What are the decrees of God?
   The decrees of God are, his eternal purpose according to the counsel of his will, whereby, for his own glory, he hath foreordained whatsoever comes to pass.

8. What is the work of creation?
   The work of creation is, God's doing all things without anything by the word of his power, in the space of six days, and all very good.
11. What are God's works of providence? God's works of providence are, his most holy, wise, and powerful preserving and governing all his creatures, and all their actions.

12. What special act of providence did God exercise toward man in the estate wherein he was created? When God had created man, he entered into a covenant of life with him, upon condition of perfect obedience; forbidding him to eat of the tree of knowledge of good and evil, upon pain of death.

13. Did our first parents continue in the estate wherein they were created? Our first parents, being left to the freedom of their own will, fell from the estate wherein they were created, by sinning against God.

14. What is sin? Sin is any want of conformity unto, or transgression of, the law of God.

15. What was the sin whereby our first parents fell from the estate wherein they were created? The sin whereby our first parents fell from the estate wherein they were created, was their eating the forbidden fruit.

16. Did all mankind fall in Adam's first transgression? The covenant being made with Adam, not only for himself, but for his posterity, all mankind descending from him by ordinary generation, sinned in him, and fell with him in his first transgression.

17. Into what estate did the fall bring man? The fall brought mankind into an estate of sin and misery.

18. Wherein consists the displeasure of that estate wherein man fell? The displeasure of that estate, wherein man fell, consists in the guilt of Adam's first sin, the want of original righteousness, and the corruption in his whole nature, which is commonly called original sin; together with all actual transgressions which proceed from it.

19. What is the misery of that estate wherein man fell? All mankind by their fall lost communion with God, are under his wrath and curse, and so made liable to all the miseries of this life, to death itself, and to the pains of hell forever.

20. Did God leave all mankind to perish in the estate of sin and misery? God, having out of his mere good pleasure, from all eternity, elected some to everlasting life; did enter into a covenant of grace, to deliver them out of the estate of sin and misery, and to bring them into an estate of salvation by a Redeemer.

21. What is the Redeemer of God's elect? The only Redeemer of God's elect is the Lord Jesus Christ, who, being the eternal Son of God, became man, and so was, and continued to be, God and man, in two distinct and one person forever.

22. How did Christ, being the Son of God, become man? Christ, the Son of God, became man by taking to himself a true body, and a reasonable soul, being conceived by the power of the Holy Ghost, in the womb of the virgin Mary, and born of her, yet without sin.

23. What offices does Christ execute in our Redeemer? Christ is our Redeemer, executes the office of a prophet, of a priest, and of a king, both in his estate of humiliation and exaltation.

24. How does Christ execute the office of a prophet? Christ executes the office of a prophet, in revealing to us, by his word and Spirit, the will of God for our salvation.

25. How does Christ execute the office of a priest? Christ executes the office of a priest, in his once offering up of himself a sacrifice to satisfy divine jus-
25. What is Christ's exaltation? Christ's exaltation consistseth in his rising again from the dead on the third day, in ascending up into heaven, in sitting at the right hand of God the Father, and in coming to judge the world at the last day.

29. How are we made partakers of the redemption purchased by Christ? The effectual calling is the work of God's Spirit whereby, convincing us of our sin and misery, enlightening our minds in the knowledge of Christ, and renewing our wills, he doth persuade and enable us to embrace Jesus Christ, freely offered to us in the Gospel. Effectual calling is the work of God's Spirit whereby, convincing us of our sin and misery, enlightening our minds in the knowledge of Christ, and renewing our wills, he doth persuade and enable us to embrace Jesus Christ, freely offered to us in the Gospel.

32. What benefits do they that are effectually called partake of in this life? They that are effectually called do in this life partake of justification, adoption, sanctification, and the several benefits which, in this life, do either accompany or flow from them.

35. What is justification?

Justification is an act of God's free grace, wherein he pardoneth all our sins, and accepteth us as righteous in his sight, only for the righteousness of Christ imputed to us, and received by faith alone.

31. What is adoption? Adoption is the act of God's free grace, whereby we are received into the number, and have a right to all the privileges of the sons of God.

36. What is sanctification? Sanctification is the work of God's free grace, whereby we are received into the whole man that the image of God, and are enabled more and more to live unto righteousness.

30. What are the benefits which in this life do accompany or flow from justification, adoption, and sanctification? The benefits which in this life do accompany or flow from justification, adoption, and sanctification, are, assurance of God's love, peace of conscience, joy in the Holy Ghost, increase of grace, and perseverance therein to the end.

37. What benefits do believers receive from Christ at their death? The souls of believers are, at their death, made partakers in blessedness, and do immediately pass into glory; and their bodies, being still united to Christ, do rest in the power of his resurrection.

38. What benefits do believers receive from Christ at the resurrection? At the resurrection, believers, being raised up to glory, shall be openly acknowledged and acquitted in the day of judgment, and made perfectly blessed in the full enjoying of God for ever.

39. What is the day which God requires of man? The day which God requires of man is absolute, to his revealed will.

40. What did God at first reveal to man for the rule of his obedience? The rules which God at first revealed to man for his obedience, were the moral law.
41. Wherein is the moral law summanily comprehended? The moral law is summany comprehended in the ten commandments.

42. What is the sum of the ten commandments? The sum of the commandments is, To love the Lord our God with all our heart, with all our soul, with all our strength, and with all our mind; and our neighbour as ourselves.

43. What is the preface to the ten commandments? The preface to the ten commandments is, These words, I say, the Lord thy God, which brought thee out of the land of Egypt, and out of the house of bondage.

44. What is the preface to the ten commandments teach us? The preface to the ten commandments teach us, That because God is the Lord, and our God, and Redeemer; therefore we are bound to keep all his commandments.

45. Which is the first commandment? The first commandment is, Thou shalt have no other gods before me.

46. What is required in the first commandment? The first commandment required us to know, and acknowledge God, to be the only true God, and our God; and to worship him and obey him accordingly.

47. What is forbidden in the first commandment? The first commandment forbiddeth all polytheism, or worshipping of any god besides God, or any likeness of any god, whether it be found under heaven, or under the earth.

48. Which is the second commandment? The second commandment is, Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of any thine unto the Lord thy God.

49. What is required in the second commandment? The second commandment required us to see that nothing should be made to resemble God, or his name, or ought that was made by him for any purpose.

50. What is forbidden in the second commandment? The second commandment forbiddeth all similitudes, or likenesses of God, and his name, or anything that resembles God in any manner.

51. What is forbidden in the second commandment? The second commandment forbiddeth all similitudes, or likenesses of God, and his name, or anything that resembles God in any manner.

52. What are the reasons annexed to the second commandment? The reasons annexed to the second commandment are, God's sovereignty over us, his propriety in us, and the real benefit to his own worship.

53. What is the third commandment? The third commandment is, Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain: for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.

54. What is required in the third commandment? The third commandment required, not only the respect due to his name, but also the reverence due to his name, and the reverence due to his name.

55. What is forbidden in the third commandment? The third commandment forbiddeth all profaning or dishonoring of anything whereby God manifest himself known.

56. What is the reason annexed to the third commandment? The reason annexed to the third commandment is, That the breaking of this commandment may escape punishment from men, yet the Lord our God will not suffer them to escape his righteous judgment.

57. What is required in the fourth commandment? The fourth commandment required, not only the observance of the sabbath, but also the observance of the sabbath.

58. What is forbidden in the fourth commandment? The fourth commandment forbiddeth all profaning or dishonoring of anything whereby God manifest himself known.

59. What is required in the fifth commandment? The fifth commandment required, not only the respect due to parents, but also the respect due to parents.

60. What is forbidden in the fifth commandment? The fifth commandment forbiddeth all profaning or dishonoring of anything whereby God manifest himself known.

61. What is required in the sixth commandment? The sixth commandment required, not only the respect due to parents, but also the respect due to parents.

62. What is forbidden in the sixth commandment? The sixth commandment forbiddeth all profaning or dishonoring of anything whereby God manifest himself known.

63. What is required in the seventh commandment? The seventh commandment required, not only the respect due to parents, but also the respect due to parents.

64. What is forbidden in the seventh commandment? The seventh commandment forbiddeth all profaning or dishonoring of anything whereby God manifest himself known.

65. What is required in the eighth commandment? The eighth commandment required, not only the respect due to parents, but also the respect due to parents.

66. What is forbidden in the eighth commandment? The eighth commandment forbiddeth all profaning or dishonoring of anything whereby God manifest himself known.

67. What is required in the ninth commandment? The ninth commandment required, not only the respect due to parents, but also the respect due to parents.

68. What is forbidden in the ninth commandment? The ninth commandment forbiddeth all profaning or dishonoring of anything whereby God manifest himself known.

69. What is required in the tenth commandment? The tenth commandment required, not only the respect due to parents, but also the respect due to parents.

70. What is forbidden in the tenth commandment? The tenth commandment forbiddeth all profaning or dishonoring of anything whereby God manifest himself known.
57. Which is the fourth commandment? The fourth commandment is, Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labour, and do all thy work; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God: in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy manservant, nor thy maidservant, nor thy beast, nor any stranger that is within thy gates: For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that is in them, and rested the seventh day; wherefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath-day, and hallowed it. 58. What is required in the fourth commandment? The fourth commandment requireth the keeping holy to God, such set times as he hath appointed in his word, expressly one whole day in seven, to be a holy Sabbath to himself. 59. Which day of the seven hath God appointed to be the weekly Sabbath? From the beginning of the world to the resurrection of Christ, God appointed the seventh day of the week to be the weekly Sabbath; and the first day of the week, ever since, to continue to the end of the world, which is the Christian Sabbath. 60. How is the Sabbath to be sanctified? The Sabbath is to be sanctified by a holy resting all that day, even from such worldly employments and recreations as are lawful on other days; and spending the whole time in the exercises of piety, and in the exercises of the Christian people, as much as is to be taken up in the performance of the duties, they stand by. 61. What is forbidden in the fourth commandment? The fourth commandment forbiddeth the omission, or careless performance, of the duties required, and the profaning, the day by idleness, or doing that which is as sinful itself, or by unnecessary thoughts, words, or works, cheat our worldly employments and recreations. 62. What are the reasons annexed to the fourth commandment? The reasons annexed to the fourth commandment are, God's allowing six days of the week for our own employments, his challenging a special propriety in the seventh, his own example, and his blessing the Sabbath day. 63. Which is the fifth commandment? The fifth commandment is, Honour thy father and thy mother; that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee. 64. What is required in the fifth commandment? The fifth commandment requireth the performing the honour of, and performing the duties belonging to, every one in their several places and relations, as sons, husbands, or servants. 65. What is forbidden in the fifth commandment? The fifth commandment forbiddeth the omitting of, or doing anything against, the honour and duty as a reason SACRED TO THEFIFTH COMMANDMENT. 66. What is the reason annexed to the fifth commandment? The reason annexed to the fifth commandment is, a promise of long life and prosperity (as far as it shall serve for God's glory, and their own good) to all such as keep this commandment. 67. Which is the sixth commandment? The sixth commandment is, Thou shalt not kill. 68. What is required in the sixth commandment? The sixth commandment requireth all lawful endeavors to preserve our own life, and the life of others. 69. What is forbidden in the sixth commandment? The sixth commandment forbiddeth the taking way of our own life, or the life of our neighbour unjustly, or whatsoever tendeth thereunto. 70. Which is the seventh commandment? The seventh commandment is, Thou shalt not commit adultery. 71. What is required in the seventh commandment? The seventh commandment requireth the preservation of our own and our neighbour's chastity, in lust, marriage, and above all, in the state of matrimony. 72. What is forbidden in the seventh commandment?
The seventh commandment forbiddeth all unchaste
thoughts, words, and actions.
73. Which is the eighth commandment?
The eighth commandment is, Thou shalt not steal.
74. What is required in the eighth commandment?
The eighth commandment requireth the lawful pro-
curing and maintaining the wealth and means of
ourselves and others.
75. What is forbidden in the eighth commandment?
The eighth commandment forbiddeth whatsoever
dishonest dealing, or unjustly hinder our own, or our
neighbor's wealth or comforted estate.
76. Which is the ninth commandment?
The ninth commandment is, Thou shalt not bear
false witness against thy neighbor.
77. What is required in the ninth commandment?
The ninth commandment requireth the maintaining
and upholding our neighbor's good name, and of our
own and our neighbor's good name, especially in
our stead.
78. What is forbidden in the ninth commandment?
The ninth commandment forbiddeth whatsoever
is prejudicial to truth, or injurious to our own, or our
neighbor's good name.
79. Which is the tenth commandment?
The tenth commandment is, Thou shalt not covet
thy neighbor's house, nor his wife, nor his manservant,
or his maidservant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor any
thing that is his.
80. What is required in the tenth commandment?
The tenth commandment requireth full content-
ment with our own condition, with a right and cha-
riable frame of spirit toward our neighbor, and all
that is his.
81. What is forbidden in the tenth commandment?
The tenth commandment forbiddeth all discontent-
ment with our own estate, as well as coveting of the
good of our neighbor, and all inordinate notions or
effections to any thing that is his.
selves and others brought into it, and kept in it, and that the kingdom of glory may be honored.

103. What do we pray for in the third petition? In the third petition, (which is, Thy will be done as it is in heaven,) we pray that God by his grace would make us able and willing to know, obey, and submit to his will in all things as the angels do in heaven.

104. What do we pray for in the fourth petition? In the fourth petition, (which is, Give us this day our daily bread,) we pray that God, by his free gift, would give us a competent portion of the good things of this life, and enjoy his blessings with them.

105. What do we pray for in the fifth petition? In the fifth petition, (which is, And forgive us our debts,) we pray that God, for Christ's sake, would freely pardon all our sins, which we are the rather encouraged to ask, because by his grace we are enabled from the heart to forgive others.

106. What do we pray for in the sixth petition? In the sixth petition, (which is, And lead us not into temptation,) we pray that God would either keep us from being tempted to sin, or support and deliver us when we are tempted.

107. What is the conclusion of the Lord's prayer? The conclusion of the Lord's prayer, (which is, For thine is the kingdom, the power and the glory for ever. Amen,) teacheth us to take our encouragement in prayer from God only, and in our prayers to praise him, exalting kingdom, power, and glory to him; and in testimony of our desire and assurance to be heard, we say, Amen.