

The Westney Catechism



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Craig A. Carter

Prepared for Westney Heights Baptist Church by
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the Rev. Donald Symons and approved by the
Board of Deacons.

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Introduction

This catechism is a teaching tool developed for Westney Heights Baptist Church by the Rev. Dr. Craig A. Carter, Theologian-in-Residence, in cooperation with the Rev. Donald Symons, Senior Pastor. The goal of this catechism is that through it the people of Westney Heights Baptist Church will be “rooted and built up in him and established in the faith, just as you were taught, abounding in thanksgiving.” (Colossians 2:7)

Although this catechism was specifically developed for one particular church in the early twenty-first century, it consciously stands in a tradition of Baptist catechisms that goes back to the seventeenth century and in the Protestant tradition of catechisms that was a fruit of the sixteenth century Reformation. As was the case in the Reformation era, there is a desperate need today for Christians to be taught the basics of their faith with clarity, brevity and a focus on the essential and central aspects of the Christian faith. Unlike many catechisms, this one is designed especially for use in Baptist and other believers’ churches that are evangelical in doctrine and practice.



The catechism consists of 84 questions and answers and is organized into seven sections:

1. **The Great Commandment** – What God Requires of Us (*Questions 1-3*)
2. **The Bible and the Apostles' Creed** – Christian Doctrine (*Questions 4-27*)
3. **Baptism** – Christian Conversion (*Questions 28-35*)
4. **The Ten Commandments** – Christian Ethics (*Questions 36-55*)
5. **The Lord's Supper** – Christian Worship (*Questions 56-63*)
6. **The Lord's Prayer** – Christian Spirituality (*Questions 64-77*)
7. **The Great Commission** – The Mission of the Church (*Questions 78-84*)

We envision the use of this catechism in a variety of settings: personal study, family devotions, new members classes, baptism classes, Sunday school, Christian schools, home-schooling, online studies, small group Bible studies and sermon series. We hope that every member of our church eventually will



own a copy of this catechism and become familiar with its contents. We also hope that everyone will memorize as many of the basic Scripture passages on which it is based as possible. The ideal is that all the answers would be memorized as well. At a minimum, the goal is for every member of Westney Heights Baptist Church to know and understand the catechism in such a way that he or she could give answers to questions about the faith from those to whom he or she is witnessing. All Christians need to be able to give “a reason for the hope” that is in them (1 Peter 3:15) and the first step to being able to do that is to know the contents of what we believe.



Children in elementary school memorize quickly and easily. Therefore, it is advisable for children to memorize the Apostles’ Creed plus the following key Scripture passages even before they begin the study of the catechism: Matthew 22:37-40 (The Great Commandment), Exodus 20:1-17 (The Ten Commandments), Matthew 6:9-13 (The Lord’s Prayer), and Matthew 28:18-20 (The Great Commission).



Study aids and group leaders guides are in the process of development and will be posted on the church website (www.westney.ca) when ready. A commentary on the catechism is being written by Dr. Carter and should be available by the fall of 2015.



The study of the catechism can go as quickly or as slowly as the individual or group wants to go. It is very useful to look up all the Scripture references that are given in brackets but not written out in the catechism. This helps to confirm in one's mind that the teaching found in the catechism is based on the Word of God and is therefore true and spiritually useful.





A 7-week study can focus on:

Week 1 What God Requires of Us:
The Great Commandment (*Q. 1-3*)

Week 2 What We Believe:
The Apostles' Creed (*Q. 4-27*)

Week 3 Conversion:
Baptism (*Q. 28-35*)

Week 4 Ethics:
The Ten Commandments (*Q. 36-55*)

Week 5 Worship:
The Lord's Supper (*Q. 56-63*)

Week 6 Prayer:
The Lord's Prayer (*Q. 64-77*)

Week 7 The Mission of the Church:
The Great Commission (*Q. 78-84*)





A 12-week study can focus on:
(plus an introductory or review week)

- | | | |
|----------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Week 1 | The Great Commandment | <i>(Q. 1-3)</i> |
| Week 2 | I Believe in the Triune God | <i>(Q. 4-11)</i> |
| Week 3 | The Creed: First Article | <i>(Q. 12-14)</i> |
| Week 4 | The Creed: Second Article | <i>(Q. 15-23)</i> |
| Week 5 | The Creed: Third Article | <i>(Q. 24-27)</i> |
| Week 6 | Baptism | <i>(Q. 28-35)</i> |
| Week 7 | Christian Ethics | <i>(Q. 36-44)</i> |
| Week 8 | The Ten Commandments | <i>(Q. 45-55)</i> |
| Week 9 | The Lord's Supper | <i>(Q. 56-63)</i> |
| Week 10 | The Lord's Prayer | <i>(Q. 64-77)</i> |
| Week 11 | The Great Commission | <i>(Q. 78-84)</i> |



I. The Great Commandment – What God Requires of Us *(Questions 1-3)*

1. *What is the Great Commandment?*

Jesus said: “You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your mind. This is the great and first commandment. And a second is like it: You shall love your neighbor as yourself. On these two commandments depend all the Law and the Prophets.” (Matthew 22:37-40)

2. *Can we keep the Great Commandment?*

No, we are poor, miserable sinners who constantly fail to love God perfectly as he deserves to be loved and who fail to love our neighbors as ourselves. “For all have sinned and fall short of the glory of God.” (Romans 3:23)

3. *Is there any hope for us?*

Yes, but only if we believe in Jesus Christ as our only hope of salvation.

II. The Bible and the Apostles' Creed – Christian Doctrine *(Questions 4-27)*

4. *What does it mean to believe in Jesus Christ?*

It means to believe the message of the Bible because the Bible reveals Jesus Christ.

5. *What is the Bible?*

It is the inerrant and infallible Word of God written for our instruction. As Paul teaches Timothy, “All Scripture is breathed out by God and profitable for teaching, for reproof, for correction, and for training in righteousness, that the man of God may be competent, equipped for every good work.” (2 Timothy 3:16-17)

6. *What is the message of the Bible?*

The message of the Bible is that Jesus Christ is the Son of God, the Son of Man and the Lord and Savior of the world. The Old Testament consists of the writings of the prophets who foretold the coming of Jesus Christ and the New Testament consists of



the writings of the apostles who explain how Jesus Christ fulfills the Old Testament prophecies.

7. ***Is there a convenient and reliable way to sum up the Biblical message?***

Yes, the Apostles' Creed is a short summary of the biblical message that has been used in the church since the second century.

8. ***What does the Apostles' Creed say?***



I believe in God, the Father almighty,
creator of heaven and earth.



I believe in Jesus Christ, God's only Son,
our Lord,
who was conceived by the Holy Spirit,
born of the Virgin Mary,
suffered under Pontius Pilate,
was crucified, died, and was buried;
he descended to the dead.
On the third day he rose again;
he ascended into heaven;
he is seated at the right hand of the Father,



and he will come again to judge the living
and the dead.

I believe in the Holy Spirit,
the holy catholic church,
the communion of saints,
the forgiveness of sins,
the resurrection of the body,
and the life everlasting. Amen.

9. ***What does it mean to believe in the Creed?***



It means to hold resolutely to the truth of
these statements, which are a summary of
the contents of the Holy Scriptures and the
sole basis of my hope of eternal salvation.



10. ***Why is the Creed given in three articles?***

Each article corresponds to one of the three
persons of the Holy Trinity: God the Father,
God the Son and God the Holy Spirit.

11. ***What does it mean to say that God is the
Holy Trinity?***

It means that God is three persons and one





being and, therefore, he is one God. In his essence, God is beyond our human understanding, but we can be sure that we know him truly because he has revealed himself in history to Israel, in Holy Scripture, and supremely and finally in Jesus Christ.

12. *What does it mean to call God “Father”?*

It means that God is not an impersonal force, but a real, living, loving person who made me and cares about me. (Matthew 6:26)



13. *What does it mean to call God “almighty”?*

It means that God is all-powerful and the sovereign Lord of the universe. Therefore he is able to watch over us and to guide all things by his providence. Nothing can snatch us out of his hand (John 10:28-30) and no power can separate us from the love of God that is in Christ Jesus. (Romans 8:39)



14. *What does it mean to call God the “creator of heaven and earth?”*

It means that God is the creator of all things





visible and invisible as taught in the Holy Scriptures. (Genesis 1-2; Psalm 19:1-6; Isaiah 42:5) As creator, God has made man in his own image, as male and female. (Genesis 1:26-27) Thus we are blessed to have our loving, heavenly Father as our creator and we are doubly blessed to be created in his image.

15. *Who is Jesus Christ?*



Jesus Christ is revealed by Scripture to be the fulfillment of Israel's messianic hope, as the Son of Man and the Son of God, and also as the King of Kings and Lord of Lords. This means he is the God-Man, one person fully divine and fully human, the second person of the Trinity.



16. *What does it mean when it says that he was “conceived by the Holy Spirit”?*

It means that his human body and soul were created by a miracle in which the Word took on human flesh by becoming incarnate in the man Jesus.





17. ***What is the significance of the virgin birth?***

It means that the conception of Christ was a divine miracle, which makes Jesus both fully human with a human mother and fully divine without a human father.

18. ***What is the significance of the mention of his suffering under Pontius Pilate?***

This means that Jesus was a real, historical figure who died at a certain historical time during the period of the Roman Empire when Pilate was governor of Judea. This is not just a fictional story with a moral; it is history.

19. ***What is the significance of the phrase, “was crucified, died and was buried”?***

This emphasizes his substitutionary, propitiatory, atoning death on our behalf, which is the heart of the gospel. (Romans 3:21-26)





20. ***What is the significance of the phrase, “he descended to the dead”?***

It means two things. First, it means that Jesus really died on the cross. Second, it means that Jesus experienced death for us so that we might escape it. (Acts 2:27)

21. ***What is the significance of the phrase, “On the third day he rose again”?***

This refers to the glorious and triumphant resurrection of our Lord from the dead by which he triumphed over death, hell and the devil. (Romans 8:38-39)

22. ***What is the significance of the phrase, “he ascended into heaven” and, “is seated at the right hand of the Father”?***

After his resurrection, Jesus ascended to heaven until the end of this age when he will return. He is now alive and ruling at the right hand of the Father. (Acts 7:56)





23. *What is the significance of the phrase, “he will come again to judge the living and the dead”?*

It means that one day Jesus Christ will return to this earth in the same way his disciples saw him leave when he ascended into heaven. This time he will come as conquering King, rather than as the Suffering Servant. (Acts 1:11; 1Thessalonians 4:13-18; Revelation 19:11-21)

24. *What does it mean to “believe in the Holy Spirit”?*

It means that we believe that the Holy Spirit is fully divine, the third person of the Godhead. The Spirit fills and empowers us for service as we strive to do God’s will. (Acts 2:4; Romans 8:26-29; Galatians 5:16-18)

25. *What does it mean to believe in “the holy, catholic church”?*

The church is holy because all those who have put their trust in Jesus Christ have been made holy in him. The church is catholic





because it includes all those who have put their trust in Jesus Christ whether they are on earth or in heaven. Each local church is a visible expression of the holy, catholic church.

26. *What does it mean to believe in “the forgiveness of sins”?*

It means that we put our complete trust in the atoning death of Jesus Christ as our only hope for the forgiveness of our sins. (Ephesians 1:7)



27. *What does it mean to believe in “the resurrection of the body, and the life everlasting”?*



It means to believe that on the day of judgment our bodies will be raised incorruptible and reunited with our souls so that in the new heavens and new earth we will live in glorified, resurrected bodies forever. (Revelation 20:11-15; 21-22)

III. Baptism – Christian Conversion

(Questions 28-35)

28. *If you believe you are a miserable sinner who has failed to love God and neighbor as you ought and you believe all that is contained in the Apostles' Creed, how do you actually become a Christian?*

The Word of God promises that “if you confess with your mouth that Jesus is Lord and believe in your heart that God raised him from the dead, you will be saved.”
(Romans 10:9)

29. *What does it mean to “confess with your mouth that Jesus is Lord”?*

The Apostle Peter tells us the answer to this question in Acts 2 when he says “Repent and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the forgiveness of your sins, and you will receive the gift of the Holy Spirit.” (Acts 2:38)



30. *What is baptism?*

Baptism is one of the two ordinances or sacraments of the church, which we perform in obedience to the command of our Lord Jesus Christ. To be baptized is to be immersed in water by a minister of a Christian church in a public worship service on the basis of your personal and verbal confession of faith in Jesus Christ.

31. *Who should be baptized?*

Only those who have: first, reached the age of accountability, second, repented of their sin, and third, trusted Christ for salvation are the proper subjects of baptism.

32. *What does it mean to call baptism a “sacrament”?*

A sacrament is an outward and visible sign of an inward, spiritual reality. In baptism, the outward sign is water (Acts 2:38) and the spiritual reality is the new birth or being “born again”, as our Lord explained to Nicodemus. (John 3:3-5) Water baptism





thus is a visible and outward sign of an inward and spiritual reality. When the Holy Spirit regenerates us, we repent and believe and water baptism follows as a testimony to this spiritual reality. (Acts 10:47)

33. *Can grace be imparted through a sacrament apart from personal faith on the part of the recipient?*

No, God does not choose to impart grace except through personal faith on the part of the recipient. Water baptism apart from personal faith is useless.



34. *What does baptism signify?*

The Apostle Paul tells us that to go down under the water is to identify with Jesus Christ in his death and to come up from the water is to identify with Jesus Christ in his resurrection. Baptism thus signifies our union with Christ through faith. (Romans 6:1-5)

35. *Does baptism signify anything else?*

Yes, by virtue of being united to Christ, we





also become part of his body the church.
This is why we believe that believers' baptism is the pre-requisite for local church membership.
(1 Corinthians 12:12-13)

IV. The Ten Commandments – Christian Ethics *(Questions 36-55)*

36. *Can we know what is right and wrong?*

Yes, we know right from wrong by discerning natural law by the light of conscience. (Romans 1:18-32)

37. *Why then do we sin by breaking the natural law and thus going against conscience?*

We do so because we have inherited a corrupt nature from our first parents, Adam and Eve, who fell into sin and came under the curse. (Genesis 3)

38. *Is conscience infallible?*

No, one's conscience can become seared through repeatedly going against it so that it no longer works properly. (Romans 1:28)

39. *What happens when our conscience no longer works properly?*

Three things result from being in such a dangerous spiritual condition: first, we



no longer recognize the existence of God from his works; second, we can no longer perceive the natural law of God; and third, our conscience no longer accuses us of law-breaking when we sin.

40. ***What has God mercifully given to sinners in this dangerous spiritual condition?***

He has given us the Ten Commandments, which are his moral law in his own words.

41. ***Why did God give us the Ten Commandments?***



He gave us his law for three reasons: first, as a mirror in which we can see the danger of our true spiritual condition and be motivated to repent; second, as a republication of the natural law so that we can know the basic laws that make life in community possible; and third, as a spur to a life of holiness as we strive to be holy as God is holy (Leviticus 19:2)



42. *Should we regard the Ten Commandments as a burden or a blessing?*

We should regard them as a gift of God's grace to us poor sinners who need to hear God's command in order to know clearly the difference between right and wrong and the way of holiness.

43. *How do the Ten Commandments relate to the Great Commandment of Jesus?*

The Great Commandment of our Lord Jesus Christ (Matthew 22:37-40) is a summary of the Ten Commandments. (Exodus 20:1-17; Deuteronomy 5:1-21)

44. *How are the Commandments structured?*

They are divided into two tablets: the first four contain our duty to God and the last six contain our duty to our neighbor.

45. *What are the Ten Commandments?*

“And God spoke all these words, saying, ‘I am the LORD your God, who brought you



out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of slavery.

- 1** You shall have no other gods before me.
- 2** You shall not make for yourself a carved image, or any likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth. You shall not bow down to them or serve them, for I the LORD your God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers on the children to the third and the fourth generation of those who hate me, but showing steadfast love to thousands of those who love me and keep my commandments.
- 3** You shall not take the name of the LORD your God in vain, for the LORD will not hold him guiltless who takes his name in vain.
- 4** Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy. Six days you shall labor, and do all your work, but the seventh day is a Sabbath to the LORD your God. On it you shall not do any work, you, or your son, or your daughter, your



male servant, or your female servant, or your livestock, or the sojourner who is within your gates. For in six days the LORD made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that is in them, and rested on the seventh day. Therefore the LORD blessed the Sabbath day and made it holy.

5 Honor your father and your mother, that your days may be long in the land that the LORD your God is giving you.

6 You shall not murder.

7 You shall not commit adultery.

8 You shall not steal.

9 You shall not bear false witness against your neighbor.

10 You shall not covet your neighbor's house; you shall not covet your neighbor's wife, or his male servant, or his female servant, or his ox, or his donkey, or anything that is your neighbor's." (Exodus 20:1-17)



46. ***What does it mean to “have no other gods before me”?***

It means that we must acknowledge that there is one and only one true God, the LORD God of Israel, and not to let anything else whatsoever be more important to us.

47. ***What does it mean to “make a carved image”?***

It means to make an image of either the true God or a false god out of something physical and then to bow down to such images. We are to worship the LORD God alone.

48. ***What does it mean to “take the name of the LORD your God in vain”?***

It means to take the name of God as a swear word or to invoke it carelessly.

49. ***What does it mean to “remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy”?***

It means to use it for worship, rest and spiritual activities that draw us closer to God.





50. ***What does it mean to “honor your father and your mother”?***

It means that we must obey all authorities placed over us by God with respect and humility beginning with our parents and including teachers, employers and human government. We are not, however, to obey any human authority that orders us to break one of God’s commandments. (Acts 4:19-20) We also honor our parents by caring for them when they become old or sick.

51. ***What does it mean to commit murder?***

Murder is taking human life intentionally and unlawfully. This does not include capital punishment or killing in a just war, which are not unlawful. It does include abortion, infanticide, euthanasia, suicide and all forms of private killing for evil motives such as convenience, revenge, robbery or hatred.

52. ***What does it mean to commit adultery?***

It means to break the marriage covenant and thereby to destroy the family. This





commandment prohibits all forms of sexual activity outside heterosexual, permanent, procreative marriage including fornication, homosexuality, incest, bestiality, pornography and all other forms of sexual immorality.

53. ***What does it mean to steal?***

It means to take anything that does not belong to us. We may steal in many ways including outright robbery or theft, but also by failing to fulfill contracts and other obligations.



54. ***What does it mean to “bear false witness against your neighbor”?***

It means to tell an untruth intended to harm another person. Our word should be our bond and we must be honest in our words and dealings.

55. ***What does it mean to covet?***

It means to lust after the things that belong to our neighbor. We are to be content with what God has given us.



V. The Lord's Supper – Christian Worship *(Questions 56-63)*

56. *What is the heart of Christian worship?*

Worship includes many elements, including praise, confession and prayer. But the heart of Christian worship is the proclamation of the gospel by two means: the preaching of the Word and the celebration of the two ordinances or sacraments given us by our Lord as visible signs of the gospel, namely, baptism and the Lord's Supper.



57. *What is the Lord's Supper?*

The Lord's Supper (also known as Communion or the Eucharist) is one of the two ordinances or sacraments of the church, which we perform in obedience to the command of our Lord Jesus Christ. In the Lord's Supper we eat the bread and drink of the cup as a celebration of thanksgiving for Christ's death, an experience of our union with Him and as a proclamation of his death until he comes again.



58. ***When was the first Lord's Supper?***

It took place on the night before Jesus was crucified when Jesus commanded his disciples: "Do this in remembrance of me."
(Luke 22:14-23; Matthew 26:26-29)

59. ***What is the significance of the bread?***

Jesus took bread and broke it and said: "This is my body, which is given for you."
(Luke 22:19)

60. ***What is the significance of the cup?***

Jesus took the cup after supper saying: "Drink of it, all of you, for this is my blood of the covenant, which is poured out for many for the forgiveness of sins."
(Matthew 26:27-28)

61. ***Is it just a memorial of a past event?***

No, it is that and more. It is a remembrance of the death of Christ and the great love of God who sent his Son to die for us while we were still his enemies. (Romans 5:8)
However, since Christ is alive we also can expect him to meet us in the Supper





and impart grace to us so that we can be strengthened for the Christian life.

62. *What can we expect the risen Lord Jesus Christ to do when he meets us in the Lord's Supper through his Holy Spirit?*

We can expect him to sanctify us by uniting us to him ever more closely. Specifically, we can expect three things: first, comfort in our afflictions, second, conviction of how we need to grow in grace, and third, strength to live the Christian life.



63. *How does the Lord's Supper differ from Baptism?*



Baptism is the sacrament of the beginning of the Christian life and we undergo it only once, whereas the Lord's Supper is the sacrament of the continuation of the Christian life and we partake of it frequently for our spiritual benefit. Baptism is a picture of our regeneration by the Holy Spirit and justification by faith alone, whereas the Lord's Supper is a picture of our on-going sanctification and hope of resurrection.





VI. The Lord's Prayer – Christian Spirituality

(Questions 64-77)

64. What is the Lord's Prayer?

It is the prayer our Lord Jesus taught his disciples to say. (Matthew 6:9-13)

65. Are we to say it too?

Yes, we must commit it to memory and let it form the structure of both prayers in worship services and our own private prayers.

Saying it aloud in worship services reminds us of the proper content and structure of prayer. Reciting it can also give us comfort when we do not know how to pray in our own words due to discouragement, sickness or distress.

66. What does this prayer say?

“Our Father in heaven,
hallowed be your name.
Your kingdom come.
your will be done,
on earth as it is in heaven.
Give us this day our daily bread,



and forgive us our debts, as we also have forgiven our debtors.
And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil.
For yours is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever.”
Amen. (Matthew 6:9-13)

67. *How is this prayer structured?*

It is divided into two parts with three petitions focused on the person of God, followed by three petitions focused on our bodily and spiritual needs.

68. *What is the significance of this structure for our prayer life?*

If we want to experience blessing we ought first to focus our attention on God and his faithfulness before we bring our needs before him. This practice increases our faith in him.

69. *Why does it begin with “Our Father, in heaven”?*

We begin by addressing God as “Our



Father” because Jesus Christ is God’s Son and we have been adopted as sons of God by virtue of being in Christ. Therefore, God is our Father and we can come to him as his beloved children with all our cares and burdens.

70. *What does it mean to hallow God’s name?*

It means to express our desire that God’s name be lifted high and glorified. God’s name stands for his person and character.

71. *What does it mean to ask for God’s Kingdom to “come”?*

It means that we are to look forward to the blessed appearing of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, who will judge the world in righteousness and set up his glorious kingdom.

72. *What does it mean for God’s will to “be done on earth as it is in heaven”?*

It means that we long for justice and for the righting of all wrongs and for God to put the world right.





73. *What does it mean to ask God for our “daily bread”?*

It means that we are to depend on and trust God for all our physical needs including food, shelter and clothing.

74. *What does it mean to pray, “forgive us our debts as we also have forgiven our debtors”?*

It means that we ought to be ever-conscious of our sins and ready to confess them before our loving, heavenly Father so that we can be forgiven and so that all impediments to spiritual communion with him can be removed.

75. *What is a sure sign of this spiritual communion with the Father?*

If we have truly experienced forgiveness of our sins by our heavenly Father, we will be able and willing to extend forgiveness to those who have wronged us.

76. *What does it mean to ask that we not be led “into temptation” but delivered “from evil”?*

It means that we rely on God’s protection as





we journey through this dangerous world as pilgrims on our way to our heavenly home.

77. *What does the conclusion of the prayer, “For yours is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever,” mean?*

It means that we acknowledge that all kingly authority, power and glory belongs to God alone forever and so he is worthy of our obedience, love and service. It also means that if a human government or other authority commands us to disobey the Word of God, we must obey God, rather than men. (Acts 5:29)





VII. The Great Commission – The Mission of the Church

(Questions 78-84)

78. *Why has God left the church on earth rather than taking believers to heaven immediately?*

He has given his church a specific mission to carry out in the power of the Spirit.

79. *What is that mission?*



Jesus gave it to us when he said: “All authority in heaven and on earth has been given to me. Go therefore and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit, teaching them to observe all that I have commanded you. And behold, I am with you always, to the end of the age.”
(Matthew 28:18-20)



80. *What is the essence of this commission?*

It is to make disciples of all nations.





81. ***What does it mean to make disciples?***

Making disciples has two parts: evangelism and teaching.

82. ***What is evangelism?***

It is preaching the gospel and baptizing all those who repent and believe the gospel.

83. ***What do we mean by teaching?***

It means instructing converts in the Scriptures and the basics of the Christian faith so that they can understand sermons in church and read the Bible profitably for their own spiritual growth.

84. ***What is Jesus' promise to us as we carry out the Great Commission?***

The promise of Jesus our Lord is that he will be with us and never leave us alone. We need not do this work in our own strength because his Spirit empowers us.





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