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QUESTIONS

ON THE

CRITICAL HISTORICAL BOOKS

OF THE

NEW TESTAMENT.

DESIGNED FOR

Use in Classes and Sunday Schools.

BY ALBERT BARNES

SECOND EDITION—STEREOTYPED.

NEW-YORK:

WILEY, 162 BROADWAY.

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FROM

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**J. LEAVITT, 182 BROADWAY.
BOSTON;—CROCKER AND BREWSTER,
47 Washington-street.**

1831.

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Edu T 5298, 31, 192



Miss Anna Barnes

District of New-Jersey, ss.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the 26th day of January A. D. 1830, in the 54th year of the Independence of the United States of America, ALBERT BARNES, of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit:

“Questions on the Historical Books of the New Testament, designed for Bible Classes and Sunday Schools. By Albert Barnes.”

In conformity to an Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled “An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned.” And also to the Act, entitled “An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled an Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other Prints.”

WM. PENNINGTON.

Clerk of the District of New-Jersey.

PREFACE.

THE following Questions, designed to include the Gospels, and the Acts of the Apostles, were suggested by the experience of the author particularly in the instruction of Bible classes. The importance of Questions on the lessons previously appointed, is now felt by all whose office it is to explain in this manner the Sacred Scriptures. Different systems of Questions, with various degrees of value, have accordingly been furnished for Bible classes, and Sunday Schools, still the author was acquainted with none that combined so many desirable properties, as to preclude all hope of superior excellence; nor does the author of these questions entertain any expectation that they will be found to be of such a character, as to preclude the prospect of future improvement. It was felt that there was an opening in this department of instruction, unoccupied; an honorable effort is here made, to possess that unappropriated territory, and to furnish one, of many aids, in imbuing the minds of the young, with the knowledge of the sacred writings.

Questions on the Old Testament, designed for Bible classes exclusively, have been furnished, satisfactorily it is believed to the public, by the Rev. Mr. Bush. It was understood not to be his design, to publish Questions on the New Testament. These Questions now published, contemplate in some measure the continuation of his plan, and are designed to furnish aid on the historical Books of the *New Testament*, similar to that rendered by his, on the *Old*.

These Questions are intended "*for Bible Classes and Sunday Schools,*" simply because they are parts of the same system of instruction. Both are, or will hereafter be, it is believed, regarded, as part of a Pastor's duty—in

one of which, he employs more frequently the aid of others; and in the other, imparts more directly the instruction himself. Yet the members of Bible classes will soon be made up chiefly of those who have been members of Sabbath Schools; to a considerable extent, they are now composed of those who are *teachers* in those Schools; and the same explanations are necessary substantially for both; and the same questions—with different degrees of plainness, or difficulty, must, in some stage of the instruction be asked of both. Both must be brought under the Pastor's eye; and perhaps in most cases the degree of attention with which he regards these systems of Instruction, will be the measure of his ultimate success in the ministry. There appears, therefore, to be no propriety in having different books of questions, adapted to Sunday Schools and Bible classes.—All that is necessary appears to be, to mark a part of the Questions as arising simply from the sacred text, and to be answered in the very words of the text; and others as more difficult, and requiring answers of a different kind. This is done in these Questions, as it is in the "Union Questions," published by the American Sunday School Union, by printing the more simple questions in a larger type.

The plan of these Questions is in most respects, similar to that of the "Union Questions." The main difference is, that those are on selected lessons of Scripture, taken from the different Gospels, without reference to the order in which the books were composed, while these are continuous, intending to follow the order of truth suggested by the Evangelists. This system is thought to have the following advantages. 1. The plan of giving lessons from different Books, without any perceptible connexion with what has gone before, is unnatural. No man reads the Bible in that manner, and to children especially much of the interest must be lost, by want of any apparent connexion between the Lessons. 2. No small part of the Gospels is by that plan, of necessity omitted; large portions of the sacred narrative, are not brought before the mind of the learner at all, and often most difficult passages, and lying in most important connexions. 3. Though it is not supposed that either of the Sacred writers, have

observed the exact Chronological order of events, yet they have chosen an order of *some value*, and it is important that this order should not be unnecessarily broken in upon, in perusing their writings. 4. Any man will be sensible of a vast advantage in sitting down to commit a book to memory, or to read it, who can survey what is before him, what he has gone over, and what is the prospect of the termination of the course, without being subject to go backwards or forwards, with no manifest reason. This fact operates with peculiar force on the minds of children.

In one other respect, these questions differ from the plan of the "Union Questions." They are designed also as a *harmony of the Evangelists*. It is well known that different Evangelists often narrate the same facts substantially, yet in different language, and with some considerable variety of circumstances. Material facts are often added by one writer that were omitted by another; and yet, those facts may be of vast use in understanding the narrative. The bringing together of those facts, may often answer the purpose of a commentary. *The sacred narrative of an event, is what it is reported to be by all the Evangelists.* To understand it therefore, their successive statements should be compared; additional circumstances mentioned by one, should be introduced in their proper place in the narrative of another; that thus an entire view of the facts may be contemplated by the mind.—This mode of comparing passages, will often do much also to reconcile apparent contradictions.—In these questions Newcome's harmony has been used. Parallel passages are brought together; and questions asked *on-all the facts of the case, as if it were a continuous narrative*, with references to the places where the answers are to be found, when taken from another Evangelist. A specimen of the manner in which this is done, may be seen in the account of the Demoniacks, in Matth. viii. 28—34.

The author may be allowed to suggest, that in Bible classes, as in Sunday Schools, no advantage is gained by long lessons. In many places five chapters have been given as a lesson. It will be found probably, however, that a single chapter, well understood, thoroughly explain-

ed, as to the meaning of the text; the illustration of important words; the antiquities, customs, manners, geography, &c. of the chapter, with its practical bearing fully exhibited, will afford more *permanent benefit* than a much larger portion explained with less attention and care. If these questions are used in Sabbath Schools, it is suggested that *the same lessons* be given in the Bible class, and in all the classes of the Sabbath School. The *teachers* of the Sabbath School will have the advantage of direct instruction on the lessons—an advantage in most places greatly needed;—and the Pastor will feel some measure of security that the instructions imparted in the Sabbath Schools under his care, will be in accordance with his own views of truth.

It has been an object to avoid questions requiring only a simple affirmative or negative answer—especially where such answers must be a mere matter of opinion. Such questions are often improper; do little good; do not excite to investigation; and lead to habits of expressing opinions in known accordance with the sentiments of others, without investigation and independence of thought. Questions on the Scriptures, as on all other subjects, should be fitted to call up the activity of the mind; to produce inquiry; to excite to the proper exercise of the faculties; to elicit truth; and to form to manly and correct habits of thought.

It should be added that one great design of these questions, is to fix the attention distinctly on the text; to promote inquiry and to fit the mind to receive instruction. This circumstance, will be a sufficient apology, it is hoped, for some questions to which Scholars will find it difficult to procure answers. They are purposely inserted to direct the mind of the Teacher on the subject; they are expected to be answered by him; and are intended to furnish an opportunity for explanatory, or practical remark.

Morristown, N. J. Jan. 20th, 1830.

EXPLANATIONS.

The figures placed at the beginning of the lines, refer to the several verses in the chapter.

Parallel lines = placed before questions denote that a parallel place is found, or that the same narrative is recorded in some of the other Evangelists. The verses immediately following, denote that the parallelism extends only through those verses. A specimen may be seen in *Matth. viii. 28—34.*

The words (*Mark*) (*Luke*) or (*John*) annexed to any of the questions in such paragraphs, denote that the answers to those questions are to be found in the parallel places in *Mark*, *Luke*, or *John*. Thus in *Matth. viii. 28—34.* the parallel places are seen in the question following the character = to be *Mark v. 1—20*, and *Luke viii. 26—38.* In those places, all the answers in the paragraph will be found.—One of these paragraphs might in Sabbath Schools often constitute a lesson.

There are two kinds of questions on each verse. The first kind printed in large type, are plain and easy, designed chiefly for children, and may be answered, by repeating the whole, or a part of each verse. The second kind are printed in smaller type.

They are more difficult, and require the Scholars to understand the meaning of what is committed to memory.

If these questions are used in Sabbath Schools, it is suggested that the same lesson should be recited on the same day by all the classes in the school. In most cases, a whole chapter will be found to be too long for a single lesson. It should be divided into two or more portions by the Superintendent, and should be announced to the whole School, on the Sabbath previous to its being recited. It has been found useful, once in four weeks, to examine the whole School, on the lessons recited during the three preceding sabbaths.

The mark § placed in the margin is designed to indicate proper divisions of the chapters, into lessons for Sunday Schools. The determination of the apportionment of Sunday School lessons, should be left to the judgment of the Superintendent.

QUESTIONS

ON

THE NEW TESTAMENT.

GOSPEL OF MATTHEW.

- By whom was this Gospel written ?
Is any other name given to him in the New Testament ?
Mark ii. 14. Luke v. 27.
In what language was it written ?
At what time was it written ?
What is the meaning of the word Gospel ?
By whom was the title *Saint* given to Matthew ?

CHAPTER I.

§ *The genealogy of Jesus. An Angel appears unto Joseph. The birth of Jesus.*

- Verse 1.* What is said in the first verse ?
What is the meaning of the "book of the generation."
How large a part of Matthew does it include ?
What is the meaning of the name Jesus ? verse 21.
Why was this given to him ? v. 21.
Is it given to any other person in the New Testament ?
Acts vii. 45. Heb. iv. 8.
Why was he called Christ ?
In what sense was he called the Son of David, and Abraham ?
Why was it important to trace his genealogy to David and Abraham ?
2—15 What is recorded in these verses ?

INTRODUCTORY QUESTIONS.

What is the meaning of the word Bible?

Why is it given to the Sacred Scriptures?

Into how many parts is the Bible primarily divided?

What is the meaning of the word Testament?

Why are the names *Old* and *New* applied to the two Testaments?

Into how many books is the New Testament divided?

In what language was it written?

What language did Christ and the Apostles probably use in conversation?

Ans. A mixture of Syriac and Hebrew, called Syro Chaldaic, or Aramean. See Mark xv. 34.

Why was the New Testament written in Greek rather than in the language which they spake?

When was the Bible first translated into English?

About the year 1290 by an unknown individual, but not printed, and also by John Wickliffe in 1380. The first *printed* English translation of the Bible, was that of William Tindal, printed in Flanders in 1526.

At what time was the translation of the Bible now in use made?

Ans. It was commenced in 1607, and finished in 1609, by forty-seven men of distinguished learning and piety appointed by James I. King of England. It was first at London, in 1611.

By whom were the divisions into chapters and verses in the New Testament made?

Ans. The divisions into chapters of various length, is supposed to have been made before the fourth century. The division into verses was made by Robert Stephens in 1551.

=Where else is this table found? (*Ans.* Luke 3. 23—38.)
How can these tables be reconciled with each other?

16. Who was the mother of Jesus?

Who was the husband of Mary?

What is the meaning of the word *husband*, here?

17. How many generations were there from Abraham to David—how many from David to the carrying to Babylon—how many from that to Christ?

Why was this way of reckoning adopted?

How can it be shown to be correct?

What is meant by the carrying away to Babylon?

When did it happen? 2 Chron. xxxvi.

18. How was Joseph related to Mary when Christ was conceived?

What is meant by "espoused?"

How long were parties commonly espoused before marriage?

19. What is said of Joseph?

What is meant here by the word "just?"

What was he unwilling to do?

What is meant by making her a public example?

In what way was he minded to put her away?

Had he a right to do it? Deut. xxiv. 1—4.

Why was Joseph unwilling to make her a public example?

What was the common punishment of the adulterer?

Lev. xx. 10. Ezekiel xvi. 38—40. John viii. 5.

20, 21. While he thought on these things, who appeared to him?

What is the meaning of the word Angel?

How did he appear to him?

Was this a common way by which God made known his will? Gen. xx. 3—6. xxviii. 12—14. xxxvii. 5—7. Num. xii. 6. Joel ii. 28.

What did the Angel say?

What did he say she should call her son?

Why was he to be so called?

In what way does he save his people?

What is meant by saving them *from* their sins?

22, 23. Why was all this done?

By what prophet was this spoken?

Where is it recorded? Isa. vii. 14.

On what occasion was it first delivered?

Was it probably ever fulfilled in any sense before the birth of Christ?

In what sense could it be said to be fulfilled by his birth?

What is the meaning of the name Immanuel?

Does it imply that he was Divine?

24, 25. What did Joseph then do?

Is it probable that Mary had afterwards any children?

Matt xii. 46. Luke viii. 19.

CHAPTER II.

§ *The wise men come to Jerusalem. Jesus' flight into Egypt. Herod's cruelty. Jesus' return.*

v. 1. Where was Jesus born?

Where is Bethlehem?

Why is it called Bethlehem of Judea?

What place is meant by Judea?

Was it then free, or was it a province?

How long had it been subject to the Romans?

Who was Emperor of Rome at the birth of Christ?

What was the state of the Roman Empire?

What was there favourable in that state to the spread of the Christian Religion?

Who was King of Judea?

What was he commonly called?

Under whom did he hold his office?

Who came to Jerusalem?

Where is Jerusalem?

From what place did they come?

What country is probably meant by "the East?"

Who are meant probably by "the wise men?"

2. What did they ask?

What did they mean by the "King of the Jews?"

What did they say they had seen?

In what direction from the wise men was the star when seen by them?

For what did they come?

What did they mean by *worshipping* him?

Was there any extensive expectation at this time of the appearance of a remarkable person in Judea?

What was the Star, probably, which they saw?

What was commonly supposed to be denoted by the appearance of a star or comet?

3. What effect had this on the mind of Herod, and on the people of Jerusalem?

Why were they thus troubled?

4. Whom did he gather together?

Who were the Chief Priests?

Who were the Scribes?

What did he demand of them?

How were they supposed to know where Christ should be born?

Why did Herod wish to know it?

5,6. What did they say to him?

Where is the prophecy found? Micah v. 2.

Does it agree with what is here quoted?

How are the two to be reconciled?

7. What did Herod do?

What is meant by *privily*?

Why did he converse with them in this manner?

Why did he wish to know at what *time* the star appeared?

8. To what place did he send them?

What did he command them to do?

What did he say he would do?

What was his *real* design in wishing to know where Christ was born?

Why did he wish them to search *diligently*?

9. What did they do when they heard the king?

What went before them ?

Where did the star stop ?

In what direction did the star lead them ?

10. What did they do when they saw the star ?

Why did they rejoice ?

Had they probably seen the star all the way from "the East" to Jerusalem ?

11. When they were come into the house whom did they see ?

What did they do ?

What is meant by their worshipping him ?

What gifts did they present to him ?

Why did they present these gifts ?

What are frankincense and myrrh ?

12. Why did not the wise men return to Herod ?

To what place did they go ?

13. Who appeared to Joseph when they were departed ?

What did the Angels say ?

In what direction was Egypt from Bethlehem ?

What was the distance ?

Why did they go to Egypt ?

For what is Egypt celebrated in Sacred History ?

14. What did Joseph then do ?

15. How long did they remain in Egypt ?

At what time did Herod die ?

What prophecy was fulfilled ?

Where is this prophecy found ? Hosea xi. 1.

What was its original meaning ?

In what sense was it fulfilled ?

16. How did Herod feel when he saw that he was mocked by the wise men ?

What is meant by his being "mocked" ?

What did he do ?

Why did he slay the children of that age?

Did he probably slay both males and females?

What was the *age* of those slain?

What was the probable number?

What is meant by "according to the time which he had diligently inquired of the wise men?"

What was the character of Herod?

Are there any circumstances recorded of him which render this account credible?

17, 18. What was then fulfilled?

Who was "Jeremy?"

Where is the prophecy recorded? Jeremiah xxxi. 15.

Where was Rama?

Who was Rachel? Gen. xxix. 10. xxxv. 19.

What is the name *Rachel* here designed to represent?

In what sense was the prophecy applicable to the destruction of the children at Bethlehem?

19. Who appeared to Joseph when Herod was dead?

How long did this happen after Joseph went into Egypt?

20. What did the Angel say?

Where was the "land of Israel?"

21. What did Joseph do?

22. Who did he hear was reigning in Judea?

Who was Archelaus?

What was his character?

Why was Joseph afraid to go to Judea?

Where did he go?

Into how many parts was the land of Israel divided at the death of Herod?

Where was Galilee?

23. Where did he dwell?

Why did he dwell there?

Where was Nazareth?

What is meant by his being called a Nazarene?

Is there any prophecy that speaks of him as such?

What was implied among the Jews by being called a Nazarene? John i. 46.

Are there any prophecies that foretold that Christ would be an object of reproach or contempt? Isa. liii. 2, 3. 7. 8.

CHAPTER III.

§ *Of John the Baptist and his ministry. The Baptism of Jesus.*

v. 1. Who came in those days ?

What days are meant? Luke iii. 1, 2.

What was his age? compare Luke i. 36. iii. 23.

Why was he called the Baptist?

Where did he preach ?

What is meant by *the wilderness* ?

2. What did John say ?

What is it to repent?

Why did he say they should repent ?

What is meant by the Kingdom of Heaven, in this place?

How many significations has the phrase in the New Testament?

What is meant by its "being at hand?"

3. Who had spoken of John ?

Who was *Esnias*?

What did he say ?

Where is the prophecy recorded? Isa. xl. 3.

What was the original meaning of the prophecy?

In what sense was it applicable to John?

What is meant by making his paths straight

4. Of what was his raiment made ?

What condition of life was denoted by wearing a garment made of camel's hair?

Is it ever used now for clothing?

What was about his loins?

Why was this worn?

What was his food?

What are locusts?

What is wild honey? 1 Sam. xiv. 24—27.

What condition of life was denoted by this?

5. Who went to John ?

What is meant by Jerusalem and all Judea?

Where was the river Jordan?

Where does it rise, what is its direction, its length, and where does it empty itself?

5. What was done to them?

What did they confess?

What is meant by *baptizing* them?

7. Whom did John see coming to him?

Who were the Pharisees? Matt. xxiii. J

Who were the Sadducees? Matt. xxii. 23. Acts xxiii. 8.

Were there any other Jewish sects in the times of our Saviour?

Why are not the *Essenes* mentioned in the New Testament?

What did John say to them?

What is a viper?

Why did John compare them to vipers?

What is meant by the wrath to come?

What did he mean by asking them who had warned them to flee?

Why was it strange that *they* should come to be baptized?

8. What did he tell them to do?

What are meant by the "fruits of repentance?"

Why did he tell them to bring forth those fruits?

9. What did he further say to them?

Who was Abraham? Gen. xii. Rom. iv.

What merit did they suppose there was in calling Abraham their father?

Why did John say that God was "able of *these stones* to raise up children to Abraham?"

10. What did he say about the axe?

What is said about every tree that bringeth not forth good fruit?

What was meant by the expression "the axe is laid at the root of the tree?"

What is represented by a tree that bringeth not forth good fruit?

What was denoted by its being cast into the fire?

11. With what did John baptize?

What did he say of him that was to come after him?

What is meant by his being *mightier* than John?

What is denoted by his being unworthy to bear his shoes?

What is meant here by shoes?

Whose office was it to bear, loosen, or untie the shoes of others?

What did he mean by his baptizing with the Holy Ghost?

What by baptizing them with fire?

12. What did John say was in his hand?

What would he do with it?

What was a fan?

What was the mode of threshing in Judea?

How was the threshing floor made?

How was the grain cleaned of the chaff?

What was done with the grain, and what with the chaff?

What was meant by this figure?

What is meant by unquenchable fire? Matt. xiii. 49, 50. xxv. 46.

13. To whom did Jesus come to be baptized?

14. What did John do and say?

Why did John forbid him?

15. What did Jesus answer?

What did he mean by fulfilling all righteousness?

Did John baptize him?

In what river was he baptized?

16. What took place when he was baptized?

=Where else is this recorded? (Ans. Mark. i. 9—11. Luke iii. 21, 22.)

What was Jesus doing when this took place? (Luke.)

In what shape did the Spirit of God descend on him? (Luke.)

17. What was heard?

Whose voice was this?

Is there any evidence from the circumstances of the baptism of the doctrine of the Trinity?

CHAPTER IV.

§ *Jesus is tempted by the Devil.*

=v. 1-11. Where else is this account recorded? *Ans.* Mark i. 12, 13:—Luke iv. i-13.

1. Where was Jesus led after his baptism?
Who led him?

For what purpose did he go?

Who is meant by the Spirit?

What is the meaning of the word "tempted"?

What is the meaning of the word "devil"?

To whom is it commonly applied in the Bible?

Why is it given to him?

2. How long did fast?

What took place then?

What is meant by fasting?

Did Jesus eat any thing? (Luke.)

How can this be reconciled with what Mark says, chap. i. 13.

3. Who came to him?

What did he say?

What was there in this temptation calculated to produce an effect?

Does Satan commonly adapt his temptations to the circumstances of people?

What would there have been wrong if Jesus had commanded the stones to become bread?

4. What did Jesus answer?

Where is this passage of scripture found? (Deut. viii. 3.)

What was its original meaning?

What was meant by "every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God"?

In what manner was the answer a reply to the temptation?

5. What did the devil then do?

Where did he place him?

What place was meant by the Holy city?

Why was it called Holy ?

What is meant by "the pinnacle of the temple ?

How high was this place ?

6. What did the devil say to him ?

What promise did he quote ?

Where is the promise found ? (Ps. xci. 11, 12.)

7. What did Jesus say to him ?

Where is that written ? (Deut. vi. 16.)

What is meant here by tempting the Lord ?

In what way does this reply meet the temptation ?

Was it ever meant by the promise that we should run into unnecessary dangers, and then call upon God for help ?

8, 9, What did the devil then do ?

What did he show to him ?

What did he say to him ?

What is meant by "all the kingdoms of the world ?"

What was the character of those kingdoms ?

What plausibility was there in his claiming them as his own ?

What did he require in return for them ?

10. What did Jesus reply ?

What is the meaning of the word "satan ?"

What passage of scripture did he quote ?

Where is this passage found ? (Deut. vi. 13.)

Why did Jesus meet Satan in a more decided manner now than in either of the other cases ?

Why was this a more daring and wicked temptation than either of the others ?

In what way does Satan commonly proceed in his temptations ?

11. What did Satan then do ?

Who came and ministered unto him ?

§ *Jesus retires into Galilee after the Baptist's imprisonment. He makes disciples by the sea of Galilee. He heals the sick.*

12. Where did Jesus then go ?

What had he heard ?

Where is an account of John's imprisonment found?

(Mark vi. 17—20.)

Why did he go to Galilee?

13. To what city in Galilee did he go?

Where is Capernaum?

What is meant by the borders of Zabulon and Nephthalim?

14, 15, 16. Why did he go there?

What prophecy was fulfilled by this?

Where is this prophecy to be found? (Isa. ix. 1, 2.)

What does it refer to in this place?

In what sense was it fulfilled by Christ's dwelling at Capernaum?

Where was Galilee of the Gentiles?

Why was it called the region and shadow of death?

What is commonly denoted by the shadow of death?

Job xxiv. 17. xxviii. 3. Ps. cvii. 10. 14.

What was the character of the people of Galilee?

17. What did Jesus then begin to do?

What was his age? (Luke iii. 23.)

What did he preach?

What is meant by the kingdom of Heaven?

What is meant by its being at hand?

18. Whom did Jesus see when walking by the sea of Galilee?

Where was the sea of Galilee?

By what other name is it known? John vi. i. Luke v. i.

What were Simeon and Andrew doing?

19. What did Jesus say to them?

What was meant by their being made fishers of men?

20. What did they do?

What evidence was this of attachment to Jesus?

Where their nets of any value to them?

How should we follow Christ? Matt. x. 37—39. xvi. 24.

Luke. ix. 59—62.

21. Whom did he next see?

Whom were they with?

What were they doing?

What did Jesus do ?

22. What did they do ?

23. Where did Jesus then go ?

Where did he teach ?

What else did he do ?

What is a Synagogue ?

What services were held in Synagogues ? Luke iv. 16.

Acts xiii. 15. xv. 21. Matt. vi. 5.

At what time were they commenced ?

Where were they erected ?

In what manner were they built ?

24. Where did his fame go ?

Where was Syria ?

Whom did they bring unto him ?

What was meant by being "possessed with devils ?"

What is a lunatic ?

What was the palsy ?

How many kinds of palsy were there ?

What did he do to them ?

Why did Jesus work miracles ?

25. Who followed him ?

Where was Decapolis ?

Why was it so called ?

CHAPTER V.

- 9 *Sermon on the Mount. He teaches who are blessed. He gives the character of Christians. He teaches them to do good in the world.*

What is the discourse in this and the two following chapters commonly called ?

1. Where did Jesus go ?

Near what city was it probably spoken ?

Was it probably ever repeated ?

By whom and where is the substance of it recorded ?

Luke vi. 17—49.

Why did he go into a mountain to speak it?

In what posture were the Jews accustomed to teach?

Luke iv. 20, 21. v. 3. Acts xvi. 13. Matt. xxvi. 55.

2. What did Jesus do?

3. On whom is the first blessing pronounced?

What is the meaning of the word *blessed*?

Who are meant by the poor in spirit?

What is said to be theirs?

What is meant by it?

4. On whom is the second blessing pronounced?

Who are intended by those who weep? Isa. lxi. 2 3.
2 Cor. vii. 10.

What does he say of them?

How shall they be comforted? Isa. lxi. 2, 3. John xiv.
1—3. 14—18. 26, 27. Rev. xxi. 4.

5. On whom is the third blessing pronounced?

What is meekness?

What is meant by the promise, "they shall inherit the earth?"

What are the evils that are the opposite of meekness?

6. What is the fourth blessing pronounced?

What is meant by hungering and thirsting after righteousness?

What is promised to them?

What does it mean? See Rev. vii. 16.

7. What is the fifth blessing?

What is meant by being merciful?

What is promised to them?

8. What is the sixth blessing?

What is meant by being pure in heart?

What is meant by seeing God? 1 John iii. 2.

9. What is the seventh blessing?

What is it to be a peacemaker?

In what sense are peacemakers the children of God?

10, 11, 12. What is the eighth blessing?

What kind of persecution is requisite to secure the blessing?

What is meant by being persecuted "for righteousness' sake?"

What is promised to such?

Is all kind of evil speaking against us what is here intended?

What kind of speaking against us will entitle us to the blessing?

What kind of a life then is it necessary for us to lead?

Is there any way of *courting* persecution, and then laying claim to the reward?

How does Christ bid his disciples feel when they are persecuted for righteousness' sake?

Why would they feel so?

Who had been treated in the same manner?

Who were the prophets?

Are there any instances rendered of Prophets who were thus persecuted? 1 Kings xix. 14. 2 Chron. xxiv. 20.

21. xxxvi. 15. 16. Jer. xx. 2. xxxviii. 6. Heb. xi. 36. 37.

13. What does Jesus call his disciples?

What is the use of salt?

In what way are christians like it?

What is meant by the salt's losing its savour?

14. What does he here say of his disciples?

In what sense are christians the light of the world?

What does he say of a city set on a hill?

In what way are christians like such a city?

15. What is here said about a candle?

Why is it placed on a candlestick?

What did he intend to represent by this?

16. What does he command his disciples to do?

Why should they let their light shine?

What is meant by glorifying God?

How is God glorified by the good works of his people?

Ought we ever to do good works *for the sake* of being seen? (Matt. vi. 1.)

§ *Christ came not to destroy the law. He explains its meaning. He teaches that it extends to the thoughts and the duty of denying ourselves.*

17. Did Christ intend, by his coming, to destroy the law and the prophets?

What is meant by the law and the prophets?

18. What did he say in this verse about the law?

What is meant by "one jot or tittle" of the law?

How many kinds of law were there among the Jews?

What is the distinction between them?

What is meant by fulfilling a law?

In what way did Christ do this? Gal. iv. 4, 5. Rom iii. 20—25.

What was the effect of his coming on the ceremonial law of the Jews? Eph. ii. 15. Gal. v. 6.

What part of the law is now binding?

How long will it be binding?

What is meant by "till heaven and earth pass away?"
See 2 Peter iii. 10.

19. What is said of those that should *break* the law and teach men so?

What is said of those who do and teach these commandments?

What is meant by being great or little in the Kingdom of Heaven?

What is meant by the Kingdom of Heaven in this place?

20. What did Jesus say respecting their righteousness?

What was the righteousness of the Scribes and Pharisees?
Matt. xv. 2. xxiii. 14, 15. 25—30.

What is meant by entering into the Kingdom of Heaven?

Why shall they not enter in?

What kind of righteousness did he mean to say they must have?

21. What had been said by them of old time?

Where was this said? (Ex. xx. 13.)

Which of the ten commandments was this?

What did the Jews add to it?

22. What did Christ say ?

How many grades of the offence does he make ?

What is meant by being in danger of the judgment ?

What is meant by being in danger of the council ?

What is meant by being in danger of hell-fire ?

What is meant by the word *Raca* ?

What does the 22d verse mean altogether ?

To what courts and customs did he allude, among the Jews ?

What is the original meaning of the word hell-fire ?

From what facts and customs did it take this name ?

In what way did this represent the future punishment of the wicked ?

23, 24. If there was a difference between men when the gift was brought to the altar, what was to be done ?

What was the altar ? 1 Kings ix. 25.

If there was a difference, and men were going to law about it, what ought they to do ?

25, 26. What does he say in these verses ?

What was the amount of a farthing ?

What is meant by this ?

Of what commandment, are these things mentioned by our Saviour, a violation ? Ex. xx. 13.

27. What had been said by them of old time ?

Where was this said ? (Ex. xx. 14.)

Which of the commandments is this ?

28. What did Jesus say was its meaning ?

29. If the right eye offends, what are we to do ?

What is the meaning of the word "offend ?"

In what way do the hands and eyes offend ?

What did he direct us to do with them if they offended ?

What is intended by this direction ?

31. What had the Jews said about putting away a wife ?

What were the Jewish customs of divorce? Deut. xxiv. 1—4.

32. What did Christ say?

What did he say of him who put away his wife for any other reason?

What of him who should marry her that was thus put away?

May human Legislatures decree divorces for any other cause?



§ *Christ forbids swearing. He teaches his people patiently to endure injuries and do good to all.*

33. What had been said respecting oaths?

Who are meant by them of old time?

Where was this said? Lev. xix. 12. Deut. xxiii. 23.

Which of the ten commandments relates to oaths? Ex. xx. 7.

What interpretation had the Jews given of this?

By what did they allow men to swear?

34. What did Jesus say?

What did he mean by "swear not at all?"

Did he mean to forbid oaths in courts of justice?

Did he or the Apostles, ever take an oath? Matth. xxvi.

63, 64. Rom. i. 9. ix. 1. Gal. i. 20. Heb. vi. 16.

Were oaths commanded under the law of Moses?—Ex. xxii. 11. Num. v. 19. Deut. xxix. 12. 14.

What is the *essential thing* in an oath?

To what does it bind us?

Why does it bind us to tell the truth?

May we *conceal* any thing that we know that bears on the case?

Why may we not swear by Heaven?

How should this prevent us from swearing by it?

35. Why may we not swear by the earth?

Why should this prevent our swearing by it?

Why may we not swear by Jerusalem?

Where was Jerusalem?

Why was it called the city of the Great King? 2 Chron. vi. 6.

36. Why may we not swear by the head?
How should this prevent our swearing by it?

37. What does he say our communication
should be?

What is meant by *communication*?

Why should it be so?

38. What else had they heard said?

Where was this said? Exo. xxi. 24. Lev. xxiv. 20.
Deut. xix. 21.

What did this refer to in these places?

What use had the Jews made of it?

39. What does Jesus say?

Did he intend to say that the law of Moses was wrong, or
that they had misapplied it?

What is meant by *resisting evil*?

Does he mean to say that we are *never* to resist evil?

Are there any reasons that show that it is right to defend
our lives or our families?

Does Christ *apply* this precept to a case where the *life* is
in danger?

What is the *Spirit* which he wishes to inculcate? See
Rom. xii. 17, 18, 19.

What was his own conduct when smitten? John xviii. 23.

How can this be reconciled with the direction in this place?

Did he ever return evil for evil? 1 Pet. ii. 23.

40. What does he say must be done if a man
sue us, and take away our cloak?

What is a "cloak," and what "a coat?"

What is meant by this direction?

41. What is to be done if a man compels us
to go a mile with him?

What is the meaning of *compel*?

From what ancient custom is the word here used derived?

What is the *spirit* enjoined in this command? Rom. xii.
18.

42. To whom does Jesus teach his disciples
to give?

How must we treat him that would borrow of
us?

What is the meaning of this ?

Is it to be so interpreted as to neglect our duty to our families ? 1 Tim. v. 8.

What rewards are promised to those who give liberally ?
Matt. xxv. 34—36. See Heb. xiii. 2, 3.

43. What did Jesus say they had heard about their neighbours and enemies ?

Is any part of this saying to be found in the Old Testament ? Lev. xix. 18.

By whom had the rest been added ?

What is meant by a *neighbour* ?

44. What did Jesus say ?

What is an enemy ?

How many kinds of love are there ?

What is the kind here intended ?

Does it require us to *approve* of the conduct of an enemy ?

What does it require ? Rom. xii. 17—20.

What are we to do to them that curse us ?

What is it to *bless* and what to *curse*.

For whom must we pray ?

What is meant by despitefully using us ? 1 Peter iii. 16.

How did Jesus and Stephen treat their enemies ? Luke xxiii. 34. Acts vii. 59, 60.

45. Whose children will they be who do this ?

What is meant by their being children of God ?

Why will they be ?

What does God do to the just and the unjust ?

46. What does Jesus ask about our loving those that love us ?

Who do this also ?

Who were *publicans* ?

What was their character ?

47. What does he say about saluting our brethren ?

What is meant by *saluting* them ?

Who would do it also ?

To whom should we show respect besides our brethren ?

48. What does he command his disciples in regard to perfection ?

What is meant *here* by being perfect ?
 Are christians excuseable for not being perfect ?



CHAPTER VI.

§ *Jesus teaches how we should perform almsgiving and prayer.*

1. What does Jesus say about giving alms ?

What is meant by *alms* ?

What does he say of those who do alms to be seen of men ?

What reward shall be given to those who give alms from a right motive ? Matth. xxv. 34—40.

2. What must we not do in giving alms ?

What is a hypocrite ?

What is it said that the hypocrites did ?

Why and where did they sound a trumpet ?

Under what pretence, probably, did they sound a trumpet ?

What is meant here by *Synagogues* ?

What is said of them ?

What is their reward ?

3. How does he say we must give alms ?

What is meant by this ?

4. Why does he say we must do it in this manner ?

What is meant by his rewarding us openly ?

When will he do it ? Matt. xxv. 34—40.

5. What does he tell us *not* to do when we pray ?

How did the hypocrites love to pray ?

Why did they do it ?

What is meant here by *Synagogues* ?

For what purpose did they pray ?

What reward did they have ?

6. Where did Christ direct his disciples to go when they prayed ?

What is intended here by a closet ?

In what way did the Jews construct the roofs of their houses ?

Where was the "closet" situated ? Acts x. 9.

7. What does he direct us *not* to use in prayer ?

From what is the phrase "vain repetitions" derived ?

Can you give an instance from the Old Testament ?
1 Kings xviii. 26.

Who were the *heathen* ?

Why were they so called ?

Why did they use vain repetitions ?

8. Why should not *we* be like unto them ?

9. How does he say we should pray ?

What is the name usually given to this prayer ?

Were any of these petitions in use before the time of Christ ?

Was it intended that this should be used as a constant form of prayer ?

Is it the same in Matthew and Luke ? Luke. xi. 2—4.

Did Christ and his Apostles always use this form ?
Matt. xxvi. 39. 42. 44. Luke xxii. 42. Acts i. 24.

What name is given to God in this prayer ?

Why is God called Father ?

What is the first petition ?

What is meant by the word *hallowed* ?

What is meant by praying that God's name may be holy ?

10. What is the second petition ?

What is intended by *kingdom* ?

What is the third petition ?

What is meant here by the *will* of God ?

What is meant by praying that his will may be done ?

Why are these petitions for the honouring of the name of God, and the spread of his kingdom, placed before those pertaining to ourselves ?

11. What is the fourth petition ?

What is meant here by *bread* ?

What is implied by our being directed to ask *this* of God ?

What is implied by the use of the word *us* ?

What is implied by the word *daily* ?

12. What is the fifth petition ?

What is the meaning of the word *debts* ?

Who are intended by our debtors ?

What is required of us, in order that we may expect forgiveness ? See Ps. xviii. 25, 26. Matth. xviii. 23—35. Mark xi. 25, 26.

13. What is the sixth petition ?

Is there any prayer like this in the Old Testament ?
Ps. cxli. 4.

What is meant by the word *temptation* ?

Does God ever tempt men to commit sin ? James, i. 13.

What is meant then by *leading us* into temptation ?

What is meant, here, by *evil* ?

With what does the Lord's Prayer close ?

What does the word "*for*" here imply, or what is the bearing of this ascription of praise in the petitions ?

What is meant here by *kingdom* ?

What is meant by *power* ?

What is meant by *glory* ?

Why do all these belong to God ? 1 Chron. xxix. 11, 12.

What is meant by the word *amen* ?

11, 15. What does he say, if we forgive men their trespasses ?

What are trespasses ?

What does he say if we do not forgive men their trespasses ?

§ *Jesus gives instruction about fasting, about laying up treasures in heaven, and about relying on the Providence of God for the supply of our wants.*

16. What does Jesus say about fasting ?

What is meant by *fasting* ?

Of what is *fasting* the natural expression ?

Why is it adopted as a rite of religion ?

With what feelings, and on what occasions, should we fast?

What is the benefit of fasting?

Did the Jews fast often? Luke xviii. 12.

In what way did hypocrites fast?

What is meant by disfiguring their faces?

For what purpose did they disfigure their faces?

17, 18. In what way did Christ direct his disciples to fast?

What is meant by anointing the head?

Why was it commonly done? Mark vi. 13. James v. 14.

Why were they to anoint their head and wash their face?

What would be expressed by that?

19. Where does Jesus say we should not lay up treasures? m

Why should we not do it?

In what did treasures chiefly consist? Gen. xlv. 22. Josh. vii. 21. Judges xiv. 12.

What is a moth?

How do moth and rust prey upon treasures?

What other calamity befalls earthly treasures?

20. Where does Christ direct them to lay up their treasures?

What is meant by it?

21. Why should we lay up treasures in heaven?

What connexion has treasure, or wealth, with the heart?

22. What is the light of the body?

In what sense is the eye the light of the body?

What is said if the eye is single?

What is meant by its being single?

What is meant by the body being full of light ?

23. What if the eye be evil ?

What is an evil eye ?

What is meant here by *the light that is in thee* ?

What is meant by its being *darkness* ?

What is the meaning, and the force of the illustration, the 22d and 23d verses ?

24. Can a man serve two masters ?

What will be the effect if he attempts it ?

What did Christ mean to teach by this illustration ?

Who was *mammon* ?

25. What does he direct us to do in regard to the supply of our wants ?

What is meant by taking *no thought* on the subject ?

By how many arguments does he urge the duty of trusting to Providence to clothe and feed us ?

What question does he ask ?

How is this a reason why we should take no thought ?

What is the force of the expression "the life is more than meat," &c. ?

26. What does he say of the fowls of the air ?

From what is this second argument drawn ?

What is the force of that argument ?

In what way are special care and goodness shown in providing for the fowls ?

In what sense are christians better than fowls ?

27. What is said about adding to our stature ?

What is the force of this argument for not taking thought ?

What is meant by *stature* ?

How much is a cubit ?

28. What is said about lilies ?

What is this fourth argument drawn from ?

29. What are lilies compared to, in regard to beauty ?

Who was Solomon?

What was meant by his glory? See 2 Chron. ix. 13
—28.

What is the force of this argument?

30. What is commonly done with the grass
of the field?

What is meant here by the grass of the field?

What is meant here by an oven, and how were ovens
constructed and heated?

31. About what were they to take no
thought?

What degree of care is allowable about the things of this
life?

32. What people seek after these things?

In what way do they seek after them?

Why is that an argument why *we* should not seek after
them?

Who knoweth that we have need of them?

Why is that a reason why we should not be anxious?

33. What should we seek first?

What is the promise?

What is meant by the kingdom of God and his righteous-
ness?

34. For what must no thought be taken?

What is meant by "the morrow shall take thought for
the things of itself?"

What is meant by "sufficient unto the day is the evil
thereof?"



CHAPTER VII

§ *Jesus teaches his disciples to beware of rash judgment. He encourages us to pray; and teaches that the way to heaven is strait and narrow.*

1. What does he say about judging?

What kind of judgment is here referred to?

Is it lawful to form *an opinion* of the conduct of others?

In what way should an opinion be formed?

2. What is the rule by which we shall be judged?

Does this refer to human or divine judgment?

Were these expressions ever used by the Jews?

3, 4. What does Christ represent as being in our eye?

What is the eye of our brother?

What is a *mote* and what a *beam*?

What is meant by their being in the eye?

What is the effect of our being guilty of great offences on our judging of others?

5. What does Jesus call a person who does this?

What is a hypocrite?

What does Christ direct us to do that we may see clearly

What is meant by that?

6. What does Jesus say concerning "that which is holy?"

What is meant by "that which is holy?"

What does he say respecting pearls?

What is mean by *pearls*? Rev. xvii. 4. xviii. 12—16
Matth. xiii. 45.

What by dogs? 2 Peter, ii. 22. Rev. xxii. 15. Phil. iii. 2

Who are meant by *swine*? 2 Peter ii. 22.

What is the meaning of the command?

7. What encouragement does Christ give us to pray?

What is meant by knocking? Luke xiii. 25. Rev. iii. 20.

8. What is the promise if we ask, and seek, and knock?

In what sense, and with what limitations, is the promise to be understood?

Why do some ask and obtain not? James i. 6, 7. iv. 3.

9—11. By what example does Jesus encourage us to pray?

In what respect is the conduct of such a one like him who attends to the words of Christ?

26. To whom does he liken him that hears his words and does them not?

Wherein is the folly of such a man?

Why are those who do not obey him, compared to such a man?

What was intended to be denoted by the winds, and storms?

What effect have the precepts of Christ in supporting the soul in times of persecution and trial?

“Was there any thing in Palestine that rendered this comparison very forcible?”

What is required of persons who hear the gospel in order to obtain the benefit of it?

Is it sufficient simply to hear it?

28—29. What effect had the discourse of Jesus on the people?



CHAPTER VIII.

§ *Jesus cleanses a leper. He heals the Centurion's Servant.*

1. Who followed Christ when he came down from the mountain?

2. Who came to him as he descended?

What did he do and say?

Did he believe that he was able to heal him?

3. What did Jesus do?

What was implied in his *touching* him

4. What did Jesus direct him to do?

What is the leprosy?

In what countries does the leprosy appear?

Has it ever been known in America?

What mode of salutation was common in the East?

- What is meant by the English word *worship* ?
 Did this act imply *religious* homage ?
 What *did* the act imply ?
 Why did Jesus enjoin silence on the man ?
 Why did he direct him to go to the Priest ? Lev. xiii.
 .xiv.
 Who was a Priest ?
 What was the offering directed to be brought in such
 cases ? Lev. xiv.
 Who are intended in the phrase "for a testimony to
 them ?"
 = 5—13. Is the account of the healing of the centurion's
 servant any where else recorded ? Luke vii. 1—10.
 5. Where did Jesus go after healing the
 leper ?
 Where was Capernaum ?
 Who came unto him there ?
 What was a centurion ?
 Was this man a Jew or a Gentile ?
 Whom does Luke say the centurion sent to him ? Ch.
 vii. 3—6.
 How can this be reconciled with what Matthew says,
 that he came himself ?
 What did they say he had done for their nation ? (Luke.)
 What is a *Synagogue* ?
 Why was this such a proof that he was worthy ?
 What did he ask of Christ ? (Luke.)
 6. What did he say ?
 What is the palsy ?
 What form of palsy probably was this ?
 7. What did Jesus say to him ?
 8. What did the centurion answer ?
 Of what was this answer expressive ?
 What did he wish Jesus to do ?
 9. What did he say that he was ?
 What did he have under him ?
 What did he mean by the illustration in the 9th verse ?
 Why was this a reason why Jesus should only "speak
 the word ?"
 When Jesus heard this what did he do ?

10. What did Jesus do?

What is meant by the phrase "Jesus marvelled?"

What did he say of his faith?

What is meant here by faith?

Who was Israel? Gen. xxxii. 28.

What is meant by the name, and why was it given to Jacob?

To what people was this name given? Matt. x. 6. Acts, vii. 42. Heb. viii. 8. Mark xv. 32.

Why was it given to them?

11. What did he say about those who should come from the east and the west?

Who were meant by them?

What is meant by their sitting down with Abraham &c.?

Who were Abraham, and Isaac, and Jacob?

To what custom is there allusion in the phrase "sit down with?"

What is said of the children of the kingdom?

Who are meant by "the children of the kingdom?"

Why are they so called?

Why is this darkness called "outer darkness?"

From what custom is the image here probably taken?

What is represented here by the image?

13. What did Jesus say to the centurion?

At what time was his servant healed?



§ *Jesus heals Peter's wife's mother of a fever. He casts out devils, and heals the sick. He teaches what is required of those who follow him. He allays a storm on the sea of Tiberias.*

=14—17. Where else is the account of his healing Peter's wife's mother recorded? Mark i. 29—34. Luke iv. 38—40.

Did any one dwell with Peter? (Mark.)

Did any persons go with Jesus? (Mark.)

Who was found sick?

How was he informed that she was sick? (Mark.)

15. How did Jesus heal her?

What did she do?

What evidence is there that she was entirely cured?

16. What took place at evening?

Were there many cures performed?

What was established by these miracles?

Is there any proof of his *goodness* in them?

In what way did they establish his divine mission?

Was there any possibility of deception in the case?

What evidence is there that it was not trick and deception?

17. What passage of scripture was fulfilled by these cures?

Where is the passage found? Isa. liii. 4.

What is the English translation of this in Isaiah?

What is meant by "infirmities" and "sicknesses"?

Can the passage in Isaiah, and Matthew, be shown to mean the same thing?

In what sense was it fulfilled by his healing the sick?

18. To what place did Jesus give commandment to go?

Why did he do this?

What is meant by the other side?

Where were they when he gave the commandment? v. 5.

Over what water were they to pass?

19. Who came to him as he was about to go?

What was a *Scribe*?

What did the Scribe say?

Why did he probably wish to follow Jesus?

20. What did our Saviour reply?

What did he intend to denote by this answer?

14. To whose house did Jesus go?

Whom did he mean by *the Son of Man*?

Why was this name given to him?

Is it ever given to him in the New Testament by any but himself? *Ans.* only *three* times. Acts vii. 56. Rev. i. 13. xiv. 14.

21. What did another of his disciples request?

What is the meaning of the word *disciple* ?

Does it imply that a man is a true Christian? John vi. 66. ix. 28.

22. What did Jesus reply to him?

What did he mean by "*let the dead bury the dead* ?

In what sense is the word *dead* sometimes used? Eph. ii. 1. Rom. vi. 2. vii. 4.

What reasons were there probably why he did not suffer him to return to his father ?

How can this answer be shown to be consistent with kind treatment of our friends ?

What does religion require of us in regard to our friends? Mark x. 28—30. Luke xiv. 26.

Does it interfere with the kindness and care we owe to afflicted parents and relatives ?

23. When Jesus entered the ship who followed him?

What sea was this ?

What time of the day was this ?

24. What took place when they were sailing?

Where was Jesus ?

25. What did the disciples do?

What did they say to Jesus ?

What is the meaning of the word *save* ?

26. What did Jesus say to them?

Why did he reprove their unbelief ?

What did he do ?

What took place at his command ?

27. What effect had this on the men with him ?

What evidence is there here that he was possessed of divine power ?

What resemblance is there between this tempest, and the feelings of an awakened sinner ?

Are the wicked any where compared to a troubled sea ? Isa. lvii. 20—21.

What should a sinner do who feels himself in danger of perishing ?

What is the effect of coming to Christ on the mind of a sinner? Rom. v. 1. Phil. iv. 7.



§ *The cure of the man possessed with devils. The destruction of the herd of swine.*

= 28—34. Where else is this account recorded? Mark v. 1—20. Luke viii. 26—38.

Where did he go after crossing the lake?

28. Into what country did he come after crossing the lake?

Where was the country of the Gergesenes?

What does Mark call that country? (v. 1.)

Why were different names given to it?

Who met him when he came there?

What is it to be possessed of a devil?

How many demoniacs do Mark and Luke say there were? Mark v. 2. Luke viii. 27.

How are the accounts to be reconciled?

What had probably been the character and standing of the one that Luke mentions?

What evidence is there in this that the writers of the New Testament were honest, and did not *intend* to deceive?

Where did they come from?

Where do Mark and Luke say they dwelt?

What is meant by their dwelling in the tombs?

How were tombs commonly constructed?

What is said of their strength?

What evidence had they given of it? (Mark.)

What did they do among the tombs? (Mark.)

Did they in any way injure themselves?

(Mark.)

What did they do when they saw Jesus?

(Mark.)

What is meant by *worshipping* him? (Mark.)

29. What did they say to Jesus?

What is meant by the phrase, *what have we to do with thee?*

See 2 Sam. xvi. 10. 2 Kings ix. 18. Ezra iv. 3.

What did they call him?

What is meant by the title "Son of God?" Heb. i. 1.

iii. 6. Ps. ii. 7. Acts xiii. 33. Luke i. 35. John x. 36.

Is there any impending judgment revealed respecting evil spirits? 2 Peter ii. 4. Jude 6.

Do they appear to be conscious of it?

What is meant by *the time* mentioned here?

30. What was a good way off from them?

Where *was* the herd of swine? (Mark.)

What is meant by the word *herd*?

What did Jesus ask respecting their name? (Mark.)

What was the answer? (Mark.)

What is the meaning of the word "*legion*?" (Mark.)

How many was a legion?

Why was this name given to the devils?

31. What did the devils ask of him?

Why did they wish to enter into them?

32. Did he permit them to go into the swine?

What became of the swine?

Into what sea did they fall?

How many were there? (Mark.)

Who probably owned the swine?

Were the owners Jews or Gentiles?

Was it lawful for the Jews to keep them?

For what purpose were they probably kept?

33. What did the persons do who kept them?

34. What effect had this on the people?

What request did they make of him?

Why did they do this?

The destruction of so many swine must have been a serious loss to the owners. Is there any other instance in which our Saviour's miracles were attended with a loss of property? Matth. xxi. 18—20.

How can the conduct of Christ be vindicated in permitting his miracles to produce such a waste of property?

Ps. l. 10, 11, 12.

Was Jesus, or the devils, answerable for the loss of the property?

CHAPTER IX.

§ *Jesus heals one sick of the palsy. He calls a disciple. He eats with publicans and sinners. He converses with the disciples of John about fasting.*

= 1—8. Where else is the account of healing one sick with the palsy found? Mark ii. 3—12. Luke v. 18—26.

1. Where did Jesus go from the country of the Gergesenes

What was his own city?

2. Who was brought to him there?

How many persons carried him? (See Mark ii. 3.)

On what was the man lying?

What is meant here by *bed*?

What is the palsy?

What did Jesus see in them

What is meant by faith in this place?

How had they showed their confidence that he could heal the sick man? See Mark ii. 4. Luke v. 19.

Why were they not able to come to Jesus at first? (Mark. Luke.)

What did they do to come to him?

What is meant by their *uncovering the roof* (Mark.) and *letting him down through the tiling*? (Luke.)

What was the form of roofs of houses in Judea?

Of what were they made?

What was the common form of building houses?

To what part of the house was he let down?

What did Jesus say to the man?

Why, since the man was brought only to be healed, did he say his *sins* were forgiven?

Did the Jews ever regard diseases as the punishment of sins? John ix. 2. James v. 14, 15.

Are diseases ever the natural effects of sin?

Are they ever to be regarded as the judgment of God for sin? 1 Cor. v. 3—5. xi. 30. 2 Sam. xxiv. 10—14.

3. Who were present when Jesus said this ?

What did they say ?

What is blasphemy ?

Who did they say had power to forgive sins ? (Mark, Luke.)

How did they say this, *openly*, or did they only think so ?

Who only *has* power to forgive sin ? Isa. x. 4. iii 25. x. 4. iv. 22.

Is there any proof here that Jesus possessed a divine nature ?

4, 5. What did Jesus perceive ?

What is implied in a power to search and know the thoughts ? 1 Chron. xxviii. 9. Rom. viii. 27. Rev. ii. 23. Jer. xvii. 10.

What did he say to them ?

6. What did he say to the sick man ?

For what purpose did he say it ?

7. What did the man do ?

What effect had this on the multitude ?

What did they do ?

What is meant by their *glorifying God* ?

Why did they glorify him ?

Is the expression, *which had given such power to men*, the sentiment of the Evangelist, or of the people ?

9—13. Is this account recorded in any other place ? Mark ii. 14. Luke v. 27, 28.

9. Whom did Jesus see sitting at the *receipt of custom* ?

What is meant by "sitting at the receipt of custom ?"

Is any other name given to Matthew ? (Mark ii. 14.)

What evidence is there that the same person was intended ?

What did Jesus say to him ?

What did he do ?

Is there any additional circumstance mentioned by Luke ?

Why was it not mentioned by Matthew ?

10. What took place in the house ?

Where else is an account of this feast found ? (Luke v. 29.)

Who made the feast ? (Luke.)

Who were present ?

11. What did the Pharisees say when they saw him eating with Publicans and Sinners ?

What was denoted by that act ?

Why were they offended ?

12. What did Jesus reply to them ?

How did his reply bear on the case ?

13. What did he tell them to do ?

Where is that passage of Scripture found ? Hosea vi. 6.

What is the meaning of it ?

What is a sacrifice ?

What is the force of the passage as Jesus applied it ?

What did he say was the design of his coming ?

What is meant by his not coming to call the righteous ?

Are any righteous by nature ? Ps. xiv. 3. Rom. 1. 18—32. iii. 10—18.

=14—17. Where else is the account in these verses recorded ? Mark ii. 18—22. Luke v. 33—39.

14. Who came to him ?

What *John* is here meant ?

What did they say to him ?

Who were the *Pharisees* ?

What is it to *fast* ?

How often did the Pharisees fast ? Luke xviii. 12.

What else did the disciples of John do besides fasting ? (Luke.)

In reply to them how many illustrations did Christ use ?

15. What did he say about the children of the bride chamber ?

Who are "the children of the bride-chamber" ?

When did he say they would fast ?

What is the force of this illustration here ?

16. What did he say of putting a piece of new cloth to an old garment ?

What would it do ?

What is meant here by *new* cloth ?

How would it make the rent worse?

What is the force of this illustration?

17. What does he say about putting new wine into old bottles?

What would the effect be?

What do men do?

Of what were bottles made in Eastern countries?

Why are such bottles used in preference to glass or stone?

Why is it unsafe to put new wine into old bottles?

What bearing has this illustration on the question of fasting?

What is the general truth taught in all these illustrations?

What passages of the Bible may receive illustration from the manner in which bottles were made? Josh. ix. 4. Job xxxii. 19. Ps. cix. 83.



§ *Christ raises the Ruler's daughter. A woman diseased is cleansed by touching the hem of his garment. He heals two blind men, and a dumb man, and goes about preaching the gospel, and healing the sick.*

=18—20. Where else is this account found? Mark v.

22—43. Luke viii. 41—56.

Who came to Jesus?

Of what was he a ruler?

What was his name? (Mark and Luke.)

What did he do?

What is meant by his *worshipping* him?

What did he say?

Was this an only daughter? (Luke.)

What was her age? (Luke.)

What do Mark and Luke say of her?

How can their accounts be reconciled with Matthew?

What did he request of Jesus?

Why did he wish him to lay his hands on her?

19. What did Jesus do?

Who went with him?

20. Who came behind him as he was going?

How long had the woman been diseased?

Why did she not probably *ask* him to cure her?
Had she been at any pains and expense to be cured?
(Luke.)

Was she regarded as incurable? (Luke.)

What did she do?

What did she touch?

What was the *hem*? Num. xv. 38, 39. Deut. xxii. 12.

Why did she not touch him?

21. What did she say within herself?

What evidence of strong faith did she give?

What was the effect of her touching his garment? (Luke, Mark.)

What did Jesus know in himself? (Mark v. 30.)

What is meant by *virtue*? (Mark, Luke.)

What did he say? (Mark, Luke.)

If he knew that power to heal had gone from him, why did he make this inquiry? (Mark, Luke.)

What did the disciples say? (Mark, Luke.)

What did the woman do? (Luke viii. 47.)

Why did she tremble? (Luke.)

22. What did Jesus say to her?

Why did he call her daughter?

How had her faith made her whole?

Who came while Jesus was speaking? (Mark and Luke.)

What did the messenger say? (Mark, Luke.)

What did Jesus reply? (Mark, Luke.)

23. Where did Jesus then go?

Whom did he suffer to go in with him? (Mark, Luke.)

Are there any other instances where he particularly favoured these three disciples? Mark ix. 2. xiv. 33.

Why did he not suffer others to go in?

What did he see, when he entered the house of the ruler?

What evidence is there that the child was dead?

What would be to the multitude satisfactory evidence that a miracle was performed?

Who are minstrels?

In what way do Eastern nations express their grief? Jer. xvi. 6, 7. Ezek. xxiv. 17. Job i. 20. ii. 12. 2 Sam. i. 2—4. xiv. 2. xv. 30. Mark xiv. 63.

Are persons ever hired as mourners? Jer. ix. 17. 20.
Amos v. 16.

What were the Jews forbidden to do on such occasions?
Lev. xix. 28. Deut. xiv. 1.

How long did they commonly continue this excessive
mourning?

24. What did Jesus say when he came in?

What did he mean by saying that the maid was not dead?

Did the sacred writers ever speak of the dead as *asleep*?
2 Peter iii. 4. Acts vii. 60. 1 Cor. xv. 6. 18. 1 Thess.
iv. 13. 15.

Why did they do so? *Ans* They did it believing that
they would *awake* in the resurrection, Dan. xii. 2.

When Jesus said she was not *dead*, he meant she was
not *annihilated*, her spirit still *lived*, and he meant *impli-*
edly to teach the doctrine of the resurrection.

What did the people do when he said this?

Did they believe her to be dead?

25. Who were *put forth* when he entered
into the house?

Who *put* them forth? (Luke.)

Who entered in with him? (Mark v. 37, 40.)

What did he do?

What did he say to the damsel? (Mark.)

In what language did he address her? (Mark.)

In what language did he commonly speak?

Did she rise?

What effect had this on the parents and others? (Mark
and Luke.)

What did he command them? (Mark.)

Why did he enjoin silence?

27. Who followed Jesus when he went
from Jairus' house?

What did they say?

Who was meant by the Son of David? Isa. ix. 7. Luke
i. 32. Matth. i. 1. Rev. xxii. 16.

In what sense was Jesus the *Son* of David?

28. Where did Jesus go?

Why did he go into the house?

What did the blind men do when he went into the house ?

What did he say to the blind men ?

What did they answer ?

29. What did he say when he touched their eyes ?

30. What did he charge them ?

31. What did they do ?

32. Who was brought to him as he went out ?

33. What change did the casting out of the devil produce ?

What did the multitude do and say ?

34. To whom did the Pharisees ascribe this power ?

Who is the Prince of the Devils ? *Math. xii. 24.*

35. Where did Jesus then go ?

What did he do ?

What is meant by his preaching "the Gospel of the Kingdom?"

36. How was he affected when he saw the multitudes ?

Why was he so affected ?

What is meant by their "being faint?"

To what did he compare them ?

Why did he so compare them ?

What custom was there in Eastern nations that would make such a comparison striking ?

37. What did he say to his disciples ?

What did he mean by this comparison ?

38. What did he direct them to do ?

Who is the Lord of the harvest ?

Whom did he mean by labourers to be sent forth ?

CHAPTER X.

§ *Jesus instructs the Apostles, and sends them forth to preach.*

1. Whom did he call to him ?

=Where else is this account found ? Mark vi. 7. Luke ix. 1.

In what way did he send them out ? (Mark.)

Why did he send them out in this manner ?

What power did he give them ?

2, 3, 4. What were the names of these twelve disciples ?

=Where else is the list of their names recorded ? Mark iii. 13—18. Luke vi. 12—19.

What were they called ?

What does the word *Apostle* mean ?

Were any other Apostles ever added to this number ?

Acts i. 23—26. Rom. i. 1. xi. 13. 1 Cor. ix. 1. 1 Tim. ii. 7.

Why did Jesus select *twelve* ?

For what purposes were they selected ?

Why was this a favourable number for their work ?

What circumstances were there to give credibility to their testimony ?

Why were they chosen in the first part of his ministry ?

See Acts i. 21, 22.

Where were they selected ? (Mark, Luke.)

What did he do the night before they were appointed ? (Luke.)

What is meant by his continuing all night in prayer to God ? (Luke.)

What were the names of the Apostles ?

What did he call Simon ?

What else was he called ? John i. 42. 1 Cor. i. 12. iii. 22. xv. 5. Gal. ii. 9.

What is the meaning of *Peter* and *Cephas* ?

Why was he so called ? See Matt. xvi. 18.

What were James and John called ? (Mark.)

What is the meaning of "*Boanerges*?"

Is there any instance in which these two disciples manifested a remarkable zeal, or rashness, that would justify this appellation? See Luke ix. 54.

How many persons of the name of James were there among the Apostles?

What became of James the son of Zebedee? Acts xii. 2.

What is said of the other James in the New Testament? Gal. i. 19. ii. 9. Acts xv. 13.

Were any of the family of Jesus among the Apostles? Gal. i. 19.

Why is Simon called the *Canaanite*?

What other name had he? (Luke.)

Why was he called *Zelotes*?

Why were *both* these names given to him?

What is Lebbeus called by the other Evangelists and why? (Mark and Luke.)

Why is Judas called *Iscaiot*?

What did Judas afterward do to our Saviour? Matt. xxvi. 14—16. Luke xxii. 47.

5. To what places did Christ command his disciples *not* to go?

Who were the *Gentiles*?

Why were they not to go among them?

Did he ever afterwards give commandment to preach the Gospel to them? Matt. xxviii. 19.

Why was it proper that it should be first preached to the Jews?

Who were the *Samaritans*?

What was their origin? 2 Kings xvii. 24, 26, 27. Ezra iv. 2—11.

In what estimation were they held by the Jews? John viii. 48. iv. 9.

What was the first cause of this hatred? Neh. vi. 1—14.

What other causes of hatred were there existing?

What was the capital of their country?

Where was the country of the Samaritans situated?

What is the present name of what was the ancient Samaria?

What is its condition?

Why were they charged not to go among them?

Did Christ and the Apostles ever afterwards preach the Gospel to any of them? John iv. 6—26. Acts viii. 25.

6. Where did he direct them to go ?

Why were they to go first among the Jews?

In what sense were they *lost* ?

7. What were they to preach ?

What is meant by the Kingdom of Heaven being near at hand?

8. What were they to do ?

How were they to give ?

Did this prohibit them from receiving from others sufficient to support them? Luke x. 7. 1 Cor. ix. 8—14. 1 Tim. v. 18.

9—15. *Instruction given to the Apostles.*

= Where else is the account found? Mark vi. 8—11. Luke ix. 3—5.

9, 10. What were they directed not to provide ?

In what part of their dress were their purses?

What is a *scrip* ?

Why were they directed not to take *brass* with them?

What is meant here by *shoes* ?

Is there any difference in the account which Matthew and Mark give about their being shod?

How can they be reconciled ?

What does Mark say about taking *staves* ?

In what way can this be reconciled with what Matthew and Luke say ?

Why were they not to make provision for their journey?

What is implied when it is said the workman is worthy of his meat?

11. What were they to do when they went into a city or town ?

12. What did Jesus direct them to do when they went into a house ?

What is meant by the word "house," in these verses? Matt. xii. 25. John iv. 53.

What is meant, by *saluting* it?

What, in this respect, does religion require of us? 1 Peter

ii. 17. iii. 8. Titus iii. 2. 2 Tim. ii. 24. James iii. 17.
Phil. iv. 8.

What was the common mode of salutation among the Jews?

13. If the house was worthy, what were they to do?

What is meant by the house being worthy?

What is meant by the direction, "let your peace come upon it?" See Luke x. 5.

If it was not worthy what, was to follow?

What is meant by the phrase "let your peace return unto you?"

14. What were they to do when they would not receive them?

Why were they to do this? (Mark, Luke.)

Is there any record that the Apostles ever did this? Acts xiii. 51. xviii. 6.

15. What does Christ say of those who rejected them?

Where were the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah?

How, and why, were they destroyed? Gen. xviii. 20, 21. xix. 24, 25.

Were there any other cities destroyed with them? Deut. xxix. 23.

What afterwards occupied the place where they stood?

What is meant by its being "more tolerable" for them than for the people who should reject the Apostles?

Why would it be? Matt. xi. 23, 24. Luke xii. 47, 48.

Is the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah ever referred to in the New Testament as proof that the wicked shall be punished? 2 Peter ii. 6. Jude 7.

16. How did Christ send forth his Apostles?

What is meant by his sending them as sheep amidst wolves?

What were they directed to be like?

Of what is the serpent an emblem?

Has it ever given any signal evidence of cunning? Gen. iii. 1.

What does the direction refer to here?

Of what were doves an emblem?

17, 18. What did he direct them to beware of?

Why were they to beware of men?

To what would they be delivered?

What is meant here by Councils?

What should be done to them in the Synagogues?

What is meant by *scourging*?

What number of stripes did the law allow to be inflicted?
Deut. xxv. 2, 3.

In what posture of the person was it inflicted? Deut.
xxv. 2.

In what mode is it now practised in the East?

What instrument was used in scourging?

What is meant by *Scorpions* in 1 Kings xii. 11.

In what way did they guard against giving more than forty stripes?

Is there any record that any of the Apostles were ever scourged in this manner? Acts xvi. 23. 2 Cor. vi. 5. xi. 23—25.

Before whom should the Apostles be brought?

Is there any evidence of the fulfilment of this? Acts v. 26—28. xii. 1—4. xxiii. 33. xxvi. 1. 28. 30.

Why should they be brought before them?

What is meant by the phrase "for a testimony against them and the Gentiles?"

Is there any evidence here of the prophetic character of Christ?

19. When they were delivered up, what did he tell them to do?

What did he mean by "taking no thought?"

What did he say should be given them?

20. Who did he say would speak in them?

What circumstances made this promise peculiarly consoling to them?

§ *Jesus continues his instructions to the Apostles.*

21. What did he say the brother would do ?
 What did he say of children ?
 Why would this be done ?
 Is there any evidence, that these unnatural acts were ever performed ?
 What natural feeling of men, in regard to religion, is illustrated by this ?
22. What reception did he say the Apostles would meet with in the world ?
 Why would they be hated ?
 What is meant by being hated for his name's sake ?
 Who did he say should be saved ?
 What is meant by enduring to the end ?
23. What did he direct them to do when they were persecuted in any city ?
 Was it ever justifiable to lay down their lives ?
 How long did he say it would be before the Son of Man would come ?
 What is meant here by the coming of the Son of Man ?
 Matth. xxiv. 30. Mark xiii. 26. Luke xxi. 27. 32.
 How long was it before Jerusalem was destroyed ?
- 24, 25. What did he say of the disciple ?
 What is a disciple ?
 What did he say of a servant ?
 What did he teach his followers to expect, by these declarations ?
 What did he say they had called the master of the house ?
 Who was Beelzebub ? 2 Kings i. 2.
 Who was intended here by the master of the house ?
 Matth. xii. 24. Luke xi. 15. John viii. 48.
 What might they be expected to call his followers ?

26. What charge did he give them about fearing them ?

Why did he charge them not to be afraid ?

What did he mean to refer to when he said, there is nothing covered which shall not be revealed, &c. ?

In what way could this truth operate to produce confidence ?

27. What were they to do with that which he spoke to them in darkness ?

What was meant by speaking in darkness ?

What by speaking it in light ?

Where were they to speak what they heard in the ear ?

What is meant by speaking it on the house-top ?

28. Of whom did he charge them *not* to be afraid ?

What have men power to do ?

Of whom were they to be afraid ?

Why were they to fear God ?

What is meant by *hell* ?

Is there any proof that *the body* will be punished in hell ?

John v. 28, 29. Dan. xii. 2.

29. For how much did he say was a sparrow sold ?

What was a sparrow ?

How much was a farthing ?

What did Christ say of the sparrow ?

What is meant by the phrase "without your Father?"

30. What did he say of the hairs of the head ?

What is meant by their being numbered ?

Is there any evidence here that the providence of God extends to the smallest objects ?

What is the force of the arguments that Christ here uses to encourage them to put confidence in God ?

31. What did he tell them not to do ?

What is meant by their being of more value than many sparrows ?

Why is that a reason why they should not fear ?

32. What did he say of him who should confess him before men ?

What is the meaning of the word "confess" here ? Rom. x. 10. 1 Tim. vi. 12, 13. 2 John 7. 1 John i. 9.

What do the Scriptures mean by a profession of religion ?

33. What did he say of him who should deny him before men ?

What is it to deny Christ ?

What signal instance of this was there among the Apostles ? Matth. xxvi. 70—74.

Is there evidence that Peter repented and was saved ? Luke xxii. 32. 62. John xxi. 18, 19.

34, 35. What did Christ say he did *not* come for ?

What did he come for ?

What is meant by his coming *for* that ? *Ans.* That such would be the *effect* of his coming ?

What is meant by sending *a sword* ?

What was predicted of him in the Old Testament ? Isa. ix. 6. xi. 6.

What was said of him at his birth ? Luke ii. 14.

How can this account be reconciled with those predictions ?

Has the prophecy that he would send a sword been fulfilled ?

To what is it to be traced that his religion has produced divisions ?

36. Who did he say a man's foes should be ?

Is there any passage in the Old Testament from which this was taken ? Micah vii. 6.

37. What does he say of him that loveth father or mother more than him ?

What is implied in this ?

In what way may supreme love to Christ be manifested ?

38. What does he say of him who does not take up his cross and follow him ?

From what custom is the phrase, "take up his cross" derived ? John xix. 17. Luke xxiii. 26.

What is meant by the phrase ?

39. What does he say of him that findeth his life ?

What is the meaning here of the word *life* ? Compare 1 Tim. iv. 8. Luke viii. 14. Rom. v. 17. Matth. viii 22.

What is meant by *finding* it ?

What does he say of him that should lose his life ?

For whose sake should it be done ?

What is meant by this verse ?

40. What did he say of those that should receive them ?

How would receiving *them* be receiving Christ ? Matth. xxv. 34—40.

What did he say of those that received *him* ?

How would that be receiving him that sent him ? 1 Cor. iii. 23. John xiv. 23. xvii. 6. 9. 10. 18. 25.

41. What does he say of him that should receive a prophet ?

What is meant by receiving a prophet in the name of a prophet ?

What is said of him that should receive a righteous man ?

What does he say of those who should give a cup of cold water to one of his disciples ?

What does he call his disciples ?

Why does he call them little ones ? Compare 1 John ii. 1. 18. Mark ix. 36, 37. x. 15. Luke xviii. 17.

Why will they be rewarded ? Eph. ii. 8, 9. John xiv. 15. 1 John iii. 7. 16—24. iv. 20, 21.

CHAPTER XI.

§ *John the Baptist sends to inquire of Jesus whether he was the Messiah. The answer of Jesus. He discourses to his disciples respecting John.*

1. Where did Jesus go when he had finished instructing his disciples ?

For what purpose did he go ?

In what place were these instructions to his Apostles given ? Compare Luke iv. 31. vi. 6—12.

What places were meant by *their cities* = 2—19. Where else is this account recorded ? Luke vii. 18—35.

2. What did John hear of Jesus ?

Where was he when he heard this ?

Why was he in prison ? Matth. xiv. 3, 4.

Whom did he send to Jesus ?

Why did he probably send to Jesus to make this inquiry ?

3. What question did the two disciples ask Jesus ?

Whom did they mean by "he that should come ?" Gen. xlix. 10. Isa. xxxv. 4. Daniel ix. 24. John vi. 14.

What does Luke say that the men said to Jesus ?

What does Luke say that Jesus was doing when they came to him ?

4. What did Jesus answer them ?

5. To what works did he direct them as proof that he was the Christ ?

What did he say of the poor ?

Why was this any evidence of his Messiahship ? Isa. lxi. 1. Luke iv. 18.

In what manner had other teachers commonly treated the poor ?

6. Who did he say was blessed ?

What is meant by "being offended ?"

What is the meaning of this 6th verse ?

7. What did Jesus do when the messengers of John departed ?

What did he ask them if they had been to see ?

Is it probable that many of the hearers of Christ had been to hear John ? Matth. iii. 5.

Where did John preach ? Matth. iii. 1.

Is there reason to suppose that the place abounded with reeds ?

Of what is a reed shaken with the wind an emblem ?

What occasion was there for asking this question concerning John ?

What did Christ mean to affirm of John by this question ?

8. What did he next ask them if they had been to see ?

What is meant by soft raiment ?

Where did he say that such raiment was worn ?

Of what was it the emblem ? Isa. iii. 16—26.

What does Christ, by this question, affirm of John ?

9. What next does he ask if they had been to see ?

What is a prophet ?

What does he affirm of John ?

What is meant by his being *more than a prophet* ?

From what was the eminence of prophets estimated ?

Ans. Chiefly from the clearness of their views respecting the Messiah.

Why was John superior to them ?

10. What does Jesus say had been written of John ?

Where is that written ? Mal. iii. 1.—See also Isa. xl. 3.

What was it said that he would do ?

What is meant by his preparing the *way* before him ?

11. What does he say of John in the 11th verse ?

Who are denoted by those born of woman ?

What does he say of the least in the Kingdom of Heaven ?

Who are intended by them ?

In what sense are they greater than John ?

12. What did he say had taken place from the days of John the Baptist ?

How long was this from the time when John began to preach ?

What did he mean by the " Kingdom of Heaven suffereth violence ?"

What *fact* did he state by this ?

To what is there allusion in this language ?

13. What does he say of the prophets and the law ?

What is meant by the law and the prophets ?

What did he mean by their *prophesying* until John ?

What is meant by the 13th verse ?

14. Who did Christ say John was ?

Who was *Elias* ? *Ans.* Elijah. 2 Kings ii. 11.

In what sense was John, Elias ?

What prophecy was there of the coming of Elias ? Mal. iv. 5, 6.

How did the Jews understand this ? *Ans.* That he, or some other of the prophets would appear again in person. See John i. 21. Matth. xvi. 14. xvii. 10.

What was its true meaning ? Luke i. 17.

What did he mean by the phrase, " if ye will receive it ?"

15. What is meant by " he that hath ears to hear let him hear ?"

16, 17. To what did Jesus compare that generation ?

What did the children in the market-place do ?

What is a market-place ?

What is it to pipe ?

Of what were piping and dancing an emblem ?

What was denoted by their *mourning to them* ?

What was the force of this comparison ? *Ans.* Nothing pleased them, neither the tokens of joy or sorrow. They were a dissatisfied and fault-finding race.

18. In what way had John come ?

What was meant by his not eating or drinking ?

What did they say of him ?

What was meant by it ?

19. In what way did the Son of Man come ?

What was meant by his coming, eating and drinking ?

What did they say of him ?

What character respecting that age did he intend to give by this comparison ? See v. 16.

What is meant by wisdom being justified of her children ?



§ *Jesus upbraids the cities where he had preached and done his mighty works. He affirms that he has all power. On the ground of that, he invites the weary and feeble to come to him.*

20. What did he begin then to do ?

What is meant by his upbraiding them ?

Why did he upbraid them ?

21. What cities did he first mention ?

Where was Chorazin ? Where Bethsaida ? John i. 43, 44.

What is the meaning of the name Bethsaida ?

What did he say would have been the effect if his works had been done in Tyre and Sidon ?

Where was Sidon ? Josh. xix. 28. Judges i. 31.

Where was Tyre ? 2 Chron. ii. 11—16.

For what were they distinguished ?

Are there any prophecies respecting Tyre in the Old Testament ? Isa. xxiii. 4—18. Ezek. xxvi. 4—18.

What evidence is there of their fulfilment ?

How did he say they would have repented ?

What is sackcloth ?

Of what were sackcloth and ashes the sign ? Job. i. 21. ii. 12. Jer. vi. 26.

22. What did he say would take place respecting them in the day of judgment ?

What is meant by its being more *tolerable* ?

23. What did he say of Capernaum ?

Where was Capernaum ?

What is meant by its being exalted to *heaven* ?

What is meant by its being cast down to *hell* ?

What did he say would have been the effect, if the works done in Capernaum had been done in Sodom ?

Where was Sodom ? See Matth. x. 15.

Why would it have remained if the works of Christ had been done in it ?

24. For which does he say it will be more tolerable in the day of judgment, Capernaum, or Sodom ?

25. What did Jesus then do ?

For what did he give thanks to God ?

What was meant by his hiding those things from the wise and prudent ? 1 Cor. i. 26, 27.

To whom had God revealed the truth ?

Who were meant by babes ? Luke xviii. 17. Mark ix. 36, 37.

To whom had he probably immediate reference in this expression of thanks ?

26. What reason did he give why those things had been hidden from the wise and prudent, and revealed unto babes ?

Did Christ express his satisfaction with this ?

Ought *we* to be satisfied with this also ?

27. What did he say were delivered to him ?

Why are all things delivered to him ? Eph. i. 22. 1 Cor. xv. 25.

Who did he say knew the Son ?

Who did he say knew the Father ?

What is meant by *knowing* the Father and the Son ?

In what sense does the Son reveal the Father ? John xvii. 6. 1 John v. 20.

28. What invitation did he give to the heavy laden ?

What did he promise them ?

Who are meant by those that labour and are heavy laden ?

What had been placed upon the Jews ? Acts xv. 10.
Gal. v. 1.

29. What did he direct them to do ?

What is meant by taking his yoke on us ?

In what respects are the requirements of the christian religion lighter than those of the Jews ?

Why should we take his yoke upon us ?

What is meant by his being meek and lowly in heart ?

How is that a reason why we should take his yoke upon us ?

30. What does he say of his yoke, and his burden ?

What is meant by that ? See Prov. iii. 17.



CHAPTER XII.

§ *The disciples pluck ears of corn on the Sabbath. The Pharisees complain of it, and Jesus vindicates them. He heals a man with a withered hand, in the Synagogue, and shows that it is proper to do works of mercy on the Sabbath. The Pharisees hold a council against him; Jesus withdraws, and heals many.*

= 1—8. Jesus vindicates his disciples for plucking ears of corn, a work of necessity. Where else is this account recorded ? Mark ii. 23—28. Luke vi. 1—5.

1. Where did Jesus go on the Sabbath day ?

What is meant by the word *corn* here ?

Why is it said that they “rubbed the ears of corn in their hands ?” (Luke.)

At what time does *Luke* say that this was ?

What is meant by the second Sabbath after the first ? (Luke.)

At what time in the year was this ? Ex. xxiii. 15. xii. 1—28.

What is the time of harvest in Judea ?

Where was Christ at this time ?

What did the disciples do ?

2. When the Pharisees saw it what did they say ?

Why did they consider it unlawful to do this ? Ex. xx. 10. xxxv. 2, 3. Num. xv. 32—36.

Would it have been lawful to do it, on any other day than the Sabbath ? Deut. xxiii. 25.

3. What did Jesus say to them ?

4. What had David done ?

What was the shew-bread ? Lev. xxiv. 5—9.

Who might eat the shew-bread ? Lev. xxiv. 9.

Where is the account of David found ? 1 Sam. xxi. 1—7.

How does the example of David prove that the disciples of Christ might lawfully pluck grain on the Sabbath ?

5. What else did he ask them ?

What is meant by their *profaning* the Sabbath ?

In what way did they do it ? Num. xxviii. 9, 10. Compare Ex. xxxv. 3.

Why were they blameless ?

6. Who did he say was in this place ?

To whom did he refer ?

Why was he greater than the temple ?

What does this declaration prove about his own dignity ?

7. What passage of Scripture did he quote ? Hosea vi. 6.

What is its meaning ?

If they had known that, what did he say they would not have done ?

What does Mark say that the Sabbath was made for ? ii. 27.

What is meant by that ?

8. What did he say that the Son of Man was ?

What was meant by this ?

Who has power to control, and alter the laws of God ? 1 = 9—13. Jesus shows that it is right to do *works of mercy* on the Sabbath.

Where else is this account recorded? Mark iii. 1—5.
Luke vi. 6—10.

9. Where did Jesus go?

10. Whom did he find in the Synagogue?

What was probably the disease with which the man was afflicted? *Ans.* One form of the palsy.

What did they ask him?

Why did they ask him that?

What did the Scribes and Pharisees do? (Luke.)

Why did they watch him? (Luke.)

What does Mark say that he said to the man with the withered hand?

What does he say that Jesus then said?

What did they do? (Mark.)

In what manner did Jesus look on them? (Mark.)

Why was he angry? (Mark.)

In what circumstances is *anger* lawful? Eccl. vii. 9.
Eph. iv. 26.

What was meant by his being angry?

11, 12. What did Jesus ask the Jews?

What is the force of this question respecting the sheep?

What did he say it was lawful to do on the Sabbath?

13. What did he say to the man?

What power had the man to stretch forth his hand?

What propriety was there in the command?

What should sinners do when God commands them?

What was the effect of stretching forth his hand?

What points are established respecting the observance of the Sabbath by these two cases?

= 14—21. Where else is this account found? *Ans.*
Mark iii. 6—12.

14. What did the Pharisees do?

Who were invited with the Pharisees? (Mark.)

Who were the *Pharisees*?

Who were the *Herodians*? (Mark.)

Why were the *Herodians* probably engaged in this plot against him?

15. What did Jesus do when he knew it?

Where did he go? (Mark.)

What *sea* is meant? (Mark.)

Why did he go?

Who followed him?

What did he do to the multitudes?

Where were the multitudes from? (Mark.)

Where was Galilee? where Judea? where Jerusalem?

What country was meant by Idumea? what by the region *beyond* Jordan?

Where were Tyre and Sidon? See ch. xi. 21.

What did he say to his disciples when the multitude pressed him? (Mark.)

Why did he go on board a ship?

What did the unclean spirits do, when they saw him? (Mark.)

16. What did Jesus *charge* the people?

Why did he charge them not to make him known?

17. What prophecy was fulfilled by this?

Where is that prophecy found? Isa. xlii. 1—4.

What is its general import and how was it fulfilled?

18. What is Christ there called?

Why is he called *a Servant*? See Phil. ii. 7. Heb. x. 9.

What is said of him?

What is meant by *judgment* here? Ps. xix. 9. cxix. 7. 20. John v. 22. ix. 39.

What is meant by showing judgment *to the Gentiles*?

What circumstance does *Mark* mention that shows that this was fulfilled? *Ans.* Many came from Tyre, Sidon, &c.

19. What is it said that he would not do?

What is meant by his not striving or crying, &c?

20. What does he say of the bruised reed and smoking flax?

What is meant by that?

What is the meaning of bringing forth judgment unto victory?

21. What should the Gentiles do?

§ *Jesus heals one possessed with a devil. The Pharisees ascribe his power to Beelzebub. Jesus shows that it was by the Spirit of God, and discourses of the sin of blasphemy. A good heart will produce good words, and man must give account of every idle word.*

= 22—30. Where else is the account of his healing one possessed with a devil found? Mark iii. 22—27. Luke xi. 14—22.

22. What was brought unto him then?

What did he do to him?

23. What effect had this on the people?

What did they say?

Who was meant by the Son of David? 1 Kings ii. 4. ix. 5. Acts ii. 30.

What led them to suppose that this was the Messiah? Isa. xxxv. 5, 6.

24. What did the Pharisees say?

Why were they anxious to explain this to the people?

In what way did they explain it?

Who was Beelzebub? See Question on Matt. x. 25.

25, 26. What is said of Jesus?

What is implied in knowing the thoughts? Ps. cxxxix. 2. Jer. xvii. 10.

What did Jesus say to them?

What is the force of this argument?

27. What did he say about their *children* casting out devils?

Who were meant by their *children*?

Did they ever make pretensions to the power of working miracles?

Did they really work miracles, or practice juggling?

What is the force of this argument?

In what sense would they be their judges?

Does this prove that the Jews had the power of casting out devils? Acts xix. 13—19.

28. If Christ cast out devils by the Spirit of God, what did he say would be the inference?

What is meant here by the finger of God? (Luke.) Compare Ex. viii. 19. Ps. viii. 3.

How would this prove that the kingdom of GOD had come?

What is meant here by the kingdom of God?

29. What did he say about one's entering into a strong man's house?

What would he first do?

How does this illustration apply to the case, about casting out devils?

30. What did he say of him that was not with him?

What of him that did not gather with him?

From what custom are the words *gather* and *scattered abroad*, derived?

Are there any who are *neither* the friends or enemies of Christ?

What is the force of this verse as Christ applied it?

31, 32. What did he say about the blasphemy against the Holy Ghost?

= Where else is this found? Mark iii. 28—30.

What is *blasphemy*?

In what way had they spoken against the Holy Ghost? (Mark.)

Why was this sin so aggravated?

Is there reason to believe that it may be committed now?

What did Christ mean by saying that it should not be forgiven in the world to come? (See Mark—"hath never forgiveness.")

Are any sins forgiven in hell? Matt. xxvi. 46. 2 Thess. 1. 9. Rev. xxii. 11.

On what condition will other sins be forgiven? Acts iii. 19. Mark xvi. 16.

33. What does he say in the 33d verse about making the tree good?

What is the meaning of that verse?

What is its application to the argument?

34. What does Christ call them?

What does he say of them?

What is a viper ?

What did he mean to denote by this ?

What is meant by the *abundance of the heart* ?

35. What does he say of a good man ?

What does he say of an evil man ?

36, 37. For what does he say men must give an account ?

What is an idle word ?

By what does he say they shall be justified or condemned ?

In what sense shall they be justified or condemned by their words ? See James iii. 3—12.



§ *The Pharisees seek a sign. Jesus says none shall be given but that of Jonah. His mother and brethren seek him. He declares who is his brother, and sister, and mother.*

= 38—42.—Where else is this recorded ? Luke xi. 16. 29—32.

38. Who answered him ?

What did they wish ?

From what place did they wish the sign to come ? Luke xi. 16.

Why did they wish to see a sign *from Heaven* ?

What is a *Sign* ? Ex. iv. 17. Dan. vi. 27. Mark xvi. 20. Acts ii. 22. 43.

Why did *they* wish to see a sign ?

Why did they ask to see a sign ? (Luke xi. 16.)

39. What did Jesus reply ?

What sign did he say should be given ?

Who was Jonas ? See the book of Jonah.

What was meant by the sign of the prophet Jonas ?

40. What is said of Jonas ?

In what fish was he confined ?

In what sea was this ? Jonah i. 3, 4.

How long was he there ? Jonah i. 17.

What is meant by Christ's being in *the heart of the earth* ?

How long was Christ in the grave ? Compare Mark xv.

42. Luke xxiii. 56. xxiv. 1—3.

In what sense was Christ three days and three nights in the grave? Compare 2 Chron. x. 5. 12. Gen. xli. 17, 18.

41. What did he say of the men of Nineveh?

Where was Nineveh?

By whom was it built? Gen. x. 11.

What was its size, character, and duration?

What is its present situation?

Were there any prophecies respecting it which have been fulfilled? Nahum. i. 8. ii. 6.

How will they condemn the generation that Christ addressed?

42. What does he say of the queen of the south?

Who was she, and where did she live? 1 Kings x. 1.

What is meant by the *uttermost parts of the earth*?

In what way would she condemn that generation?

43. What does he say about the unclean spirit?

What is meant by his walking through dry places?

To what Jewish opinion is there allusion here? Rev. xviii

2. Isa. xliii. 21. xxxiv. 14. Jer. l. 39. Deut. xxxii. 17.

44. What did the spirit say when he found no rest?

What did he find when he returned?

What was meant by "the house from which he came out?"

What was meant by its being empty, swept, and garnished?

45. What does he do then?

How many more spirits did he take with him?

What is meant by the number seven? See 1 Sam. ii. 5.

What was their character?

What is said of the last state of that man?

What application did Jesus make of this?

What was the design of this illustration, and what is the general truth he intended to teach?

= 46—50. Where else is this account recorded? Mark iii. 31—35. Luke viii. 19—21.

46. Who came while he talked with the people?

What did they desire?

Who were meant by his brethren?

47. What was said to him?

48. What did he answer?

49. What did he say of his disciples?

50. Who did he say was his mother and sister and brethren?

What did he mean by that?

Was Jesus destitute of natural affection? See Luke ii. 51 John xix. 25, 26, 27.

What did he mean to teach by this?

CHAPTER XIII.

§ *The Parable of the Sower.*

1. Where did Jesus then go?

What day is meant? Matt. xii. 1.

By what sea did he sit down?

2. Who were gathered to him?

Where did he go then?

Where did the people stand?

What was meant by a *ship*?

3. In what way did Jesus speak to them?

What are *parables*?

Among what people have they been most in use?

What are the principal uses of parables? See 2 Sam. xii. 1—7. Mark iv. 33. Matth. xiii. 13—16.

What is the character of the parables of Christ?

= Where else is this Parable of the Sower recorded?

Ans. Mark. iv. 1—9. Luke viii. 4—8.

4. Where did some of the seeds fall?

What became of the seeds that fell by the way-side ?

What is the way-side ?

5, 6. Where did other parts of the seed fall ?

What became of those that fell on stony places ?

What places were intended here ?

Why did they spring up sooner than others ?

Why did they wither away ?

7. Among what did other seeds fall ?

What became of those which fell among thorns ?

In what way did the thorns choke them ?

8. Where did the rest fall ?

What did they bring forth ?

What is meant by an hundred, sixty and thirty fold ?

9. What did Jesus say of him that had ears to hear ?

What is meant by that ?

10. Who came to him ?

What did they say ?

11. What did Christ reply ?

What is meant by the "mysteries of the kingdom of Heaven ?" See Rom. xvi. 25. xi. 25. Eph. iii. 3, 4. 9.

Why was it given for the disciples to know them and not the others ?

12. What does he say of him that hath ?

What of him that hath not ?

What is meant by this verse ? See Matth. xxv. 24—28. Luke viii. 18.

13. Why did he speak to them in parables ?

What is meant by their "seeing and yet seeing not" &c ?

What do Mark (iv. 12.) and Luke (viii. 10.) say was the reason why he used parables ?

How can their account be reconciled with that of Matthew ?

14, 15. What prophecy was fulfilled by this?

Where is that prophecy found? Isa. vi. 9, 10.

In what sense was it fulfilled in the time of Christ?

16. What does he say of the disciples in the 16th verse?

What is its meaning?

17. Who had desired to see the things which the disciples saw?

What is meant by those things?

What is said of Abraham in John viii. 56?

What is said of the Prophets in 1 Peter i. 10, 11, 12?

What is said of the Patriarchs in Heb. xi. 13?

To what did the prophecies principally refer? Rev. xix, 10.

18. What does Christ say in the 18th verse?

What did he mean by hearing the *parable*?

= Where else is this explanation of the parable found?

Ans. Mark iv. 14—20. Luke viii. 11—15.

19. Who was he that received the seed by the way-side?

Who comes and catches it away?

Who is meant by the wicked one? (Mark.)

What is meant by the *word of the kingdom*?

Why does Satan seek to catch away the word from men's hearts?

How should we meet the temptations of Satan? James iv. 7. 1 Peter v. 8, 9.

20, 21. Who is represented by the *stony places*?

What is meant by *anoe*?

Why does he not endure?

What is meant by his having no root in himself?

What is meant by his being offended?

How do tribulation or persecution *offend him*?

22. Who is represented by the seed among *thorns*?

What is represented by the *thorns*?

What is meant by the deceitfulness of riches? 1 Tim vi. 9, 10. See also Matth. xix. 22.

In what way do these *choke the word* ?

23. Who is meant by him that received seed into good ground ?

What is meant by an hundred *fold*, &c. ?

What is said about the word of God in Isa. lv. 10, 11 ?

What is meant by his bearing fruit ?

In what way are we to bear fruit ? John xv. 5.

Why should we bear fruit in this manner ? John xv. 8.



§ *The Parable of the Tares ; of the grain of mustard-seed ; and of the leaven. The explanation of the Parable of the Tares.*

24. What other parable did he put forth ?

What is meant by the kingdom of Heaven ?

In what respect is it like to a man that sowed good seed ?

What is meant by the good seed ?

25. What was done while men slept ?

What time was denoted by that, and why was that time chosen ?

Who is intended here by the *enemy* ?

In what way does Satan sow false doctrine among men ?

What are tares ?

What do tares represent in this parable ?

What is implied in the expression, " And went his way ? "

26. Where did the tares appear ?

What is meant by their *appearing then* ?

27. What did the servants of the householder say ?

28. What did he answer ?

What did the servants offer to do ?

29, 30. What did he reply ?

31, 32. What other parable did he put forth ?

To what did he compare the kingdom of Heaven ?

What is meant here by the kingdom of Heaven?

In what respect does he say it is like a grain of mustard-seed?

What is meant by the mustard-tree?

What is the meaning of this parable? See Matth. xvii. 20.

What is the condition of piety in the heart of the young convert? 1 Peter ii. 2. 1 Cor. iii. 2. Heb. v. 12.

By what means is it to be increased? 1 Peter ii. 2. 1 Cor. iii. 2. James i. 21.

Does it ever arrive to strong confidence—to full assurance of faith? 1 John ii. 13, 14. iii. 19. 2 Timothy iv. 6. 7, 8. Heb. vi. 11.

33. To what does he next compare the kingdom of Heaven?

What is Heaven?

In what respect is the kingdom of Heaven like that?

What difference is there between the meaning of this parable, and that of the grain of mustard-seed?

34, 35. How did Jesus speak to the multitude?

What prophecy was fulfilled by that?

Where is the prophecy found? Ps. lxx. viii. 2, 3,

Who was that prophet?

In what sense was the prophecy fulfilled?

36. Where did Jesus go, when he had sent the multitude away?

What did his disciples ask of him?

What is the meaning of "declare unto us *the parable*?"

37. Who did he say sowed the good seed?

In what way does he do it?

38. What is the field?

Who are the good seed?

What is meant by the "children of the kingdom?"

Who are the tares?

39. Who is the enemy that sowed them?

What is the harvest? Who are the reapers?

40. What shall be at the end of the world?

41. What shall the Son of man do at the end of the world ?

42. What shall be done with the wicked ?
What is meant by their being cast into a furnace of fire ?
See Matth. xxv. 46.

43. What shall be the state of the righteous ?

What is meant by their shining forth as the sun ? See Dan. xii. 2, 3. John v. 28, 29.

§ *The parables of the hid treasure; the pearl of great price; and of the net. The people astonished at the wisdom and works of Jesus, on account of his parentage.*

44. To what does Christ compare the kingdom of Heaven in the 44th verse ?

What is meant here by treasure ?

What did the man do that found it ?

What is meant by his hiding it ?

What means did he take to obtain it ?

Was his conduct honest ?

Does Jesus design to vindicate his conduct ?

What is the *point* of the parable ?

What conduct does he intend to recommend here in obtaining salvation ?

In what sense is the *gospel* like this treasure ? Ps. xix. 10.
Prov. iii. 13—15.

What is required in order to obtain it ? Luke xiv. 33
Phil. iii. 7, 8.

45. To what does Jesus next liken the kingdom of Heaven ?

What are *goodly pearls* ?

What is meant here by the kingdom of Heaven ?

46. When he had found a pearl of great price what did he do ?

What is meant by the pearl of great price ?

In what respects may the gospel be said to be of great price ?

What does Christ teach in this parable ?

What must be given up to obtain the pearl of great price ?

47. To what did he next compare the kingdom of heaven ?

In what respect is the gospel like a net ?

48. What was done when the net was full ?

What was done with the good ?

What was done with the bad ?

49. What shall be done like this at the end of the world ?

What is meant here by *Seven* ?

Why shall the wicked be separated from the just ? *Matt. xxv. 31—46.*

50. Where shall the wicked be cast ?

What shall be there ?

What is wailing ?

What is denoted here by wailing and gnashing of teeth ?

Will they ever be released ? *Math. xxv. 46. Rev. xiv. 11.*

51. What did Jesus ask them ?

Why did he ask them this ?

What did they answer ?

52. What did Jesus then say unto them ?

What is a Scribe ?

Who were scribes instructed unto the kingdom of heaven ?

To what is he like ?

What is a *householder* ?

What is meant here by *treasure* ?

What by things new and old ?

What by bringing them out ?

In what respect were the disciples to be like such an householder ?

What is the duty of those who are well instructed in heavenly things ?

= 54—58. —Where else is this account found ? *Ans. Mark vi. 1—6.*

53. Where did Jesus next go ?

What is meant by his own country ? *Luke iv. 16.*

54. What did he do in the synagogue ?

On what day of the week was this ? (Mark.)

What effect had it on the people ?

55. What did they say ?

What does *Mark* say they called him ?

Was it customary with the Jews to train up their children to some manual employment ? See Acts xviii. 3.

What lesson is taught us by this employment of the Saviour ?

How can it be reconciled with probability that the *Son of God* should labour 30 years at so humble an employment ?

Who did the people say were his brethren ?

56. What else did they say concerning him ?

Were these probably the children of Joseph and Mary ?

57. How did the people of Nazareth feel towards him ?

What is meant by their being *offended in him* ?

Why were they *offended* ?

What did he say to them ?

What did he mean by this ?

Why is not a prophet well received in his own country ?

58. Why did he not do many mighty works there ?

What are meant by *mighty works* ?

What works did he do ? (Mark.)

How did *their unbelief* prevent his working miracles ?

Does unbelief ever produce similar effects now ?

CHAPTER XIV.

§ *An account of the murder of John the Baptist. Jesus heals the sick, and feeds five thousand men with five loaves and two fishes.*

= 1—13. Where else is the account of the murder of John the Baptist recorded ? *Ans.* Mark vi. 14—29. Luke ix. 7, 9.

1. Who heard of the fame of Jesus ?

Who was Herod ?

What was the office of *tetrarch* ?

Over what countries did he rule ?

Why had he not heard of Jesus before ?

2. Who did he say that Jesus was ?

Why did he suppose he was John the Baptist ?

Who did other persons suppose he was ? (Mark.)

Who was Elias ? Mal. iv. 5.

3. What had Herod done to John ? (See Mark vi. 17, 20. Luke iii. 19, 20.)

For whose sake had he done this ?

4. What had John said to Herod ?

Why was it not lawful for him to have her ?

On what occasion did he marry her ?

Who was Herod's former wife ?

Did he put her away ?

What was the consequence of putting her away ?

What relation did Herodias sustain to Herod ?

Of what crimes was he guilty in this transaction ?

What was the name of the daughter of Herodias ?

5. Why would not Herod put John to death ?

What sort of a man did Herod know John to be ? (Mark.)

What is it to be *just* and *holy* ? (Mark.)

What is meant by "And observed him" ? (Mark.)

When he heard John what did Herod do ? (Mark.)

Yet while he did these many things, what *was* there which he would *not* do ?

If there is any sin which *we* will not give up when God commands, what does it prove ?

6. When Herod's birth-day was come, what did the daughter of Herodias do ?

What did Herod make on that day ? (Mark.)

Who were present at the feast ? (Mark.)

Who were high-captains ? (Mark.)

What are meant by *the chief estates of Galilee* ? (Mark.)

What was there improper in this dancing ?

Was it customary in Eastern countries for females to appear publicly in this manner in the presence of men?

7. What did Herod promise her?

How much did he promise to give her? (Mark.)

To whom did she go to inquire what she should do? (Mark.)

8. What did she ask?

What did her mother teach her to ask?

(Mark.)

Was she bound in this instance to obey her mother? Prov. i. 10—16.

At what time did she want the head of the Baptist? (Mark.)

What is meant by "by and by," in this place? (Mark.)

What was a *charger*?

Why did she wish it *brought* to her?

9. How did the king feel when she asked this?

Why was he sorry?

What did he command?

Was the oath which he had taken lawful?

Was it binding on him then?

What other reason was there why he commanded him to be beheaded besides his oath?

What is meant by their sitting with him *at meat*?

Why did he wish to please them?

What custom exists in the world where the same principle exists?

What is the *real* foundation of duelling?

What is the guilt of it?

10. Where was John beheaded?

11. What was done with the head?

12. What was done with his body?

What did his disciples do?

Why did they tell Jesus?

= 13—21. Where else is the account of feeding the five thousand recorded? *Ans.* Mark vi. 32—44. Luke ix. 10—17. John vi. 1—14.

- 13, 14. Where did Jesus then go?
 In what way did he go?
 Why did he go there?
 To what place did Jesus go? (See Luke.)
 Where was *Bethsaida*? (Luke.)
 What sea did he cross? (John.)
 What is a desert place?
 What did the people do when they heard
 where he was?
 In what way did they follow him?
 Why did they follow him? (John.)
 How was Jesus affected when he saw
 them?
 What is meant by his being *moved with compassion*?
 Why was he moved with compassion? (Mark.)
 What is a Shepherd? (Mark.)
 What was meant by their being as sheep without a shep-
 herd? (Mark.)
 What is Christ called in John x. 11?
 What did Jesus do to them?
 What else did he do besides healing their sick? Mark
 vi. 34.
 15. When it was evening, what did his
 disciples say to him?
 What is meant by "*the time is now past*?"
 What had Jesus said to Philip? (John.)
 Why did he say it? (John.)
 What was meant by *proving him*? (John.)
 What had Philip answered? (John.)
 To how much did 200 pennyworth amount? (John.)
 What did Philip mean by this assertion? (John.)
 Why did the disciples request him to dismiss the people?
 16. What did Jesus reply to them and di-
 rect them to do?
 17. What did they answer?
 Which of the disciples gave that answer? (John.)
 Who *had* the five loaves and two fishes? (John.)
 Of what were the loaves made? (John.)
 What class of people ate food of that kind?

18. What did Jesus answer ?

19. What did Jesus command the multitude to do ?

In what manner did they sit down ? (Mark.)

What are meant by *ranks* ? (Mark.)

How many sat together ? (Mark and Luke.)

What did Jesus do ?

What did he bless ? (Luke.)

What is meant by *blessing bread* ? (Luke.)

Did our Saviour commonly do it ?

Was it a custom among the Jews ?

What form did they use ?

Why is it proper ?

What did he then do ?

Of what form were loaves made ?

20. What did they all do ?

In what way did so small a quantity satisfy so many ?

What did Jesus tell them to do ? (John.)

Why should fragments be gathered up ?

How much did they take up ?

What kind of baskets were probably intended ?

Why were they used by travellers ?

21. How many had eaten ?

What effect had the miracle on the people ? (John vi. 14.)

§ *Jesus walks on the sea. He goes into the land of Genesareth, and heals many people.*

= 22, 23.—Where else is the account of walking on the sea recorded ? *Ans.* Mark vi. 45—56. John vi. 15—21.

22. What did Jesus then do ?

What is meant by *straightway* ?

What is meant by his *constraining* them ?

To what place did he constrain them to go ? (Mark.)

What is meant by *the other side* ?

Did Jesus go with them ?

Why did he remain ?

What is meant by his *sending* the multitude away ?

23. Where did he go when he had sent the multitude away ?

For what purpose did he go there ?

Why did he separate himself from the multitude ? (John.)

24. Where was the ship while he was praying ?

What befel the ship ?

How far had they sailed ? (John.)

How much is a *furlong* ? (John.)

25. In the fourth watch of the night, what did Jesus do ?

Into how many watches was the night divided ? *Ans.*

Anciently into *three*. See Sam. ii. 19. Judges vii. 19.

Ex. xiv. 24.—In the time of Christ it was divided into *four*.

How long was each watch ?

What were they called ? (Mark xiii. 35.)

Why were they called *watches* ?

At what time in the night did Jesus walk on the sea ?

What had been his employment during the night ?

What was proved by his walking on the sea ?

26. When the disciples saw him, how were they affected ?

Why were they *troubled* ?

Who did they say he was ?

What is a *Spirit* ?

Did Jesus go directly to them, or did he go as if he would pass them ? (Mark.)

27. What did Jesus say to them ?

28. What did Peter say ?

What was evinced by this wish of Peter ?

What was his character ?

29. What did Jesus reply ?

What did Peter do ?

30. When he saw the wind boisterous, what effect had it on him ?

What did he say ?

When *we* are sinking in trials, or under the weight of sin, what should we do? Isa. xlv. 22. Matt. xi. 28.

31. What did Jesus do?

What did he say?

What was taught Peter by this?

32. What took place when they were come into the ship?

What other effect followed besides the ceasing of the wind? (John.)

33. What did those in the ship do?

Who did they say he was?

What is meant by worshipping him?

How did this prove that he was the Son of God?

34. To what place did they go?

Where was the land of Gennesaret?

35. What did the men of that country do?

What is meant by their *having knowledge* of him?

36. What did they beseech him?

What is the hem of the garment?

What was the effect of touching it? Matt. ix. 20—22.



CHAPTER XV.

§ *Jesus' discourse with the Scribes and Pharisees, with the multitude, and with his disciples, about eating with unwashed hands.*

= 1—20.—Where else is this account recorded? *Ans*
Mark vii. 1—23.

1. Who came to Jesus?

Where was Jesus at that time? Matt. xiv. 34.

Who were the Scribes and Pharisees?

From what place did they come?

2. What did they say?

What gave occasion for saying this? (Mark.)

Who were the *elders*?

What is a *tradition*?

What opinions did the Jews hold about the *origin* of these traditions?

What *value* did they attach to them?

What else did they wash? (Mark vii. 4.)

What is meant by washing when they come *from the market*? (Mark.)

What are *cups*? what *pots*? what *tables*? (Mark.)

Why are not *earthen* vessels mentioned?

What is the word translated *wash*, and what is its meaning? Ans. *Baptise*.

3. What did Jesus answer?

4. What did Jesus say God had commanded?

Which of the commandments is this? Ex. xx. 12.

What is it to honour a parent?

What is said of him that cursed father or mother?

Where is this found? Ex. xxi. 17.

What is it to *curse* a parent?

What is meant by his *dying the death*?

5. What did *they* say?

Who said this?

What is meant by *gift*? What by *Corban* in Mark vii. 11?

What is meant by "whatsoever thou mightest be profited by me?"

What did they intend by saying it was a *gift*?

6. What is meant by *not* honouring his father or mother?

What is meant by his being "free?"

Why did they suppose that a son was not then bound to provide for his parent?

What did Jesus say they had done by this?

In what way had they made the commandment of God of none effect by tradition?

Did our Saviour intend to forbid our devoting property to pious purposes? See Mark xii. 44.

What *did* he prohibit here?

7. What did he call them?

What is meant by *hypocrites*?

Who did he say had prophesied of them?

Who was Esaias?

In what sense did he *prophesy of them*?

8. What was the prophecy?

Where is it found? Isa. xxix. 13.

What is meant by their drawing nigh with the mouth, &c.?

9. In what way did they worship?

What is meant by their worshipping *him in vain*?

What did they teach?

What is meant here by doctrines?

What commandments of men does he refer to? (Mark vii. 8.)

10. What did Jesus do?

What did he say to the multitude?

Why did he say this?

11. What did he say defiled a man?

What is meant by *defiling a man*?

What did he mean by that which goeth into the mouth?

What by that which cometh out of the mouth?

What charge against his disciples did he intend to meet by this declaration? v. 2.

12. What did his disciples then do and say?

Why were the Pharisees offended?

13. What did he answer?

What is a plant?

What is denoted by it here? See 1 Cor. iii. 6—8.

What did he teach in this verse?

How did this declaration meet what the disciples had told him?

14. What did he tell them to do?

What did he mean by *letting them alone*?

Did he mean that they should be suffered to remain in error?

What did he say they were?

What did he mean by their being blind?

What did he say of those that led the blind?

What did he mean by that?

- Why did he say that?
 Are there any cases where men destroy each other in this way?
 How can God be just in suffering it?
15. What did Peter answer and say?
 What is meant here by *Parable*? Ps. lxxviii. 2.
 What is meant by *declaring* it?
16. What did Jesus ask them?
 Why did he ask this?
- 17, 18. What does he say defiles a man?
 Where do those things that issue from the mouth proceed from?
 What is meant by their *defiling a man*?
19. What proceed out of the heart?
 What are *evil thoughts*?
 How do they defile a man?
 What are *murders*?
 Which of the commandments is violated by *murder*? Ex. xx. 13.
 How do they proceed out of the heart? 1 John, iii. 15.
 How do adultery and fornication proceed from the heart? Matt. v. 28.
 Which of the commandments is violated by adultery? Ex. xx. 14.
 What are *thefts*?
 Which of the commandments are violated by theft? Ex. xx. 15.
 How does it proceed from *the heart*? See Ex. xx. 17.
 What is false-witness?
 What commandment does it violate? Ex. xx. 16.
 How does it proceed from the heart?
 What are *blasphemies*?
 How do they proceed from the heart? See Ps. xiv. 1. Rom. viii. 7.
 What has Mark added to those things recorded by Matthew? ch. vii. 22.
 What is *covetousness*? (Mark.) Ex. xx. 17.
 What is meant by wickedness? (Mark.) Rom. i. 29.
 What is *deceit*? (Mark.)
 What is *lasciviousness*? (Mark.)
 What is meant by *an evil eye*? (Mark.) Matt. v. 28
 xx. 15. 2 Peter ii. 14.

- What is *pride*? (Mark.)
 What is *foolishness*? (Mark.)
 How do these proceed from the heart? (Mark.)
 What do they *prove*? (Mark.)

§ *Jesus heals the daughter of a Syrophenician woman in answer to persevering prayer. He heals many, and feeds four thousand by a miracle.*

= 21—28. Where else is this account of healing the daughter of the Syrophenician woman recorded? *Ans.* Mark vii. 24—30.

21. Where did Jesus then go?

Where are Tyre and Sidon? See Matt. xi. 22.

Why did he go there? (Mark vii. 24.)

22. Who came to him?

Who does Mark say she was? (vii. 26.)

How could she be a Greek, and a Canaanite, and a Syrophenician?

What did she say?

How did she show her earnestness? (Mark. vii. 25.)

What is meant by *the Son of David*?

What is meant by her daughter's being *grievously vexed* with a devil?

23. What did Jesus do?

Why was he silent?

What did the disciples say?

24. What did Jesus answer?

To whom did he direct this answer?

What was meant by the lost sheep of the house of Israel?

What is meant by his being sent to them?

25. What did she do and say?

What is meant by her *worshipping* him?

26. What did Jesus answer?

Whom did he mean by *the children*?

Whom by *the dogs*?

Why was this name given to the Gentiles?

What did he mean by saying it was not *meet*, &c.

Did Jesus probably intend to justify the use of this language toward Gentiles?

Why did *he himself* use it?

27. What did she answer?

What did she *mean* by this answer?

What spirit did she manifest by it?

28. What did Jesus reply?

When was her daughter healed?

What is meant by *faith* here?

When did she discover that her daughter was healed?

(Mark.)

What encouragement have *we* to come to Christ when we need assistance? Matt. vii. 7—11. xxi. 22. 1 John v. 14.

= 29—39. Where else is the account of the feeding of the four thousand recorded? *Ans.* Mark viii. 1—10.

29. Where did Jesus then go?

What did Jesus do to them?

Where was the sea of Galilee?

30. Who came to him there?

Whom did they bring with them?

Who were the *maimed*?

31. What effect had this on the multitude?

Why did they wonder?

What did they do?

What is it to *glorify* God?

Who was meant by the *God of Israel*? 1 Chron. xvii. 24

Why was he called the *God of Israel*?

32. Whom did Jesus call to him?

What did he say?

What is meant by *having compassion* on them?

Why had he compassion on them?

What is meant by their having *nothing* to eat?

Why would he not send them away *fasting*?

What was meant by *fasting*? (Mark.)

33. What did his disciples say?

34. What did Jesus say to them?

What did they answer ?

35. What did Jesus command them to do ?

36. What did he then do ?

What is meant by his *giving thanks* ?

What did he do with the loaves and fishes ?

37. Who ate them ?

How much did they take up ?

38. How many had eaten ?

39. What did Jesus do to the multitude ?

Where did he go ?

Where does Mark say he went ?

Where are *Magdala* and *Dalmanutha* ?



CHAPTER XVI.

§ *The Scribes and Pharisees desire a sign from heaven. Jesus warns his disciples against their doctrine.*

= 1—12. Where else is this contained? *Ans.* Mark viii. 11—21.

1. Who came to him ?

Who were the Pharisees and Sadducees ?

What did they desire ?

What is meant by their *tempting* him ?

Why did they desire a sign *from Heaven* ?

What *signs* had he before given them ? Ch. xiv. 14—21. xv. 30—39.

What did they mean by a sign from Heaven ?

With what pretence might they come to ask such a sign ?

Had any of the Prophets ever shown such a sign ? 1. Sam. xii. 16—18. Isa. xxxviii. 8. Ex. xvi. 4. John vi. 31.

2. What did he answer ?

3. What would take place in the morning ?

What is meant by the sky is red and *lowering* ?

Are these signs universal ?

What did he call the Scribes and Pharisees ?

What are hypocrites ?

Why were they *hypocrites* in this desire of a sign ?

What was meant by "the signs of the times ?"

4. What does he call them ?

What is meant by their being an *adulterous* generation ?

What sign did he say should be given to them ?

What did he mean by that ?

Who was Jonas ?

What did Jesus do when he said this ? (Mark.)

5. Where did the disciples then go ?

What is meant by the other side ?

On which side of the sea of Galilee was the conversation with the Pharisees and Sadducees ?

How did Jesus cross the lake ? (Mark.)

What had they forgotten ?

Had they *any* bread with them ? (Mark.)

What is meant by their having forgotten to take it ?

6. Of what did Jesus warn them to take heed ?

What is meant by *taking heed* ?

What is *leaven* ?

What is meant here by the *leaven* of the Pharisees and Sadducees ? v. 12.

7. What did they do ?

What did they suppose he referred to ?

Why did not the disciples understand him as referring to their doctrine ?

8. What did Jesus say to them ?

How had they shown that they had little faith

9—10. What did he ask them if they did not understand ?

11. What *should* they have understood ?

Why should they have understood that ?

12. What *did* he mean by leaven ?

In what respect were their doctrines like leaven ?

§ *Peter's confession that Jesus is the Christ. Jesus plainly foretells his sufferings, and resurrection, rebukes Peter, and exhorts all to self-denial.*

= 13—28. Where else is this account recorded? *Ans.*
Mark viii. 27—38. Luke ix. 18—27.

13. When Jesus came into the coasts of Cesarea Philippi, what did he ask his disciples?

Where was Cesarea Philippi?

Why was it called Cesarea? Why Philippi?

What was it formerly called?

At what time did this conversation take place? (Mark.)

Why did he ask them this question?

What is the meaning of it?

14. What did they say?

Why did they think he was John the Baptist? See Matthew xiv. 2.

Who was *Elias*? See Questions on Matthew, xi. 14.

Who was *Jeremias*?

Why did some suppose that he was one of the Prophets?

15. What did he then ask them?

16. Who answered?

What did he answer?

Why did *Peter* answer?

What is meant by "the Christ?"

What is meant by "*the Son of God*?"

What is implied in the use of the name *Son*? John x. 29—36.

Why is God called the *living God*? Josh. iii. 10.
1 Sam. xvii. 26. 36. Jer. x. 10.

17. What did Jesus reply to him?

What is it to be *blessed*?

What is meant by *Bar-jona*?

What was the name of Peter's father? John i. 42.
xxi. 16, 17.

What did he say had not revealed this to Peter?

What is meant here by *flesh and blood*? Gal. i. 16.
Eph. vi. 12.

What is meant by *revealing* it?

Who did he say had revealed it?

In what way had he done it?

Who reveals this knowledge to us now? John xvi. 13, 14.

18. What did Jesus further say to him?

What is the meaning of *Peter*? *Ans.* A rock.

When was this name given to him? John i. 42.

Why was it given to him?

What did Christ mean by speaking thus to him? *Ans.*

That he had shown *firmness and solidity* like a rock, and that the name had been *properly* given to him.

What did Jesus say he would build on that rock?

Who and what did he mean by *this rock*?

Who first preached the gospel to the Jews and the Gentiles? See Acts ii. 14—36. and Acts x. See also Gal. ii. 9.

Did Jesus mean that Peter should be absolute and supreme in the church? See Matt. xx. 26. xviii. 18.

Was he so regarded by the other Apostles? See Acts xv. 7—11. 19. 22—29. Gal. ii. 11.

Is there any mention in the Bible of any infallible successors to Peter?

What is meant by his building his church on that rock?

What custom is alluded to in this? See Matt. vii. 24.

What is the meaning of the word church? (Acts xix. 32. Greek.) Acts vii. 38. Eph. i. 22. Acts viii. 1. ix. 31. Rom. xvi. 5.

What does Jesus say of the gates of hell?

What are meant by the *gates of hell*?

What is the meaning of this promise?

19. What did Jesus say he would give to Peter?

What are keys?

Of what are they used as symbols in the Bible? Isa. xxii. 22. Rev. i. 18. iii. 7.

What is meant here by the kingdom of Heaven?

What is meant by his having the keys?

Why are they mentioned *here* as given to Peter only? *Ans.*

Because he *first* preached the gospel to the Jews and Gentiles. Acts ii. 14—36. x.

What power was given to him with the other Apostles?
(ch. xxviii. 18, 19.)

What did he say of what Peter should bind
and loose on earth?

What is meant by binding and loosing?

What is meant by its being bound or loosed in *heaven*?

Does this refer to *persons* or *things*?

If to things, what things?

Had the rest of the Apostles equal power with Peter?
(ch. xviii. 18.)

20. What did Jesus then charge his disci-
ples?

What is meant by *charging* them?

Why did he charge them this?

In what manner did he charge them? (Luke.)

What is meant by "he *straitly* charged them?" (Luke.)

21. What did Jesus then begin to show to
his disciples?

Why had he not told this before?

Where was *Jerusalem*?

Why was it called Jerusalem?

What else was it called? Gen. xiv. 18. Josh. xviii. 16.

Who were the *elders*?

Who the *chief Priests* and *Scribes*?

In what way was Jesus to be killed? Matth. xxvii. 35.

22. What did Peter do?

What is meant by "he took him?"

What is meant by his *rebuking* him? See Luke xvii. 3.

What did Peter intend to express by this?

Why was it improper?

23. What did Jesus do and say?

What is the meaning of the word *Satan*?

What did Jesus mean by it here?

What is meant by his being an *offence to him*?

What is meant by his savouring not the things that be of
God?

24. What did Jesus say to his disciples
about following him?

What is meant by denying one's self?

What is meant by taking up the cross?

25. What does he say about him that would save his life ?

What about him that would lose his life ?

What is here meant by saving one's life ?

What is meant by losing one's life for Christ's sake ? *Ans.*

He that would seek to save his life here, or his *temporal* life, rather than deny himself, and even die for the sake of Jesus, shall lose *eternal* life.

Who will give to christians eternal life ? John x. 27, 23.

26. What question did Jesus ask about gaining the whole world and losing the soul ?

What is it to gain the whole world ?

What is meant by losing the soul ? 2 Thes. i. 9. Matth. xxv. 46.

What is affirmed in this passage ?

27. Will the Son of man come again ?

Who is the Son of man ?

In what way will he come ?

What is meant by the glory of the Father ?

Who will come with him ?

What will he do when he comes ?

What is meant by his *rewarding* every man ?

What does he say of those that are ashamed of him here ? (Mark)

28. What did he say of some that were standing there ?

What is it to *taste of death* ?

What does he refer to by "the Son of man coming in his kingdom?" (Mark, Luke.)

Is there any evidence that this was fulfilled ?

CHAPTER XVII.

§ *Christ's transfiguration.* He discourses concerning John the Baptist.

= 1—13. Where else is the account of the transfiguration of Jesus recorded ? *Ans.* Mark ix. 2—10. Luke ix. 28—36.

1. What did Jesus do after six days ?

Six days after *what* was this? *Ans.* After the conversation recorded in the last chapter.

How long does *Luke* say it was? ch. ix. 28.

How can these accounts be reconciled?

Which of the disciples did he take ?

On what other occasions did he take these three disciples with him? Matth. xxvi. 37. Mark v. 37.

Where did he take them ?

What mountain is this supposed to have been ?

What is meant by "apart?"

For what purpose did he go there? (Luke.)

2. What took place on the mountain ?

What is the meaning of "transfigured?"

What was Jesus doing when he was transfigured? (Luke.)

What is said of his face ?

Of whom else is it said that his face *shone*? Ex. xxxiv. 29, 30.

Is Christ ever described as the *brightness of the glory of God*? Heb. i. 3.

What is said of his raiment ?

What does Mark say of his raiment?

What is "*a fuller*?" (Mark.)

What does Luke say of it?

What is meant by "glistening?" (Luke.)

Is this transfiguration ever spoken of by *Peter* and *John* who were with him? 2 Peter i. 16—18. John i. 14.

3. Who appeared unto them ?

Who was Moses?

Who was Elias? See 2 Kings ii 11.

Why did *these* two prophets probably appear?

What did they do ?

Of what did they converse? (Luke.)

Why was his death of so much interest to them?

How did they appear? (Luke.)

What is meant by their appearing *in glory*? (Luke.)

What were the disciples doing when they appeared? (Luke.)

What *time* did this probably take place? (Luke.)

4. What did Peter say to Jesus ?

What are *tabernacles*? Isa. liv. 2.

Why did he wish to make them?

Did Peter really know what he said? (Luke.)

5. What took place while he was speaking?

What is meant by *overshadowing* them?

Of what is a cloud a symbol?

What remarkable appearances of a cloud are mentioned in the Bible? Ex. xiv. 19, 20. xxiv. 15, 16. 1 Kings viii. 10, 11. Ezek. 1. 4. x. 4.

What came out of the cloud?

What was heard out of the cloud?

What was said by the voice?

Had this been said before? Matth. iii. 17.

Did Peter ever afterwards mention his having heard this voice? 2 Peter i. 17.

What is its meaning?

6. When the disciples heard the voice what did they do?

Did they enter into the cloud? (Luke.)

Why did they fall on their face?

Why are men *afraid* of the presence of God? Gen. iii. 8. 10, 11.

In what way can we gain the knowledge of God without terror? 2 Cor. iv. 6.

7. What did Jesus do and say?

8. Whom did they see when they lifted up their eyes?

9. What did Jesus charge them when they came down?

What is a *vision*?

Why did he give them this charge?

What was intended to be taught by this vision?

Did they observe this commandment? (Mark.)

Did they know what was meant by the resurrection of the dead? (Mark.)

Why did they not understand this? (Mark.)

10. What did his disciples ask him?

Why did they ask him this question?

What is the force of *then* in the phrase "why *then* say, &c?"

Who were the Scribes?

What was their doctrine respecting the coming of Elias?

Who was meant by Elias? 2 Kings ii. 11. Mal. iv. 5, 6.

11. What did Jesus answer?

What did he mean by Elias *shall* first come?

Did he mean that he was *yet to come*? v. 12.

What did he mean by his *restoring* all things? See Matth. xii. 13.

12. What did he say to them about Elias having come?

What is meant by their not knowing him? Matth. xxi. 32.

What had they done to him?

What is meant by "whatsoever they listed?"

What *had* they done to him? Matth. xiv. 10.

What does Mark add?

What did he say respecting the Son of man?

What is meant by setting him at nought? (Mark.)

Was it "written" of Christ that he must suffer and be set at nought? (Mark.)

Where was this written? Isa. liii.

Was this prophecy fulfilled? Luke xxiii. 11.

13. Of whom did the disciples understand that Christ spoke?

How was John the Baptist, Elias? Luke i. 17.



§ *Jesus casts out a dumb and deaf spirit. He foretells his death and resurrection. He works a miracle to pay the tribute money.*

= 14—21. Where else is the account of his casting out a deaf and dumb spirit recorded? *Ans.* Mark ix. 14—29. Luke ix. 37—43.

14. When they were come to the multitude who came to Jesus?

What did he do?

What multitude probably was this? *Ans.* Those who had been attending on his ministry before his transfiguration.

On what day did this happen? (Luke.)

Who was with them? (Mark.)

What were they doing? (Mark.)

What is meant by "questioning with them?" (Mark.)

What were they probably attempting to do? (Mark.)

In what way do the advocates of error commonly proceed?

What did the multitude do when they beheld Jesus?

(Mark.)

Why were they *amazed*? (Mark.)

What is meant by their *saluting him*? (Mark.)

What did Jesus say to the Scribes? (Mark.)

Did they answer him? (Mark.)

Why did they not?

15. What did he call him?

What is the meaning of "Lord?"

What did he ask Jesus to do?

Why was he particularly earnest in this request? (Luke.)

Had he any other sons? (Luke.)

Was his son possessed with an evil spirit? (Mark and Luke.)

What did he say of his son?

By whom was this done? (Luke ix. 39.)

What was meant by his being *a lunatic*?

What was it to be *sore vexed*?

Where did it throw him?

What effect had it on his speech? (Mark.)

Luke says he would suddenly *cry out*. How can this be reconciled with what Mark says, that he was *dumb*?

What indications of suffering did he give? (Mark.)

What is meant by his pining away? (Mark.)

Did the spirit ever depart from him? (Luke.)

16. To whom did the man say he had brought him?

Who were meant here by *disciples*?

Had the *Apostles* power over unclean spirits? Matt. x. 8.

Did any others attempt to work miracles but those who attended our Saviour's preaching? Mark ix. 38.

17. What did Jesus answer and say?

What is meant by *generation*?

What is meant by "perverse?"

How had they shown themselves perverse?

- To whom did he intend to apply this?**
What is the meaning of "how long shall I *suffer* you?"
What did he command the father to do?
What did the spirit do when he was brought? (Mark.)
What effect had it on him that was possessed? (Mark.)
What did Jesus ask his father? (Mark.)
How long had he been afflicted? (Mark.)
Why had the disciples probably been discouraged?
Did the father express any doubt that Jesus was able to heal him? (Mark ix. 22.)
What did Jesus say in reply? (Mark ix. 23.)
What is meant by "all things are possible to him that believeth?" (Mark.)
Can faith have any effect on the *power* of Christ?
Can it have any effect on his *willingness* to heal and save?
 Mark xvi. 16. John iii. 36. Matt. xiii. 58.
What did the father do and say? (Mark.)
What did he mean by "help mine unbelief?" (Mark.)
18. What did Jesus do?
What is meant by *rebuking the devil*?
What did Jesus say when he rebuked him? (Mark.)
Did the devil come out? (Mark.)
In what manner did he come out? (Mark.)
In what state did he leave the child? (Mark.)
Who lifted him up? (Mark.)
What did Jesus do when he had healed the child? (Luke ix. 42.)
What effect had this on the people? (Luke.)
19. Who came to Jesus?
What did they ask him?
Where were they when they asked this question? (Mark.)
20. What did Jesus reply?
What did he say respecting their faith?
What did he mean by comparing faith with a grain of mustard seed? See Matt. xiii. 31, 32.
What did he mean to signify by saying that they could remove a *mountain*?
How could faith help them to accomplish this?
21. In what way did he say that kind could go out?
What did he mean by "this kind?"

What kind of devils did he refer to?

How would prayer and fasting help them to cast them out?

= 22—23. Where else is this conversation recorded?

(Ans. Mark ix. 30—32. Luke ix. 43—45.)

22. While they abode in Galilee what did Jesus say to them?

Where is Galilee?

What is meant by betraying him?

Who betrayed him? Matt. xxvi. 14—16. 47—50.

23. What did he say they should do to him?

When did he say he should rise?

How did they feel?

Did they understand what he meant? Mark and Luke.

Why did they not understand him?

24. To what place did they come?

Where was *Capernaum*?

Who came to Peter?

What did they ask him?

What is the meaning of the word tribute?

What tribute was intended? Ex. xxx. 11—16.

How much was the value of this tribute?

Why did they ask if his master paid tribute?

25. What did Peter answer?

What authority had he for saying this?

When he was come into the house, what did Jesus do?

What is meant by "he prevented him?"

What did Jesus say?

What is meant by "their own children?"

What is meant by "strangers?"

What did he mean to imply by those questions?

26. What did Peter say?

What did Jesus answer?

Whom did he mean by children?

Why was *he* free from obligation to pay this tribute?

Heb. iii. 6.

27. What did Jesus direct Peter to do?

Why did he tell him to do this?

In what way would it have *offended* them, if he had not paid this tribute?

What sea is here meant?

What did he say he would find in the mouth of the fish?

What did he tell him to do with it?

How could this piece of money pay for them both? *Ans.*

The sum mentioned in the original is a *stater*, a Roman coin of twice the value of the tribute required of one person?

Is there any proof here that Jesus had divine power or knowledge?

CHAPTER XVIII.

§ *The disciples contend who should be the greatest. Jesus takes occasion to discourse on the nature of offences.*

= 1—6. Where else is this account of the contention of the disciples recorded? *Ans.* Mark ix. 33—41. Luke ix. 46—50.

1. Who came to Jesus at that time?

What question did they ask him?

What did they mean by "the kingdom of Heaven?"

What did they mean by "the greatest?"

Had they had any conversation on the subject in the way? (Mark.)

Did Jesus ask them any question? (Mark.)

Why did Jesus introduce the subject? (Mark.)

How did Jesus know what they had been conversing about? (Luke.)

Is there any proof here that he was Divine? Jer. xviii. 10.

Why did the disciples ask him which was the greatest? (Matthew.)

Mark says (ix. 34.) they held their peace, how can this be reconciled with Matthew?

2. Whom did Jesus call unto him?

What did he say *before* he called the child to him? (Mark ix. 35.)

3. What did Jesus say to them?

What is the meaning of the phrase, "except ye be converted?"

What does the word *convert* commonly mean? James v 19. Luke xxii. 32.

How does it differ from the words "to be born again?"

Does it *ever* mean the same as "to be born again?" Ps. 41. 13. Isa. lx. 5. Acts iii. 19.

What did he mean by their *becoming as little Children*?

What does he mean by "ye shall not enter into the kingdom of Heaven?"

4. What did he say of him that should humble himself as a little child?

What is *humility*?

What is the meaning of "the same is greatest in the kingdom of Heaven?"

5. What does he say of him, who should receive one such little child in his name?

What is meant by "one such little child?"

What is meant by *receiving* such a little child?

What is meant by receiving *it in the name of Christ*?

How does such an one *receive Christ*? Matt. xxv. 40.

What is the connexion between Christ and his people? John xv. 5—6. Eph. v. 30.

What did John then say about one whom they had seen casting out devils? (Mark ix. 38. Luke ix. 49.)

What is it to cast them out *in the name of Christ*? (Luke.)

What had the disciples said to him? (Mark.)

Why did they forbid him? (Mark.)

What did Jesus reply? (Mark.)

Is it probable that any worked miracles, who did not attend on the ministry of Christ?

How would their working miracles prove that they could not be against him?

What does Mark say about giving a cup of cold water in his name? ix. 41.

What is it to give it *in his name*?

In what respect does this differ from the acts of common kindness among men?

What is meant by "he shall not lose his reward?"

What does he say about offending one of those little ones?

What is meant by *offending* them?

Who are meant by little ones? See 1 John ii. 1. 12. 18. 28.

What did he mean by saying that it were better for him that a mill-stone were hanged around his neck?

= 7—10. Where else is this discourse about offences recorded? *Ans.* Mark ix. 42—50.

7. What does Jesus say will produce wo to the world?

What is meant by "offences?"

What is meant by "the world?"

Does he say that offences will come?

Why is it necessary that they should come?

What is meant by "wo to that man by whom the offence cometh?"

Why will he be so deeply guilty if they *must* come?

8. What does he say if the hand or foot offend us?

What is represented by the hand and foot?

What is intended by *cutting them off*?

What is meant by entering into life *halt or maimed*?

Is it intended that the body will be deformed when it is raised from the dead?

What account is given of the body that is raised? 1 Cor. xv. 42—44.

9. What does he say of the eye that offends?

What does he mean by that?

Where do those go who do not do this?

What is meant by hell-fire?

What has Mark added? (ix. 44—46. 48.)

What is alluded to by the *worm that dieth not and the fire that is not quenched*? (Mark.) See Isa. lxvi. 24.

What is its meaning? (Mark.)

Is there any evidence here that the sufferings of the wicked will be eternal? (Mark.)

Is any particular kind of suffering intended by the worm that never dies? (Mark.)

Why is the word *their* used, in the phrase "their worm," and not also in connexion with fire? (Mark.)

What does Mark (ix. 49.) say shall be done to *every one* ?

Whom does he mean by "every one?"

What is meant by "shall be salted with fire?"

What custom was referred to by "every sacrifice shall be salted with salt?" Lev. ii. 13.

Does it imply certain and eternal destruction ?

What does Mark say ? See ix. 50.

What property of salt does he refer to here ?

What is meant by its losing its savor ?

What is denoted by it here ?

In what way does salt represent the graces of the Christian ?

10. What did he say we must take heed not to despise ?

Who are meant by *little ones* ?

Why are they called *little ones* ?

Why does he say we must take heed not to despise them ?

What is meant by "*their angels*?"

What aid do the angels render to Christians? Heb. i. 14.

What is meant by "do always behold the face of my Father?" *Ans.* They are admitted to peculiar favour, and secure the protection of Christians? See 1 Kings x. 8. Esther i. 14.

How is this a reason why we should not despise the followers of Jesus ?

11. What does he say the Son of man came for ?

Who is the *Son of man* ?

Who were the *lost* here intended ?

Why is this a reason why we should not despise his followers ?

12. What does he say of a man that had an hundred sheep, if one of them went astray ?

13. What does he do when he finds it ?

What does he intend to teach by this comparison ?

14. What does he say of his Father in Heaven ?

How does this show that we should not despise the followers of Jesus ?

§ *Our duty towards offending brethren. Jesus teaches the duty of forgiveness by the parable of the wicked servant*

15. What does he say if a brother shall trespass against us ?

What is meant by thy brother ?

Why are christians called *brethren* ?

What is meant by *trespass* ?

What is meant here by "telling him his fault?"

Was this required in the Old Testament? Lev. xix. 17.

Why should this be done *alone* ?

If he shall hear what does Christ say then ?

What is meant by "hear thee?"

What is meant by "thou hast gained thy brother?" See 1 Cor. ix. 19.

16. If he will not hear thee, what does Christ say you must do ?

Why should one or two more be taken ?

What is meant by "not hear thee?"

Why was this number necessary ?

What number of witnesses was required in the law of Moses? Deut. xix. 15. 2 Cor. xiii. 1. John viii. 17.

17. If he should neglect to hear them, what is to be done then ?

What is meant by *the Church* ?

Why should it be brought before the Church ?

If he should not hear the Church what then ?

What was a *heathen man* ?

What was a *publican* ?

What was meant by "let him be to thee," &c ?

Did this forbid acts of common kindness and charity ?

What would be the effect if these rules were always followed ?

18. What does Christ say in the 18th verse, about binding and loosing on earth ?

To whom did he say this ?

Is this to be understood of all Christians ?

What is meant by *binding on earth* ?

What is meant by *binding in Heaven* ?

Is there any proof here that the Apostles were under an inspired guidance?

What had Jesus said to Peter? ch. xvi. 19.

Had the other Apostles then the same power as Peter? Matth. xviii. 18.

19. What does Jesus say of two that should agree on earth?

What is meant by *agreeing*?

To whom does this promise apply?

How is it connected with the preceding verses?

20. What does he say of two or three that are gathered together in his name?

What is meant by "in my name?" John x. 25. xvi. 23.

Is there any proof here that Christ is God?

What is the proof?

21. Who came to him then?

What did he say?

Why did Peter propose this question? See verse 15.

What is meant by *forgiveness*?

How often did the Jews say it was right to forgive?

Ans. Three times.

What did Peter design to show by this inquiry?

22. What did Jesus answer?

What did he mean by seventy times seven?

Is it the duty of an offender to ask forgiveness? (Luke xvii. 4.)

What should we do if he does?

What should we do if he does not? (Luke x. 30—37.)

In what manner are we required to ask forgiveness of God? Matth. vi. 12.

How did Jesus show *his* willingness to forgive his enemies? (Luke xxiii. 34.)

23. What did Jesus say the kingdom of Heaven is like?

What is meant by the kingdom of Heaven?

What is the force here of the word "therefore?"

Who are meant by *servants*? *Ans.* Probably collectors of the revenue, or petty princes?

In what way did kings anciently collect their revenue?

What is meant by "taking an account?"

Is it probable that such an occurrence really took place?
Who are represented in the parable by "the king," and
"the servants?"

24. Who was brought to him when he had
begun to reckon?

What is a *talent*?

How large a sum was this?

25. Could the servant pay the debt?

What did his lord command?

What law is referred to by his commanding him and his
wife and children to be sold? Lev. xxv. 39—46.
(2 Kings iv. 1.)

26. What did the servant do?

What did he say?

What is meant by "*worshipped him*?"

27. How did the lord of that servant then
feel?

What did he do for him?

What is intended to be represented by *this*?

28. What did the servant do?

How much did his fellow-servant owe him?

How much is *an hundred pence*?

What is denoted by his taking him by the throat?

29. What did his fellow-servant do?

30. What did he do with him?

31. What did his fellow-servants do when
they saw what was done?

32, 33. When his lord had called him
what did he say to him?

34. What did he do with him?

Who were meant by the "*tormentors*?"

How long was he to be delivered to them?

35. What does Jesus say in this verse?

What is the meaning of this parable?

What duty is it intended to enjoin? v. 23.

Why does it enjoin us to do that duty?

What is meant by *forgiving from the heart*

CHAPTER XIX.

¶ *Jesus enters Judea. The Pharisees question him about divorces. Little children are brought to him that he might bless them.*

1—12. In what other place is this recorded? (Mark x. 1—12.)

1. From what place did Jesus go when he had finished these sayings?

What sayings are meant? Matth xviii.

Where was Galilee?

To what place did he go?

Why did he probably cross the Jordan?

What was the name of that region?

In the bounds of which of the tribes of Israel was it situated?

2. Who followed him?

What did he do to them?

3. Who came to him besides those who came to be healed?

Who were the Pharisees?

Why did they come?

What is meant by "tempting him"?

What did they say?

What peculiar difficulty was there in this question?

What opinions were held on that question by the Jews?

What would be the probable effect of any answer that he might give?

4. What did he answer?

What is meant by "the beginning?" Gen. . . .

Where is this account found? Gen. i. 27. ii. 21, 22.

Who were created then?

5. What was said when they were created?

Where was this said? Gen. ii. 24.

What is meant by "for this cause"?

What is meant by *leaving father or mother*?

What is implied in regard to the marriage union by leaving father and mother for it?

What is meant by "*cleaving* unto his wife?"

What is said of them ?

What is meant by *twain* ?

What is meant by "shall be one flesh?"

6. What did Jesus say in the 6th verse about their being joined together ?

What is the force of the argument of Jesus here in regard to the question proposed to him ?

7. What did the Pharisees then say to Jesus ?

Where did Moses give such a commandment ? Deut. xxiv. 1.

What is meant by a *writing of divorcement* ?

8. What did Jesus answer ?

What is meant by the "hardness of your hearts?"

Why does Jesus say "the hardness of *your* hearts?"

For what purpose did Moses direct a *writing of divorcement* ?

Was it so from the beginning ?

What is implied in that ?

9. What did *Jesus* say about putting away a wife ?

10. What did his disciples then say unto him ?

What is the meaning of "if the case of the man be so with the wife?"

Why did they suppose it was not good to marry ?

11, 12. What did Jesus answer ?

= 13—15. Where else is the account of bringing little children to him recorded ? (*Ans.* Mark x. 13—16. Luke xviii. 15—17.)

13. Who were brought unto him ?

What was their age ? (Luke.)

Why were they brought to him ?

Was it customary to put the hands on those who were prayed for ? Gen. xlvi. 14. Matth. ix. 18.

What benefit did the Jews suppose would be derived from the prayers of a prophet ? Num. xxii. 6. Luke ii. 28.

What did the disciples do ?

What is meant by "rebuked them?"

Why did they do it ?

14. What did Jesus answer ?

How did he feel at what they said ? (Mark.)

What did he mean by "of such is the kingdom of Heaven?"

What is meant by the "kingdom of Heaven?"

Did he mean to say that *they* were of the kingdom of Heaven, or that those *like* them were ?

What do Mark and Luke add to explain this ? Mark x.

15. Luke xviii. 17.

15. What did Jesus do ?

What does Mark say he did ? x. 16.

How can these be reconciled ? *Ans.* He did *both*—he took them in his arms and *then* laid his hands on them ?

What is meant by "he blessed them ?"

Where did he then go ?

§ *Jesus' discourse in consequence of being asked by a rich young man how he should obtain eternal life.*

= 16—30. Where else is this discourse recorded ? (*Ans.* Mark x. 17—31. Luke xviii. 18—30.)

16. Who came unto Jesus ?

What was his age ? (v. 20.)

What office did he hold ? (Luke.)

In what *manner* did he come ? (Mark.)

What did he do ? (Mark.)

What did these actions denote ? (Mark.)

What did he call Jesus ?

In what sense did he probably use the word *good* ?

What is the meaning of the word "master ?"

What did the young man ask of Jesus ?

Why did he probably ask "what *good thing* shall I do ?"

On what do *men* commonly depend for salvation ?

What is meant by "Eternal life ?" *Matt.* xv. 46.

Mark x. 30. John x. 28.

Why is it called *life* ?

What name is given to the sufferings of hell ? *Ans.* The opposite of life—*death*. (*Rev.* ii 11. xx. 14.)

17. What did Jesus say to him ?

What did he mean by the question "why callest thou me *good* ?"

What was probably the *design* of the young man in applying this title?

Is Christ represented as divine himself? John i. 1—3. Heb. i. 10—12. Col. i. 15—17. Rom. ix. 5. Heb. i. 8, 9. 1 John v. 20. John xx. 28. Phil. ii. 5—8. John v. 21—23. Rev. ii. 23. John v. 23. Heb. i. 6.

What was there improper in the *intention* of the young man in applying this title?

Why is it improper to be in the habit of applying such titles to men?

What did Jesus tell him to do?

What commandments are here referred to?

Can any be saved now by keeping the commandments? Rom. iii. 20, 28. iv. 6. Gal. ii. 16. Eph. ii. 9. 2 Tim. i. 9.

Why did Jesus direct him to keep the commandments?

18, 19. What did the young man say to Jesus?

What did Jesus answer?

Which of the commandments are these? Ex. xx. 12—16.

What is it *to do murder*?

What is it *to steal*?

What is meant by *bearing false witness*?

What is meant by *honouring* parents? Col. iii. 20. Eph. vi. 1, 2, 3.

What did he say about loving our neighbour?

Where is this commandment found? Lev. xix. 18.

What is meant by loving him *as ourselves*?

Is the love of self always unlawful?

Does this mean that we are to neglect our own business and families to attend to our neighbour's? 1 Tim. v. 8. 13. Titus ii. 5.

What is a neighbour? Matt. v. 43. Mark xii. 31. Luke x. 27—37.

What does Mark add? x. 19.

What is it *to defraud*?

20. What did the young man say?

What did he mean by this?

In what sense was it true? Compare Phil. iii. 6.

21. What did Jesus reply?

What is meant here by "perfect?"

How would the selling of his property make him *perfect*?

How did Jesus feel towards the young man? (Mark.)

What is meant by his *loving him*? (Mark.)

What did Jesus say he lacked? (Mark.)

What was that *one thing*? (Mark.)

What is meant by having *treasure in Heaven*?

What was meant *then* by following Christ?

What is meant *now* by following him?

22. How was the young man affected when he heard that?

Why was he so affected?

What did he show by being thus affected?

What did he do?

23. What did Jesus say to his disciples?

What is meant by "*hardly*?" *Ans.* With difficulty.

24. What did Jesus further say to them?

What is a *camel*?

What is meant by his going through the eye of a needle?

Was this proverb in use among the Jews?

Is it to be taken literally?

What is meant by a "*rich man*?" (See Mark.)

What difficulties are in the way of a rich man's salvation?

1 Tim. vi. 9, 10, 17. James v. 1—5. Luke xii. 16—21.
xvi. 19—31.

25. What did the disciples say?

26. What did Jesus reply?

27. What did Peter answer?

What *had* Peter and the other Apostles left?

How had this shown their sincerity?

28. What did Jesus say unto his disciples?

What is the meaning of the word "*regeneration*?"

What great change does it commonly denote? John iii.
3. 5.

What does it refer to *here*?

What is referred to by the Son of man's sitting on the throne of his glory?

What is a "*throne of glory*?"

What is said of the Apostles?

What is meant by their "*sitting on twelve thrones*?"

- What is meant by the "tribes of Israel?" James i. 1.
 Why is the number *twelve* used?
 What is meant by their *judging* the twelve tribes?
 What is the reward then which Jesus promised them for having forsaken all?
29. What did he say of those who had forsaken houses, &c.?
 What was meant by *forsaking them*?
 What reward were they to receive?
 What is meant by *an hundred fold*?
 What does Mark add concerning these rewards? x. 30.
 What is meant by that promise? (Mark.)
 What does Mark say about *persecutions*? x. 30.
30. What is said of many that were first, and of many that were last?
 Is there any thing spoken to illustrate the meaning of this? chap. xx. 1—16.
 What is its meaning?

◆

CHAPTER XX.

§ *Parable of the labourers in the vineyard.*

1. What did Jesus say the kingdom of Heaven was like?
 Why does he use the word "*for*?"
 What sentiment is this parable intended to illustrate? ch. xix. 30.
 What does he mean by the *kingdom of Heaven*?
 What is meant by its being *like* a householder?
 What is a *householder*?
 What did the householder do?
 What is a *vineyard*?
 What is it often used to represent? Isa. v. 1. 7. Jer. xii. 10.
 How were vineyards made? Matt. xxi. 33.
2. For how much did he agree with the labourers?

How much is a penny?

Is this ever mentioned as the common price of labourers?
(Tobit v. 14—where *drachms* amount to the same as a penny.)

What did he do?

3. What did he do about the third hour?

Into how many hours did the Jews divide the day?

At what time of the day did they begin to reckon?

What time was the third hour?

Whom did he find?

What is a market-place?

Why were they standing there?

4. What did he say to them?

What did they do?

5. What did he do about the sixth and ninth hour?

What time is meant by those hours?

6. What did he do about the eleventh hour?

What time of the day was that?

Whom did he find?

What did he say to them?

7. What did they say to him?

What did he tell them to do?

8. When even was come what did the lord of the vineyard do?

What is meant by "even?"

Who was meant by "Steward?"

Where did he tell him to begin in paying them?

9. What did they receive who came about the eleventh hour?

10. When the first came what did they suppose they should receive?

Why did they expect more?

What did they receive?

11. What did they do?

What is meant by the "good man of the house?"

12. What did they say?

What is meant by the burden and heat of the day?

13. What did he answer?

How does it appear that he did them no wrong?

14. What did he tell them to do?

What did he say he would do?

15. What questions did he ask about its being right to do so?

What is meant by an evil eye here? Deut. xv. 10. Prov. xxiii. 6.

Why is it called evil?

16. What does Jesus say of the last, and of the first?

What is meant by that?

What does he add respecting those called and chosen?

What did he intend by that?

What is the parable designed to teach?

Has it any reference to those *out* of the church?

Will he reward *all* his followers as he promised?

Does he raise any to distinguished usefulness without regard to the *time* in which they labour in his cause?

Is it right for him to make such distinctions among his followers?

§ *Jesus going up to Jerusalem foretels his death. The mother of Zebedee's children asks that her sons may be honoured in his kingdom. He cures two blind men near Jericho.*

= 17—19. Where else is this prediction of his death recorded? Mark x. 32—34. Luke xviii. 31—34.

17. When Jesus was going up to Jerusalem what did he do?

On what occasion was he going?

Who were required to attend the feasts of the Jews? (Ex. xxiii. 17.)

In what direction was this journey taken? (Ch. xix. 1. xx. 29.)

What is meant by his taking his disciples *apart*?

What does Mark add? Ch x. 32.

Why were they amazed and afraid? (Matt. xvii. 23.)

18, 19. What did he say to them?

Had Jesus said any thing to prepare their minds for the trials that were about to come upon them? (Ch. xix. 27—30. xx. 1—16.)

What is meant by his being *betrayed*?

By whom was this done? Matt. xxvi. 15.

To whom was he to be betrayed?

Who were the chief Priests and Scribes?

Was this accomplished? Matt. xxvi. 57.

What should they do with him?

What is meant by their *condemning* him to death? Matt. xxvi. 66.

Had they power to *inflict* death?

To whom should he be delivered?

Who are the Gentiles?

Who were meant here? Matt. xxvii. 2. 27—30.

Why was he delivered to *them*?

What is it to *mock*?

What is it to *scourge*?

Why was this done?

What is it to crucify?

Was this done? Matt. xxvii. 27—30.

What is said about his rising?

Was this done? Matt. xxviii.

What does Mark add? x. 34.

What was denoted by spitting on him? (Mark.)

What does Luke add? xviii. 32.

What is meant by "*spitefully entreated*?"

Were these things foretold by the Prophets? Luke xviii. 31.

By which of the Prophets were they foretold? Isa. liii. Dan. ix. 26, 27.

= 20—28. Where else is this request of the mother of Zebedee's children recorded? Mark x. 35—45.

20. Who came to him then?

What was her name? Mark xv. 40. xvi. 1.

Who came with her ?

What were their names ? (Mark.)

Who does Mark say came and made the request ?

How can the two accounts be reconciled ? *Ans.* They got *her* to make the request *for them*. They made the request *by her*.

In what manner did she come ?

What is meant by *worshipping* him ?

What did she desire ?

21. What did Jesus ask her ?

What did she reply ?

What did she mean by this request ?

What was denoted by sitting near a Prince ? 1 Sam. xx. 25. Ps. cx. 1. 1 Kings ii. 19.

22. What did Jesus answer ?

What did he mean by "ye know not what ye ask ?

What question did he ask them ?

What is meant by "the cup that I shall drink of?"

Is a cup ever used to express sufferings ? Isa. li. 17. 22 Ps. lxxv. 8.

From what custom was this use of the word *cup* derived ?

To what did our Saviour refer by the cup *he* was to drink ? John xviii. 11.

What did he mean by "the baptism I am to be baptized with?"

From what custom is this use of the word derived ?

Are sufferings ever denoted by sinking down into floods of waters ? Ps. lxix. 2. cxxiv. 4, 5. Isa. xliii. 2. Lam. iii. 54.

What did they say in reply ?

23. What did Jesus answer ?

Is there any evidence that in regard to these two disciples this was fulfilled ? Acts xii. 2. Rev. i. 9.

To whom did he say it should be given to sit on his right and left hand ?

Will not Jesus distribute the rewards of heaven ? Matth. xxv. 31—40. John v. 22—30.

What then *should* be the translation of this part of the verse ? (*Ans.* The words in Italic should be left out.)

What is then its meaning?

At what time were rewards prepared for the followers of Christ? Matt. xxv. 34.

24. What effect had this on the ten when they heard it?

Who were meant by *the ten*?

What was meant by "it?" Verse 21.

Why were they indignant against the two brethren?

25. What did Jesus answer?

Whom did he mean by the Princes of the Gentiles?

Whom did he mean by "*them*" in the phrase "exercise dominion over *them*?"

What is meant by exercising dominion?

26. How did Jesus say it should *not* be among his disciples?

How did he say it *should* be?

What is the meaning of the word minister?

To what class of persons is it applied in the New Testament? Acts vi. 1—4. 1 Tim. iii. 8.

To what *other* class of persons is it given? 1 Cor. iii. 5. iv. 1. 2 Cor. iii. 6. vi. 4. Eph. iv. 12.

Why is it given to them?

What characters should they therefore possess?

How would he be "*great*" who *ministered* to another?

27. What did he say of him who would be chief?

28. What did he say of the Son of man?

Who was the Son of man?

What was he before he came into the world? Phil. ii. 6. John i. 1. xvii. 5.

How did he come? Phil. ii. 7, 8.

What other instance did he give of his being willing to be a servant to his disciples? John xiii. 4, 5.

What did he say he came for?

What is a *ransom*?

What is the natural character of man? Eph. ii. 3. Rom. iii. 9—20. 23. 1 John v. 19. Gal. iii. 10.

To what are the wicked exposed in the world to come? Eze. xviii. 4. Ps. ix. 17. xi. 6. lxxviii. 2. cxxxix. 19. Matt. xxv. 46. Rom. ii. 6—9

What is meant by his giving *his life* a ransom ?

Why was any such ransom necessary ?

How can it be proved that he died in the place of sinners ?

John iii. 16. 1 John iv. 10. 1 Peter i. 18, 19. Rev. xiii.

8. John i. 29. Eph. v. 2. Heb. vii. 27, 28. Isa. liii.

For whom did he give his life a ransom ?

What is meant by "many ?" John x. 15. 1 Tim. ii. 6.

1 John ii. 2. 2 Cor. v. 14, 15. Heb. ii. 9.

= 29—34. In what other places is this account of restoring sight to two blind men found ? Mark x. 46—52.

Luke xviii. 35—43. xix. 1.

29. From what place did they depart ?

Who followed them ?

Where was *Jericho* ?

For what had it been famous in sacred history ? Josh. iii.

16. vi. 20, 21. 26. 1 Kings xvi. 34. 2 Kings ii. 5. 21.

What other name is given to it ? 2 Chron. xxviii. 15.

Judges i. 16. iii. 13.

What is its present situation ?

Where does Luke say this miracle was performed ?

xviii. 35.

How can his account be reconciled with that of Matthew ?

30. Who were sitting by the way side ?

What were they doing ?

How many do Mark and Luke say there were ?

How can their account be reconciled with this in Matthew ?

What was the name of the principal blind man ? (Mark.)

What is the meaning of *Bartimeus* ? (Mark.)

When they heard that Jesus passed by what did they do ?

What was meant by "Son of David ?"

31. What did the multitude do ?

What is meant by "rebuked them ?"

Why did they do this ?

What did the blind men do "the more ?"

32. What did Jesus do ?

What did the people then say ? (Mark.)

What did Bartimeus do ? (Mark.)

What was meant by "his garment ?" (Mark.)

Why did he cast it away ?

What did Jesus ask them ?

33. What did they answer ?

34. What did Jesus do ?

What did he say when he touched their eyes ? (Mark and Luke.)

What is meant by "thy faith hath saved thee ?" (Mark and Luke.)

What took place when he touched their eyes ?

What did they do ? (Luke.)

What is meant by their *glorifying* God ?

What did the people do ? (Luke.)

What evidence is there that here was a real miracle ?



CHAPTER XXI.

§ *Jesus rides triumphantly into Jerusalem.*

= 1—16. Where else is this narrative of the entry into Jerusalem recorded ? (Mark xi. 1—11. Luke xix. 29—44.)

1. To what place did they draw nigh ?

From what place were they going ? Ch. xx. 29.

What was the distance ?

What kind of a country was it through which they passed ?
See Luke x. 30.

Where was the *mount of Olives* ?

How far was it from Jerusalem ? Acts i. 12.

Why was it called the *mount of Olives* ?

What was between Jerusalem and that mountain ? John xviii. 1.

What was on the western side of that mountain ? Luke xxii. 39. Mark xiv. 32.

To what place did they come ?

To what other village did they come near ? (Mark and Luke.)

What had taken place at Bethany ? John xi. xii. 1—7.

Whom did Jesus send ?

2. What did Jesus tell them to do?

What village was meant by the one "over against" them?
(Mark and Luke.)

What did he say they should find?

Are there any instances mentioned in which Kings and Princes rode in this manner? Judges x. 4. xii. 14. 1 Sam. xxv. 20. 1 Kings i. 33.

What was denoted by Christ's riding in that manner?

In what character was he about to enter into Jerusalem?

What did he tell them to do with them?

What do Mark and Luke say they would find?

How can the accounts be reconciled with each other?

3. If any man said aught, what were they to answer?

= What is the meaning of the word *Lord* here? Matth x. 24. Eph. vi. 5. 1 Peter iii. 5, 6.

Why was it applied commonly to Jesus?

What did he say they would do?

Why would they probably do this?

4. Why was this done?

By what prophet was this spoken? Zech. ix. 9.

5. What was spoken by the prophet?

What was meant by the daughter of Sion?

Where was Sion?

What was denoted by calling the city *daughter* of Sion?

Was this name often given to cities of great beauty?

Amos v. 2. Ps. xlv. 13. cxxxvii. 8. Isa. xlvii. 1.

What is meant by his being *meek*?

On which of the *beasts* did he ride? (Mark and Luke.)

How is the assertion in Matth. that he was sitting on an *ass, and a colt, &c.* to be explained? *Ans.* The sacred writers often mention several places or things together without designating the individual. Gen. xix. 29, Judges xii. 7.

6. What did the disciples do?

What did the owners of the colt say? (Mark and Luke.)

What did the disciples reply? (Mark and Luke.)

7. What did they put on the colt?

Why did they do this? 2 Kings ix. 13.

8. What did the multitude do?

Why was this done ?

Are there any instances of kings and conquerors being honoured in this way ?

What branches were those ? John xii. 13.

What was the *palm tree* ? (John.)

Of what was it a symbol ? Rev. vii. 9. 1. Mac. xiii. 51.
2 Mac. x. 6, 7.

9. What did the multitudes that went before and that followed say ?

What is the meaning of "*hosanna*?"

What was meant by *the Son of David* ?

Who by "he that cometh in the name of the Lord?"

From what part of the Old Testament was this taken ?
Ps. cxviii. 25, 26.

What is meant by "*hosanna in the highest*?"

What does Mark add that the people said ? xi. 10.

What is meant by the kingdom of David ? 1 Kings ii. 4.
viii. 25.

What is meant by that *kingdom* coming in the name of the Lord ? (Mark.)

What else did they say ? Luke. xix. 38.

What is meant by "*peace in Heaven, and glory in the highest*?" (Luke.)

The Evangelists record different things as being said by the multitude, how can these accounts be reconciled ?

What did some of the Pharisees say ? (Luke.)

What did Jesus answer ? (Luke.)

What did he mean by "*the stones would cry out*?" (Luke.)

Does this justify noise and confusion *now in places of worship* ? 1 Cor. xiv. 23. 26. 33, 34 40.

What did he do when he came near to the city ? (Luke.)

Why did he weep over it ? (Luke.)

What did he say ? (Luke.)

What is meant here by a *trench* ? (Luke.) *Ans.* A *heap* or *mound* of earth thrown up around a besieged city or a camp.

Is there any evidence that this was fulfilled ?

Why should they cast a trench around it ? (Luke.)

What did he say they would do to the city itself ? (Luke.)

Is there any evidence that this was accomplished ?

How long after this was spoken did this take place ?

Why does Jesus say this would be done ? (Luke.)

What is meant by "the time of thy visitation?" (Luke.)

10. When Jesus was come into Jerusalem what took place?

What is meant by "all the city was moved?"

What did the people ask?

11. What did the multitude reply?

Where was Nazareth and Galilee?

§ *The temple cleansed. The barren fig-tree.*

= 12—22. Where else is this recorded? Mark xi. 12—19. Luke xix. 45—48.

12. Where did Jesus go?

Is it probable that this cleansing of the temple took place on the same day of his triumphant entry into Jerusalem or the day following? (Mark xi. 11—15.)

Why was the temple called the *temple of God*?

Where was it built?

By whom was the first temple built? 1 Kings vi.

How long was it in building? 1 Kings vi. 38.

Who first proposed to build the temple? 1 Chron. xxii. 1—5.

Why was he prevented? 1 Chron. xxii. 7—9. 1 Kings v. 3.

By whom was that temple destroyed? 2 Chron. xxxvi. 6, 7. 19.

How long before Christ was it built?

How many years did it continue?

By whom was the second temple built? Ezra iii. 8.

How did this compare with the former in point of magnificence? Ezra iii. 12.

What was said of this temple? Haggai ii. 9.

How was that accomplished?

What did Herod the Great do to this temple?

Why did he do it?

When did he begin to repair it?

How long was this temple building? (John ii. 20.)

How is that to be understood?

What was the size, form, and appearance of that temple?

What did Jesus do in the temple?

In what part of the temple was this?

- Why were tables for exchanging money kept in the temple?
 Why were *doves* sold there?
 Who were required to offer *doves* in sacrifice? Lev. xiv.
 22. Luke ii. 24.
- What would he not suffer them to do? (Mark.)
 What kind of vessels was intended by that? (Mark.)
13. What did Jesus say was written?
 Where is that recorded? Isa. lvi. 7.
 How much of this verse is recorded in Isaiah?
 What did Jesus add?
 How had they made it a den of thieves?
 Why did all these persons submit so patiently to what
 Jesus did?
 What did the Chief Priests and Scribes do? (Mark and
 Luke.)
 Why did they not put him to death? (Mark and Luke.)
 Why did they *wish* to destroy him? Matth. xxvii. 18.
 What way did they afterwards take to put him to death?
 Matth. xxvi. 14, 15, 16.
14. Who came to him in the temple?
 What did he do to them?
15. When the Chief Priests and Scribes saw
 what was done, how were they affected?
 Who cried hosanna to the Son of David, in
 the temple?
16. What did they say to him?
 What did he reply?
 Where is the passage of scripture which he quoted found?
 Ps. viii. 2.
17. Where did he go when he left them?
 What did he do there?
 Where was Bethany?
18. In the morning as he returned into the
 city what took place?
19. What did he see?
 Where did he see it?
 Mark says (xi. 13.) he saw it "afar off," what is meant
 by that?

What did he do ?

Why did he come to it ? (Mark.)

What is meant by "haply?" (Mark.)

Why did he expect to find fruit on it?

If our Saviour was divine and knew all things, why did he go to it to see if there was fruit on it?

Mark says (xi. 13.) "the time of figs was not yet," what is meant by that?

What time in the year was this? *Ans.* On the week of the passover, the first of April.

How could figs be expected so early in the year?

Mark says (xi. 12, 13.) that this took place on the morning of the day when the temple was cleansed; how can this be reconciled with Matthew?

What did he say to the tree?

What took place in regard to the tree?

20. When the disciples saw this what did they do and say?

What is it to *marvel*?

Which one of them said this? (Mark.)

What did Peter say Jesus had done to the tree? (Mark.)

What is meant by "cursing it?" Heb. vi. 8.

When did they see the tree withered away, and say this? (Mark.)

21. What did Jesus answer and say to them?

What is meant here by removing a mountain?

To what mountain did he refer when he said "this mountain?"

22. What promise did he make respecting prayer?

To whom is this promise to be considered as applying?

What did he say about forgiving others when we pray? (Mark.)

What will take place if we do *not* forgive others? (Mark.)



§ *Discourse of Jesus with the Jews respecting his authority.*

= 23—27. Where else is this account recorded? (Mark xi. 27—33. Luke xx. 1—9.)

23. When he was come into the temple who came unto him?

- Into what part of the temple did he probably come ?
 What was he doing there ?
 What did they ask him ?
 What things did they mean by "these things?" v. 12.
 What show of propriety was there in this question?
 24. What did Jesus answer ?
 25, 26. What question did he ask ?
 What is meant by "from heaven" and "from men?"
 What was meant by the baptism of John ? Matth. iii.
 What did they do ?
 What did they say in their reasoning ?
 Why were they so afraid of admitting that he baptized by
 divine authority ?
 How would such an admission have shown them by what
 authority he did those things ?
 If they said "of men" whom did they fear ?
 What were they afraid the people would do ? (Luke.
 Why did they fear them ?
 27. What did they answer ?
 What did they mean by "we cannot tell?"
 What did Jesus reply ?
 28. What did he say of a certain man ?
 Whom did our Saviour design to represent by the two
 sons ?
 What did the man say to the first ?
 What is a vineyard ?
 What is represented by it here ?
 29. What did the son answer ?
 What was represented by this ?
 What did he afterwards do ?
 What is meant by "he repented?"
 Whose conduct was represented by this ?
 30. What did he say to the second ?
 What did he answer ?
 What was represented by this answer ?
 31. What did Jesus then ask the Jews ?
 What is meant by *troain* ?
 What did they answer ?

What did Jesus say to them?

Who were publicans?

What is meant by their going into the kingdom of God?

32. What did he say about John?

What is meant by his coming "in the way of righteousness?"

Who did he say believed John?

What did he say that they did *not* do when they saw it?

Why should *they* have believed also?

§ *The Parable of the vineyard.*

= 33—46. Where else is this recorded? Mark xii. 1—12. Luke xx. 9—19.

33. What did he tell them to hear?

What is a *parable*?

What did he say of a certain householder?

What is a householder?

What is a vineyard?

What is it used to represent in the Bible? Isa. v. 1. 7, Jer. xii. 10.

What does it represent here?

What did he build around it?

What is a *hedge*?

What did he make in the vineyard?

What does Mark say this was?

How was the wine-fat made?

What did he build?

What was the size of the tower in vineyards?

What was its use? See Isa. v. 2. Cant. i. 6. ii. 15.

What did he do with his vineyard?

Where did he go?

What is meant by that?

For how long a time did he go? (Luke.)

What is represented by this vineyard?

34. When the time of the fruit drew near what did he do?

What is meant by the "time of the fruit?"

Who are represented by the *servants*?

What did he send them for?

35. What did the husbandmen do to the servants?

What is meant by *beating* one?

Were any of the prophets *killed*? Heb. xi. 37. 2 Chron. xxiv. 20, 21.

Was *stoning* ever practised as a punishment? Deut. xiii. 10. xvii. 7. Josh. vii. 25.

On what occasion was it particularly used? *Ans.* In times of sudden excitement, or anger. Acts vii, 58. xiv. 19. John viii. 59. x. 31.

What was represented by this treatment of the servants?

Were any of the Prophets ever treated in this manner? Heb. xi. 37. Jer. xlv. 4, 5, 6. 2 Chron. xxxvi. 16. Neh. ix. 26.

36. What did he further do?

What did they do to the other servants?

37. Whom did he send last of all?

How many sons had he? (Mark.)

How did he feel towards that son? (Mark.)

What did he say when he sent him? (Luke.)

What is meant by *they will reverence* my son?

In what way should the Son of God be revered? John v. 23.

Who was represented by this son?

Whom has God sent into the world to save men? John iii. 16, 17. 1 John iv. 9. 14. Rom. viii. 3, 32. Gal. iv. 4.

38. What did the husbandmen say when they saw the son?

What is an *heir*, and what an *inheritance*?

39. What did they do to him?

Where did they cast him before they slew him?

What is represented by that? Luke xxiii. 33.

What was represented by their killing the son?

Who put Jesus to death? Matt. xxvii. 20—25. Acts ii. 23. vii. 52.

40. What question did Jesus then ask the Jews about the husbandmen ?

What was his *design* in asking this question ?

41. What did they reply ?

Whom did they condemn by this answer ?

Why did they think the lord of the vineyard would do this ?

42. What did Jesus then ask them ?

In what part of the Scriptures is this written ? Psalms cxviii. 22, 23.

What is meant by this stone ?

From what custom is this taken ?

Who are meant by the builders ?

Why was Jesus rejected by them ? Isa. liii. 2, 3.

What is Christ compared to in the Scriptures ? Acts iv.

11. Rom. ix. 33. Eph. ii. 20. 1 Peter ii. 7.

Why is he so called ?

43. What did Jesus further say to them ?

What did he mean by "the kingdom of God?"

What *nation* did he mean ? Acts xxviii. 28.

44. What did he say of those who should fall on that stone ?

What is meant by their falling on it ?

What is meant by their being broken ?

To what place is there an allusion in these words ? Isa. viii. 14, 15.

What did he say of those on whom it should fall ?

To what custom is there allusion in this ?

In what way was the stoning of criminals performed ?

What does Christ mean by this declaration ?

45. What did the Chief Priests and Pharisees then perceive ?

46. What did they seek to do ?

Why did they not do it ?

What did the people take him to be ?

CHAPTER XXII.

§ *The Parable of the Marriage Supper.*

1. How did Jesus speak to them again ?

What are *parables* ?

2. What did he say the kingdom of Heaven was like

What is meant here by "the kingdom of Heaven ?"

What did the king do ?

Who is denoted here by the king ?

What is meant by a *marriage* here ?

3. Whom did he send forth ?

Who are represented by those servants ? Jer. xv. 4.

Whom were they to call ?

What is meant by their being "bidden ?"

Who are denoted by those "bidden ?" *Ans.* The Jews.

To whom are the invitations of the Gospel *now* made ?

Isa. lv. 1—3. Matt. xi. 28. Rev. xxii. 17.

How did they treat the message ?

What is the reason why sinners are not saved ? John v. 40.

4. Whom did the king again send forth ?

What were they to tell those that were bidden ?

What is meant by *dinner* ?

What are *fallings* ? 2 Sam. vi. 13. 1 Chron. xv. 26.

What is denoted by his saying that all things were ready ?

Why did God provide salvation for sinners ? John iii. 16.

5. How did they treat the second message ?

What is meant by their making light of it ?

What effect have the cares of the world on the mind ?

Luke viii. 14.

How are we cautioned against the love of the world ?

1 John ii. 15.

6. What did the remnant do ?

Who are meant by the *remnant* ?

What is meant by "*entreated them spitefully* ?"

Has this ever been done to any of the messengers of God?
Acts vii. 58, 59. 1 Thess. ii. 15. 1 Chron. xxxvi. 16.

7. When the king heard of it how was he affected?

What did he do?

What event does this refer to?

What armies were sent against Jerusalem?

What was done to Jerusalem?

8. What did the king then say to his servants?

How had they shown that they were not worthy?

9. Where did he tell them to go?

What are meant by *highways*?

What *people* are meant by those in the highways?

Why was the Gospel preached to the Gentiles? Acts xviii. 4, 6.

What were the servants to do in the highways?

10. What did the servants do?

What is to be understood by the good and bad being gathered to the feast?

11. When the king came in, whom did he see there?

What presents were kings in the habit of giving to their friends and favourites? Gen. xlv. 22. 2 Kings x. 22. Esther vi. 8. viii. 15.

What was denoted by their not receiving and wearing them?

What was the common garment on festival occasions?

By whom was this provided?

What had this man shown by not preparing himself in the usual manner?

Who is represented by this man?

What shall come upon the hypocrite? Isa. xxxiii. 14. Job viii. 13.

In what garments is the sinner clothed by nature? Isa. lxiv. 6.

Who provides a better garment?

12. What did the king say to him?

What is meant by *friend*?

Did the man make any reply?

Why was he speechless?

How will all sinners be before God? Rom. iii. 19.

13. What did the king then say to his servants?

What is meant by *outer darkness*?

What is meant to be taught by the doom of this man?

Are there any places in the Scriptures which speak of the punishment of the *hypocrite* as certain and peculiarly severe? Matt. xxiii. 23—33. xxiv. 51.

14. Who does he say are called?

What is meant by that? Isa. xlv. 22.

Who does he say are chosen?

What is the meaning of this verse?

To what part of the parable does it refer?



§ *The Pharisees and Herodians and Sadducees attempt to entangle Jesus in his talk.*

= 15—33. Where else are these accounts recorded?

Mark xii. 12—27. Luke xx. 20—38.

15. What did the Pharisees then go and do?

What is meant by their *taking counsel*?

What is meant by *entangling him*?

What is meant by "in his talk"?

16. Whom did the Pharisees send to him?

Who were the *Herodians*?

What opinions did they hold on the question proposed?

Ans. They held that it was lawful to give tribute to Cæsar.

What opinion did the Pharisees hold on that subject?

Ans. That it was unlawful.

What consequences did they expect would follow the answer that he should give?

What did they say?

Did they probably believe that he was *true*?

Why did they say this?

What is meant by his *caring for any man*?

In what sense was this true of Jesus?

What is meant by regarding *the person of men*? Lev. xix.

15. Jude 16. Acts x. 34. James ii. 1. 3. 9. 1 Pet. i. 17.

17. What did they ask him?

What was *tribute*?

Who was *Cæsar*?

Who was at this time Emperor of Rome?

18. What did Jesus perceive?

How did he perceive that?

Who has power to search the heart? 1 Chron. xxviii. 9.

Jer. xvii. 10. xi. 20.

What did he say?

What is meant by their tempting him?

What did he call them?

What are *hypocrites*?

How had they shown that they were hypocrites?

19. What did he tell them to show him?

What was the tribute money?

What did they bring him?

What was a penny, and how much was its value?

20. What did he ask them?

What was meant by the *image*?

What was meant by the *superscription*?

21. What did they answer?

What did he say to them?

How did *Cæsar's* name and likeness on the coin show that it was proper to give it again to him?

With which of the parties did he side by this answer?

What did he say must be given to God?

What did he refer to by this?

22. What effect had this answer on them?

In what way did the answer produce this effect?

23. Who came to him on the same day?

Who were the *Sadducees*?

What did they hold respecting the resurrection?

What is literally meant by the resurrection? John v. 29.

xi. 24. 1 Cor. xv. 52.

What else did they deny besides the resurrection of the *body*? Acts xxiii. 8.

What is meant by the *resurrection in this place*? *Ans.*

The separate existence of the soul from the body; or a future state of rewards and punishments.

24. What did they say Moses had said?

Where was this said? Deut. xxv. 5, 6.

Why was that law of Moses given?

25—27. Who did they say were with them?

Who had the woman for a wife.

28. What question did they ask him respecting her?

Why did they suppose there was any difficulty in the case?

29. What did Jesus answer?

What did he mean by *the scriptures*?

Is the doctrine of the resurrection taught clearly in the Old Testament? Dan. xii. 2. Isa. xxvi. 19.

Why did he in v. 31, 32, appeal to a passage more obscure than these to prove the doctrine?

What else did they not know?

What did he mean by their not knowing the power of God?

30. What did he say was their condition in the resurrection?

What is meant by their being *as the angels of God*?

How does Luke explain that? xx. 36.

What does Luke add?

What is meant by being children of the resurrection? (Luke.)

31, 32. What did he ask them respecting the resurrection of the dead?

Where do Mark and Luke say it was spoken?

What is meant by its being spoken "at the bush?" (Mark and Luke.)

Where is it recorded? Ex. iii. 6. 15.

How long had Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob then been dead?

How does this passage prove the resurrection of the dead?

33. What effect had this on the multitude?

§ *Jesus converses with a Pharisee respecting the law. He confounds the Pharisees in a discourse respecting the Messiah.*

= 34—46. Where else is this recorded? Mark xii. 28—37. Luke xx. 41—44.

34. When the Pharisees had heard that he had put the Sadducees to silence, what did they do?

Why were they gathered together?

35. What did one of them do?

Who was he?

What was a *lawyer*?

What does Mark call him?

What was a *scribe*? (Mark.)

Why did *this scribe* ask the question? (Mark.)

Did he probably have the same malicious views which the Pharisees had who sent him? (Mark xii. 34.)

Why did he ask him a question?

What is meant by *tempting* him?

36. What question did he ask Jesus?

What was meant by *the law*?

What was meant by the *great commandment*?

37. What did Jesus say unto him?

What did he say *previous* to declaring what the first commandment was? (Mark.)

Where is this recorded? Deut. vi. 4, 5.

What is meant by loving God with all the heart, soul, and mind?

What is meant by loving him with all the strength? (Mark.)

38. What did Jesus say this was?

In what respect was *this* the first and great commandment?

39. What did he say the second was?

Where is this found? Lev. xix. 18.

In what respect is this *like* the first?

What is its meaning?

40. What did he say hung on these two commandments?

- What is meant by the law and the prophets ?
 In what respects are they suspended on these two commands ? See Rom. xiii. 8, 9, 10.
 What did the scribe answer ? (Mark.)
 What did he mean by saying that to keep these commandments was "more than all burnt-offerings and sacrifice ?" (Mark.)
 When Jesus saw that he answered directly, (*wisely, correctly*) what did he say ? (Mark.)
 What is meant by his not being "far from the kingdom of Heaven ?" (Mark.)
 What effect had this on the people ? (Mark, Luke.)
 Who are meant when it is said that *no man* durst ask him any more questions ? (Mark and Luke.)
 Why did they not dare do it ?
 41, 42. While the Pharisees were gathered together what did Jesus ask them ?
 What did he mean by the question "what think ye of Christ ?"
 What is meant by the question "whose Son is he ?"
 What did they answer ?
 43. What did Jesus then ask them ?
 What is meant by "*how*" in this question ?
 What is meant by David's calling him Lord *in Spirit* ? Acts ii. 30. i. 16. 2 Sam. xxiii. 2.
 What is meant by the word *Lord* here ?
 44. In what words did David call him Lord ?
 Where is this found ? Ps. cx. 1.
 What is implied by it ?
 What is denoted by sitting on the right hand ? Matt. xx. 21.
 Did David mean that that was done or *would* be done after him ?
Was it done ? Mark xvi. 19. Acts vii. 55. Rom. viii. 34. Eph. i. 20. Heb. i. 3. viii. 1. x. 12.
 What is a *footstool* ?
 What is denoted by making his enemies his footstool ?
 Are there any other predictions that Jesus will accomplish this ? Heb. x. 13. 1 Cor. xv. 25. Ps. ii. 9. 12.
 45. What did Jesus then ask them ?
 46. Were they able to answer him ?

How *can* the question be answered?
 What is said of Christ in Rev. xxii. 16?
 What effect had this on the people?

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CHAPTER XXIII.

§ *Jesus in the presence of the multitude, and of his disciples, reproves the Scribes and Pharisees.*

1. To whom did Jesus then speak?

With whom had he been conversing before? Ch. xxii.

2. Who did he say sat in Moses' seat?

What is meant by their *sitting in Moses' seat*?

3. What did Jesus tell his disciples and the multitude to observe and do?

How is this to be understood?

What did he tell them *not* to do?

Why should they not imitate them?

4. What did he say that the Pharisees did?

From what custom is the phrase "bind heavy burdens" taken?

What is its meaning here?

Does he refer to *their* traditions, or to the rites of Moses?
 Acts xv. 10.

What did they do with the burdens?

What would they *not* do themselves?

What is meant by that?

5. What did they do their works for?

What did they do to their Phylacteries?

What were Phylacteries?

Why was that name given to them?

What commandment did they suppose they obeyed in wearing them? Ex. xiii. 9. Deut. vi. 8.

What was their size?

What was written on them? Ex. xiii. 1—10. 11—16.
 Deut. vi. 6—9. xi. 13—21.

What is meant by their making them *broad*, and what was denoted by it?

What did they do to the borders of their garments?

Why was that *border* or *fringe* worn? Num. xv. 38—40.

Why did they *enlarge* them?

6. What did they love?

What is meant by the *rooms* at feasts?

What is meant by the *uppermost* rooms?

Why were they chosen?

In what way were they accustomed to take their meals?

What were the chief seats in the synagogues?

7. What did they love in the markets?

What are *greetings*?

What are *markets*?

What was denoted by their loving greetings in the market?

What did they love to be called of men?

What is meant by *Rabbi*?

Why did the Jews seek that title?

What did it imply?

8. What did Jesus say they should not be called?

Why should they not be called Rabbi?

9. What did Jesus say about calling men father?

Does this forbid us to give that title to a parent? Ex. xx.

12. Matt. xv. 4. Eph. vi. 1, 2, 3.

What is meant by the word *father* in this place?

Why were they not to call others father?

10. What did Jesus say about being called masters?

What is meant by *masters*?

Who is the Master of christians?

Does this forbid giving proper titles of office, and honour to men? Matt. xxii. 21. Rom. xiii. 7. 1 Peter ii. 17.

What *does* it forbid?

11. What did Jesus say of him that would be greatest among them?

12. What did Jesus say to him that exalted himself?

What of him that should humble himself?

What is meant by that?

13. What did Jesus declare respecting the Scribes and Pharisees?

What is meant by "wo unto you?"

Who were the Scribes and Pharisees?

What are *hypocrites*?

What did they do respecting the kingdom of Heaven?

What is meant here by the kingdom of Heaven?

In what way did they shut it up? Luke xi. 52.

What is meant by their taking away *the key of knowledge*? (Luke.)

What did they do to those who were entering in?

How did they do that?

14. What did he say about their devouring widows' houses?

What is meant by *houses* here?

What is meant by *devouring* them?

In what way did they do it?

What did they make for a pretence?

What is meant by "*a pretence*?"

How long were their prayers?

What did he say they should receive?

What is the meaning of *damnation*?

What is meant by it in 1 Cor. xi. 29. and Rom. xiv. 23?

Why should they receive *such condemnation*?

15. What did he say they would do to make one proselyte?

What is meant by compassing the sea and land?

What is a *proselyte*?

What did they make him when he was gained?

What is meant by "child of hell?"

In what way was he made worse than the Pharisees?

16. What kind of guides did Jesus say the Pharisees were?

What did the Scribes and Pharisees say of him who should swear by the temple?

What was the temple?

What is meant by "it is nothing?"

What did they say of him who should swear by the gold of the temple?

What is meant by the *gold of the temple*?

What is meant by "he is a debtor?"

17. What did Jesus ask them respecting the gold and the temple?

What is meant by "the temple sanctifieth the gold?"

18. What did they say of him who should swear by the altar?

What was the altar; where was it placed; of what was it made; and what was its size? 2 Chron. iv. 1.

What did they say of him who should swear by the gift on the altar?

What was the gift on the altar?

19. What did Jesus ask them respecting the altar, and the gift?

Why is the altar the greatest?

20. What did Jesus say of him that swore by the altar?

21. What did he say of him who swore by the temple?

Who dwelt in the temple? 1 Kings viii. 10. 13.

Why was it said that God dwelt in the temple?

In what part of the temple did he dwell? 2 Kings xix. 15. Ps. lxxx. Isa. xxvii. 16.

What is meant by his dwelling "between the cherubims?"

Ps. lxxx. 1. Ans. The visible symbol of his presence—the *cloud—the shechinah*, remained between the cherubims in the most holy place over the ark. 1 Kings vi. 23—28. viii. 10. 13.

22. What did Jesus say of him who should swear by Heaven?

What is the throne of God? Matt. v. 34.

Why is it called his throne ?

How does it appear that he that swears by Heaven swears by God ?

§ *The subject continued.*

23. What did Jesus say about their paying tithes ?

What are tithes ?

For what were they to be paid ? Num. xviii. 20—24.

Deut. xiv. 22—24. 28, 29.

What are *mint, anise, and cummin* ?

What did the law require them to pay tithes of ? Deut. xiv. 22.

Were mint, anise, and cummin included in the law ?

Why did the Pharisees pay tithes of *them* ?

What did they omit ?

What is *judgment* ; what is *mercy*—what is *faith* ?

What did Jesus say they ought to have done ?

24. What kind of guides did he say they were ?

What did they do ?

What is a *gnat* ? *Ans.* The almost invisible animalcule existing in wines or vinegar.

What is a *camel* ?

What is denoted by them here ?

What is meant by straining *at* a gnat ? *Ans.* It should have been translated strain *out* a gnat, &c.

What is meant by this verse ?

25. What did he say about their making clean the outside of the cup and the platter ?

What is meant by a *cup* and *platter* ?

What did he say was within ?

What are extortion and excess ?

What truth did Jesus intend to teach here ?

26. What did he tell the “blind Pharisee” to do ?

How would the outside be clean if that which was within was cleansed ?

What kind of *conduct* did he require by this ?

27. What did he say the Scribes and Pharisees were like ?

How were sepulchres made ?

Why were they "whited?" See Num. xix. 16.

How did they appear outward ?

What was within them ?

How did the conduct of the Pharisees resemble these ?

28. How did he say the Scribes and Pharisees appeared to men ?

What did he say they were full of within ?

29. What did he say that they did to the tombs of the Prophets ?

What prophets does he here refer to ?

Why did they build them ?

What did they do to the sepulchres of the righteous ?

What was it to *garnish* them ?

Why was all this done ?

30. What did they say ?

31. What did Jesus say they were witness to ?

What is meant by their being witnesses *unto themselves* ?

How were they witnesses of that ?

What is meant by their being children of those who had killed the prophets ?

32. What did he tell them to do ?

What is meant by filling up the measure of their fathers ?

33. What did Jesus call them ?

Why did he call them serpents ? See Gen. iii. 1—5.

What is meant by a generation of vipers ?

In what way did they resemble serpents and vipers ?

What did Jesus ask them ?

What is meant by the damnation of hell ?

34. What did Jesus say he would send unto them ?

Whom did he mean by *prophets, wise men and scribes*?

What did he say they would do to them?

Is there any evidence that any were killed? Acts vii. 59
xii. 1, 2.

Is there any evidence that any were crucified?

What is meant by *scourging*?

Were any of the disciples of Christ scourged? Acts xxii.
19, 24. 2 Cor. xi. 24, 25.

What is meant by persecuting?

Was this ever done?

35. What did he say should come upon them?

What is meant when it is said that "righteous blood"
should come upon them?

What is meant by "the earth" in this place?

Who was Abel? Gen. iv. 8.

Who was Zecharias the son of Barachias? 2 Cor. xxvi.
20, 21.

Where was Zecharias slain?

What is meant by the phrase "whom ye slew?"

36. When did Jesus say these things should
come upon them?

How long after this was Jerusalem destroyed?

37. What did he say of Jerusalem?

What had the people of Jerusalem done?

What did Jesus say he would have often done?

38. What did he say of their house?

What is meant by their house?

39. What did he then say to them?

Who was meant by "he that cometh in the name of the
Lord?"

What is the meaning of this verse?

CHAPTER XXIV.

§ *Jesus foretells the destruction of the temple as he takes a final leave of it, and teaches his disciples what would be the signs of his coming.*

= Where else are the predictions in this chapter recorded? Mark xiii. Luke xxi. 5—38.

1. Where did Jesus go?

To what place was he going? v. 3.

Who came to him?

For what did they come to him?

What did they say? (Mark.)

What did they mean by the *buildings* of the temple?

What did they speak of the *stones* of the temple? (Mark.)

What was the size and appearance of those stones?

2. What did Jesus say to them?

What is meant by the word *verily*?

When and by whom was Jerusalem destroyed?

Who has given an account of it? *Ans.* Josephus?

What evidence is there that this prophecy was fully accomplished?

What proof was there in it of the particular providence of God? *Ans.* The temple was burnt contrary to the will of the Roman commander.

3. Where did he sit?

Where was the mount of Olives?

Who came unto him?

Which of the disciples came? (Mark xiii. 3.)

What did they ask him?

What is meant by "the sign of thy coming?"

4. What did Jesus answer?

5. Who did he say should come in his name?

What is meant by their *coming in his name*?

What did he say they would do?

Why would those false Christs come *at that time*?

Is there any evidence that any did appear?

6. Of what did he say they should hear?

Were there any wars at that time?

What are *rumors of wars*?

Are any such *rumors* mentioned in history?

What did he tell them not to be when they heard of these?

Why were they not to be troubled?

What did he mean by "the end is not yet?"

7. What did he say about nation rising against nation?

What did he say there should be?

What are *famines*?

Are any mentioned in history as occurring at that time?
Acts xi. 28.

What are *pestilences*?

Did any happen at that time?

What are *earthquakes*?

Are any recorded as having taken place in that time?

8. What did he say these should be?

9. What did Jesus say they would do to the disciples?

To what would they be delivered up? Mark xiii. 9.
Luke xxi. 12.

What is meant by *councils*? (Mark xiii. 9.)

Were any brought before councils? Acts iv. 5, 6, 7.

What are *Synagogues*? Mark xiii. 9.

What was said about their being *beaten*, and *imprisoned*, and *brought before kings*, &c? Mark xiii. 9.

Were any *beaten*? Acts xvi. 23. 2 Cor. xi. 24.

Were any put in prison? Acts iv. 3. xvi. 24.

Were any brought before rulers and kings? Acts xviii. 12. xxiv. 24. xxv. 23.

What did he say about their being killed?

Was this fulfilled? Acts vii. 59. xii. 2.

When they were delivered up, what did he promise them? Luke xxi. 14, 15.

Is there any evidence that this was fulfilled? Acts vi. 10. xxiv. 25.

By whom did he say they should be hated?

Why should they be hated?

What is meant by their being hated *for his name's sake*?

10. What did he say of *many*?

What is it to be *offended*?

What did he say they would do?

What is meant by their *betraying one another*?

Why would they do this?

By whom would they be betrayed? Luke xxi. 16.

Is it meant that real christians would betray and hate one another, or hypocrites only?

11. Who did he say should arise?

What would they do?

What are *false Prophets*?

Is there any evidence that such prophets appeared during the siege? Josephus' Jewish War, book 6, ch. 5.

12. What did he say should abound?

What is meant here by *iniquity*?

What effect would this iniquity have on many?

What is meant by *waxing cold*?

How would the iniquity produce this?

13. What did he say of those that should endure unto the end?

What is meant by the *end* here?

What is meant by their being saved?

What does Luke add? Ch. xxi. 18.

What is meant by *a hair of the head shall not perish*? (Luke.)

What did he command them respecting *patience*? Luke xxi. 19.

What is meant by *their possessing their souls in their patience*? (Luke.)

§ *The subject continued.*

14. Where did he say the Gospel should be preached?

Is there any evidence that this was done? Col. i. 6. 23. Rom. i. 8. Gal. i. 17. Rom. xv. 19. 24. 28. 1 Peter i. 1 James i. 1.

Why did he say it should be preached to all nations?

What is meant by its being a witness unto them?

What did he say should be then?

What is meant by the "end?"

15. What did Jesus say they would see?

What is meant by *the abomination of desolation*? Luke xxi. 20.

Who had spoken of it?

Where is it recorded? Dan. ix. 26, 27. xi. 31. xii. 11.

Why were the Roman armies called *the abomination of desolation*?

Where did he say it would stand?

What is meant by the holy place? Matth. iv. 5.

Is there any evidence that this was fulfilled? Josephus' Jewish Wars, B. 6. ch. 6.

What does Matthew say to him that readeth?

What *reading* does he refer to here? *Ans.* The prophecy of Daniel.

16. What did Jesus say that those in Judea should then do?

Why should those in *Judea* escape? *Ans.* Because the city being destroyed desolation would come also unto other parts of *Judea*.

Why should they flee into the *mountains*? 1 Sam. xiii: 6. xxii. 1. 2 Sam. xxiii. 13. Josh. x. 16.

17. What did he say of him that should be on the house-top?

In what way were the roofs of houses made in Judea?

For what were they commonly used?

Why should he not take any thing out of the house?

18. What did he say of him in the field?

What is meant here by *clothes*?

What is meant by his not coming back to take them?

Why should it not be done?

20. For what did he direct them to pray?

Why should they pray that their flight should not be in the winter?

Why should they pray that it should not be on the Sabbath-day?

Was it lawful to travel on the Sabbath-day? Ex. xvi. 29.

What was a Sabbath-day's journey?

Were the gates of cities closed or open on the Sabbath-day? Neh. xiii. 19—22.

When calamities are coming upon us, is it lawful to pray that they may be mitigated? See also Luke xxiii. 42.

Is there any evidence that when the calamities came up-

on Jerusalem any of the people fled and escaped?
Josephus' Jew. Wars, B. ii. Ch. 19. § 6. Ch. 20. § 1.

21. What did Jesus say there should be then?

What is meant by *tribulation*?

Had there ever been any thing like it before?

Will there ever be any thing like it yet?

In what did that tribulation consist? Luke xxi. 24.

What is meant by "until the times of the Gentiles be fulfilled?" (Luke.)

What is meant by their falling *by the edge of the sword*? (Luke.)

How many were destroyed in the siege of Jerusalem?

How many were led captive into other nations?

22. What did Jesus say would take place except those days should be shortened?

What is meant by "no flesh should be saved?"

For whose sake, would those days be shortened?

What is the meaning of the word *elect*?

Who are meant here by the elect? 1 Peter i. 2. Rom. i. 7. Eph. i. 4. 1 Thess. i. 4.

Why were they called the elect? 2 Thess. ii. 13. 1 Peter i. 2. Rom. viii. 30.

Is there any evidence that those days were shortened? Josephus, B. i. Ch. 12, § 1.

23. What did he tell them, if any should say, lo here is Christ?

Why would many then claim to be the Messiah?

Why should not the disciples believe them?

24. Who did he say would arise?

What were *false christs*?

What were *false prophets*?

What would they do?

What are *signs and wonders*?

What would they do if it were possible?

Why would it not be possible?

Is there any evidence that such persons appeared, and that such wonders were done?

25. What did Jesus say he had told them ?
 What did he tell them to do ? Mark xiii. 23.
26. If they should say, behold he is in the
 desert, what did Jesus command them ?
 Whom did they mean by saying *he is* in the desert ?
 Why would any say he is in *the desert* ?
 Where else would they say he was ?
 What is meant by *secret chambers* ?
 What were they to do when told that he was
 in the secret chambers ?
27. How did he say the coming of the Son
 of man would be ?
 What is meant here by the coming of the Son of man ?
 In what way would his coming be like the lightning ?
 Does this denote the *quarter* from which he would come,
 or the *manner* of his coming ?
 What is commonly represented by *lightning* ? *Ans.*
 Rapidity and suddenness. Luke x. 18. Zech. ix. 14.
28. What did he say would be gathered
 where the carcase was ?
 What is a *carcase* ?
 What is denoted by it here ?
 What are denoted by the *Eagles* ?
 This verse is introduced by the word "for;" in what way
 is it a *reason* for what was said in the preceding verse ?

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§ *The same subject continued.*

29. What did he say should be immediately
 after the tribulation of those days ?
 What is denoted by the sun's being darkened, &c. ?
 What are those figures used to denote in the scriptures ?
 Isa. xiii. 10. xxiv. 23. xxxiv. 4. l. 3. lx. 19, 20. Eze.
 xxxii. 7. Joel iii. 15.
 What does Luke add to this description of calamities ?
 (xxi. 25.)
 What is meant by *distress of nations with perplexity* ?
 (Luke.)
 What is denoted by *the waves of the sea roaring* ? (Luke.)

- What is meant by *men's hearts failing them for fear?* (Luke.)
30. What does Jesus say should then appear in heaven?
- What is meant by the sign of the Son of man?
- Who is the Son of man?
- Does he refer here to the destruction of Jerusalem or the end of the world? v. 3.
- What will be the sign, or the evidence of his coming at the end of the world? 1 Thess. iv. 16. Luke xxi. 27. Matt. xxvi. 64. Acts i. 11.
- What would the tribes of the earth then do?
- Who are meant by the tribes of the earth?
- Why would the tribes or people of Judea mourn?
- Why will the people of the world mourn at the day of judgment? Zech. xii. 12. Rev. i. 7. John xix. 37.
- Whom should they then see?
- To what *coming* does this refer?
- How would he come? See also Acts i. 11.
- What is meant by the clouds of Heaven?
- How did he ascend to Heaven? Acts i. 9.
- What is meant by his coming *with power*?
- How would his *power* be manifested in regard to Jerusalem?
- How will his power be manifested at the day of judgment? 2 Peter iii. 7. 10. 12. John v. 29, 30. 1 Cor. xv. 52. 1 Thess. iv. 17. Matt. xxv. 34. 41. 46.
- What is meant by *great glory*?
- How will his glory be manifested at the day of judgment? Matt. xxvi. 64. xxv. 31. Acts i. 11.
31. Whom did Jesus say he would send?
- What is the meaning of the word *angel*? Heb. i. 14. Luke vii. 24. ix. 52. (Greek.) Ps. civ. 4.
- To what does this refer, the destruction of Jerusalem, or the end of the world?
- How would the angels come?
- What is a trumpet?
- What was its use among the Jews? Lev. xxv. 9. Num. x. 2. Judges iii. 27.
- How is the end of the world elsewhere described? 1 Thess. iv. 16. 1 Cor. xv. 52.

What is intended to be denoted by the *sounding* of the trumpet at the end of the world? *Ans.* The *assembling* of the nations together for the judgment?

What is meant by a *great* sound of a trumpet? *Ans.* In times of peace, when the people were assembled the trumpet was blown *softly*. In war, and calamities, it was with a *deeper, greater* sound.

Here it denotes the *greatness, solemnity* and *grandeur* of the judgment?

What did he say the angels would do?

To what does this refer?

Who are meant by *the elect*?

From what place would they gather them?

What is denoted by the *four winds*? Eze. xxxvii. 9. 1 Chron. ix. 24. Isa. xliii. 5, 6.

What is meant by the phrase "from one end of Heaven to the other?" See Mark xiii. 27. Ps. xix. 1—7. Deut. iv. 32.

32. What did Jesus then tell them to learn?

What is meant here by *a parable*?

Of what were they to learn a parable?

Were there probably any fig-trees near them?

How did they know that summer was nigh?

33. When they saw all those things, what did he say they would know?

What did he mean by *all these things*?

What was near? (Luke xxi. 28. 31.)

What is meant by their redemption being near, and the kingdom of Heaven being at hand? (Luke.)

34. When did he say those things should be fulfilled?

What is meant here by *a generation*? Matt. xvi. 28.

How long after this was Jerusalem destroyed?

If the prophecy was fulfilled *then*, how can it have reference also to the day of judgment?

35. What did he say should pass away?

What should not pass away?

What is meant by this verse?

36. What did he say of *that day and hour*?

What is meant by *that day and hour*?

Who *did* know of it?

Who does he say did not know of it besides men and angels? (Mark xiii. 32.)

If Christ was divine, how could it be said that he did not *know* the time of the destruction of Jerusalem?

Ans. It may mean, either, that he did *not make it known*, as the word *know* means in 1 Cor. ii. 2, or that he did not know it *as a man*, in his *human nature*. See Luke ii. 52; also John iii. 13, where is a similar passage.

37. How did he say the coming of the Son of man should be?

Who was *Noe*? Gen. vi. vii. viii. ix.

What is meant by his coming being like the days of Noah?

38. In the days before the flood what were they doing?

Had they been forewarned that this would come upon them? Gen. vi. 8.

Is there any reason to believe that Noah warned them of the destruction that was coming? 2 Peter ii. 5.

Why did he prepare an ark? Heb. xi. 7.

What was denoted by their living in this manner?

39. What swept them away?

How shall the coming of the Son of man be?

What is meant by "they knew not?"

40. Who did he say would be in the field?

What did he say of them?

What is meant by one's being *taken*?

What did he intend to signify by this in regard to the suddenness of his coming?

41. Who did he say would be grinding at the mill?

What did he say of them?

How were mills in the East constructed?

By whom was grinding commonly done? See Ex. xi. 5. Job. xxxi. 10. Isa. xlvii. 2. Judges xvi. 21.

42. What did Jesus tell them to do?

What is it to *watch* ?

Why did he tell them to watch ?

43. What did he tell them to know ?

What is meant by the *good man* of the house ? Matt. xx. 2.

What is meant by "in what watch ?"

What is meant by a *thief* ? Luke x. 30.

What is meant by *breaking up* his house ?

In what way will Jesus return to judgment ? 1 Thess. v.

2. Peter iii. 10. Rev. iii. 3. xvi. 5.

What is meant in those places by his coming as a thief ?

Ans. Suddenly.

44. What did Jesus tell them to do ?

Why should they be ready ?

For what should they be ready ? (Luke xxi. 36.)

About what did he tell them to take heed in view of that day ? (Luke xxi. 34.)

How did he say that day should come upon them ? (Luke xxi. 35.)

What is meant by its coming *as a snare* ? Luke xxi. 35.

Ans. Suddenly.

45. What did Jesus then ask respecting a faithful and wise servant ?

Whom did he intend to represent by a faithful servant ?

Where had his lord placed him ?

What is meant by the word *lord* here ? *Ans.* Master

Who is the Lord and Master of preachers of the Gospel ?

John xiii. 13, 14. Matt. xxiii. 10.

What is represented here by "*household* ?"

Why was he made ruler over the household ?

What is meant here by "meat ?"

What is intended by "due season ?"

Who are appointed over the church, the family of Christ ?

1 Thess. v. 12, 13. 1 Cor. iii. 5. iv. 1, 2. xii. 28.

What is their duty in regard to the church ? John xxi.

15—17. Acts xx. 28. 1 Cor. iv. 1, 2.

46. What did he say of that servant when his

Lord should come and find him so doing ?

What is meant by *blessed* ?

47. What did Jesus say his Lord would do to him ?

What was denoted by making him ruler over all his goods ?

48, 49. What did he say that evil servant might say in his heart ?

What is meant by "say in his heart ?"

What is meant by "my Lord delayeth his coming ?"

What would that evil servant do ?

What is denoted by this conduct of the wicked servant ?

50. When would that lord of that servant come ?

51. What would he do with him ?

What is meant by cutting him asunder ?

Was this punishment ever practised ? Dan. ii. 5. iii. 29.
2 Sam. xii. 31. 1 Sam. xv. 33. 1 Kings iii. 25. Heb.
xi. 37.

With whom would he appoint his portion ?

Who are *hypocrites* ?

What should be there ?

What is denoted by this treatment of the wicked servant, in regard to unfaithful ministers ?

CHAPTER XXV.

§ *The Parable of the ten Virgins.*

1. To what did our Saviour say the kingdom of Heaven should be likened ?

What is meant here by the kingdom of Heaven ? See Matt. xxiv. 36—44.

What is meant by its *being likened* ?

To what is the union of Christ to his church compared in Scripture ? Eph. v. 25—32. Rev. xix. 7. xxi. 9.

Why is this comparison used ?

What is represented by the ten virgins ? 2 Cor. xi. 2. Lam. i. 15. ii. 13.

What is a bridegroom ?

Who is represented here by the bridegroom ? Matt. ix. 15. John iii. 29.

To what custom among the Jews is there allusion here?

2. What is said of these virgins?

What is meant by their being "*wise and foolish*"?

3. What did those who were foolish do?

Why were they foolish in not taking oil?

Who are represented by the foolish virgins? v. 12.
2 Tim. iii. 5.

4. What did the wise virgins do?

Why did they take oil? *Ans.* They knew not the *exact* hour when the bridegroom would come, and they provided for a possible delay.

Who are represented by the wise virgins?

5. While the bridegroom tarried what did they do?

What is represented here by slumbering and sleeping?

Does Christ mean to say here that *all* christians will be careless when he will come? *Ans.* The *circumstances* of a parable are not to be *pressed*, or literally interpreted. They are often mere parts of the *narrative* or *story*, to render the leading truth more striking. All christians are *not* asleep or careless; (1 Thess. v. 4.) and the design of this is to make more impressive the caution in v. 13.

6. What took place at midnight?

By whom was the cry made?

What was said?

In what manner will the Lord Jesus come to judgment?

1 Thess. v. 23. 2 Peter iii. 10. Rev. xvi. 15.

7. What did those virgins then do?

What is meant by trimming their lamps?

"When men find death approaching what do they begin to do?"

8. What did the foolish say unto the wise?

9. What did the wise virgins answer them?

10. What took place while they were gone to buy?

Who went in with him to the marriage?

What is meant here by *the marriage*?

What is represented by this?

What is required that we may be ready to enter into Heaven? Mark xvi. 16. John v. 24. Acts iii. 19. Rev. xxii. 11. 2 Peter iii. 11, 12. 1 Tim. vi. 17—19. 2 Tim. iv. 6, 7, 8.

What was done then?

What is represented by the shutting of the door?

Who does it? Rev. iii. 7.

Will there be any opportunity of repentance after the day of judgment? Rev. xxii. 11. Eccl. ix. 10. xi. 3. Matt. xxv. 46.

11. Who came afterwards?

What did they say?

12. What did the bridegroom say?

What is meant by "I know you not?" See Matt. vii. 23. Ps. i. 6. 2 Tim. ii. 19. 1 Thess. v. 12.

When will it be too late for the wicked to obtain mercy? Luke xiii. 24, 25. Heb. xii. 17.

13. What did Jesus tell them therefore to do?

What is it to watch?

Why should they watch?

What is meant by the coming of the Son of man?

In what respect will his coming be like that of the bridegroom?

In what respect will the condition of the world be like that of the virgins?

What is necessary to prepare us to meet Christ at his coming?

§ 14—§0. *The Parable of the Talents.*

14. What did Jesus say the kingdom of Heaven was like?

What is meant here by the kingdom of Heaven?

In what respect is it like the conduct of this man?

Who is represented by this man? Eph. iv. 8, 11, 12.

Who by the servants?

What are signified by the *goods* which he gave to his servants?

15. How did he distribute his goods?

What did he do then?

What is a talent?

What is represented here by the talents?

What is meant by his giving to each one "according to his several ability?"

Has God made distinctions in the talents of man? 1 Cor. iv. 7. xii. 11—31.

What were the servants to do with those talents?

What are *we* to do with what God gives us? 1 Cor. xii. 7.

16. What did he who had received the five talents do with them?

17. What did he do who had received two?

What is designed to be represented by their trading with them, and making them more?

18. What did he who had received one talent do?

What is represented by his conduct?

What *should* he have done with it?

Why do persons with little learning and feeble abilities ever excuse themselves for not doing much in the cause of religion?

What does the Lord require of them? 2 Cor. viii. 12.

Is such a station to be considered as dishonourable? 1 Cor. xii. 11—31.

What then are they to do?

19. What took place after a long time?

What is represented by this?

What is meant by "reckoning" with them?

Who will come to judge men? 1 Thess. iv. 16. Acts i. 11. xvii. 31.

Whom will he judge? Rom. xiv. 12. 2 Cor. v. 10.

20. What did he who had received the five talents bring?

What did he say?

How had he gained the five other talents? v. 16.

21. What did the lord of that servant say?

What is it to be faithful?

What is meant by his being "ruler over many things?"

What is meant by the "joy of his lord?"

What is represented by this?

What encouragement have christians to be faithful? Gal. vi. 9. Rom. ii. 7. Rev. iii. 21.

What *may be* the feelings of christians in the day of judgment? 1 John ii. 28. iv. 17.

22. What did he who had received two talents say?

23. What did his Lord answer?

24. What did he who had received the one talent do?

What is meant by his lord's being a *hard man*?

What was denoted by his reaping where he had not sown, and gathering where he had not strewed?

How do the wicked view the dealings of God? Eze. xxxiii. 17. xviii. 2. 25.

By what rule will God judge men in regard to their abilities? Luke xii. 48. 2 Cor. viii. 12. 1 Cor. iv. 2.

25. What did the servant say he had done with the talent?

Why was he afraid?

Why did he hide it in the earth?

What ought he to have done with it? v. 17.

What is meant by "thou hast that is thine?"

Upon whom do the wicked lay the blame of unfaithfulness?

What excuses do they make for not doing their duty?

26. What did his lord say to him?

What is the meaning of *slothful*?

How had he shown himself to be a *wicked servant*? v. 24.

How had he shown himself to be *slothful*? v. 25.

Did his lord mean to *admit* that he was an *hard man*?

Ans. He did not. He meant to say if the servant knew or believed he was such, he ought to have acted accordingly, so as to escape punishment.

Will men ever be condemned for neglecting their duty?

See verse 45 of this chapter; Matth. xxi. 30, 31. Luke xii. 47.

27. What did his lord say he ought to have done?

What are *exchangers*?

What is meant here by *usury*?

Why should he have put the money to *the exchangers*?

28. What did the Lord command to be done with the talent of the slothful servant?

29. What did he say of every one that hath? What is meant by every one that *hath*?

What shall be taken away from him that hath not?

What is meant by that? *Ans.* From him that hath been idle, and *hath not* improved his talents, shall be taken away what was committed to him?

30. Where was the unprofitable servant to be cast?

What is represented by this outer darkness? Luke xiii. 28. What lesson are designed to be taught in this parable?

§ *Jesus describes the proceedings of the last day.*

31. Who shall come in his glory at the end of the world?

Who is meant by the Son of man? See Acts xvii. 31.

What is meant by his glory? Acts i. 11. Eph. i. 20—22. 1 Cor. xv. 24, 25. 52.

To what question was this account an answer? Ch. xxiv. 3.

How does it appear that it refers to the last judgment, and not to the destruction of Jerusalem? Ch. xxiv. 3. xxv. 34. 41. 46.

Who shall come with him?

Upon what shall he sit?

What is denoted by his sitting on the throne of his glory? Ps. ix. 8. 9. Isa. vi. 1. Dan. vii. 9, 10.

32. Who shall be gathered before the Son of man?

Why shall they be gathered before him?

What shall take place in regard to the *world* when he shall come? 2 Peter iii. 10. 12. Rev. xxii. 11.

Who shall be first raised up from their graves? 1 Thess. iv. 16.

What shall take place in regard to those who shall be alive when he shall come? 1 Cor. xv. 52—5. 1 Thess. iv. 17.

Will the wicked be raised up also from their graves? John v. 28, 29. Dan. xii. 2. Matt. xiii. 41, 42.

What shall take place in regard to those who are in the sea? Rev. xx. 13.

What shall the Son of man do with the people when gathered before him?

Why will he separate them?

How will he know the characters of each? Rev. ii. 23.

33. Where shall he set the sheep?

Who are meant by the sheep? John x. 7. 11, 15, 16. 27. Ps. c. 3. lxxiv. 1.

What is denoted by being placed on the right hand? *Ans.* Honour, approbation. Eph. i. 20. Ps. cx. 1. Acts ii. 25. 33.

Where shall he place the goats?

Who are meant by the goats? Eze. xxxiv. 17.

Why shall they be placed on the left hand?

34. What shall the King say to those on his right hand?

Who is meant here by the King? Luke xix. 38. John xviii. 37. Rev. xvii. 14. xix. 16.

What is meant by their being *blessed of his Father*?

What is it to *inherit*?

Are christians represented as the heirs of God? Rom. viii. 17. Gal. iv. 6, 7. Heb. i. 14. 1 John iii. 2.

By whom was this kingdom prepared? Matt. x. 23.

What is denoted by the foundation of the world?

Has God any *purpose*, or *plan*, about the individuals who shall be saved? Rom. viii. 29, 30. Eph. i. 4, 5, 11, 12. 2 Thess. ii. 13. 1 Peter i. 2. John vi. 37.

Why are not others saved? John v. 40. Mark xvi. 15, 16. Hosea xiii. 9. Rom. ii. 8, 9. 2 Thess. ii. 11, 12.

35. What shall the King say they had done when he was hungry, thirsty, and a stranger?

What union is represented as existing between Christ and his people? John xv. 4, 5, 6. Eph. iv. 23—32. 1 Cor. vi. 15.

What is implied in this union in reference to future reward? John xiv. 19. Rev. iii. 5. 21. Rom. viii. 17.

How does Christ, therefore, consider favours shown to his people? Matt. x. 40. 42.

How had they given *Christ* meat when he was hungry, &c.? v. 40.

What is the meaning of the word *stranger*?

How was the entertainment of strangers considered among the Eastern people? Gen. xviii. 1—8. Heb. xiii. 2.

36. What had they done when he was naked, sick, and in prison?

What is meant in the New Testament by being naked?

Ans. Poorly clad; or with only the *under* garment on. Matt. v. 40. Acts xix. 16. Mark xiv. 51, 52. Job. xxii. 6. Isa. lviii. 7.

37, 38, 39. How shall the righteous answer the King?

What will be indicated by that answer? See Luke xvii. 10.

40. What shall the King answer and say to them?

Who are meant by the least of his brethren? Heb. ii. 11. Matt. xii. 50.

Will the righteous be saved by their works? Luke xvii. 10. Rom. iii. 20.

Why will their good works be mentioned then at the day of judgment? Mark ix. 41. 1 John iii. 14. 17. James ii. 1—5.

41. What will he say to them on the left hand?

What is meant by their being *cursed*?

What is meant by *everlasting fire*?

Who are meant by the Devil and his angels?

Why was this place prepared for the Devil? Jude 6. Rev. xii 8, 9.

42, 43. What does he tell them of their conduct when he was hungry, thirsty, a stranger, naked, sick, and in prison?

44. How will the wicked answer him?

What spirit will be evinced by this answer?

45. What will the Judge answer them?

Whom does he mean by "one of the least of these?"

What will the neglect of duty prove? 1 John iii. 17.

Will the wicked be condemned *only* for the neglect of duty? Rom. ii. 9. Col. iii. 5, 6. 1 Cor. vi. 9, 10.

Rev. xxi. 8. Ps. ix. 17.

Why will their neglect of duty be brought forward particularly at the day of judgment?

Will the heathen world be there also? v. 32. John v. 28, 29. Rev. xx. 12, 13.

How can they be justly condemned who have never heard of Christ? Rom. i. 19. 32. ii. 12.

46. Into what shall the wicked go away?

What is meant by the word *punishment*?

What evidence is there that Christ meant to declare that the sufferings of the wicked would have no end?

What is the meaning of the word here translated *everlasting* in other places? Matt. xviii. 8. xix. 16. Mark iii. 29. Rom. ii. 7. Heb. v. 9.

How is the punishment of the wicked represented in other places? 2 Thess. i. 7, 8, 9. Luke xvi. 26. Rev. xiv. 11. Ps. ix. 17. Isa. xxxiii. 14. Mark xvi. 16. John iii. 36.

Into what shall the righteous enter?

What is meant by life eternal? John iii. 16. 2 Tim. i. 10.

CHAPTER XXVI.

§ 1. *The transactions of the fourth day of the week in which Jesus was crucified.*

= 1—16. Where else is this account recorded? Mark xiv. 1—11. Luke xxii. 1—6. John xii. 1—7.

1, 2. When Jesus had finished those sayings what did he say to his disciples?

What sayings are referred to here? Chap. xxiv. xv.

What was the feast of the Passover? Ex. xii.

Why was the name *Passover* given to it? Ex. xii. 13.
At what time in the year and how long was it kept? Ex.
xii. 15—20. xxiii. 15.

What other name was given to it, and why? (Mark and
Luke.) Ex. xii. 18. Lev. xxiii. 6.

What were the ceremonies of the Passover? Ex. xii.
1—6. Deut. xvi. 2. 5, 6. Ex. xii. 7.

Of what was the Passover typical? John xix. 36. 1 Cor.
v. 7.

What is meant by "*is betrayed?*"

What is it to be crucified?

Did Jesus mean to say that they had not known that be-
fore, or did he then first inform them of it?

3. Who assembled together?

What was that assembly commonly called?

Where did they assemble?

What was the office of High Priest? Ex. xxviii.

How long did the High Priest continue in office accord-
ing to the law?

For how long a time had Caiaphas received the office?
John xi. 31.

4. What did they do when assembled to-
gether?

What is meant by "*subtily?*"

5. What did they say?

What is meant by the *feast-day*? *Ans.* The time of the
continuance of the feast—seven days.

Why were they afraid of a tumult among the people?

How many people often assembled at the feast of the
Passover? *Ans.* Sometimes three millions.

How did *the people* regard Jesus?

Why was there need of *subtily* in taking him?

6, 7. When Jesus was in Bethany, what
took place?

In whose house was he?

Where was Bethany?

Who were dwelling with Simon? (John xii. 1, 2, 3.)

How long was this before the Passover? (John xii. 1.)

What did they make for Jesus there? (John xii. 2.)

7. Who came unto him then?

What was the name of the woman? (John.)

What had she?

What is alabaster?

For what purpose were boxes made of alabaster chiefly used?

What do Mark and John say this ointment was?

What is *spikenard*? (Mark and John.)

For what is the ointment distinguished? Cant. i. 12.

What is meant by its being very precious?

Of how much value was this? (John xii. 5.)

How much did this box of ointment weigh? John xii. 3.

How much was a *pound*? (John.)

What did she do with this?

Where does *John* say she poured it?

How can these two accounts be reconciled?

Why does *John* mention particularly that she poured it on his feet?

Where was he sitting?

In what posture did they take their meals?

What effect did this produce in the house? (John xii. 3.)

8. When the disciples saw it how did they feel?

What is meant by their having *indignation*?

What did they say?

Which *one* of the disciples *expressed* the indignation? (John.)

Why did *Judas* say this? (John xii. 6.)

What was meant by the *bag* that *Judas* bore? (John.)

Was it any concern of *Judas'* what *Mary* did with the ointment?

Have Christians a right now to dispose of their property to honour their Lord?

How does the avaricious world regard money given for the honour of the Saviour, and the spread of the gospel?

9. What did they say might have been done with this ointment?

For *how much* might it have been sold? (Mark, John.)

How much is three hundred pence? *Ans.* About \$42.

10. When *Jesus* understood it what did he say to them?

What is meant by their *troubling* the woman ?

What did he say she had done ?

In what respect was this a *good work* ?

11. Whom did he say they had always with them ?

What is meant by their having the poor *with them always* ?

What is the duty of christians in regard to the poor ? Ps. xli. 1. Pro. xiv. 21. xxix. 7. Gal. ii. 10. Matt. xxv. 35, 36.

Whom did he say they had not always with them ?

What is meant by his not being with them always ?

12. In pouring the ointment on his body, what did he say she had done it for ?

Is it probable that Mary *intended* it to prepare him for his burial ?

What is meant by its having been done for his burial ?

In what way were the Jews accustomed to prepare bodies for burial ? Gen. 1. 2. 26. Luke xxiii. 56.

13. What did he say should be told of this woman ?

How far should it be told ?

Why should it be told ?

What is meant by its being told "for a memorial of her ?"

Why should the good deeds of christians be made known ? Matt. v. 16.

14. Who went then to the chief Priests ?

Who induced or tempted Judas to betray his Lord ? (Luke xxii. 3.)

Who is *Satan* ? (Luke.)

What is meant by his entering into Judas ? (Luke.)

To whom did he go beside the Chief Priests ? (Luke xii. 4.)

Who were the *captains* ? (Luke.) See Acts iv. 1.

Why did Judas also go to them ?

15. What did Judas say to them ?

What did they do ?

What is meant by their *covenanting* with him ?

Did they pay him the money then or only promise it ? Mark xiv. 11.)

Did he *ever* receive it? Matt. xxvii. 3. Acts i. 18.
 How much did the thirty pieces of silver amount to?
 Why was this sum probably fixed on? *Ans.* It was the
 price of a *slave* and it showed their *contempt* of Jesus.
 See Ex. xxi. 32.

16. From that time what did Judas do ?

What is meant here by *opportunity*? See Luke xxii. 6.
 What is meant by *betraying* him?
 What was the *guilt* of doing this?

§ *Jesus prepares to keep the Passover. He sits down with the twelve. He institutes the Lord's Supper. He foretells the fall of Peter.*

= 17—19. Where else is this narrative recorded? Mark xiv. 12—16. Luke xxii. 7—13.

Who came to Jesus on the first day of the feast of unleavened bread ?

What is meant by the feast of unleavened bread ?

How long did it continue? Ex. xii. 15.

What did the disciples ask Jesus ?

What was meant here by the *Passover*? John xviii. 28.
 Num. ix. 11.

What is meant by *eating the Passover*?

In what sense is Christ called *our Passover* in 1 Cor. v. 7 ?

18. What did Jesus say ?

What city was meant here ?

To which of the disciples did he say this ? (Luke.)

How were they directed to find the man to whom they were to go ? (Luke and Mark.)

How could Jesus know that one bearing a pitcher of water would meet them ? (Mark and Luke.)

Is it probable that Jesus had been acquainted with the man before ?

Why was not his *name* or place of residence distinctly pointed out? *Ans.* Probably to conceal it from *Judas* that he might not take that opportunity to betray him, and prevent their keeping the Passover.

What did Jesus direct his disciples to say to the man ?

Who was meant by *the master* ?

What is meant by the word *master* ? *Ans. Teacher.*

Did Jesus desire that this name should be given him ?

See Matth. xxiii. 8. 10.

What is meant by "my time is at hand" ?

Why did Jesus probably send *to this man* to make ready for him ?

What did Jesus say the man would show them ? (Luke, Mark.)

What is meant by its being *furnished* ? (Mark, Luke.)

19. What did the disciples do ?

What is meant by their *making ready* the Passover ?

20. When the even was come what did he do ?

What is meant here by *even* ?

At what time was the passover usually eaten ? Ex. xii. 8.

What is meant by his *sitting* down ?

= 21—24. Where else is this foretelling that Judas would betray him recorded ? Mark xiv. 18—21. Luke xxii. 21—23. John xiii. 21, 22.

21. As they did eat, what did Jesus say ?

Before Jesus said this how did he feel ? (John.)

Why was he troubled in spirit ? (John.)

What is meant by his *testifying* ? (John.)

22. How did the disciples feel when he said that ?

What did they do ? (John xiii. 22.)

What did they say ?

What was evinced by their saying that ?

Which of them spoke *last* ? v. 25.

Why probably did not Judas inquire with the rest ?

Do those conscious of guilt commonly attempt to conceal it ?

23. What did Jesus answer ?

What was meant here by *the dish* ?

Whom did he mean to denote by him who dipped his hand with him in the dish ?

Who was leaning then on Jesus' bosom ? (John xiii. 23.)

What did Peter request him to ask of Jesus ? (John xiii. 24.)

What did Jesus answer ? (John xiii. 26.)

What did Judas do when he had received the sop? (John xiii. 30.)

Was Judas probably present at the Lord's supper?

24. How did Jesus say the Son of man should go?

What is meant by his going? See Ps. xxxix. 13. Gen. xv. 2.

Where was this written of him? Compare Ps. xli. 9. with John xiii. 18. See also Dan. ix. 26, 27. Isa. liii. 4-9.

How does *Luke* say he would go? xxii. 22.

What is meant by its being *determined*? (Luke.)

If this was determined how could Judas and the Jews be guilty? See Acts ii. 23.

What did Jesus say of that man by whom he would be betrayed?

What is meant by its being good for him, &c.?

Does this prove that Judas will be eternally punished?

25. What did Judas then say?

What did Jesus answer?

What is meant by "thou hast said?" Compare v. 64. of this chap. with Mark xiv. 62.

= 26-30. Where else is this recorded? Mark xiv. 22.

—24. Luke xxii. 15-20. 1 Cor. xi. 23-25.

26. As they were eating what did Jesus do?

What did Jesus say just before this? (Luke xxii. 15.)

What is meant by "with desire I have desired?" (Luke.)

What kind of bread was this which they were using?

In what form were the loaves made? *Ans.* Thin, so as to be easily broken.

What is meant by his *blessing it*? Compare Luke ix. 16. with John vi. 11.

Were the Jews in the habit of commonly asking a blessing on such occasions?

What did Jesus do with the bread?

What did he say when he gave it to them?

When he said "this is my body," did he mean that it was *really* his body, or that it *represented it*? Compare Math. xiii. 37. Gen. xli. 26. John xv. 5.

In what way did that *represent* his body?

What do Paul and Luke add that he said on that occasion? 1 Cor. xi. 24. Luke xxii. 19.

What is meant by "doing it in remembrance of him?" (Luke. 1 Cor.)

What is therefore the design of the Lord's supper?

27. What did Jesus do after he had given them the bread?

What did he say to them?

28. What did he say it was?

What did he mean when he said *this is my blood*? (See Luke.)

In what sense was the *cup his blood*?

What is meant by its being the blood of the *New Testament*? *Ans.* The blood by which the *new covenant* or compact which God was about to make with man was *ratified* or confirmed, in allusion to the ancient way of making compacts by slaying a victim.

What was the old covenant, and how was it ratified? See Ex. xxiv. 8.

For whom did he say his blood was shed?

What is denoted here by his *blood*? Compare Gen. ix. 4. Lev. xvii. 14.

What is meant by its being shed *for* the remission of sins?

In what way does the death of Christ avail to the pardon of sins?

Did Jesus die *in the place* of sinners? John i. 29. Eph. v. 2. 1 John ii. 2. Isa. liii. 10.

Is there any other way of being saved but by the merits of his blood? Acts iv. 12. 1 Cor. iii. 11.

29. What did Jesus further say?

What is meant by the *fruit of the vine*?

What is meant by his Father's kingdom?

What is meant by drinking it *new* there?

In what sense will Jesus drink it with his followers there?

30. When they had sung an hymn what did they do?

What was the hymn which they sang on such occasions?

Ans. The 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118th Psalms.
— 31—35.—*Jesus foretells the fall of Peter.* Where else is this recorded? Mark xiv. 26—31. Luke xxii. 31—34. John xiii. 36—38.

31. What did Jesus then say unto them ?

What is meant by their *being offended* in him ?

What was the *occasion* of his saying this ? John xiii. 37, 38.

What did Jesus say was written ?

Where is this written ? Zach. xiii. 7.

Who is represented by the pronoun "I" as smiting the shepherd ?

In what senses did *God* smite the Lord Jesus ? *Ans.* In *giving him up* to be smitten by the Jews and Romans.

(Rom. viii. 32.—Compare Ex. iv. 21. with Ex. viii. 15.)

And 2, by *forsaking* him in the hour of death to suffer for sin alone. (Mark xv. 34.)

Who is meant by the Shepherd ? John x. 11. 14.

Who are meant commonly by *the sheep* in the Scriptures ?

Ps. c. 3. John x. 14.

Who are meant *here* ?

Was this fulfilled ? See v. 56 of this chapter.

32. Where did Jesus say he would go when he was risen ?

Where is *Galilee* ?

Is there any evidence this was fulfilled ? Matt. xxviii. 16.

33. What did Peter answer and say ?

Why did Peter say this ?

Was there any impropriety in his saying it ?

34. What did Jesus say to Peter ?

At what time of the night was this spoken ?

What did he mean by denying him ? (Luke.)

How many times do Mark and Luke say the cock would crow ?

How can this be reconciled with Matthew ?

Was this accomplished ? See v. 74.

35. What did Peter reply ?

Who else said this ?

In what way should *we* guard against such a fall ? 1 Cor. x. 12.

§ *Christ's agony in the Garden. Judas betrays him.*

36—45.—Where else is the account of the agony in the garden recorded ? Mark xiv. 32—42. Luke xxii. 39—

46. John xviii. 1.

36. To what place did Jesus then come?

What does John call this place?

What was meant by a *garden*? (John.)

Where was the brook Cedron? (John.)

Had Jesus been accustomed to retire to that place? (Luke. John xviii. 2.)

Where was the garden of Gethsemane situated?

When he came into the garden what did he say to his disciples?

When he came to the garden what did he charge them? Luke xxii. 40.

What did he mean by entering into *temptation*? (Luke.)

37. Whom did he take with him?

What were the names of the two sons of Zebedee? Matt. x. 2.

On what other occasions had he taken these three disciples with him? Luke viii. 51. Matt xvii. 1.

How did the Lord Jesus begin to feel?

What is meant by his feeling "very heavy"?

Why was this? Isa. liii. 4.

38. What did he say to the three disciples?

What is meant by being sorrowful unto death?

Whose sins caused this sorrow unto death? Isa. liii. 4.

How should *we* feel because he suffered thus for us? Zech. xii. 10.

39. What did Jesus do?

How far did he go? (Luke.)

Why did he fall on his face?

Was this posture ever used while in earnest prayer? Num. xvi. 22. 2 Chron. xx. 18. Neh. viii. 6.

Luke says (xxii. 41.) "he *kneeled down* and prayed;" how can this be reconciled with what Matthew says?

Ans. He *first kneeled* in the usual posture of prayer, and then, pressed down with the weight of sorrow, he fell prostrate with his face on the ground.

What did Jesus say?

What did he mean by "if it be possible"?

What did he mean by *this cup*? Matt. xx. 22. Ps. lxxv. 8.

What did he say concerning the will of his Father?

What did he mean by "*my will*"?

What should we learn from this?

Why should we desire that the will of God, and not ours, should be done?

40. When he came to his disciples how did he find them?

Why were they sleeping? (Luke xxii. 45.)

What is meant by their sleeping *for sorrow*? *Ans.* On account of their sorrow; or their sorrow caused sleep.

Is this evidence of their feeling an interest in his sufferings, or not? *Ans.* It was proof of the deepest interest.

Dr. Rush says he has often witnessed sleep in mothers, caused by grief, immediately after the death of a child.

What did he say to Peter?

Why did he speak particularly to Peter? See v. 35.

41. What did Jesus tell his disciples to do?

What is it to watch?

What is meant here by *temptation*?

What trials were coming on them?

What is meant here by their *entering into temptation*?

What else did Jesus say to his disciples?

What did he mean by that?

42. What did Jesus then do?

What did he say in his second prayer?

43. In what condition did he find his disciples when he returned?

44. What did Jesus do then?

Who *strengthened* him in his prayer? Luke xx. 43.

What is meant by the Angel's *strengthening* him?

If he was divine himself (John i. 1.) how, and why, did he receive strength from *an angel*?

What took place as he was praying in an agony? Luke xxii. 44.

What is meant by *an agony*? (Luke.)

What is meant by *great drops* of blood? (Luke.)

Have there ever been any other instances of persons sweating blood in sufferings?

To what cause are the great sufferings of our Lord in the garden to be attributed?

45. When Jesus came to his disciples what did he say?

How is the phrase "sleep on now, &c. to be understood? What *hour* was at hand?

Into the hands of *what* sinners was he to be betrayed? = 47—57. *Jesus is betrayed.*—Where else is this recorded? Mark xiv. 43—52. Luke xxii. 47—53. John xviii. 2—12.

47. While Jesus yet spake who came?

Who came with him?

Who were denoted by the "band of men" that Judas had received? John xvii. 3.

What were meant by *staves*?

What had they besides swords and staves? (John.)

How did Judas know the place? (John.)

48. What sign had Judas given the multitude?

What is meant by his having *given them a sign*?

Did Jesus *know what* was coming upon him? (John.)

What did Jesus *say* to them as they approached him? (John.)

What did they answer? (John.)

What did Jesus then reply to them? (John.)

What effect did it have on them when Jesus said "I am he?" (John.)

Why did they fall to the ground? (John.)

What did Jesus again ask them? (John.)

What did they reply, and what did Jesus say to them? (John.)

49. What did Judas do forthwith?

What did Judas say to Jesus?

What is the meaning of *hail*?

What did Jesus say when Judas kissed him? (Luke xxii. 48.)

Of what was a kiss a sign?

50. What did Jesus say to him?

Did he not know why Judas came?

Why then did he ask this question?

What is the meaning here of the word *friend*?

What did the multitude then do?

Why did not Jesus deliver himself out of their hands as he had done at other times?

51. What did one of the disciples do?

Which one was this? (John.)

Why was not his *name* mentioned by any of the Evangelists but John?

What was the name of the servant? (John.)

What did Jesus do to the ear? (Luke xxii. 51.)

How many swords had they? (Luke xxii. 38.)

Why were they accustomed to carry swords at all?

52. What did Jesus say to Peter?

What is the meaning of "they that take the sword," &c.?

53. What did Jesus farther say?

How many was a *legion*?

Why is the number *twelve* mentioned?

Why *would* not Jesus then ask that aid from God?

54. What question did Jesus ask about fulfilling the scriptures?

To what scriptures did he refer? See Isa. liii. Zech. xiii. 6, 7.

55. What did Jesus say then to the multitudes?

What is meant here by *thief*?

When had he sat in the temple teaching them? Luke xxi. 37, 38.

Why did they not take him there?

56. Why was all this done?

What are meant by the *Scriptures* of the Prophets?

How did the disciples conduct themselves?

How can christians *now* desert their master?

Who followed Jesus when they led him away? (Mark xiv. 51, 52.)

What did the young men do to him? (Mark.)

Who are meant by the young men? (Mark.)

What did the young man do? (Mark.)

Who was he probably? (Mark.)

§ *Jesus is brought before Annas and Caiaphas, and denied by Peter.*

— 57—75. Where else is this account recorded? Mark xiv. 53—72. Luke xxii. 54—71. John xviii. 13—27.

57. To whom did those who had laid hold on Jesus lead him?

To whom was he *first* led? (John xviii. 13.)

Who was *Annas*? (John.)

Why was Jesus probably led to him first?

What was a High Priest?

For how long a time had Caiaphas received the office? (John xviii. 13.)

Had Caiaphas ever spoken any prophecy respecting the death of Jesus? John xi. 49, 50.

Who were assembled there?

Who were the Scribes and Elders?

Why had they assembled?

At what time was this?

58. What is said of Peter?

Why did he follow afar off?

In what way do christians ever imitate Peter now?

Did any other disciple follow with Peter? (John xviii. 15.)

Who probably was that disciple?

Why did that disciple go in at once? (John.)

Where did Peter remain while the other disciple went in? (John.)

What induced Peter to go in? (John.)

What is meant by *palace*?

With whom did Peter sit?

What had the servants done? (John xviii. 18.)

Luke says (xxii. 55.) that the fire was made *in the midst of the hall*; how can that be explained?

What is meant by Peter's wishing to see *the end*?

59. Who sought false witness against Jesus?

What is the meaning of *false witnesses*?

Did *they* wish the witnesses to be *false*?

Why did they wish to put him to death?

Before these witnesses were sought, what did the High Priest ask Jesus? (John xviii. 19.)

What did Jesus reply? (John.)

What did an officer who stood by do? (John.)

What did Jesus reply to him? (John xviii. 23.)

How can Jesus' reply to him when he struck him be reconciled with what he said in Matth. v. 39?

At what time did the council come together? (Luke xxii. 66.)

Was this *before* or after the denial of Peter? (Luke.)

60. Did they find any false witnesses?

What is meant by "they could find none?"

Why could they find none? (Mark xiv. 56.)

How many witnesses were required by the law to condemn a man? Deut. xvii. 6.

Who at last came?

61. What did they say?

Did they agree in their testimony? (Mark xiv. 58, 59.)

How did their testimony differ? (Compare Mark xiv. 58.)

How did their testimony differ from what he *had* said? (John ii. 19.)

Would this have been sufficient to condemn him, if their witness had been true?

62. What did the High Priest do and say?

63. What did Jesus do?

What is meant by *he held his peace*?

What did the High Priest say when Jesus answered nothing?

What did he mean by *I adjure thee*?

Had he a right to put Jesus upon his oath on his trial and thus to condemn him? See Deut. xvii. 6.

Why did Jesus answer him?

Why is God called the *living* God?

Why was this question put to him?

64. What did Jesus answer?

What did he mean by *thou hast said*? See Luke xxii. 70.

What did Jesus say immediately before he said this? Luke xxii. 67—69.

How did he say they should see him hereafter?

What is denoted by *the right hand of power*?

When will he come in the clouds of Heaven?

Will all men be then convinced that he is the Messiah? Phil. ii. 10.

65. What did the High Priest then do?

Of what was rending the clothes a sign? See 2 Kings xviii. 37. xix. 1.

Why did the High Priest do it *now*?

Was it lawful for him to rend his clothes? Lev. x. 6. xxi. 10.

How can it be explained that the High Priest rent his clothes when the law forbid it? *Ans.* They were not probably the robes in which he officiated as High Priest, but his ordinary garment, or those in which he presided in the Sanhedrim.

What did he say they had heard?

What is *blasphemy*?

In what way could it be pretended that he had spoken blasphemy?

Would it have been blasphemous if he had not been the Messiah and equal with the Father?

66. What question did the High Priest ask the council?

What did he mean by *what think ye*?

What was their answer?

What is meant by his being *guilty* of death?

What was the punishment of blasphemy? Lev. xxiv. 10 —16.

Why did *they* not order him to be stoned at once?

67. What did they do then?

Of what was spitting on one, significant? Num. xii. 14. Isa. l. 6. Job xxx. 10.

What is the meaning of *buffeted*?

Why did they smite him?

How did the Lord Jesus receive all this?

68. What did they say?

What did they do before they said this? (Mark xiv. 65.)

What is the meaning here of *prophesy*?

Did they say any other things to him? (Luke xxii. 65.)

Is there any evidence that they were guilty of the very thing for which they condemned him? (Luke xxii. 65.)

69. Where was Peter sitting?

What place is meant by his being "without in the palace?"

Who came to him?

What did the damsel say to him?

What damsel was this? (John.)

Why did she suspect him?

Why was our Lord called Jesus of Galilee?

70. What did Peter do and say?

What is it to *deny*?

Of what was Peter afraid?

Did Peter believe what he was saying was true, or did he know it to be false?

71, 72. Where did Peter go then?

What is a *porch*?

Why did he go there?

Who saw him there?

What did she say?

From Luke xxii. 58. it appears that a *man* spoke to Peter, how can this be reconciled with Matthew? *Ans.* Probably he was accosted by both,—Matthew has recorded one, and Luke the other.

What did Peter do?

What is an *oath*?

What took place while they were in the porch? (Mark xiv. 68.)

What time in the night was this?

73. After a little while who came to him?

How long a time after was this? (Luke xxii. 59.)

Where *was* Peter at this time? (John xviii. 25.)

What did they say to Peter?

What did they mean by *one of them*?

What is meant by *thy speech betrayeth thee*? Compare Mark xiv. 70.

Did any one say he had *seen* Peter in the garden with Jesus? (John xviii. 26.)

74. What did Peter then begin to do?

What did he say the third time?

Why did Peter affirm it more violently this time than he had done before?

What immediately took place?

What time in the night was this?

75. What did Peter remember?

How came he to remember the words of the Lord? (Luke xxii. 61.)

What did Peter then do?

- What is taught us by this fall of Peter?
 What does it teach us concerning man?
 Is there any evidence of the honesty of the Evangelists in recording the wicked conduct of the Apostles?

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CHAPTER XXVII.

§ *Jesus is brought before Pilate. Judas repents and destroys himself. Jesus is tried and condemned.*

= 1—2. See also Mark xv. 1. Luke xxii. 1. John xviii. 28.

1. When the morning was come what did the chief priests and elders do?

What is meant by their *taking counsel*?

Why, since they had determined that he was "guilty of death," did *they* not put him to death?

For what had *they* condemned him? Ch. xxvi. 65, 66.

For what did they accuse him before Pilate? Luke xxiii. 2.

2. When they had bound him what did they do?

Was Pilate a Roman or Jewish Governor?

Why did they take Jesus to Pilate? John xviii. 31.

Did the *Jeros* themselves enter into the judgment hall? John xviii. 28.

3. When Judas saw that Jesus was condemned, what did he do?

What is meant by "repented himself?"

Did Judas probably expect that Jesus *would* have been condemned?

What did Judas do with the money?

4. What did Judas say?

What did he mean by the *innocent blood*?

What evidence is there in this confession of Judas, that Jesus *was* innocent?

What did they answer him?

5. What did Judas then do with the money?

After that what did he do?

What is said of the death of Judas in Acts i. 18?

How can that account be reconciled with Matthew?

6. Who took the silver pieces?

What did they say?

What was the *treasury*?

Why was it not lawful to put the money into the treasury?

Ans. The word translated *treasury* implies that what was put therein was *offered to God*: and they thought it unlawful to *devote to God* the fruit of crime, or the price of a man's life.

What is meant by "it is the price of blood?"

7. What did they do with the money?

What is a *potter*?

For what did they buy the field?

Who are meant by strangers?

Who is said to have bought the field in Acts i. 18.

How can that account be reconciled with Matthew? *Ans.*

A man is often represented as *doing* what he *causes* to be done, or affords the *means* or *occasion* of doing.

Compare Acts ii. 23, John xix. 1. Matt. xxvii. 59, 60.

8. What was that field called?

What is meant by *until this day*?

9, 10. What was then fulfilled?

What is meant by "him that was *valued*?"

Where is this prophecy found? Zech. xi. 12, 13.

How can this be reconciled with what Matthew says, that it is found in Jeremiah?

What is the original meaning of the passage?

How was it *fulfilled* by the treason of Judas?

11. Before whom did Jesus stand?

What did he ask Jesus?

Why was this question asked him? Luke xxiii. 2.

What did Jesus answer?

What is meant by *thou sayest*?

Where was this question asked? John xviii. 33.

Did Jesus make any explanation of the nature of his kingdom? John xviii. 36.

12. By whom was Jesus accused?

Of what was he accused? Luke xxiii. 2. 5.

Did Jesus make any answer?

Why did he not answer these charges?

13. What did Pilate then say to Jesus?

What is meant by "*they witness against thee*?"

14. Did he then answer?

What is meant by "*to never a word*?"

What did the Governor think of this?

Why was Pilate so much surprised?

= 15—23. Where else is this account recorded? *Ans.*

Mark xv. 6—14. Luke xxiii. 17—23. John xxviii. 39, 40.

15. At that feast what was the Governor wont to do?

What feast is meant?

Why was this done?

16. Whom had they then in prison?

What is meant by a *notable* prisoner?

Why was he cast into prison? (Mark, Luke.)

17. When they were gathered together what did Pilate say?

Why did Pilate wish to release him? (Luke xxiii. 13.—16.)

18. What is it said that Pilate knew?

What is *envy*?

How had *envy* operated in causing his being delivered to Pilate?

What ought Pilate to have done, if he knew that Jesus was innocent?

19. When he was set on the judgment seat who sent unto him?

What did she say?

What is meant by his having *nothing to do* with Jesus?

What is the meaning here of *just*?

Of what were dreams considered as the indication among the Jews?

What did she probably fear if Pilate condemned Jesus?

20. What did the chief priests and elders do?

21. What did the Governor answer and say?

What is the meaning of *whether of the twain*?

What did the people answer?

How can it be accounted for that the people, who had so shortly before shouted *hosanna*, should now wish to put Jesus to death?

22. What did Pilate then ask them?

What did the people answer?

23. What did the Governor then ask them?

Did they accuse Jesus of any evil?

What did the people then do?

How often did Pilate put this question to the people? (Luke.)

What did Pilate say he would do? (Luke xxiii. 22.)

Why did he propose to chastise him? (Luke.)

24. When Pilate saw that he could not prevail, what did he do?

What is it to *prevail*?

Why could he not prevail?

Of what was washing the hands in such a case significant?

See Deut. xxi. 6. Ps. xxvi. 6.

Was Pilate innocent?

What is meant here by *Sec ye to it*?

25. How did the people answer?

What did they mean by that?

Had they a *right* to call down vengeance on their children?

What evidence is there that this came upon them?

26. Whom did Pilate then release unto them?

What did he do to Jesus?

What is the meaning of *scourged*?

Why was this done?

§ *Christ's crucifixion.*

— 27—31 Where else is the account contained in these verses recorded? Mark xv. 15—20. John xix. 1—3.

27. Where did the soldiers then take Jesus?

What was the *common hall*?

Whom did they gather together?

How large was the *band* of soldiers? *Ans.* The tenth part of a legion, or from 425 to 600 men?

28. What did the soldiers do to Jesus?

What colour does Mark say this robe was?

How are these accounts to be reconciled?

What kind of a *robe* was this?

Why was it put on Jesus?

29. What did they put upon his head?

What is meant by *platted*?

Why did they put this crown upon his head?

Why did they use a crown of *thorns*?

What did they put in his hand?

What is meant by a *reed*? See 2 Kings xviii. 21. Eze xxix. 6.

Why did they put a *reed* in his hand? Compare Esther iv. 11. viii. 4.

What did they do and say?

Why did they bow the knee?

What did they mean by saying "hail king of the Jews?"

30. What did they then do?

What was denoted by spitting on him?

Why did they smite him on the head?

How can it be accounted for that Jesus bore all this without complaining?

31. After they had mocked him what did they do?

32. As they came out whom did they find?

What did they compel him to do?

From what place did they come out?

Where was Cyrene?

Who commonly bore the cross to the place of execution?

John says (xix. 17.) that Jesus was bearing his cross;

Luke says (xxiii. 26.) that Simeon bore it *after Jesus*,

how can they be reconciled with Matthew?

What is a *cross*?

33. To what place did they come?

Why was it called a *place of skull*?

What does Luke say it was called? xxiii. 33.

What is the meaning of the word *Calvary*? (Luke.)

Where was it situated?

34. What did they give him to drink?

What does Mark say they gave him? xv. 23.

How is that consistent with Matthew?

Why was this drink given to those who were crucified?

What is meant here by *gall*?

Why would he not drink it?

35. What did they then do to him?

How was the crucifixion performed?

How was this punishment usually regarded?

What was there in it that rendered it peculiarly *painful* and *cruel*?

What was done with his garments?

What is meant here by *garments*?

Into how many parts did they divide them? John xix. 23.

For what did they cast lots? John xix. 23, 24.

Why was this done?

Where was this prophecy written? Ps. xxii. 18.

At what hour of the day was this? Mark xv. 25.

What o'clock was the third hour of the Jews?

36. What did the soldiers do?

Why did they watch him?

37. What did they set up over him?

What is an *accusation*?

Who wrote this? John xix. 19.

In what language was it written? John xix. 20.

Why was it written in those languages?

What do Mark (xv. 26.) Luke (xxiii. 38.) and John (xix 19.) say that the accusation was?

How can their account be reconciled with that in Matthew?

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§ *Account of the Crucifixion continued.*

38. Who were crucified with Jesus?

How were they placed?

What prophecy was fulfilled by that? Isa. liii. 12.

39. What did those who passed by do?

What was denoted by their wagging their heads? Job xvi. 4. Ps. cix. 25

40. What did they say?

Why did they say that? Compare Matth. xxvi. 61.

Why did he not come down from the cross?

41, 42. What did the chief priests and elders say?

What did they mean by "he saved others?"

43. What did they further say?

What did they mean by "he trusted in God?"

Why did not God at that time deliver him?

44. What did the thieves do?

What is meant by "cast the same in his teeth?"

What does Luke say of them? xxiii. 39—43.

How can his account be reconciled with that of Matthew?

Ans. At first perhaps both of them reviled him, and afterwards one of them relented; or it may be, that Matthew, for the sake of brevity, says it was done by the thieves, without specifying by which of them? Compare Mark vii. 17, with Matth. xv. 15.

45. How long was the darkness over the land?

What time of the day was this?

What is meant here by *all the land*?

Why was this darkness sent?

Is there any evidence that this was not an ordinary eclipse of the sun?

46. At the ninth hour what did Jesus do?

From what place are these expressions taken? Ps. xxii. 1.

What is meant by his being *forsaken* by God?

Why was he thus forsaken? See Isa. liii. Gal. iii. 13. 2 Cor. v. 15.

47. What did some of those who stood by say?

Why did they say this?

48. What did one of them do?

Why did he do that? John xix. 28.

What is a *sponge*?

What does John say he put it on? xix. 29.

How can these accounts be shown to be consistent?

Why were a *sponge* and *reed* used?

49. What did the rest say?

50. What did Jesus do again?

What did he say when he thus cried? John xix. 30

What did he mean by "it is finished?" (John.)

What is meant by *giving up the ghost*?

51. What was done to the veil of the temple?

What was the veil of the temple? Ex. xxvi. 31—33.

What is the meaning of *rent in twain*?

What was probably denoted by this rending of the veil?

What is said of the earth and rocks?

What is the meaning of *quake*?

Why was this done?

52. What took place in regard to the graves?

How were graves or sepulchres usually made?

What arose?

Why is it said that they *slept*? Com. Dan. xii. 2. 1 Cor. xv. 18.

53. When did their bodies come out of the graves?

Where did they go?

What city was the *holy city*?

Why were these saints raised up at that time?

54. What is it said that the centurion and others did when they saw these things?

Why did they fear?

What did they mean by "this was the Son of God?"

To what nation did they belong?

What else did they say? Luke xxiii. 47.

What evidence *was* there in this, that Jesus was the Son of God?

55. Who were there beholding him afar off?

From whence did these women follow Jesus?

What is meant by *ministering*?

Why did they not come near to him?

56. Who were among them?

What reason had Mary Magdalene to be peculiarly attached to the Saviour? Luke viii. 2.

Who were Zebedee's children? Matth. x. 2.

What was their mother's name? Mark xv. 40.

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§ *Burial of Jesus.*

57. What took place at evening?

What time is meant here by *evening*?

What was done to Jesus and the two thieves before Joseph came to Pilate? John xix. 31—37.

Why was this done at that time? John xix. 31.

Where was *Arimathea*?

What was the character of Joseph? Mark xv. 43. Luke xxiii. 51. John xix. 38.

58. What did he do?

What did Pilate do?

59. When Joseph had taken the body what did he do with it?

How did the Jews usually bury their dead?

What did he wrap the body in, with the linen? John xix. 40.

What are *spices*? (John.)

How much was used on this occasion? John xix. 39.

Why was this done? Compare 2 Chron. xvi. 14.

60. Where did Joseph lay the body?

Where was this new tomb? John xix. 41.

Had any person been buried in it before? (Luke, John.)

What is a *sepulchre*?

How were sepulchres usually made?

61. Who were sitting near the sepulchre?

62. Who came the next day to Pilate?

What is meant here by the *next day*?

What is meant by the *day of preparation*? Mark xv. 42.

63. What did they say?

Whom did they mean by "*that deceiver*"?

Why did they call him a *deceiver*?

64. What did they tell Pilate to command?

Why did they wish to have it made sure?

What did they mean by "the last error shall be worse than the first?"

65. What did Pilate say to them?

What did he mean by a *watch*?

66. What did they do to the sepulchre?

What is meant by *sealing the stone*?

What is to be learned from their thus securing the tomb, respecting the resurrection of Christ?

Do wicked men ever aid the cause of Christianity when they think they are opposing it?

CHAPTER XXVIII.

§ *The resurrection of Christ*

— Where else is the account of the resurrection of Christ recorded? Mark xvi. Luke xxiv. 1—12. John xx.

1. In the end of the Sabbath, who came to the sepulchre?

What time is meant here by the *end of the Sabbath*?

What time does *Mark* say it was? xvi. 1, 2.

What time does *Luke* say it was? xxiv. 1.

What time does *John* say it was? xx. 1.

How can these accounts be reconciled?

Who *came* with Mary Magdalene and the other Mary?
Mark xvi. 1. Luke xxiv. 10.

Why did they come to the sepulchre?

For what other purpose did they come? Mark xvi. 1.

If he was buried with myrrh and aloes (John xix. 39.) why did they come to "anoint him" again?

Why did *they* not anoint the body of Jesus before? xxii. 56.

2. In what way was the stone rolled away from the sepulchre?

Where was the Angel who rolled the stone away?

Did he appear to the *women* sitting on the stone, or only to the *keepers*?

3. How did the Angel appear?

What is meant here by *countenance* ?

How are the Heavenly beings commonly represented as clothed ? Acts i. 10. Dan. vii. 9. Rev. iii. 4, 5. iv. 4. vii. 13, 14.

4. What effect had this on the keepers ?

What is meant by their *becoming as dead men* ?

Why did it produce this effect on them ?

At what time probably did our Saviour rise ?

How has the *first day* been regarded since by Christians ?

5, 6. What did the Angel say to the women ?

Where *was* the Angel when he said this—on the *outside* or *within* the sepulchre ? Mark xvi. 5.

Whom does Luke say they saw ? xxiv. 4.

How can this be reconciled with Matthew ?

Had Jesus ever foretold his own resurrection ? Matth. xvi. 21. xx. 19.

What did the Angel ask them to come and see ?

8. What did they do ?

Why did they go with *fear*—and why with *great joy* ?

Why should we rejoice at the resurrection of Jesus ?

9. As they were going who met them ?

What did Jesus say to them ?

What is meant by “all hail ?”

What did they do ?

What was meant by their holding him by the feet ? See 2 Kings iv. 37.

What was meant by *worshipping him* ?

10. What did Jesus say to them ?

Why had they been afraid *Ans.* The ancients always *feared* when they were in the presence of a being from the heavenly world. Compare Judges vi. 22, 23. xiii. 21, 22. Luke v. 8.

What did he tell them to say to his brethren ?

Whom did he mean by his brethren ? See Matth. xii. 50.

Where was *Galilee* ?

11. As they were going what did some of the watch do ?

What was the *watch*?

Who were the chief priests?

12. When the chief priests were assembled with the elders what did they do?

What is meant by *large money*?

13. What did they tell them to say?

Why did they do this?

14. What did they say they would do if this should come to the Governor's ears?

Who was the *Governor*?

What is meant by "we will *persuade* him?"

15. What did the soldiers do?

What was commonly reported among the Jews?

What is meant by "until this day?"

What was there improbable or absurd in the account that *Jesus was stolen*?

What evidence is there that he really *rose* from the dead?

Why is this doctrine so important to Christians?

16. Where did the eleven disciples then go?

When did Jesus appoint to meet them there? *Matth. xxvi. 22.*

Did Jesus appear to his disciples at any other time than this? *Mark xvi. 12, 13, 14. Luke xxiv. 13—48. John xx. 14. 19. 26. xxi. 1. 2. 1 Cor. xv. 5, 6, 7, 8.*

17. When they saw him what did they do?

Did they *all* believe?

Which of them doubted? *John xx. 25.*

18. What did Jesus say to them?

What is meant by "all power is given unto me," &c.? Compare *Eph. i. 20—23. 1 Cor. xv. 25. 27. John v. 22, 23. Phil. ii. 6—11.*

Did Jesus originally possess all power as *Creator*? *John 1. 3. Col. i. 16, 17. Heb. i. 8.*

How then could all power be said to be *given* to him?

19. What did he tell them to do?

What is the force here of "*therefore*?"

What is meant by *teaching* all nations?

Did the Jews expect that the Gospel would be preached to *all* nations?

What is meant by *baptizing* them?

What is meant by baptizing them in the name of the Father, &c.?

Why are they to be baptized in the name of *the Son* and of *the Holy Ghost* as well as of the Father?

Is there any evidence here that the Son and Holy Ghost are equal to the Father?

20. What did he tell them to teach the nations?

What did he say about being with them?

What is meant by "the end of the world?"

What is meant by *his* being with *them* until the end of the world?

Is there any encouragement here for Ministers of the Gospel now?

Infidels have objected that the accounts of the resurrection of Jesus are inconsistent, in what way can they be shown to be consistent with each other?

How long did Jesus remain on the earth after the resurrection? Acts i. 9.

In what way was he taken up to Heaven? Acts i. 9.

Who were witnesses of his ascension? Acts i. 9—11.

From what place did he ascend? Acts i. 12.

END OF VOL. I.

$$\begin{array}{r} 94 \\ 32 \\ \hline 116 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 14.52 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

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