THE

CHILD'S CATECHISM

OF

SCRIPTURE HISTORY.

GENESIS TO NUMBERS.

PARTS I. & II.

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UBLICATION



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The child's catechism of scripture history

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SCRIPTURE HISTORY.

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PARTS 1 & 2.

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PREFACE.

The following Catechism is not a mere compilation from the labours of others who have preceded the writer in this path, but has been drawn directly from the Sacred Records. The order of the facts has been derived from Townsend's Chronological Arrangement of the Scriptures.

The object of the writer has been to select the most important and interesting facts of Scripture, to condense them into the smallest space consistent with their proper exhibition, and to bring the language within the reach of any intelligent child of five years of age, without degrading it to the standard of the mere nursery.

Parents and teachers who realize the importance of the task imposed upon iii

them, will readily perceive that after having induced a child to commit these answers perfectly to memory, much remains to be done, in the way of familiar oral instruction, in explaining and illustrating the facts, and drawing from them the important lessons, which the Spirit of inspiration intended them to convey.

The author would suggest to teachers the propriety of reading to their pupils, or making them read, if able, the portions of Scripture on which the answers are founded, previous to committing them to memory. For just in proportion as any Catechism takes the place of the Bible, in the instruction of youth, it is positively injurious to the interests of Scripture piety.

CHILD'S CATECHISM

OF

SCRIPTURE HISTORY.

QUESTION 1. What is the first book of the Bible called?

Answer. Genesis.

Q. 2. Who wrote the book of Genesis?

A. Moses.

Q. 3. Who taught Moses what to write?

A. The Spirit of God.

Q. 4. What does the book of Genesis contain?

A. The only true history of the first two thousand years of the world.

Q. 5. Who made all things?

A. God.

Q. 6. Of what did God make all things?

A. Of nothing.

Q. 7. How did God make all things?

A. By his Almighty Word.

Q. 8. In how many days did God make all things?

A. In six days.

Q. 9. What was made on the first day? A. Light.

Q. 10. What was made on the second day?

A. The firmament, or sky.

Q. 11. What was made on the third day?

A. All that grows from the ground.

Q. 12. What was made on the fourth day?

A. The sun, moon, and stars.

Q. 13. What was made on the fifth day?

A. All animals that fly or swim.

Q. 14. What was made on the sixth day? A. Beasts, creeping things, and MAN.

Q. 15. What did God say about all that he had made?

A. That it was all very good.

Q. 16. What did God do on the seventh day?

A. He rested from all his works.

Q. 17. What is said of the seventh day?

A. God blessed the seventh day, and sanctified it.

Q. 18. What does that teach us?

A. That we should keep one day in seven as a holy rest.

Q. 19. Of what was man made?

A. Of the dust of the ground.

Q. 20. In whose image was man made?

A. In the image of God.

Q. 21. What was the name of the first man?

A. Adam.

Q. 22. Where did God place Adam?
A. In the Garden of Eden, to keep it.

Q. 23. What is the Garden of Eden also called?

A. Paradise.

Q. 24. Who was the first woman?

A. Eve.

Q. 25. How was Eve formed?

A. Of one of the ribs of Adam, while he slept.

Q. 26. What are Adam and Eve called?

A. Our first parents.

Q. 27. Why are they so called?

A. Because all mankind are descended from them.

Q. 28. How did our first parents sin

against God?

A. By eating of the fruit of a tree which God had forbidden.

Q. 29. What was this tree called?

A. The tree of the knowledge of good and evil.

Q. 30. Who tempted Eve to this sin?

A. The devil, in the form of a serpent.

Q. 31. Who tempted Adam?

A. Eve.

Q. 32. How did Adam and Eve feewhen they had sinned?

A. They were ashamed, and tried to

hide from God.

Q. 33. How did they try to excuse their sin?

A. Adam laid the blame on Eve, and Eve laid the blame on the serpent.

Q. 34. What did God say they should

suffer?

A. Toil, and sorrow, and death.

Q. 35. What promise did God give to our first parents?

A. That the Seed of the woman should

bruise the serpent's head.

Q. 36. Who is the Seed of the woman?

A. Our Saviour Jesus Christ.

Q. 37. What was then done to Adam and Eve?

A. They were driven out of the Garden of Eden.

Q. 38. Who was Adam's first son?

A. Cain.

Q. 39. What was Cain's occupation?

A. He was a tiller of the ground.

Q. 40. Who was Adam's second son?

A. Abel.

Q. 41. What was Abel's occupation?

A. He was a keeper of sheep.

Q. 42. What was the character of Cain?

A. He was wicked.

Q. 43. What was the character of Abel?

A. He was a pious worshipper of God.

Q. 44. What did Cain offer to the Lord?

A. The fruits of the ground. Q. 45. What did Abel offer? A. The firstlings of his flock.

Q. 46. Why did God accept the offering of Abel?

A. Because it was offered in faith.

Q. 47. Why did God reject the offering of Cain?

A. Because it was offered in unbelief.

Q. 48. How did Cain feel when Abel was preferred to him?

A. He was very wroth, and his counte-

nance fell.

Q. 49. What did Cain then do?

A. He rose up against Abel, his brother, and slew him.

Q. 50. What did God say to Cain?

A. "Thou art cursed from the earth; a fugitive and vagabond shalt thou be."

Q. 51. Who first married two wives?
A. Lamech, a descendant of wicked Cain.

Q. 52. Who was Adam's third son?

A. Seth.

Q. 53. What was his character?

A. He was pious.

Q. 54. How old was Adam when he died?

A. Nine hundred and thirty years.

Q. 55. What was the character of Enoch?

A. He walked with God.

Q. 56. What became of Enoch?

A. He was translated.

Q. 57. What does that mean?

A. He was taken to heaven without dying.

Q. 58. What other pious man was translated, two thousand years after Enoch?

A. Elijah.

Q. 59. Who was the oldest man?

A. Methuselah, the son of Enoch.

Q. 60. How old was Methuselah when he died?

A. Nine hundred and sixty-nine years.

Q. 61. Who was the son of Methuselah?

A. Lamech.

Q. 62. Who was the son of Lamech?

A. Noah.

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Q. 63. What was the character of Noah?

A. He was a just man, and walked with God.

Q. 64. What was the character of the rest of mankind?

A. They were exceedingly wicked.

Q. 65. How did God determine to punish the world?

A. By drowning it with a deluge, or flood of water.

Q. 66. Whom did God determine to save

from the flood?

A. Noah and his wife, and his three

sons and their wives.

Q. 67. Who were the sons of Noah?

A. Shem, Ham, and Japheth. Q. 68. Which was the eldest?

A. Japheth.

Q. 69. What did God command Noah to make?

A. An ark.

Q. 70. What was the ark?

A. A kind of large vessel, or ship.

Q. 71. For what purpose was it made?

A. To save himself and his family from the flood.

Q. 72. What else was Noah commanded to take into the ark?

A. Some of all kinds of beasts, birds,

and creeping things.

Q. 73. How long was Noah building the ark?

A. One hundred and twenty years.

Q. 74. Did Noah warn the world of the approaching flood?

A. Yes; he was a preacher of righteous-

ness.

Q. 75. How old was Noah when he entered the ark?

A. Six hundred years.

Q. 76. How did God produce the flood?

A. The fountains of the great deep were broken up, and the windows of heaven were opened.

Q. 77. What does that mean?

A. God made the sea to flow over the land, and sent down rain from heaven.

Q. 78. How long did it rain?

A. Forty days and forty nights.

Q. 79. How long was Noah in the ark?

A. One whole year.

Q. 80. Where did the ark rest when the waters abated?

A. On the mountains of Ararat.

Q. 81. What did Noah send out from the window of the ark?

A. At first a raven, and afterwards a

dove.

Q. 82. What became of them?

A. The raven did not return, but the dove came back with an olive leaf in its mouth.

Q. 83. What did Noah do when the ground was dry?

A. He came out of the ark, with his

family, and the animals.

Q. 84. What did he do when he came out of the ark?

A. He built an altar and offered a sacri-

fice to the Lord.

Q. 85. What do we learn from the deluge?

A. That God hates sin and will punish it.

Q. 86. What else?

A. That God loves and preserves those who fear him.

Q. 87. Will there ever be another flood

to drown the world?

A. No; God has promised that there shall not be another flood to destroy the earth.

Q. 88. What is the sign of this covenant or promise?

A. The rainbow.

Q. 89. How long did Noah live after the flood?

A. Three hundred and fifty years.

Q. 90. How was the world peopled again?

A. By the sons of Noah and their descendants.

Q. 91. From which of the sons of Noah are we descended?

A. From Japheth.

Q. 92. Which of Noah's sons was cursed?

A. Ham.

Q. 93. Why?

A. Because he exposed his father's sin and shame, instead of hiding it.

Q. 94. How had his father sinned?

A. He drank too much wine, and lay uncovered in his tent.

Q. 95. What did Shem and Japheth do?

A. They walked backwards and threw a garment over their father.

Q. 96. What do we learn from this?

A. That we ought to be grieved at the sins of others, and not expose them without cause.

Q. 97. What did some of the descendants of Noah do, to get a great name, and keep themselves from being scattered?

A. They began to build a city, and a tower whose top might reach to heaven.

Q. 98. How did God disappoint their

plans?

A. He confounded their language, so that they could not understand one another.

Q. 99. What was the city called?

A. Babel, or confusion.

Q. 100, Who was the first great warrior and conqueror?

A. Nimrod, the grandson of Ham.

Q. 101. Where did Job live?

A. In the land of Uz, in Arabia.

Q. 102. What was his character?

A. He feared God and avoided evil.

Q. 103. What family had he?

A. Seven sons, and three daughters.

Q. 104. Was he rich?

A. Yes; he owned great numbers of camels, oxen, asses, and sheep.

Q. 105. How was he afflicted?

A. He lost all his children and property, in one day, and was covered with sores from head to foot.

Q. 106. Why did God thus afflict him?

A. To try his faith and patience.

Q. 107. How did he bear his afflictions?

A. With great patience.

Q. 108. What did he say when he had lost all?

A. "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord."

Q. 109. Who came to see him?

A. His three friends, Eliphaz, Bildad, and Zophar.

Q. 110. Did they comfort him?

A. No; they made his trouble worse.

Q. 111. What did they say?

A. That God was punishing him for pretending to be good.

Q. 112. What did his wife say?

A. "Curse God and die."

Q. 113. Did Job believe in a Saviour to come?

. A. Yes; he said, "I know that my Redeemer liveth."

Q. 114. What did Job say when God

spoke to him out of the whirlwind?

A. "I abhor myself, and repent in dust and ashes."

Q. 115. How did God honour Job's

piety and patience?

A. He made him twice as rich as he was before, and gave him again seven sons and three daughters.

Q. 116. What do we learn from the his-

tory of Job?

A. That we should bear our troubles with patience.

Q. 117. What else do we learn?

A. That God loves his people, even when he afflicts them.

Q. 118. Who was Abraham?

A. The son of Terah, and a descendant of Shem.

Q. 119. Where was he born?

A. In Ur of the Chaldees.

Q. 120. What did God command him to do?

A. To leave his country and kindred.

Q. 121. Where was he to go?

A. To a land that God should show him.

Q. 122. What did God promise Abraham?

A. To make of him a great nation, and to bless him.

Q. 123. What did Abraham do?

A. He went as God commanded him.

Q. 124. Who went with him?

A. Sarah his wife, and Lot his nephew.

Q. 125. Into what land did they go?

A. Into Canaan.

Q. 126. What did God say to Abraham respecting Canaan?

A. "Unto thy seed will I give this land."

Q. 127. What did he say respecting Abraham's posterity?

A. "They shall be like the dust of the earth, that cannot be numbered."

Q. 128. Was Abraham rich?

A. Yes; he had much cattle, silver, and gold.

Q. 129. Had he no better riches?

A. Yes; he was rich in faith and good works.

Q. 130. What is Abraham called?

A. The father of the faithful, and the friend of God.

Q. 131. Why did Lot part from Abraham?

A. The land was too small for their flocks and herds.

Q. 132. What did Abraham say to Lot, when their herdsmen quarreled?

A. "Let there be no strife between us, for we are brethren."

Q. 133. Where did Lot settle?

A. In Sodom, in the plain of Jordan.

Q. 134. What was the character of the people who dwelt there?

A. They were exceedingly wicked. Q. 135. Where did Abraham dwell?

A. In Hebron, in the plain of Mamre. Q. 136. What happened to Lot and his family?

A. They were taken prisoners, by the

kings who invaded the land.

Q. 137. Who delivered them from captivity?

A. Abraham with his servants and

neighbours.

Q. 138. Who blessed Abraham on his return from the battle?

A. Melchizedek.

Q. 139. Who was Melchizedek?

A. King of Salem, and priest of the Most High God.

Q. 140. Who was Abraham's first-born

son?

A. Ishmael.

Q. 141. Who was Ishmael's mother?

A. Hagar, Sarah's Egyptian maid-servant.

Q. 142. What did God do to Sodom and

the other cities of the plain?

A. He destroyed them by a shower of fire and brimstone.

Q. 143. Why did he destroy them?

A. Because the people were very wicked.

Q. 144. Who prayed for Sodom?

A. Abraham.

Q. 145. What would God have done, if ten righteous persons had been found there?

A. He would have spared the city.

Q. 146. Who only were saved from the destruction of Sodom?

A. Lot and his wife and two daughters.

Q. 147. How were they saved?

A. God sent an angel and brought them out.

Q. 148. What became of Lot's wife?

A. She was turned into a pillar of salt.

Q. 149. Why?

A. Because she disobeyed God and looked back to Sodom.

Q 150. What little city was saved for Lot's sake?

A. Zoar.

Q. 151. What wicked nations were descended from Lot's daughters?

A. The Moabites and Ammonites.

Q. 152. Who was Abraham's second son?

A. Isaac.

Q. 153. Who was Isaac's mother?

A. Sarah.

Q. 154. How old were Isaac's parents when he was born?

A. Abraham was one hundred years old, and Sarah was ninety.

Q. 155. What nation was descended from Isaac?

A. God's chosen people, the Jews.

Q. 156. What became of Hagar and Ishmael?

A. Abraham sent them away by God's command, and they lived in the wilderness.

Q. 157. Why were they sent away?

A. Because Ishmael mocked and persecuted Isaac.

Q. 158. What was the character of Ishmael?

A. He was a wild man.

Q. 159. How many sons had Ishmael?

A. Twelve.

Q. 160. Who are descended from Ishmael?

A. The Arabs.

Q. 161. How did God try Abraham's faith?

A. He commanded him to offer up Isaac as a burnt-offering on Mount Moriah.

Q. 162. Did Abraham obey God?

A. He took the knife to slay his son, but God stopped him from doing it.

Q. 163. Did not Abraham love his son?

A. Yes; he loved him dearly, but he loved God more.

Q. 164. What did God promise to Abraham as a reward of his faith?

A. That in his seed all the families of the earth should be blessed.

Q. 165. What did Abraham offer instead of Isaac?

A. A ram which he found caught in a thicket by his horns.

Q. 166. How old was Isaac at that time?

A. About twenty-five years old.

Q. 167. When Isaac was tied on the altar to be sacrificed, whom did he represent?

A. Christ on the cross.

Q. 168. Where did Sarah die?

A. In Hebron.

Q. 169. Where was she buried?

A. In the cave of Machpelah.

Q. 170. From whom did Abraham buy the cave and the field?

A. From Ephron, the Hittite.

Q. 171. Where did Abraham send his servant to get a wife for Isaac?

A. To Mesopotamia, his native land.

Q. 172. Why did he not wish him to marry in Canaan?

A. Because the people worshipped idols.

Q. 173. Whom did the servant get for a wife for Isaac?

A. Rebecca, the daughter of Bethuel.

Q. 174. What relation was Abraham to her father?

A. His uncle.

Q. 175. How did the servant know whom to choose?

A. He prayed to the Lord, and he directed him.

Q. 176. Where did he find Rebecca?

A. Drawing water at a well.

Q. 177. How did she treat him?

A. She gave him drink when he asked her, and drew water for his camels.

Q. 178. Who invited the servant into the

house?

A. Lában, the brother of Rebecca.

Q. 179. Was Rebecca willing to go to Isaac?

A. She was.

Q. 180. Were her parents willing to part with her?

A. They were.

Q. 181. What did the servant give to Rebecca, her mother, and brother?

A. Jewels of silver and gold, and gar

ments.

Q. 182. Who went with Rebecca?

A. Her nurse and maidens.

Q. 183. How did they travel?

A. On camels.

Q. 184. What did Rebecca do when she first saw Isaac?

A. She covered herself with a veil.

Q. 185. Where did Isaac take her to dwell?

A. To his mother Sarah's tent.

Q. 186. What children had Isaac and Rebecca after they had been married twenty years?

A. Two sons, Esau and Jacob.

Q. 187. What kind of a man did Esau become?

A. A skilful hunter.

Q. 188. What kind of a man was Jacob?

A. A plain man, dwelling in tents.

Q. 189. Which did Isaac love best?

A. Esau.

Q. 190. Which was Rebecca's favourite?

A. Jacob.

Q. 191. How old was Abraham when he died?

A. One hundred and seventy-five years.

Q. 192. Who buried him?

A. His sons Isaac and Ishmael.

Q. 193. Where?

A. In the cave of Machpelah.

Q. 194. What sin did Esau commit?

A. He sold his birth-right.

Q. 195. To whom did he sell it?

A. To his brother Jacob.

Q. 196. For what?

A. For a mess of pottage.

Q. 197. What was the birth-right?

A. Peculiar privileges belonging to the first-born son.

Q. 198. What were the chief of these

privileges?

A. To be head and priest of the family, and the progenitor or forefather of the Messiah.

Q. 199. What is Esau called in the New Testament?

A. A profane person.

Q. 200. Whom did Esau marry?

A. Two heathen wives.

Q. 201. Did this please his parents?

A. No; it was a grief of mind to them.

Q. 202. When Isaac was old and almost blind what did he tell Esau to do?

A. To go out with his bow, and hunt some venison, and make him savoury meat.

Q. 203. What did Isaac intend to do after eating of Esau's meat?

A. To give him the blessing of the first-

born.

Q. 204. When Rebecca heard this, what did she tell Jacob to do?

A. To bring her two kids.

Q. 205. What did she then do?

A. She made a savoury meat, such as Isaac loved, and told Jacob to take it to his father.

Q. 206. How did Rebecca dress Jacob?

A. She put on him Esau's clothes.

Q. 207. What did she put on his hands and neck?

A. The skins of the kids.

Q. 208. Why?

A. Because his skin was smooth, but Esau's was hairy.

Q. 209. What did Jacob say when he

came in to Isaac?

A. "I am Esau, thy first-born. I pray thee eat of my venison, that thy soul may bless me."

Q. 210. What did Isaac say when he

felt Jacob?

A. "The voice is Jacob's, but the hands

are Esau's."

Q. 211. After Isaac had eaten of Jacob's meat, what did he do?

A. He gave Jacob the blessing of the

first-born.

Q. 212. After Jacob had gone out, who came in?

A. Esau.

Q. 213. What did he say to Isaac?

A. "Let my father arise and eat of his son's venison, that thy soul may bless me."

Q. 214. What did Isaac do when he

found he had been deceived?

A. He trembled exceedingly. Q. 215. What did Esau do?

A. He cried with a bitter cry, "Bless me also O my father!"

Q. 216. Did Isaac bless him too?

A. Yes; but with a blessing inferior to Jacob's.

Q. 217. Did Esau repent of his sin in

having sold his birth-right?

A. No; he only grieved that he had lost the honour and dignity of being the head of his family.

Q. 218. How did Esau feel towards Ja-

cob?

A. He hated him.

Q. 219. What did he intend to do as soon as his father should die?

A. To kill him.

Q. 220. What did Rebecca advise Jacob to do?

A. To flee to Haran, and to stay with his uncle Laban, until Esau's anger should abate.

Q. 221. What charge did Isaac give

Jacob?

A. To take a wife from the daughters of Laban.

Q. 222. What happened to Jacob one night on his journey?

A. He had a remarkable dream.

Q. 223. What was it?

A. He saw a ladder reaching from earth to heaven, and angels going up and down on it.

Q. 224. Who stood above the ladder?

A. The Lord.

Q. 225. What did he say to Jacob?

A. "I will give thee this land whereon thou liest, and in thee shall all the families of the earth be blessed."

Q. 226. What did Jacob say when he

awoke?

A. "Surely the Lord is in this place. This is the house of God, and the gate of heaven."

Q. 227. What did he do in the morning?

A. He set up the stone which he had used as a pillow, and poured oil on it.

Q. 228. What did he call that place?

A. Bethel, or the house of God.

Q. 229. What did Jacob vow to give the Lord, if he would watch over him, and bring him back in safety?

A. The tenth part of all that the Lord

should give him.

Q. 230. When Jacob came near Haran, whom did he meet near the well?

A. Rachel, the daughter of Laban.

Q. 231. What was she doing?

A. Tending her father's sheep.

Q. 232. What did Jacob do when he saw his cousin?

A. He kissed her and wept.

Q. 233. What did Laban do when he heard of Jacob's arrival?

A. He ran to meet him, and brought

him into the house.

Q. 234. What did Jacob offer to do, if Laban would give him Rachel for a wife?

A. To serve him seven years.

Q. 235. How did Laban deceive Jacob?

A. He gave him Leah, her sister, instead of Rachel.

Q. 236. How much longer did Jacob serve for Rachel?

A. Seven years.

Q. 237. Whom did Jacob love most?

A. Rachel.

Q. 238. How many children had Jacob?

A. Twelve sons and one daughter. Q. 239. What were their names?

A. Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Judah, Issachar, Zebulon, Dan, Joseph, Benjamin, Naphtali, Gad, Asher, and Dinah. Q. 240. Which of these were Rachel's children?

A. Joseph and Benjamin.

Q. 241. How long did Jacob stay with Laban?

A. Twenty years.

Q. 242. How did God bless him?

A. He made him rich in cattle, and camels, and asses.

Q. 243. How did Laban treat him?

A. He became jealous of him, and treated him unkindly.

Q. 244. What did the Lord tell Jacob

to do?

A. To return to his own country.

Q. 245. Did Jacob let Laban know his intention?

A. No; he went away secretly.

Q. 246. What did Laban do when he heard of it?

A. He pursued after him.

Q. 247. Did Laban injure Jacob?

A. No; God warned him in a dream not to hurt him.

Q. 248. When Jacob came near the land

of Edom who came to meet him?

A. His brother Esau, with four hundred men.

Q. 249. How did Jacob feel when he heard this?

A. He was greatly afraid. Q. 250. Why did he fear?

A. He thought Esau was coming to kill him for having taken away his birth-right.

Q. 251. What did Jacob do? A. He prayed to God for help. Q. 252. What else did he do?

A. He sent a great many cattle as a present to his brother.

Q. 253. How did Jacob spend the night

before he met Esau?

A. In wrestling with an angel.

Q. 254. What did Jacob say to the angel?

A. "I will not let thee go, except thou

bless me."

Q. 255. What new name did the angel give Jacob?

A. Israel; that is, "a prince of God."

Q. 256. How was Jacob convinced that he had not prevailed by his own strength?

A. The angel touched his thigh, and

Jacob became lame.

Q. 257. What did Jacob do when he met Esau?

A. He bowed himself to the ground seven times.

Q. 258. How did Esau receive him?

A. He ran to meet him, and embraced and kissed him, and they wept.

Q. 259. Where did Esau live?

A. In Mount Seir.

Q. 260. Was he a great man?

A. Yes; he was rich and powerful.

Q. 261. What nation was descended from him?

A. The Edomites.

Q. 262. What did Jacob do when he came to Bethel?

A. He built an altar, and worshipped

God.

Q. 263. What did God say to him?

A. "Be fruitful and multiply. I will give this land to thee and to thy seed."

Q. 264. Where did Rachel die?

A. Near Bethlehem.

Q. 265. What was the name of her infant child?

A. Benjamin.

Q. 266. Where did Jacob go then?

A. To Hebron, in Mamre, where his father Isaac lived.

Q. 267. Which of his sons did Jacob love best?

A. Joseph.

Q. 268. Why?

A. Because he was the son of his old age.

Q. 269. What did his father give him?

A. A coat of many colours.

Q. 270. Did Joseph's brothers love him?

A. No; they hated him, and spake roughly to him.

Q. 271. Why did they hate him?

A. Because his father loved him most.

Q. 272. What other cause had they for hating him?

A. Because he told his father of their

bad conduct.

Q. 273. What dreams had Joseph?

A. He dreamed that his sheaf stood up in the field, and his brothers' sheaves bowed down to it.

Q. 274. What else?

A. He dreamed that the sun, moon, and eleven stars, bowed down to him.

Q. 275. How did his brethren feel when

they heard his dreams?

A. They hated him still more.

Q. 276. Why?

A. Because they thought he wanted to rule over them.

Q. 277. Where did Joseph's brethren go?

A. To Shechem, to feed their father's flock.

Q. 278. Whom did Jacob send to see how they were?

A. Joseph.

Q. 279. Did Joseph find them in Shechem?

A. No; they had gone to Dothan.

Q. 280. When Joseph found them in

Dothan, how did they receive him?

A. They said, "Behold, this dreamer cometh. Let us kill him, and throw him into some pit."

Q. 281. Who spoke against killing him?

A. Reuben.

Q. 282. What did Reuben intend to do?

A. To restore him to his father.

Q. 283. What did Joseph's brethren do to him when he came night to them?

A. They stripped off his coat, and threw

him into a pit.

Q. 284. Did Joseph entreat them to spare him?

A. Yes; but they would not hear him.

Q. 285. What did they afterwards do with him?

A. They sold him to a company of Ish-

maelites, for twenty pieces of silver.

Q. 286. What did Reuben say when he found Joseph was taken out of the pit?

A. "The child is not, and I, whither

shall I go?"

Q. 287. What did Joseph's brethren do

with his coat?

A. They dipped it in the blood of a kid, and brought it to their father.

Q. 288. What did they say?

A. "We have found this; see if it is thy son's coat."

Q. 289. What did Jacob say when he saw it?

A. "Joseph is without doubt rent in pieces."

Q. 290. What did he do?

A. He rent his clothes and mourned for Joseph many days.

Q. 291. Where did the merchants take

Joseph?

A. To Egypt.

Q. 292. To whom did they sell him?

A. To Potiphar, an officer of king Pharaoh.

Q. 293. How old was Joseph?

A. About eighteen years.

Q. 294. How did Potiphar treat Joseph?

A. He was kind to him and made him overseer of his house.

Q. 295. Why?

• A. Because Joseph served him faithfully, and the Lord prospered him.

Q. 296. What did Joseph say when

Potiphar's wife wanted him to sin?

A. "How can I do this great wickedness and sin against God?"

Q. 297. What did she then do?

A. She accused Joseph of coming in to insult her.

Q. 298. What did Potiphar do when he heard this?

A. He cast Joseph into prison.

Q. 299. How did the keeper of the prison treat Joseph?

A. He showed him great favour, and made him overseer of the other prisoners.

Q. 300. What two officers of Pharaoh were put into the same prison?

A. The chief butler and the chief baker.

Q. 301. When Joseph went to see them one morning, what did they say troubled them?

A. They had dreamed a dream which no one could interpret.

Q. 302. What did Joseph say the but-

ler's dream meant?

A. That in three days Pharaoh would forgive him, and make him his butler again.

Q. 303. What did he say the baker's

dream meant?

A. That in three days Pharaoh would cut off his head, and hang him on a tree.

Q. 304. Did these things come to pass?

A. They happened just as Joseph had said.

Q. 305. Did the butler remember Joseph's kindness?

A. No, he forgot him.

Q. 306. What relative of Joseph died at Hebron, while he was in prison?

A. His grandfather Isaac. Q. 307. How old was Isaac?

A. One hundred and eighty years.

Q. 308. Who buried him?

A. His sons Esau and Jacob.

Q. 309. What happened two years after the butler was released?

A. Pharaoh had two remarkable dreams.

Q. 310. What did he dream?

A. That he saw seven lean cows eat up seven fat ones; and seven poor ears of grain devour seven full ones.

Q. 311. How was he affected by these

dreams?

A. His spirit was troubled.

Q. 312. Could any of the wise men in terpret them?

A. They could not.

Q. 313. What did the chief butler then tell Pharaoh?

A. That Joseph could interpret dreams

wisely.

Q. 314. What did Pharaoh then do? A. He sent for Joseph out of prison.

Q. 315. What did Joseph say when Pharaoh told him his dreams?

A. "It is not in me; God shall give

Pharaoh an answer of peace."

Q. 316. What did Joseph say was meant by the seven fat cows and the seven full ears?

A. Seven years of great plenty of grain.

Q. 317. What by the seven lean cows and the seven poor ears?

A. Seven years of famine after the plenty.

Q. 318. What did Joseph advise Pharaoh to do?

A. To lay up grain in the plentiful years for the years of famine.

Q. 319. Whom did Pharaoh appoint to

attend to this business?

A. Joseph.

Q. 320. What did he make Joseph?

A. Ruler of all Egypt.

Q. 321. Whom did Pharaoh give to Joseph to wife?

A. Asenath, daughter of Potipherah,

priest of On.

Q. 322. How old was Joseph when he stood before Pharaoh?

A. Thirty years.

Q. 323. What sons had Joseph?

A. Manasseh and Ephraim.

Q. 324. Was the famine only in Egypt?

A. No; it was in Canaan also.

Q. 325. What did Jacob do when he heard there was corn* for sale in Egypt?

A. He sent his sons to Egypt to buy

some.

Q. 326. Whom did Jacob keep at home? A. Benjamin, the youngest.

* Corn in the Bible does not mean the large yellow grain which we call corn. It means wheat rye, barley, or millet.

Q. 327. When Joseph's brethren came into his presence, what did they do?

A. They bowed down with their faces

to the ground.

Q. 328. Did Joseph know his brethren?

A. He did.

Q. 329. Did they know him?

A. They did not.

Q. 330. How did Joseph treat them at first?

A. He spake roughly to them, and

said they were spies.

Q. 331. What else did he do to them?

A. He put them into prison for three days.

Q. 332. What did he then tell them to

do?

A. To take corn for their families, and then to come back to Egypt and bring Benjamin with them.

Q. 333. What did this rough treatment

make them think of?

A. Their own cruel treatment of Joseph.

Q. 334. What did they say to each other? A. "We are verily guilty concerning

our brother."

Q. 335. Did they think Joseph understood what they said?

A. No; they thought he was an Egyptian.

Q. 336. How was Joseph affected when he heard them confess their sin?

A. He turned away and wept. Q. 337. Did he let them all go?

A. No; he kept Simeon in prison as a hostage, until they brought Benjamin.

Q. 338. When they opened their sacks

what did they find?

A. Their money restored to them.

Q. 339. When Jacob heard that Simeon was kept in prison, and that the governor of Egypt wanted Benjamin, what did he say?

A. "All these things are against me."

Q. 340. Was he willing to let Benjamin

go?

A. No; he said, "My son shall not go down with you, for his brother is dead and he is left alone."

Q. 341. When the corn was all spent what did Jacob tell his sons to do?

A. To go to Egypt to buy more. Q. 342. Were they willing to go?

A. Not unless he would send Benjamin.

Q. 343. When Jacob found that he must

send Benjamin, what did he tell his sons to take to the governor of Egypt?

A. Double money, and a present of the

best fruits in the land.

Q. 344. What did he say to them?

A. "God Almighty give you mercy before the man."

Q. 345. When they arrived in Egypt what did Joseph say to the ruler of his house?

A. "Bring these men home, for they shall dine with me at noon."

Q. 346. When Joseph came what did

they do?

A. They gave him the present, and bowed themselves to the earth.

Q. 347. How did Joseph receive them?

A. He asked them kindly about their health, and how their father was.

Q. 348. How was Joseph affected when

he saw his own brother Benjamin?

A. He went into his chamber and wept there.

Q. 349. How did Joseph distinguish

Benjamin at dinner?

A. He gave Benjamin a mess five times greater than theirs.

Q. 350. When they were going home with corn, what did Joseph tell his steward to do?

A. To put his silver cup in Benjamin's

sack.

Q. 351. When they had got out of the city, what did Joseph tell the steward to do?

A. To pursue after them.

Q. 352. When he overtook them, what did he do?

A. He accused them of stealing his

lord's cup.

Q. 353. When the steward searched their sacks and found the cup in Benjamin's sack, what did his brothers do?

A. They rent their clothes and return-

ed to the city.

Q. 354. When they came back to Joseph's house, what did he propose to do?

A. To keep Benjamin as a slave, and

let them return home.

Q. 355. What did Judah say to this proposal?

A. He said his father would die, if Ben-

jamin did not return.

Q. 356. What did Judah offer to do? A. To become a slave in place of Benjamin. Q. 357. How was Joseph affected with

this generous offer?

A. He commanded all the Egyptians to go out, and then wept aloud and said, "I am Joseph."

Q. 358. How were his brethren affected

by this discovery?

A: They were troubled at his presence.

Q. 359. What did Joseph tell them?

A. Not to be grieved or angry that they had sold him.

Q. 360. Why?

A. Because God had sent him to preserve their lives.

Q. 361. How many years of famine were still to come?

A. Five.

Q. 362. What did he tell them do?

A. To hasten to their father and invite him to come with all his family and property into Egypt.

Q. 363. What did Joseph do to Benja-

min?

A. He fell on his neck and wept

Q. 364. What did he do to his other brethren?

A. He kissed them and wept upon them.

Q. 365. When Pharaoh heard that Joseph's brethren had come, what did he tell him to say to them?

A. "Take your father and your households and come to me, and I will give you

the good of the land of Egypt."

Q. 366. What did Joseph give his brethren?

A. Wagons to bring their families, and changes of raiment to each.

Q. 367. What did he give to Benjamin?

A. Three hundred pieces of silver, and five changes of raiment.

Q. 368. What did he send to his father? A. Twenty assessoaded with provisions.

Q. 369. What advice did he give his brethren at parting?

A. "See that ye fall not out by the way."

Q. 370. How was Jacob affected when he heard of Joseph's greatness?

A. He could hardly believe it. Q. 371. What did he at last say?

A. "It is enough; Joseph my son is yet alive, I will go and see him before I die."

Q. 372. When Jacob came to Beer-sheba on his way to Egypt, what did he do?

A. He offered sacrifices to the God of his father Isaac.

Q. 373. What did God say to him in

the visions of the night?

A. "Fear not to go down into Egypt, for I will there make of thee a great nation."

Q. 374. Was this promise fulfilled?

A. Yes, they increased from seventy souls to nearly two millions.

Q. 375. When Jacob arrived at Goshen,

what did Joseph do?

A. He made ready his chariot and went to meet him.

Q. 376. How did Joseph receive his father?

A. He fell on his neck and wept a good while.

Q. 377. What did Jacob say?

A. "Now let me die, since I have seen thy face."

Q. 378. How many of his brethren did

Joseph present to Pharaoh?

A. Five.

Q. 379. When Pharaoh heard that Jacob and his sons were shepherds, what did he say to Joseph?

A. "Make thy father and thy brethren dwell in the best of the land, in Goshen."

Q. 380. When Jacob was brought before Pharaoh, how old did he say he was?

A. One hundred and thirty years.

Q. 381. What did he say about his life? A. "Few and evil have the days of the years of my life been."

Q. 382. What did Jacob do to Pharaoh?

A. He blessed him.

Q. 383. When the famine was very severe in Egypt, what did the people give Joseph in exchange for corn?

A. Their money and cattle and lands. Q. 384. What did they say of Joseph?

A. Thou hast saved our lives.

Q. 385. When Jacob was near his death what did he get Joseph to promise him?

A. That he would bury him in Canaan

with Abraham and Isaac.

Q. 386. Whom did Joseph bring to see his father when he was sick?

A. His two sons Ephraim and Manasseh.

Q. 387. Could Jacob see them?

A. No; his eyes were dim from age. Q. 388 . What did he say to Joseph?

A. "Bring them to me and I will bless

them."
Q. 389. On which did he lay his right hand?

A. On Ephraim.

Q. 390. Which was the elder?

A. Manasseh.

Q. 391. What did he say of Manasseh? A. "His younger brother shall be greater than he."

Q. 392. How did he bless them?

A. He said, "God bless the lads, and let them grow into a multitude."

Q. 393. What did he say to Joseph?

A. "God shall be with you and bring you again to the land of your fathers."

Q. 394. Why did Jacob call his sons

together?

A. To tell them what should befall them in the last days.

Q.395. What did he say of Judah?

A. "The sceptre shall not depart from Judah until Shiloh come."

Q. 396. Who is Shiloh?

A. The Messiah, Jesus Christ.

Q. 397. How old was Jacob when he died?

A. One hundred and forty-seven years.

Q. 398. What did Joseph command the physicians to do to Jacob's dead body?

A. To embalm it.

Q. 399. How long did the Egyptians mourn for him?

A. Seventy days.

Q. 400. What request did Joseph make of Pharaoh?

A. "Let me go up and bury my father,

and I will come again."

Q. 401. Who went with Joseph?

A. A very great company of Hebrews and Egyptians, with chariots and horsemen.

Q. 402. What did the people of Canaan

say, when they saw this mourning?

A. "This is a grievous mourning to the Egyptians."

Q. 403. Where did they bury Jacob?

A. In the cave of Machpelah.

Q. 404. What did Joseph's brothers fear when their father was dead?

A. That he would punish them for hav-

ing sold him.

Q. 405. What did they do?

A. They fell down before his face and said, "We are thy servants."

Q. 406. What did Joseph do?

A. He wept and comforted them.

Q. 407. What did he say?

A. "Ye thought evil against me, but

God meant it unto good."

Q. 408. When Joseph was near death, what did he say to his brethren?

A. God will surely visit you, and bring you out of this land.

Q. 409. What oath did he take of the

children of Israel?

A. "Ye shall carry up my bones from hence."

Q. 410. How old was Joseph when he died?

A. One hundred and ten years.

Q. 411. What was done to his body?

A. It was embalmed, and put in a coffin in Egypt.

Q. 412. What is said of a new king that arose up over Egypt?

A. He knew not Joseph.

Q. 413. What was the common name of the kings of Egypt?

A. Pharaoh.

Q. 414. What did he say to his people? A. "The children of Israel are more

and mightier than we."

Q. 415. What did he fear they would

do, if a war should happen?

A. That they would join his enemies, fight against him, and so get out of the land.

Q. 416. What did he do to afflict them?

A. He set taskmasters over them.

Q. 417. Did this prevent them from increasing?

A. No; the more they were afflicted,

the more they increased.

Q. 418. How did Pharaoh make their lives bitter?

A. By hard labour in the fields, and in

building cities.

Q. 419. What did he command to be done to the male children?

A. That they should be thrown into

the river as soon as born.

Q. 420. What pious man and woman had a son born about this time?

A. Amram and Jochebed.

Q. 421. Of what tribe were they?

A. Of the tribe of Levi.

Q. 422. What kind of a child was it?

A. A beautiful child.

Q. 423. How long did his mother hide him?

A. Three months.

Q. 424. When she could hide him no

longer, what did she do?

A. She took an ark of bulrushes, and daubed it with slime and pitch, and put the child into it.

Q. 425. Where did she lay it?

A. In the flags, by the river's brink.

Q. 426. Who stood afar off to see what would happen?

A. Miriam, the sister of the infant.

Q. 427. Who came down to the river to bathe?

A. Pharaoh's daughter.

Q. 428. What did she do when she saw the ark among the flags?

A. She sent her maid to bring it to her.

Q. 429. What happened when she had opened it?

A. The babe wept.

Q. 430. What did she say it was? A. One of the Hebrews' children.

Q. 431. How did she feel towards it?

A. She had compassion on it.

Q. 432 What did Miriam propose to Pharaoh's daughter?

A. To call a Hebrew woman to nurse.

it for her.

Q. 433. When Pharaoh's daughter consented, whom did Miriam bring?

A. The child's mother.

Q. 434. What did Pharaoh's daughter say to her?

A. "Take this child away and nurse it for me, and I will give thee thy wages."

Q. 435. When the child was grown what

lid Pharaoh's daughter do to him?

A. She adopted him as her son. Q. 436. What did she call him?

A. Moses.

Q. 437. What does that mean?

A. "Drawn out;" because she had drawn him out of the water.

Q. 438. Did Moses become a learned

man?

A. Yes; he was instructed in all the

learning of the Egyptians.

Q. 439. When Moses was forty years old, and was looking on the burdens of his brethren, what did he do to an Egyptian who was smiting a Hebrew?

A. He slew him.

Q. 440. Next day, when he saw two Hebrews striving together, what did he say to him that did the wrong?

A. "Wherefore smitest thou thy fel-

low?"

Q. 441. What did the man answer him?

A. "Who made thee a prince and a judge over us? Intendest thou to kill me, as thou killedst the Egyptian?"

Q. 442. When Pharaoh sought to kill Moses for slaying the Egyptian, whither did he flee?

A. To the land of Midian.

Q. 443. While he was sitting by a well, who came to water their flocks?

A. The seven daughters of the priest

or prince of Midian.

Q. 444. What was their father's name?

A. Raguel, or Jethro.

Q. 445. When the shepherds drove them away what did Moses do?

A. He defended them, and watered

their flocks.

Q. 446. When their father heard of it, what did he say to his daughters?

A. "Call him, that he may eat bread."

Q. 447. Whom did Moses afterwards marry?

A. Zipporah, one of Jethro's daughters.

Q. 448. What sons had they?

A. Gershom and Eliezer.

Q. 449. How long did Moses remain with Jethro?

A. Forty years.

Q. 450. How was he employed?

A. He kept Jethro's flock.

Q. 451. When the children of Israel cried to the Lord, by reason of their bondage, what did he remember?

A. His covenant with Abraham, Isaac,

and Jacob.

Q. 452. When Moses was feeding his flock, near Mount Horeb, who appeared to him?

A. The angel of the Lord. Q. 453. How did he appear?

A. In a flame of fire, out of the midst of a bush.

Q. 454. When Moses turned aside, to see why the bush was not burned, what did the Lord say to him?

A. "Draw not nigh hither; put off thy

shoes, for this is holy ground."

Q. 455. When the Lord said he was the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, what did Moses do?

A. He hid his face.

Q. 456. What did the Lord say he

would do for his people?

A. That he would deliver them from the Egyptians, and bring them to a land flowing with milk and honey.

Q. 457. Whom did the Lord say he

would send to Pharaoh to bring his people out?

A. Moses.

Q. 458. When Moses said, "who am I, that I should go unto Pharaoh?" what did the Lord promise him?

A. That he would be with him.

Q. 459. Where did the Lord say, that the people should serve him when they came out?

A. Upon that mountain, (Horeb.)

Q. 460. What did the Lord say was his name?

A. I AM THAT I AM.

Q. 461. How was Moses to convince the Israelites that God had sent him?

A. By performing three miracles.

Q. 462. What was the first?

A. He threw down his rod and it became a serpent, and when he caught it by the tail, it became a rod again.

Q. 463. What was the second?

A. He put his hand into his bosom, and it became leprous and white as snow; and when he put it in again, it was healed.

Q. 464. If they would not believe these, what third miracle was he to perform?

A. To take some water of the river,

and pour it on the dry ground, and it should become blood.

Q. 465. When Moses objected that he was slow of speech, whom did the Lord tell him to take with him to speak to the people?

A. Aaron, his brother.

Q. 466. When Aaron spake to the children of Israel, and did the signs, did they believe that God had sent Moses to deliver them?

A. They did.

Q. 467. What did Moses and Aaron say to Pharaoh in the name of the Lord?

A. "Let my people go, that they may hold a feast unto me in the wilderness."

Q. 468. How far were they to go into the desert?

A. Three days' journey.

Q. 469. What did Pharaoh answer?

A. "I know not the Lord, neither will I let Israel go."

Q. 470. What did he accuse Moses and

Aaron of doing?

A. Hindering the people from their works.

Q. 471. What work were they employed in?

A. In making bricks.

Q. 472. What did he say was the reason why the people wanted to go and sacrifice?

A. Because they were idle.

Q. 473. What did he command the task-masters to do?

A. To lay more work upon them.

Q. 474. Were they to supply them any more with straw to mix with the clay?

A. No; the Israelites must gather straw

for themselves.

Q. 475. What was done to them when they could not make the full number of bricks?

A. They were beaten.

Q. 476. Against whom did the Israelites then murmur?

A. Against Moses and Aaron.

Q. 477. When Moses complained to the Lord, what did the Lord promise to do?

A. To bring the Israelites out from the land of Egypt with great judgments.

Q. 478. Whither did he promise to bring

them?

A. To the land which he had sworn to

give to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.

Q. 479. How old was Moses when he spake to Pharaoh?

A. Eighty years.

Q. 480. How old was Aaron?

A. Eighty-three years.

Q. 481. When Pharaoh asked for a miracle, to prove that God had sent them, what did Aaron do?

A. He threw down his rod, and it be-

came a serpent.

Q. 482. What did Pharaoh's magicians

do by their enchantments?

A. They cast down their rods, and they became serpents.

Q. 483. What did Aaron's rod do to their rods?

A. It swallowed them up.

Q. 484. What did Pharaoh then do?

A. He hardened his heart.

Q. 485. How many plagues were sent on the Egyptians?

A. Ten.

Q. 486. What was the first plague?

A. The plague of blood.

Q. 487. How was this plague produced?

A. Aaron stretched out his hand over the rivers of Egypt, and they became blood.

Q. 488. Where did the Egyptians get water to drink?

A. They digged wells.

Q. 489. Did the magicians do so with their enchantments?

A. Yes; but they could not remove the plague.

Q. 490. How long did this plague last?

A. Seven days.

Q. 491. What was the second plague?

A. The plague of frogs.

Q. 492. How was this plague produced?

A. Aaron stretched his rod over the waters of Egypt, and frogs came out, and spread all over the land.

Q. 493. Were they only on the ground?

A. No; they came into their houses, and jumped on their beds, and on their food.

Q. 494. Did the magicians imitate this?

A. They did.

Q. 495. What did Pharaoh promise, if the Lord would take away this plague?

A. That he would let the people go.

Q. 496. When Moses cried to the Lord, and the plague was taken away, what did Pharaoh do?

A. He hardened his heart.

Q. 497. What was the third plague?

A. The plague of lice.

Q. 498. How was this produced?

A. Aaron smote the dust of the land, and it became lice on man and beast.

Q. 499. What did the magicians say, when they found they could not imitate this?

A. "This is the finger of God."

Q. 500. How was Pharaoh affected?

A. His heart was hardened.

Q. 501. What was the fourth plague?

A. The plague of flies.

Q. 502. What was the nature of this

plague?

A. Dreadful swarms of flies covered the ground, and filled the houses of the Egyptians, and stung them.

Q. 503. Were the Israelites plagued in

the same manner?

A. No; no swarms of flies were found in the land of Goshen.

Q. 504. What did Pharaoh propose to

Moses and Aaron?

A. That the Israelites might go to sacrifice to the Lord, in the land of Egypt.

Q. 505. What objection did Moses make

to this?

A. That it would only make the Egyptians angry, to see the sacrifices of the Israelites.

Q. 506. Why so?

A. Because the Egyptians worshipped the animals which the Israelites were commanded to sacrifice.

Q. 507. Did Pharaoh then consent to

let the people go into the wilderness?

A. Yes; but he said they must not go far.

Q. 508. When Moses entreated the Lord, and the swarms of flies were removed, what did Pharaoh do?

A. He hardened his heart, and would

not let the people go.

Q. 509. What was the fifth plague?

A. The murrain.

Q. 510. What was the nature of this plague?

A. A dreadful disease, which destroyed the horses, asses, camels, oxen, and sheep.

Q. 511. Did the Israelites lose their cattle?

A. No; not one of them died.

Q. 512. How was Pharaoh affected?

A. His heart was hardened.

Q. 513. What was the sixth plague?

A. Boils and ulcers on man and beast. Q. 514. How was this plague produced?

A. Moses sprinkled ashes of the furnace toward heaven.

Q. 515. What happened to the magi-

cians?

A. They could not stand before Moses, because the boils were upon them.

Q. 516. How was Pharaoh affected?
A. The Lord hardened Pharaoh s heart, and he hearkened not to them.

Q. 517. What was the seventh plague?

A. The plague of hail.

Q. 518. What was there besides hail? A. Thunder and lightning and rain.

Q. 519. What happened to the men and beasts that were in the fields?

A. They were killed.

Q. 520. What happened to the trees and herbs?

A. They were broken down.

Q. 521. Where was there no hail?

A. In the land of Goshen.

Q. 522. What did Pharaoh then say to Moses and Aaron?

A. "The Lord is righteous, and I and my people are wicked."

THE END.

THE

CHILD'S CATECHISM

OF

SCRIPTURE HISTORY.

Written for the Presbyterian Board of Publication,

BY THE AUTHOR OF

"CATECHISM FOR YOUNG CHILDREN, INTRODUC-TORY TO THE SHORTER CATECHISM."

PART II.

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PREFACE

Since the publication of the first part of this Scripture Catechism, several persons have expressed a wish that the work should be continued. The author has accordingly devoted the few leisure moments afforded him from the duties of his office, especially on the Sabbath evenings, to the preparation of this second part.

If the use of this little work should afford to parents and teachers, and especially to children, as much pleasure and profit as the preparation of it has to the author, he will think himself doubly rewarded. As it is very doubtful, whether he will ever be able to carry the work further than the present number, he will feel much indebted to any kind friend of

children who will take it up where he has left it, and complete his design.

In the use of this, as well as of other catechisms, it would be a profitable exercise for children of a suitable age to take a page or two at a time, and give the substance of the questions and answers in a continued narrative, either orally or in writing. This would impress the facts more firmly on the mind, and obviate the fault into which children are too apt to fall, of paying their exclusive attention to the answers.

J. P. E.

April 1846.

CHILD'S CATECHISM

OF

SCRIPTURE HISTORY.

PART II.

THE PLAGUES OF EGYPT CONTINUED.

Question 1. What did Pharaoh ask Moses and Aaron to do?

Answer. To entreat the Lord that there might be no more thunderings and hail.

Q. 2. What did Pharaoh promise to

A. To let the children of Israel go.

Q. 3. When Pharaoh saw that the thunders and hail had ceased, what did he do?

A. He sinned yet more, and hardened his heart, and would not let the people go.

Q. 4. What was the eighth plague?

A. The plague of locusts.

Q. 5. When this plague was threatened, what did Pharaoh's servants say to him?

A. "Let the men go. Knowest thou

not yet that Egypt is destroyed?"

Q. 6. What did Pharaoh consent to do?

A. To let the men only go, but not the women and children.

Q. 7. What did Moses say?

A. "We will go with our sons and daughters, our flocks and our herds."

.Q. 8. What did Pharaoh then do?

A. He drove Moses and Aaron out

from his presence.

Q. 9. When Moses stretched out his rod over the land of Egypt, what happened?

A. The east wind brought the locusts

over all the land.

Q. 10. What did the locusts do?

A. They covered all the ground, and ate up all the plants and fruits that the hail had left.

Q. 11. When Pharaoh had called Moses and Aaron in haste, what did he say to them?

A. "Forgive my sin only this once and

entreat the Lord to take away from me this death only."

Q. 12. How were the locusts taken

away?

A. The Lord sent a strong west wind, which drove them all into the Red Sea.

Q. 13. Did Pharaoh let the children

of Israel go?

A. No, his heart was still hardened. Q. 14. What was the ninth plague?

A. The plague of darkness.

Q. 15. How long did the darkness last?

A. Three days.

Q. 16. Was it very dark?

A. Yes, it was so dark that the Egyptians could not see one another.

Q. 17. Where was there light?

A. In the dwellings of the Israelites.

Q. 18. What did Pharaoh then propose to Moses?

A. To let all the people go and their little ones, but not their flocks and herds.

Q. 19. Why would Moses not agree to

this?

A. Because they wanted animals to sacrifice.

Q. 20. What did Pharaoh then say to Moses?

A. "Get thee from me; see my face no

more, or thou shalt die."

Q. 21. What was the tenth and last plague?

A. The destruction of the first-born.

Q. 22. How did this happen?

A. The Lord passed through the land of Egypt at midnight, and slew all the first-born in Egypt both of man and beast.

Q. 23. Did this cause much distress?

A. Yes, there was a great cry in Egypt, for there was not a house where there was not one dead.

Q. 24. What had the Lord commanded

the Israelites to do?

A. To sacrifice a lamb or a kid, and to sprinkle the blood upon their door-posts.

Q. 25. Were the first-born of the Isra-

elites slain?

A. No, the Lord passed over the houses

on which the blood was sprinkled.

Q. 26. What feast were the Israelites commanded to keep to put them in mind of this deliverance?

A. The feast of the Passover.

Q. 27. What animal was to be sacrificed at the Passover?

A. A lamb or a kid of a year old, with-

out blemish, for every family.

Q. 28. What was to be done with it?

A. It was to be roasted and eaten.

Q. 29. What was to be eaten with it?

A. Unleavened bread and bitter herbs.

Q. 30. When was the passover to be kept?

A. On the fourteenth day of the first

month.

Q. 31. What month was that?

A. The month Nisan or Abib, the same as part of March and April.

Q. 32. How long were they to eat un-

leavened bread?

A. Seven days.

Q. 33. What Christian sacrament has come in the place of the Jewish passover?

A. The Lord's Supper.

Q. 34. What did the Israelites get from the Egyptians before they went out?

A. Jewels of silver and of gold.

Q. 35. Was that right?

A. Yes, for God commanded it.

Q. 36. When the first-born were slain,

what did Pharaoh do?

A. He called Moses and Aaron by night in haste, and told them to go with their wives and children, their flocks and herds.

Q. 37. What did the Egyptians say?

A. "We are all dead men."

Q. 38. What is the departure of the Israelites from Egypt called?

A. The Exodus, or going out.

Q. 39. How long was this before the birth of Christ?

A. One thousand, four hundred and

ninety-one years. (1491)

Q. 40. How long was the Exodus from the time when Abraham first went down to Egypt? (Gen. xii. 10.)

A. Four hundred and thirty years.

(430)

Q. 41. How long was it from the time when Jacob and his family went down to Egypt?

A. Two hundred and fifteen years. (215)

Q. 42. How many had gone down to Egypt in Jacob's family?

A. Seventy souls.

Q. 43. How many came out of Egypt with Moses?

A. Between two and three millions.

Q. 44. What was the first day's journey?

A. From Rameses to Succoth.

Q. 45. Whose bones did Moses take with him?

A. Joseph's

Q. 46. What was the second day's journey?

A. From Succoth to Etham, in the

edge of the wilderness.

Q. 47. How were the Israelites led in

the way?

A. The Lord went before them, in a pillar of cloud by day, and a pillar of fire by night.

Q. 48. Of what other use was the pil-

lar of cloud and fire?

A. It gave them shade by day, and

light by night.

Q. 49. How long were they led by the pillar?

A. Forty years.

Q. 50. What was the third day's journey?

A. From Etham to Pi-hahiroth or Baal Zephon.

Q. 51. Where did the Israelites en-

camp?

A. Near the Red Sea.

Q. 52. When Pharaoh heard that the Israelites were gone, what did he do?

A. He pursued after them, with his

chariots and horsemen and army.

Q. 53. When the Israelites saw Pharaoh and his host approaching, what did they do?

A. They cried to the Lord, in great

terror.

Q. 54. What did they say to Moses?

A. "It would have been better to serve the Egyptians, than to die in the wilderness."

Q. 55. What did Moses say to them?

A. "Fear not; the Lord shall fight for you."

Q.,56. What did the Lord say to Mo

ses ?

A. "Speak to the children of Israel, that they go forward."

Q. 57. When Moses stretched out his

rod over the sea, by God's command, what happened?

A. The waters were divided, and the

sea became dry land.

Q. 58. Where did the pillar stand?

A. Between the Egyptians and the Israelites.

Q. 59. How did it appear?

A. Dark to the Egyptians, but light to the Israelites.

Q. 60. How did the waters of the Red Sea appear to the Israelites?

A. As a wall on their right hand and on their left.

Q. 61. What did the Egyptians do?

A. They pursued the Israelites into the sea.

Q. 62. What did the Lord do to the

Egyptians in the morning watch?

A. He troubled them and took off the wheels of their chariots, so that they drove them heavily.

Q. 63. What did the Egyptians say?

A. "Let us flee from the face of Israel, for the Lord fighteth for them."

Q. 64. What did God command Moses to do?

A. To stretch out his hand over the sea.

Q. 65. What then happened?

A. The waters returned, and covered Pharaoh and all his host.

Q. 66. What did the Israelites see in

the morning?

A. The Egyptians dead on the shore.

Q. 67. How did Moses and the Israelites express their joy and gratitude?

A. By a song of praise to God.

Q. 68. Can you repeat a part of their

song?

- A. "O Lord, who is like thee, glorious in holiness, fearful in praises, doing wonders!"
- Q. 69. Who joined in this song of praise?

A. Miriam and the women, with tim-

brels and dances.

Q. 70. How long did the Israelites travelin the wilderness of Shur or Etham, without finding water?

A. Three days.

Q. 71. Where did they find water?

A. At Marah.

Q. 72. What kind of water? 78.

A. So bitter, that they could not drink it.

Q. 73. What did the people then do?

A. They murmured against Moses.

Q. 74. To whom did Moses cry?

A. To the Lord.

Q. 75. How were the waters made sweet?

A. Moses threw into them a tree, which the Lord showed him, and they became sweet.

Q. 76. What did the Lord promise the

people?

A. To keep them from diseases, if they

would obey his commandments.

Q. 77. Where did the Israelites next encamp?

A. At Elim.

Q. 78. What did they find at Elim?

A. Twelve fountains, or wells of water, and seventy palm trees.

Q. 79. What did they next come to?

A. The wilderness of Sin or Zin.

Q. 80. How long was this after they had left Egypt?

A. One month.

Q. 81. What did the people do here?

A. They murmured against Moses and Aaron because they had not flesh and bread to eat.

Q. 82. What did the Lord send them in the evening?

A. Quails, which came up and covered

the camp.

Q. 83. What did He send in the morn-

ing?

A. Manna, which lay around the camp, after the dew was gone off the ground.

Q. 84. What was the manna?

A. It was a small, round thing, like coriander seed.

Q. 85. What was its colour and taste?

A. It was white, and tasted like fresh oil, or wafers made with honey.

Q. 86. How much manna did they gath-

er a day?

A. An omer, or five pints, for every man.

Q. 87. Did they gather it on the Sabbath?

A. No, none was found on the Sabbath, but on the sixth day, they gathered enough for two days.

Q. 88. Would it keep any time?

A. If kept over night, it bred worms, but what they gathered on the sixth day for the Sabbath kept sweet.

Q. 89. Was the manna produced in a

natural way?

A. No, God provided it by a miracle. Q. 90. How long were the Israelites fed on manna?

A. For forty years, until they came to

Canaan.

Q. 91. What did the Lord command Moses to do, in remembrance of this great miracle?

A. To put an *omer* of the manna in a golden pot, to be kept in a sacred place for future generations.

Q. 92. When they came to Rephidim,

of what did the people complain?

A. Of the want of water.

Q. 93. What did they say Moses had done?

A. That he had brought them out of Egypt to kill them with thirst.

Q. 94. What did Moses say to the

Lord?

A. "What shall I do to this people? They are almost ready to stone me."

Q. 95. What did the Lord command

him to do?

A. To smite the rock in Horeb with his rod, in the presence of the elders of Israel.

Q. 96. What then happened?

A. Water gushed out of the rock.

Q. 97. What did Moses call that place? A. Massah and Meribah, which mean

temptation and strife.

Q. 98. Who came to fight against Israel in Rephidim?

A. The Amalekites.

Q. 99. Who were the Amalekites?

A. They were the descendants of Amalek, grandson of Esau, Jacob's brother.

Q. 100. Who led the Israelites to battle

against the Amalekites?

A. Joshua the son of Nun. Q. 101. What did Moses do?

A. He went up to the top of the hill to pray.

Q. 102. When Moses held up his hands,

which party was victorious?

A. Israel.

Q. 103. When he let them down, which side prevailed?

A. Amalek.

Q. 104. Who helped Moses in holding up his hands?

A. Aaron and Hur.

Q. 105. How long? A. Until sun-down.

Q. 106. Who were defeated?

A. The Amalekites.

Q. 107. What did Moses call the altar which he built on that occasion?

A. Jehovah-Nissi, "the Lord my Ban-

ner."

Q. 103. To what place did the Israelites come after leaving Rephidim?

A. To the wilderness of Sinai.

Q. 109. Where did they encamp?

A. Before mount Sinai.

Q. 110. When Moses went up into the mountain, what did the Lord tell him to say to the Israelites?

A. "If ye will obey my voice, ye shall be to me a peculiar treasure and a holy

nation."

Q. 111. What did the people answer?

A. "All that the Lord hath spoken, we will do."

Q. 112. What were the people com-

manded to do?

A. To sanctify themselves for two days, and prepare to meet the Lord on the third day.

Q. 113. What happened on the third

day?

A. The Lord came down on mount Sinai.

Q. 114. Where did the people stand?

A. At the foot of the mountain.

Q. 115. What were they forbidden to do?

A. To touch the mountain on pain of death.

Q. 116. Where did Moses and Aaron go?

A. Up into the mountain.

Q. 117. How long was this after the Israelites had come out of Egypt?

A. Fifty days.

Q. 118. What law did God then give the Israelites?

A. The moral law, contained in the

ten commandments.

Q. 119. What dreadful appearances attended the giving of the law?

A. Thunders, and lightnings, fire and smoke, the voice of a trumpet, and the quaking of the mountain.

Q. 120. How were the people affected

with these things?

A. They trembled and removed afar off.

Q. 121. What did they say to Moses?

A. "Speak thou to us and we will hear; but let not God speak with us, lest we die."

Q. 122. What did the Lord say to this?

A. "They have well said. O that there were such a heart in them, that they would fear me, and keep my commandments."

Q. 123. Whither did the people then go?

A. To their tents.

Q. 124. Where did Moses go?

A. Up into the mount, to the thick darkness where God was.

Q. 125. What did the Lord forbid the people to make?

A. Gods of silver or of gold.

Q. 126. What did God promise to those who worshipped Him?

A. "In all places where I record my 85

name, I will come unto thee, and I will bless thee."

Q. 127. What law did God then give to

Moses?

A. The judicial law.

Q. 128. What does the judicial law contain?

A. Laws for preventing or punishing

offences between man and man.

Q. 129. How many great feasts were the Israelites commanded to observe?

A. Three.

Q. 130. What was the first?

A. The Passover, or feast of unleavened bread.

Q. 131. What was the second?

A. The feast of Pentecost.

Q. 132. What was the feast of Pentecost also called?

A. The feast of weeks, or of the first

fruits.

Q. 133. What was the third?

A. The feast of Tabernacles.

Q. 134. What was the feast of Tabernacles also called?

A. The feast of ingathering, or of the

end of harvest.

Q. 135. How often were all the male Israelites commanded to appear before the Lord?

A. Three times a year, at the great

feasts.

Q. 136. What did the Lord say his

angel should do?

A. Go before the people to keep them in the way, and to bring them into possession of the promised land.

Q. 137. How were the Israelites to

treat the people of Canaan?

A. They were to destroy them, lest they should lead them into idolatry.

Q. 138. Who went with Moses, the next

time he went up to mount Sinai?

A. Aaron, Nadab, Abihu, and seventy of the elders of Israel.

Q. 139. Who alone was permitted to come night o the Lord?

A. Moses.

Q. 140. What did they see in the mount?

A. A glorious appearance, showing that God was present.

Q. 141. What did they do there?

A. They ate and drank.

- Q. 142. Who went with Moses further into the mount?
 - A. Joshua.
- Q. 143. What covered the top of the mount?
 - A. A bright cloud.
 - Q. 144. Where did Moses then go?
 - A. Into the midst of the cloud.
 - Q. 145. How long did he remain there?
 - A. Forty days and forty nights.
- Q. 146. What law did the Lord then give Moses?
 - A. The ceremonial law.
- Q. 147. What did the ceremonial law teach?
- A. All the rites and ceremonies to be observed in the Jewish worship.
- Q. 148. What was the use of these rites and ceremonies?
- A. To preserve the Jews from idolatry, and keep them separate from other nations.
 - Q. 149. Of what other use were they?
- A. To convince them of their sinfulness, and show them their need of a Saviour.

Q. 150. What was Moses commanded to erect, as a place for public worship?

A. The Tabernacle.

Q. 151. What was the Tabernacle?

A. A kind of movable house or tent, composed of boards overlaid with gold, and covered with splendid curtains.

Q. 152. What was the western end or

division of the Tabernacle called?

A. The most holy place, or the Holy of Holies.

Q. 153. What did the most holy place contain?

A. The Ark of the Covenant.

Q. 154. What was the Ark?

A. A box or chest, made of a precious wood, and covered with pure gold.

Q. 155. What was the golden lid or covering of the Ark called?

A. The mercy-seat.

Q. 156. What rested on the mercy-seat?

A. Some bright appearance called "The glory of the Lord."

Q. 157. Who only might enter the most

holy place, and when?

A. The high-priest, once a year, on the great day of Atonement.

Q. 158. What was the eastern division of the Tubernacle called?

A. The holy place.

Q. 159. Who might enter into the holy place, and when?

A. The priests, when they offered sa-

crifice.

Q. 160. What was contained in the holy

place?

A. The table of show-bread, on the north side, the golden candlestick on the south side, and the altar of incense between them.

Q. 161. What separated the most holy from the holy place?

A. A veil or curtain.

Q. 162. What surrounded the Tabernacle?

A. A court one hundred and fifty feetlong, and seventy five feet wide, inclosed with curtains.

Q. 163. What stood in the outer court?

A. The brazen altar on which they burned the sacrifices.

Q. 164. What else?

A. The brazen laver, at which the priests washed their hands and feet.

Q. 165. When the Lord had done commanding Moses, what did he give him?

A. Two tables of stone.

Q. 166. What had the Lord engraved on these tables?

A. The ten commandments.

Q. 167. While Moses was up in the mount, what did the people say to Aaron?

A. "Make us gods, which shall go before us, for we know not what is become of Moses."

Q. 168. What did Aaron tell the people to do?

A. To bring him the golden ear-rings of their wives and children.

Q. 169. What did Aaron do with them?

A. He melted them, and made an image of a calf.

Q. 170. When the people saw it, what

did they say?

A. "These are thy gods, O Israel, which brought thee up out of the land of Egypt."

Q. 171. What did Aaron say to the

people?

A. "To-morrow is a feast to the Lord."

Q. 172. What did the people do next

day?

Å. They offered sacrifices to the calf, and feasted and sung and danced before it.

Q. 173. When the Lord threatened to destroy the people for their idolatry, what did Moses do?

A. He besought the Lord to turn from

his fierce wrath.

Q. 174. Was his prayer answered?

A. Yes, the Lord did not punish the

people as they deserved.

Q. 175. When Moses and Joshua were coming down from the mount, what did Joshua say?

A There is a noise of war in the camp.

Q. 176. What did Moses answer?

A. "It is the noise of them that sing, I hear."

Q. 177. When Moses saw the people dancing before the calf, what did he do?

A. He cast down the two tables of

stone, and broke them to pieces.

Q. 178. What did he do with the calf? A. He ground it to powder, and strewed

it upon the water, and made the people drink of it.

Q. 179. What did Moses say to Aaron?

A. "What did this people unto thee, that thou hast brought so great a sin upon them?"

Q. 180. What excuse did Aaron make?

A. That the people were set upon mischief, and told him to make them gods.

Q. 181. What proclamation did Moses

make in the gate of the camp?

A. "Who is on the Lord's side? him come unto me."

Q. 182. Who gathered together to him?

A. All the Levites.

Q. 183. What did Moses command the Levites to do?

A. To take their swords, and pass through the camp and slay the guilty idolaters.

Q. 184. Were they to spare any they

A. No, not even their own fathers, brothers or sons.

Q. 185. How many were slain? A. Three thousand men.

Q. 186. What did Moses do the next day?

A. He went up into the mount to pray

for pardon for the people.

Q. 187. What did he say?

A. "Oh! this people have sinned a great sin, and made them gods of gold."

Q. 188. Whom did the Lord say he

would send with the Israelites?

A. His angel.

Q. 189. Why would the Lord not go up in the midst of them?

A. Lest he should consume them in

the way for their obstinacy.

Q. 190. What did the people do when they heard this?

A. They mourned and put off their or-

naments.

Q. 191. Where did the Lord converse with Moses?

A. At the Tabernacle of the Congre-

gation.

Q. 192. Where was the Tabernacle of the Congregation pitched?

A. Afar off from the camp.

Q. 193. When Moses went into the tabernacle, where did the cloudy pillar stand?

A. At the door of the tabernacle.

Q. 194. How did the Lord converse with Moses?

A. Face to face, as a man speaketh

unto his friend.

Q. 195. What did Moses say to the Lord?

A. "If thy presence go not with me, carry us not up hence."

Q. 196. What did the Lord answer?

A. "I will do this thing also, for thou hast found grace in my sight."

Q. 197. What did Moses ask of the

Lord?

 Λ . That he would show him his glory.

Q. 198. What did the Lord answer? A. "No man shall see me and livé."

Q. 199. What did the Lord promise to Moses?

A. To make all his goodness pass before him.

Q. 200. Where would the Lord hide Moses, while he passed by?

A. In a clift of the rock.

Q. 201. What should Moses be permitted to see?

A. Only the back of the Lord.

Q. 202. What does that mean?

A. Not his full glory, but only a part of it.

Q. 203. What did the Lord command

Moses to do the next day?

A. To hew two tables of stone like the first, and bring them up into mount Sinai.

Q. 204. How did the Lord proclaim his

character to Moses?

A. "The Lord merciful and gracious, forgiving iniquity, and that will by no means clear the guilty."

Q. 205. When the Lord thus showed

his glory, what did Moses do?

A. He bowed his head to the earth,

and worshipped.

Q. 206. What did the Lord write on the two tables of stone?

A. The ten commandments.

Q. 207. How long did Moses remain in the mount?

A. Forty days, and forty nights. Q. 208. Did he fast all the time?

A. Yes, he neither ate bread, nor drank water.

Q. 209. How did the face of Moses appear when he came down from the mount?

A. So bright and dazzling that the people were afraid to come nigh him.

Q. 210. What did he do while he talked

with them?

A. He put a veil on his face.

Q. 211. Whom did God appoint to build the tabernacle, and make all its furniture?

A. Bezaleel, of the tribe of Judah, and

Aholiab, of the tribe of Dan.

Q. 212. What did both men and women

of the people do towards the work?

A. They gave the materials, and helped in doing the work.

Q. 213. Did they offer willingly?

A. Yes, Moses had to forbid them to bring any more.

Q. 214. What did Moses put within the

ark?

A. The two tables of stone.

Q. 215. Whom did Moses anoint to the office of High Priest?

A. Aaron.

Q. 216. What was engraved on the golden plate in front of Aaron's mitre?

A. "Holiness to the Lord."

Q. 217. Who were anointed as Priests?

A. Aaron's sons, Nadab and Abihu, Eleazar and Ithamar.

Q. 218. What tribe was appointed to minister at the Tabernacle

A. The tribe of Levi.

Q. 219. What happened when the Tabernacle was set up?

A. The glory of the Lord filled it, and

a cloud rested upon it.

Q. 220. When Aaron offered a sacrifice after his consecration, what happened?

A. A fire come out from the Lord, and

consumed the burnt offering.

Q. 221. What did the people do, when they saw it?

A. They shouted and fell on their faces.

Q. 222. What sin did Nadab and Abihu commit?

A. They offered strange fire, which the Lord had forbidden.

Q. 223. What happened to them?

A. There went out fire from the Lord and consumed them.

Q. 224. How did their father Aaron bear this affliction?

A. He held his peace.

Q. 225. Where did the Israelites keep the second passover?

A. In the wilderness of Sinai.

Q. 226. How long had they remained near mount Sinai?

A. Nearly a year.

Q. 227. Who was Shelomith?

A. An Israelitish woman who was married to an Egyptian.

Q. 228. Of what crime was her son

guilly?

A. Of blaspheming the name of the Lord.

Q. 229. What did the Lord command to be done to the blasphemer?

A. To be taken out of the camp and

stoned to death.

Q. 230. Whom did the Lord command to number the people?

A. Moses and Aaron and one chief

man from each tribe.

Q. 231. How many men did they find, upwards of twenty years of age, able to bear arms?

A. Six hundred and three thousand,

five hundred and fifty. (603,550)

Q. 232. How many Levites were there?

A. Twenty two thousand males, from a month old and upwards.

Q. 233. What was the order of en-

campment of the Israelites?

A. On the East side of the camp were the tribes of Judah, Issachar, and Zebulon.

Q. 234. Who on the South?

A. On the South, Reuben, Simeon and Gad.

Q. 235. Who on the West?

A. On the West, Ephraim, Benjamin and Manasseh.

Q. 236. Who on the North?

A. On the North, Dan, Asher and Naphtali.

Q. 237. Who in the middle?

A. Moses and Aaron, the priests and the Levites, around the Tabernacle.

Q. 238. How were Aaron and his sons

directed to bless the people?

A. "The Lord bless thee and keep thee: The Lord make his face shine upon thee, And be gracious to thee!

The Lord lift up his countenance upon

thee,

And give thee peace."

Q. 239. Who came to Moses while he was in the wilderness of Sinai?

A. Jethro his father-in-law.

- Q. 240. Whom did Jethro bring with him?
- A. Zipporah, Moses's wife, and his sons Gershom and Eliezer.
 - Q. 241. How did Moses receive Jethro? A. He did obeisance and kissed him.
- Q. 242. What did Jethro say, when Moses told him of all the Lord's goodness to Israel?

A. "Now I know that the Lord is

greater than all gods."

- Q. 243. When Jethro saw that Moses was kept busy from morning till night, judging the people, what did he advise him to do?
- A. To choose able, upright and pious men to help him in judging.

Q. 244. What did these assistant judges

do?

A. They judged the small matters, but

brought the hard cases to Moses.

Q. 245. How did the Israelites know when to journey, and when to remain encamped?

A. While the pillar rested upon the Tabernacle, they rested in their tents: but when the pillar was taken up, whether by night or day, they marched.

Q. 246. When did the Israelites depart

from the wilderness of Sinai?

A. On the twentieth day of the second month of the second year after they had left Egypt.

Q. 217. What did Moses say, when

they began to march?

A. "Rise up, Lord, and let thine enemies be scattered:

And let them that hate thee flee before thee."

Q. 248. What did he say, when the ark rested?

A. "Return, O Lord, unto the many thousands of Israel."

Q. 249. What did Moses say to Hobab,

or Jethro his father-in-law?

A. "Come thou with us, and we will do thee good."

Q. 250. What did Hobab answer?

A. "I will depart to my own land, and to my kindred."

Q. 251. Into what wilderness did the Israelites next pass?

A. Into the wilderness of Paran.

Q. 252. How did the people displease the Lord in Taberah?

A. By complaining.

Q. 253. How did the Lord punish them?

A. By sending a fire among them which consumed them.

Q. 254. How was the fire quenched? A. The Lord quenched it, in answer to

the prayer of Moses.
Q. 255. How did the people displease

the Lord at Kibroth-Hattaavah?

A. By weeping, and longing for the fish and flesh and vegetables of Egypt.

Q. 256. Who began the murmuring?

A. The mixed multitude that came up with them from Egypt.

Q. 257. What did the Lord send them?

A. Quails which fell round the camp. Q. 258. Were the quails in great numbers?

A. Yes; he that gathered least had eighty bushels.

Q. 259. What happened to the Israelites, white the flesh was in their mouths?

A. The Lord smote them with a great

plague.

Q. 260. What is the meaning of Kibroth-Hattaavah?

A. "The graves of lust, or of the lust-

ers."

- Q. 261. To what place did they come next?
 - A. To Hazeroth.

Q. 262. Why did Aaron and Miriam murmur against Moses?

A. On account of Zipporah, his Ethio-

pian or Midianitish wife.

Q. 263. What did they say?

A. "Hath not the Lord spoken also by us?"

Q. 264. What was the character of Moses?

A. He was very meek.

Q. 265. Where did the Lord command Moses, Aaron and Miriam to come?

A. Out to the Tabernacle.

Q. 266. What did the Lord say respecting Moses?

A. "My servant Moses is faithful in

all my house. Why were ye not afraid to speak against my servant Moses?"

Q. 267. How did the Lord then punish

Miriam?

A. She became leprous, white as snow.

Q. 268. What did Aaron say?

A. "We have done foolishly and sinned."

Q. 269. What was done to Miriam?

A. She was shut out of the camp seven days.

Q. 270. Was she then healed?

A. Yes, the Lord healed her in answer to the prayer of Moses.

Q. 271. To what place did the Israel-

ites next come?

A. To Kadesh, in the wilderness of Paran.

Q. 272. Where was Kadesh?

A. In the south eastern border of the promised land, eleven days' journey from Mount Sinai.

Q. 273. Whom did Moses send to search

out the land of Canaan?

A. Twelve rulers of the people, one from each tribe.

Q. 274. What were they to do?

A. To examine what kind of country it was, what kind of people inhabited it, and to bring samples of the fruits.

Q. 275. How long was it before they re-

turned from searching the land?

A. Forty days.

Q. 276. What fruits did the spies bring back?

A. Pomegranates, and figs, and a very large cluster of grapes from the brook Eschol.

Q. 277. What did they say about the

land?

A. That it was a rich and fruitful land

Q. 278. What did they say of the peo-

ple and cities?

A. That the people were strong and of great stature, and the cities very large and walled.

Q. 279. What else did they say?

A. "We are not able to go up against the people, for they are stronger than we."

Q. 280. What did the Israelites do,

when they heard this evil report?

A. They lifted up their voice and wept that night.

Q. 281. What did they say one to another?

A. "Let us make a captain and return

to Egypt."

Q. 282. Did all the spies join in this

evil report?

- A. No, Caleb and Joshua said, "The Lord is with us; fear not the people of the land."
- Q. 283. What did the Israelites threaten to do to Caleb and Joshua?

A. To stone them.

Q. 234. What did Moses and Aaron do, when the people murmured against them?

A. They fell on their faces.

Q. 285. What did the Lord threaten to do to the Israelites, for their rebellion?

A. To destroy them with a pestilence.

Q. 286. What did Moses do?

A. He prayed the Lord to forgive their sin.

Q. 287. What did Moses fear the Egyptians would say, if the Lord destroyed the Israelites?

A. That the Lord was not able to bring

them into the promised land.

Q. 288. What sentence did the Lord

pass upon the people for their murmur-

ing and rebellion?

A. That all the people from twenty years old and upward should die in the wilderness.

Q. 289. Who were excepted from this

condemnation?

A. Caleb and Joshua.

Q. 290. What became of the other ten spies?

A. They died of the plague.

Q. 291. How long were the Israelites to wander in the wilderness, before they could enter the promised land?

A. Forty years.

Q. 292. What did the Israelites do when they heard this?

A. They mourned greatly

Q. 293. What did they say early next

morning?

A. "We will go up unto the place which the Lord has promised for we have sinned."

Q. 294. What did Moses say to them?

A. "Go not up, for the Lord is not among you."

Q. 295. When they went up into the

hill, what did the Amalekites and Canuanites do?

A. They came down against them,

and smote them.

Q. 296. When a man was found gathering sticks on the Sabbath day, what did the Lord command to be done to him?

A. He commanded him to be stoned to

death.

Q. 297. Which commandment had he broken?

A. The fourth commandment.

Q. 298. Who rebelled against Moses and Aaron?

A. Korah, of the tribe of Levi, and Dathan and Abiram of the tribe of Reuben.

Q. 299. How many princes joined with

them?

A. Two hundred and fifty princes, men of renown.

Q. 300. What did they say to Moses and Aaron?

A. "Ye take too much upon you, see-

ing all the congregation are holy."

Q. 301. What office did Korah and his company seek for themselves?

A. The priesthood.

Q. 302. What did Moses answer them?

A. "Ye take too much upon you, ye sons of Levi."

Q. 303. What was the office of the Levites?

A. To do the service of the tabernacle, but not to burn incense.

Q. 304. Whom were Korah and his company really rebelling against?

A. The Lord.

Q. 305. What did they say Moses wanted to do?

A. To make himself a prince over them?

Q. 306. What did Moses command the congregation to do?

A. To remove to a distance from the tents of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram.

Q. 307. What then happened to Korah,

Dathan and Abiram?

A. The earth opened under them, and swallowed them up, with their wives and children, and all that they had.

Q. 308. What happened to the two hundred and fifty men who offered incense,

contrary to the law of the Lord?

A. A fire came out from the Lord, and consumed them.

Q. 309. What did the people say to Mo-

ses and Aaron next day?

A. "Ye have killed the people of the Lord."

Q. 310. What judgment did the Lord send upon the people for this rebellion?

A. A plague which destroyed fourteen thousand and seven hundred of them. (14,700.)

Q. 311. How was the plague stayed?

A. Aaron took a censer, and put incense upon it, and made an atonement

for the people.

- Q. 312. What did the Lord command to be done, to show that the priesthood was to be confined to Aaron and his descendants?
- A. Each of the twelve tribes was to bring to Moses a rod with the name of the tribe written on it.

Q. 313. What name was on the rod of the tribe of Levi?

A. The name of Aaron.

Q. 314. What did Moses do with the rods?

A. He laid them up in the tabernacle before the Lord.

Q. 315. What was seen next day, when Moses brought out the rods?

A. Aaron's rod had buds and blossoms

and almonds growing on it.

Q. 316. What did the Lord command to be done with the rod that budded?

- A. He ordered it to be laid up in the ark, with the pot of manna, as a memorial.
- Q. 317. What did the people say when they saw this miracle?

A. "Behold, we die! we perish! we

all perish!"

Q. 318. To what place did the children of Israel come in their thirty-second journey?

A. To Kadesh-Barnea, in the wilder-

ness of Zin.

Q. 319. How long was it since they had been there before?

A. Thirty-eight years.

Q. 320. Who died and was buried at Kadesh?

A. Miriam the sister of Moses and Aaron.

Q. 321. Why did the people murmur at Kadesh?

A. Because there was no water.

Q. 322. What did they say?

A. "Would God that we had died, when our brethren died before the Lord."

Q. 323. What did the Lord command

Moses and Aaron to do?

A. To take the rod from the tabernacle, and gather the people together before the rock, and speak to the rock.

Q. 324. What did the Lord promise

should then happen?

A. The rock should give forth water for the people and their cattle.

Q. 325. Did they do as they were com-

manded?

A. No, instead of speaking to the rock, Moses said to the people, "Hear now, ye rebels! Must we fetch you water out of this rock?"

Q. 326. What did he do then?

A. He struck the rock twice with the rod.

Q. 327. What then happened?

4

A. Water came out of the rock abundantly.

Q. 328. What did the Lord then say

to Moses and Aaron?

A. "Because ye believed me not, to sanctify me in the eyes of the children of Israel, therefore ye shall not bring this congregation into the land, which I have given them."

Q. 329. What message did Moses send

from Kadesh to the king of Edom?

A. "Thus saith thy brother Israel, Let us pass, I pray thee, through thy country."

Q. 330. From whom were the Edomites

descended?

A. From Esau, the brother of Jacob.

Q. 331. What did the king of Edom answer?

A. "Thou shalt not go through."

Q. 332. What did the Israelites then do?

A. They turned away.

Q. 333. Who came out to fight against them, after this?

A. Arad, king of the south part of Ca-

naan.

Q. 334. What did the Israelites do to these Canaanites?

A. They utterly destroyed them and their cities.

Q. 335. What was the place of this

battle called?

A. Hormah, that is, "utter destruction."

Q. 336. To what place did the Israelites come next, after leaving Kadesh?

A. To Mount Hor, in the edge of the

land of Edom.

Q. 337. Whom did the Lord command Moses to take up into Mount Hor?

A. Aaron and Eleazar his son.

Q. 338. What did Moses then do, by the command of God?

A. He stripped Aaron of his priestly

garments, and put them on Eleazar.

Q. 339. What then happened to Aaron?

A. He died there in the mount.

Q. 340. How long was this after they had left Egypt?

A. In the fortieth year.

Q. 341. How old was Aaron?

A. One hundred and twenty-three years (123.)

Q. 342. How long did the Israelites

mourn for Aaron?

A. Thirty days.

Q. 343. Which way did they journey from Mount Hor?

A. By the way of the Red Sea, to go

round the land of Edom.

Q. 344. How were the people affected?

A. They were much discouraged.

Q. 345. Against whom did they speak?

A. Against God and against Moses. Q. 346. What did they complain of?

A. The want of bread and of water.

Q. 347. What did they say of the manna?

A. "Our soul loathes this light bread."

Q. 348. How did the Lord punish them for their rebellion?

A. He sent fiery serpents which bit

them, and many died.

Q. 349. What did the people then say to Moses?

A. "We have sinned—Pray unto the Lord to take away the serpents from us."

Q. 350. When Moses had prayed for them what did the Lord command him to do?

A. To make a fiery serpent of brass, and set it up on a pole.

Q. 351. What happened to those who had been bitten, when they looked upon the brazen serpent?

A. They were healed.

Q. 352. What did the brazen serpent represent?

A. Jesus Christ crucified for our salva-

tion. John iii. 14.

Q. 353. How long did the Israelites preserve the brazen serpent?

A. About seven hundred years.

Q. 354. What did good king Hezekiah do with it at last?

A. He broke it to pieces.

Q. 355. Why?

A. Because the people offered incense to it.

Q. 356. What did Hezekiah call it?

A. Nehushtan, which means brass.

Q. 357. When the Israelites came to the borders of the Amorites, what message did Moses send to Sihon, their king?

A. "Let me pass through the land. We will not turn into the fields or vine-yards, nor drink of the waters of the well."

Q. 358. Where did Sihon live?

A. In Heshbon.

Q. 359. Did Sihon grant the request?

A. No, he came out against Israel and fought with them at Jahaz.

Q. 360. What was the result of the

battle?

A. Sihon was conquered and slain, and the Israelites took possession of his country.

Q. 361. Who next attacked the Israel-

ites?

A. Og. king of Bashan.

Q. 362. What was done to Og?

A. He and his sons and all his people were slain.

Q. 363. Where did the Israelites next encamp?

A. In the plains of Moab, near the

river Jordan.

Q. 364. Who was king of the Moabites at that time?

A. Balak, the son of Zippor.

Q. 365. How did the coming of the Israelites affect the Moabites?

A. They were sore afraid and much

distressed.

Q. 366. What did the Moabites say to the Midianites?

A. "This company shall lick up all that are round about us, as the ox lick-

eth up the grass of the field."

Q. 367. To whom did the elders of Moab and of Midian apply in their distress?

A. To Balaam the son of Beor.

Q. 368. What was the character of Balaam?

A. "He loved the wages of unright eousness."

Q. 369. What did they present to Ba laam?

A. The rewards of divination.

Q. 370. What message did Balak send

to Balaam by these clders?

A. "A people is come out of Egypt, who cover the earth. Come now and curse them, that I may drive them out of the land."

Q. 371. What answer did the Lord

give to Balaam that night?

A. "Thou shalt not curse the people, for they are blessed."

Q. 372. What answer did Balaam give to the princes of Balak next morning?

A. "The Lord refuseth to give me

leave to go with you."

Q. 373. What did Balak do, when the princes brought back this answer?

A. He sent more princes, and more

honourable, to Balaam.

Q. 374. What did he promise Balaam if he would come and curse the Israelites?

A. He would promote him to great honours, and do whatever he would say.

.Q. 375. What did Balaam answer the

princes?

A. "If Balak would give me his house full of silver and gold, I cannot go beyond the word of the Lord my God."

Q. 376. What did the Lord say to Ba-

laam that night?

A. "Go with the men; but yet the word which I shall say unto thee, that shalt thou do."

Q. 377. Did the Lord approve of his

going?

A. No, he was displeased, because he went.

Q. 378. As Balaam was riding on his 120

ass, with his two servants, who stood in his way to oppose him?

A. The angel of the Lord, with a

drawn sword in his hand.

Q. 379. Who only saw the Angel?

A. The ass.

Q. 380. What did the ass do when it saw the angel?

A. It turned out of the road into a

field.

Q. 381. What did Balaam do to it?

A. He struck it, to turn it into the way.

Q. 382. Where did the Angel next ap-

pear ?

A. In a path of the vineyard, between two walls.

Q. 383. What did the ass do?

A. It turned aside to avoid the Angel, and crushed Balaam's foot against the wall.

Q. 384. What did Balaam do?

A. He struck the ass again.

Q. 385. Where did the Angel next stand?

A. In a narrow place, where there was no room for the ass to turn.

Q. 386. What did the ass do, when it saw the Angel?

A. It fell down under Balaam.

Q. 387. How was Balaam affected by this?

A. He was very angry and struck the ass with a staff.

Q. 388. What miracle did the Lord

then perform

A. "The dumb ass speaking with man's voice, forbade the madness of the prophet." 2 Pet. ii. 16.

Q. 389. When Balaam's eyes were opened to see the Angel, what did he do?

A. He bowed down his head and fell

flat on his face.

Q. 390. What did the Angel say to Balaam?

A. "I went out to withstand thee, because thy way is perverse before me."

Q. 391. What did Balaam offer to do?

A. To go back again.

Q. 392. Did the Angel permit him to proceed with the princes of Balak?

A. Yes, but he was to say only what

the Lord should say to him.

Q. 393. When Balak reproved Balaam

for not coming the first time he sent for him, what did Balaam answer?

A. "Have I any power at all to say any thing? The word that God putteth in my mouth, that shall I speak."

Q. 394. Where did Balak take Balaam

next day?

A. To the high places of Baal, that he might see the utmost part of the Israelites.

Q. 395. What did Balaam direct Balak to prepare?

A. Seven altars.

Q. 396. What did Balak and Balaam offer on each altar?

A. A bullock and a ram.

Q. 397. What were some of the words which the Lord then put in Balaam's mouth?

A. "How shall I curse, whom God hath not cursed?

Lo, the people shall dwell alone,

And shall not be reckoned among the nations.

Let me die the death of the righteous, And let my last end be like his."

Q. 398. What did Balak say to Balaam?

A. "I took thee to curse my enemies, and behold, thou hast blessed them altogether."

Q. 399. Where did Balak take Balaam

next?

A. To the top of mount Pisgah, from whence he might see the people.

Q. 400. What did Balak do here?

A. He built seven altars, and offered a bullock and a ram on each altar.

Q. 401. What were some of the words which the Lord put in Balaam's mouth at this time?

A. "God is not a man that he should

Neither the son of man, that he should repent.

Behold I have received commandment to bless:

And he hath blessed, and I cannot reverse it.

Surely there is no enchantment against Jacob,

Neither is there any divination against Israel."

Q. 402. What did Balak say to Balaam?

A. "Neither curse them at all, nor bless them at all."

Q. 403. Where did Balak take Balaam

last?

A. To the top of Peor.

Q. 404. What sacrifice did Balak offer here?

A. The same as at the other times.

Q. 405. When Balaam saw Israel abiding in their tents, what came upon him?

A. The Spirit of the Lord.

Q. 406. What were some of the words that he then spoke?

A. "How goodly are thy tents, O

Jacob!

And thy tabernacles, O Israel! Blessed is he that blesseth thee;

And cursed is he, that curseth thee."

- Q. 407. How did Balak feel when he heard this?
- A. His anger was kindled against Balaam, and he ordered him to return to his home.

Q. 408. What did Balaam say, he

would first inform Balak of?

A. What the Israelites should do to his people in the latter days.

Q. 409. What were some of Balaam's words?

A. "There shall come a star out of

Jacob,

And a sceptre shall rise out of Israel, And shall smite the corners of Moab, And destroy all the children of Sheth."

Q. 410. How long did Balaam live after this?

A. Only a few months.

Q. 411. Did he die the death of the righteous, as he had wished?

A. No, he had lived a wicked life, and

he died the death of the wicked.

Q. 412. What evil advice did he give the Midianites?

A. He advised them to send their women into the camp of the Israelites, to tempt them to uncleanness and idolatry.

Q. 413. How did the Lord punish the Israelites for yielding to this temptation?

A. He sent a plague upon them, in

which 24,000 of them died.

Q. 414. Who showed great zeal in punishing the offenders?

A. Phinehas, the grandson of Aaron.

Q. 415. Whom did Phinehas slay?

A. Zimri, a prince of Israel, and Cozbi, the daughter of a chief man of Midian.

Q. 416. How were the Midianites punished for tempting the Israelites to sin?

- A. By the command of Moses, all the nation was destroyed, except the female children; their cities were burned, and their cattle and goods were possessed by the Israelites.
- Q. 417. Who was killed at the same time with the Midianites?

A. The covetous prophet Balaam.

Q. 418. Were any of the Israelites killed in the battle?

A. No, not one man.

Q. 419. Where did the tribes of Gad and Reuben, and half the tribe of Manasseh, wish to have their inheritance?

A. On the east side of the river Jordan,

in the land of Gilead.

Q. 420. To whom had this country belonged?

A. To Sihon, king of the Amorites, and

Og, king of Bashan.

Q. 421. Why did these tribes choose this country?

A. Because it was a fine grazing country, and they had large flocks and herds.

Q. 422. On what condition did Moses

grant their request?

A. That their armed men should go over Jordan with the other tribes, and

help them to conquer the land.

Q. 423. How many "Cities of Refuge" did the Lord command the Israelites to appoint in the land of Canaan?

A. Six.

Q. 424. Why were they so called?

A. Because a man who had killed another man accidentally, might flee to one of these cities, and find shelter and protection from any who might seek his life.

Q. 425. What was the punishment ap-

pointed for every wilful murderer?

A. Death.

Q. 426. Where were the Israelites numbered the third time?

A. In the plains of Moab.

Q. 427. Were any remaining alive, who had been numbered thirty-eight years before in the wilderness of Sinai?

A. None, but Caleb and Joshua, as the

Lord had said.

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