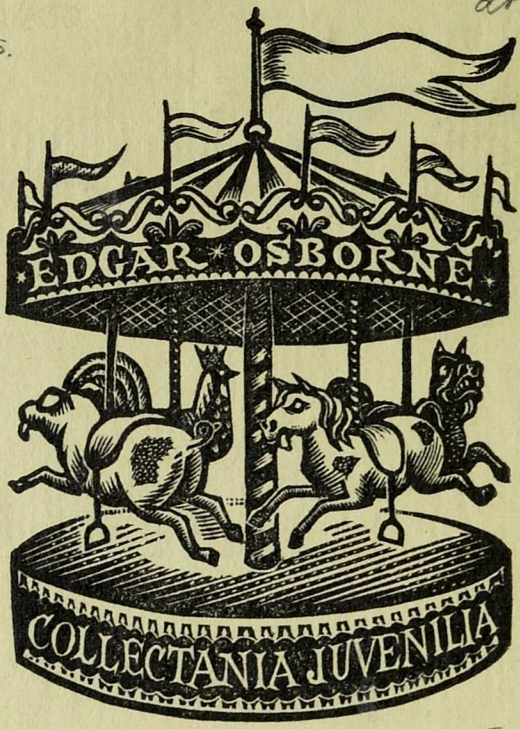
THE
MOTHER AND
THE CHILDE
IN A LITTLE
CATECHISME
TO TEACH
LITTLE CHILDREN

LONDON
C1650

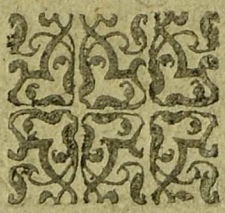
V. RARE



THE MOTHER AND THE CHILDE.

In a little Catechisme to teach little Children the Principles of Religion, to make them the fitter for publique exercise in the Church.

By *H. S.*



LONDON.
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A ſhort Catechiſme.

Mother.

WHo made you?

Child.

God.

M. Why did God make you?

C. To ſerue him.

M. How will God be ſerued?

C. According to his Word.

M. Where is that Word written?

C. In the old and New Teſtament.

M. What is the old Teſtament?

C. The Law of God.

M. What is the Law of God?

C. To loue God and my neighbour.

M. What doth the Law ſhew vs?

C. Condemnation.

M. Whether doth the Law lead vs?

C. To Jeſus Chriſt our Sauiour.

M. What is the new Testament?

C. The Gospell of Christ.

M. What is the Gospell of Christ?

C. The power of God to salvation to them that doe beleeue.

M. In whom doe you beleeue?

C. I beléeue in God the Father Almighty, maker of heauen and earth: And in Iesus Christ his onely Sonne our Lord, which was conceiued by the holy Ghost, borne of the Virgin Marie, suffered vnder Pontius Pilate: and was crucified, dead, and buried: he descended into hell. The third day he rose againe from the dead: Hee ascended into heauen, and sitteth on the right hand of God the Father Almightie: From thence hee shall come to iudge the quicke and the dead. I beleeue in the holy Ghost: The holy Catholicke Church: The communion of Saints: The forgiueneſſe of sinnes: The resurrection of the body: And the life Euerlasting. Amen.

M. Why doe you say I beleeue, and not we beleeue.

C. Euery one must be saued by their owne faith.

M: Why doe you call God, Father?

C. Be-

C. Because he is so to vs in Christ Iesus.

M. Why doe you call God almightie?

C. Because he rules all things.

M. Why is this added: maker of heauen and earth,

C. Because wee should seeke God in his creatures.

M. Why should we seeke God in his creatures?

C. Wee cannot comprehend his diuine Maiestie otherwise.

M. Why do you beleeue in Iesus Christ?

C. Because he is God.

M. Why is he called Iesus?

C. Because he saueth vs from our sinnes.

M. Why is he called Christ?

C. Because he is our King, Priest, and Prophet.

M. Why is he our King?

C. Because he ruleth vs.

M. Why is he our Priest?

C. Because he prayeth for vs.

M. Why is he our Prophet?

C. Because he teacheth vs.

M. What gather you by this?

C. Whom he doth not rule and teach,

hee will not pray for them.

M. Why is he called Gods onely Sonne?

C. Hee is so by nature, and wee by grace.

M. Why was hee conceiued by the holy Ghost?

C. That he might bee without sinne, to sanctifie vs.

M. Why was he borne of the Virgin Marie?

C. To shew that he was a very man.

M. Why did Iesus suffer death?

C. To deliuer vs from death.

M. Why did hee descend vnder Gods wrath?

C. To deliuer vs from thence.

M. When was he in Gods wrath for vs?

C. In the Garden when he sweat blood, he said, Father if it bee possible let this cup passe from mee, not my will but thine, and on the Crosse when he said, my God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me.

M. What was Pontius Pilate?

C. A wicked Iudge and cruell in scourging his holy Body, finding no fault in him: Yet contrary to his knowledge crucified him.

M. Why

M. VVhy was Christ crucified on the Crosse?

C. Because that death was accursed of God, and so Christ toke away the curse from vs.

M. Why was hee buried in a new sepulchre or graue?

C. To shew that hée rose by his owne power.

M. Why did he rise againe?

C. For our Iustification.

M. Why did he ascend into heauen?

C. To take possession for vs, and to make intercession for vs.

M. What is meant by sitting at the right hand of God?

C. That all power is giuen him in heauen and earth.

M. Hath God a right hand?

C. No: it is spoken for our capacitie.

M. What is it tovs, that Christ shall come to iudge the quicke and the dead?

C. Vnspeakeaple comfort, because our Sauiour shall be our Iudge.

M. What meane you by the quicke and the dead?

C. Them that bée aliue then, and them

that be dead before.

M. Why doe you beleeue in the holy Ghost?

C. Because he is God.

M. Be there three Gods?

C. No; one God, and three persons, Father, Sonne, and holy Ghost.

M. What is the Church?

C. A company of elect people taken out of the world, and kept as in Noahs Arke safe.

M. What bee the speciall markes of the Church?

C. Three: Preaching of the Word, administring of the Sacraments, and discipline.

C. What is Preaching?

C. A solemne declaration and true interpretation of the word of God by doctrine to beget faith, and to encrease it.

M. What is a Sacrament?

C. A visible signe signifying Christ, being a publicke action ordained of God, to bee vsed of his Church, for the strengthening of our faith till Christ come againe.

M. How many Sacraments be there?

C. Two: Baptisme, and the Lords supper.

M. What

M. What is Baptisme.

C. The first Sacrament of the new Testament, that sealeth vnto vs by washing of water, the forgiuenesse of sinne by the precious bloud of Christ.

M. What is the Lords Supper?

C. The second Sacrament of the new Testament, that sealeth vnto vs, by receiuing Bread and Wine, the partaking with Iesus Christ and his benefits.

M. Who must receiue the Lords Supper?

C. They that can examine themselues.

M. Who must deliuer the Sacraments?

C. They that haue authoritie to preach Gods word.

M. Which of the Sacraments haue yee receiued?

C. Baptisme.

M. Why receiue ye not the Lords Supper?

C. Because we be children and ignorant, and cannot discerne the Lords body.

M. What is Christian Discipline?

C. Orders in the Church, warranted by Gods word.

M. How long must they continue?

C. Till Iesus Christ come againe.

M. What if any be not of the Church?

C. The

C. Those that be not of the Communion of Saints, cannot haue forgiuenesse of sinnes.

M. What is the forgiuenesse of sinnes?

C. Justification by Christ, ioy in the holy Ghost, peace of Conscience, and deliuerance from the wrath to come.

M. Doe you beleeue, that your body shall rise againe?

C. Yea, but of another quality.

M. What reason haue you for it?

C. It is a matter of Faith, and not of reason.

M. VVhat haue you to strengthen your faith?

C. The almightinesse of God: and likenesse of Christ.

M. What learne you by this?

C. That God is almightie, and can doe things impossible, and that Christ dyed and rose againe: and so shall we.

M. Shall not the wicked rise againe?

C. Yes; to eternall paine, but the godly euerlasting ioy.

M. Doe yee beleeue all these Articles?

C. Yea: and the Lord strengthen my weake faith or beliefe.

The

The ten Commandements.

M. What is the Law of God?

C. To loue God and my neighbour.

M. How be the tenne Commandements diuided?

C. Into two Tables.

M. How many in the first Table?

C. Foure, which sheweth our duty toward God.

M. How many in the second Table?

C. Sixe, which shew our duty to our eighbour.

M. Which is the first Commandement?

C. Thou shalt haue none other Gods but me.

M. What is the meaning of this commandement?

C. To honour God alone, and loue him aboue all things.

M. What is the breach of this Commandement?

C. Atheisme, Papisme, Ignorance, and Infidelity.

M. What is the second Commandement?

C. Thou shalt not make to thy selfe any

graven

graven Image, nor the likeness of any thing that is in Heaven above, or in the Earth beneath, or in the waters under the Earth. Thou shalt not bow downe to them, nor worship them. For I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, and visit the sinnes of the Fathers upon the third and fourth generation of them that hate me, and shew mercie unto thousands in them that loue me, and keepe my Commandements.

M. What is the meaning of this Commandement?

C. To worship God according to his word.

M. What is the breach of this Commandement?

C. To worship God after mens inuentions.

M. What is the third Commandement?

C. Thou shalt not take the name of God in vaine: for the Lord will not hold him guiltless, that taketh his name in vaine.

M. What is the meaning of this Commandement?

C. To honour the name of the Lord with all holy reuerence, in feare and obedience.

M. What is the breach of this Commandement?

C. Vaine

C. Vaine idle swearing, and a wicked conuersation.

M. What is the fourth Commandement?

C. Remember to keepe holy the Sabboth day. Six dayes shalt thou labour, and doe all that thou hast to doe: but the seuenth day is the Sabboth of the Lord thy God. In it thou shalt doe no manner of worke, thou, and thy Sonne, and thy daughter, thy man-seruant, and thy maid-seruant, thy cattell, and thy stranger, that is within thy gates: for in six dayes the Lord made heauen and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seuenth day, wherefore the Lord blessed the seuenth day, and hallowed it.

M. What is the meaning of this Commandement?

C. Two speciall markes: first, remember, second, that we follow the example of our heauenly father, that created all things in six dayes and rested the seuenth.

M. What is the breach of this Commandement?

C. To doe any worldly business for profit or pleasure.

M. What is the fift Commandement?

C. Honour thy Father and thy Mother,

that

that thy daies may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giueth thee.

M. What is the meaning of this commandement.

C. To honour and reuerence all our superiours, both Naturall, Spiritually and Ciuill.

M. What is the breach of this Commandement?

C. Disobedience to our Superiours, and want of duty to our inferiours or equals.

M. What is the sixt Commandement?

C. Thou shalt not murther or kill.

M. What is the meaning of this Commandement.

C. To esteem chiefly of my neighbors life.

M. What is the breach of this Commandement

C. Vnlawfull smiting of the hand and malice of the heart.

M. What is the seuenth Commandement?

C. Thou shalt not commit Adultery.

M. What is the meaning of this Commandement.

C. To be kept in holy Chastity in body and mind.

M. What

M. What is the breach of this Commandement?

C. All vncleannesse of body or mind.

M. What is the eighth Commandement?

C. Thou shalt not steale.

M. What is the meaning of this Commandement?

C. To be chary in keeping my neighbours goods safe.

M. What is the breach of this Commandement?

C. All vnlawfull taking of my neighbours goods by fraud, violence or gaming.

M. What is the ninth Commandement?

C. Thou shalt not beare false witnesse against thy neighbour.

M. What is the meaning of this Commandement?

C. To keepe a good tongue, but without Pride.

M. What is the breach of this Commandement?

C. All lying and backbiting speaches.

M. What is the tenth Commandement?

C. Thou shalt not couet thy neighbours house, thou shalt not couet thy neighbours wife, nor his seruant, nor his maid, nor his

Dre

Ore, nor his Asse, nor any thing that is his.

M. What is the meaning of this Commandement?

C. That we should not coret nor have any unlawfull desire of any thing that is my Neighbours.

M. What is the breach of this Commandement?

C. All evill covetous motions of the heart.

They that will see this more at large, let them reade Master *Ded* on the Commandements.

Prayer.

M. To whom dost thou pray?

C. To God alone in the name of Jesus Christ.

M. After what manner?

C. As our Saviour Jesus taught his Disciples.

M. What be the words?

C. Our Father which art in Heaven, hallowed

lowed be thy name, thy Kingdome come, thy will be done in earth as it is in heauen, giue vs, this day our daily bread, and forgue vs our trespasses, as we forgine them that trespasse against vs. And lead vs not into temptation, but deliuer vs from euill. For thine is the Kingdome the Power and the Glory, for euer, and euer. Amen.

M. How many Petitions is in this prayer?

C. Sir, diuided into two parts, the first three to the glorie of God alone, the rest for the good of our bodies and soules.

M. Why doe you say, *Our father which art in Heauen?*

C. It is a Preface to breed reuerence before Prayer.

M. Why is this title *Our*, and not *my* Father.

C. I pray for my brethren as for my selfe.

M. Why doe you call God Father?

C. He is so to vs by meanes of Christ Jesus

M. Why doe you place him in heauen being euery where?

C. It is the royall seate of his diuine Maiestie.

M. What

M. What is the first Petion?

C. Hallowed be thy name.

M. How is his name Hollowed?

C. When we know him in understanding and practice.

M. What is the second Petition?

C. Thy kingdome come.

M. What is meant in this Petition.

C. The kingdome of grace by the Preaching of the Gospell, and the kingdome of glory in the ioy of Heaven.

M. What is the third Petition?

C. Thy will bée done in earth, as it is in Heaven.

M. What doe you pray for here?

C. Willing obedience and contentation.

M. What is fourth Petition?

C. Giue vs this day our daily bread.

M. What doe you aske in this Petition?

C. All things necessary for this present life.

M. What is the fift Petition.

C. Forgiue vs our trespasses as we forgiue others.

M. What is the forgiuenesse of sinne?

C. Justification by Iesus Christ.

M. What meane you by, as we forgiue others.

C. It

C. It is a comfort to our soules, if we feele a readinesse willingly to forgue others that offend vs.

M. What is the sixt Petition?

C. Lead vs not into temptation.

M. What doe you desire in this Petition?

C. To be kept from all occasions that lead to sinne.

M. Why is this added, *for thine is thy Kingdome, thy power, and thy glory for euer?*

C. To teach vs thankesgiuing, shewing vs that all praise is to be giuen to God.

M. Why doe you say, Amen, so be it.

C. We trust in Christ it shall be so.

FINIS.

Th..
as we forg