



REDEMPTION
HILL CHURCH



Truths That Make Us Sing

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Acknowledgements

We wrote this catechism while standing on the shoulders of saints who have gone before us. We thank God for the writers of the Heidelberg Catechism, the Westminster Shorter Catechism, and the New City Catechism, who gave us these three documents to serve as the basis for our own.

We have borrowed their spirit, doctrine, language, order, and application. The Heidelberg and Westminster Catechisms are in the public domain, and we have permission to use parts of The New City Catechism.

In the same vein, we hope that this document will be a resource for others to preach, teach and write, joining in the chain of faithfulness that extends through the ages, anchored to God.

Introduction

“Then they believed his words; they sang his praise” Psalms 106.12

We live in a time where truth is deemed relative. But as anyone who has dropped a rock on their foot knows, there are certain realities about this world that are true whether you believe in them or not. You can deny gravity all you want, but when that rock hits your toe, you experience that pain regardless of whether or not you are a believer. Yes, this world is founded upon truth, and the source of that truth is God himself. And because God exists and speaks, we can know him; and we can know the world he has made rightly through his self-disclosure.

The reality of God's existence and the fact of his disclosure lets us in on another reality: that this God is love. This means that the truths that we confess are not just theories but realities that lead us to sing and rejoice in him.

For hundreds of years, Christians who have understood the importance of having their lives established on the bedrock of God's gracious truth have used catechisms as tools to anchor this truth deep into their hearts. A catechism is a series of questions and answers designed to convey the essential truths of the Christian faith so that we might more deeply know and rejoice in God.

We put together this catechism for members and visitors of Redemption Hill Church to get an easy introduction to the most important things that we believe as a church. The format makes it easy to remember, even for youth and children, and is an easily-remembered resource when faced with questions. Supporting biblical references are included with the answers to help bring readers back to scripture.

You are encouraged to read through, memorise, reflect upon and pray through these truths, allowing their reality to lead you to worship God. This catechism can be used privately, around the family meal table, for mutual encouragement and discipleship with another believer, or even in evangelism.

It is our prayer that this catechism will help us as a church to build our lives on the infallible truth of Jesus' words, so that we may sing his praises forevermore.

OUR ETERNAL COMFORT

1. What is our only comfort in life and death?

That we are not our own but belong, body and soul, both in life and death, to God and to our Saviour Jesus Christ. He has fully paid for all our sins with his precious blood, and watches over us in such a way that not a hair of our heads can fall without the will of our Father in heaven.

ROMANS 14:7–8

2. Who is God?

God is the creator and sustainer of everyone and everything. He is eternal, infinite, and unchangeable in his power and perfection, goodness and glory, wisdom, justice, and truth. Nothing happens except through him and by his will.

COLOSSIANS 1:16–17

3. How many persons are there in God?

There are three distinct persons in the one true and living God: the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit. Though being distinct persons, they are the same in substance, equal in power and glory.

MATTHEW 28:19

4. Who is the Father?

The Father is our mighty God who is sovereign over all things as creator and sustainer. We trust him so much that we do not doubt he will provide whatever we need for body and soul and will turn to our good whatever adversity he sends in this world. He is able to do this because he is Almighty God. He desires to do this because he is a loving Father.

MATTHEW 7:11

5. Who is the Son?

The Son is the eternal, uncreated Son of the Father, who willingly took on flesh in order that he might reveal the Father to us, live a righteous life on our behalf, redeem us from our sins through his death and resurrection, and who now sits at the Father's right hand interceding for his people.

COLOSSIANS 1:15–17, HEBREWS 1:1–4, 2:17

6. Who is the Holy Spirit?

The Holy Spirit is, along with the Father and Son, equally God, who has been given to us personally so that by true faith we may share in Christ and all his blessings, as well as be sanctified and empowered to serve our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ.

JOHN 14:26, ROMANS 8:26-27

7. How and why did God create us?

God created us male and female in his own image to know him, love him, live with him, and glorify him. And it is right that we who were created by God should live to his glory.

GENESIS 1:27

8. What else did God create?

God created all things out of nothing by his powerful Word, and all his creation was very good; everything flourished under his loving rule.

GENESIS 1:31–2:1, PSALMS 104:24–25

9. Is God still involved in his creation?

Yes. God is not only the creator but also the sustainer of all things. God upholds and rules all things by his eternal counsel and ever-present power, so that all things come to us not by chance but from his fatherly hand. We can therefore be patient when things go against us, thankful when things go well, and have confidence in our Father knowing that nothing can separate us from his love.

ACTS 17:24–25, ROMANS 8:38–39

10. How can we glorify God?

We glorify God by enjoying him, loving him, trusting him, and by obeying his will, commands, and law.

DEUTERONOMY 11:1

11. What does God's law require of us?

Christ teaches us that we should love the Lord our God with our heart, soul, mind and strength, and that we should love our neighbour as ourselves. All the other commandments and all the other demands of the prophets stem from these two laws and are fulfilled if you obey them.

MATTHEW 22:37–40

12. Can anyone keep the law of God perfectly?

Since the fall, no mere human has been able to keep the law of God perfectly. Rather, we have a natural tendency to reject God and not love our neighbour as we ought.

ROMANS 3:10–12

13. Did God create us unable to keep his law?

No, God created man good and in his own image that we might know, love and glorify our Creator, but because of the disobedience of our first parents, Adam and Eve, all of creation is fallen; we are all born in sin, corrupt in our nature and unable to keep God's law.

ROMANS 5:12

14. What is sin?

Sin is any thought, deed or state of being not rooted in faith and love toward God. It is rejecting or ignoring God in the world he created, rebelling against him by living without reference to him, and not being or doing what he intends in his law—resulting in the disintegration of all creation, and our death.

1 JOHN 3:4

15. What is idolatry?

Idolatry is trusting in created things rather than the Creator for our hope and happiness, significance and security.

ROMANS 1:21–25

16. Will God allow our disobedience and idolatry to go unpunished?

No, every sin is against the sovereignty, holiness, and goodness of God, and against his righteous law, and God is righteously angry with our sins. He will punish them in his just judgement both in this life and in the life to come.

GALATIANS 6:7–8, REVELATION 21:8

17. Is there any way to escape punishment and be brought back into God's favour?

Man by himself and through any amount of good works is utterly unable to escape this punishment and be brought back into God's favour. Yet, God in his mercy has acted in order that sinners might be reconciled to himself, and declares to us this good news of salvation through Jesus.

EPHESIANS 2:8–9

18. What is this good news (gospel)?

The gospel is the good news that God himself, out of his mercy, delivers us from sin and from the punishment for sin, and reconciles us to himself, through a Redeemer.

JOHN 3:16–17, 1 CORINTHIANS 15:1–8

19. Who is the Redeemer?

The only Redeemer is the Lord Jesus Christ, the eternal, sinless Son of God, in whom God became man and bore the penalty for sin himself.

1 TIMOTHY 2:5

20. What sort of Redeemer is needed to bring us back to God?

A sinless Redeemer who is truly human and also truly God.

PHILIPPIANS 2:5–8

21. Why must the Redeemer be truly human?

That in human nature he might on our behalf perfectly obey the whole law and suffer the punishment for human sin; and also that he might sympathise with our weaknesses.

HEBREWS 2:17

22. Why must the Redeemer be truly God?

That because of his divine nature his obedience and suffering would be perfect, effective and for all time; and also that he would be able to bear the righteous anger of God against sin and yet overcome death.

ROMANS 3:23, HEBREWS 9:23–28

23. Why was it necessary for Christ, the Redeemer, to die?

Since God determined in love to save a people for himself, and death is the punishment for sin, Christ died willingly in our place to deliver us from the power and penalty of sin and bring us back to God. By his substitutionary atoning death, he alone redeems us from hell and gains us forgiveness of sin, righteousness, and everlasting life.

COLOSSIANS 1:21–22, ROMANS 6:23

24. Does Christ's death mean all our sins can be forgiven?

Yes, because Christ's death on the cross fully paid the penalty for our sin, God graciously imputes Christ's righteousness to us as if it were our own and will remember our sins no more.

2 CORINTHIANS 5:21

25. What else does Christ's death redeem?

Christ's death is the beginning of the redemption and renewal of every part of fallen creation, as he powerfully directs all things for his own glory and creation's good.

COLOSSIANS 1:19–20

26. Are all people, just as they were lost through Adam, saved through Christ?

No, only those who are elected by God and united to Christ by faith. Nevertheless God in his mercy demonstrates common grace even to those who are not elect, by restraining the full effects of sin at the present time for human well-being.

EPHESIANS 1:3–6

27. What happens after death to those not united to Christ by faith?

At the day of judgement they will receive the fearful but just sentence of condemnation pronounced against them. They will be cast out from the favourable presence of God, into hell, to be justly and grievously punished, forever.

JOHN 3:16–18, 36

28. How can we be saved?

Only by faith in Jesus Christ and in his substitutionary atoning death on the cross; so even though we are guilty of having disobeyed God, nevertheless, God, without any merit of our own but only by pure grace, imputes to us the perfect righteousness of Christ when we repent of our sins and believe in him.

EPHESIANS 2:8–9

29. What is involved in genuine conversion?

The dying of our old sinful self through repentance, and the coming alive of our new self to God through faith in Christ.

ROMANS 6:1–11

30. What is repentance?

It is to be genuinely sorry for sin, to hate it more and more, and to forsake it in every way as one turns towards God.

EPHESIANS 4:22-24

31. What is faith in Jesus Christ?

Faith in Jesus Christ is acknowledging the truth of everything that God has revealed in his Word. It is trusting in Christ's work, receiving and resting on him alone for salvation as he is offered to us in the gospel.

GALATIANS 2:20

32. What do we believe by true faith?

Everything taught to us in the gospel. The Apostles' Creed expresses what we believe in these words: We believe in God the Father Almighty, maker of heaven and earth; and in Jesus Christ his only Son our Lord, who was conceived by the Holy Spirit, born of the virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, died, and was buried. The third day he rose again from the dead. He ascended into heaven, and is seated at the right hand of God the Father Almighty; from there he will come to judge the living and the dead. We believe in the Holy Spirit, the holy universal church, the communion of the saints, the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the body, and the life everlasting.

ROMANS 10:17

THE CHURCH

33. What happens to a believer upon conversion?

Upon conversion a believer is united with Christ through the indwelling of the Holy Spirit who guarantees our future inheritance. Being united with Christ means that all our sins are forgiven, we have Christ's righteousness imputed to us, and we are joined with his body, the Church.

EPHESIANS 4:22–24, EZEKIEL 11:19–20, 2 CORINTHIANS 5:17

34. What is the Church?

The Church is the people of God, the body of Christ, and the dwelling place of the Holy Spirit. The universal Church is the sum total throughout history of all those whom God has chosen and redeemed for himself. Local churches are the visible expressions of this universal Church. The Church is made up of disciples of Christ who are united by a common faith in the gospel. It is a community that loves, follows, learns from, and worships God together. God sends out this community to proclaim the gospel and prefigure Christ's kingdom by their love for one another.

EPHESIANS 2:19–22

35. What does joining a local church involve?

We join a local church after having been baptised, the sign that identifies us as being united to Christ and, therefore, a member of his body. We covenant together with one another as members of a local church body to live for God's glory, in the fellowship of God's people.

ACTS 2:41–47

36. How are Christians to relate to their fellow church members?

Christians relate to fellow church members as their own spiritual family with fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters and children who have been given to them for this age and eternity. We relate to each other in love as family, helping one another grow in Christ.

EPHESIANS 4:1–6, MARK 10:29–30

37. What is baptism?

Baptism is the public declaration of our repentance from sin and faith in Christ. It is a sign that we have been united with Christ in his death and resurrection. Baptism signifies that we have been forgiven, have received new life in Christ, and belong to the Lord and his Church.

ROMANS 6:3–4

38. Who should be baptised?

All and only those who have repented of their sins and trusted in Christ.

ACTS 2:38–41

39. What is the Lord's Supper?

Christ commanded all Christians to eat bread and to drink from the cup in thankful remembrance of him and his death. The Lord's Supper is a celebration of the presence of God in our midst. It signifies our communion with God and with one another, as we continue in fellowship with Christ's Church. The Lord's Supper feeds and nourishes our souls. It is also eaten in anticipation of the day when we will eat and drink with Christ in his Father's kingdom.

1 CORINTHIANS 11:23–26

40. Does the Lord's Supper add anything to Christ's atoning work?

No, Christ died once for all. The Lord's Supper is a covenant meal celebrating Christ's atoning work. It is also a means of strengthening our faith as we look to him, and a foretaste of the future feast. But those who take part with unrepentant hearts eat and drink judgment on themselves.

1 PETER 3:18

41. How should we seek to live in the church?

We should not forsake the weekly gathering of God's people. God calls us to regularly assemble and to seek to build up the body by speaking his truth in love to one another. We are to, by God's grace, love and serve one another, strengthening our unity in the gospel. The church is called to display God's glory to the world. Together, through personal service and financial generosity, we support the ministry of the church and work to advance the gospel to all nations.

HEBREWS 10:24-25, EPHESIANS 4:15-16

GRATITUDE AND SANCTIFICATION

42. Why does God refer to Christians as saints in the Bible?

God views all Christians as saints because those who are in Christ have been cleansed of all their sins and clothed in his righteousness through their union with Christ, who died in their place and rose again.

1 CORINTHIANS 1:2

43. If Christians are viewed by God as saints, is it still possible for a Christian to sin?

Yes. Although all Christians have been forgiven of their sins and set free from the power of sin, it is still possible for Christians to sin because sin is still present in this age.

ROMANS 7:22–25

44. How is a Christian to grow in godliness?

A Christian grows in godliness as they come to know both the glory and grace of God, understand their own sin in the light of this knowledge, and then respond with repentance and faith in the power of the Spirit who bears his fruit in us.

2 PETER 1:5–7, 2 CORINTHIANS 3:18

45. How does a Christian grow in their knowledge of God and understanding of their own sin?

God's perfect character and holy commands are revealed to us in his word, which convicts us of our sins and assures us of God's love for us in the gospel. We hear God's word as we gather for corporate worship, as we speak the truth in love to one another in the body of Christ, and as we personally draw near to God in the word and prayer.

PSALMS 119:11, 1 TIMOTHY 4:13–16

46. What is the law of God stated in the Ten Commandments?

You shall have no other gods before me. You shall not make for yourself an idol in the form of anything in heaven above or on the earth beneath or in the waters below – you shall not bow down to them or worship them. You shall not misuse the name of the Lord your God. Remember the sabbath day by keeping it holy. Honour your father and mother. You shall not murder. You shall not commit adultery. You shall not steal. You shall not give false testimony. You shall not covet.

EXODUS 20:1–17

47. How are the Ten Commandments divided?

Into two tables. The first has four commandments teaching us about how we love God. The second has six commandments teaching us how we love our neighbour.

MATTHEW 22:37–40

48. What does God require in the first commandment?

That I sincerely acknowledge the only true God, trust him alone, look to him for every good thing, love him, fear him and honour him with all my heart. In short, that I give up anything rather than go against his will in any way.

DEUTRONOMY 5:6–7

49. What does God require in the second commandment?

That we in no way make any image of God, nor worship him in any other way than as he has commanded in his word.

DEUTRONOMY 5:8–10

50. What is God's will for us in the third commandment?

That we neither blaspheme nor misuse the name of God, but rather that we use the holy name of God only with reverence and awe, so that we may properly confess him, pray to him and praise him in everything we do and say.

DEUTRONOMY 5:11

51. What is God's will for us in the fourth commandment?

That we rest daily in Christ and gather weekly with his people for corporate worship, and so anticipate the eternal sabbath.

DEUTRONOMY 5:12–15

52. What is God's will for us in the fifth commandment?

That we love and honour our mother and father, submitting to their authority and discipline whilst being patient with their failings.

DEUTRONOMY 5:16

53. What is God's will for us in the sixth commandment?

That we do not belittle, insult, hate or kill our neighbour, whether by thoughts, words, looks or gestures, and certainly not by actual deeds, nor be party to this in others, and to put away all desire for revenge. We are not to harm or recklessly endanger ourselves either.

DEUTRONOMY 5:17, MATTHEW 5:21–22

54. What is God's will for us in the seventh commandment?

That we abstain from all sexual immorality and live purely and faithfully, whether in marriage or in single life, avoiding all impure actions, looks, words, thoughts or desires and whatever might lead to them.

DEUTRONOMY 5:18, MATTHEW 5:24–25

55. What is God's will for us in the eighth commandment?

That we do not take without permission that which belongs to someone else, nor withhold any good from someone we might benefit.

DEUTRONOMY 5:19

56. What is God's will for us in the ninth commandment?

That we never give false testimony against anyone, twist another's words, gossip or slander, nor join in condemning anyone without a hearing or without just cause. We should speak the truth in love, candidly and openly acknowledging it.

DEUTRONOMY 5:20

57. What is God's will for us in the tenth commandment?

That we should be content, not envying anyone or resenting what God has given them or us. We should not have even the slightest thought or desire contrary to any one of God's commandments.

DEUTRONOMY 5:21

58. Since no one can keep the law perfectly, and Christ has fulfilled it perfectly on our behalf, what is its purpose for us?

Firstly, the law serves to show us our sins and hence our need for Christ; secondly, it shows us the perfect obedience of Christ that God imputes to us by faith; and thirdly it reveals God's holiness to us that we might walk in a manner pleasing to him by the power of his Spirit.

ROMANS 3:19–20

59. How does God empower us to be able to keep his law?

In conversion God has taken our hearts of stone and given us hearts of flesh, writing his law upon them with his Holy Spirit who dwells within us. By this God works in us to will and to act according to his good pleasure.

GALATIANS 5:16–18

WORK OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

60. Who is the Holy Spirit given to?

All who have put their faith in Christ have been given the Holy Spirit, and have been sealed with him as a guarantee of their inheritance.

EPHESIANS 1:13–14

61. How does the Holy Spirit help us?

The Holy Spirit convicts us of our sin, comforts us, guides us into the truth of the gospel, and gives us the desire to obey God. He enables us to understand God's word, gives us words to pray, directs our lives to glorify Christ, and empowers us with spiritual gifts to build up the Church.

JOHN 16:8–11

62. How does God's word command us to relate to the person of the Holy Spirit?

We are to seek the continual infilling of the Holy Spirit and abide in God by remaining in his word and his love, as well as the fellowship of his body, the Church. Furthermore, we are to not grieve the Spirit nor quench his fire, but to keep in step with the Spirit.

GALATIANS 5:16–17, EPHESIANS 4:30, 1 THESSALONIANS 5:19

63. What is the fruit that the Spirit brings about in our lives?

The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, gentleness and self-control.

GALATIANS 5:22–23

64. What are the gifts of the Holy Spirit, and why are they given to us?

The gifts of the Holy Spirit are the gifts given to us by God for the building up of his Church. Amongst many others, these gifts include wisdom, faith, knowledge, healing, miracles, prophecy, discernment of spirits, tongues, and interpretation of tongues.

GALATIANS 5:22–23

65. How are the gifts of the Spirit to be used?

The gifts of the Spirit are to be used in love. This means to use them in an orderly way for the building up of the Church. All supposed manifestations of the Spirit should be tested and only those which are genuine and edifying should be held to.

1 CORINTHIANS 12:4–7

66. How is the word of God to be read and heard?

With diligence, preparation, and prayer for the Spirit to open the eyes of our heart as we read it, so that we may accept it with faith, store it in our hearts, and practice it in our lives.

2 TIMOTHY 3:16–17

67. Should the comfort we derive from God's sovereignty lead to any form of fatalism or passivity before God?

No, we are rather urged by God to seek him in prayer, and make requests of him in accordance with his will.

1 THESSALONIANS 5:16–18

68. Why should we pray?

We pray because we are God's children and prayer is one way to express our thankfulness towards and dependence upon our heavenly Father, both of which he requires of us. God promises to hear our prayers and to respond to them in accordance with his will.

PSALMS 62:8, 1 JOHN 5:14

69. What attitude should we pray with?

With love, perseverance, gratefulness, and expectancy; in humble submission to God's will, knowing that, for the sake of Christ, he always hears our prayers. We should also pray in faith, without doubting.

PHILIPPIANS 4:6

70. What should we pray for?

We should pray for God's glory to be seen, his kingdom to come, for all of his people, as well as for everything we need, spiritually and physically, as laid out in the prayer that Christ himself taught us.

MATTHEW 6:9–13

71. What is the Lord's prayer?

Our Father in heaven, hallowed be your name. Your kingdom come, your will be done, on earth as it is in heaven. Give us today our daily bread, and forgive us our debts, as we also have forgiven our debtors. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil.

MATTHEW 6:9–13

72. What does it mean that we are to pray to "our Father in heaven"?

It means that that we, as children adopted through Christ, are to address God as our Heavenly Father, knowing that he is majestic, powerful and loving towards us.

ROMANS 8:15–17

73. What does it mean that we pray for God's name to be hallowed?

It means that we ask God to help us grasp his holiness, and give him the worship and praise that he deserves, in order that our lives might be to the praise of his glory, never blaspheming him.

LEVITICUS 22:32

74. What does it mean to ask for God's kingdom to come and will to be done?

That we acknowledge our glorious hope of God's coming kingdom, and pray for his rule to be established in our hearts and over all the earth.

MATTHEW 6:33, EPHESIANS 3:17–19

75. What does it mean to ask God for our daily bread?

That we ask God to take care of all our physical needs so that we come to depend on him as the only source of everything good that we need.

MATTHEW 6:25–26

76. What does it mean to ask God to forgive our debts as we forgive those who sin against us?

That we acknowledge our dependence on Christ's blood to forgive our sins, and express our understanding of God's forgiveness to us through our forgiveness of those who have sinned against us.

MATTHEW 6:14–15, MATTHEW 18:21–22

77. What does it mean to ask God to not lead us into temptation but deliver us from evil?

That we hate all forms of evil and temptation, and, acknowledging our weakness and dependence upon God, ask him to deliver us from both.

1 CORINTHIANS 10:13

LIVING IN THE WORLD

78. What effect does a Christian's faith have on their lives?

All aspects of our lives are to be lived under God's rule for his glory because we belong to God, who rules all of life.

1 CORINTHIANS 10:31

79. How should we seek to use our lives for the glory of God in the world?

By bearing the fruit of the Spirit, and walking in the good works prepared by God beforehand, so that we may bear witness to Christ and declare the gospel to all who hear.

COLOSSIANS 1:9–12

80. What has Jesus commanded and commissioned us to do?

Jesus has told us to obey the great commandments, which are to love the Lord our God with all of our heart, soul and mind, and to love our neighbour as ourselves. Furthermore, he has commissioned all Christians to go and make disciples of all nations.

MATTHEW 22:37–40, MATTHEW 28:19

81. How are we to obey the great commission?

By proclaiming the gospel to all peoples in all nations, baptising all who believe, and teaching them to obey everything Jesus has taught us.

MATTHEW 28:18–20

82. How does our faith in Christ affect our concern for the poor?

Jesus showed concern for our spiritual poverty, and he who was rich emptied himself and became poor for our sake. Therefore, having put our faith in him, we are moved to give ourselves in service and in kind to those who are also poor, whether spiritually or materially so.

LUKE 14:12–14

83. In what way are both marriage and singleness gifts from God to be cherished?

Marriage is given by God as a gift that points to Christ and the Church. Singleness is a gift from God that allows a person to devote their time to the kingdom, showing their ultimate hope in the true marriage of Christ and the Church.

EPHESIANS 5:31–32, 1 CORINTHIANS 7:32–35

NEW HEAVENS AND EARTH

84. Where is Christ now?

Christ rose bodily from the grave on the third day after his death and is seated at the right hand of the Father, ruling his kingdom and interceding for us, until he returns to judge and renew the world.

EPHESIANS 1:20–21

85. What does Christ's resurrection mean for us?

Christ triumphed over sin and death by being physically resurrected, so that all who trust in him are raised to new life in this world and to everlasting life in the world to come. Just as we will one day be resurrected, so this world will one day be restored. But those who do not trust in Christ will experience eternal punishment.

1 THESSALONIANS 4:13–14

86. Of what advantage to us is Christ's ascension?

Christ, having physically ascended on our behalf, just as he came down to earth physically on our account, is now advocating for us in the presence of his Father, preparing a place for us, and also sent us his Spirit to be with us.

ROMANS 8:34, JOHN 14:3, JOHN 16:7

87. What hope does everlasting life hold for us?

It reminds us that this present fallen world is not all there is; soon we will live with and enjoy God forever in the new city, in the new heaven and the new earth, where we will be fully and forever freed from all sin and will inhabit renewed, resurrection bodies in a renewed, restored creation.

REVELATION 21:1–4

REFERENCES

- The New City Catechism (<http://newcitycatechism.com/about/>)
- The Heidelberg Catechism (<http://www.heidelberg-catechism.com/en/>)
- The Westminster Catechism (http://www.reformed.org/documents/wlc_w_proofs/)

