



This book belongs to

LUTHER'S
SMALL
CATECHISM

with Explanation



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Abbreviations Used

AC Augsburg Confession
Ap Apology of the Augsburg Confession
BEC Brief Exhortation to Confession
Ep Epitome of the Formula of Concord
FC Formula of Concord
LC Large Catechism of Martin Luther
LSB Lutheran Service Book
LW Luther's Works, American Edition
SA Smalcald Articles
SD Solid Declaration of the Formula of Concord
Tr Treatise on the Power and Primacy of the Pope

Citation Examples

AC XX 4 (Augsburg Confession, Article XX, paragraph 4)
Ap IV 229 (Apology of the AC, Article IV, paragraph 229)
BEC 32 (Brief Exhortation to Confession, paragraph 32)
FC SD X 24 (Solid Declaration of the Formula of Concord, Article X, paragraph 24)
FC Ep V 8 (Epitome of the Formula of Concord, Article V, paragraph 8)
LC V 32, 37 (Large Catechism, Part V, paragraphs 32 and 37)
LSB 656 (*Lutheran Service Book*, hymn 656)
LW 24:89 (Luther's Works, volume 24, page 89)
SA III I 6 (Smalcald Articles, Part III, Article I, paragraph 6)
Tr 5 (Treatise, paragraph 5)

The Fourth Commandment**Honor your father and your mother.**

What does this mean? We should fear and love God so that we do not despise or anger our parents and other authorities, but honor them, serve and obey them, love and cherish them.

The Fifth Commandment**You shall not murder.**

What does this mean? We should fear and love God so that we do not hurt or harm our neighbor in his body, but help and support him in every physical need.

The Sixth Commandment**You shall not commit adultery.**

What does this mean? We should fear and love God so that we lead a sexually pure and decent life in what we say and do, and husband and wife love and honor each other.

The Seventh Commandment**You shall not steal.**

What does this mean? We should fear and love God so that we do not take our neighbor's money or possessions, or get them in any dishonest way, but help him to improve and protect his possessions and income.

The Eighth Commandment**You shall not give false testimony
against your neighbor.**

What does this mean? We should fear and love God so that we do not tell lies about our neighbor, betray him, slander him, or hurt his reputation, but defend him, speak well of him, and explain everything in the kindest way.

AN EXPLANATION OF THE SMALL CATECHISM

Designed to help students understand and apply Luther's Small Catechism, the following Explanation section, like those found in earlier editions, was not written by Dr. Luther. An Explanation section, however, has regularly accompanied editions of Luther's Small Catechism since the early days of Lutheranism.



1. What is the Christian faith?

The Christian faith is the confession that Jesus Christ is the world's only Savior and Redeemer.

- 1 **John 14:6** Jesus said to him, "I am the way, and the truth, and the life. No one comes to the Father except through Me."
- 2 **Acts 4:12** There is salvation in no one else, for there is no other name under heaven given among men by which we must be saved.
- 3 **1 John 5:11-12** This is the testimony, that God gave us eternal life, and this life is in His Son. Whoever has the Son has life; whoever does not have the Son of God does not have life.

Note: Christianity was first called "the Way" (**Acts 9:2; 24:14, 22**). The term *Christian* was first used at Antioch (**Acts 11:26**). This question speaks of the content of the faith that we confess as Christians. Later, we describe the faith by which each individual Christian trusts in Jesus.

2. Who is Jesus Christ?

Jesus is true God and true man in one person. He is the eternal Son of the Father, conceived by the Holy Spirit and born of the Virgin Mary to be our Savior and Lord. This God who became

flesh in the person of the Son, Jesus Christ, is the only true God, the Holy Trinity: Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.

- 4 **John 17:3** This is eternal life, that they know You, the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom You have sent.
- 5 **Matthew 28:19** Go therefore and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit.

Note: In **Matthew 3:13–17**, we hear the Father’s voice as He pours out the Holy Spirit on Jesus at His Baptism.

3. What has this one God done?

God made all things and loves His creation, especially His human creatures.* Beginning with our first parents, all humanity has rebelled against Him and fallen into darkness, sin, and death. God the Father sent His only Son into the world to become man and to redeem and save humanity by His death and resurrection. God sent His Spirit so that people might once again be His own through faith in His Son, Jesus, who is the world’s only hope, life, and salvation.

- 6 **Romans 6:23** For the wages of sin is death, but the free gift of God is eternal life in Christ Jesus our Lord.
- 7 **John 3:16** For God so loved the world, that He gave His only Son, that whoever believes in Him should not perish but have eternal life.
- 8 **Galatians 4:4–5** But when the fullness of time had come, God sent forth His Son, born of woman, born under the law, to redeem those who were under the law, so that we might receive adoption as sons.

*The Large Catechism teaches us to say: “I am God’s creature” (LC II 13). Martin Luther uses the term *creature* frequently in his writings to emphasize the Creator-creature relationship. *Creature* expresses the Christian understanding that all of life exists because of and under God, the Creator and Lord of life. It also reminds us that as creatures we belong to God, who made us and loves us, and not to ourselves. We depend on Him and are accountable to Him. This is in contrast to the perspective that all of life is the result of a random series of events and the notion that we define our own existence. For these reasons, the term *human creature* is sometimes used as a synonym for *human being* or *person* in this Explanation.



And God spoke all these words, saying, “I am the LORD your God, who brought you out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of slavery.

“You shall have no other gods before Me. . . .

“You shall not take the name of the LORD your God in vain, for the LORD will not hold him guiltless who takes His name in vain.

“Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy. . . .

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

“You shall not murder.

“You shall not commit adultery.

“You shall not steal.

“You shall not bear false witness against your neighbor.

“You shall not covet your neighbor’s house; you shall not covet your neighbor’s wife, or his male servant, or his female servant, or his ox, or his donkey, or anything that is your neighbor’s.”

(Exodus 20:1–3, 7–8, 12–17)

The First Commandment

You shall have no other gods.

What does this mean?

We should fear, love, and trust in God above all things.

The Central Thought

All people everywhere are constantly looking for happiness, identity, security, and meaning in life.

Where do people today look to find these things?

Read **Luke 12:13–34**. Notice the foolishness of the rich man and the reasons Jesus gives for putting our trust in God.

✠ *As Christians, we look to the one true God for all that we need. This is the God who created and sustains us, who redeemed us by giving Himself to be crucified for us in the God-man, Jesus, and who sanctifies us through the power of His Holy Spirit. There is no other God.*

In what ways does God generously provide me with all that I need for my daily life and my eternal salvation?

A Closer Reading of the Small Catechism

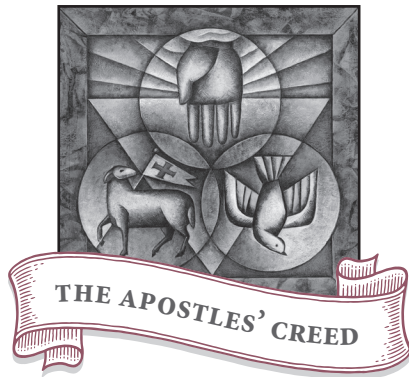
24. What does it mean to have a god?

It means to trust in and rely on something or someone wholeheartedly to help us in times of need and to give us all good things.

59 **Isaiah 45:20** They have no knowledge who carry about their wooden idols, and keep on praying to a god that cannot save.

60 **Proverbs 11:28** Whoever trusts in his riches will fall.

61 **Matthew 10:37** [Jesus said,] “Whoever loves father or mother more than Me is not worthy of Me, and whoever loves son or daughter more than Me is not worthy of Me.”



I 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. He descended into hell. The third day He rose again from the dead. He ascended into heaven and sits at the right hand of God, the Father Almighty. From thence He will come to judge the living and the dead.

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

103. Why does the Creed follow the Ten Commandments?

The Commandments are written on the hearts of all people by virtue of their creation. They reveal our sin and prepare us to receive the gifts of salvation confessed in the Creed. “The Commandments teach what we ought to do. But the Creed tells what God does for us and gives to us” (LC II 67).

309 **Romans 2:15** They show that the work of the law is written on their hearts, while their conscience also bears

The Third Article (Part 3)

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

What does this mean?

I believe that I cannot by my own reason or strength believe in Jesus Christ, my Lord, or come to Him; but the Holy Spirit has called me by the Gospel, enlightened me with His gifts, sanctified and kept me in the true faith.

In the same way He calls, gathers, enlightens, and sanctifies the whole Christian church on earth, and keeps it with Jesus Christ in the one true faith.

In this Christian church He daily and richly forgives all my sins and the sins of all believers.

On the Last Day He will raise me and all the dead, and give eternal life to me and all believers in Christ.

This is most certainly true.

The Central Thought

All people yearn for a better future and hope that things in their lives and in the world will improve.

What sort of future do people today hope and long for?

Read **Acts 24:14–21**. For what did Paul claim he was on trial? What was his hope?

- ✠ *As Christians, we yearn for the resurrection of the body and life eternal in the new heavens and new earth—the time when we will be “perfectly pure and holy people . . . free from sin, death, and all evil, in a new, immortal, and glorified body” (LC II 58).*

How might our hope of the resurrection affect the way we view suffering within this world?

The Fourth Petition

Give us this day our daily bread.

Give us today our daily bread.

What does this mean?

God certainly gives daily bread to everyone without our prayers, even to all evil people, but we pray in this petition that God would lead us to realize this and to receive our daily bread with thanksgiving.

What is meant by daily bread?

Daily bread includes everything that has to do with the support and needs of the body, such as food, drink, clothing, shoes, house, home, land, animals, money, goods, a devout husband or wife, devout children, devout workers, devout and faithful rulers, good government, good weather, peace, health, self-control, good reputation, good friends, faithful neighbors, and the like.

The Central Thought

Take away our “daily bread”—namely, the air we breathe, the water we drink, the food we eat, the homes that shelter us, the government that protects us—and we die.

Since these things are so important, why do we take them for granted and not express gratitude for them?

Read **Exodus 16:1–21**. What was challenging to the Israelites about the way God provided?

- ✠ ***As Christians, we pray that we might be grateful for everything (however ordinary) that God provides each day for our bodily life.***

What habits and practices can help me to better recognize how God sustains my life each day?



292. Why does the catechism include Baptism, Confession and the Office of the Keys, and the Sacrament of the Altar?

As we confessed in the Third Article, the Holy Spirit “calls, gathers, enlightens, and sanctifies the whole Christian church” through the Gospel—that is, the forgiveness of sins in Christ—which is offered through these means.

A. The Gospel is given to us in God’s written or spoken Word, especially in the Absolution.

B. The Gospel Word is also joined to earthly elements in sacred acts that Christ has given—namely, Baptism and the Lord’s Supper.

The Office of the Keys is the authority Christ gives to His Church to deliver forgiveness in these ways (see the further explanation below).

Note: Baptism, the Lord’s Supper, and Holy Absolution, along with God’s Word as it is written, preached, and shared, are sometimes called “the Means of Grace,” because through them, as through earthly elements, the triune God delivers His gifts of forgiveness of sins, life, and salvation. These Means of Grace are not simply information presented for our consideration, but are God’s Word doing what it says and actually giving and delivering to us what it promises.



The Nature of Baptism

First

What is Baptism?

Baptism is not just plain water, but it is the water included in God's command and combined with God's word.

Which is that word of God?

Christ our Lord says in the last chapter of Matthew: "Therefore go and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit." (**Matt. 28:19**)

The Central Thought

Baptism is from God, since our Lord Jesus instituted Baptism (**Matthew 28:19**; see also LC IV 6), joining water to God's Word and His triune name. This is how God makes us His dear children and disciples.

What does it mean to have a last name (family name)? When God places His name on us in Baptism, what does that mean?



What is Confession?

Confession has two parts.

First, that we confess our sins, and second, that we receive absolution, that is, forgiveness, from the pastor as from God Himself, not doubting, but firmly believing that by it our sins are forgiven before God in heaven.

What sins should we confess?

Before God we should plead guilty of all sins, even those we are not aware of, as we do in the Lord's Prayer; but before the pastor we should confess only those sins which we know and feel in our hearts.

Which are these?

Consider your place in life according to the Ten Commandments: Are you a father, mother, son, daughter, husband, wife, or worker? Have you been disobedient, unfaithful, or lazy? Have you been hot-tempered, rude, or quarrelsome? Have you hurt someone by your words or deeds? Have you stolen, been negligent, wasted anything, or done any harm?



The Nature of the Sacrament of the Altar

First

What is the Sacrament of the Altar?

It is the true body and blood of our Lord Jesus Christ under the bread and wine, instituted by Christ Himself for us Christians to eat and to drink.

Where is this written?

The holy Evangelists Matthew, Mark, Luke, and St. Paul write:

Our Lord Jesus Christ, on the night when He was betrayed, took bread, and when He had given thanks, He broke it and gave it to the disciples and said: "Take, eat; this is My body, which is given for you. This do in remembrance of Me."

In the same way also He took the cup after supper, and when He had given thanks, He gave it to them, saying, "Drink of it, all of you; this cup is the new testament in My blood, which is shed for you for the forgiveness of sins. This do, as often as you drink it, in remembrance of Me."



Daily Prayers

In the explanation of the First Article, we learned that it is our “duty to thank and praise, serve and obey” our heavenly Father. The catechism teaches us how we are to thank and praise God in the Daily Prayers and how we are to serve and obey God in the Table of Duties.

Prayers spoken from memory are sometimes viewed as less meaningful than spontaneous prayers. However, the words in the Daily Prayers, recited each day and etched into our memories, can shape and guide the whole of our prayer life. They are a helpful model for us as we bring our own prayers to the Lord.

In the Daily Prayers, Luther provides prayers for when we eat and when we sleep, those times in our daily routine when we most clearly recognize our dependence on God our Creator.

Morning and Evening Prayers

We thank and praise God in the morning when we get out of bed and face the beginning of a new day. The catechism provides a brief order, which begins with calling on the name of the Lord given us in Holy Baptism—“In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit”—asking Him to govern the day.

Speaking the Lord's holy name, we make the sign of the holy cross as a visible reminder that we have been redeemed by Christ the crucified.

Next, we recite the Apostles' Creed, for it was into this faith that we were baptized and it is in this faith that we live each day. Then we pray the Lord's Prayer, since it is Jesus' own words, words that we are given the confidence and boldness to make our own.

The order concludes with a brief prayer giving thanks to our Father for guarding us from harm and danger, asking Him to keep us from sin and every evil in the coming day. In words that echo **Psalm 31:5**, we commend our bodies, souls, and all things into the Lord's gracious keeping, asking Him to give His holy angel charge over us that the devil may not have power over us (see also **Psalm 91:11**).

Having called on the name of the Lord, we then "go joyfully" to our work with thanksgiving and praise, perhaps singing a hymn. (Luther suggests a hymn on the Ten Commandments. Consider "These Are the Holy Ten Commands," *LSB* 581.)

Evening prayer follows a similar pattern. The day ends as it began, "In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit," with the sign of the holy cross. The Creed is confessed and the Lord's Prayer is prayed. The short evening prayer gives thanks for God's gracious protection and seeks His forgiveness for the wrong we have done and the good we have left undone. We implore the Father to protect us as we sleep, commending ourselves into His keeping. In this way, we can "go to sleep at once and in good cheer" for we rest with a clear conscience and in the knowledge that the Lord is our shelter (see **Psalm 4:8**; see also **Psalm 121; 127**).

Mealtime Prayers

In the Fourth Petition, we are taught to pray that our Father would lead us to acknowledge Him as the giver of our daily bread and so receive it with thanksgiving. Just as we approach the altar with reverence, so we also come together around the tables in our homes with reverence toward God, who provides us with food

The Apostles' Creed emphasizes the historical, physical reality by confessing that Jesus "suffered," and "was crucified, died and was buried." The Athanasian Creed addresses Jesus' identity by confessing His relationship to the Father and the Holy Spirit while affirming His divinity and humanity.

In the sixteenth century, many held that even though Jesus is God, He alone cannot save us. We need to help Him by doing our part. And so the Lutheran reformers were compelled to build upon Peter's confession and the Early Church's creeds by confessing that God declares us righteous and adopts us as His children by grace alone, for Christ's sake, through faith alone (see **Romans 3:21–28**). This confession lies at the heart of Luther's catechisms, the Augsburg Confession and its Apology, the Smalcald Articles and the Treatise on the Power and Primacy of the Pope, and the Formula of Concord. Together with the three creeds accepted by Christians around the world, these specifically Lutheran confessions are contained in the Book of Concord.

Thus the Lutheran Church accepts without reservation the Scriptures as the inspired and inerrant Word of God and the creeds and confessions in the Book of Concord as a true and unadulterated statement and exposition of the Word of God. The Word of God is the ultimate standard for Christian teaching. The Lutheran Confessions are normative for our teaching because they fully accord with the Word of God. They are accepted, not insofar as they match up with the Word, but because we have come to know that they correctly explain the Word.

The best known and most widely used of these confessions is Dr. Martin Luther's Small Catechism. Born November 10, 1483, in Eisleben, Germany, Luther attended the University of Erfurt, regarded as the best of schools, particularly in law and liberal arts. Soon after, however, he requested to be admitted to the Augustinian order. In 1507, he was consecrated a priest and later obtained a doctorate in theology. His break with the Roman Catholic Church in 1521 occurred after he was told to recant what he believed to be scriptural teachings contrary to those of the Roman Church.

Simple Prayer

Lessons from Luther's *A Simple Way to Pray*

Martin Luther lays out a simple method for praying the words of the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, or any text from the Bible. To help you remember, you might think of it as "I. T. C. P."

Instruction
Thanksgiving
Confession
Prayer

This method anchors prayer in the catechism or other biblical texts, but allows the Holy Spirit to prompt thoughts via the Word, which may be chased more freely by the mind at prayer. Praying in the way described by Luther requires a time of solitude and intentionality. It will also require a period of preparation—perhaps following a brief order of prayer like that found on pages 294–98 of *Lutheran Service Book* (Concordia Publishing House, 2006), or the inside front cover of *The Lutheran Study Bible* (Concordia Publishing House, 2009).

Prepare to meditate. Find a quiet spot. A comfortable kneeler focuses the attention well, but you will probably find yourself at a table, a desk, or in a favorite easy chair. Take a few deep, clearing breaths, and continue to breathe deeply. Recite the Lord's Prayer. Clear your mind. Pray for clarity of mind and a receptive heart. Now read the text slowly. What words are beginning to jump out at you? What words trouble you? encourage you? disturb you? comfort you? *What does this text teach you? What do you have to be thankful for in the text? What can you confess? Now pray.*

Here is an example of how one could use Luther's I. T. C. P. method to pray, based on **Hebrews 13:17**, which says: "Obey your leaders and submit to them, for they are keeping watch over your souls, as those who will have to give an account. Let them do this with joy and not with groaning, for that would be of no advantage to you."

Instruction: Lord Christ, You instruct me here that I am to listen carefully and heed the word of my pastor when he speaks Your Word. The pastoral office is profound; You not only charge my pastor to watch over my soul, but You also call him to account for his service to me. Finally, You tell me in this text that I am to be a joy to my pastor and not a pain, and this for my own spiritual benefit.

Thanksgiving: Jesus, I thank You for my pastor. In fact, I thank You for the pastor who baptized me and all pastors who have served me in my life as a Christian. Thank You for all the sermons that have clearly shown me my sin and delivered to me the free forgiveness of the Gospel because of Your sacrifice for me on the cross.

Confession: Lord, I confess that so often I fail to pray for my pastor. I fail to be gracious to his family. I do not pay attention to his preaching. I have gossiped and failed to love and defend him and “put the best construction on everything.” I deserve to have my faithful pastor taken away. Forgive me my many sins, and help me to do better. Help me especially to be a joy to my pastor and to encourage him in his difficult office.

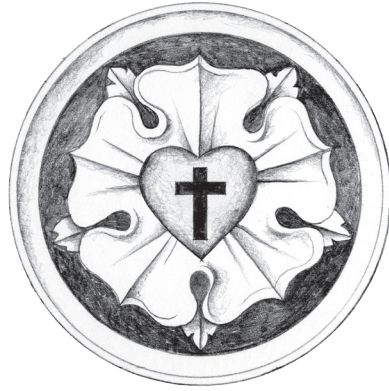
Prayer: Savior, bless my pastor with faithfulness to Your Word. Cause him to grow in knowledge of Your Word. Give him courage and strength for his tasks. I thank You for (*name*) and for all faithful pastors. Grant success to the work of our seminaries. Bless our professors and students. And give my pastor joy. I ask all this for Your sake alone. Amen.

That’s Luther’s “I. T. C. P” method—Instruction, Thanksgiving, Confession, Prayer. You can use it to pray with your family at home, with a group of Christians at church or elsewhere, or by yourself. As you practice it daily, it will become second nature and a great blessing for your meditation and prayer.

Adapted from Martin Luther, *A Simple Way to Pray*, translated by Matthew C. Harrison, copyright © 2012 Concordia Publishing House, pp. 3–5.

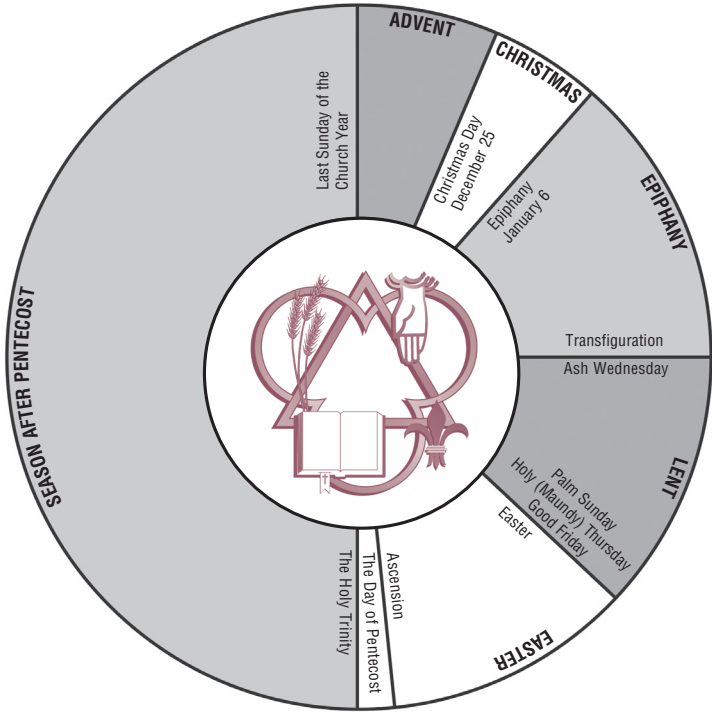
Explanation of Luther's Seal

Martin Luther designed the following seal to summarize his Christian faith.



The black cross in the center reminds us that Jesus died to take the punishment for our sins. The red heart reminds us of the love God has for us in sending Jesus to be our Savior. The red of the heart is the color of the blood of Christ, shed for us and for our salvation. The white rose helps us remember the work of the Holy Spirit, who makes us pure and holy in God's sight by bringing us to faith in Jesus and by helping us to live our lives for Him. The sky-blue background pictures the joy of the new life God gives to all who believe and trust in Him. Finally, the golden ring outlining the seal reminds us of our eternal inheritance—a home in heaven where we will enjoy complete joy and happiness in our Savior's presence.

The Church Year and Its Festivals



Terms Relating to Worship and God's House

acolyte The person who lights and extinguishes the candles at church services.

Agnus Dei Latin for "Lamb of God." See **John 1:29**.

alleluia A Hebrew word meaning "praise the Lord."

altar A stone or wooden structure at the center of the chancel from which the Lord's Supper is celebrated. Altars remind us of Christ's sacrifice on the cross for us.

antiphon A verse of Scripture repeated at the beginning and ending of a psalm or Introit.

Benediction A blessing from the Lord, spoken by the pastor at the conclusion of the service.

Benedictus Latin for "blessed." Song of Zechariah (**Luke 1:68–79**) sung as the canticle in Matins.

Canticle A sung liturgical text, usually drawn from the Bible (for example, the Magnificat and Benedictus).

celebrant The pastor presiding at the celebration of the Lord's Supper.

chancel The front of the church containing the altar and pulpit from which the service is led.

Collect A brief, structured prayer.

Compline A service of prayer at the close of the day.

crucifix A cross bearing the image of the crucified Savior. The crucifix reminds us of Christ's sacrifice for us.

Divine Service The name for the regular, weekly service that includes the celebration of the Lord's Supper.

Doxology Words of praise addressed to the triune God.

Epistle From the Greek word for "letter." In the Divine Service, the Epistle is the second reading, usually drawn from an epistle in the New Testament (see Question 53 and What Is Worship?).

— Symbols and Their Meanings —



Alpha and Omega, the first and last letters of the Greek alphabet, remind us of Jesus' words "I am the Alpha and the Omega, . . . who is and who was and who is to come, the Almighty" (**Revelation 1:8**).



Like an anchor keeps a ship safely in position, hope in Christ keeps believers safe and secure (**Hebrews 6:19**).



Through the Sacrament of Baptism, the Holy Spirit gives us God's gifts of faith, forgiveness, and salvation.



Through God's Word, the Holy Spirit works faith, and through faith, eternal life (**John 20:31**).



A caterpillar emerges from a cocoon as a beautiful and changed creature. This is a symbol of the resurrection from the dead (**1 Corinthians 15:51–54**).



Jesus is the Light of the world (**John 8:12**).



Our God is eternal, without beginning or end (**1 Timothy 1:17**).



Our triune God is eternal, without a beginning or an ending (**Genesis 21:33; Acts 7:55**).

Horizontal lines for writing notes.

Catechism Glossary

- Absolution** The pastor's announcement of the forgiveness of sins.
- absolve** To forgive sins.
- active obedience** Jesus' fulfillment of the Law in our place.
- agnosticism** A philosophy or worldview that expresses uncertainty about the existence of God. Agnostics believe that we cannot really know anything about God or His presence or activity in the world.
- altar and pulpit fellowship** An agreement between church bodies allowing members to attend Holy Communion, and pastors to preach, in one another's churches.
- atheism** A philosophy or worldview that denies the existence of God and His presence and activity in the world.
- atone** To make up for a wrong that has been done.
- atonement** An act that brings together, or makes "at one," two individuals or groups that had been enemies.
- attribute** A trait or characteristic.
- begotten** Brought into existence by a father.
- catechism** A book explaining the basic teachings of the Christian faith.
- chaste** To be sexually pure in thoughts, words, and actions.
- Christ** A Greek title for Jesus meaning "the Anointed One."
- Church Militant** The Church as it is on earth, still struggling against sin and Satan.
- Church Triumphant** The Church as it is in heaven, glorified and living forever in Christ's presence.
- communication of attributes** Sharing of attributes between Christ's divine and human natures.
- confess** To say that you are sorry for your sins; to state what you believe.
- confession** A personal statement of one's sins; a statement of faith.

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